

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Mount Pleasant Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number See Item 10 ___ not for publication

city, town Mount Pleasant ___ vicinity of congressional district

state North Carolina code 037 county Cabarrus code 025

3. Classification

Category <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district <input type="checkbox"/> building(s) <input type="checkbox"/> structure <input type="checkbox"/> site <input type="checkbox"/> object	Ownership <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private <input type="checkbox"/> both Public Acquisition <input type="checkbox"/> in process <input type="checkbox"/> being considered n/a	Status <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied <input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress Accessible <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> no	Present Use <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> museum <input type="checkbox"/> park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious <input type="checkbox"/> scientific <input type="checkbox"/> transportation <input type="checkbox"/> other:
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4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Owners

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cabarrus County Courthouse

street & number North Union Street

city, town Concord state N.C.

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus Co., N.C. by Peter Kaplan has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes no

date ___ federal ___ state county ___ local

depository for survey records Survey & Planning Branch of N.C. Division of Archives & History

city, town Raleigh state N.C.

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Mount Pleasant Historic District is comprised of 184 properties that line a two-mile stretch along the town's two major thoroughfares of Main and Franklin Streets. The Kindley Cotton Mill, located on West Franklin Street, marks the beginning of the district as it moves eastward through the local business district and north and south through the main residential sections. The proposed district also includes two blocks of East and West Walnut Streets, a block-and-a-half of North and South Halifax Street, and one block of North College and Jackson Streets. The district is X-shaped and the entire area is flanked with ridges and gently sloping hills. Mature deciduous trees line the streets and add to the charm and character of the district. The setbacks range from 10 to 125 feet and delineate the rural surroundings of Mount Pleasant.

Of the 184 properties, 120 were originally intended for residential purposes. The majority of these houses were designed for single family occupancy, and although some have been adapted for apartments, the majority of the houses retain single family status. The notable exception is the Jacob Ludwig House (#160). This Greek Revival residence has been revitalized, and is now occupied by a branch of the Concord National Bank. Nine of the houses (#104-112) are the remaining residential structures of the Kindley Mill Village. Two of the three churches in the district are pivotal, and they include the Saint James Evangelical and Reformed Church (#80) and the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity (#162). Three cemeteries are also located within the district. All are connected with the local churches and have historical significance. Two of the three cemeteries, the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity Cemetery (#65) and the Reformed Church Cemetery (#66) lie on the edge of the district's eastern boundary. Their tranquil setting atop a sloping hill offers a breathtaking, panoramic view of rural Cabarrus County and exemplifies the pastoral charm of the Mount Pleasant Historic District.

The business district is located in the heart of the town and the historic district, and consists of a variety of small shops and businesses, the most significant of which are the Mount Pleasant Milling Company (#143) and the Moose Drug Company (#91). Three of the town's major industries are also located in the district. These extant properties include the Miller Lumber Company (#74-77), the Kindley Cotton Mill (#113) and the Tuscarora Cotton Mill (#141).

These buildings in the district are generally well preserved and are in good or excellent condition. A major exception is the Dry House (#131) which is in the process of being demolished. Almost all of the houses are occupied, and several of the residences are inhabited by the descendants of the original owners. A notable example is the Thayer House (#36) which until recently had remained in the family since 1877. Almost all of the local businesses and industries are controlled by the descendants of the original owner or a significant later owner. Less than half or 47.5 percent of the houses are one-story, 40 percent are two-story, and 12.5 percent are one-and-a-

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half stories. Three-fourths of the houses are of frame construction; whereas the majority of the businesses and industries are of brick construction. The district is fortunate to have many architectural representatives of the mid-nineteenth century. The majority of the contributing properties are of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The residences reflect local taste and the social status of the previous owners, many of whom played a major role in Mount Pleasant's religious and economic development.

Of the 184 properties in the proposed district, 84 contribute to the architectural heritage of the district and 17 are pivotal to the character of the district. The remaining properties include 54 non-contributing, 20 vacant lots and two parking lots. The large number of vacant lots delineates the rural atmosphere of the area. There are seven intrusions in the district.

There are no new plans for construction in the district, and the area is basically stable. The boundaries of the district have been chosen to exclude any encroaching commercial zones.

The Mount Pleasant Historic District is fortunate to have a wide range of architectural styles. The residences, churches, cemeteries, and small businesses and industries characterize village life in rural piedmont North Carolina during the antebellum years and the six decades following the Civil War. This essay will discuss the following: Greek Revival, Italianate, and Gothic Revival idioms of the mid-nineteenth century; Queen Anne representatives at the turn of the century. In addition, this account will describe the district's various religious sites as well as examples of industrial architecture.

Greek Revival Houses; 1840-1864

The earliest extant houses in the district are vernacular versions that combine the piedmont residential form with Greek Revival architecture.¹ The district is fortuitous to have a number of properties that exhibit Greek Revival traits.

The majority of the Greek Revival houses in the district are two-story, single-pile structures. A notable exception is the Henderson-Barrier House (#9) which is the oldest residence in the district and one of the most distinctive, extant properties in Cabarrus County. Erected in 1840, the Henderson-Barrier House is the county's earliest example of a double-pile, Greek temple residence.² The house is located on North Main Street. Greek Revival molding is evident in every element of the pedimented portico that strongly resembles a Greek temple. The portico, which features a broad frieze as well as a pediment, is upheld by four square columns with capitals. The entrance is particularly rich in detail. It is set in flush sheathing, and is comprised of a two-leaf, two-panel door, twelve-pane sidelights over panels and an eight-pane transom,

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all of which are framed with symmetrical molding with corner blocks.

The second oldest house in the district is the Jacob Ludwig House (#160) that is located on South Main Street. The Ludwig House is a rare example of mid-nineteenth century brick single-pile residence.³ The house was built by Ludwig in 1841, and is a typical representative of the Greek Revival idiom and the traditional two-story piedmont domestic form. The residence displays a shallow hip roof and a low, long, symmetrical three-bay facade. The exterior end chimneys emphasize the symmetry of the house. The principal entrance features four-pane sidelights flanking the door with a five-pane transom resting directly above the entrance. The Reverend John D. Scheck House (#24) was completed soon after the Ludwig House (#160) in 1844, and it is located on North Main Street. The Scheck House is one of Cabarrus County's most well-preserved examples of the Greek Revival idiom.⁴ The house displays a symmetrical three-bay facade. The principal entrance is sheltered by a vernacular version of a classical portico with a hipped roof that is supported by fluted square posts. The entrance features a stylish two-leaf, two-panel door and is set in flush sheathing. The entrance also exhibits fluted surrounds with corner blocks that are characteristic of the Greek Revival style. The Scheck residence has one of the district's loveliest outbuildings in the form of an octagonal gazebo that was built in 1898.

The Matthew Cook House (#8) is also located on North Main Street and was erected between 1845 and 1850. The Cook House exhibits modest Greek Revival details in the pedimented gable ends and the principal entrance. The latter is comprised of sidelights over panels and a transom, all are framed with symmetrically molded surrounds with corner blocks. The Daniel Dixon Barrier House (#13) is another antebellum example of a Greek Revival residence. Located on North Main Street, the Barrier House was completed in 1858, and is a typical two-story, single-pile house with Greek Revival trim that is mainly confined to the interior of the dwelling and is apparent in the three post-and-lintel mantels. Exterior features that express the idiom consist of the symmetrically molded surrounds with corner blocks that frame the entrance and the windows. The entrance is flanked by ten-pane sidelights. Twentieth century additions include a hip roof and a wrap-around porch. The Goodman House (#124) is located on East Franklin Street and is yet another example of the two-story Greek Revival residence with a symmetrical three-bay facade. The Goodman House was built around 1860.

The last extant representative of a Greek Revival dwelling is the Doctor L.R. Rose House (#97) on West Franklin Street. The Rose House is similar to the Jacob Ludwig House (#160) in that both are sheathed in brick. The Rose House is a later domestic example of the Greek Revival idiom. Completed in 1864, the Rose House features a shallow hip roof and a symmetrical three-bay facade that is low relative to its width.

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Italianate Houses of the Mid-Nineteenth Century

The Italianate idiom emerged in Cabarrus County prior to the Civil War. There are few surviving examples of the style in Mount Pleasant. The idiom did not reach its height in popularity in the south until after the Civil War. Subsequently, many small southern towns like Mount Pleasant do not have many domestic Italianate representatives because building costs were extremely inflated and the local economy was poor following the war. There are three examples of the idiom in the district, and they include the Heilig-Foil House (#117) on East Frankling Street; the Thayer House (#36) on North Main Street; and the Lefler House (#165) on South Main Street.

The Heilig-Foil House (#117) is the finest antebellum example of the Italianate idiom in Cabarrus County. The residence was built for Lawson G. Heilig in 1858. Italianate and Greek Revival traits are visible in the principal entrance which comprises a two-leaf door with eight octagonal panels; a molded architrave with highly unusual battered sides; sidelights over octagonal panels and a transom. The most notable remaining Italianate exterior feature is the series of raised arches that enrich the frieze. The original porch was a one-story, full facade structure that was supported by paired posts, grouped in threes at the corners, and adorned with latticework and curving brackets. It was replaced when Lawson Foil purchased the house in 1921 and acquired the services of the renown Charlotte architect, Louis H. Asbury. Asbury designed an impressive portico upheld by beautiful Ionic columns and the flanking porte-cochere and sunroom. The interior exhibits Italianate, Greek Revival and Colonial Revival details.

The Thayer House (#36) and the Lefler House (#165) vaguely represent the Italianate idiom. The Thayer House was completed in 1850 by J.M. Harkey and was later purchased by Julian Henderson Thayer in 1877 and remained in the family until 1985. The Thayer House is an assymmetrical Italianate house and retains little of its initial trimwork. Original photographs reveal fret work in the frieze directly below the roof, unfortunately this has been concealed by aluminum siding. However, the supports of the wrap-around porch display lovely sawnwork trim with pendant drops. The wide eaves of the main gable roof is another Italianate feature. The original owner, who was a cobbler, used the projecting gable of the house as his workshop and store. The Lefler House was completed in 1879 and is a rare, post-war example of the Italianate idiom in Mount Pleasant. The house displays a low hip roof and the vertical emphasis is apparent in the narrow six-over-six sash windows and the main section of this two-story residence.

Gothic Revival Houses, 1858-1897

The Gothic Revival idiom did not become a fully developed residential form in America until 1832. It had enjoyed considerable popularity in England

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since the mid-eighteenth century. Alexander Jackson Davis was the first American architect to receive any acclaim with his Gothic domestic designs. His ideas were later expanded and popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing during the mid-nineteenth century.⁵ The popularity of the style was mainly limited to the rural sections of the United States between 1840 and 1880. Gothic Revival architecture did not become prevalent in Cabarrus County until after the Civil War.⁶ However, not only does the Mount Pleasant Historic District have an antebellum representative of the idiom, but three other examples of the Gothic Revival in residential form are also located in the district.

The Jeremiah Dreher House (#15) was completed in 1858 and is located on North Main Street. The Dreher House is a rare, surviving example of Downing's "bracketed mode" design that is found in his 1842 publication, Cottage Residences.⁷ The house displays many Gothic Revival traits, including the board and batten siding, bowed brackets supporting the projecting eaves, and bracketed lintels. The most distinctive feature of the Dreher House is the decorative facade balcony that exhibits a patterned balustrade and is upheld by curving brackets.

The district's most embellished representative of the Gothic Revival idiom is the Augustus C. Barrier House (#172) that was built around 1869 on South Main Street. The Barrier House closely resembles the "symmetrical bracketed cottage," which appears as Design III in Downing's 1852 book entitled The Architecture of Country House.⁸ The main block of this splendid dwelling is T-shaped, and the rest of the house is comprised of a one-story shed wing along the north side of the dwelling and a pair of recent rear additions. The focal point of the facade is the central, second-story gable that projects from the main block, sheltering the principal entrance. A small room is located in the gable and it is illuminated by a three-part, Gothic inspired window with pointed arches. There are numerous elements of the Barrier House that are characteristic of Downing's design and they consist of the board and batten siding; bracketed hoods and sills framing the windows; broad eaves trimmed with decorative boards; and stuccoed interior chimneys with corbeled caps. The sawn trim that once enriched the entrance has been removed.

There are two later Gothic Revival houses in the district that share similar traits. The Doctor Buchanan House (#182) on South Main Street and the Doctor John Moose House (#149) on East Franklin Street are wonderful examples of the "domestic Gothic" style that was passionately promoted by Andrew Jackson Downing. The Moose House was completed in 1880 and the Buchanan House was erected between 1892 and 1897. Both dwellings are T-shaped and feature the same quatrefoil cut-outs and finials in the bareboards that are located in the projecting gables of each house. A slanted bay window can also be found in both gables.

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Vernacular Houses of the Late-Nineteenth Century

There are many important, embellished houses in the district that do not represent any particular architectural mode. The preponderant number of these houses reflects the loss of a strong economy following the Civil War and the lack of outside influence on local tastes and customs. One of the most significant examples of the period is the Harvey C. McAllister House (#54) on North Main Street. Completed around 1880, this residence displays the county's finest example of late-nineteenth century woodwork in the two-story porch with its embellished cut-out balustrade and diagonally latticed frieze on the first and second stories. The porch is topped with a gable roof that is fully decorated with courses of bows and quatrefoils also set in diagonal latticework. Another important representative of this era is the William A. Fisher House (#44) on North Main Street. Also erected in 1880, the most distinctive feature of this two-story, frame house is the principal entrance that exhibits sidelights over panels and a two-leaf door.

Queen Anne Houses, 1880-1911

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, several prominent Mount Pleasant citizens invested in and developed four industries. This revitalized the town's economy and was responsible for more residential construction in Mount Pleasant since the Civil War. Consequently, there are a number of residences in the popular architectural form commonly known as the Queen Anne idiom. The most common, elementary form of the Queen Anne style in the district is the two-story, L-shaped dwelling with a wrap-around porch and decorative ventilators in the gables. There are many examples of this architectural phenomenon in the district and some of the finer representatives include the DeBarry Foil House (#21), completed in 1904; the Cress House (#27), erected around 1907, both houses are located on North Main Street; and the John Kindley House (#166), built in 1895 on Main Street.

The Queen Anne idiom was also adopted for residential use by some of Mount Pleasant's most distinguished residents. The Paul Barringer House (#29) was erected between 1895 and 1898 on North Main Street. The Barringer House is the finest residential example of Queen Anne architecture in the town. This impressive house is comprised of the main two-story L-block and several rear and side gable projections. Five of the house's seven gables display typical Queen Anne patterned shingles and the gables are also trimmed in broad sawn boards. The gables feature cut-away corners that are enriched with sawn brackets and drop pendants. Another distinctive feature of the Barringer House is its impressive wrap-around porch with its elaborate sawn and paneled frieze, turned posts, and a turned and molded balustrade that displays an intricate pattern.

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The Barrier-Webster-House (#12) is also located on North Main Street and was completed around 1895. This L-shaped dwelling was restored in the late-seventies after years of neglect. The prominent feature of the facade is the decorative, projecting, two-story bay with cut-away corners displaying paired ornamental brackets and finials. The bay's gable features a delicate sawn bargeboard and a cut-out ventilator. Other distinctive exterior features include the decorative hoods over the windows with their courses of sawn ornament and tiny brackets.

Three other residences that best represent the Queen Anne mode are the Litaker House (#23) on North Main Street; the Moses A. Foil House (#81) on North College Street; and the A.W. Moose House (#118) on East Franklin Street. The cornerstone of the Litaker House was laid in 1900. The most distinctive, exterior features of this L-shaped Queen-Anne dwelling are the diamond-shaped woodshingles in the side gables and a decorative bargeboard in the peak of the southern gable. The Moses A. Foil House (#81), erected in 1904, is similar to the Litaker House (#23) in that it is L-shaped and the principal gables sawn shingles and embellished bargeboards. The A.W. Moose House (#118) rests on land that was purchased by Moose, a local physician, from his neighbor, Lawson G. Heilig (#117) in 1885. The log structure that initially came with the land was expanded to its present Queen Anne form in 1905. The most prominent feature of this two-story residence is the lovely front porch that exhibits a centrally placed, octagonal pavillion that is crowned with a conical roof.

Queen Anne and Colonial Revival Houses, 1900-1930

The popularity of Queen Anne architecture coincided with the Colonial Revival. The two idioms were also combined and adapted for residential use in order to embellish houses. The Doctor J.M. Mathews House (#167), located on South Main Street, was completed in 1906. The house exhibits a restrained blend of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival characteristics. The Mathews House follows the typical L-shaped form of many Queen Anne houses in Mount Pleasant. The most distinctive Queen Anne traits of the Mathews House are its narrow beaded siding and the lovely sunburst ornaments that are applied to the three corners of each gable, Colonial Revival traits are quite evident in the paired Doric columns, grouped in threes at the corners, that rise from paneled bases and support the wrap-around porch, whose southern side was enclosed to serve as a sunroom in the 1920s.

The Colonial Revival idiom came into vogue in Mount Pleasant during the early 1920s and 1930s. The districts' best representatives of this architectural mode include the Marshall Herrin House (#164), the Parsonage of the Saint James Evangelical and Reformed Church (#49), and the Luther Lipe House (#35).

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The Marshall Herrin House (#164) was erected in 1922 on South Main Street, and features traditional restrained elements of the Colonial Revival idiom. The symmetrical three-bay facade, the hip roof, and the centrally placed dormer are characteristic of the style as well as the full facade porch with a porte-cochere, both are upheld by broad Tuscan columns resting on brick piers. At one time the porch wrapped around the southern elevation, but this area has been enclosed to form an additional room. Built in 1922, the Parsonage of the Reformed Church (#49) on North Main Street is of brick construction and has a distinctive hip roof. The porch does not extend the length of the facade, but displays typical Colonial Revival traits in the paired square columns with molded capitals that support the porch. The Luther Lipe House (#35) is a later, but no less significant example of the idiom. The details of the symmetrical three-bay facade are extremely subdued and primarily consist of the wrap-around porch that is upheld by paired Tuscan colonnettes, grouped in threes at the corners, resting on brick bases.

Bungalow House, 1915-1927

Residential forms underwent tremendous change in Cabarrus County between 1910 and 1930. The traditional two-story, single-pile farm house had been superseded by the embellished Queen Anne and Colonial Revival dwellings. The popularity of these two idioms would be surpassed in Mount Pleasant by one-and-two-story, double-pile residences of various designs. One residential form that became extremely popular was the one-story, double-pile, high hipped roof dwelling. The finest example of this architectural phenomenon in the district is the John B. McAllister House (#53) that was built in 1900 on North Main Street. This vernacular idiom coincided with the Colonial Revival and bungalow styles. There are a preponderant number of bungalows in the district, and this reflects the taste and status of Mount Pleasant's residents.

The Misenheimer-James House (#174), located on South Main Street, was originally a two-story, single-pile residence that was erected for J.J. Misenheimer around the turn of the century. Augustus James purchased the house in 1915 and engaged the services of the Charlotte architectural firm of Hook and Rogers. The architects prepared plans that would expand and alter the appearance of the house in the popular idioms of the day. As a result, the Misenheimer-James House exhibits a wonderful blend of Colonial Revival and bungalow characteristics. The abstract Palladian arrangement of the principal facade windows serves as a central focal point and reflects the Colonial Revival influence. Typical bungalow traits are apparent in the clipped gables and bracketed eaves. Other distinctive features of the Misenheimer-James House include the long, sloping roofline that dominates the facade and the mortared, random-coursed stonework found in the foundation, porches, chimneys, outbuildings, a retaining wall, and the servants quarters.

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Three other houses in the district that best exemplify the bungalow idiom are the Solomon Cline-Augustus James House (#175) on South Main Street; the Charles G. Lentz House (#55) and the Hoy Moose House (#17) both are on North Main Street. The Cline-James House (#175) was initially a modest 1905 frame residence. Like the Misenheimer-James House (#174), Augustus James purchased and had the Cline House remodeled in the bungalow fashion in 1923. The Cline-James House reveals many bungalow traits, including the low broad profile of the dwelling; the bracketed eaves; and the engaged porch that is supported by classically inspired Tuscan posts. The house also displays a vague Gothic flavor that is evident in the tracery sash in the principal windows.

The Hoy Moose House (#17) was completed in 1923 and features characteristic traits found in most of the bungalows in the district. This one-story, brick bungalow displays a clipped gable front roof with wide eaves and triangular-knee braces. The porch has a separate clipped gable front roof which is a common architectural phenomenon of this particular domestic style in Mount Pleasant. The final example of the bungalow idiom is the Charles G. Lentz House (#55). The house was originally a 1917 "I" house, but was remodeled by Lentz in 1927. The Lentz House is a more rustic version of the bungalow style, and this is quite evident in the exterior features of the house that include a shingled exterior and the chimneys and porches that are laid in mortared stone.

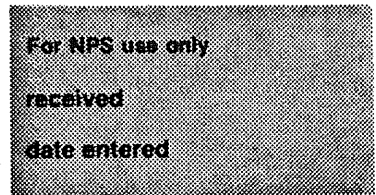
Industrial Complexes, 1890-1908

The Mount Pleasant Historic District retains four industrial complexes that were built during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and continue to operate from their original structures. Several local merchants and members of the various professional classes invested in these financial endeavors in order to generate the local economy of Mount Pleasant.

Although the textile industry dominated Cabarrus County during this time and still does to a great extent, two of the Mount Pleasant industries in the district are non-textile. The Miller Lumber Company (#74-77) is located on Jackson Street and was first established in 1895. However, John L.C. Miller and a group of investors purchased the large brick building in 1897 and turned this woodworking shop into a prosperous enterprise. The main structure of the Miller Lumber Company is nine bays wide and three bays deep and is laid in one-to-four common bond. The projecting central portion of the building features openings are framed by pilasters with molded capitals. The interior retains most of its early twentieth century machinery that was installed following a 1921 fire. The site of the lumber company is also comprised of a brick boiler and engine house; and eight additional frame structures that include a casket storage and sales building; an office; a barn and corncrib; and two workers dwellings.

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Another non-textile industry that is located in the district is the Mount Pleasant Milling Company (#143) on East Franklin Street. Erected in 1890 by John and Lawson G. Foil (#117), this notable three-story, frame structure is the only operating grist mill in Cabarrus County. The Mount Pleasant Milling Company is three bays wide and two bays deep. Originally sheathed in plain weatherboard and later in tin shingles, the building is now covered in asbestos siding. The site retains its early twentieth century machinery and is also comprised of a one-story office; a two-level storage shed; a three-story grain elevator; a front loading platform and canopy.

The first textile enterprise established in Mount Pleasant was the Kindley Cotton Mill (#113) erected between 1896 and 1897, the original remaining structures have been slightly altered but include the two-story main mill complex; a three-story stair tower, designed as an entrance, staircase and a water tower; an engine and boiler wing; and two separate structures. The most notable features of the main building are the raised brick courses that outline the door and window openings and delineate the two floors. The Kindley Cotton Mill Village (#109-112,114) was erected simultaneously with the mill. Nine of the original thirteen dwellings are located on North and South Halifax and West Franklin Streets. The houses comprise one-and-two-story structures. The one-story dwellings have side gable roofs with rear shed rooms and rear ells. The two-story houses are smaller versions of the traditional two-story farmhouse. They also feature a side gable roof, a rear shed and ell wings. The rear porches on all of the mill dwellings were later enclosed to serve as bathrooms.

The second textile complex in Mount Pleasant was built in 1901. The Tuscarora Cotton Mill retains most of its original structures. The initial sections of the complex incorporates all of the elements of an early twentieth century textile factory. The main structure has a low gable roof and tall segmental-arched windows that illuminate the interior of the building. Most of the windows have been filled in, but some retain their original triple-hung sash. An enclosed appendage contains the original engine and boiler rooms and is located at the northeast corner of the building. The picker room is separated from the main building by a brick wall. The most prominent early feature of the Tuscarora Mill is the handsome two-stage tower. The elevations of the tower are framed by pilaster strips rising to corbelled capitals. The rounded-arch openings of the tower are delineated by raised brickwork. The 1918 addition of the mill is nearly identical to the original plant.

Religious Sites, 1871-1945

There are three churches in Mount Pleasant Historic District. All displaying conventional taste in church architecture. The oldest standing church

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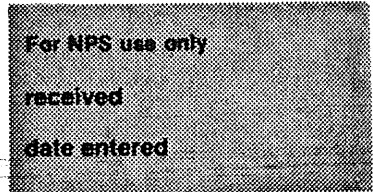
in the district and in Cabarrus County is the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity (#162). Erected between 1871 and 1873 on South Main Street, this lovely antiquated church was originally comprised of a gabled nave and a three-stage tower containing the entrance. The tower was initially crowned with a flared pyramidal roof with bracketed eaves. The original tower was replaced in 1902 with an imposing two-stage octagonal steeple with a steeper gable roof, whose ends were sheathed in patterned shingles. This steeple was replaced with a less embellished spire in 1952. From its conception, the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity maintained close ties with the Mount Amoena Female Seminary and the North Carolina College, later known as the Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute until both schools closed during the 1930s.¹⁰

The Saint James Evangelical and Reformed Church (#80) is located on the corner of North College Street and West Walnut Streets. This fine Gothic Revival church was designed in 1923 by the renowned Charlotte architect, Louis H. Asbury. The sanctuary is the second house of worship built by a congregation that was first established in 1894 under the leadership of the Reverend Paul Barringer (#29). The Reverend Barringer retired in 1904 because of a chronic illness, but he later became involved in the local textile industry (#141). The main features of the Saint James Reformed Church are the gabled nave and two flanking entrance towers, the taller of which is the belfry. Stained glass enriches the lancet arched windows that illuminate the nave. The larger windows exhibit Gothic inspired intersecting tracery. The gabled roof porch with bracketed eaves and exposed rafters on the side of the church provides an additional entrance and also alludes to the bungalow idiom, an architectural mode that is rarely applied to churches.

The Mount Pleasant Methodist Church (#85), located on North College Street, was built in 1944 and is also attributed to Louis H. Asbury. The church exhibits the influence of the Georgian Revival which increase in popularity during the early 1930s, but it is not often seen in Cabarrus County before this time.¹¹ The church reflects restrained Georgian elements in the gabled nave with its eight, large arched windows each embellished with voussoirs and a keystone; and the impressive square tower that is topped with a classically inspired three-stage tower.

All of the churches have a private cemetery. The oldest of which is the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church Cemetery (#99) located on the southwest corner of West Franklin and North College Streets. This five acre cemetery is situated on a sloping hill and is surrounded with an intricately detailed, but greatly deteriorated, wrought iron fence and a tall concrete retaining wall. Some of the earliest stones date to the 1850s. Many of Mount Pleasant's prominent residents are buried in this cemetery. A brick structure on the property serves as the mausoleum for the Kindley Family (#113).

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The two other cemeteries that are found on the eastern edge of the district and the town's limits are the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity Cemetery (#65) and the Saint James Evangelical and Reformed Cemetery (#66). Both of the cemeteries are located at adjacent corners of Walnut and Washington Streets. The Lutheran Cemetery is the older of the two, and it is comprised of three acres of land and is the burial site of many of the town's most prominent citizens. The Saint James Evangelical and Reformed Cemetery (#66) is comprised of one acre of land that was purchased soon after the first church was built in 1895. Like the other cemeteries, the Reformed Cemetery is the final resting place for some of Mount Pleasant's most distinguished residents, including the Reverend Paul Barringer (#29). The scenic location of these two cemeteries atop a rolling hillside overlooking a captivating, panoramic view of rural Cabarrus County further enhances the pastoral atmosphere of the district.

The Mount Pleasant Historic District provides a rare present-day glimpse into the socio-economic and architectural history of a small village that well-illustrates a foregone way of life that at one time could be easily found throughout most of rural piedmont North Carolina during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The preservation of such a district will secure a vision of the past for future generations.

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1 Peter R. Kaplan, The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County, North Carolina (Charlotte: Craftsman Printing Company, 1981), p. 10.

2 Ibid, p. 265.

3 Ibid, p. 269

4 Ibid, p. 278

5 Virginia and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), p. 200

6 Kaplan, p. 18

7 Ibid, p. 263

8 Ibid, p. 261

9 Ibid, p. 19

10 Ibid, p. 269

11 Ibid, p. 45

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The following inventory list includes all properties located in the North Union Historic District.

Dating

Most dates given are those revealed by the Danborn Maps and indicated by the (SM) after the date. Dates given as, for example, "by 1905" mean that the 1905 map was the first one to illustrate this area and that in that year the building was not present on the 1911 map but was on the 1918 map, so that it must have been built between those years. More than one dating period given for a particular property indicates several known phases of building. Dates which are not listed as being based on the Sanborn Maps are based on the interview with the owner, (10), the work book of architect Louis H. Asbury, (AWB), Cabarrus (D) County Deed, or on other types of documentation.

Assessment

All properties are coded by letter as to their relative value within the district, and these assessments are, in turn, coded on the inventory map. The following is an assessment key:

- P-Pivotal Those properties which because of their historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics play a primary, central or "pivotal" role in establishing the qualities for which the district is significant.

- C-Contributing Those properties which, while not pivotal, are supportive of, and contribute to, the historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics for which the district is significant.

- F-Fill Those properties which have neither a positive nor an especially negative impact on the general characteristics of the district.

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I-Intrusive Those properties which have a definite negative impact on the historical, architectural and/or cultural characteristics for which the district is significant.

VL-Vacant Lot Grass or dirt-covered area, not used as parking lot, but also not intended as a planned green space or park.

PL-Parking Lot

Inventory Number, Name, Address, Date, Assessment, and Description

1. Mount Pleasant Hosiery Mill
102 North Main Street
1921 (SM)
C

Former two-story brick commercial building converted to a mill. Stricted brick pilasters seperate former story bays. A pressed metal cornice rests directly above the first floor. Pilasters strips, on the second story, rise to a corbeled cornice. There are two windows between each pilaster, which correspond to a storefront bay corbeling above the second story window. A plain frieze rests directly above second story windows and is followed by a corbeled cornice that wraps around the building. Two bays face North Main Street and three face Franklin Street.

2. Office
102 North Main Street
ca. 1950
F

One-story brick office that faces North Main Street adjoins the Mount Pleasant Hosiery Mill.

3. Store
104 North Main Street
ca. 1940
F

Storefront with three-bay facade features large metal sash windows, a simple door and terra cotta coping.

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4. Building
106 North Main Street
ca. 1950
F

This one-story, brick building features a pseudo-mansard roof. The front of store has plate glass.

5. Former site of Concord Telephone Company
110 North Main Street
ca. 1960
F

This one-story, Colonial style building is laid in common bond. Erected for Concord Telephone Company, site may have originally housed an office. Storefront filled in. Building has a parapet gable roof with a corbeled chimney on the south side. The parapets are trimmed with concrete.

6. Vacant Lot
112-116 Noth Main Street
VL

Vacant grassy lot.

7. House?
118 North Main Street
ca, 1950
F

One-story, brick residence has a square boxy-shape and features perma-stone under porch.

8. Matthew Cook House
120 North Main Street
1845-1850
C

Modest Greek Revival house features a pedimented gable that ends at the principal entrance, which consists of sidelights over panels and a transom. Entrance is framed by symmetrically molded surrounds with corner blocks. This two-story frame structure is one room deep and features a three-bay facade with six-over-six sash windows that flank first floor entrance. Second-story fenestrations are three six-over-six sash. Side

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gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Exterior is covered in plain weatherboard. House has two exterior-end chimneys. South side chimney has been replaced. North side chimney is corbeled and original. Rear shed added later. Two-story porch and second floor balcony are twentieth century additions.

Matthew Cook, (1810-1894), a native of Baden, Germany, moved to Mount Pleasant from Lincoln County between 1845 and 1850. Cook or "Koch" was a local farmer and merchant.

9. Henderson-Barrier House
124 North Main Street
ca. 1840
P

Highly important residence is the earliest example of the one-story, double-pile form. Most fully developed sample of the Greek temple in a residential style of the period in Cabarrus County. The exterior of this three-bay residence is sheathed in plain weatherboard and features square, Greek Revival, six-over-six sash windows. High hip roof is covered in tin shingles that are unoriginal. The house also features a handsome pedimented portico with a broad frieze and Greek Revival molding. Portico is upheld by four square columns with capitals. A balustrade with rounded handrail and thin balusters surrounds the portico. Principal entrance is set in flush sheathing, and consists of a two-leaf, two-panel door, twelve-panel sidelights over panels, and an eight-pane transom, framed by symmetrical molding with corner blocks. House has three, exterior end chimneys and all but one are original.

10. Mount Pleasant District Fire Department
130 North Main Street
1972 (D)
I

One-story, five bay, pseudo-Colonial brick building features a pseudo-mansard roof, pedimented entrance, and a deep setback.

11. Former Mount Pleasant School
Rear of 130 North Main Street
1937 (D)
C

One-story, Neoclassical, brick structure features a pediment front gable roof with cornice molding. A plain molded frieze rises to a molded cornice

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and rests directly below the roof. Side gable roof covers adjoining structure, and also features a molded frieze and cornice. Principal entrance is set back and features segmental arch with stone trim, and a two-leaf, five-pane door. Entrances on the northside of main building feature stone architrave trim in the shape of segmental arches and keystones. All windows have been covered. Site has three exterior end chimneys. One story ell of brick structure adjoins front gable building at the rear. Belt course marks basement level.

12. Barrier-Webster House
134 North Main Street
ca. 1895
C

Two-story, frame, L-shaped Queen Anne house features a distinctive projecting two-story bay, with cut-away corners that exhibit paired ornamental brackets and finials. The gable roof of the bay retains a delicate sawn bargeboard and a cut-out ventilator. Similar bargeboards and ventilators can be found in the projecting gables on the house's side elevations. House follow a center hall plan. Site features an interior corbeled-capped chimney. Residence has recently been restored.

13. Daniel Dixon Barrier House
138 North Main Street
1858 (D)
C

Two-story, three-bay vernacular Greek Revival house is sheathed in plain weatherboard. Original "I" house appearance has been altered by twentieth century remodeling. Fenestrations are six-over-six on the first floor and six-over-six on the sides of house. Attic over center of facade features three, two-over-two-over-two. Single-pile structure features a hip roof and rear shed and ell. Attached, wrap-around porch with Tuscan columns is a twentieth century addition. The hip roof, hipped dormer, and latticed sash windows on the second floor are also modern replacements.

14. House
144 North Main Street
ca. 1920
C

One-and-a-half story three bay, frame bungalow features a side gable roof with large gable dom.er. The latter has bracketed eaves and three

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bungalow windows. Principal entrance features a multi-paned glass door and sidelights. The porch extends the full length of the facade and is upheld by tapered, brick bungalow columns. Balustrade is a plain brick wall. House features a corbeled exterior end chimney and an interior rear chimney.

15. Jeremiah Dreher House
148 North Main Street
1858
P

Two-story, two-bay residence is a rare example of the Gothic Revival "bracketed mode: that was popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing. The house displays board-and-batten siding that is similar to the Lentz Hotel. The siding, the bowed brackets that support the projecting eaves and the bracketed lintels are typical of Downing's designs. The interior chimneys are original. The attached porch extends the width of the entrance bay and features a shed roof and turned posts resting on a large stone and brick foundation. The porch is a later addition. The Dreher House also has a lovely facade balcony with a patterned balustrade and is supported by curved brackets. Low hip roof is sheathed in tin. Rear addition also features board-and-batten siding. Fenestrations on the north facade are four-over-four sash and the remaining windows are six-over-six.

16. House
150 North Main Street
ca. 1922
C

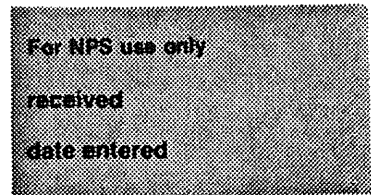
One-story, frame house features a hip roof and is sheathed in aluminum siding. Two-bay facade features louvered door and one-over-one, multi-paned sash bungalow window. Projecting bay on south side of house features thin bungalow columns resting on framed balustrade. House has one interior chimney and an interior end chimney.

17. Hoy Moose House
200 North Main Street
1923 (D)
C

Two-story, frame, three bay house with a low pitched front gable roof supported by triangular-knee braces to support eaves. Projecting pediment gable roof sheds wrap-around porch that is upheld by a brick balustrade with heavy brick bungalow columns. Fenestrations are one-over-one sash

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bungalow on first floor and four, small eight-over-ones on the second elevation. Principal entrance has multi-paned sidelights and door framed with surrounds. Bungalow columns and a overhead trellis form a porte-cochere. House has corbeled and ringed exterior end chimney.

18. House
204 North Main Street
1916 (D)
C

One-story, brick bungalow features a clipped gable-front roof. The porch has a separate clipped gable-front element that is common in the bungalow idiom. The latter is sheathed in asphalt shingles, and has a small louvered vent in the pediment. A smaller window can be seen directly behind porch at the top of the main building. Roof features wide eaves supported by triangular-knee braces. Projecting clipped gables can be seen on the north and south sides as well as two exterior end chimneys. Three-bay facade features paired one-over-ones. The porch extends the full length of the facade and is supported by heavy brick bungalow columns and balustrade that features brick balusters.

19. House
208 North Main Street
1949 (D)
F

One-story ranch style house is harmonious with district in terms of scale, setback, landscaping and casement windows.

20. House
212 North Main Street
1921 (D)
C

One-story, two-bay, frame residence has a projecting, three-sided bay. Upper elevation is shingled. House follows a T-plan and feature projecting three-sided bays. The gable roof features small, tripled one-over-one sash windows. Fenestrations are one-over-one throughout house. Porch extends the length of two bay facade and is supported by square, thin, tapered columns resting on molded pedestals.

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21. DeBarry Foil House
304 Noth Main Street
ca. 1904
C

Two-story, double-pile frame, L-shaped Queen Anne house follows a central hall plan. The exterior is sheathed in plain weatherboard and vinyl siding that was added at a later date. Fenestrations of this three-bay facade structure are two-over-two sash on the first floor and two-over-one sash on the upper elevation. Attached porch is original and wraps-around one bay of the north side and two bays on the south side. Porch details include a shed roof, turned posts and balusters resting on brick pieces. Two interior chimneys of common bond have been partially removed. House features a side gable roof, a projecting front gable and a rear front gable. A kitchen and pantry are located at the rear of the house.

22. House
308 North Main Street
ca. 1950
F

One-story, brick ranch house is harmonious to the area because of its landscape and setback.

23. Litaker House
312 North Main Street
1900 (Cornerstone)
C

Two-story, double-pile Queen Anne residence is sheathed in plain weatherboard. The side gable roof features decorative tin shingles. A double front gable roof is located at the rear of the house and is unusual feature for a two-story house. Three-bay facade features tall, narrow two-over-two sash windows. Original wrap-around porch has been removed. Distinctive exterior features include cut diamond-shape woodshingles in side gables with decorative bargeboard in peak of south gable. Jigsaw ventilators in the rear gable have plain treatment. Small wafer-thin capitals are located at the top of corner posts and create a pilaster-like effect. House retains two original, interior chimneys of common bond. House follows central-hall plan.

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24. Reverend J.D. Scheck House
406 North Main Street
1844
P

Highly important residence that features Greek Revival details. This well-preserved house is a two-story, double-pile structure and follows a central hall plan. A typical Greek Revival feature is the symmetrical, three-bay facade. Fenestrations are six-over-six sash. The side gable roof is sheathed with asphalt shingles and the exterior is covered in plain weatherboard. The original single-bay porch features a hip roof and is supported by fluted posts. This interpretation of the classical portico shelters the principal entrance. The latter is set in flush sheathing and is composed of fluted surrounds with corner blocks, sidelights with panels, and a two leaf-two-panel door. Two of the three chimneys are original and one has been rebuilt. The two original exterior end chimneys are ringed and laid in common bond. A lovely octagonal gazebo, reportedly built in 1898, is located south of the house. The gazebo features many Queen Anne traits including fish-scale shingles and its eight decorative gables and conical roof are adorned with finials.

The Reverend John D. Scheck was ordained in South Carolina and moved to North Carolina in 1841. He served as the pastor of several churches in Guilford and Alamance counties before assuming the pastorate of St. John's Lutheran Church in Mount Pleasant. The house was erected shortly after he assumed his post in 1844.

25. House
400 Block North Main Street
ca. 1950
F/I

Large, one-story brick ranch-style house flanks the main block.

26. Sidney Klutz House
428 North Main Street
1904 (D)
C

Two-story, Folk Victorian residence is sheathed in plain weatherboard. Side gable roof is covered in tin. Double-pile house features a three-bay facade, an attached porch that does not extend the full length of the facade, and a sunroom. Porch features a shed roof, turned posts, brackets, and balustrade with turned balusters. House retains its original, interior,

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corbeled ringed chimney. Fenestrations are symmetrical four-over-four sash windows. Second floor has original shutters. Side gables exhibit decorative bargeboard and pentagon-shaped vents. Simple frieze and trim rings at corners create pilaster effect. Central hall house plan. Klutz built the house and worked in the Miller Lumber Co., and as a self-employed carpenter and cabinet maker.

- 27. C.M. Cress House
500 North Main Street .
1907
C

Two-story, double-pile, L-shaped frame house follows a central hall plan, and has a side gable roof with projecting gable wing. The three-bay facade features two-over-two sash windows. The most distinctive characteristic of the house is the width of the porch that at one time was over 200°. The attached structure features shed roof, turned posts and balusters, and floral brackets. Part of the porch has been enclosed and removed to form a sunroom. All chimneys have been removed. C.M. Cress was a self-employed carpenter and it is possible that he built the house.

- 28. House
504 North Main Street
1950
F.

One-story, frame house with side gable roof features one-story flanking wings. Site also features a pedimented entrance porch and ornamental frieze.

- 29. Reverend Paul Barringer House
506 North Main Street
1895-1898
P

Embellished, L-shape Queen Anne residence follows a central hall plan. This two-story double-pile structure features several gabled projections on the side and rear elevations. The main side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Five of the seven gables feature Queen Anne characteristic patterned shingles and are trimmed with broad, intricately sawn boards. The cut-away corners of the gables display decorative sawn brackets with pendant drops. House is sheathed in plain and beaded

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weatherboard. Three-bay facade displays original, attached wrap-around porch. The latter is covered with a shed roof and features turned balusters and decorative brackets with egg and dart corner blocks. The upper portion of the porch displays raised and fluted colonnade with sawtooth ornaments underneath, and embellished sawnwork. Two interior chimneys are laid in common bond. One chimney retains its original cap. House is finest example of Queen Anne idiom outside of Concord. The Reverend Paul Barringer (1850-1925), a member of a prominent eastern Cabarrus family, was a minister of the German Reformed Church in Rowan County before becoming actively involved in Cabarrus County. Barringer was helped established Trinity Reformed Church in Concord and Saint James Reformed Church in Mount Pleasant. Barringer was the first president of the Mount Pleasant's first textile enterprise the Kindley Cotton Mill in 1896. A throat illness forced him to retire. Barringer then became one of Cabarrus County's leading industrialist.

30. House
600 North Main Street
ca. 1950
F

Colonial style house has projecting gable on south of facade. Gabled screened porch is located on north side. Entrance exhibits fluted pilasters. Harmonious in terms of scale, landscaping and setback.

31. House
606 North Main Street
ca. 1915
C

One-and-half-story bungalow features enclosed shed-roof porch is of frame construction. Side gable roof has large dormer with three, small, one-over-one bungalow windows. Multiple-fenestrations are focal point of facade and consist eight one-over-ones. Entrance is marked with simple, turned balustrade and handrails. Heavy exterior and chimney pierces roof.

32. Cox House
610 North Main Street
1923 (D)
C

Two-story, frame house exhibits Colonial Revival and bungalow traits. Three-bay facade features a shed roof supported with square, vernacular columns. Principal door is flanked with sidelights over panels. Double-pile structure displays side gable roof and projecting bay at the front of the facade. House displays two, exterior end chimneys.

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33. House
620 North Main Street
ca. 1910
C

Typical bungalow is a one-story, double-pile structure with a gable roof that extends to cover porch. Full facade porch is partially enclosed and features small, tapered bungalow columns on brick bases. Shed dormer provides focal point and is located in the center of main roof. Dormer has three, small bungalow windows. The house is of frame construction and has one interior rear chimney.

34. House
622 North Main Street
1881 remodeled 1906
C

Deteriorated bungalow of frame construction has side gable roof that extends over porch. The latter is comprised of paired bungalow columns on brick bases, balustrade, and plain balusters. Three-bay facade features two-over-two sash windows. Projecting bay at the front of site also has two-over-two. Large shed dormer is not centered, but rests to the left of the projecting bay.

35. Luther Lipe House
615 North Main Street
1930
C

Handsome, yet conservative example of Colonial Revival idiom. House follows modified central hall plan. This two-story, triple-pile house is sheathed in plain weatherboard and aluminum siding. The fenestrations on the first floor of the three-bay facade are one-over-one sash. The second floor windows are nine-over-one, and reflect the bungalow idiom. Attic dormer with hipped-roof features three-over-three sash. The hip roof displays broad eaves as well as the shed roof that shelters the attached, wrap-around porch. The latter features tapered Tuscan columns in groups of threes on corners and in pairs at the end, all resting on brick bases. Porch also reflects bungalow idiom. House retains its two original interior chimneys. Chimney on the south bay has exposed face, and is single-shouldered step. Both chimneys are laid in common bond.

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36. Julian Henderson Thayer House
611 North Main Street
1850 (D)
C

Lovely, L-shaped, two-story structure features a distinctive wrap-around porch. The latter is supported by small square columns resting on brick pedestals. Porch exhibits lovely sawnwork at the corners of each column and at the end of porch. Main structure has side gable roof and features six-over-six sash windows. The projecting front gable bay exhibits paired four-over-four sash. This bay was once used as a bobber's workshop and store. House is of frame construction but has been recovered in aluminum siding. House retains one exterior end chimney with corbeled cap and a large, corbeled and ringed interior chimney. Gable roof has wide eaves.

House was built by J.M. Harkey and later owned by Jonas Peacock. Julian Thayer purchased the house in 1870 with "his wife's money." Thayer was a millwright and inventor. His patents and machinery can be seen at the Eastern Cabarrus County Historical Museum.

37. House
605 North Main Street
1950
F

One-story, frame ranch style house features a picture window. Site is sheathed in asbestos siding.

38. House
601 North Main Street
ca. 1925
C

One-and-a-half story bungalow of frame construction has front gable roof and gable sides. Three one-over-one sash windows are located in each gable. Second floor is sheathed in shingles. Shed roof covers front porch that displays replaced wrought iron. Interior chimney pierces roof.

39. Vacant Lot
500 Block of North Main Street
VL

Large wooded area occupies west side of 500 block.

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40. House
427 North Main Street
ca. 1915
C

Typical, two-story, single-piled "I" house is of frame construction. Side gable roof is sheathed in tin as is the shed roof that shelters the porch. Three-bay facade features four-over-four sash windows. Second floor features three, four-over-four sash. Rear ell is covered in aluminum siding. One exterior end chimney.

41. Vacant Lot
between 427 and 415 North Main Street
VL

Heavily wooded vacant lot.

42. House
415 North Main Street
ca. 1955
F

One-story, ranch-style house has a side gable roof. Stone inlay is exhibited on two bays of facade. House is harmonious in terms of landscaping and setback.

43. House
411 North Main Street
ca. 1955
F.

One-story, brick, ranch-style house does not have attractive landscaping, but is otherwise harmonious to district.

44. William H. Fisher House
407 North Main Street
1880
C

This two-story, single-pile "I" house follows a central hall plan. The side gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and the exterior is covered in plain weatherboard. First floor fenestrations of this three-bay facade house are six-over-six sash. Second floor also features six-over-six sash windows. The porch almost extends the length of the facade. This

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one-story structure features a shed roof, turned posts, turned balusters, and decorative brackets. House retains two original, single-shoulder stepped, exterior end chimneys of common bonds. Most distinctive features are sidelights over panels and two-leaf door.

45. Vacant Lot
Corner of west side of the 400 block
VL

Vacant lot has been cleared and slopes in a westward direction.

46. House
309 North Main Street
ca. 1950
F

One-story, frame house has side gable roof and is sheathed in asbestos siding. Harmonious to district in terms of setback, scale, and landscaping.

47. Gordon-Penninger Funeral Home
307 North main Street
1951
F

Large, one-story, frame Colonial style building has flanking gable front wings with porch running between wings. A picture window is located under porch. Landscaping is harmonious with district.

48. House
301 North Main Street
ca. 1955
F

One-story, ranch-style house of frame construction has side gable roof. Site rests on a ridge overlooking North Main Street.

49. House
147 North Main Street
ca. 1922
C

Two-story, Colonial Revival House serves as the parsonage for Saint James Reformed Church. House features distinctive hip roof with wide eaves. First floor of the three-bay facade exhibits paired six-over-six sash windows. Fenestrations on second floor are symmetrical, paired,

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six-over-six sash flanking single six-over-six. Principal entrance features heavy surrounds. Porch does not extend full facade, but displays typical Colonial Revival features in the paired, square, vernacular classical columns with molded capitals that support the shed roof that shelters porch. The latter has a unique balustrade that is composed of three horizontal posts placed between the balusters. Side porch exhibits similar traits. House retains a large rear, interior chimney.

50. House
145 North Main Street
ca. 1950
F

One-story, brick Colonial style house is harmonious to district because of its scale, landscaping, and setback.

51. McEarchern House
141 North Main Street
1920 (D)
C

Two-story, small "I" house features bungalow alterations and is sheathed in aluminum siding. Screened porch features a shed roof and balustrade and is supported by four plain columns. Porch does not extend full facade. Site has a three-bay facade and a side gable roof. Awnings shelter all fenestrations. House situated on ridge overlooking North Main Street.

52. Corzine House
137 North Main Street
1911 (D)
C

One-story frame, single-pile triple-S house features a side gable roof. Fenestrations of the three-bay facade are six-over-six sash. Windows in upper elevation are four-over-four sash. Pilasters with molded capitals are located at the corners of the house. House has rear shed.

53. John B. McAllister House
133 North Main Street
1900
C

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One-story, double-piled house is a good example of the hip-roofed form with projecting gables that was popular between 1900 and 1920. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles and the exterior is sheathed in lapped weatherboard and vinyl siding. Fenestrations of the three-bay facade are two, tall two-over-two sash. House follows a central hall plan, and the most distinctive feature is the original, attached, wrap-around porch with shed roof. The porch is upheld by turned posts with sawn brackets and exhibits an unusual diagonally set balustrade. Porch is also composed of a gable over the entrance, and a octagonal pavillion topped with a witches cap roof. Projecting front gable features a diamond vent. House retains exposed, original, interior chimneys with header ring near cap. Chimneys are laid in common bond. House has rear ell. John B. McAllister was a Concord merchant and public official, who maintained ownership of the house.

54. Harvey C. McAllister House
127 North Main Street
1880
P

Highly notable, two-story, single-piled residence follows central hall plan. House has side gable roof sheathed in tin. Exterior is covered in plain weatherboard. Principal entrance exhibits sidelights and a transom. Upper floor porch door also has sidelights. Fenestrations on the three-bay facade are six-over-six sash. McAllister house has most distinctive porch and displays some of the finest woodwork in Cabarrus County. This attached structure extends the length of the entrance bay. Two-story porch has pediment gable roof and displays cut-out balustrades and diagonally latticed friezed on the first and second stories. The gable is of particular interest and is trimmed with course of bows, and features quatrefoils set in diagonal latticework. Porch is upheld by unusual, flattened, narrow, chamfered posts. House retains two, original, single-shoulder exterior end chimneys that are laid in common bond.

McAllister was a native of Gaston County and moved to Cabarrus after serving in the Confederate Army. He became a brick mason and contractor and later served as a magistrate, state legislator, and a member of the County Board of Education.

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55. Charles G. Lentz House
123 North Main Street
1917 Remodeled 1927
C

This two-story bungalow was originally a one-story "I" house that was situated closer to Main Street, but was moved back during the remodeling. Residence features a two-bay front gable facade and a side gable wing. Roof have wide eaves and display decorative brackets. Original exterior covering is unknown. House is now sheathed in wooden shingles. One-story porch extends length of full facade and is sheltered by shed roof. Porch details include stone and granite bungalow columns. Porch also exhibits brackets beneath roof. Fenestrations on first floor are multi-paned four-over-one and four-over-two on second floor. Exterior end chimney is single shoulder stepped, and is made of quartz stone and mortar. Chimney was part of 1927 remodeling.

56. Vacant Lot
Between 123 and 113 North Main Street
VL

Partially wooded vacant lot.

57. Vacant Lot
113 North Main Street
VL

Cleared, vacant lot is former site of Lentz Hotel that is listed in national Register.

58. Mount Pleasant Town Hall/Commerical Building
105-109 North Main Street
1921 (SM)
C/F

Two-story, brick, commercial building is sheathed in stucco. First floor exhibits rusticated stone trim and the exit was bricked over. Top of first floor was reinforced with iron. Second floor seven-bay facade remains intact. Openings feature segmental arches and are set in wood frames with stone sills. Cannot determine original fenestrations, but most likely were narrow, paired one-over-ones. The latter can be seen in front third window. Shed roof features a corbeled stepped parapet. Iron, tie rods are visible along south wall.

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59. Vacant Lot
Corner of 105-109 North Main Street
VL

Vacant, landscaped park at corner of square.
60. Apartment
100 Walnut Street East
ca. 1940
F

One-story, frame structure with raised concrete block foundation was once an apartment for 150 North Main Street.
61. House 104 Walnut Street East
ca. 1950
F

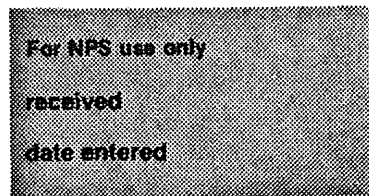
One-story, stuccoed, ranch-style house.
62. Vacant Lot
Between 104 and 114 Walnut Street East
VL

Vacant, cleared lot has garden at the front
63. House
114 Walnut Street East
ca. 1920
C

Two-story, frame house features a side gable roof with a shed dormer addition that extends length of entire facade. Notable porch displays turned posts, sawn brackets, handrail, and turned balusters. Porch is of aluminum siding and is sheltered by a steep shed roof.
64. Vacant Lot
Between 114 Walnut Street and Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity Cemetery.
VL

Partially wooded, vacant lot that is well kept.
65. Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity Cemetery
Southwest corner of Walnut Street and Washington Street
1880
C

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Three acre cemetery set on rolling hillside along the east end of town. Established simultaneously with the church (#162). Earliest markers are late nineteenth century and is the resting ground for town's more prominent citizens. Site is adjacent to a cornfield and overlooks undeveloped farm land and hills of Cabarrus County. Location and pastoral view emphasizes town's rural surroundings.

- 66. Saint James Evangelical and Reformed Church Cemetery
Northwest Corner of Walnut Street and Washington Street
1897
C

One acre cemetery located directly across from (#65). Burial site of some of Mount Pleasant's most prominent residents, including the Reverend Paul Barringer (#29). Site faces farm land and rolling hills. Cemetery is associated with (#79).

- 67. House
115 Walnut Street East
ca. 1940
F

One-story, frame house has a side gable roof with clipped gable porch and is sheathed in aluminum siding.

- 68. Winfred Petrea House
113 Walnut Street East
1900
C

Two-story, L-shaped house. Site has hip roof with projecting front gable. Exterior is sheathed in plain weatherboard. Three-bay facade features tall, four-over-four sash except for double window east of main door. Principal entrance has two doors. One added to east bay at later date. Projecting gable bay has diamond-shape vent. Original, attached, wrap-around porch is covered with shed roof and supported by turned posts and features brackets. Enclosed balustrade is not original. House retains original, ringed, interior chimney. House follow irregular plan.

- 69. Vacant Lot
Between 113 and 107 Walnut Street East
VL

Vacant lot converted to garden.

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70. House
107 Walnut Street East
1896 (D)
F

One-story frame house, features hip roof. Single-pile structure has hipped dormer and rear ell. House has two-over-two windows. Deteriorated condition.

71. Vacant Lot
Corner of 100 block of Walnut Street
VL

Unkept, partially wooded, vacant lot.

72. Vacant Lot
Klutz Street
VL

Vacant lot with small, frame, early twentieth century outbuilding.

73. Vacant Lot
Next to 600 Jackson Street
VL

Vacant, unmaintained field

74. Miller Lumber Company
600 Jackson Street
ca. 1890
P

Highly significant, industrial site is nine bays wide by three bays deep and laid in one-to-four common bond. Site has projecting central portion with openings that are framed with pilasters and molded capitals. Interior retains early twentieth century machinery. Other structures consist of a brick boiler, engine house, and mortared stone chimney. John Frick established saw and planing mill on site during the 1890s. John L.C. Miller and his six partners purchased the operation. Site also includes two, one-story worker's dwellings. Windows are six-over-six set in segmental arches.

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75. Miller Lumber Company
600 Jackson Street
C

Part of industrial complex, structure is a concrete block building and was once a lumber shed.

76. Miller Lumber Company
600 Jackson Street
1920s
C

Frame dwellings once used as casket-making operation and sales room.

77. Miller Lumber Company
600 Jackson Street
1920s
C

Frame buildings once used as a barn and corn crib.

78. Vacant Lot
Between Miller Lumber Company and North Main Street
VL

Lot used as garden.

79. Former Saint James Evangelical and Reformed Church Parsonage
107 Walnut Street
1907-1909
C

Two-story, double-piled residence was originally framed in plain weather-board. Side gable roof and projecting front gable are sheathed in asphalt shingles. Fenestrations are two-over-two sash. Original, attached porch is sheltered by shed roof and supported by vernacular, classical columns. West facade gable and front side gable have simple bargeboards in peak, diamond shape vents and beaded board set in multiple triangular shapes. Box cornices are also located in gables. Corner posts have capitals, and create pilaster effect. House retains original, interior chimney. House recently covered in vinyl siding. House built during pastorate of the Reverend E. Garver Williams. (1907-1909)

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80. Saint James Evangelical and Reformed Church
Southeast corner of North College and Walnut Streets
1923
P

Brick, Gothic Revival church was designed by Charlotte architect, Louis H. Asbury. Church displays a side gable nave and two flanking entrance tower. The taller of which is a three-story belfry with simple tracery windows and battlements with stone trim. Belfry also exhibits surrounded decorative brickwork. All of the nave's lancet-arched windows are filled with stained glass and feature granite keystones. The larger Gothic windows have intersecting tracery. The square windows feature granite lintels and sills. A rosette window with surrounds, headers, and a keystone can be seen at the front of the five bay facade. A gabled porch provides an additional side entrance and displays bracketed eaves and exposed rafters that allude to the bungalow idiom. (The latter is rarely seen in church architecture.) Outstanding interior features consist of the stained glass windows and decorative wainscoting.

Church is the second house of worship for this congregation that was established in 1894 under the direction of the Reverend Paul Barringer, who served as the pastor of Saint James Reformed Church until 1900. Original 1895 church was of frame construction and exhibited the Gothic Revival influence.

81. Dr. Moses A. Foil House
115 North College Street
1904
C

Lovely, L-shaped home reflects the Queen Anne idiom. The residence follows a central hall plan and is two stories high and three bays wide. The double-pile house of balloon construction is sheathed in plain weatherboard, and has a side gable roof and a projecting front gable. Five gables display diamond-cut wood shingles, diamond-shape ventilators and decorative vergeboard in the peak of each gable. Simple thin capitals give a pilaster effect to corner boards. Fenestrations are two-over-two sash. Front porch is a later addition. This attached structure has a shed roof and is upheld by turned posts and balusters, and displays lovely brackets. Rear porch is original and upheld by chamfered posts and has a plain balustrade. House retains two original, ringed and corbeled interior chimneys laid in common bond. Rear ell was used as doctor's office.

Moses Foil was a practicing physician in Mount Pleasant.

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82. Methodist Church House
111 North College Street
1906 (SM)
C

One-story, double-piled house of mortise and tenon construction. Exterior is sheathed in plain weatherboard. House follows a central hall plan, and features a side gable roof. Fenestrations of the three-bay facade are tall six-over-six sash. Three-pane transom can be seen directly above front door. Engaged porch was originally full facade, but has since been partially enclosed. Porch features classical columns. House retains two exterior end chimneys. Unusual outbuilding consist of a kitchen beside well under breezeway.

83. Methodist Church House
109 North College Street
1906 (SM)
F

House follows same design as (#82). However, site has undergone serious alterations. Residence retains original porch posts with molded capitals. House features same unusual outbuilding.

84. Mount Pleasant Methodist Church Parsonage
105 North College Street
1956
F

One-and-a-half story, brick house exhibits Colonial Revival influence. House is three-bays wide, and features a side gable roof with gabled dormer.

85. Mount Pleasant Methodist Church
Northwest corner of North College and W. Franklin Streets
ca. 1945
F

Simple Colonial Revival Church was possibly designed by Louis H. Asbury. Church displays impressive square tower topped with a classically inspired three-stage steeple. Gabled nave features eight, large, arched windows with voussoirs and keystones. Fenestrations are eight-over-eight sash with five-pane, rounded-arch transoms resting directly above. Principal entrance consists of two-leaf, eight-panel door with heavy molded surrounds that rise to form entablature topped with an unbroken pediment. Molded cornice and pediment are exhibited at the projecting entrance. Circular window with voussoirs and keystone is located first stage of tower. Cement-inlay cross found in projecting gable entrance.

86. House
104 North College Street
1906 (SM)
C

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One-story, frame cottage has high hip roof. Site is three-bays wide and features a large exterior end chimney. Fenestrations are large four-over-four sash. Full facade porch has shed roof and is supported by tapered piers with capitals. Exterior is sheathed in German siding.

87. House
108 North College Street
1906 (SM)
C

One-story brick bungalow with clipped gable front roof and clipped gable front porch. Wide eaves exhibit triangular-knee braces that are curved. Both front gables are sheathed in plain weatherboard. Three-bay facade features paired nine-over-ones. Enclosed front porch is screened in half way and the remaining balustrade is a solid frame construction. Porch is supported with heavy brick piers with small, short, bungalow columns that are almost hidden beneath clipped gable porch roof. House has large exterior end chimney.

88. House
112 North College Street
ca. 1915
C

One-story, double-piled residence exhibits Victorian influence. House follows central hall plan and is of balloon construction. Side gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Exterior is sheathed in plain weatherboard. Gable has lovely thin trim in bargeboard. Three-bay facade features six-over-six sash. Original, attached porch shelters the entrance bay and features a bracketed, gable pediment roof that is upheld by chamfered posts. Porch details also include floral brackets and beaded balusters. Exterior end chimney is original.

89. Vacant Lot
Next to 112 North College Street
VL

Vacant lot used for church drive and parking.

90. Parking Lot
Next to 101 West Franklin Street
PL

Parking lot for Eagles Food and Moose Drug Company.

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91. Moose Drug Company
101 West Franklin Street
1882 Rebuilt 1928
C

Commercial building of brick construction features a low shed roof with stepped parapet and a false front. Structure is one-story high and two rooms deep and features a three bay facade. Exterior is laid in one-seven common bond with stone trim on facade. Projecting windows have been slightly altered and have new, unsympathetic awnings. Sign with lettering of undeneath material is set in stone with header trim. Store retains original 1928 trim work.

Moose Drug Company has been in operation since 1882. Original site burned and was replaced with new structure in 1928. Company founded by A.W. Moose and has remained in the family.

92. Storefront
103-105 West Franklin Street
1902 (SM)
C

Simple commercial storefront features multi-glassed facade, with forty-small pane window directly above each plate. Store retains one original twelve-paned door. The glass in the other principal entrance has been replaced with a single glass plate. Multiple-glass pane directly above the later entrance has been replaced. Raked mortar joints mark the corners of both entrances.

93. Commercial Building
107-109 West Franklin Street
ca. 1950
F

Two-story brick building occupied by Jean's Beauty Shop on the first floor and an apartment on the second.

94. Commercial Block
111-115 West Franklin Street
1897 (SM)
C

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Commercial building is two stories high and four bays wide. Site is of brick construction and is sheathed in common brick with rows of headers of 1:5, 1:6, and 1:11. The facade has been rebricked at 1:8 common bond. Structure has shed roof surrounded by false roof. Show windows date back to rebricking around 1923. Second story has two-over-two sash in facade with headers as their bases. Original brick has segmental header arches; however, hole knocked in wall for movie projector when second floor occupied a theater.

95. Commercial Building
117 West Franklin Street
ca. 1950
F

Two-story commercial brick building.

96. Commercial Building
119 West Franklin Street
ca. 1940
F

Two-story brick commercial structure is three bays wide each separated by pilasters. Houses Western Auto Store.

97. Dr. L.R. Rose House
135 West Franklin Street
ca. 1864
P

Fine, rare example of the two-story single-pile house with Greek Revival influences based on local piedmont taste. Residence follows a central hall plan and has a symmetrical three-bay facade that is low relative to its width. Extremely low hip roof has wide overhanging eaves that alludes to Italianate idiom. Principal entrance features sidelights with beveled panels underneath. Fenestrations are typical six-over-six sash. Exterior is sheathed in long brick with irregularly spaced header row. First floor windows exhibit a header row. The attached, one-story porch with shed roof is not original and is supported by plain, square posts. House retains two, original, single shoulder step chimneys of common bond. Details of exterior end chimneys include rings with decorative plaster caps. Outstanding features include brick work and masonry construction. Dr. Littlebury Rowan Rose (1830-1907) built this house after opening his practice in Mount Pleasant.

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98. House
139 West Franklin Street
1920 (D)
F

One-and-a-half story frame, somewhat altered bungalow has a broad side gable roof. Exterior end chimney located on west side. Shed dormer, sheathed in shingles, located along front. Inappropriate louvered windows are featured throughout the house.

99. Mount Pleasant Methodist Church Cemetery
S.W. corner West Franklin and College Street
1850s to present
C

Pleasant cemetery with 19th. and 20th. century markers. Wrought iron fence around tall, concrete retaining wall is located along West Franklin Street. Fence is in poor condition but detailing is particularly fine. Paneled entrance posts flank steps at corner of College and Franklin Streets. Posts are topped with stone finials. Resting ground for Julian H. Thayer (1842-1909) owner of Thayer House (#36). Earliest stones date to the 1850s. Brick structure of 1:5 common bond is the Kindley Mausoleum. Cemetery comprises five acres.

100. House
215-217 West Franklin Street
ca. 1950
F

One-story, side gable concrete duplex.

101. Vacant Lot
Corner of 300 block of West Franklin Street
VL

Large, grassy, vacant lot is trimmed and well-kept.

102. House
309 West Franklin Street
ca. 1915
C

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Well maintained bungalow has typical traits, a side gable roof; one-story single-pile section. Broad side gable main block is superimposed. Engaged porch is full facade and features tapered bungalow columns resting on brick piers. Jerkinhead dormer is located in main roof. Three-bay facade features three-over-one sash. Two exterior end, single shoulder chimneys locted on either side of house. Chimneys support theory that structure overbuilt earlier site.

103. Vacant Lot
Intersection of Summer Street and 300 block of West Franklin Street
VL

Vacant, steeply sloped lot.

104. Mill House
100 South Halifax Street
1896
C

One-story structure was originally sheathed in plain weatherboard but redone in German siding. Full facade porch features classical columns. House has rear ell and rear shed room in back of two front rooms. House has a facade gable roof.

105. Mill House
501 West Franklin Street
1896
C

One-story, single-pile, frame house has latticework on front of basement and follows a central hall plan. House has a deep rear ell and has seperate basement entrance.

106. Mill House
105 North Halifax Street
1896
C

Two-story structure is sheathed in plain weatherboard and is two bays wide. Full facade porch is upheld with classical posts, and exhibits a balustrade. House features a rear ell and low-pitched, side gable roof.

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107. Mill House
107 North Halifax Street
1896
C

House is the same as (#104)

108. House
109 North Halifax Street
1896
C

House is the same as (#104)

109. Mill House
115 North Halifax Street
1896
C

House is the same as (#106)

110. Mill House
110 North Halifax Street
1896
C

111. House is the same as (#106)

Mill House
108 North Halifax Street
1896
C

House is the same as (#104)

112. Mill House
106 North Halifax Street
1896
C

House is the same as (#106)

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113. Kindley Cotton Mill
400 West Franklin Street
1896-1897
P

Original, remaining structures consist of the two-story main mill; a three-story tower with water tank located at top; and a engine and boiler wing on the west side of the mill. Notable exterior features include raised brick courses that outline door and window openings and delineate the two floors. Mill also features bridge and hose house of mortared stone construction.

Stuart Cramer, North Carolina Mill Engineer, designed structure. Original investors, headed by local farmer and merchant W.R. Kindley, include the Reverend Paul Barringer, Lawson G. Foil, A.W. Moose, L.E. Heilig, J.L. Peck, and S.W. Kindley. Augustus N. James purchased the plant in 1925. The James family retains control of the mill.

114. Mill House
300 West Franklin Street
1896
C

One-and-a-half story house is two bays wide. This single-pile structure has a rear ell and one original porch. The attached structure features classical posts. House has a side gable roof and is sheathed in plain weatherboard.

115.
120 West Franklin Street
ca. 1910
C

Two-story, brick, four-square house reflects bungalow idiom. First floor windows are large single panes. Principal entrance features eleven-light transoms and sidelights with vertical muntins. Remaining windows are paired four-over-ones. Steps to the full facade porch are bordered with stone trimmed brick wall. bungalow details can be seen in the tapered columns on stone-trimmed brick.

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116. House
110 West Franklin Street
ca. 1920
F

One-story, brick cottage has low-slung triple-A roofline. Side windows are filled. Facade windows are paired four-over-one bungalow. Classical, gable roofed portico is probably a replacement. House now occupied by Eberhardt Tax Service.

117. Heilig-Foil House
111 East Franklin Street
1858
P

House is Cabarrus County's finest example of the antebellum Italianate period. Site follows a central hall plan and is two-stories high by three bays wide. Double-pile house of mortise and tenon construction is sheathed in lapped weatherboard. Hip roof covered in asphalt shingles. Three-bay facade retains its Greek Revival and Italianate details. The latter can be found in tall squarish six-over-six sash that flank the center bays on both floors. First floor center bay has outstanding molded architrave with octagonal panels underneath sidelights and transom. Octagonal panels can also be seen in two leaf door. Second story center bay has tall four-over-fours set in fluted surrounds. Most notable Italianate wood work can be found in series of raised arches that enrich the frieze. House retains Greek Revival and Italianate interior as well as Colonial Revival and bungalow details. Louis H. Asbury remodeled the house after it was sold to the Foil family. The 1921 additions include square corner blocks that open onto Colonial Revival balcony above architrave. Colonial Revival molding runs across top of second floor. Porch replaced original one-story structure that extended full facade. Present porch is two-story, classically inspired structure with pediment gable roof and is upheld by fluted Ionic columns. Porch details include full entablature, and unusual motif in frieze.

Both L.G. Foil and L.E. Heilig were local merchants and industrialists.

118. A.W. Moose House
115 East Franklin Street
1911 (D)
C

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A.W. Moose purchased property with small long structure from Lawson Heilig (#117) in 1895. Log structure was utilized as kitchen and was expanded to form present site in 1905. House reflects Queen Anne idiom and follows a central hall plan. Structure is of mortise and tenon construction with balloon frame as a later addition. Two-story, single-pile residence is sheathed in plain weatherboard and aluminum siding. House has side gable roof with projecting front gable bay. Three-bay facade features two-over-two sash. Ell has six-over-six sash windows. Second story has sun porch. Original, attached, wrap-around porch has shed roof. Distinctive porch details include turned balusters, posts and brackets. Projecting pavillion projects from main wing of house and features turned posts and balusters, floral brackets between posts and ceiling and projecting eaves. Pavillion is crowned with witches cap roof that is topped with a turned finial. House retains one of two original chimneys. Surviving structure was a corbeled and ringed interior chimney. A.W. Moose was a local physician and pharmacist, and established Moose Drug Company in 1882. His son, Hoy Moose (#17), continued to operate the family business and occupied this residence between 1925 and 1945. House now the residence of Rebekah McCarn and her family. Mrs. McCarn is the granddaughter of A.W. Moose.

119. Vacant Lot
Between 115 and 123 East Franklin Street
VL

Site of former residence that has since burned. No surface remains.

120. House
123 East Franklin Street
ca. 1950
F/I

One-story brick ranch style dwelling.

121. House 125 East Franklin Street
ca. 1920
F

One-story gable front bungalow with slipped gable roof. Exterior sheathed in broad asbestos siding. Porch has gable front roof, tapered bungalow columns resting on brick plints. Bay window in west elevation is 1975 addition. Six-over-six sash are also replacements.

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122. House
127 East Franklin Street
ca. 1920
F

One story bungalow has gable front roof with full-facade, gable front, engaged porch. Roof has characteristic projecting and bracketed eaves. Windows are four-over-four sash. Exterior is sheated in asbestos siding.

123. House
129 East Franklin Street
ca. 1960
F

One-story brick ranch-style house with carport and concrete blocks facing street.

124. Goodman House
131 East Franklin Street
ca. 1860
C

Early Greek Revival house of frame construction features a symmetrical three-bay facade with six-over-six sash fenestrations throughout residence. Porch with shed roof that has a heavy molded frieze does not extend the full length of the facade, but covers three bays. House has low pitched gable roof. House retains one exterior end chimney with corbeled cap. House has two rear sheds. Site is two-stories, and is single-pile, and follow the piedmont form of most Greek Revival houses built during this time. Flat roof outbuilding does not contribute to property. Heavy surrounds are featured on all openings. Corners are decorated with pilaster-like strips. Porch is upheld by square vernacular posts that are probably not original.

125. House
133 East Franklin Street
ca. 1905
C

Typical one-story, single pile frame, mill-type dwelling with bungalow style rear wing that extends across full rear elevation. The house has a gable roof. Three-bay facade features three-over-one bungalow sash. Shed roof porch extends across full facade and is supported with turned posts. House is sheathed in lapped siding on the sides, and the front of the house is covered with German siding. Narrow, single-shoulder exterior and chimney located on west side of site.

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126. House
201 East Franklin Street
ca. 1910
C

Small, one-story, bungalow is sheathed in German siding. House has flipped, gable front roof and a three bay facade. Fenestrations are flanking, paired four-over-one. Full-facade porch features narrow, plain posts resting on brick bases. House exhibits typical, bungalow, triangular-knee braces beneath roof. Small vent is located top of gable front facade. The shed roof that covers the porch has exposed rafters.

127. House
203-205 East Franklin Street
ca. 1910
C

One-story, frame bungalow follows the same design as (#126). Dwelling is somewhat wider and serves as a duplex.

128. Busbin-Wheeler, Inc.
207 East Franklin Street
1985
F

A large gable front structure of brick and aluminum siding.

129. Apartment Complex/House
209-211 East Franklin Street
1921 (SM)
F

Two-story, commercial-apartment building features original frame and siding. part of site was later sheathed in brick veneer. Building has clipped, gable-front roof and four-over-one sash windows. First floor facade is covered in German siding. Bungalow-style room located directly above. Site has side and rear exterior stairways. Double door facade features flanking, paired windows with transom.

130. Duplex
213-215 East Franklin Street
1921 (SM)
F

Two-story, frame duplex features a gable front roof. Design is similar to (#129), but the first floor facade is sheathed in brick veneer. Site does not have as much flow space because built into hillside. Windows are six-over-six sash replacements. Roof features projecting, bracketed eaves.

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131. House
217 East Franklin Street
ca. 1901
C

House may have been Tuscarora Mill house, Two-story, double-pile structure follows a central hall plan and has a rear ell with kitchen. House is covered in tin. Three-bay facade exhibits narrow, four-over-four sash windows. Attached, full-facade porch with shed roof is original and is upheld by chamfered posts. Porch also has balustrade with plain balusters. Exterior end chimney is a replacement.

132. Dry House
301 East Franklin Street
ca. 1890
Demolished 1985

Site of a lovely Queen Anne cottage with decorative facade gable that was enriched by sawn and turned ornamentation. House has a high hip roof that was sheathed in square-cut and hexagonal shingles. House covered in brick veneer in 1960s.

- 132-A. House
301 East Franklin Street
1980
I

Two-story, stone and glass, solar house located directly behind (#132). Exterior and interior is sheathed in wood from (#132). House has a deep setback and rests on a hill.

133. House
303 East Franklin Street
ca. 1910
C

One-story bungalow has a side gable roof and features an engaged, full facade porch. Original facade windows are paired, six-over-six sash. Rear ell has projecting eaves. Bracketed eaves can be seen on porch.

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134. Hahn House
305 East Franklin Street
ca. 1900
C

Well-maintained, two-story, L-shaped house features a wrap-around porch with turned posts, brackets, and chamfered corner posts on house. Projecting gable bay features a pediment with return and a diamond-shape vent. Roof of the bay and the main side gable roof feature diagonally laid beaded board in gables. House has a three-bay facade. Frame barn with shed wings is located in rear.

135. House
309-311 East Franklin Street
1921 (SM)
F

Two-story house with front gable roof has clipped gable with projecting and bracketed eaves. Duplex is crudely built and features plain posts on the porch, exposed rafters, and is sheathed in German siding.

136. Store
313 East Franklin Street
ca. 1950
F

Store features a gable front roof. Two-leaf door is flanked with six-over-six windows. Gas pump is no longer in use. Shed wing on east side of main structure is sheathed in German siding. Structure standing on brick piers. Gravel in fore-court where cars parked for gas.

137. House
315 East Franklin Street
ca. 1930
F

One-and-a-half story bungalow has a clipped, gable-front roof. The latter has projecting bracketed eaves. House is sheathed in German siding and has replaced, paired six-over-six sash windows.

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138. House
317 East Franklin Street
ca. 1930
C

Frame bungalow has a broad, crudely styled, but unaltered side gable roof. House is one-and-a-half stories. Gable dormer is located in facade with paired three-over-one sash. First floor facade exhibits four-over-one sash windows. Dining room bay on the west side of house has a shed roof. This projecting bay features simple bracketed eaves. Square-in-section porch posts with sawn brackets uphold full facade porch that is fully engaged.

139. House
319 East Franklin Street
ca. 1930
C

Clipped gable bungalow has flat central section of gable above the attic. The latter feature paired, four-pane windows. Three bay facade features four-over sash. Windows that flank the principal entrance that features sidelights. House is one-and-a-half stories. Shed roofed porch is upheld by square-in-section posts.

140. House
321 East Franklin Street
1900 (D)
F

Simple, frame, one-story, English cottage style house is sheathed in German siding, round arched door is located under simple gabled canopy. House has semi-exterior facade chimney. Porch on east side of house features tapered columns. Windows are bungalow, four-over-one-sash.

141. Tuscarora Cotton Mill
South East corner junct. of East Franklin and Barringer Streets
1901 and 1919
P

One of Cabarrus County's finest examples of the early twentieth century textile complex. Mill manufactured yarn. Original 1901 section exhibits features that are typical of twentieth century textile architecture. Main

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mill has a low gable roof with tall segmental-arched windows. Most of the openings have been filled in, but some retain their original triple-hung sash. A brick fire wall separates the picker room that is located in the east end of the building. Original engine and boiler rooms are located in a partially enclosed appendage at the northeast corner of the site. Most prominent early feature is the imposing, two-stage tower whose elevations are framed by pilaster strips rising to corbeled capitals. Round-arched openings of the tower are enriched by raised brickwork. 1918 addition is almost identical to the 1901 structure.

The Tuscarora Cotton Mill was established in 1899 by James William Cannon (President), the Reverend Paul Barringer (#29), (Secretary-Treasurer), John Foil, Lawson G. Foil, and Jonas Cook. Mill had rear additions in 1936 and 1941. Martin G. Foil, Sr., assumed control of the mill in 1944, and his family retains the ownership of the mill.

142. Filling Station
200 Block East Franklin Street
I

Self-service, gas pumps on vacant lot.

143. Mount Pleasant Milling Company
213 East Franklin Street
1908
P

Notable site is the only operating grist mill in Cabarrus County. The three-story mill site is three bays wide by two bays deep and features a side gable roof. Structure originally sheathed in weatherboards, but these were replaced in 1920s with tin shingles. The latter was replaced with asbestos siding. Site is of heavy frame construction and has six-over-six sash windows throughout building. Site retains early twentieth century machinery. Several wings were added during the 1930s and 1940s, including a one-story office, two-level storage shed, three-story grain elevator, front loading platform and canopy.

The mill was erected by John and Lawson G. Foil in 1908. Charles Crowell purchased mill in 1918. Leonard Ritchie married Crowell's daughter and continues to operate the mill. In addition to corn meal, the grist mill originally ground wheat, barley and oats. Today the mill only produces corn mill.

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144. Mount Pleasant Hardware Company
210 East Franklin Street
ca. 1945
I

Concrete block, one-story structure features a facade sheathed in brick veneer. Facade also features a canopy with sign and picture windows.

145. House
206 East Franklin Street
ca. 1915
C

Bungalow features gable front roof. Paired four-over-one sash windows flank the principal door. Porch with flat roof is upheld by tapered, bungalow columns that rise from brick bases at corners. Porch extends the full length of the facade. A latticed, louvered vent is located at the peak of the facade gable.

146. House 200 E. Franklin Street
ca. 1915
C

Well-preserved, one-and-a-half-story, frame bungalow. House has a side gable roof with exposed rafters and projecting bracketed eaves. Broad gable dormer is centrally located in the main roof. The engaged porch extends full length of the facade and is supported by tapered posts with molded capitals. Fenestrations in dormer are three, three-over-one sash. Remaining windows are four-over-ones, including the paired four-over-ones that flank the principal entrance. The latter has windows with four, long, vertical panes. House has rear ell.

147. House
132 East Franklin Street
ca. 1901
C

Typical, one-story frame house is single pile, and has a rear ell. Windows are three-over-one bungalow sash. Exterior is sheathed in German siding. House retains two, exterior end chimneys.

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148. House
130 East Franklin Street
ca. 1915
C

One-and-a-half story, frame house has a front gable roof and features three-over-one bungalow, sash, windows. Chamfered posts support the porch. Second floor is illuminated by three, one-over-ones. East bay slightly projects.

149. John W. Moose House
128 East Franklin Street
1880
P

Marvelous example of the "Domestic Gothic" idiom that was popularized by Andrew Jackson Downing. This lovely, T-shape house follows an irregular central hall plan and is one-and-a-half stories high. Site is of balloon construction and is sheathed in plain weatherboard. Site has side gable roof with projecting front gable. Both gables exhibit decorative trimwork including bargeboards with cut-out quatrefoils and finials. The two latter features plus the slanted bay window that serves as a focal point of the center of the facade are all characteristic of the Gothic Revival idiom. Gable dormers in main gable roof also feature decorative bargeboards. First floor fenestrations of the two-bay facade are tall, narrow, four-over-four. Second floor windows are square, six-over-six sash. All of the windows were originally shuttered; however, house retains only one original shutter. Two unoriginal, front porches are attached and extend only a single bay. Each porch flanks the slanted, central bay. These one-story structures have a shed roof. The porch on the east side is enclosed whereas the porch on the west side is not. House has rear, interior chimney and a rear ell. Single-pile structure retains several outbuildings, including a well house that has been covered over and a utility shed with corn crib and a smokehouse.

150. House
126 West Franklin Street
Rebuilt 1981
F

Two-story, L-shaped house with hip roof and projecting gable was partially destroyed by fire in 1981. House features four-over-one bungalow sash

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windows, and is sheathed in aluminum siding. Site possibly retains original, full facade porch with balustrade and turned balusters. Porch now screened in.

151. House
122 East Franklin Street
ca. 1920
C

Charming and unusual, one-story, frame, single-pile cottage has a high pitched gable roof. Shed dormer with bracketed, projecting eaves is located in the center of roof. House has rear gabled additions. Diamond-shaped, attic vent can be seen at gable end of main block. House has a full facade porch that is fully engaged, and is upheld by tapered porch posts. The main gable roof slopes to shelter the porch.

152. House
118 East Franklin Street
ca. 1970
I

One-story, brick Colonial style house has fluted pilasters, a dentil cornice, and eight-over-twelve sash windows with shutters.

153. House
114 East Franklin Street
ca. 1940
F

One-and-a-half story, English cottage of frame construction has a sharply pitched side gable roof and center facade gable. A high gabled portico is upheld with Tuscan posts. Facade fenestrations are paired six-over-six.

154. House
112 East Franklin Street
ca. 1940
F

Brick cottage has a side gable roof with a gable roofed entrance with arcaded sides and front. A hip-roofed wing is located in the rear of house. Fenestrations are six-over-one sash.

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155. Union 76/East Oil Compnay
100 East Franklin Street
ca. 1925
C

One-story, brick gas station has a flat roof porte cochere. Whole columns have yellow brick inlays. Two service bays on east side were added later. Small pent in porte-cochere once covered the tile but is now sheathed in tin.

156. Parking Lot
Next to 100 South Main Street
PL

Parking lot for Moose Store and Eagles Food Store

157. Eagles Food Store
100 South Main Street
ca. 1950
I

One-story, building with blond brick veneer. Typical 1950s supermarket.

158. Family Vision Center
104 South Main Street
ca. 1950
F

One-story, brick commercial building.

159. Former Mount Pleasant Theatre
106-110 South Main Street
ca. 1940
F

Two-story, brick building with two-story front has a small vestibule behind two-leaf door. Site has simply storefront and second story exhibits casement windows.

160. Jacob Ludwig House
112 South Main Street
ca. 1841
P

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Highly significant and rare example of a mid-nineteenth century brick residence. House blends the Greek Revival idiom with the traditional, two-story piedmont form. Originally the site followed a central hall plan, but the Concord National Bank established its Mount Pleasant office in the Ludwig house in 1973. The bank built a rear addition for drive-in service. House is single pile and is constructed of masonry brick. Site has low hip roof and the house is sheathed in common bond with irregular header rows above and beneath windows. Attached porch is not original and almost extends the length of the three bay facade. Porch is sheltered by a shed roof that is upheld by classical columns on a brick foundation. The windows are tall, broad, six-over-six sash with square panes. The first floor windows are particularly broad. Marvelous house retains original interior end chimneys. Both are single shoulder stepped, have protruding faces, are laid in common bond and double brick rings.

Jacob Ludwig (d. 1882) built the house soon after his marriage to Sophia House in 1841. His son, Henry Thomas Jefferson Ludwig, had a long professional association with Mount Pleasant's North Carolina College. The Concord National Bank can be accredited for a splendid job of rehabilitation. Consequently, the house retains most of its original interior trimwork.

161. United States Post Office
South Main Street
ca. 1965
I

International style structure is made of concrete and has projecting canopy flat roof.

162. Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity
202 South Main Street
1871-1873, Remodeled 1902
P

Handsome brick church is the oldest remaining house of worship in Mount Pleasant. Structure is one-and-a-half stories high and three bays wide. Originally church was comprised of a gabled nave and the three-stage tower containing the entrance and the belfry. The latter was topped by a flared pyramidal roof with broad bracketed eaves. A steeper gable roof with patterned shingles on the ends replaced the original roof in 1902. The lovely stained glass windows probably date from the 1902 remodeling. The flared roof of the tower was also replaced in 1902 with a striking, two-stage octagonal steeple. The latter was replaced with a less elaborate spire in 1952.

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The present steeple is conical-shape and is sheathed in sawn shingles. A simple cross rests on top of the steeple. Church is laid in nine-course common bond. Other striking exterior features include brick pilasters with molded capitals, corbeled cornices, and radiating stretchers trimming the round-arched windows. A horseshoe ventilator with segmental stretchers are located in center of the original gable. An education building was constructed in 1949. The latter is located on the south side of church.

Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity was organized in the chapel of North Carolina College in 1868 under the direction of the Reverend L.C. Groseclose. The church maintained a close associations with the Western Carolina Male Academy until the latter closed in 1933.

163. Parsonage of the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity
204 South Main Street
ca. 1950
F

One-story brick Colonial ranch style structure with dentil cornice has a side gable roof and symmetrical side gable wings.

164. Marshall Herrin House
208 South Main Street
1922
C

This lovely house is a conservative example of the Colonial Revival idiom, and is similar to the Luther Lipe House (#35). Site originally followed a central hall plan but has been modified to an irregular house plan. This two-story, double-pile structure is of balloon construction and is sheathed in plain weatherboard. The hip roof is covered with asphalt shingles. House has a symmetrical, three-bay facade and features six-over-one sash windows in the main wing, sides as well as the facade. Rear wing windows are tall, narrow, two-over-two sash. Eaves of the roof project a foot and the house has decorative brackets on the soffits. The attached, wrap-around porch is original but has undergone some alterations. Porch details include a projecting, low-hipped pavillion with classical columns, a balustrade, a frieze of beaded board. Columns on either end support shed roof. South side of porch is enclosed with beaded frieze kept intact and four-over-four double windows and a door. Porch extended further to form a porte-cochere. House has two exterior and one interior chimneys.

Marshall Herrin was the owner of a lumber company near Georgeville. Joseph B. Haynes purchased the home in 1924 and his heirs presently occupy the residence.

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165. Lefler House
212 South Main Street
1879 (D)
C

One house with Italianate features. House has extremely low hip roof and is two-stories high and three-bays wide. Single-pile structure has rear ell. Attached porch does not extend full length but covers one bay. Porch is not original and its shed roof is supported by classical columns. Fenestrations are six-over-six with large square panes and are fairly large. Front door has sidelights with two-over-two-over-two-over-two windows sash with panels below. House has original double door. Site originally sheathed in plain weatherboard but has been replaced with asbestos shingles. Chimney on the north is exterior end and is not original. Exterior end chimney on south side is original but the cap has been replaced. Both are single shoulder and are laid in common bond.

166. John Kindley House
216 South main Street
ca. 1890
C

Two-story three-bay, L-shape vernacular house follow a central hall plan and is double piled. House is of balloon construction and is sheathed in plain weatherboard. Front and side gable roofs are covered with slate shingles. Diamond ventilators are located in all three second story gables. Facade and south side gables have decorative bargeboards at peaks. Rear gables are plain and feature ventilators only on the second floor. Rear kitchen gable has no vent. All gables have box cornice and a plain frieze. Fenestrations are for the large part two-over-two sash. Facade gable has an unusually, wide arc that rests above the center window. North window is not centered under the vent. House does retain original, attached, wrap-around porch a shed roof upheld by classical columns with turned balusters. Porch is not very stylish and has a decorative gable over entrance. House retains two interior end chimneys. Chimney on south end of house pierces first floor and has exposed face. John Kindley was a farmer and owned land near Cold Springs - Mount Pleasant Road. House retains original outbuildings, including a frame smokehouse, grainery, and a barn.

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167 Dr. J.M. Mathews House
220 South Main Street
1906
C

Lovely example of the restrained fusion between the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival idioms. Two-story, L-shape house has distinctive, narrow beaded siding. A striking sunburst ornament is applied to the three corners of each gable. Porch was once wrap around by the southern side was enclosed during the 1920s. The shed roof of the porch is supported by paired Doric columns that are grouped in threes at the corners of the porch. Columns rise from panel bases. House has side and front gable roofs. House follow a center hall plan. Interior primarily reflects Queen Anne and Colonial Revival idioms.

The original owner, Dr. Mathews, was a practicing physician.

168. House
222 South Main Street
ca. 1925
F

Gable front-roofed cottage has undergone considerable remodeling. Porch embellished with wrought iron. Originality of location is questionable.

169. House
300 South Main Street
ca. 1970
I

One-story, brick, ranch style house.

170. House
310 South Main Street
ca. 1930
F

One story bungalow has clipped gable roof and is sheathed in asbestos siding. Roof features bracketed eaves. House has wrought iron porch posts.

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171. Vacant Lot
Next to 310 South Main Street
VL

Undeveloped Land

172. Augustus C. Barrier House
401 South Main Street
ca. 1869
P

Highly significant residence that closely follow Andrew Jackson Downing's plan for a "symmetrical bracketed cottage, which appears as Design III in The Architecture of County Houses. Barrier house comprises the T-shaped main block, a one-story shed wing, and a pair of recent rear additions. House follows a T-shaped plan and is two-stories high and three bays wide. Single-piled main block is of mortise-and-tenon construction. House exhibits many characteristics of the Gothic Revival idiom including board-and-batten siding, stuccoed interior chimneys with corbeled caps, bracketed hoods and sills framing the windows, and broad eaves trimmed with decorative boards. Two sets of double four-over-four sash windows flank the two-leaf, two-panel door. The latter has a three-panel transom resting directly above. Second floor windows are six-over-six sash. Dominant focal point is the central second story main gable that projects from the main block of the house to shelter the principal entrance. A three-part window with pointed arches lights the room located in the gable.

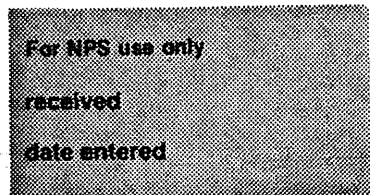
The Barrier house is the finest example of the embellished Gothic Revival "I" house in Cabarrus County. House erected for Augustus Cicero Barrier (1844-1926). Barrier was a farmer and a founding member of the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity. House retains several original outbuildings including a well shed, shed, smokehouse, corn crib and a barn. All outbuildings are of frame construction.

173. House
315 South Main Street
ca. 1960
F

Well-landscaped, one-story brick ranch style dwellings.

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174. Misenheimer - James House
311 South Main Street
ca. 1895, remodeled 1915
P

Lovely residence is the finest example of the fusion of Colonial Revival and the bungalow idioms in Cabarrus County. This two-story structure follows a modified central hall plan and is of balloon construction. Site is doubled pile and has additions on the front, side and rear. Truncated hips on a high hip roof are covered with hexagonal asphalt shingles. Exterior is sheathed in plain weatherboard. House has three original porches. The front attached porch shelters the entrance bay and has shed roof. Porch is upheld by rock and mortar pillars and balustrade. An abstract Palladian arrangement of the principal facade window alludes to the Colonial Revival idiom. bungalow elements can be found in the bracketed eaves of the roof. Robert Franklin Lynn, a Mount Pleasant stonemason, contributed greatly to the distinctive character of the house. Four chimneys all of rock are interior chimneys. The northwest chimney has no shoulder; the northeast chimney has an exposed face from ground up; the southeast chimney has an exposed face and is nearly flushed to wall; and the southwest chimney is nearly adjacent to southeast chimney. Lynn used mortared, random-course stonework for the foundation, porches, and a retaining wall, and a rock well shed and garage. A servants quarters built in 1937 has German siding and rock foundation.

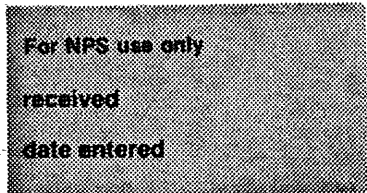
House was expanded and remodeled according to designs prepared by the Charlotte Architectural Firm of Hook and Rogers in 1915.

175. Solomon Cline - Augustus James House
307 South Main Street
ca. 1905
C

Original, early twentieth century, frame house was remodeled and expanded into a bungalow style house about 1923. This two-story structure follows an irregular, central hall plan. House has a low, broad side gable roof with bracketed eaves and an engaged porch that extends the full facade and is supported by classical columns. Structure is sheathed in plain weatherboard and is of unknown construction. large ventilators are located in gables. Fenestrations of this three bay house are bungalow one-over-one with Gothic tracery sash. First floor dormer has similar window treatment. House retains two chimneys with two flues. One chimney dates to the 1923 remodeling. Both are exterior end and are laid in common bond.

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Mount Pleasant industrialist Augustus N. James remodeled this house and rented the house to others. His son, Frank Sr., lived in the house during the 1930s.

176. House
303 South Main Street
1933 (D)
C

One-story, brick bungalow has a gable front roof with latticed gable ventilator. Offset porch has square brick columns. Wood siding can be seen in porch gable. Roof, of course, exhibits projecting bracketed eaves. House has a projecting north bay. Single shoulder facade chimney is located on north bay. Windows are bungalow, four-over-one sash.

177. Office
219 South Main Street
ca. 1970s
F/I

One-story, doctors office reflects the restrained Colonial style and features a dentil cornice and paired eight-over-eight sash windows.

178. Vacant Lot
Between 219 and 205 South Main Street
VL

Former site of Mount Amoena Seminary and is now used for parking by the First Baptist Church.

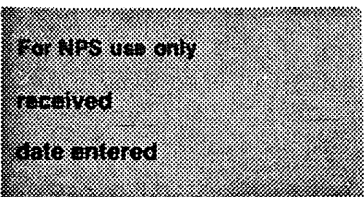
179. House 205 South Main Street.
ca. 1945
F

One-story, Colonial Revival house has a side gable roof, and features a gabled projecting entrance with molded engaged columns. House has symmetrical wings and diagonally, latticed, transom six-over-six sash windows.

180. House
201 South Main Street
ca 1940
F

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One-and-a-half story, frame, English cottage has a clipped side gable roof, and is sheathed in aluminum siding. Gable entrance with chimney tapers off at the center of the facade.

181. House
117 South Main Street
ca. 1950
F

Large, one-and-a-half story, frame, Colonial design residence with asbestos siding. House details include pilasters, arcaded entrance with small sun-bursts, and a large picture window.

182. Doctor Buchanan House
111-113 South Main Street
1892-1897 (SM)
C

Lovely, Gothic-inspired house features designs of Andrew Jackson Downing. House is T-shape and follows an irregular house plan. Two-story structure is of balloon construction and is sheathed in beaded weatherboard. House has projecting front gable and two ells in the back. Main block has a side gable roof. Bargeboards with quatrefoil cut-outs and finials are located in front and side gables. Round ventilators are also found in all of the gables. Three-bay facade features two-over-two sash windows. Roof is sheathed with decorative tin shingles. Two porches flank the projecting gable. North porch covers one bay and wraps around. Southern porch extends only the entrance bay. Both porches are attached and have a shed roof. Rock piers once supported both porches but have been replaced with brick. both interior chimneys have been replaced and are exposed above first floor.

183. House
105 South Main Street
ca. 1950
F

One-story, frame cottage has gable roof and fluted pilasters. Canopy shelters entrance, and front facade features a picture window.

184. Masonic Hall
101-103 South Main Street
1892
C

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Two-story, double-pile structure has a front gable roof with decorative tin shingles. Site is of balloon frame construction and the exterior is sheathed in plain weatherboard. Two-bay facade features large, plate glass window on first floor. Sides of the first floor are two-over-two sash. Second floor windows are nine-over-nine sash. Front windows on second floor retain shutters. Square ventilator is located in gable. A box cornice is located in the front and a plain cornice can be seen in the rear. Building retains original, rear, attached porch. Original exterior chimney replaced with interior chimney.

Masonic Hall is one of four surviving buildings in Cabarrus County designed to serve fraternal organizations. The other three are located in Concord. Site retains original raised stage despite its conversion into an apartment.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1840-1935 Builder/Architect Various/unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Mount Pleasant Historic District comprises 184 properties along a two-mile, X-shaped, tree line stretch of the town's two major thoroughfares of Main and Franklin Streets. The district explicates the town's development from a small, sleepy college village in 1850 to its emergence as a rural textile community during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It also reflects the decelerated growth that was typical of many southern villages who suffered economically after the Civil War. Although nearby Concord and Kannapolis recovered from the devastating financial effects of the war, Mount Pleasant's expansion was extremely gradual in comparison to these two cities. Unlike its neighbors, Mount Pleasant did not have a railroad connection. The district depicts the prosperity of the town's merchants; clergy; artisans; and other professional groups, and their attempts to establish a stronger industrial-based economy. The town's finest architectural representatives are located in the Mount Pleasant Historic District, and they characterize the architectural development that occurred in many southern towns of similar size. The district has a varied and impressive collection of houses representing the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and bungalow styles. Several houses in the district rank among the county's finest examples of their respective idiom. The Mount Pleasant Historic District is one of Cabarrus County's most significant historic and architectural resources. The district retains a large number of houses, small businesses and industries that are representative of the town's evolution. Its pastoral setting and architectural history recreates the charm and simplicity of village life that is remarkably evident to the modern-day observer.

Criteria Assessment:

- A. The Mount Pleasant Historic District is associated with the growth of Mount Pleasant prior to 1865, during which time the town had close ties with the Western North Carolina Male Academy and the Lutheran Synod. The district is also associated with the development of local business and the town's small industries of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Mount Pleasant's slow economic growth paralleled that of many small North Carolina textile towns without railroad connections. It also depicts the traditional village-like atmosphere that continues to exist despite the historical attempts by prominent members of the town's business and professional classes to modernize and establish a stronger industrial-based economy in Mount Pleasant. However, the businesses and industries that these men did institute at the turn of the century continue to operate today.

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- B. The Mount Pleasant Historic District is associated with the men who played a major role in Mount Pleasant's religious and educational institutions in the mid-nineteenth century and the economic development that occurred during the late-nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Most important among these are the Reverend Paul Barringer (1850-1925), who helped establish the Saint James Evangelical and Reformed Church; Lawson Heilig (1831-1899) and Lawson G. Foil, investors in the Kindley and Tuscarora Cotton Mills, Foil, along with his brother John, also established the Mount Pleasant Milling Company; and the Reverend Augustus C. Barrier (1844-1926) who was also a major stockholder in the Tuscarora Cotton Mill. The district is also associated with Louis H. Asbury (1878-1975), a Charlotte architect with a regional practice who prepared the plans for two churches in the district and the remodeling of another extant property. The Charlotte architectural firm of Hook and Rogers is also associated with the district and prepared plans for the remodeling of one of the district's houses.
- C. The Mount Pleasant Historic District represents a significant and distinguishable entity with a varied and impressive collection of houses, small businesses, and local industries representing nearly every major architectural style of the 1850-1930 period in which it developed. The Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and bungalow styles are all present in the district. Several of the district's properties are among the county's finest examples of these succeeding architectural fashions. The more standard designs of the less imposing residences well-reflect the character of residential forms adopted by the middle classes in rural piedmont North Carolina during the early twentieth century.
- D. The district, may in all probability, yield archaeological material that would be of importance to history. Several properties were once the residential sites of several of Mount Pleasant's leading residents. The Jonas Cook House was once located on site (#19). This location and several vacant lots in the residential sections would probably provide data important to the study of domestic, social, and architectural history.
- E. The Mount Pleasant Historic District is fortunate to have three cemeteries of significant age that derives their primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance and their distinctive landscape. Some of the major historical figures who are buried at the various cemeteries include Paul Barringer, who is buried in the Saint James Reformed Church Cemetery; and the Kindley Family and Julian H. Thayer (1842-1909), whose grave sites are located at the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church Cemetery.

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Local tradition maintains that life in Mount Pleasant dates back to the mid-1700s, when a campsite call "Mount Comfort" provided a stopping place between Salisbury and "Charles Town"¹. Over the years this location became a stop for wagons on the route. It emerged as a small village in the 1830s, named Mount Pleasant because of its picturesque location and its high elevation between Adams and Little Buffalo Creeks.² Incoming German settlers gradually gravitated to the site and by 1859 the population was sufficient for incorporation as a town.³

Meanwhile, in July, 1852, the North Carolina Synod of the Lutheran Church, meeting at Concord, North Carolina, resolved to place a Western Carolina Male Academy at Mount Pleasant. This, after years of efforts to assure a supply of educated Lutherans for the clergy, made Mount Pleasant for a time an educational center.⁴ In 1859, the school became North Carolina College, and, in 1903, the Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute as which it contined until it closed in 1933.⁵

A second educational institution in the town was the 1859 Mount Pleasant Female Seminary begun privately by Mrs. D.H. Bittle, wife of the president of North Carolina College, this school for young women was transferred to the Lutheran Synod in 1869. In 1892 the name was changed to "Mont Amoena Seminary", which was retained until its closing in 1927.⁶

In the period before the Civil War, Mount Pleasant, along with the rest of Cabarrus County remained on the perimeter of the state's economic mainstream, although some benefit was derived from added roads and railroads. Small, self-sufficient farms were still the rule, but a cash crop argriculture was beginning to emerge as large amounts of cotton were being grown.⁷ Specific records for Mount Pleasant, as well as the rest of Cabarrus County, are sparse, and prevent a detailed picture of the village for this period, but significant extant houses show the makeup of a trading community serving a rural area. The oldest property among these structures is that of a physician, J.L. Henderson (#9), whose house dates from about 1840. This home continued as a doctor's residence until after 1900.⁸ Another residence that dates from the 1840s is the home of a Lutheran pastor, J.D. Scheck (#24) (d. 1868). The Reverend Scheck's house was erected in 1844.⁹ The home of merchant Jacob Ludwig (#166) (c. 1819-1882) was also completed in the 1840s. The last, remaining, extant property is the home of farmer Lawson G. Heilig (#17) (February 10, 1831 - May 4, 1889), which was completed in 1858.¹⁰

Mount Pleasant endured the disruptions of the Civil War, including a suspension of the college, and emerged as an intact community. Commerce made a modest increase as a larger volume and a wider variety of manufactured goods became available via Concord and the North Carolina Railroad. The

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town and its vicinity had three general stores by 1868, indicative of the growth of retail outlets throughout the county. There were also three grist mills to grind the local crops of corn, oats, and wheat into meal and flour.¹¹ The next year, 1869, there were eight mills, and three doctors to serve the growing population. In 1872, there were four general stores with Mount Pleasant addresses: File and Harkey; Jones, Cook & Company, Kinerly and Cox; and Misenheimer and Company. The Lentz Hotel in operation since 1853, received competition from the Bangle House in 1878.¹² By 1884, the number of area general stores reached seven, plus two druggists, a lumber merchant, and a liquor merchant.¹³ These structures in Mount Pleasant reflects the community's diversification that existed in the late nineteenth century. In 1870, a farmer, Augustus C. Barrier (#172), built this house.¹⁴ Also in that year, the home of H.C. McAllister (#54) (1855-1914) was completed. McAllister was a builder, brickmaker, and stonemason.¹⁵

This economic growth make it possible for Mount Pleasant to develop its institutional framework as well. The mention of the town's first mayor and commissioners appears in 1884, but these offices were probably established earlier. The Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity (#162) was erected in 1873. Prior to its completion, the congregation had met in the college chapel.¹⁶

With a population of 550, Mount Pleasant in 1890 was about to embark on a period of manufacturing development that would be more significant than its earlier commerical expansion.¹⁷ Four major industries from that era have plants that remain in operation today. The first two, Kindley Cotton Mill (#113) incorporated in 1896 and the Tuscarora Mill (#141) organized in 1899, were initially yarn mills. The establishment of these mills occurred simultaneously with a revival in the Cabarrus County textile industry. With the development of cotton as a staple crop, and with the revitalization of the North Carolina Railroad, towns with rail connections, such as nearby Concord, became textile industrial centers. Some of the Concord merchants, who dealt in this activity, became wealthy enough to launch their own manufacturing plants. One of the most prominent of these merchant-industrialists, James W. Cannon, founder of Cannon Mills, was also established and served as the president of Mount Pleasant's Tuscarora Mill.¹⁸ However, the Kindley Mill was a local enterprise, headed by farmer and merchant W.R. Kindley, and also included Lawson G. Foil (#117), A.W. Foil (#118), L.E. Heilig (#117), J.L. Peck, A.W. Kindley, and the Reverend Paul Barringer (#29) (d. 1925) as incorporators.¹⁹ Barringer was also involved with Cannon in the Tuscarora Mill. A German Reformed clergyman, Barringer retired from the ministry in 1900 because of a cronic throat ailment, and devoted his energy to the textile industry, in particular the Tuscarora Mill and the Barringer Manufacturing Company in Rockwell that was established in 1907.²⁰ The Tuscaroara Mill was organized in 1899, with

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Cannon serving as president and Barringer as secretary-treasurer. Other local investors in the Tuscarora Mill included John Foil, Lawson G. Foil, Jonas Cook and Augustus C. Barrier. Together these local merchants and farmers owned the controlling block of stock in the company.

The third major industry to solidify in Mount Pleasant, was the Mount Pleasant Lumber Company (#74-77), which began to consolidate a number of local sawmills in 1897. John L.C. Miller and six other investors, formed a corporation, purchased the site of a saw and planing mill established by John Frick in the 1890s, and commenced business. Miller eventually bought out his partners. Miller assumed complete control of the company in 1917.²²

The fourth major industry expanded in the same fashion as the Miller Lumber Company, only this time it involved local grist mills consolidating to establish one complex. The Mount Pleasant Milling Company (#143) was constructed as a steam mill in 1908 by John and Lawson G. Foil. The Foils, with Jonas Cook, were proprietors of a general store in Mount Pleasant. The mill was purchased in 1918 by Charles Crowell and he converted the mill to electric power in 1922. Like its predecessors, the Mount Pleasant Mill Company first ground wheat, barley, oats, and corn. Today its sole product is corn mill.²³

In spite of this economic expansion base, Mount Pleasant continued in a decidedly rural ambience. A 1905 photography shows a quiet dirt road with widely spaced houses making up part of the main street.²⁴ More graphic are the Sanborn maps which show until 1906 the predominately spread out, small scale frame development of Main/Franklin Street crossroad.²⁵ A decisive limitation to economic growth was the lack of a direct railroad connection which tended to handicap Mount Pleasant's textile industry.²⁶ Hope for a rail connection continued up until 1912, but James Cannon reported to the Tuscarora Mill trustees in that year that all hope was lost, and he advised that the company therefore not expand.²⁷

Mount Pleasant has remained a small but usually prosperous town. Nevertheless, the bulk of the economic growth of Cabarrus County has taken place in and around the booming city of Kannapolis. Home of the major Cannon factories, Kannapolis grew from a 1905 beginning to a population of 12,000 by 1930, then about the same size as Concord.²⁸ Mount Pleasant, meanwhile, had a population of 500 white and 150 black in 1910, which grew to only 1,182 as late as 1980.²⁹ Property in Mount Pleasant, valued at \$200,000 in 1910, tripled to \$632,070 by 1930. Since 1910, the town has had a branch office of the Cabarrus Bank and has since added a chief of police to its public officials. Between 1911 and 1927³⁰ a business district solidified along the North Main and West Franklin Streets.

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5

Since 1930, Mount Pleasant has remained a minor economic unit, tied by its textile mills to the county's overwhelmingly dominant textile economy in Kannapolis.³¹

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- 1 "Educational Center," Progress, (August, 1969), p. 17.
- 2 Peter R. Kaplan, The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County, North Carolina (Charlotte: Historic Cabarrus, Inc., 1981), p. 4.
- 3 Bill Sharpe, A New Geography of North Carolina (Raleigh: Sharpe Pub. Co., 1961), Vol. 1, p. 29.
- 4 Jacob L. Morgan et al, eds. History of the Lutheran Church in North Carolina (1953), pp. 117-18.
- 5 Morgan, p. 118.
"Educational Center," Progress, August 1969, p. 17.
- 6 Morgan, pp. 119-120.
- 7 Kaplan, p. 8.
- 8 Adelaide and Eugenia Lore, Open The Gate and Roam Cabarrus With Us (Salisbury; Rowan Business Forms, 1971), p. 78.
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Paul Barringer's Tombstone, Mount Pleasant Reformed Cemetery.
- 9 Lutheran Church in America. North Carolina Synod. Life Sketches of Lutheran Ministers (1964), p. 182.
- 10 "Historic Ludwig House," Progress, (Fall, 1972), pp. 23-4. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Population Schedule, Cabarrus County, North Carolina, 1860, p. 62; 1870 p. 630
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Branson, 1890, p. 137.
- 11 Kaplan, p. 22.
- 12 Kaplan, p. 268.
- 13 Branson, 1868, pp. 20-1; 1872, pp. 25-27; 1884, pp. 165-171.
- 14 Morgan, pp. 228-229 Concord Tribune, obituary, January 20, 1926.
- 15 Roam Cabarrus, p. 77.
- 16 Branson, 1872, pp. 25-27; 1884, pp. 165-171.
- 17 Branson, 1890, p. 137.
- 18 Kaplan, pp. 24-25.

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- 19 Kaplan, pp. 266-267.
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- 20 Kaplan, p. 262.
- 21 Kaplan, p. 279.
- 22 Kaplan, p. 272.
- 23 Kaplan, p. 277.
- 24 "A Miracle in Cabarrus County," Progress, (Fall, 1972), p. 27.
- 25 Sanborn Map Co., Mt. Pleasant, North Carolina, 1892, 1897, 1902,
1906, North Carolina Room, Wilson Library, U.N.C., Chapel Hill, North Carolina.
- 26 Kaplan, p. 24.
- 27 Tuscarora Cotton Mill. Board of Trustees Minutes, Vol. 1, p. 126,
September 17, 1912. In possession of Jean M. Foil, Mount Pleasant.
- 28 Kaplan, pp. 27-28.
- 29 Kaplan, p. xi.
- 30 Sanborn Maps, 1911, 1927.
- 31 Kaplan, pp. 27-28, 60-61.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Attached Lists

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 42
 Quadrangle name Mount Pleasant Quadrangle scale 1:24 000

UMT References

A	<u>17</u>	<u>551380</u>	<u>3918440</u>	B	<u>17</u>	<u>551900</u>	<u>3916980</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>17</u>	<u>551220</u>	<u>3916620</u>	D	<u>17</u>	<u>550660</u>	<u>3917640</u>
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached Flat Map and Boundary Justification

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>n/a</u>	code	county	<u>n/a</u>	code
state		code	county		code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Shelia A. Bumgarner, Preservation Consultant
Additional Research, David Brown
 organization N.C. Division of Archives & History date July 1, 1985
 street & number 106 East Jones Street telephone (919) 733-6545
 city or town Raleigh state North Carolina

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature William S. King

title State Historic Preservation Officer date October 10, 1985

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

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The boundaries of the Mount Pleasant Historic District includes those portions of the district's thoroughfares that developed prior to 1930, and retain a high proportion of their original pre-1930 structures. The proposed district lies within the traditional business and residential sections of North and South Main Street and East and West Franklin Street. The district also includes two blocks of East and West Walnut Street, one-and-a-half blocks of North and South Halifax Street, and one block of both Jackson and North College Streets. The majority of the properties rest on large lots and the boundaries have been designed to retain the traditional village atmosphere that is characteristic of Mount Pleasant. The district is X-shaped. Subsequently, the boundaries are somewhat irregular, but well-defined.

The boundary along West Franklin Street excludes the scattered development that developed outside the main section of Mount Pleasant during the 1920s and 1930s. This area does not contribute to the cohesive nature of the district. The area east of East Franklin Street has not been included because of serious intrusions that consist of a Fast Fare and an ABC store. The area beyond this point is comprised of twentieth century residences and roadside industrial developments. A small proportion of early twentieth century houses, located south of West Franklin Street, have been omitted because of a preponderate number of mid-twentieth century houses that do not contribute to the district. A mill village that is separated by a field from the mill complex has been excluded by the southern boundary along East Franklin Street. The village lacks sufficient integrity for National Register listing. The area north of East Franklin Street consists of a dispersed residential development that does not contribute to the architectural heritage of the district. The First Congregational Church that is located in this vicinity is part of a separate nomination.

The boundaries along South and North Main Street delineates the rural nature of Mount Pleasant. The district south of Main Street ends abruptly as South Main Street (Highway 49) leads into rural Cabarrus County. The boundary at the end of North Main Street marks the beginning of modern development that is frequently found along rural highways. A large tract of undeveloped land west of North Main Street provides a good buffer for this historic district that has also been excluded from the Mount Pleasant Historic District. The Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute Historic District is already on the National Register List of Historic Places.

The area of East Walnut Street has been included because it retains a village-like quality with its number of modest frame houses and the location of two cemeteries at the end of the street. The land directly east of Walnut Street has been excluded because it lies on the edge of town and is basically rural and undeveloped.

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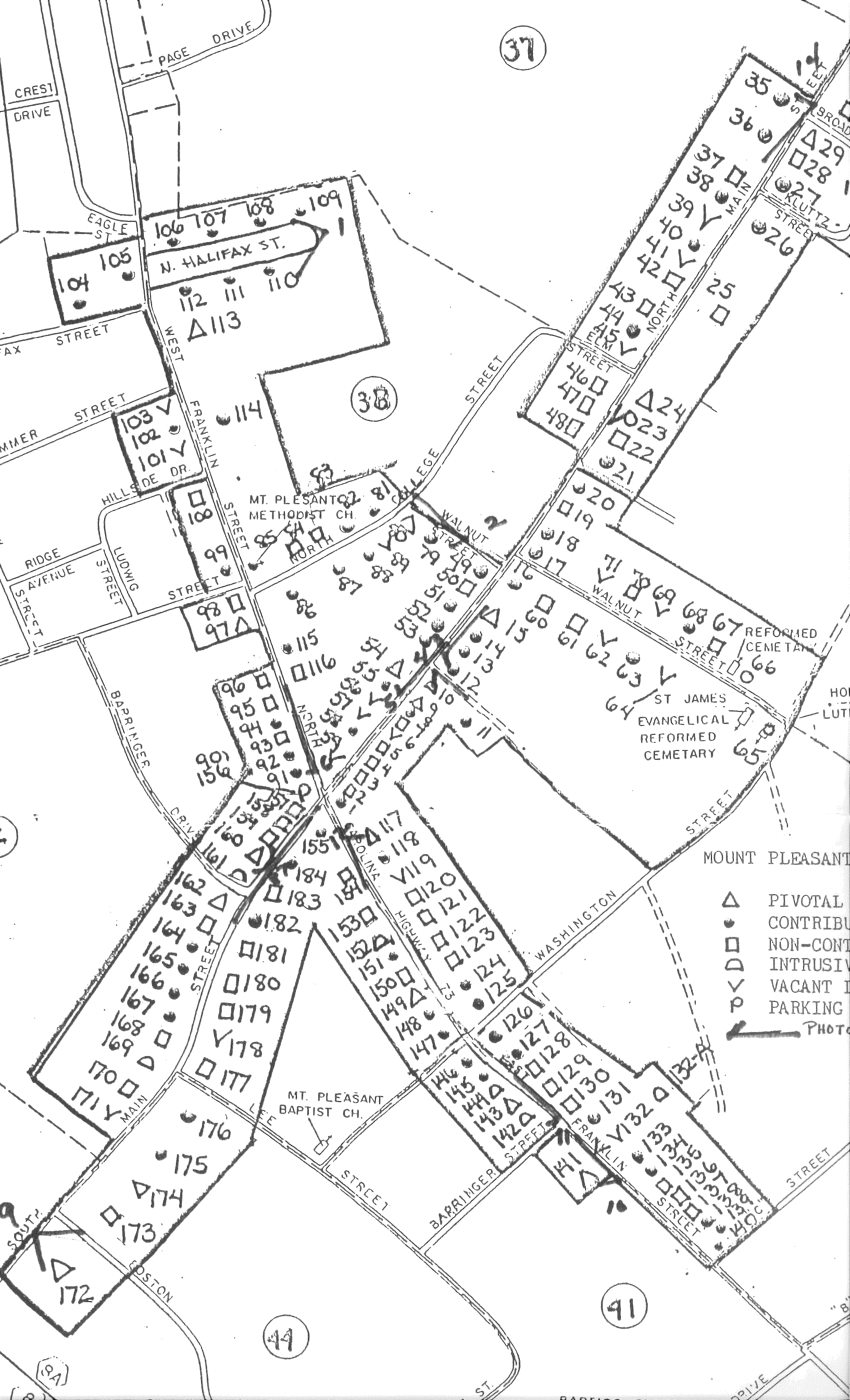
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The eastern boundary along Jackson Street excludes the new development that occurred after 1950. The portions of Jackson Street that have been included have tremendous local historical significance.

By using the proposed boundaries, this National Register nomination can compliment the historical and architectural integrity of Mount Pleasant as well as the Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute Historic District.



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