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**PHASE II  
ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**NORTH CORRIDOR COMMUTER RAIL PROJECT  
CHARLOTTE AREA TRANSIT SYSTEM  
MECKLENBURG AND IREDELL COUNTIES**

**Prepared for:**

**Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Quade and Douglas, Inc.  
Interstate Tower  
121 West Trade Street  
Suite 1950  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28202**

**Prepared by:**

**Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.  
2228 Winter Street  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28205  
(704) 358-9841  
(704) 376-0985**

**12 December 2005**

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**MATTSON, ALEXANDER AND ASSOCIATES, INC.**

*Frances P. Alexander*  
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Frances P. Alexander, M.A.

*12 Dec. 2005*  
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Date

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Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Charlotte Area Transit Authority

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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## II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This Phase II (intensive level) historic architectural resources survey was prepared in conjunction with the planning for the proposed Charlotte Area Transit System, North Corridor Commuter Rail Project. The North Corridor Commuter Rail Project is one of five regional transportation routes that form the integrated Charlotte Area Transit System. The proposed commuter rail project will extend for approximately thirty miles along the existing Norfolk Southern rail line from the new Charlotte Multimodal Station, located at Graham, Fourth, and West Trade streets in downtown Charlotte, north through Charlotte, Huntersville, Cornelius, and Davidson to Mooresville in Iredell County. Twelve station locations are under study along the commuter rail alignment. The project location and proposed station sites are depicted in **Figure 1**.

The architectural survey was conducted to identify properties that are either listed in or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The survey also identified locally designated historic landmarks. The Phase II survey was undertaken within the area of potential effects (A.P.E.) which was determined in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office to include all areas of direct and indirect effects along the route and around the proposed transit stations. The A.P.E. extends approximately 150 feet on either side of the center line of the transit corridor except in the areas around station sites where the A.P.E. extends 250 feet from the edges of the station sites to encompass bordering blocks. The A.P.E., and all surveyed resources, are depicted on **Figures 2A-2N** found in **Appendix A**.

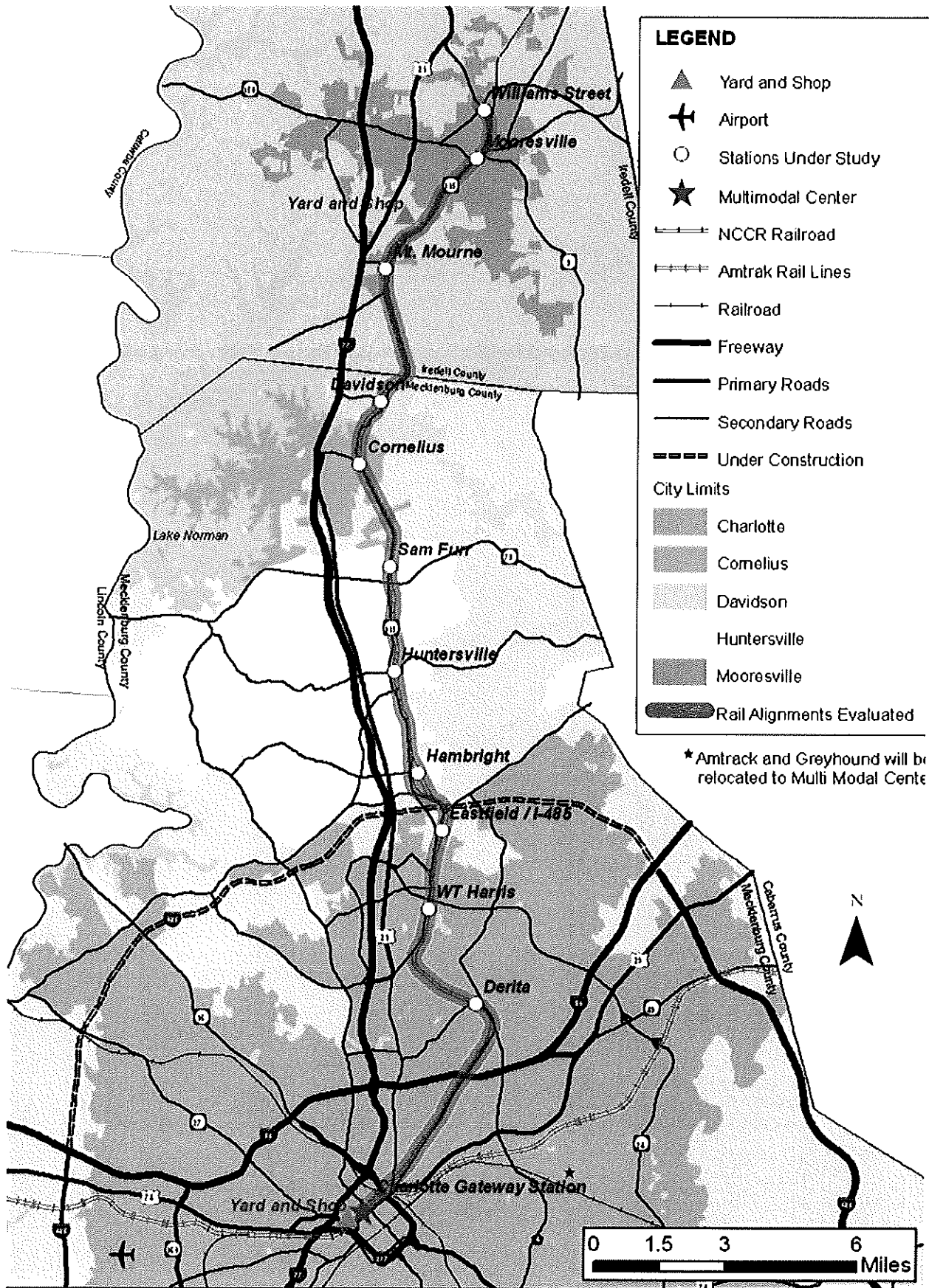


Figure 1

North Corridor Commuter Rail

### **III. PURPOSE OF SURVEY AND REPORT**

The Phase II survey of historic architectural resources was conducted and the results compiled in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (N.E.P.A.), the North Carolina Environmental Policy Act, and the National Historic Preservation Act (N.H.P.A.) of 1966, as amended (36 C.F.R. 800). Section 106 of the N.H.P.A. requires that if a federally funded, licensed, or permitted project has an effect on a property listed in, or potentially eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the State Historic Preservation Office be given a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

#### IV. METHODOLOGY

The methodology for the Phase II architectural survey consisted of historical research and intensive level field work within the A.P.E. to identify all properties that are either listed in, or are potentially eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, properties designated as landmarks by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic District Commission or the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks commissions were also considered during this survey.

During the research phase, the architectural survey files at the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission and the State Historic Preservation Office in Raleigh were searched. Especially useful were the series of countywide and thematic architectural studies of Charlotte, rural Mecklenburg County, and Iredell County. Among these are Mary Beth Gatza's 1988 survey of rural Mecklenburg County; Sarah A. Woodard and Sherry Joines Wyatt's 2000 survey of Charlotte's post-World War II architecture, their 2001 survey of Charlotte's industrial, institutional, and educational architecture; and Stewart Gray and Dan Morrill's 2005 inventory of downtown Charlotte. Woodard and Wyatt completed National Register Multiple Property Documentation Forms based upon the 2000 and 2001 surveys. Thomas W. Hanchett's 1998 work, *Sorting out the New South City: Race, Class, and Urban Development in Charlotte, 1875-1975*, provided background on the historical and architectural development of downtown Charlotte. Finally, Ruth Little-Stokes' 1978 study, *An Inventory of Historic Architecture: Iredell County, North Carolina*, included historical and architectural information on a number of resources within the A.P.E. in Iredell County. Local historians, property owners, planners, and historic preservation specialists were also contacted to gain an understanding of specific resources.

The field work consisted of an architectural survey of every property within the A.P.E. that was considered to be at least fifty years of age. All surveyed resources were keyed to the A.P.E. maps found in **Appendix A**. Residential, commercial, and industrial historic districts as well as individual buildings were examined, and a sufficient number of photographs were taken to support evaluations of eligibility. Resource photographs are found in **Appendix B**. The field work was conducted between February and August 2005, and 100 percent of the A.P.E. was examined.

Subsequent to the field work, the principal investigators developed an inventory list that included brief descriptions and evaluations of eligibility for each surveyed resource. This inventory list is keyed to the A.P.E. maps in **Appendix A**. The boundaries for all National Register, Determined Eligible, Study List, and Locally Designated Landmark properties as well as the proposed boundaries for properties recommended as eligible are depicted on individual tax maps within the report. A summary table of all resources and their recommendations is found at the beginning of the inventory list.

## V. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The proposed North Corridor Commuter Rail project is designed to connect center city Charlotte with the towns of Huntersville, Cornelius, and Davidson in northern Mecklenburg County and Mooresville in Iredell County. The route follows the former Norfolk Southern Railway right-of-way for roughly thirty miles.

Originally built as part of the Atlantic, Tennessee, and Ohio Railroad in 1861, the project rail corridor linked Charlotte with its northern neighbor, Statesville, the seat of Iredell County. After the Civil War, Charlotte entered a boom period that soon transformed the city into a regional center for textile production, and its good rail connections also made outlying areas ripe for industrial and commercial development. The communities of Derita, Croft, and Huntersville emerged as small, rail-oriented market towns in Mecklenburg County, while Cornelius, Davidson, and Mooresville all developed along the north-south rail route as compact textile mill towns. (Davidson, which had had its beginnings in the 1830s when Davidson College was established, also became a center for cotton production during the period.) These communities had small commercial districts of one and two story, brick storefronts, brick mills, and neighborhoods of worker houses, bungalows, and picturesque and revival style dwellings. In between the towns, the project area, outside Charlotte, was agrarian with small family farms dotting the landscape. By the early twentieth century, much of Charlotte's industrial growth was shifting to the city's periphery, where factories, mills, and warehouses could take advantage of both rail and highway connections. Within the project area, North Graham Street, which paralleled the railroad, witnessed much industrial development in the postwar period, particularly in the area near its intersection with Interstate 85. Although these industrial areas in Charlotte have retained much of their postwar character, the towns of northern Mecklenburg and southern Iredell counties have faced dramatic development pressures in recent years. The construction of Lake Norman and the easy access provided by Interstate 77 (west of the A.P.E.) have generated explosive suburban growth that has transformed both the rural areas and the towns of northern Mecklenburg and southern Iredell counties.

## VI. SUMMARY RESULTS OF FINDINGS

Two hundred twenty-three (223) resources (individual properties and historic districts) were identified within the A.P.E. as warranting National Register evaluation (see **Table 1**). Of these, thirty-six (36) are on the National Register, have been designated as local landmarks, or are recommended as eligible for the National Register. There are seven (7) National Register resources, one (1) local historic district, and eight (8) individual, local landmarks (including three local historic landmarks within the Croft National Register Historic District). The National Register properties include the Mooresville Downtown Historic District, Croft Historic District, and five (5) individual residences. The South Broad Street Row National Register Historic District in Mooresville is no longer recommended as eligible because of the demolition and remodeling of contributing resources. Among the local landmarks are an early nineteenth century farmhouse, an 1880s Huntersville residence, a ca. 1900 commercial row in Huntersville, and the Fourth Ward Historic District in Charlotte. The rural Bethesda School, a local landmark, has been dismantled and relocated outside the A.P.E.

The other individual properties and districts recommended as eligible for the National Register include the ca. 1950 U.S. Army National Guard Armory (Mooresville), a ca. 1900 grocery store (Mooresville), seven (7) nineteenth and early twentieth century houses, an early twentieth century farmstead, a Confederate Memorial (Cornelius), two (2) industrial historic districts (Charlotte), a mill village historic district (Mooresville), the Davidson Historic District, an early twentieth century school, an ice house, a log community building from the 1930s, a railroad bridge, and five (5) twentieth century industrial buildings.

TABLE 1

**SUMMARY TABLE  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES  
(Keyed to A.P.E. Maps)**

National Register—NR  
National Register Study List—SL  
Locally Designated Historic Landmark—LD

<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Status</u>	<u>Recommendation</u>
1. Espy Watt Brawley House	NR	NR
2. U.S. Army National Guard Armory	No Status	NR Eligible
3. House	No Status	Not Eligible
4. House	No Status	Not Eligible
5. House	No Status	Not Eligible
6. House	No Status	Not Eligible
7. Duplex	No Status	Not Eligible
8. House	No Status	Not Eligible
9. House	No Status	Not Eligible
10. House	No Status	Not Eligible
11. Watkins Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church	No Status	NR Eligible
12. House	No Status	Not Eligible
13. House	No Status	Not Eligible
14. House	No Status	Not Eligible
15. House	No Status	Not Eligible
16. Cook's Grocery Store and House	No Status	NR Eligible
17. House	No Status	Not Eligible
18. House	No Status	Not Eligible
19. House	No Status	Not Eligible
20. House	No Status	Not Eligible
21. House	No Status	Not Eligible
22. House	No Status	Not Eligible
23. House	No Status	Not Eligible
24. House	No Status	Not Eligible
25. Mooresville Downtown Historic District	NR	NR
26-28. Mooresville Downtown Historic District-Proposed Southern Boundary Expansion	No Status	NR Eligible
29. House	No Status	Not Eligible
30. House	No Status	Not Eligible
31. House	No Status	Not Eligible
32. House	No Status	Not Eligible
33. House	No Status	Not Eligible
34. House	No Status	Not Eligible
35. Mooresville Public Library	No Status	Not Eligible
36. Isaac Harris House	No Status	NR Eligible
37. Broad Street United Methodist Church	No Status	Not Eligible



TABLE 1 (continued)

**SUMMARY TABLE**  
**HISTORIC PROPERTIES**  
(Keyed to A.P.E. Maps)

National Register—NR  
National Register Study List—SL  
Locally Designated Historic Landmark—LD

38.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
39.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
40.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
41.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
42.	S. Broad Street Row Historic District	NR	No Longer Eligible
43.	<b>Former Presbyterian Church Manse</b>	<b>Contributing Resource</b>	
		<b>-S. Broad Street Row</b>	
		<b>Historic District</b>	<b>NR Eligible</b>
44.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
45.	<b>Proposed Mooresville Cotton Mill Village Historic District</b>	<b>No Status</b>	<b>NR Eligible</b>
46.	<b>Mooresville Cotton Mills</b>	<b>No Status</b>	<b>Portions NR Eligible</b>
47.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
48.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
49.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
50.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
51.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
52.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
53.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
54.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
55.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
56.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
57.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
58.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
59.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
60.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
61.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
62.	<b>Mount Mourne</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>NR</b>
63.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
64.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
65.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
66.	Store	No Status	Not Eligible
67.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
68.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
69.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
70.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
71.	<b>George Houston House</b>	<b>NR</b>	<b>NR</b>
72.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
73.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
74.	House	No Status	Not Eligible

TABLE 1 (continued)

**SUMMARY TABLE**  
**HISTORIC PROPERTIES**  
(Keyed to A.P.E. Maps)

National Register—NR  
National Register Study List—SL  
Locally Designated Historic Landmark—LD

75.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
76.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
77.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
78.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
79.	<b>House</b>	<b>No Status</b>	<b>NR Eligible</b>
80.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
81.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
82.	<b>House</b>	<b>No Status</b>	<b>NR Eligible</b>
83.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
84.	<b>Proposed Davidson Historic District</b>	<b>No Status</b>	<b>NR Eligible</b>
85.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
86.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
87.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
88.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
89.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
90.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
91.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
92.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
93.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
94.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
95.	<b>House</b>	<b>No Status</b>	<b>NR Eligible</b>
96.	Duplex	No Status	Not Eligible
97.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
98.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
99.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
100.	Duplex	No Status	Not Eligible
101.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
102.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
103.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
104.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
105.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
106.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
107.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
108.	Commercial Building	No Status	Not Eligible
109.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
110.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
111.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
112.	Sherrill-Harviel House	No Status	Not Eligible
113.	<b>Robbins House</b>	<b>No Status</b>	<b>NR Eligible</b>
114.	Zion United Methodist Church	No Status	Not Eligible

TABLE 1 (continued)

**SUMMARY TABLE**  
**HISTORIC PROPERTIES**  
(Keyed to A.P.E. Maps)

National Register—NR			
National Register Study List—SL			
Locally Designated Historic Landmark—LD			
115.	<b>Confederate Monument</b>	<b>No Status</b>	<b>NR Eligible</b>
116.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
117.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
118.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
119.	Cornelius Mill Store	No Status	Not Eligible
120.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
121.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
122.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
123.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
124.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
125.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
126.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
127.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
128.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
129.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
130.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
131.	<b>Frank Sherrill House</b>	<b>No Status</b>	<b>NR Eligible</b>
132.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
133.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
134.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
135.	<b>Jacob Alonzo Dove House</b>	<b>No Status</b>	<b>NR Eligible</b>
136.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
137.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
138.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
139.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
140.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
141.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
142.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
143.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
144.	<b>Caldwell Station School</b>	<b>No Status</b>	<b>NR Eligible</b>
145.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
146.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
147.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
148.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
149.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
150-153	Proposed Anchor Mills and Mill Village Historic District	No Status	Not Eligible
152.	<b>Huntersville A.R.P Church</b>	<b>No Status</b>	<b>NR Eligible</b>
154.	Houses	No Status	Not Eligible
155.	<b>Huntersville Ice House</b>	<b>No Status</b>	<b>NR Eligible</b>

TABLE 1 (continued)

**SUMMARY TABLE**  
**HISTORIC PROPERTIES**  
(Keyed to A.P.E. Maps)

National Register—NR  
National Register Study List—SL  
Locally Designated Historic Landmark—LD

156.	<b>Huntersville Commercial Block</b>	<b>LD</b>	<b>LD/NR Eligible</b>
157.	Commercial Building	No Status	Not Eligible
158.	Commercial Building	No Status	Not Eligible
159.	<b>House</b>	<b>No Status</b>	<b>NR Eligible</b>
160.	<b>House</b>	<b>No Status</b>	<b>NR Eligible</b>
161.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
162.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
163.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
164.	<b>Charles and Laura Alexander House</b>	<b>LD</b>	<b>LD/NR Eligible</b>
165.	House	No Status	NR Eligible
166.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
167.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
168.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
169.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
170.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
171.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
172.	McAuley House	No Status	Not Eligible
173.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
174.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
175.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
176.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
177.	Dr. H.L. Seay House	No Status	Not Eligible
178.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
179.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
180.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
181.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
182.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
183.	<b>Wilson House and Farm</b>	<b>LD</b>	<b>LD/NR Eligible</b>
184.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
185.	Cashion-Moore House	No Status	Demolished
186.	Bethesda School	LD	Moved Outside A.P.E.
187.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
188.	Store	No Status	Not Eligible
189.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
190.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
191.	<b>Croft Historic District</b>	<b>NR/LD</b>	<b>NR/LD</b>
192.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
193.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
194.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
195.	House	No Status	Not Eligible

TABLE 1 (continued)

**SUMMARY TABLE**  
**HISTORIC PROPERTIES**  
(Keyed to A.P.E. Maps)

National Register—NR  
National Register Study List—SL  
Locally Designated Historic Landmark—LD

196.	Alexander House	No Status	Not Eligible
197.	<b>Fred Gibbon Farm</b>	<b>No Status</b>	<b>NR Eligible</b>
198.	Derita Houses	No Status	Not Eligible
199.	<b>Cochran-Robinson House</b>	<b>No Status</b>	<b>NR Eligible</b>
200.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
201.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
202.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
203-204.	<b>Mitchell Distributing Co./ Carolina Tractor and Equipment Co.</b>	<b>No Status</b>	<b>NR Eligible</b>
205.	<b>Interstate Granite Corporation</b>	<b>No Status</b>	<b>NR Eligible</b>
206.	McGee Lumber Company	No Status	Not Eligible
207.	Warehouse	No Status	Not Eligible
208.	<b>North Graham Street Industrial Historic District</b>	<b>No Status</b>	<b>NR Eligible</b>
209.	<b>Seaboard Street Historic District</b>	<b>SL</b>	<b>NR Eligible</b>
210.	<b>Southern Railway Bridge</b>	<b>No Status</b>	<b>NR Eligible</b>
211.	<b>Elmwood/Pinewood Cemetery</b>	<b>SL/LD</b>	<b>NR Eligible/LD</b>
212.	<b>Fourth Ward Historic District</b>	<b>LD</b>	<b>LD/NR Eligible</b>
213.	Coddington Building	No Status	Not Eligible
214.	E.I. Dupont Office and Laboratory	No Status	Demolished
215.	<b>Virginia Paper Company Warehouse</b>	<b>No Status</b>	<b>NR Eligible</b>
216.	<b>(Former) U.S. Post Office</b>	<b>NR/LD</b>	<b>NR/LD</b>
217.	<b>Lingle Hut</b>	<b>No Status</b>	<b>NR Eligible</b>
218.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
219.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
220.	House	No Status	Not Eligible
221.	Holbrook House	No Status	Not Eligible
222.	Apartment Building	No Status	Not Eligible
223.	House	No Status	Not Eligible

## VII. PROPERTY EVALUATIONS

1. **Espy Watt Brawley House (National Register)**  
Northeast corner of N.C. 115 and Williams Street  
Mooresville, Iredell County

Built in 1904, the imposing and well-preserved Brawley house epitomizes the Queen Anne style. The two and one-half story, frame dwelling has a complex massing with a high hip roof with pedimented gables and dormers and two one story rear ells. The deep, wraparound porch has a hip roofed porte cochere, heavy, turned posts, and a turned post balustrade. The house retains its weatherboard siding, one-over-one windows, and a striking Eastlake-style door that leads into the broad stairhall. A decorative gable marks the porch entrance. The tree-shaded grounds include two other buildings: a gable roofed, shingled cottage and a brick washhouse and well. The house was constructed for local industrialist and political leader, Espy Brawley, who founded the nearby Dixie Cotton Mill as well as a second textile mill, fertilizer plant, and bank. The Brawley House was listed in the National Register under Criterion A for community planning and development, under Criterion B for its associations with prominent business leader, Espy W. Brawley, and under Criterion C as a sophisticated example of Queen Anne domestic architecture in Iredell County. The house remains eligible under the nominated criteria. Encompassing the existing tax parcel, the National Register boundaries are depicted in **Figure 3**.

2. **North Carolina Army National Guard Armory (Recommended as Eligible)**  
West side of N.C. 115  
Mooresville, Iredell County

Probably built about 1950, the armory reflects the International style in its simple geometry, unornamented wall surfaces, flat roof, and ribbon windows. The building has a yellow, Roman brick exterior and steel sash windows. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior. The armory is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for military and under Criterion C for architecture. Shown on **Figure 4**, the proposed National Register boundaries encompass the current tax parcel.

3. House  
West side of N.C. 115  
Mooresville, Iredell County

This front gable, vinyl sided bungalow has an engaged porch and both two-over-two and replacement one-over-one windows. The house lacks the significance needed to merit National Register eligibility.

4. House  
West side of N.C. 115  
Mooresville, Iredell County

This one story, L-plan cottage has a cross gable roof, two-over-two windows, and vinyl siding. The dwelling lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

Figure 3

Espy Brawley House  
National Register Boundaries

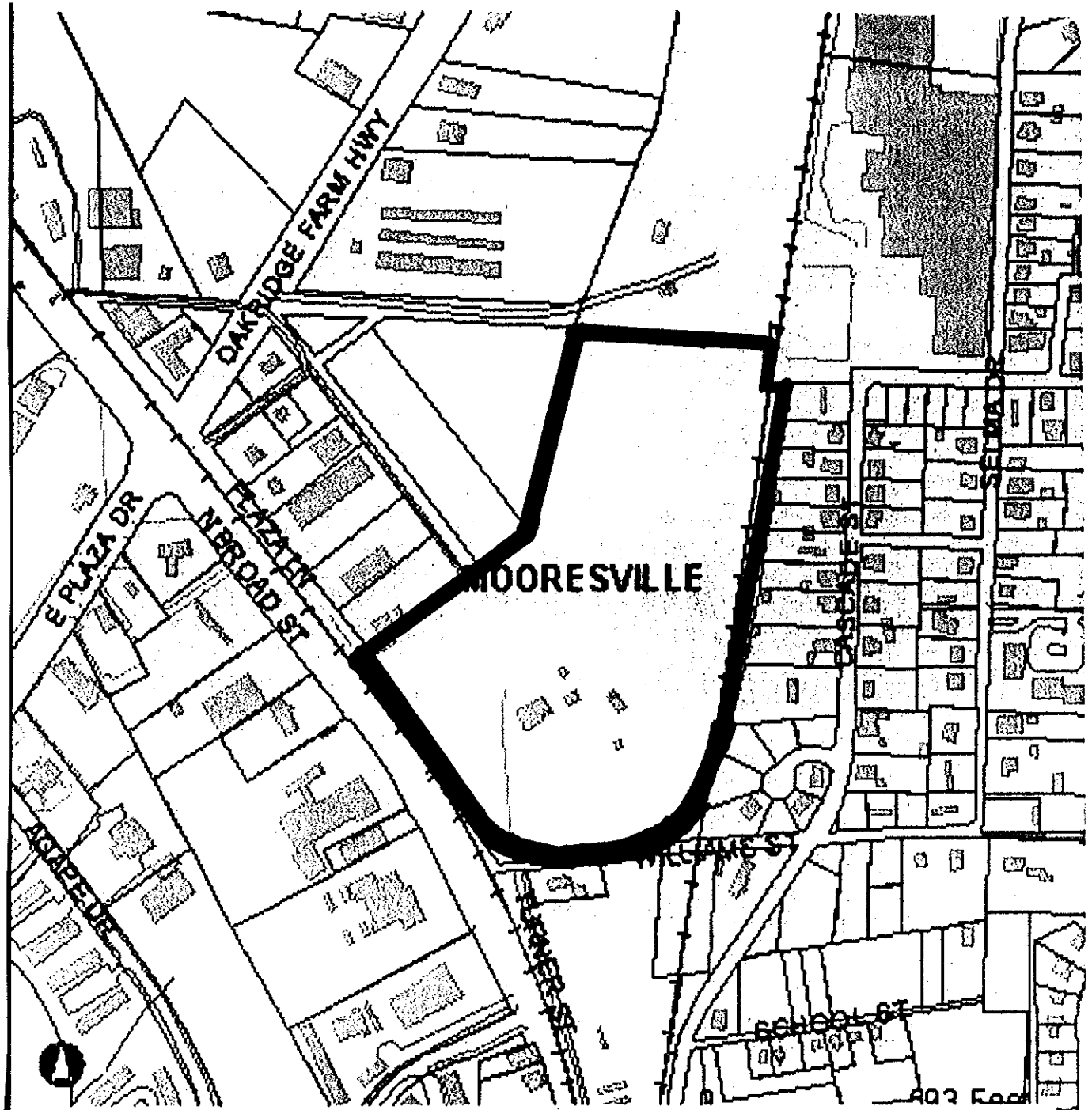
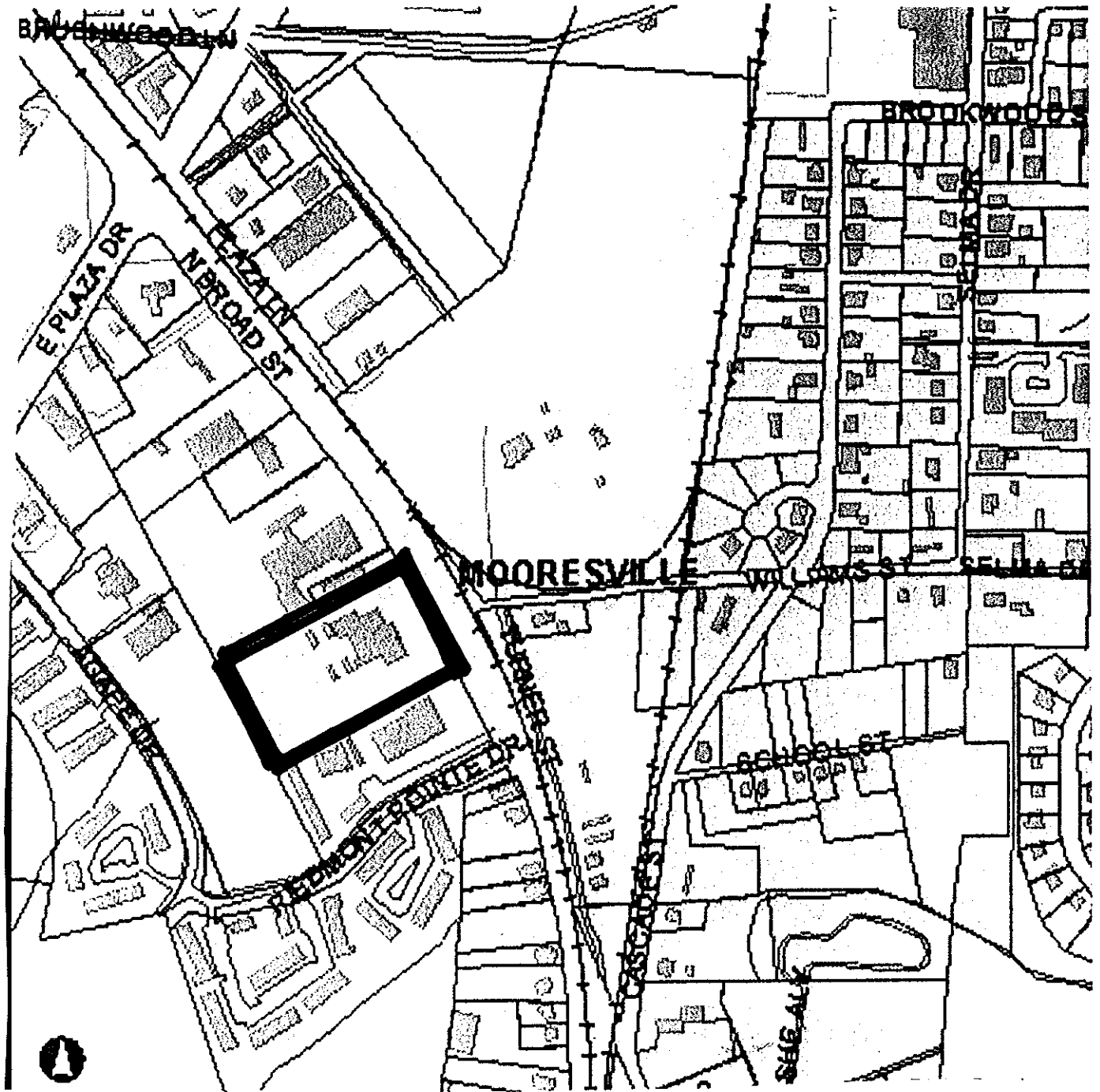


Figure 4

National Guard Armory  
Proposed National Register Boundaries





5. House  
West side of N.C. 115  
Mooresville, Iredell County

Now altered with replacement one-over-one windows and modern wood paneling, this front gable bungalow lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility.

6. House  
West side of N.C. 115  
Mooresville, Iredell County

This side gable bungalow has shed roofed dormers, a shed roofed porch, and both two-over-two and six-over-six windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing.

7. Duplex  
West side of N.C. 115  
Mooresville, Iredell County

This typical, clipped gable bungalow follows a duplex plan and has two-over-two windows. The duplex lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

8. House  
West side of N.C. 115  
Mooresville, Iredell County

This frame, L-plan bungalow has a shed roofed porch and Craftsman-style windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing.

9. House  
East side of N.C. 115  
Mooresville, Iredell County

This typical front gable bungalow has weatherboard siding, a shed roofed porch, and six-over-six windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing.

10. House  
East side of N.C. 115  
Mooresville, Iredell County

This typical front gable bungalow has weatherboard siding, a shed roofed porch, and six-over-six windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing.

11. **Watkins Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church (Recommended as Eligible)**  
Cascade Street at Statesville Street  
Mooresville, Iredell County

Organized in 1897, the Watkins Chapel congregation moved to the present church in 1942. The church is a handsome and well-preserved, red brick facility with twin towers, cast stone trim, and round arched windows. The interior retains original wainscoting, wooden pews, and light fixtures. This Romanesque Revival-inspired design typified African American church

architecture in the region during the early twentieth century. Although the building has undergone some alteration including replacement front doors and a 1963 educational wing, Watkins Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criteria Consideration A for religious properties and under Criterion A for its association with African American heritage in Mooresville. Depicted on **Figure 5**, the proposed National Register boundaries follow the current tax parcel lines.

12. House  
West side of North Broad Street  
Mooresville, Iredell County

This typical side gable bungalow has German siding, nine-over-one windows, a prominent shed roofed dormer, and an engaged porch. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing.

13. House  
West side of North Broad Street  
Mooresville, Iredell County

This traditional two story, single pile dwelling has a decorative center gable, weatherboard siding, and six-over-six windows. The hip roofed porch has replacement metal posts. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing.

14. House  
West side of North Broad Street  
Mooresville, Iredell County

This typical side gable bungalow has a front gable dormer and an engaged porch supported by turned posts. The house has both original three-over-one and replacement one-over-one windows. The house has only marginal integrity and lacks the significance needed for National Register listing.

15. House  
West side of North Broad Street  
Mooresville, Iredell County

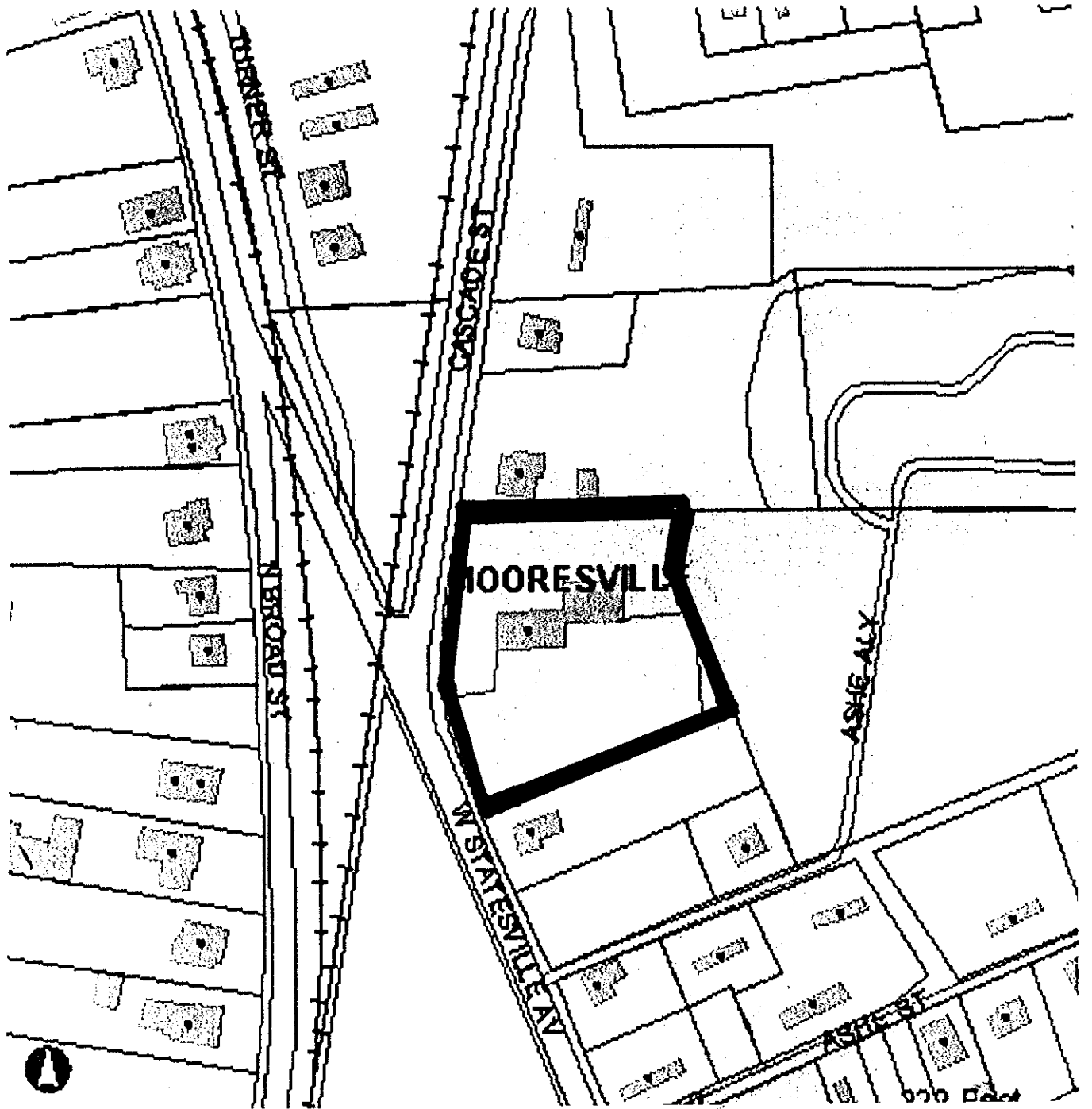
This altered, hip roofed cottage has vinyl siding and replacement doors and porch piers. The house no longer retains the architectural integrity needed to merit National Register eligibility.

16. **Cook's Grocery Store and House (Recommended as Eligible)**  
500 block of Patterson Avenue  
Mooresville, Iredell County

Constructed in the early 1900s, this small, frame grocery has a traditional rectangular form with a stepped parapet and a center, double leaf entrance flanked by two-over-two windows. The store is a rare surviving example of the small neighborhood groceries that were once common in Iredell County and the region. The interior was inaccessible but is said to be intact. The Cook family owned and operated the store and erected their house behind the grocery. This simple, one story, hip roofed dwelling was remodeled with bungalow-inspired elements in the early 1940s. Cook's Grocery Store is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for

Figure 5

Watkins Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church  
Proposed National Register Boundaries



commerce. The tract includes the Cook family house. Encompassing the current tax parcel, the proposed National Register boundaries are shown on **Figure 6**.

17. House  
West side of North Broad Street  
 Mooresville, Iredell County

This brick, front gable bungalow has a hip roofed porch, supported by brick piers, a porte cochere, and six-over-six windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing.

18. House  
East side of Mack Avenue  
 Mooresville, Iredell County

This altered I-house has vinyl siding, a shed roofed porch supported by box piers, and both six-over-six and one-over-one windows. The dwelling has lost much of its integrity and lacks the significance needed for National Register listing.

19. House  
East side of Mack Avenue  
 Mooresville, Iredell County

This one story, side gable cottage has both six-over-six and replacement windows, weatherboard siding, and chamfered porch posts. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register listing.

20. House  
West side of North Broad Street  
 Mooresville, Iredell County

This representative, brick, Tudor Revival cottage has six-over-six windows. The house lacks the historical or architectural significance needed for National Register listing.

21. House  
West side of North Broad Street  
 Mooresville, Iredell County

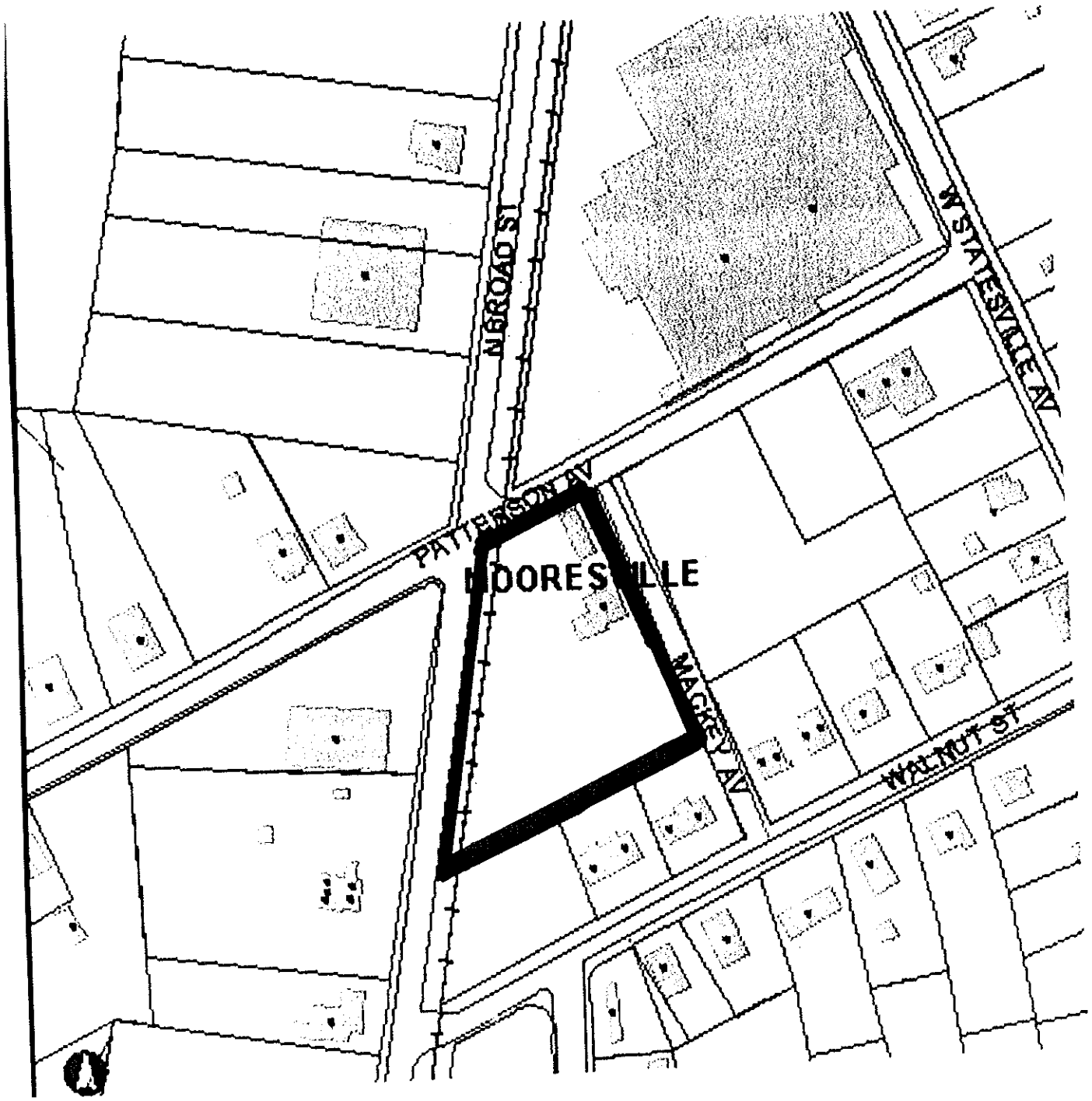
Now vinyl sided, this two story, L-plan house also has replacement windows and modern porch posts. The house no longer retains sufficient architectural integrity to merit National Register eligibility.

22. House  
West side of North Broad Street  
 Mooresville, Iredell County

This one story, side gable cottage has vinyl siding, six-over-six windows, and a shed roofed porch supported by replacement piers. The house no longer retains the architectural integrity to merit National Register eligibility.

Figure 6

Cook's Grocery Store and House  
Proposed National Register Boundaries



23. House  
West side of North Broad Street  
 Mooresville, Iredell County

A modern, shed roofed porch now marks the entrance of this two story, L-plan house. The house retains its original two-over-two windows and weatherboard siding, but the dwelling lacks the significance needed to warrant National Register eligibility under any criterion.

24. House  
West side of North Broad Street  
 Mooresville, Iredell County

Vinyl siding, replacement windows, and a rebuilt, shed roofed porch characterize this L-plan cottage. The house no longer retains sufficient architectural integrity to merit National Register eligibility under any criterion.

25. **Mooresville Downtown Historic District (National Register)**  
Downtown Mooresville's commercial core and adjoining residential blocks  
 Mooresville, Iredell County

This remarkably well-preserved district consists of commercial, residential, civic, religious, and industrial architecture built between the 1850s and early twentieth century. The district is oriented to the railroad tracks and Main Street in the heart of the city. The intersection of Main and Center streets in the district features the original depot built in the 1850s for the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad. The Mooresville Downtown Historic District is listed in the National Register and remains eligible under the nominated criteria A and C.

However, it is recommended that southern boundary of the district be expanded to include three adjacent auto-oriented properties (Nos. 26-28) that were less than fifty years of age at the time the original nomination was completed. All three buildings—two gas stations and a fast-food restaurant—are contributing resources, and two (Nos. 26 and 28) are considered to be individually eligible. What-a-Burger Drive-In Restaurant (No. 28) remains less than fifty of years, but is considered to be eligible under Criteria Consideration G. Each of the three buildings is evaluated below. The National Register boundaries and the proposed expansion are depicted on **Figures 7A-7C**.

- 26-28. Proposed Southern Boundary Expansion (Recommended as Eligible)**  
 Mooresville Downtown Historic District

26. **Gasoline Station (Recommended as Eligible)**  
East side of South Main Street at McClelland Street  
 Mooresville, Iredell County

Sited just south of the Mooresville Downtown Historic District, this ca. 1940 gasoline station is a fine example of the streamlined, porcelain-enameled steel gas stations that appeared nationwide between the 1930s and 1950s. Although now rare, during this period, all the major oil companies adopted variations of the smooth, functional box design. Inspired by the Modernistic and International styles, the design is sleek and clean compared to the rows of red brick commercial buildings to the north. The building retains its original porcelain-enameled steel exterior and two

Figure 7A

Mooreville Historic District  
National Register Boundaries

MOORESVILLE HISTORIC DISTRICT  
MOORESVILLE  
IREDELL CO. N.C.

NORTH

BUILDING PERIOD

- BY 1902
- 1903-1914
- 1915-1925
- 1926-1945
- 1946-1979

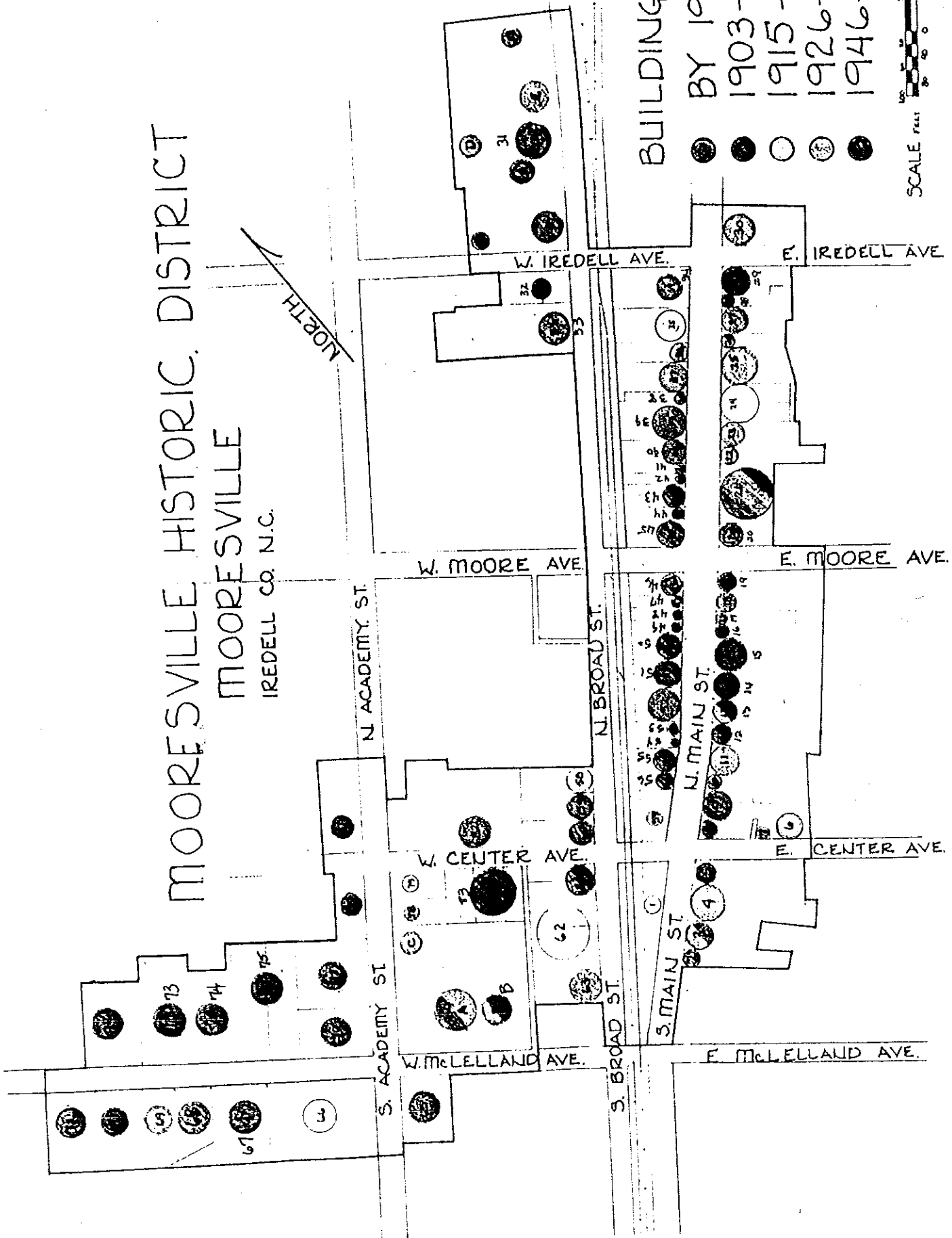
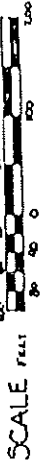


Figure 7B

Mooresville Historic District  
National Register Boundaries

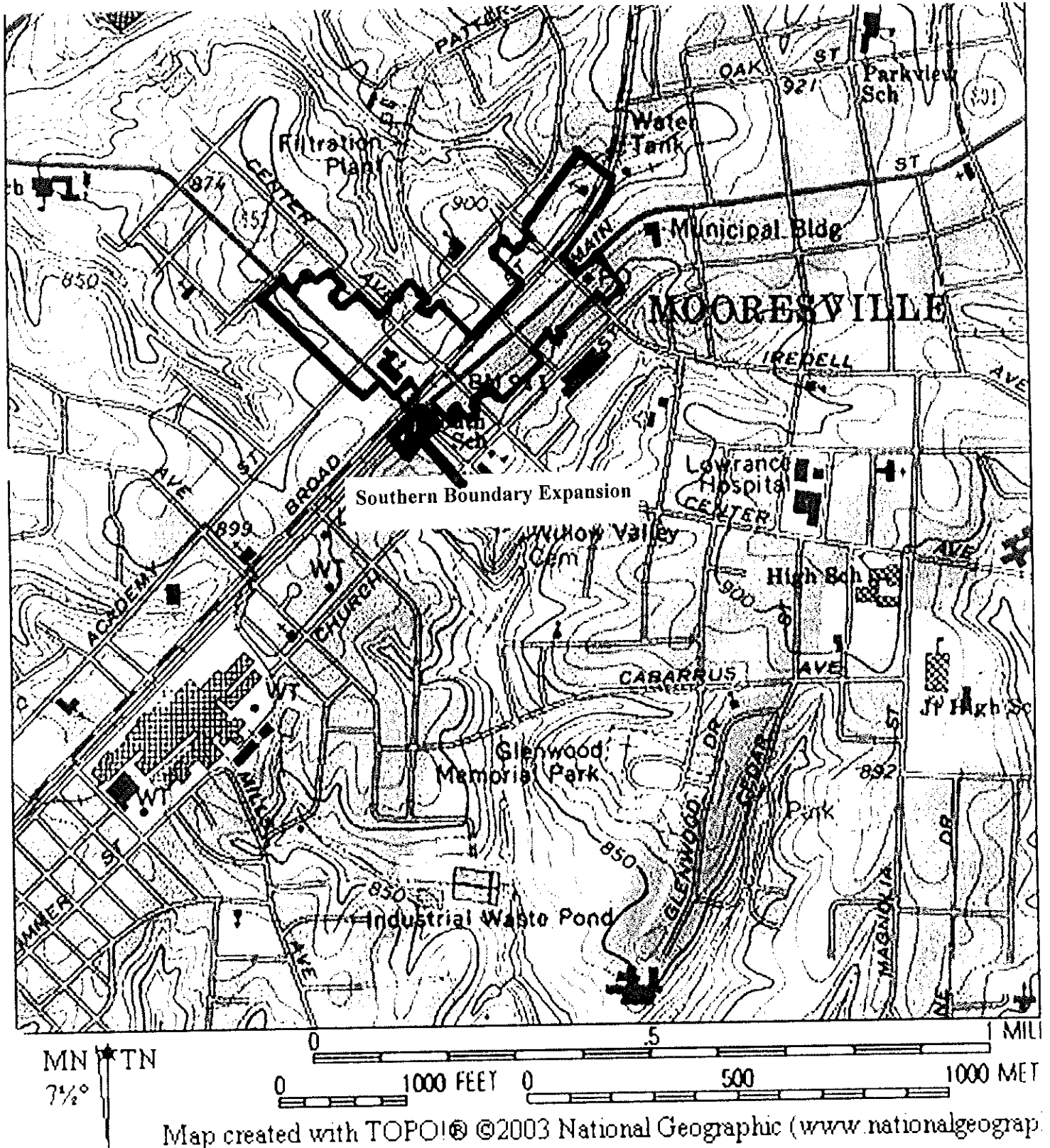




Figure 7B

Mooresville Historic District  
National Register Boundaries

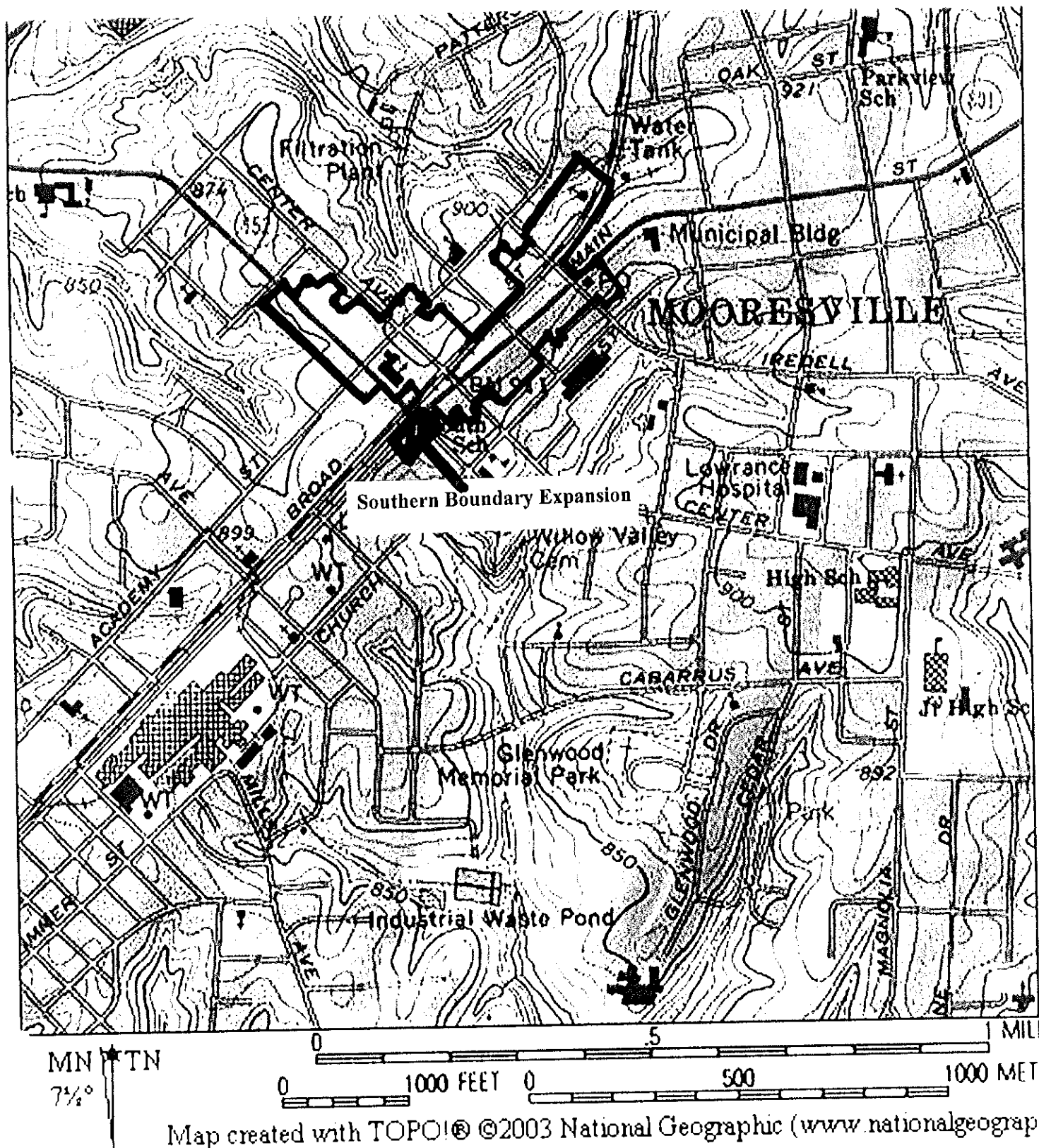
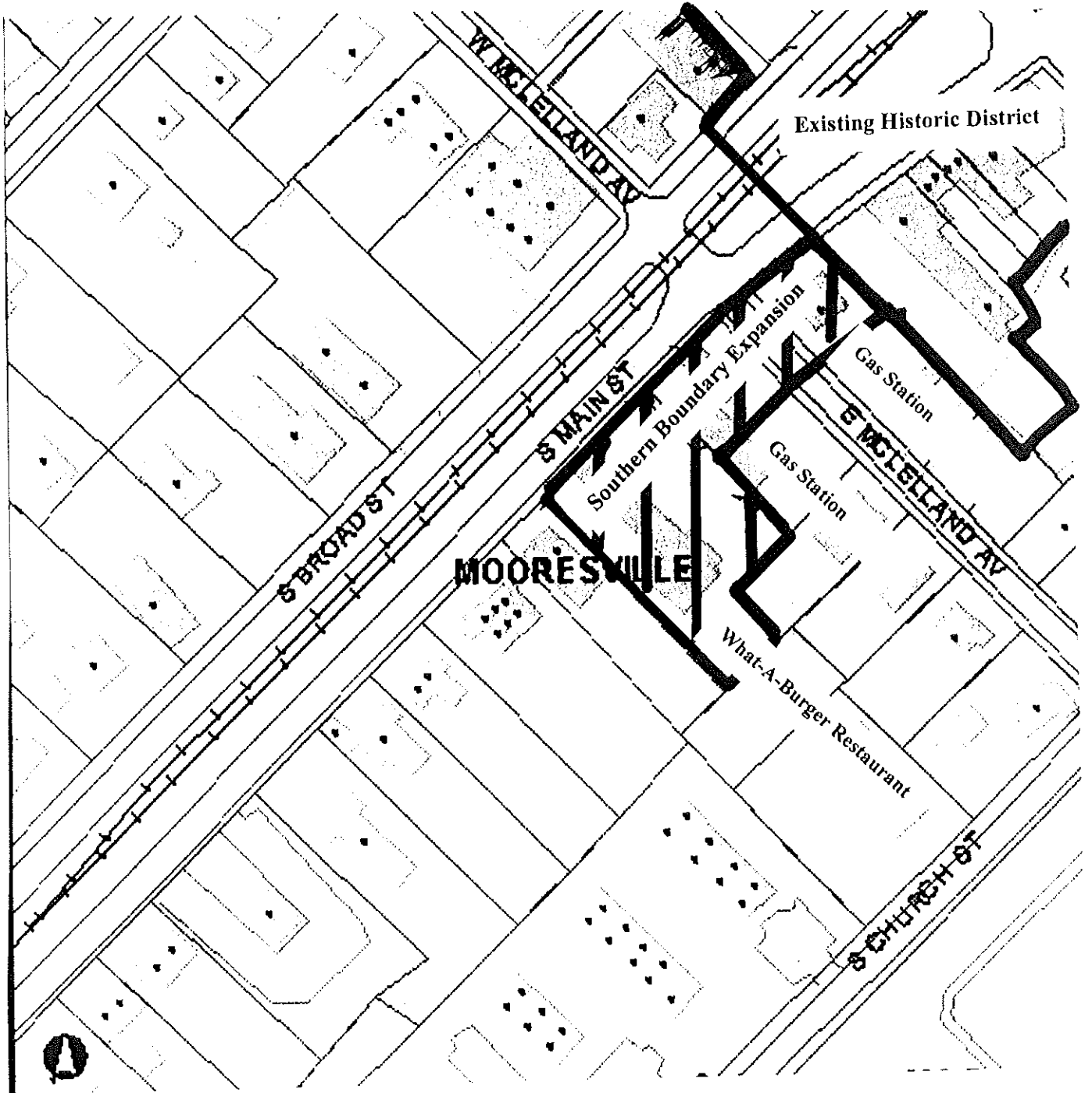


Figure 7C

Mooreville Historic District  
Southern Boundary Expansion



service bays with original doors. A small, brick beauty shop is attached to the rear. The station represents a period when American oil companies vigorously marketed gasoline through architectural styles that sharply contrasted with their surroundings. Stations were designed to catch the eye of passing motorists, promote company identity, and symbolize modernity and progress. By the 1960s, this marketing philosophy would be replaced by one that promoted “blend-in” styles. The gas station is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criteria A for commerce and under Criterion C for architecture. Although it is considered to be individually eligible, the station is recommended for eligibility as a contributing resource to a proposed southern boundary expansion of the Mooresville Downtown Historic District.

**27. Gasoline Station (Recommended as Eligible)**

East side of South Main Street  
Mooresville, Iredell County

Though now altered with replacement vinyl siding and a modern canopy, this ca. 1940 Spanish Colonial Revival style station illustrates the auto-oriented businesses that appeared at the edge of downtown Mooresville and other commercial districts throughout the county and the region in the mid-twentieth century. The station is considered eligible as a contributing resource to a proposed southern boundary expansion of the Mooresville Downtown Historic District.

**28. What-a-Burger Drive-In Restaurant (Recommended as Eligible)**

East side of South Main Street  
Mooresville, Iredell County

This notable drive-in eatery clearly reflects the rise of such roadside restaurants in the middle decades of the twentieth century. Although built in great numbers throughout the nation after World War II, drive-ins of the postwar years have become rare. With its eye-catching design and propitious location at the edge of the central business district, where affordable real estate allowed for numerous parking spaces and easy access, What-a-Burger (ca. 1960) epitomizes the family, auto-oriented restaurant of this era. At drive-ins, patrons drove up to a covered parking space and either ordered meals via a freestanding intercom box or from waiters who came to the cars. Meals were also delivered to customers who ate in their cars. The flat-roofed What-a-Burger building is constructed of brick and concrete block, which is arranged in a herringbone pattern on the side elevations. The flamboyant canopy and curbside signage are the signature elements. Fashioned in an exaggerated zigzag pattern, with multiple roof planes and exposed structural elements, the canopy exemplifies the modernist, space age aesthetic that shaped roadside commercial design during the 1950s and early 1960s. The property is also notable for its original signage especially the oversized, revolving sign at the street. The What-a-Burger Drive-In Restaurant is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criteria Consideration G for properties that have achieved significance within the last fifty years and under Criteria A for commerce and C for architecture. Although it is considered to be individually eligible, the restaurant is considered eligible as a contributing resource to a proposed southern boundary expansion of the Mooresville Downtown Historic District.

29. House  
East side of South Main Street  
 Mooresville, Iredell County

Now altered with replacement vinyl siding and an enclosed front porch, this slate roofed, Queen Anne-inspired, hip roofed cottage is not recommended eligible for the National Register under any criterion because of its compromised integrity.

30. House  
East side of South Main Street  
 Mooresville, Iredell County

This altered, two story, slate roofed, Queen Anne-inspired dwelling has vinyl siding and an enclosed wraparound porch. The house is not recommended eligible for the National Register under any criterion because of its compromised integrity.

31. House  
East side of South Main Street  
 Mooresville, Iredell County

This vinyl sided, L-plan cottage retains its original turned post porch and one-over-one windows. The house lacks the significance needed to merit National Register eligibility under any criterion.

32. House  
East side of South Main Street  
 Mooresville, Iredell County

This remodeled, frame, gable on hip cottage has vinyl siding, a replacement front door, both original and replacement windows, and a porch and porte cochere influenced by the bungalow style. Because of its alterations, the house lacks the architectural integrity needed for National Register eligibility.

33. Duplex  
East side of South Main Street  
 Mooresville, Iredell County

Now altered with replacement vinyl siding and metal porch posts, this mid-twentieth century, Colonial Revival duplex, with eight-over-eight windows, is not recommended as eligible for the National Register under any criterion.

34. Duplex  
East side of South Main Street  
 Mooresville, Iredell County

This mid-twentieth century, Colonial Revival duplex has an inset front porch and six-over-six windows. The duplex lacks the historical or architectural significance needed to merit National Register eligibility.

35.     **Mooresville Public Library**  
          East side of South Main Street  
          Mooresville, Iredell County

Built in 1939 with funds donated by Luttile Sherrill Williams of Mooresville, this small library epitomizes the public buildings of the period in its handsome, Neo-Classical Revival detailing. The well-preserved, red brick building features a central entrance ornamented by a parapet and a pedimented gable supported by grouped, Corinthian columns. Concrete corner pilasters and water table and a denticulated cornice above a frieze also embellish the exterior. The six-over-six windows are distinguished by fanlights and panelled spandrels. The interior retains its original vaulted ceilings, Corinthian columns, a fireplace with a classical mantel and overmantel, modernist, metal light fixtures, and oak tables and chairs. However, a large-scale expansion is in progress that will increase the size of the facility roughly six times. The original block remains substantially intact although massive additions are occurring to the rear and south elevations. Because of the modern construction, Mooresville Public Library is not recommended as eligible for the National Register under any criterion.

36.     **Isaac Harris House (Recommended as Eligible)**  
          330 South Main Street  
          Mooresville, Iredell County

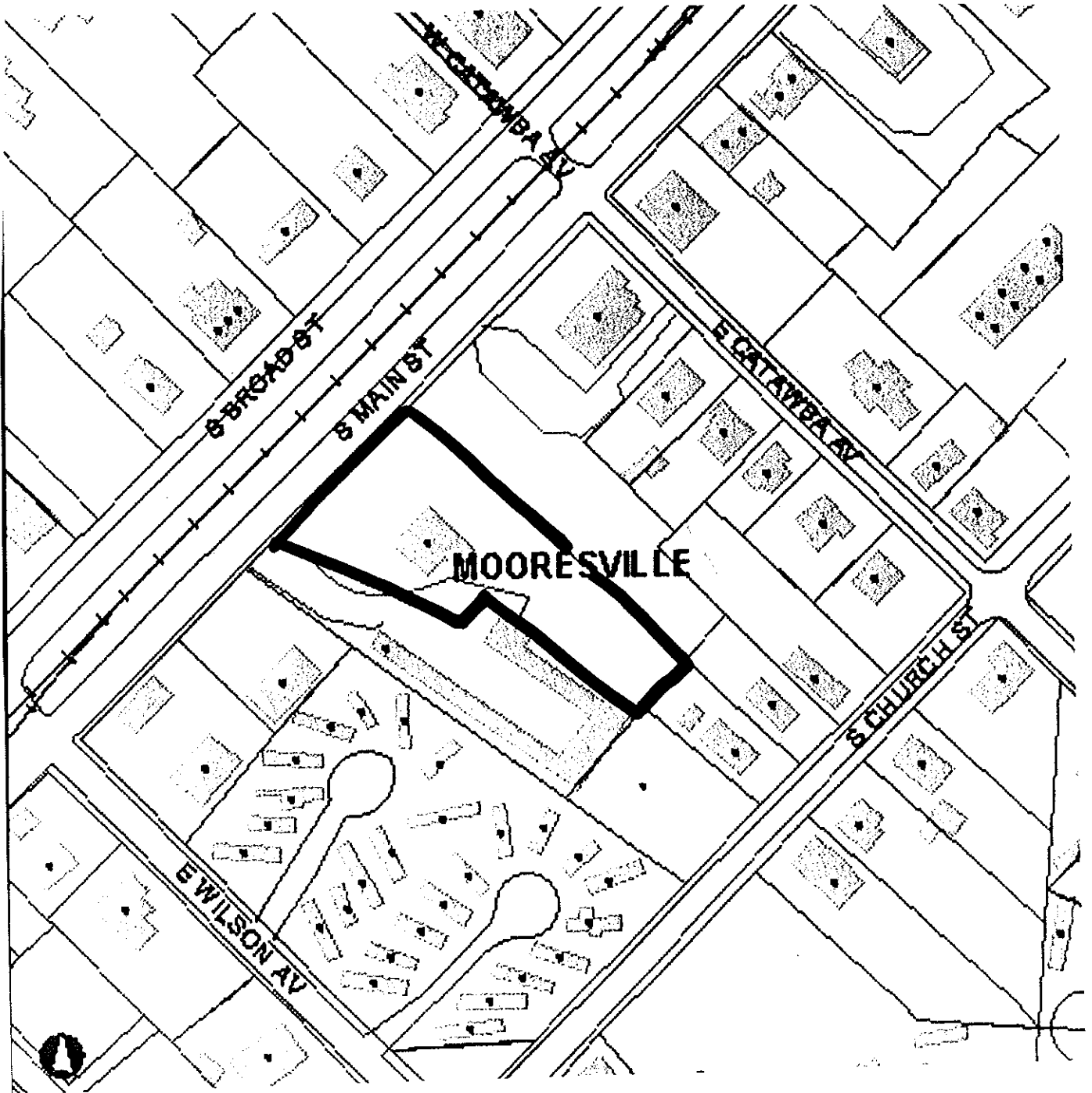
The imposing Isaac Harris House ranks among Mooresville's most impressive, turn of the twentieth century residences. Originally built in 1873, the house was evidently extensively enlarged and remodeled about 1900. Although now aluminum sided, the house is well preserved and features many notable elements. The massive, two story, hip roofed dwelling is a blend of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival traits, with a slate roof, wraparound porch with classical columns, one-over-one windows, and a handsome front entrance with sidelights and transom. The intact interior consists of a broad, center hallway with finely detailed cornices, baseboards, and surrounds, Corinthian pilasters and large pocket doors leading to the front rooms. Orate mantels with classical columns and mirrored overmantels survive in the principal rooms. The house has been converted to law offices. The Isaac Harris House is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. Following the current tax parcel lines, the proposed National Register boundaries are shown on **Figure 8**.

37.     **Broad Street United Methodist Church**  
          West side of South Broad Street  
          Mooresville, Iredell County

Probably constructed ca. 1950, this church replaced a 1929 church at this site. Inspired by the Gothic Revival style, the red brick, gable front edifice has pointed arched windows with leaded stained glass. The metal sash, double leaf entrance is modern. This church does not have the special architectural or historical significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

Figure 8

Isaac Harris House  
Proposed National Register Boundaries



38. House  
East side of South Broad Street  
 Mooresville, Iredell County

Now altered with metal porch posts, this side gable, brick bungalow has four-over-one windows. The house does not have the special architectural or historical significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

39. House  
East side of South Broad Street  
 Mooresville, Iredell County

This traditional, two story, single pile dwelling has vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one windows. The front porch is partially enclosed. The house has undergone extensive alterations and is not recommended as eligible for the National Register under any criterion.

40. House  
East side of South Broad Street  
 Mooresville, Iredell County

This one and one-half story, side gable dwelling has vinyl siding and a hip roofed porch supported by replacement box piers. The tall, two-over-two windows on the three bay facade suggest that this house dates to the late nineteenth century. The house has lost much of its integrity and lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

41. House  
East side of South Broad Street  
 Mooresville, Iredell County

This vinyl sided, cross gable dwelling has an irregular, slightly L-shaped plan and nine-over-one windows. Chamfered posts support the wraparound porch, which has a replacement lattice balustrade. Because the house has only marginal integrity and lacks significance, the house is not recommended eligible for the National Register under any criterion.

- 42./43. South Broad Street Row Historic District (National Register-No Longer Eligible)  
200 and 300 blocks of South Broad Street  
 Mooresville, Iredell County

This small residential historic district consisted of six late-nineteenth and early-twentieth-century dwellings in the 200 and 300 blocks of South Broad Street, facing the railroad tracks. According to the 1980 National Register nomination, "This row represents the last intact portion of a much larger group of early Mooresville house that once stood in this prestigious location." The row contains an assortment of picturesque dwellings marked by large front porches and decorative sawnwork. However, since the 1980 listing of the district in the National Register, the Dr. James Young House (259 S. Broad) has been demolished, and the adjacent Tom Hall House (275 S. Broad) now has vinyl siding and replacement six-over-six windows. The northernmost house, the (Former) First Presbyterian Manse (No. 43) (251 South Broad Street), remains intact and is recommended as individually eligible. This two story, frame residence is an especially well-preserved expression of picturesque domestic architecture with Italianate-inspired, full length, segmental arched windows, and a front porch supported by chamfered posts. However, because

of alterations and demolitions to the other buildings, the South Broad Street Row Historic District is no longer considered eligible for the National Register under any criterion. The proposed National Register boundaries for the **(Former) Presbyterian Church Manse (No. 43)** are shown on **Figure 9**.

44. House  
East side of South Broad Street  
 Mooresville, Iredell County

This cross gable cottage has aluminum siding, two-over-two windows, and a wraparound porch with replacement piers. The house no longer has the architectural integrity to merit National Register eligibility.

45. **Proposed Mooresville Cotton Mill Village Historic District (Recommended as Eligible)**  
East and west sides of railroad tracks; loosely bounded by Norman, Dingle and Parker streets (south and west), Mills Avenue (north), Lowrance Street (west), Catawba Avenue (east) and Wilson Street (north)  
 Mooresville, Iredell County

This sprawling textile mill village stands as one of Iredell County's largest and best preserved collections of early twentieth century mill housing. The district took shape adjacent to the large-scale Mooresville Cotton Mills, on both sides of the railroad tracks. In common with such villages throughout the region, the area is dominated by a small repertoire of house types arranged in close quarters along narrow streets. The earliest housing is sited on rolling terrain directly to the east of the mill complex and consists primarily of traditional, one story, single pile, three bay, side gable dwellings. The village was expanded to the south and the west (on the opposite side of the tracks) during the 1920s. Bungalow-inspired, front gable houses characterize the west side of the village while both side gable and gable front bungalows stand south of the mill. Although many of the mill houses have been altered with replacement sidings and porch posts, they retain their basic forms and scale. Thus, the architectural rhythm of the district, marked by rows of identical house types sited cheek by jowl, remains remarkably intact. Moreover, the village has other key elements that characterized mill villages of the Piedmont in the early twentieth century including red brick churches, a community building, substantial mill supervisors' houses, and an athletic field.

The Mooresville Cotton Mills was established at the southern outskirts of town in 1903. Mooresville Cotton Mill No. 1 (1893) was located to the north, near the center of town, but the expansion of the operation demanded greater space for both the mill and surrounding village of worker housing. By 1908, this mill complex included Mooresville Cotton Mill Nos. 2 and 3, and by the 1920s contained mill No. 4 alongside the railroad tracks. By 1924, the massive facility, which made gingham and domets, contained some 40,000 spindles and 1,200 looms, and employed over a thousand operatives. Expansion and remodeling occurred periodically, including renovations in the 1920s, 1940s, 1960s, and 1970s. Burlington Industries bought the property from Mooresville Cotton Mills in 1955 and operated the plant until 1999. The property is currently undergoing a major remodeling for adaptive reuse as mixed commercial and residential space. The Mill Village Historic District is recommended as eligible under Criterion A for industry and community planning and development and under Criterion C for architecture. The recommended district excludes the mill industrial complex, Mooresville Cotton Mills (see No. 46). The proposed National Register boundaries are depicted on **Figure 10**.



Figure 9

(Former) Presbyterian Church Manse  
Proposed National Register Boundaries

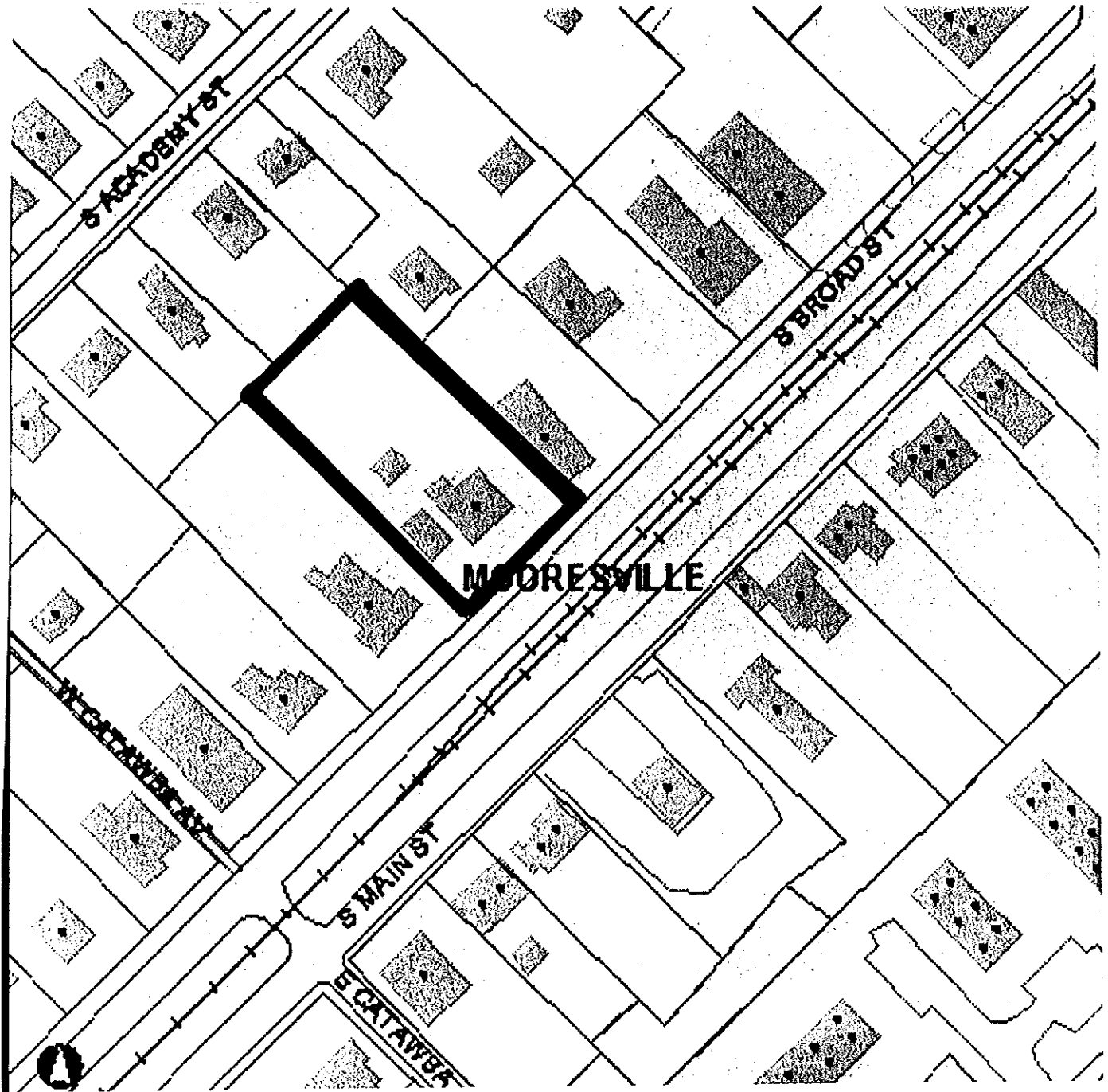
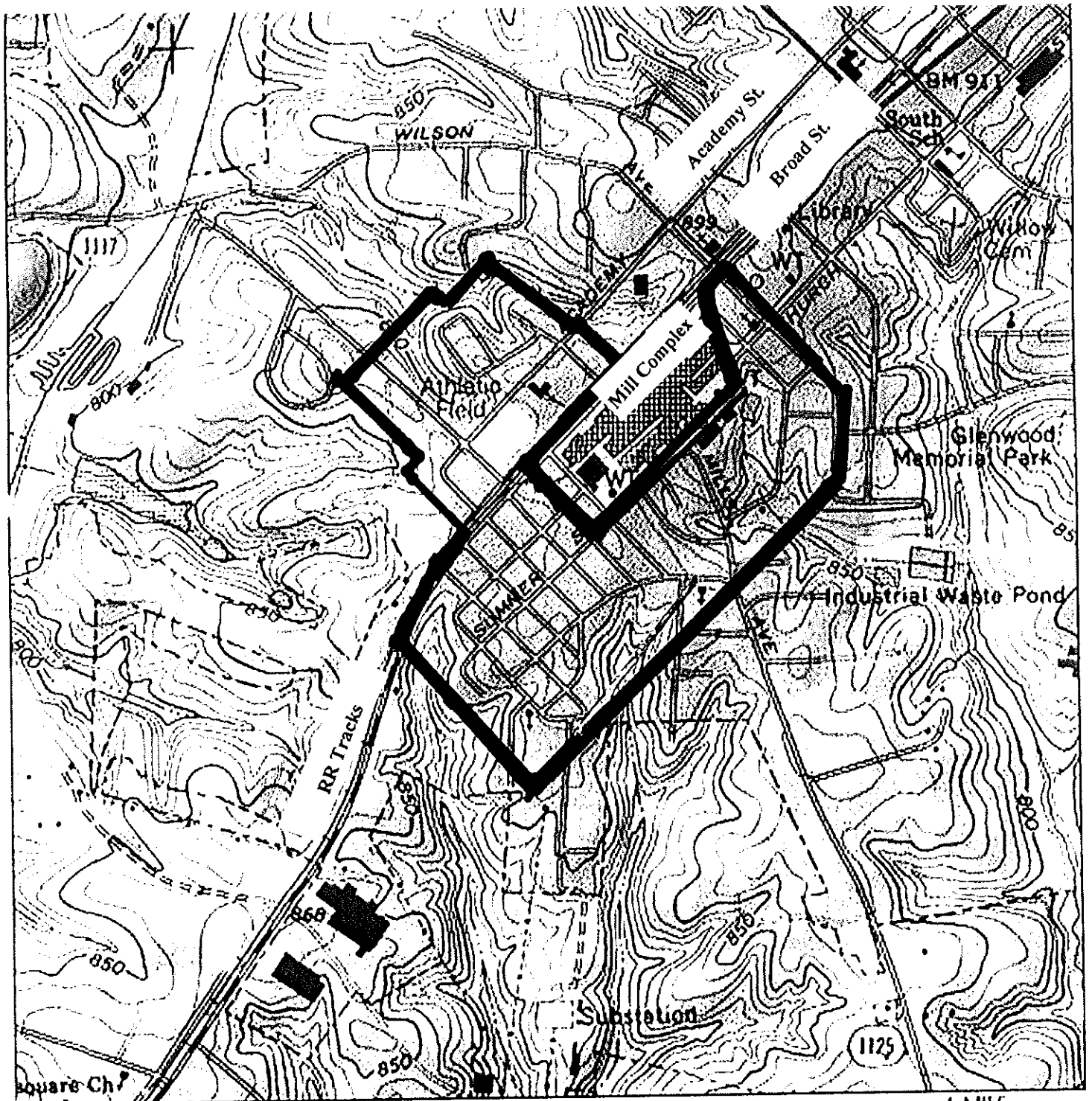
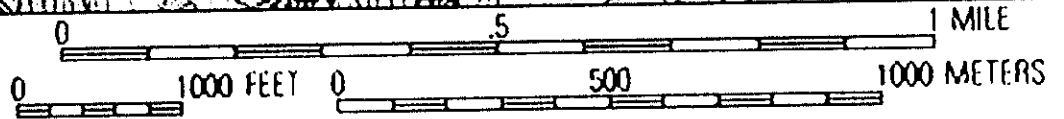


Figure 10

Mooresville Mill Village Historic District  
Proposed National Register Boundaries



MN TN  
7 1/2°



**46. Mooresville Cotton Mills (Portions Recommended as Eligible)**  
East side of railroad tracks  
Mooresville, Iredell County

Mooresville Cotton Mills was established in 1903 and underwent a series of expansion and remodeling campaigns during the 1920s, 1940s, 1960s, and 1970s. Currently undergoing a major remodeling for adaptive reuse as mixed commercial and residential space, the new development will be named, Victory Lane Mills Business Park. The present renovations do not conform to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation. In particular, a series of new entrances have been added to the main elevation of the principal mill facing the railroad tracks (Mill No. 4 constructed ca. 1925). Other mill buildings in the complex have also received modern entryways. Several buildings to the east of Mill No. 4 have been razed. Specific plans for the entire project are not known, but the owner is not pursuing historic preservation federal and state tax credits. The most intact buildings on the Mooresville Cotton Mills complex are the large boiler house and multiple story warehouse that stand side by side at the far east side of the property. They were constructed in the 1920s as part of a major expansion campaign that included the building of Mooresville Mill No. 4 at the west side of the complex along the railroad tracks. The warehouse is notable for its reinforced concrete, flat slab construction and concrete decoration which made the cotton warehouse virtually fireproof. The brick boiler house was inaccessible, but both are exceptionally large and well-defined examples of such auxiliary industrial buildings. Although outside the A.P.E., these buildings are recommended as part of the Mooresville Cotton Mills Village Proposed Historic District.

**47. House**  
East side of N.C. 115  
Mooresville vicinity, Iredell County

This traditional, triple-A cottage has vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one windows. Because of these alterations, the house is not recommended as eligible for the National Register under any criterion.

**48. House**  
Estelle Road on the west side of N.C. 115  
Mooresville vicinity, Iredell County

This aluminum sided, front gable bungalow has four-over-one windows and replacement metal porch posts. Because of its alterations, the house is not recommended as eligible for the National Register under any criterion.

**49. House**  
Estelle Road on the west side of N.C. 115  
Mooresville vicinity, Iredell County

This simple, asbestos shingled, mid-twentieth century cottage has six-over-six windows, a front exterior chimney, and a side porch. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

50. House  
Estelle Road, west side of N.C. 115  
Mooreville vicinity, Iredell County

This simple, aluminum sided, cross gable cottage has six-over-six windows and a hip roofed porch supported by metal posts. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

51. House  
Estelle Road, west side of N.C. 115  
Mooreville vicinity, Iredell County

This simple, asbestos shingled, post-World War II cottage is not recommended eligible for the National Register under any criterion because the house lacks historical or architectural significance.

52. House  
East side of N.C. 115  
Mooreville vicinity, Iredell County

This brick, front gable bungalow has three-over-one windows and a front gable porch supported by brick piers. The house lacks architectural or historical significance and is not recommended for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

53. House  
East side of N.C. 115  
Mooreville vicinity, Iredell County

This simple, Tudor Revival-inspired cottage has replacement windows and a screened front porch. The house no longer retains sufficient integrity to merit National Register eligibility under any criterion.

54. House  
East side of N.C. 115  
Mooreville vicinity, Iredell County

This simple, side gable cottage has been extensively altered with vinyl siding, replacement porch piers, and some replacement one-over-one windows. The house no longer retains sufficient integrity to merit National Register eligibility under any criterion.

55. House  
West side of N.C. 115  
Mooreville vicinity, Iredell County

This typical, German sided, gable front bungalow has four-over-one windows and a shed roofed porch supported by box piers. The property includes a garage that matches the house. The house is not recommended as eligible for the National Register under any criterion because of its lack of significance.

56. House  
West side of N.C. 115  
 Mooresville vicinity, Iredell County

This asphalt shingled, side gable bungalow has a shed roofed porch and six-over-one windows. The house is not recommended as eligible for the National Register under any criterion.

57. House  
West side of N.C. 115 at the intersection with Market Street  
 Mooresville vicinity, Iredell County

Altered with replacement metal porch posts and aluminum siding, this traditional, Triple-A cottage is not recommended as eligible for the National Register under any criterion.

58. House  
West side of N.C. 115  
 Mount Mourne vicinity, Iredell County

This side gable bungalow has a front gable dormer, weatherboard siding, and six-over-six windows. However, the engaged porch is now enclosed, and the house is not recommended for National Register eligibility under any criterion because of this loss of integrity.

59. House  
West side of N.C. 115 at S.R. 1135  
 Mount Mourne vicinity, Iredell County

Altered with replacement windows, this brick, clipped gable bungalow is not recommended as eligible for the National Register under any criterion.

60. House  
West side of N.C. 115  
 Mount Mourne vicinity, Iredell County

This brick veneered, front gable bungalow has a hip roofed porch and four-over-one windows with rough cut stone sills and lintels. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

61. House  
West side of N.C. 115  
 Mount Mourne vicinity, Iredell County

Altered with replacement windows, this brick, clipped gable cottage has a wraparound porch with replacement metal posts. The house no longer retains sufficient integrity to merit National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**62. Mount Mourne (National Register)**

West side of N.C. 115  
Mount Mourne, Iredell County

According to the Statement of Significance in the National Register Nomination, Mount Mourne is a “handsome plantation house of transitional Federal-Greek Revival style. It is distinguished by its impressive Greek Revival porch. . . . Its interior woodwork is of particular interest as having characteristics attributed to the hand of the Piedmont master builder Jacob Stirewalt. . . . Rufus Reid, for whom the house was built, was a wealthy and locally prominent planter.” Mount Mourne remains well preserved and continues to meet the nominated criteria A and C for its association with Rufus Reid and its architectural significance. Encompassing the current tax parcel, the National Register boundaries are depicted on **Figure 11**.

**63. House**

West side of N.C. 115 at intersection with S.R. 1120  
Mount Mourne, Iredell County

This asbestos shingled, post-World War II cottage has some replacement windows. With only marginal integrity, the house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

**64. House**

West side of N.C. 115 at intersection with S.R. 1120  
Mount Mourne, Iredell County

This side gable bungalow now has aluminum siding and replacement windows and is not recommended for National Register eligibility under any criterion because of this loss of integrity.

**65. House**

West side of N.C. 115  
Mount Mourne vicinity, Iredell County

This two story, hip roofed, cubic dwelling was constructed in the 1920s. The American Foursquare retains its original hip roofed porch with bungalow-inspired porch posts, four-over-one windows, and hip roofed dormer. However, the house now has vinyl siding. A common house design of the early twentieth century in Iredell County and the region, this house does not have the special architectural or historical importance needed for National Register eligibility.

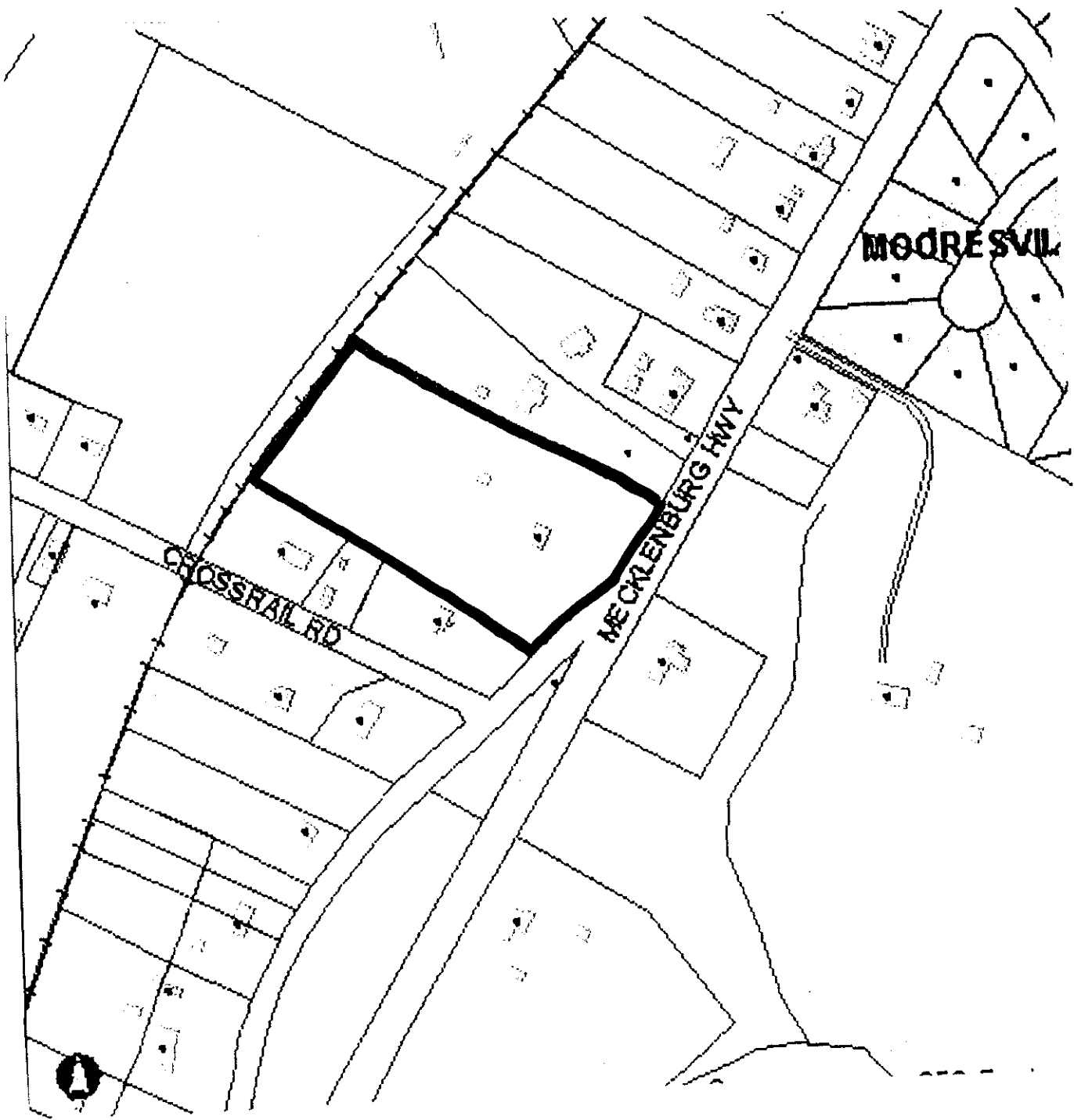
**66. Store**

West side of N.C. 115  
Mount Mourne vicinity, Iredell County

Probably erected about 1940, this abandoned roadside store has a traditional, one story, front gable form, German siding, and shuttered windows. There is a shed roofed extension to the rear. Gas pumps that stood near the roadside are no longer extant, and there is no pump canopy. The foundation brick suggests the ca. 1940 construction date. There was no access into the interior. This store is not considered to have the special architectural or historical importance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

Figure 11

Mount Mourne  
National Register Boundaries



67. House  
116 Langtree Road (S.R. 1102)  
Mount Mourne vicinity, Iredell County

The frame, front gable bungalow has a front gable porch and replacement six-over-six windows. The house no longer has the integrity needed for National Register eligibility.

68. House  
East side of N.C. 115  
Mount Mourne vicinity, Iredell County

This substantial, side gable cottage has a shed roofed dormer, weatherboard siding, one-over-one windows, and a shed roofed porch supported by wooden columns. The property lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

69. House  
West side of N.C. 115  
Mount Mourne vicinity, Iredell County

The one story, side gable dwelling has a hip roofed porch supported by metal posts, asbestos shingled siding, and both four-over-one and replacement one-over-one windows. The property includes a frame corncrib, a concrete block garage, and agricultural fields. The property lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

70. House  
East side of N.C. 115  
Mount Mourne vicinity, Iredell County

The front gable bungalow has a hip roofed porch supported by metal posts. The house has vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one windows. With these significant alterations, the bungalow no longer retains sufficient integrity to merit National Register eligibility.

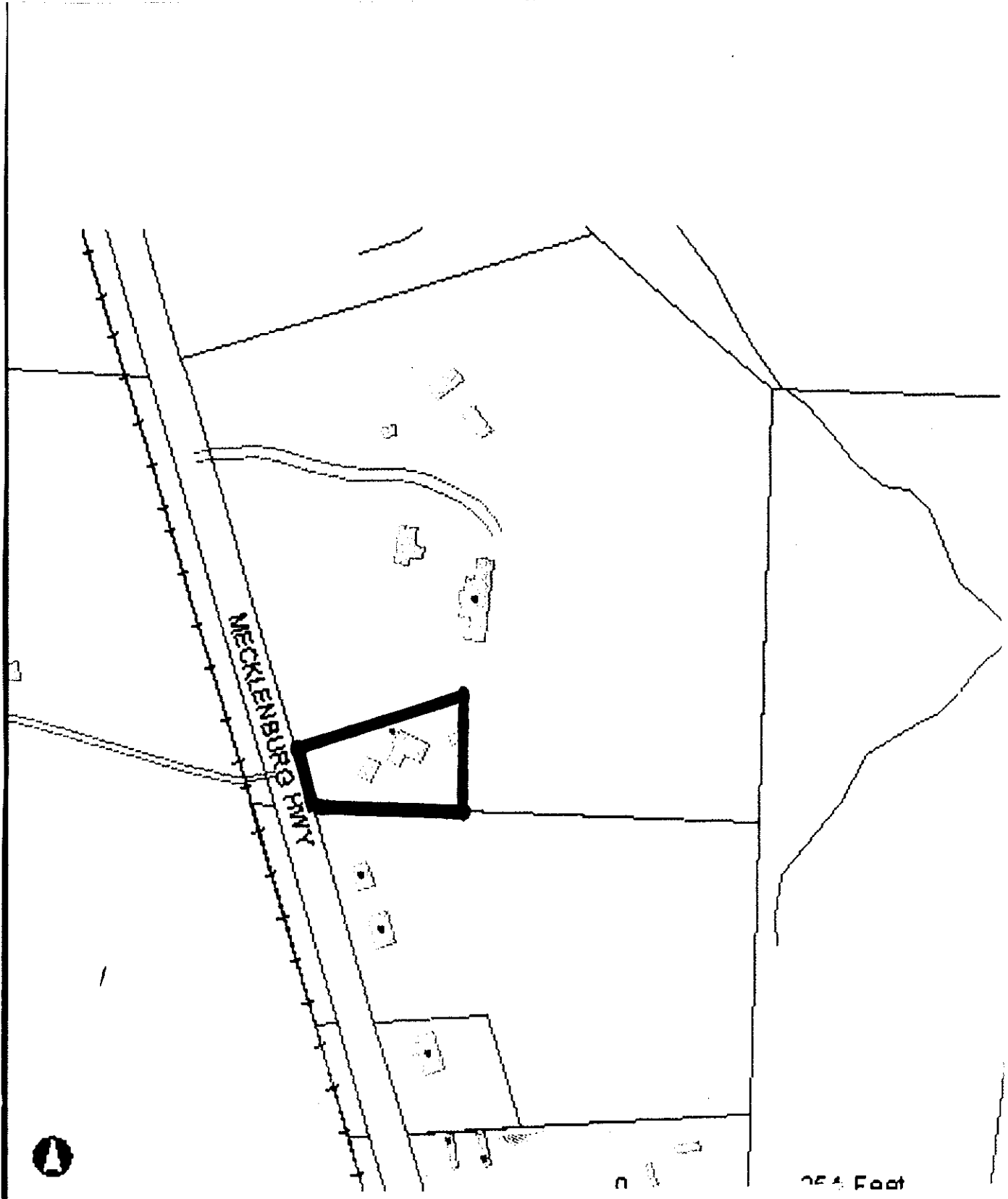
71. **George Houston House (National Register)** ✓  
East side of N.C. 115, 0.1 mile south of S.R. 1223  
Mount Mourne vicinity, Iredell County

Erected ca. 1820, this handsome, two story, side gable, log house has weatherboard siding, a hall and parlor plan, and restrained Federal detailing. The house is believed to have been built for a Dr. Wall and was later owned by Dr. George Houston, a prominent physician. Listed in the National Register in 1980, the George Houston House was relocated in 1999 to a site on the property several hundred yards south of the original site. The brick end chimney was reconstructed with Flemish bond brick to match the original. The Houston House remains eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. Depicted on **Figure 12**, the recommended National Register boundary encompasses the house and its immediate surroundings.



Figure 12

George Houston House  
National Register Boundaries



72. House  
West side of N.C. 115  
Mount Mourne vicinity, Iredell County

The side gable bungalow has a shed roofed dormer, an engaged porch, and two-over-two windows. The house is surrounded by fields. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility.

73. House  
East side of N.C. 115  
Mount Mourne vicinity, Iredell County

This clipped front gable bungalow has clipped gable front and side porches and four-over-one windows. The house has been aluminum sided and no longer has the integrity needed for National Register eligibility.

74. House  
East side of N.C. 115  
Mount Mourne vicinity, Iredell County

The one story, frame, postwar cottage has asbestos shingle siding, four-over-one windows, and a front exterior chimney. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

75. House  
East side of N.C. 115  
Mount Mourne vicinity, Iredell County

The one story, frame, postwar cottage has asbestos shingle siding, eight-over-eight windows, and a front exterior chimney. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

76. House  
East side of N.C. 115  
Mount Mourne vicinity, Iredell County

This postwar, Colonial Revival cottage has a shed roofed, inset porch, vinyl siding, and replacement one-over-one windows. The house no longer has the integrity needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

77. House  
East side of N.C. 115  
Mount Mourne vicinity, Iredell County

The postwar, Colonial Revival cottage has an asymmetrical facade, a decorative gable with a lunette windows, six-over-six windows, and a front exterior chimney. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

78. House  
2017 Rockwell Loop  
Mount Mourne vicinity, Iredell County

This front gable bungalow has been extensively altered with vinyl siding, replacement one-over-one windows, and a rebuilt chimney. The house no longer retains sufficient integrity to merit National Register eligibility.

79. **House (Recommended as Eligible)**  
West side of N.C. 115  
Mount Mourne vicinity, Iredell County

This traditional, two story, single pile farmhouse appears to date from the antebellum period with late nineteenth century alterations. Now vacant and occupying an overgrown, tree shaded site, the I-house has a one story side wing and a two story rear ell. The dwelling has a German plan as evidenced by its two entrances, a hip roofed porch supported by chamfered piers, original six-over-six windows, weatherboard siding, molded box eaves, and a flat, Greek Revival-inspired frieze. The house also retains beaded German siding under the porch and four panel doors. In the late nineteenth century, Italianate cornice brackets and some two-over-two windows were added. A frame springhouse remains on the property. Despite some deterioration, this substantial, early to mid-nineteenth century house remains an intact and rare survivor in Iredell County. The house is recommended for National Register eligibility under Criterion C for architecture. The house occupies a seventy-five acre site that also encompasses fields, woodland, and an area of modern houses and is crossed by a modern power line right-of-way. The proposed National Register boundaries comprise roughly fifty of the seventy-five acre tax parcel, following tax parcel lines on the east, north, and west sides, and the cleared power line right-of-way on the south. The portion of the tax parcel south of the power line, which contains the new houses and a portion of woodland, is excluded from the proposed boundaries. The recommended National Register boundaries are depicted on **Figure 13**.

80. House  
N.C. 115  
Davidson vicinity, Iredell County

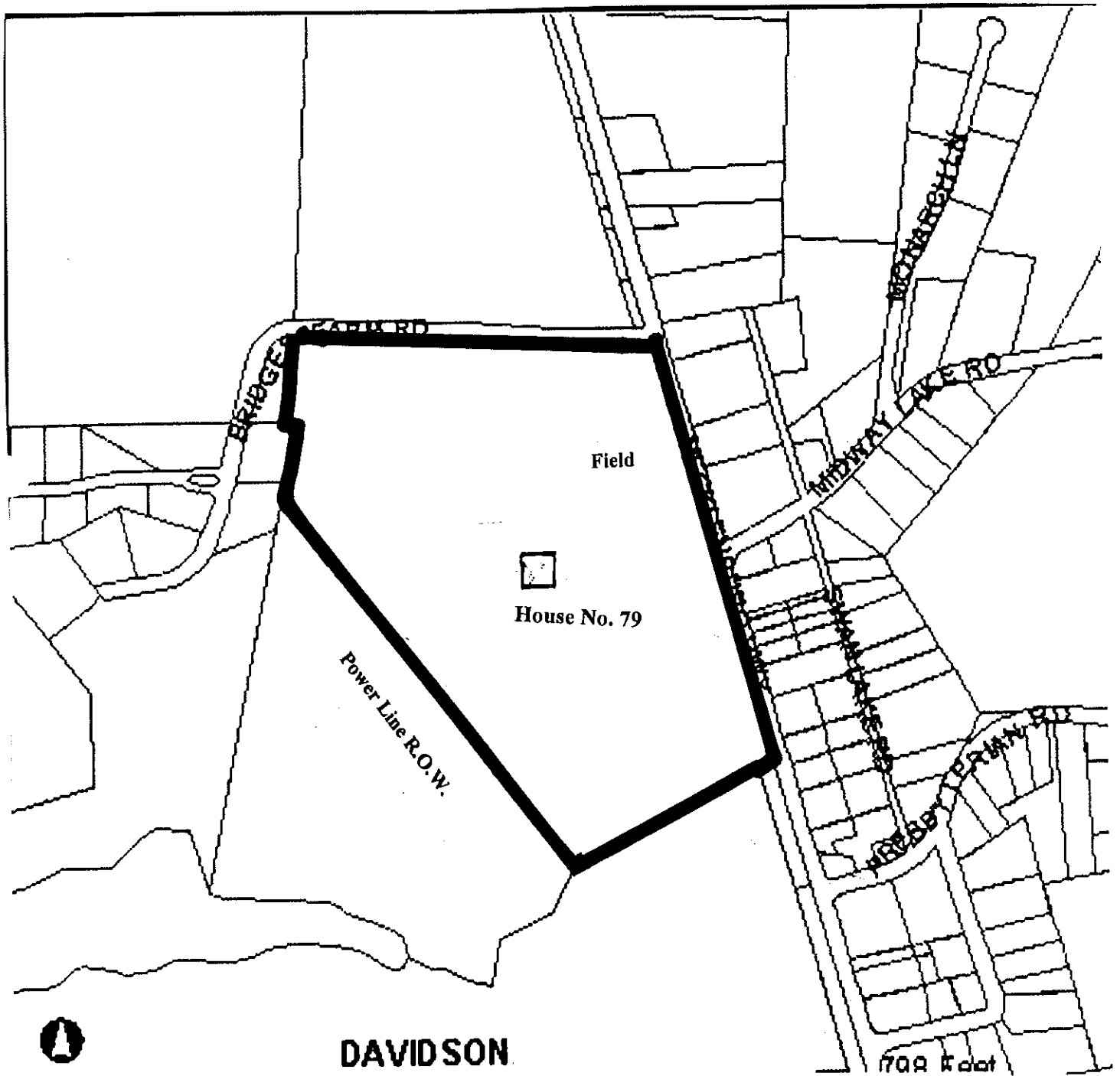
This side gable bungalow has a shed roofed dormer and porch, four-over-one windows, and aluminum siding. The house lacks the significance needed to merit National Register eligibility under any criterion.

81. House  
918 Ridge Road  
Davidson vicinity, Iredell County

Now in deteriorated condition, the front gable bungalow has four-over-one windows, a shed roofed porch supported by replacement metal posts. The house lacks the significance needed to merit National Register eligibility under any criterion.

Figure 13

House No. 79  
Proposed National Register Boundaries



- 82. House (Recommended as Eligible)**  
East side of N.C. 115  
Mount Mourne vicinity, Iredell County

This traditional, two story, single pile dwelling appears to date to the antebellum period. The well-preserved house has a symmetrical, three bay facade dominated by a two tiered porch that is capped by a gable pediment. A star-shaped vent embellishes the center pediment. The porch is supported by box piers on the first level and lattice piers on the upper level. There is also a decorative cutout balustrade on the upper level of the porch. The house retains its weatherboard siding and six-over-six windows. The property includes a German sided smokehouse with a bracketed gable roof. This rare survivor from the early to mid-nineteenth century illustrates well a regional interpretation of the popular Greek Revival style. The house is recommended for National Register eligibility under Criterion C for architecture. Encompassing the existing tax parcel, the proposed National Register boundaries are shown on **Figure 14**.

- 83. House**  
East side of N.C. 115  
Mount Mourne vicinity, Iredell County

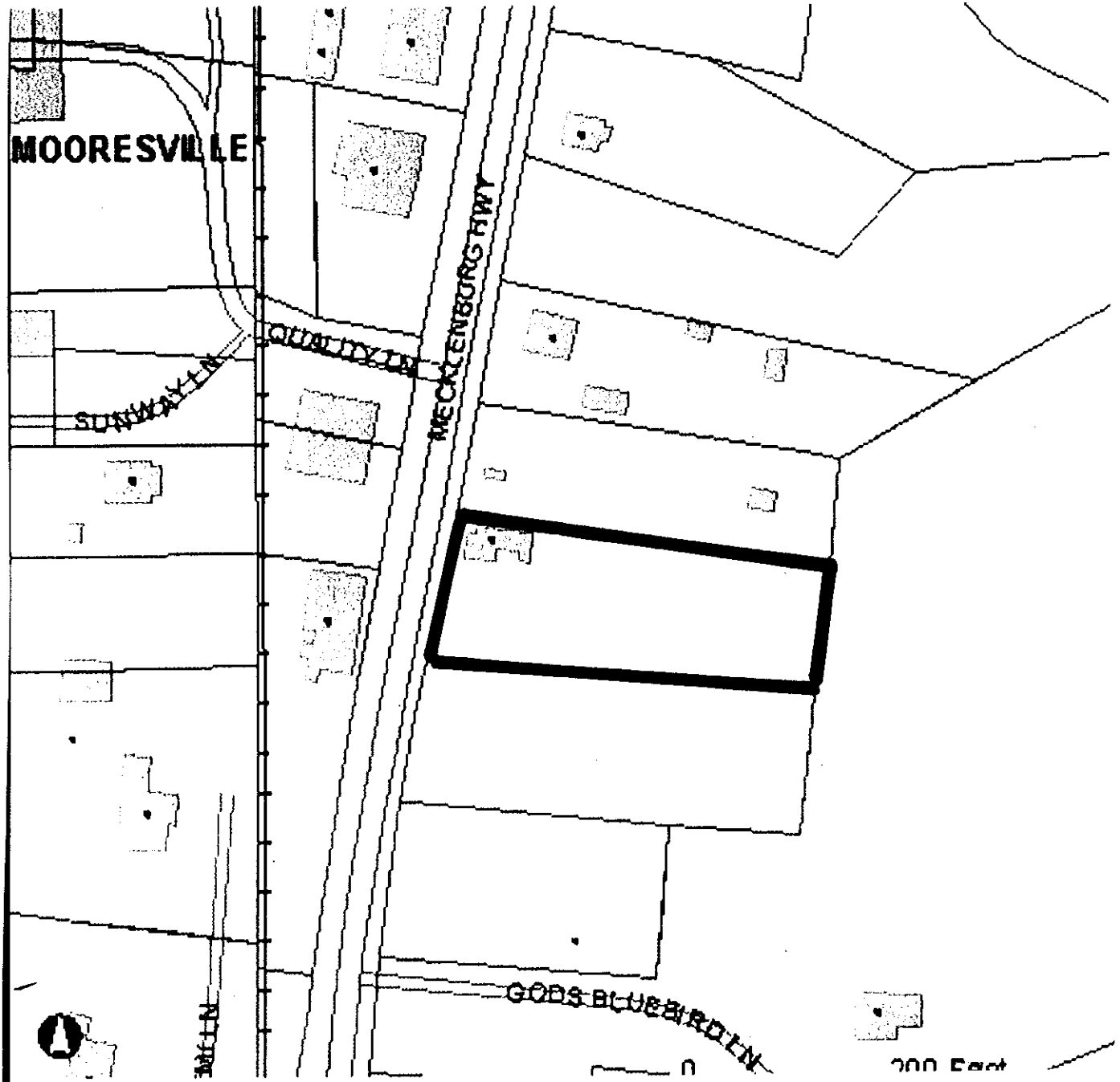
This side gable bungalow has an engaged porch supported by grouped box piers, a front gable dormer, four-over-one windows, and vinyl siding. The house lacks the significance needed to merit National Register eligibility under any criterion.

- 84. Proposed Davidson Historic District (Recommended as Eligible)**  
Davidson, Mecklenburg County

The recommended Davidson Historic District reflects Davidson's development as a college town and small railroad entrepot during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The historic district encompasses the railroad corridor, the Davidson College campus, and principal residential and commercial areas including North and South Main streets, Potts Street, Concord Road, South Street, and the Woodland-Lorimer neighborhood. Davidson College was formed in 1837 and features a fine collection of antebellum and early twentieth century architecture including the Greek Revival Philanthropic Hall and Eumenean Hall, which are listed in the National Register. The commercial center of Davidson and the historic district developed after the Atlantic, Tennessee, and Ohio Railroad which reached Davidson in 1860. Sited on the west side of Main Street below Depot Street, the business district comprises a contiguous row of mainly brick, early twentieth century commercial buildings. Cotton mills opened along the rail line in 1901 and 1903, and mill buildings and mill worker housing mark the north end of the district west of the tracks. East of the tracks, embowered North Main Street near the college campus features Davidson's finest collection of nineteenth- and early twentieth century domestic architecture. Among North Main Street's residences are the President's House (1836, remodeled mid-twentieth century), the Queen Anne-inspired Vinson, Adams, Helper-Wally, and Martin-Manor houses, and the Colonial Revival Hudson-Winkler, Mary Young, and McCutchan houses. The south end of the historic is clearly defined by a railroad overpass spanning South Main Street (N.C. 115). This area boasts the handsome 1920s Colonial Revival Cashion House which is sited on a landscaped rise of lawn overlooking the roadway east of the rail line. Although South Main Street now contains modern commercial development, the street also holds well-preserved Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, and bungalow-style houses. The 1880s Brattain House ranks among Mecklenburg County's finer Gothic Revival dwellings. West of the railroad tracks, Potts Street, the original

Figure 14

House No. 82  
Proposed National Register Boundaries



north-south route into Davidson, contains notable late nineteenth century dwellings including the 1880s Potts House. Concord Road, the major east-west road in the district, includes a array of domestic architecture spanning the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Shelton and Black residences, both constructed around the turn of the twentieth century, are especially well-preserved expressions of the Queen Anne style. The southeast section of the historic district contains the Woodland-Lorimer neighborhood, a rolling, wooded area of residences built between the 1920s and 1940s. Some of the town's finest bungalows and Colonial Revival houses are located here. The neighborhood includes the handsome, Colonial Revival W.W. Wood House, erected for the Davidson College professor of mathematics and astronomy in 1931. The Davidson Historic District is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for education, commerce, and industry and under Criterion C for architecture. The recommended National Register boundaries are depicted on **Figures 15A and 15B**.

85. House  
North Main Street (at Davidson town line)  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This one story cottage appears to have been built after World War II. The house has elements of the Tudor Revival style including an asymmetrical facade, a front, exterior chimney, and an asymmetrical front gable entrance bay with a round arched opening. The house illustrates a common house type of the postwar era and lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility.

86. House  
North Main Street (near Davidson town line)  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This one and one-half story, frame, Colonial Revival cottage has weatherboard siding, a shed roofed dormer, a front gable entry porch, and six-over-six windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility.

87. House  
Side street off North Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This modest, clipped gable house has a three bay facade, German siding, six-over-six windows, and a central door sheltered by a bracketed canopy. The postwar house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility.

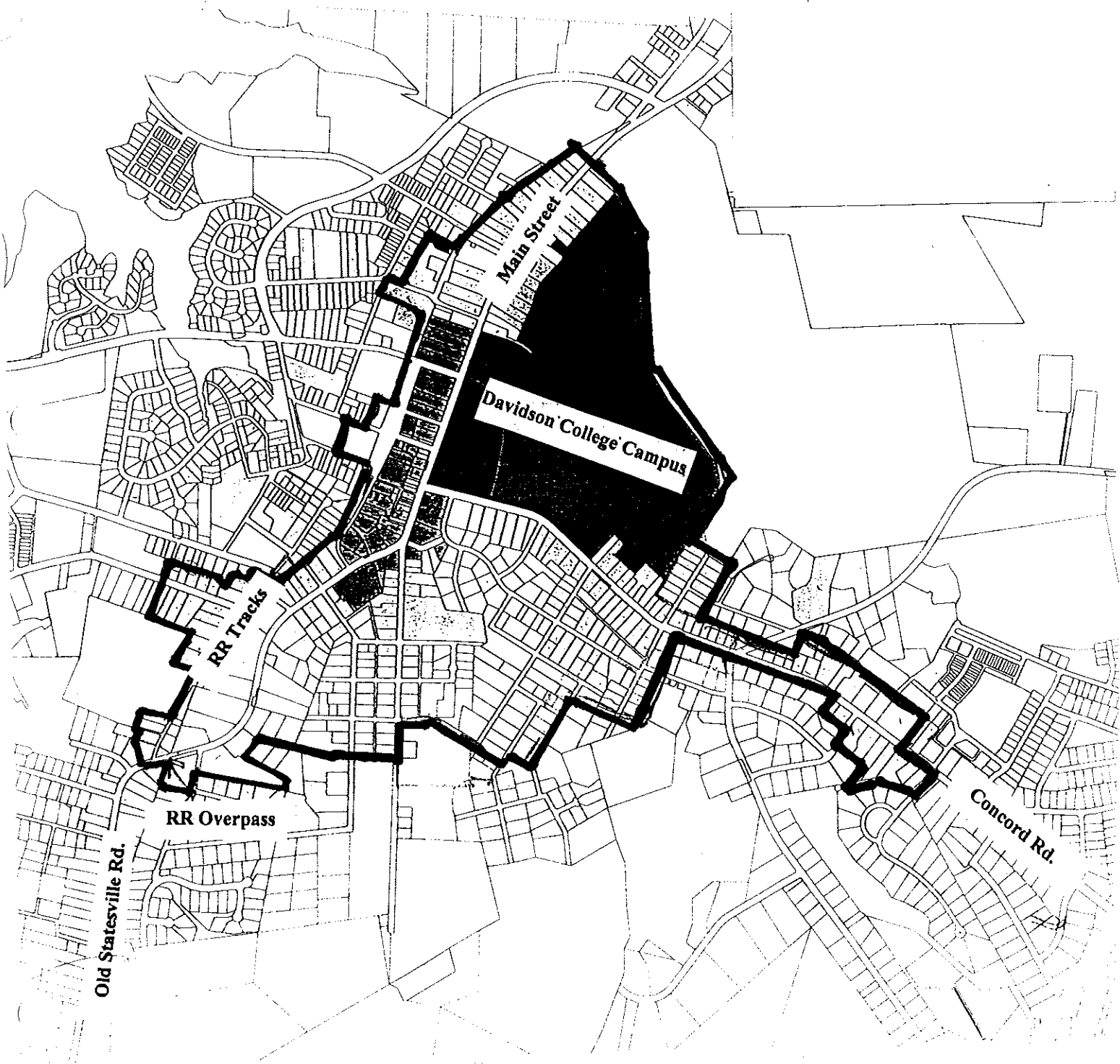
88. House  
Side street off North Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This modest, side gable dwelling has a three bay facade, side addition, asbestos siding, and six-over-six windows. The side hall entrance is sheltered by a front gable porch. The postwar house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility.

N

Figure 15A

**Davidson Historic District  
Proposed National Register Boundaries**





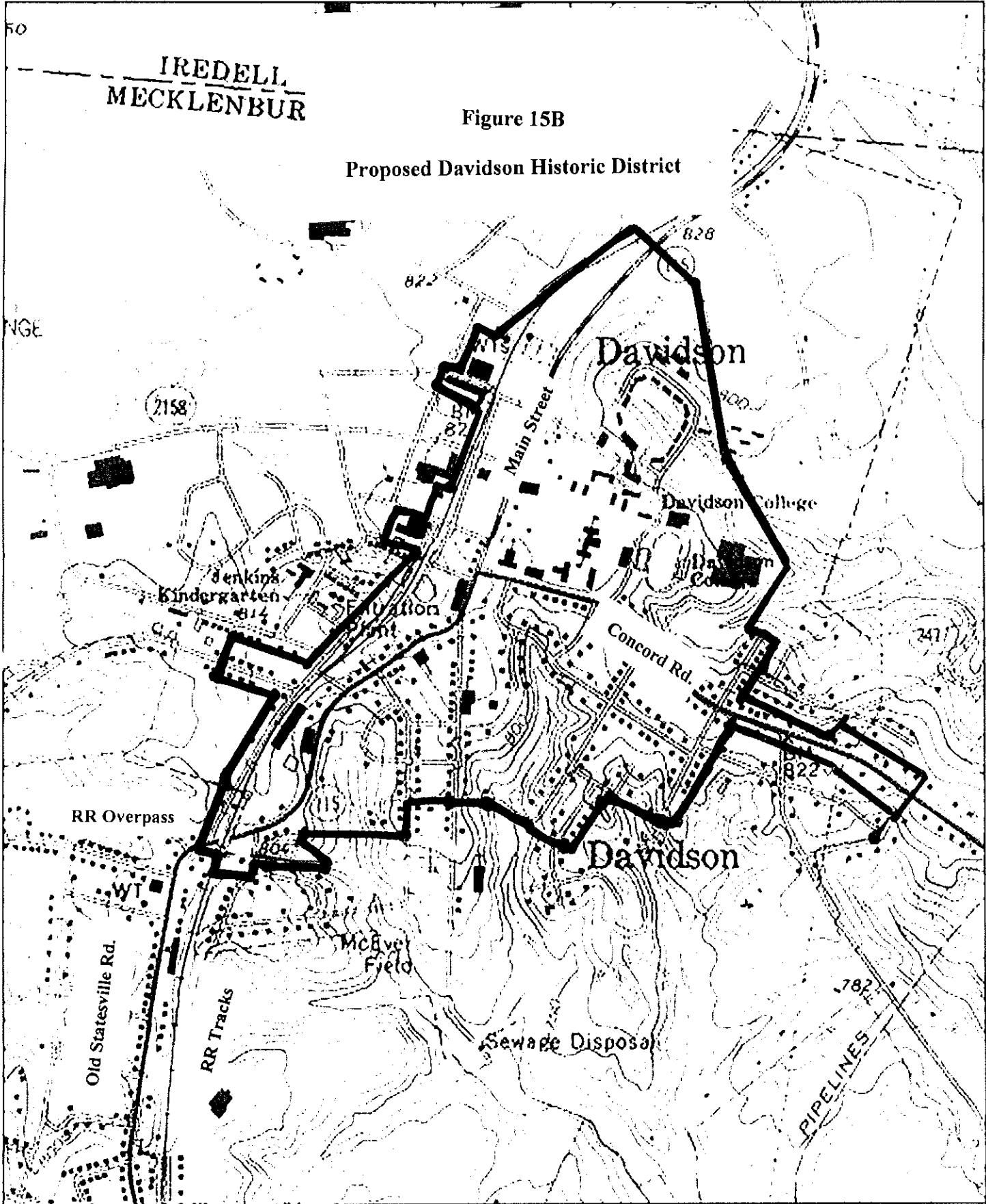
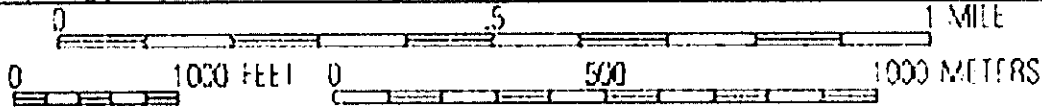


Figure 15B

Proposed Davidson Historic District

MN \* TN  
7°



89. House  
North Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This small, frame, side gable cottage has a three bay facade, a side porch, and a side wing. The house has paired, six-over-six windows and a central door sheltered by a front gable porch. This postwar house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility.

90. House  
North Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This brick bungalow has a clipped side gable roof, a clipped front gable dormer, and a front exterior chimney. The house has six-over-one windows and an added metal awning over the front door. The house lacks the significance needed to merit National Register eligibility.

91. House  
North Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This one story, frame, Triple-A cottage has a hip roofed porch supported by wooden columns and replacement windows. The house has only marginal integrity and lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility.

92. House  
North Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This one story, frame, side gable cottage has a hip roofed porch supported by turned posts, replacement six-over-six windows, and a side addition. The house no longer has sufficient architectural integrity to merit National Register eligibility.

93. House  
North Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This two story, frame, Triple-A dwelling has a projecting center bay, a later bungalow-inspired porch, replacement windows, vinyl siding, and a one story, side addition. The house no longer has sufficient architectural integrity to merit National Register eligibility.

94. House  
North Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This one story, picturesque cottage has been extensively altered with replacement siding and windows as well as replacement porch posts. The house no longer has sufficient architectural integrity to merit National Register eligibility.

95. **House (Recommended as Eligible)**  
20520 North Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This one story, Queen Anne cottage is remarkably intact with a gable on hip roof, a hip roofed porch supported by turned posts with a turned post balustrade and decorative knee brackets. The house retains its weatherboard siding, shingled gables, and two-over-two windows. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior. The house ranks among the best preserved Queen Anne dwellings in Cornelius and clearly illustrates this popular picturesque style as it appeared in the county's small towns in the early twentieth century. The house is recommended for National Register eligibility under Criterion C for architecture. Encompassing the existing tax parcel, the proposed National Register boundaries are shown on **Figure 16**.

96. Duplex  
20208 North Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

The frame, one story duplex has German siding, four-over-four windows, and a porch supported by turned posts. The house lacks architectural or historical significance and is therefore not recommended for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

97. House  
20132 North Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This early twentieth century, hip roofed cottage has asphalt shingle siding and a hip roofed porch. The house lacks architectural or historical significance and is therefore not recommended for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

98. House  
20126 North Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

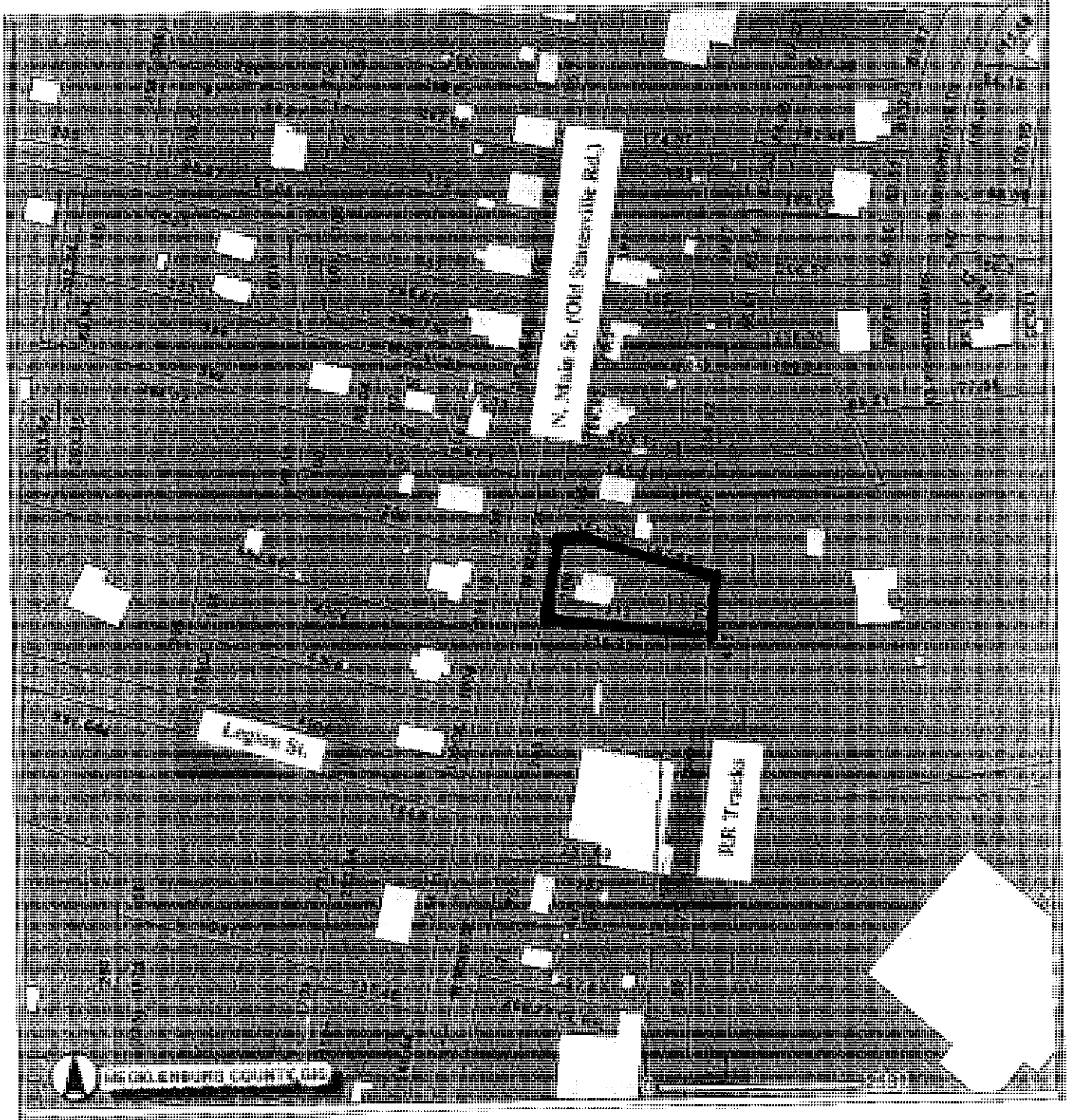
This mid-twentieth century, frame cottage has a side gable roof, a side porch, and a front gable entry porch. The house lacks architectural or historical significance and is therefore not recommended for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

99. House  
20120 North Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

Built ca. 1900, the one story, frame dwelling has a side gable roof, asbestos siding, and a shed roofed porch supported by replacement wooden piers. The house lacks architectural or historical significance and is therefore not recommended for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

Figure 16

House No. 95  
Proposed National Register Boundaries



100. Duplex  
20104 North Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This frame, vinyl sided bungalow duplex has a front gable roof and two front gable, entry porches. The house lacks architectural or historical significance and is therefore not recommended for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

101. House  
20209 Railroad Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

The vinyl sided, front gable bungalow has an engaged porch supported by replacement turned posts and four-over-one windows. The house lacks the integrity needed to merit National Register eligibility.

102. House  
Zion Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This early twentieth century, frame cottage has a cross gable roof and a hip roofed porch supported by replacement wooden piers. The house has been vinyl sided, and the six-over-six windows are replacements. The house no longer retains sufficient architectural integrity for National Register eligibility.

103. House  
Zion Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

The hip roofed cottage has twin front gables, asbestos siding, four-over-four windows, an added picture window, and a later bungalow porch. The dwelling has been somewhat altered and lacks architectural or historical significance. The property is not recommended for National Register eligibility.

104. House  
Zion Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This one story, three bay, single pile dwelling has a side gable roof with a decorative center gable, a hip roofed porch supported by turned posts, and one-over-one windows. The house has been aluminum sided. The dwelling has been somewhat altered and lacks architectural or historical significance. The property is not recommended for National Register eligibility.

105. House  
Zion Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

The one story, side gable house has both four-over-one and four-over-four windows, and a later bungalow porch. The dwelling has been somewhat altered and lacks architectural or historical significance. The property is not recommended for National Register eligibility.

106. House  
Zion Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

The two story, single pile house has a one story rear ell, and two-over-two windows. The house has been vinyl sided and converted to commercial use. The dwelling has been somewhat altered and lacks architectural or historical significance. The property is not recommended for National Register eligibility.

107. House  
Zion Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This brick, side gable bungalow has been modified with replacement one-over-one windows and an enclosed front porch. The dwelling no longer retains sufficient architectural integrity for National Register eligibility.

108. Commercial Block  
Zion Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This two story, brick commercial block appears to have been originally built ca. 1900, but in recent years has been heavily remodeled. Although the round arched window openings remain, all the doors and windows are replacements. The building no longer retains sufficient architectural integrity for National Register eligibility.

109. House  
Zion Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This late nineteenth century, two story, frame dwelling has a side gable roof, picturesque peaked gables, a hip roofed porch, and paired two-over-two windows. The newer porch is supported by wooden box piers, and the house is covered in asbestos shingle siding. Because of these alterations, the house no longer retains sufficient integrity for National Register eligibility.

110. House  
Zion Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

The mid-twentieth century, frame cottage with Colonial Revival detailing has been modified with vinyl siding and replacement windows. Because of these alterations, the house no longer retains sufficient integrity for National Register eligibility.

111. House  
Zion Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This frame, side gable bungalow has been modified with replacement one-over-one windows and vinyl siding. The dwelling no longer retains sufficient architectural integrity for National Register eligibility.

112. Sherrill-Harviel House  
19726 Zion Avenue  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

Constructed ca. 1900, this Queen Anne-inspired dwelling has an irregular, two story form with a weatherboard exterior. The house retains original two-over-two windows and distinctive, decorative cross braces in the gable ends. The hip roofed porch has replacement square porch posts, and the front door is a modern replacement. A limited view of the interior reveals a fluted door surround with bull's eye corner blocks and an original staircase with turned balusters and newel. However, according to the 1988 Mecklenburg County architectural inventory, the interior of this house has been extensively altered. Because of these alterations, the house is not considered eligible for the National Register under any criterion.

113. **Robbins House (Recommended as Eligible)**  
19728 Zion Avenue  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

Located adjacent to the Sherrill-Harviel House (No. 112), the Queen Anne-inspired Robbins House was also constructed ca. 1900. The house retains original hip roofed entry porches with hip roofs that flank the projecting center pavilion. The house has original four-over-four windows and restrained decorative millwork and brackets at the gable ends. The main entries have fluted surrounds with bull's eye corner blocks. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior. The Robbins House is one of Cornelius's finer examples of picturesque domestic architecture and is recommended for National Register eligibility under Criterion C for architecture. Encompassing the current tax parcel, the proposed National Register boundaries are depicted on **Figure 17**.

114. Zion United Methodist Church  
Zion Avenue  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This imposing, brick, Colonial Revival church was built in 1954 on the site of an earlier church that had served the Zion Methodist Church congregation since the 1820s. The modern church, with its characteristic gable front form and steeple, does not have the architectural significance to merit National Register eligibility under Criterion Consideration G: Religious Properties.

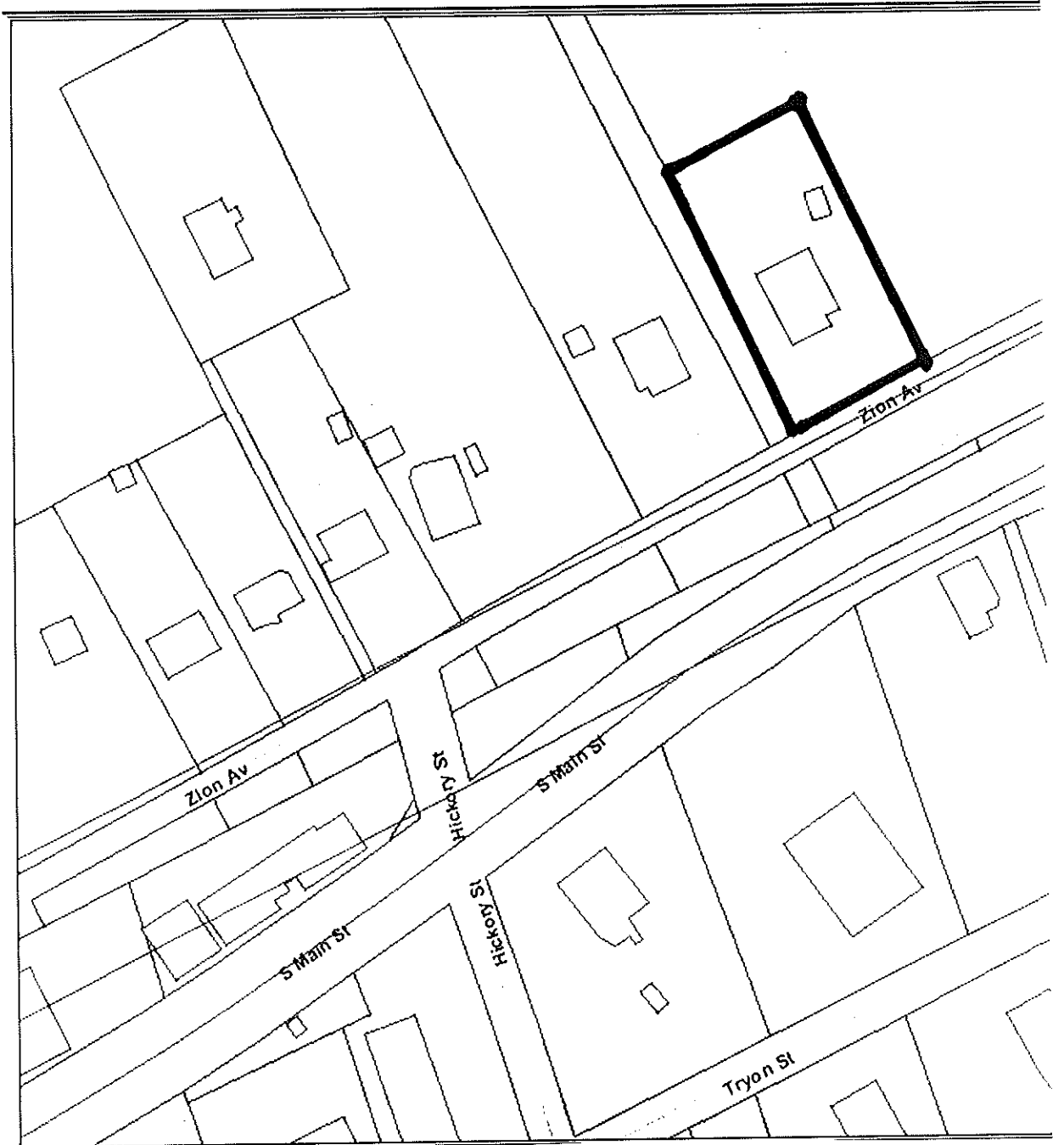
115. **Confederate Monument (Recommended as Eligible)**  
Zion Avenue  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This prominent Confederate monument in Cornelius epitomizes such commemorative statues erected across North Carolina and the South after the Civil War. Approximately twenty-five feet high, this limestone statue consists of a Confederate soldier standing in a classical position with a rifle held like a staff. The statue is outfitted with a canteen, bed roll, and wears a wide brimmed hat. In typical fashion, the inscription at the base venerates the sacrifices of the soldier in battle.

By 1914 there were some 1,000 such statues in the South, erected by local organizations to honor those who fought and died for the Confederacy and the Lost Cause. Sited in small towns and cities, the local nature of these structures reflected the politics of the Confederacy which sought to

Figure 17

Robbins House  
Proposed National Register Boundaries





protect and defend state rights. As they were mass produced in ever growing numbers in the early twentieth century, Confederate monuments were also symbols of the South's growing financial stability. The site of the Confederate monument in Cornelius, in front of the large Methodist church, speaks to the religious—as well as political—connotations associated with these monuments. The Confederate Monument is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for social history. The resource is also considered eligible under Criterion C for its design, which clearly illustrates the sculptural elements that were characteristic of such monuments. Shown on **Figure 18**, the proposed National Register boundaries encompass only the monument and its immediate setting.

116. House  
Zion Avenue  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This frame, front gable dwelling has a hip roofed porch and German siding. The house lacks architectural or historical significance and is not recommended for National Register eligibility.

117. House  
Zion Avenue  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

The clipped front gable bungalow has replacement siding, an altered front porch, and an added metal carport. The house has only marginal architectural integrity and lacks architectural or historical significance.

118. House  
Zion Avenue  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

The frame, side gable house has a front gable porch, vinyl siding, and replacement one-over-one windows. The house does not retain sufficient architectural integrity to merit National Register eligibility.

119. Cornelius Mill Store  
20015-20017 North Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

Erected in the 1890s as the mill store for the nearby Cornelius Mill (now gone), this building has been heavily altered. Although it is the town's earliest and most ornate, trackside commercial structure, the store has undergone many changes. The building today is only a section of the original store. A southern section was demolished probably in the 1960s to make way for a modern bank building. The remaining two story, brick facade retains notable corbelled brickwork along the cornice and decorative, brick window hoods. The north elevation has windows with jack arches while the lower level of the front elevation includes an original arched doorway leading to the upper story. However, the rest of the lower level has been altered with modern windows and doors. The upper story windows have replacement sash, but the window openings appear to be original. The west elevation is covered entirely in vinyl siding, concealing any façade openings. The interior has been extensively modernized with new shelves and flooring and composition tile ceilings. The mill store has undergone such extensive alterations that it no longer retains sufficient integrity to warrant National Register eligibility.

Figure 18

Confederate Monument  
Proposed National Register Boundaries



120. House  
South Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

The side gable, double pile house has two-over-two windows and asbestos siding. The house lacks architectural or historical significance and is therefore not recommended for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

121. House  
South Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

The frame, side gable dwelling has a shed roofed porch and replacement one-over-one windows. The house no longer retains sufficient architectural integrity for National Register eligibility.

122. House  
South Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

The frame, side gable house has vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one windows. The house no longer retains sufficient architectural integrity for National Register eligibility.

123. House  
South Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

The side gable bungalow has a shed roofed porch supported by metal posts. The house has replacement six-over-six windows. The house no longer retains sufficient architectural integrity for National Register eligibility.

124. House  
South Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This postwar, frame cottage has a side gable roof, three-over-one windows, and replacement vinyl siding. The house no longer retains sufficient architectural integrity for National Register eligibility.

125. House  
South Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

The substantial, frame I-house retains its weatherboard siding and two-over-two windows, but the single bay, entry porch is a later replacement. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for National Register eligibility.

126. House  
South Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

The ca. 1900, one story, frame house has a side gable roof with decorative front gables and a later bungalow-inspired porch. The house lacks architectural or historical significance and is therefore not recommended for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

127. House  
South Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

The L-plan cottage has vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one windows. The house no longer retains sufficient architectural integrity for National Register eligibility.

128. House  
South Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This L-plan cottage has vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one windows. The house no longer retains sufficient architectural integrity for National Register eligibility.

129. House  
South Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This postwar, L-plan cottage has been heavily altered and no longer retains sufficient architectural integrity for National Register eligibility.

130. House  
South Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This highly altered, side gable bungalow has vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one windows. The house no longer retains sufficient architectural integrity for National Register eligibility.

131. **Frank Sherrill House (Recommended as Eligible)**  
19415 South Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

Occupying a large, tree-shaded setting, this two story, double pile, brick residence (ca. 1925) is the finest American Foursquare in Cornelius. The house has a hip roof, punctuated by a dormer, a one story, hip roofed wing balanced on the opposite side by a porte cochere, and a hip roofed, entry porch, all of which are covered in striking, green pantiles. The dwelling also has paired, one-over-one windows. Noted Charlotte architect, Louis Asbury, designed the house for Sherrill who was president of the Gem Yarn Mill in Cornelius. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior. The residence is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. Encompassing the current tax parcel, the proposed boundaries encompass the house and are depicted on **Figure 19**.

Figure 19

Frank Sherrill House  
Proposed National Register Boundaries



132. House  
South Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This highly altered, Queen Anne cottage has replacement windows and new shingle siding. The house no longer retains sufficient architectural integrity for National Register eligibility.

133. House  
South Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This mid-twentieth century, one story, brick cottage has restrained Colonial Revival detailing. The house lacks architectural or historical significance and is therefore not recommended for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

134. House  
South Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This frame, gable front bungalow has a hip roofed porch supported by replacement metal posts. The house lacks architectural or historical significance and is therefore not recommended for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

- 135. Jacob Alonzo Dove House (Recommended as Eligible)**  
19309 South Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

Constructed ca. 1900, the two story Dove House is the most notable Queen Anne-inspired dwelling in Cornelius. Built by a local merchant, the dwelling is distinguished by its unusual two-tone brick façade, high hip roof, and segmental arched, two-over-two windows with corbelled brick hoods. The wraparound porch has replacement square posts. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior. The house is recommended for National Register eligibility under Criterion C for architecture. The proposed boundaries encompass the tax parcel on which the house sits (see **Figure 20**).

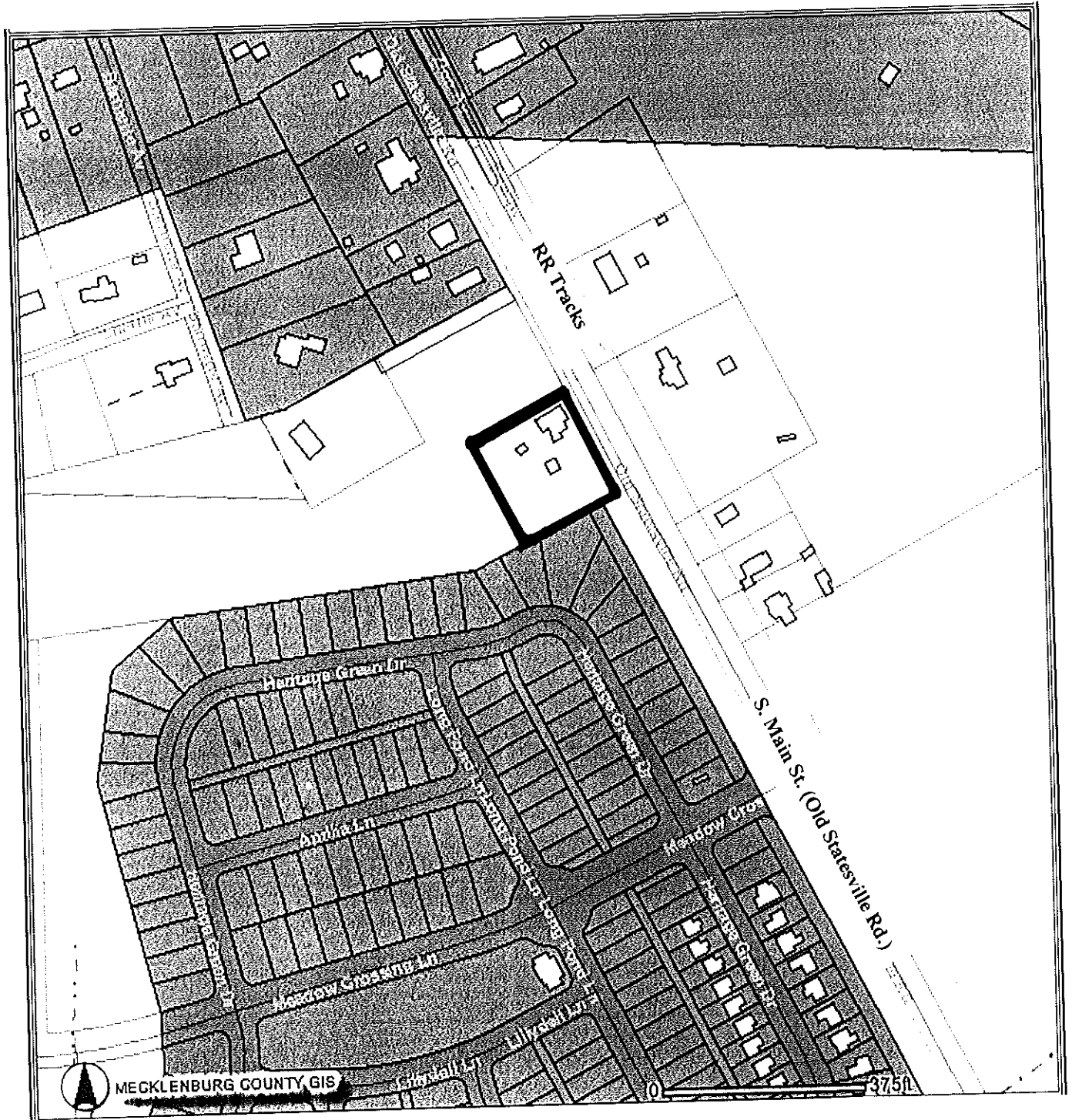
136. House  
South Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This brick bungalow has a side gable roof punctuated by a front gable dormer, an engaged porch supported by paired columns resting on brick pedestals, and a three bay facade. The house has paired, four-over-one windows. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed to merit National Register eligibility.

137. House  
South Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

The two story, five bay, double pile house has a side gable roof, an enclosed side porch, and a front gable entry porch. The house has six-over-six windows and replacement siding. The house

Figure 20  
Jacob Alonzo Dove House  
Proposed National Register Boundaries



appears to have been built between the two world wars. Now somewhat altered, the house has only marginal integrity and lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility.

138. House  
South Main Street  
Cornelius, Mecklenburg County

This one story, brick cottage has an L-shaped plan, a shed roofed, screened porch with round arched openings. There are both four-over-one windows and a later picture window. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for National Register eligibility.

139. House  
South Main Street  
Cornelius vicinity, Mecklenburg County

This front gable, brick bungalow has a front gable porch and replacement windows. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility.

140. House  
South Main Street  
Cornelius vicinity, Mecklenburg County

This one and one-half story, frame, Colonial Revival cottage has a side gable roof, front gable dormers, and a front gable, entry porch. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility.

141. House  
South Main Street  
Cornelius vicinity, Mecklenburg County

This one and one-half story, frame cottage has eclectic styling with an asymmetrical facade, a steeply pitched gable roof, projecting bays, and entry porch. The house retains its weatherboard siding but has replacement windows. The house has only marginal integrity and lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility.

142. House  
South Main Street  
Cornelius vicinity, Mecklenburg County

This late nineteenth century, L-plan cottage has later asbestos siding, a hip roofed porch, and two-over-two windows. The house has been altered and no longer retains sufficient integrity to merit National Register eligibility.

143. House  
Caldwell School Road  
Caldwell Station, Mecklenburg County

The one story, Triple-A cottage has both two-over-two and later four-over-one windows, replacement siding, and a hip roofed porch supported by heavy turned posts. The late nineteenth



century house has undergone significant alteration and no longer has the integrity needed for National Register eligibility.

144. **Caldwell Station School (Recommended as Eligible)**  
East side N.C. 115, approximately one mile north of N.C. 73  
Caldwell Station, Mecklenburg County

Built in the 1920s, the well-preserved Caldwell Station School follows a common plan for rural schools of this period. The one story, gable roofed building has a rectangular form with banks of large, six-over-nine windows and a central entry. The exterior has original weatherboard siding and exposed rafters. Once common, such rural schoolhouses are now rare in Mecklenburg County and the region. The Caldwell Station School is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for education and under Criterion C for architecture. Encompassing the current tax parcel, the recommended National Register boundaries are shown on **Figure 21**.

145. House  
N.C. 115 at Caldwell Station Road  
Caldwell Station, Mecklenburg County

This brick cottage has a side gable roof, six-over-six windows, and a porch and porte cochere supported by battered piers resting on brick pedestals. The dwelling is intact but lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility.

146. House  
N.C. 115  
Huntersville vicinity, Mecklenburg County

The frame I-house has been extensively altered with vinyl siding, replacement one-over-one windows, and a hip roofed porch with replacement piers. The house no longer has sufficient integrity to merit National Register eligibility.

147. House  
N.C. 115  
Huntersville vicinity, Mecklenburg County

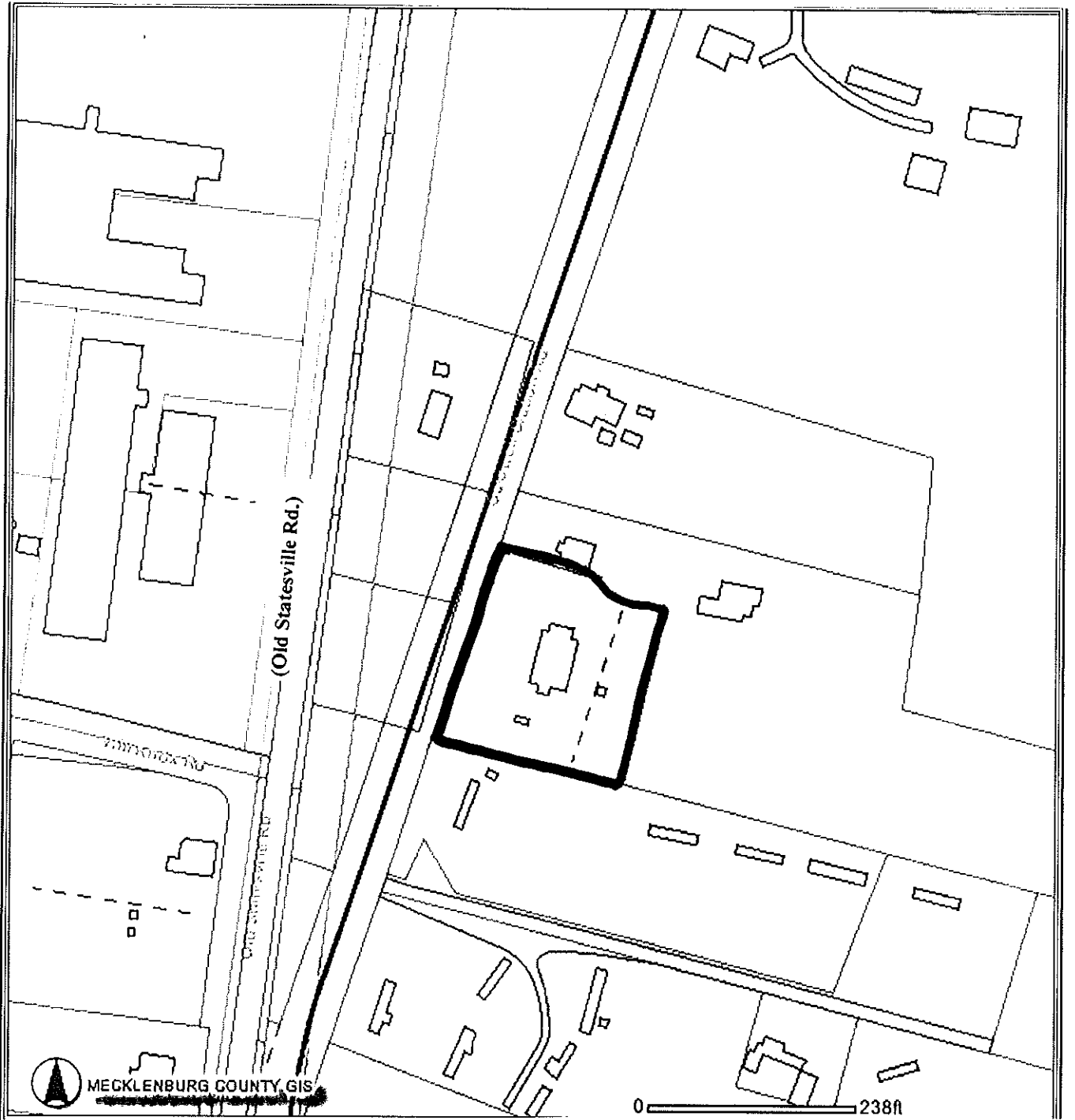
The one story, L-plan cottage has been heavily modified with vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one windows. Now used as a day care center, the house lacks the integrity needed for National Register eligibility.

148. House  
N.C. 115  
Huntersville vicinity, Mecklenburg County

The one and one-half story, frame house has two front gables and a hip roofed porch supported by replacement metal posts. The replacement windows have horizontal sash. The property included several deteriorated outbuildings. Now in poor condition, the dwelling has been altered and no longer retains the integrity needed for National Register eligibility.

Figure 21

Caldwell Station School  
Proposed National Register Boundaries



149. House  
West Side Main Street  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

This one story, single pile dwelling has a Triple-A roof configuration, later asbestos siding, and horizontal sash windows that appear to date to the 1950s. The shed roofed porch is supported by original turned posts. Because of its alterations, the house has only marginal integrity and lacks the significance needed for eligibility.

- 150-153. Proposed Anchor Mills and Mill Village Historic District  
Roughly bounded by Glendale Drive, Fifth Street, Howard Street, and the Railroad Tracks  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

The demolition of the 1898 Anchor Mills in late March 2005 disqualifies this potential historic district from National Register eligibility. Established at the northern outskirts of Huntersville in 1898, Anchor Mills typified the small town textile factories that appeared across the Piedmont in this period. The long, one story, brick mill included rows of tall, segmented arched windows and was capped by a low, bracketed gable roof. In 1915, Anchor Mills employed 176 men, women, and children, who operated 10,700 spindles and 400 looms, and lived in rows of look-alike housing beside the mill. The small, surrounding mill village includes traditional side gable and gable front houses occupying blocks to the north and south of the mill. Many of the houses in the proposed district have replacement siding and porch posts, but their basic forms remain intact.

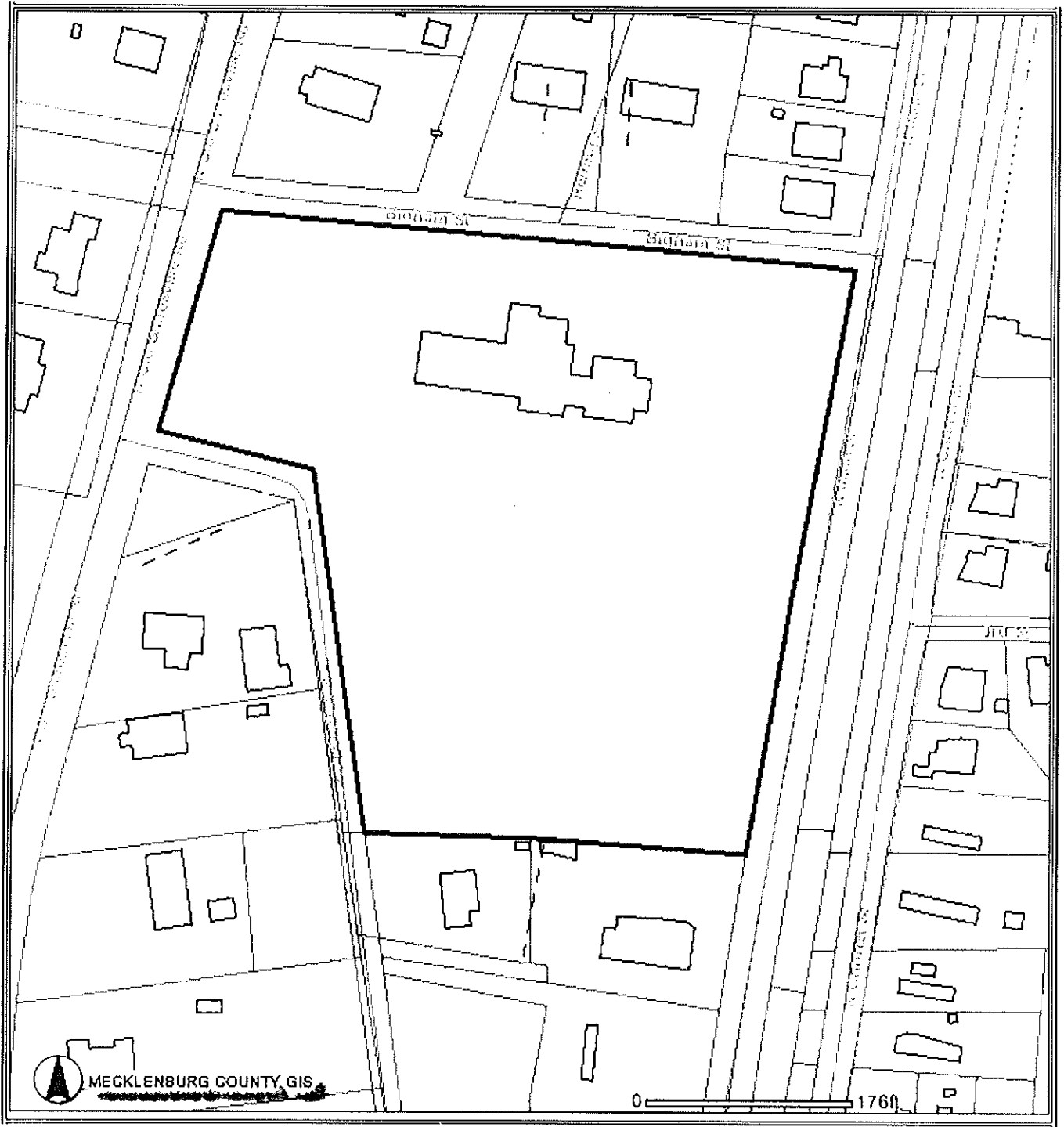
The mill village also extends west of the tracks to encompass the 1901 Huntersville Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church (No. 152). Facing the tracks, the church is a red brick, Gothic Revival building erected shortly after the construction of Anchor Mills. The building has a cruciform plan, with four broad, gable roofed wings, each pierced by a round, louvered opening and pointed arched, Gothic windows. A pyramidal roofed tower marks the corner entry. In 1969, a large, new Colonial Revival sanctuary was constructed on the west side of the original church, facing in the opposite direction towards N.C. 115. Also located west of the tracks are two frame houses (Nos. 151 and 153) built for mill supervisors.

The mill village is not considered eligible under any criterion. The large mill was the centerpiece of this community, and its recent demolition diminishes greatly the integrity and historical significance of the mill village. Without the mill, the small collection of adjoining worker and supervisors' houses, many of which are now altered, no longer significantly conveys the role of textile manufacturing in the development of Huntersville and the county. The area contains no buildings individually eligible for the National Register. The well-preserved Gothic Revival Huntersville Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church (No. 152) is considered individually eligible for the National Register under Criterion Consideration G: Religious Properties. The proposed National Register boundaries encompass the current tax parcel and are shown on **Figure 22**.

152. **Huntersville Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church (Recommended as Eligible)**  
200 Bigham Street  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

Figure 22

Huntersville Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church  
Proposed National Register Boundaries



154. Houses  
West side Main Street  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

Built as mill houses, these four one story, frame dwellings have hip roofs, three bay, double pile forms, and hip roofed porches. All four have been extensively altered with later windows, sidings, and porches. This block also contains several modern ranch houses. Because of the extensive alterations and the modern houses, this residential block lacks the integrity needed for National Register eligibility either alone or as part of the Anchor Mill and Mill Village Historic District.

155. **Huntersville Ice House (Recommended as Eligible)**  
Main Street, just north of Gilead Road  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

Now a rare survivor, this well-preserved, ca. 1920 commercial ice house stands alongside the railroad tracks near the center of Huntersville. Designed for the storage of ice, the one story, gable roofed building is constructed of brick and board and batten siding, and has concrete flooring. The ice house is one of the few remaining such structures in Mecklenburg County (another ice house is known to exist in North Charlotte) and is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for commerce. The proposed National Register boundaries encompass the current tax parcel and are depicted on **Figure 23**.

156. **Huntersville Commercial Block (Local Landmark; Recommended as Eligible)**  
100-106 Main Street  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

Facing the railroad tracks, the four storefronts at 100-106 Main Street neatly represent the commercial areas that developed in small towns throughout the county in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These simple, red brick buildings have rectangular plans, flat parapets, and restrained ornamentation limited to molded cornices, brick corbelling, and arched windows. The one story building with classical treatment at the north corner (100 Main Street) was established as North Mecklenburg Bank and later became the Bank of Huntersville. The adjacent one story building (102 Main Street) with two shop front bays originally served as a grocery. The two story store to the south (104 Main Street) served as a dry goods store, while the southernmost building in the row (106 Main Street) contained a drug store. This commercial row has been designated a local landmark by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission. The designation excludes the highly altered buildings at the south end of the commercial block (see No. 157). The Huntersville Commercial Block is also recommended for National Register eligibility under Criterion A for commerce and under Criterion C for architecture. In its location at the corner of two principal roads and facing the railroad, the commercial block is a good illustration of small town commercial patterns during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Now rare survivors, the classically treated, brick buildings also exemplify small town commercial architecture of the period. The proposed National Register boundaries conform to those of the local landmark designation which encompass the constituent tax parcels. The proposed boundaries are shown on **Figure 24**.

Figure 23

Huntersville Ice House  
Proposed National Register Boundaries

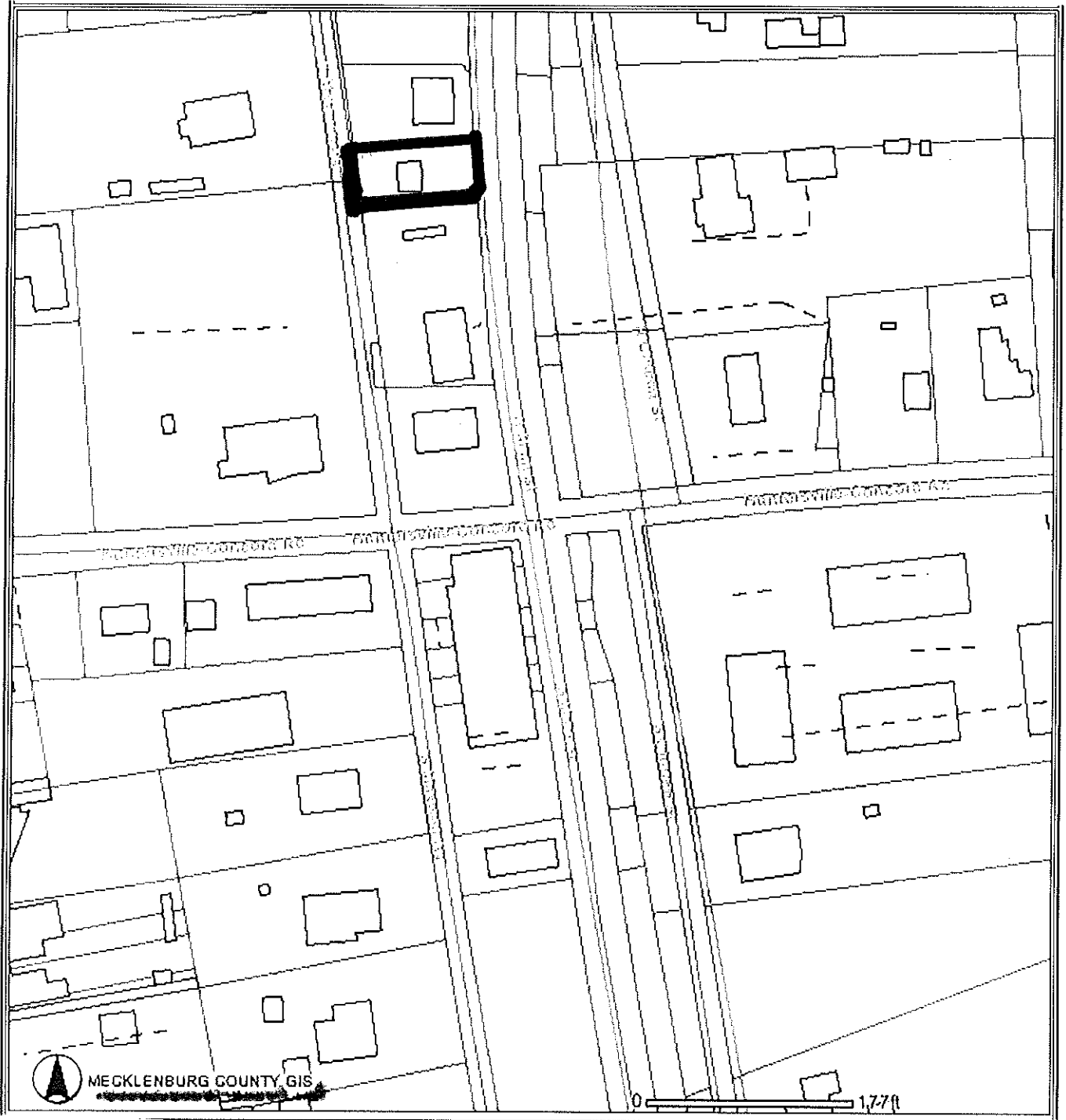
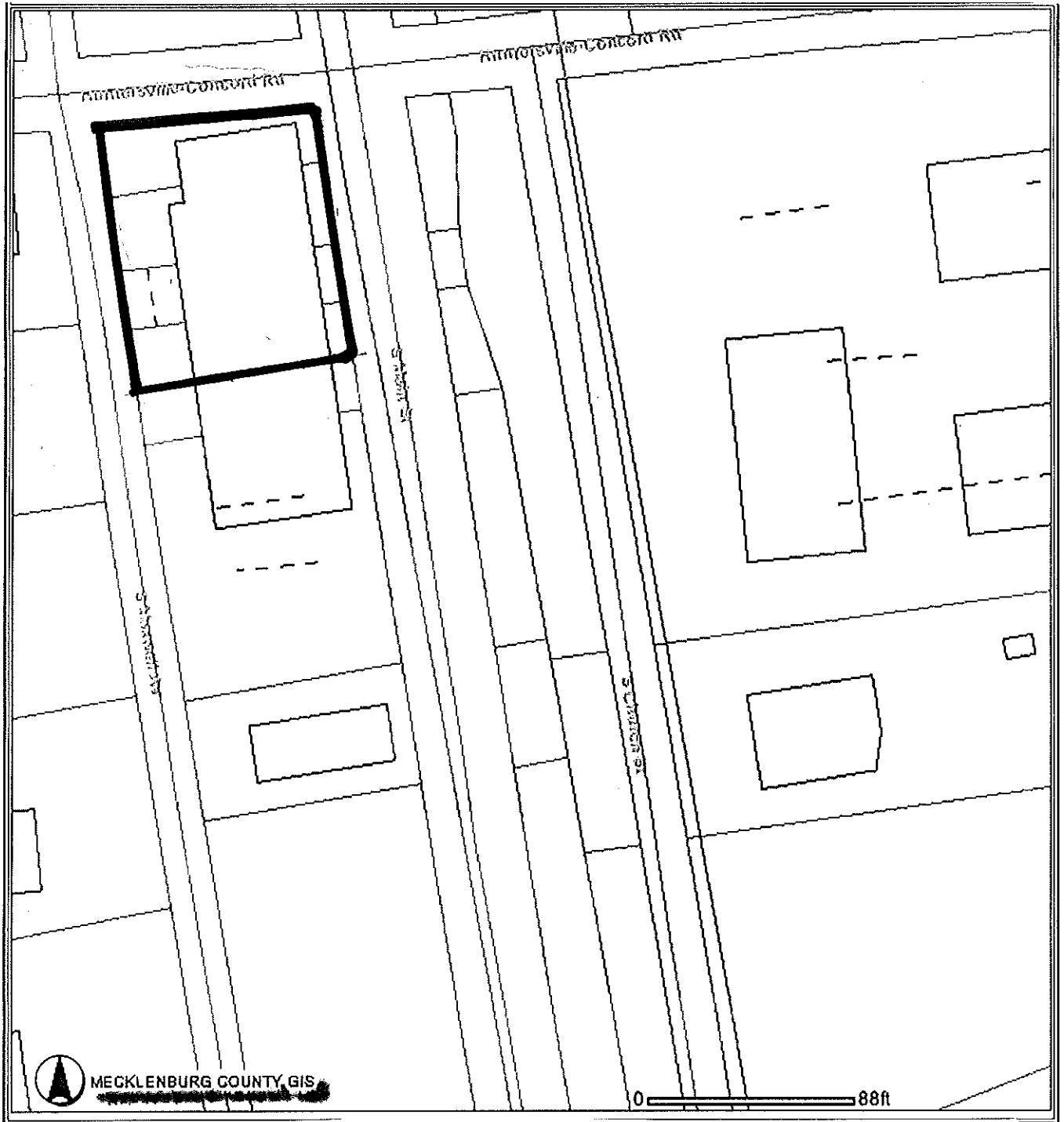


Figure 24

Huntersville Commercial Block  
Proposed National Register and Local Landmark Boundaries



157. Commercial Buildings  
108-110 Main Street  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

These two highly altered storefronts occupy the south end of the historic commercial block in Huntersville. Because of significant modern changes to the exteriors, they have been excluded from the local landmark designation (see No. 156) and are not recommended for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

158. Commercial Building  
West side of Main Street  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

This freestanding, brick commercial building has an extensively altered facade with modern glass storefront and door. The store no longer retains sufficient integrity to warrant National Register eligibility.

159. **House (Recommended as Eligible)**  
East side of Church Street  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

Erected ca. 1880, this remarkably intact, one story cottage reveals a blend of late Greek Revival and picturesque elements. The cottage has a low hip roof, weatherboard siding, tall, six-over-six windows, finely molded surrounds, and a central, crosssetted door framed by side lights and transom. The porch retains its original chamfered posts. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior. One of Huntersville's oldest remaining dwellings, the house is a well-preserved and rare expression of post-Civil War architecture in small-town Mecklenburg County and is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. Encompassing the current tax parcel, the proposed National Register boundaries are depicted on **Figure 25**.

160. **House (Recommended as Eligible)**  
East side of Church Street  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

This one story, L-plan cottage has a cross gable roof, six-over-six windows, asbestos siding, and a L-plan porch supported by chamfered posts and ornamented with cut-out brackets. The late nineteenth century house is a well-preserved and rare survivor in Mecklenburg County and is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. Shown on **Figure 26**, the proposed National Register boundaries follow the current tax parcel lines.

161. House  
East side of Church Street  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

This one story cottage has a high hipped roof, a hip roofed dormer, weatherboard siding, replacement six-over-six windows, and a turned post porch. With its new windows, the house no longer retains the integrity needed for National Register eligibility.



Figure 25

House No. 159  
Proposed National Register Boundaries

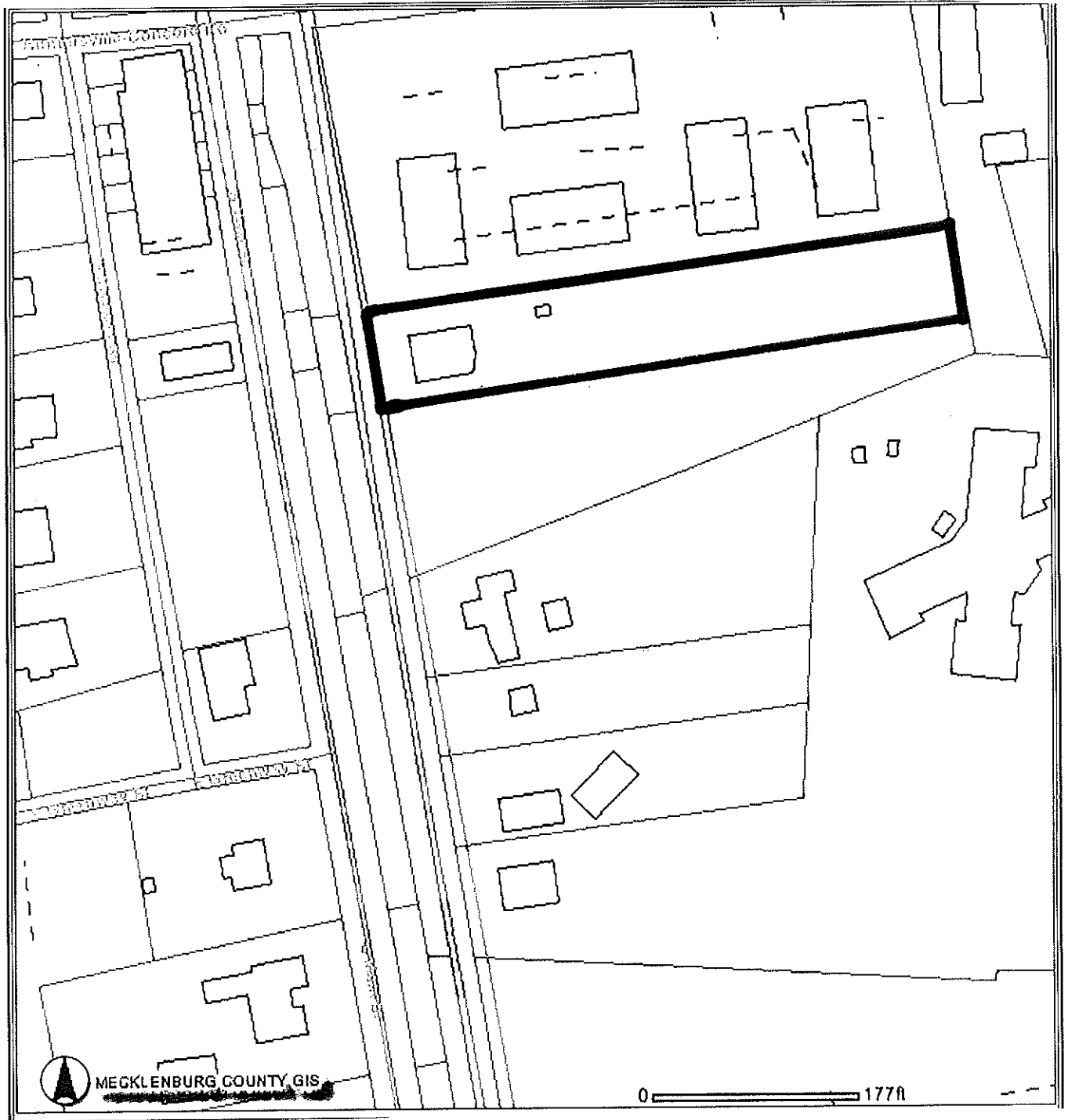


Figure 26

House No. 160  
Proposed National Register Boundaries



162. House  
East side of Church Street  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

This one and one-half story, Cape Cod cottage has a side gable roof, vinyl siding, six-over-six windows, and front gable dormers. The side porch is supported by metal posts. This postwar house illustrates a common domestic design and does not have the significance needed for National Register eligibility.

163. House  
East side of Church Street  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

This late nineteenth century cottage has a side gable roof broken by twin front gables, weatherboard siding, six-over-six windows, and a hipped roof porch supported by turned posts. The front door is a recent replacement. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for National Register eligibility.

164. **Charles and Laura Alexander House (Local Landmark; Recommended as Eligible)**  
East side of Church Street  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

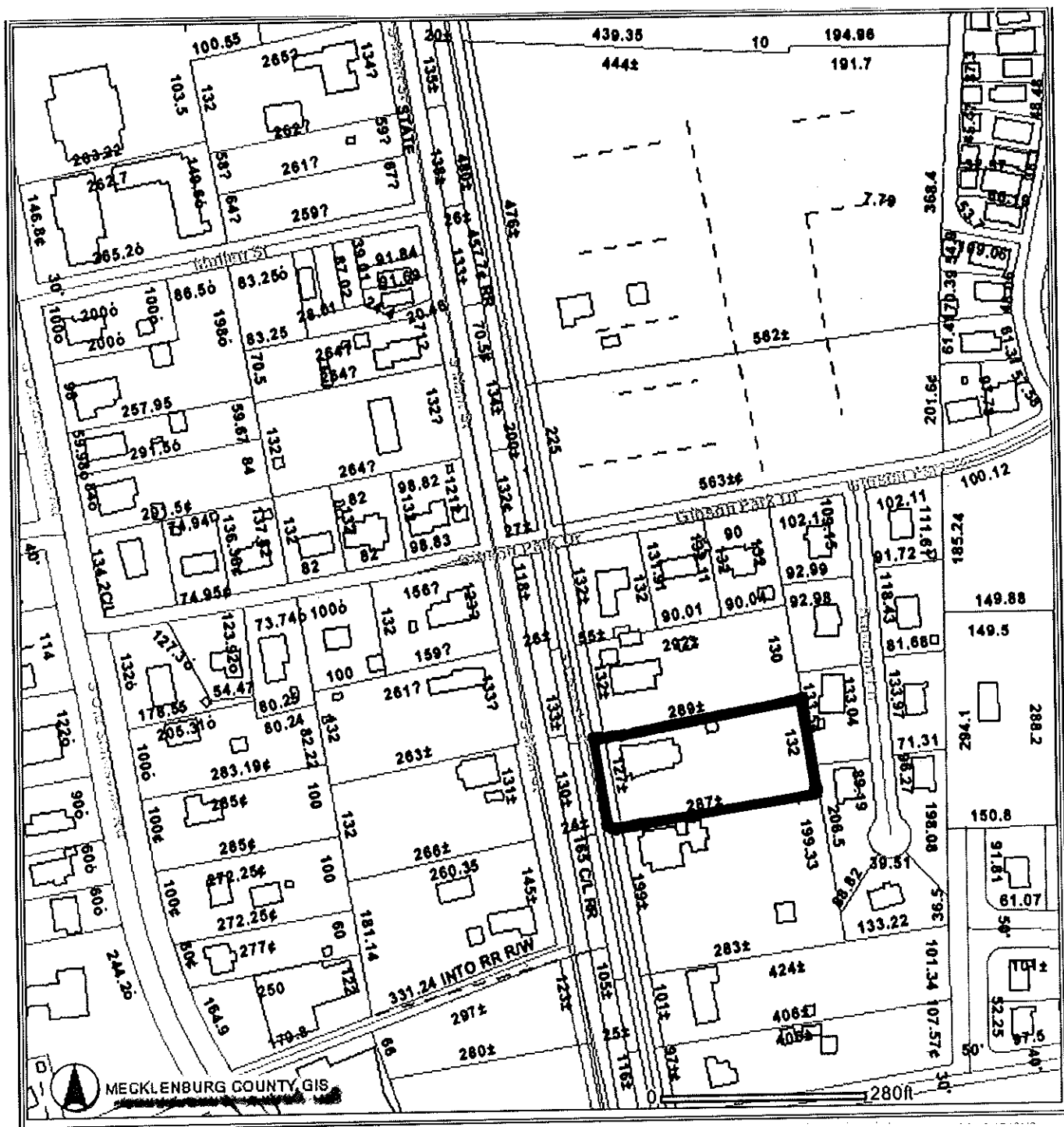
Built in the 1880s, the Charles and Laura Alexander house is a traditional, two story, single pile residence embellished with stylish picturesque elements. The house features a two tiered front porch with jigsaw trim, chamfered posts on the upper floor, and unusual balusters with asterisk patterns. The frame dwelling has vinyl siding and later horizontal sash windows, and the ground level porch has been altered with replaced wood posts on brick piers. The wood and glass doors are framed by sidelights and a transom. The interior is particularly well preserved with original mantels, stairway, doors, floors, and beaded board ceilings. The Alexander House has been designated a local landmark by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission and is also recommended for National Register eligibility under Criterion C for architecture. The Alexander house is an especially fine example of a small town I-house in Mecklenburg County and is the most illustrative to survive from nineteenth century Huntersville. The house retains its architectural integrity and its setting opposite the railroad tracks. Following the current tax parcel, the proposed National Register boundaries conform to those of the local landmark designation. The proposed National Register boundaries are shown on **Figure 27**.

165. House  
East side of Church Street  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

The frame, side gable bungalow has a front gable dormer and a wraparound porch that has been altered in recent years with new fieldstone pedestals and wooden columns. The six-over-six windows are also modern replacements. The house no longer has the integrity needed for National Register eligibility.

Figure 27

Charles and Laura Alexander House  
Proposed National Register and Local Landmark Boundaries



166. House  
East side of Church Street  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

This two story, brick, Colonial Revival dwelling has a side gable roof and a side porch. The three bay facade features an open pediment and an entry porch supported by wooden columns and flanked by paired four-over-one windows. Although illustrative of popular twentieth century residential designs, the house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility.

167. House  
West side of Main Street  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

Built in the late nineteenth century, this one story, hip roofed cottage has been vinyl sided but retains its two-over-two windows. The porch has also been modified with metal posts. The house no longer retains sufficient integrity to merit National Register eligibility.

168. House  
West side of Main Street  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

Built in the late nineteenth century, this one story, gable-on-hip cottage has its weatherboard siding and six-over-six windows, but its porch posts are replacements. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility.

169. House  
West side of Main Street  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

The one story, side gable dwelling has been vinyl sided, its porch is now in a state of collapse, and most of its chimney has been removed. Furthermore, its metal, louvered windows are replacements. The house no longer retains sufficient integrity to merit National Register eligibility.

170. House  
West side of Main Street  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

Built in the late nineteenth century, this one story, side gable cottage has aluminum siding, six-over-six windows, and a hip roofed porch with replacement posts. The house has lost much of its integrity through alteration and lacks the significance needed to merit National Register eligibility.

171. House  
West side of Main Street  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

Originally built in the late nineteenth century, this two story, Queen Anne dwelling has been extensively remodeled with replacement siding, windows, and porch. The house no longer retains sufficient integrity to merit National Register eligibility.

172. McAuley House  
West side of Main Street  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

Built ca. 1890, this one and one-half story, vernacular Gothic Revival dwelling features three steeply pitched gables across the three-bay facade. Altered with the addition of replacement porch posts and vinyl siding, the house is not considered to have sufficient integrity for National Register eligibility.

173. House  
West side of Main Street  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

This hip roofed cottage has a side hall plan, replacement one-over-one windows and metal posts. The house has lost much of its integrity through alteration and lacks the significance needed to merit National Register eligibility.

174. House  
West side of Main Street  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

This two story, brick, Colonial Revival dwelling has a hipped roof and a side porch. The three bay facade features a hip roofed, entry porch supported by wooden columns flanked by replacement one-over-one windows. The door has an elliptical fanlight and sidelights. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility.

175. House  
West side of Main Street  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

This hip roofed cottage has been extensively altered with vinyl siding and replacement one-over-one windows. The shed roofed porch has metal posts. The house has lost much of its integrity through alteration and lacks the significance needed to merit National Register eligibility.

176. House  
East side of N.C. 115  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

This two story, frame dwelling has a side gable roof, a shed roofed dormer, and a shed roofed porch with turned posts. The symmetrical facade features paired, six-over-six windows framing the central entrance. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed to merit National Register eligibility.

177. Dr. H.L. Seay House  
Verhoeff Road at N.C. 115  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

Now abandoned and in disrepair, this ca. 1940, two story, Colonial Revival dwelling was built for Dr. H.L. Seay, director of the Mecklenburg Tubercular Sanatorium between the late 1930s and

mid-1950s. The 1926 sanatorium, which stands directly to the north, was extensively enlarged and remodeled in the 1960s, after the facility was reorganized as a convalescent center. The two story, L-plan Seay residence has its original red brick exterior, six-over-six and eight-over-eight windows, and a shed-roofed dormer. The front elevation includes a front exterior chimney and a screened porch on the south side. The interior retains the original plan. Mature shade trees surround the house. Now in deteriorated condition, the house is not recommended for National Register eligibility under any criterion because of its loss of integrity.

178. House  
West side of N.C. 115, south of Verhoeff Road  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

This brick, mid-century cottage has a side gable roof, front gable, and front exterior chimney with decorative stonework. The house has replacement one-over-one windows and a side porch. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility.

179. House  
West side of N.C. 115  
Huntersville vicinity, Mecklenburg County

Now vinyl sided and modified with replacement windows, this frame cottage does not have sufficient architectural integrity to warrant National Register eligibility.

180. House  
East side of N.C. 115  
Huntersville vicinity, Mecklenburg County

This front gable bungalow has a hip roofed porch, a side addition, vinyl siding and six-over-six windows. The property includes several pre-World War II outbuildings. The property does not have sufficient integrity or significance to warrant National Register eligibility.

181. House  
East side of N.C. 115  
Huntersville vicinity, Mecklenburg County

This altered, early twentieth century, hip roofed cottage has a later brick exterior and a modern front porch deck. The house does not have sufficient significance or integrity to warrant National Register eligibility.

182. House  
East side of N.C. 115  
Huntersville vicinity, Mecklenburg County

This vinyl sided, front gable bungalow has an enclosed front porch. The house does not have sufficient historical or architectural significance to warrant National Register eligibility.

**183. Wilson House and Farm (Local Landmark; Recommended as Eligible)**

East side of N.C. 115  
Huntersville vicinity, Mecklenburg County

This two-story, single-pile ca. 1840 farmhouse ranks among the most intact, surviving antebellum farmhouses in Mecklenburg County. The house retains its original weatherboard siding, shed-roofed front porch, nine-over-nine and six-over-six windows, and a double-leaf entrance framed by side lights. The well-preserved interior has original woodwork and hardware. The center hall features an open-string staircase with a square newel and a carved handrail. The principal first floor rooms have simple Federal mantels with delicate molding. The twenty-six-acre parcel contains no farm outbuildings but contributes to the rural, agrarian setting of the house. The house was probably built for J.F. Wilson, who operated a 186-acre farm that produced cotton as the main cash crop. The Wilson House and Farm has been designated a local landmark by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission and is recommended for National Register eligibility under Criterion C for architecture as a particularly fine and exceedingly rare example of early nineteenth century domestic design in Mecklenburg County. The proposed National Register boundaries conform to those of the local landmark designation which encompass the roughly twenty-six (26) acre tax parcel. The recommended boundaries are depicted on **Figure 28**.

184. House  
East side of N.C. 115  
Huntersville vicinity, Mecklenburg County

This simple, front gable bungalow has a front gable porch and four-over-one windows. The house does not have sufficient historical or architectural significance to warrant National Register eligibility.

185. Cashion-Moore House (Demolished)  
East side of Eastfield Road at Alexanderana Road  
Croft vicinity, Mecklenburg County

An abandoned ca. 1880 farmhouse, the Cashion-Moore House was demolished in 2005.

186. Bethesda School (Local Landmark; Relocated Outside the A.P.E.)  
East side of Alexanderana Road at Eastfield Road  
Croft vicinity, Mecklenburg County

Considered to be Mecklenburg County's oldest surviving African American school and a local landmark, Bethesda School is in the process of being relocated to the Rural Hill community (outside the A.P.E.) in Mecklenburg County.

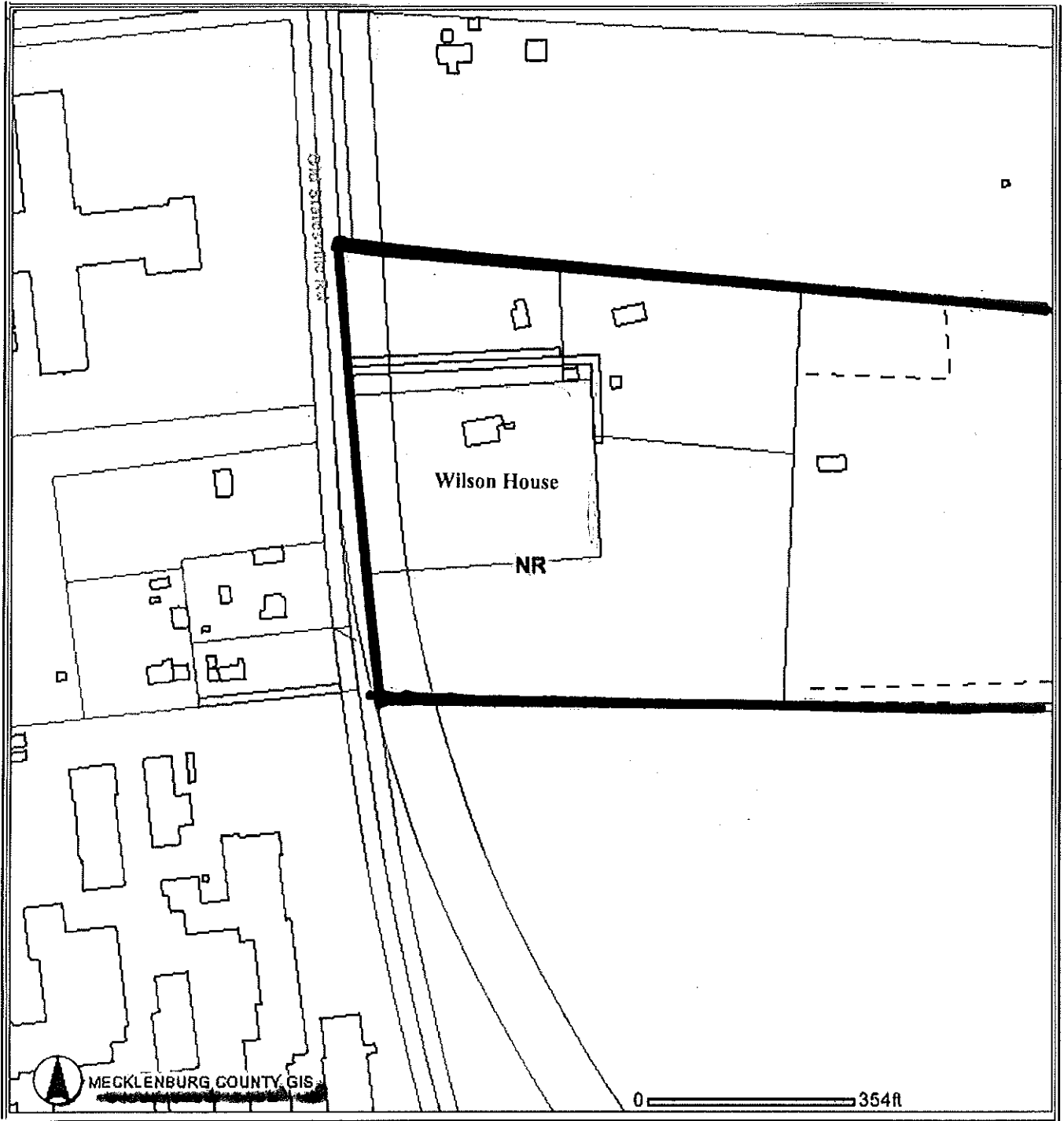
187. House  
West side of N.C. 115  
Croft vicinity, Mecklenburg County

This hip roofed cottage has a later brick veneer, a hip roofed porch supported by turned posts, and replacement windows. Because of its significant alterations, the house does not retain sufficient architectural integrity to warrant National Register eligibility.



Figure 28

Wilson Farm  
Proposed National Register and Local Landmark Boundaries



188. Store  
West side of N.C. 115  
Croft vicinity, Mecklenburg County

This altered, mid-twentieth century roadside store has German and weatherboard sidings and six-over-six windows. The store does not have sufficient historical or architectural significance to warrant National Register eligibility.

189. House  
West side of N.C. 115  
Croft vicinity, Mecklenburg County

This vinyl sided, front gable bungalow has four-over-one windows and a front gable porch. The house does not have sufficient historical or architectural significance to warrant National Register eligibility.

190. House  
West side of N.C. 115  
Croft vicinity, Mecklenburg County

This vinyl sided, front gable bungalow has an engaged porch and four-over-one windows. The house does not have sufficient historical or architectural significance to warrant National Register eligibility.

191. **Croft Historic District (National Register; Local Landmarks)**  
West side of N.C. 115 at the junction with S.R. 2483  
Croft, Mecklenburg County

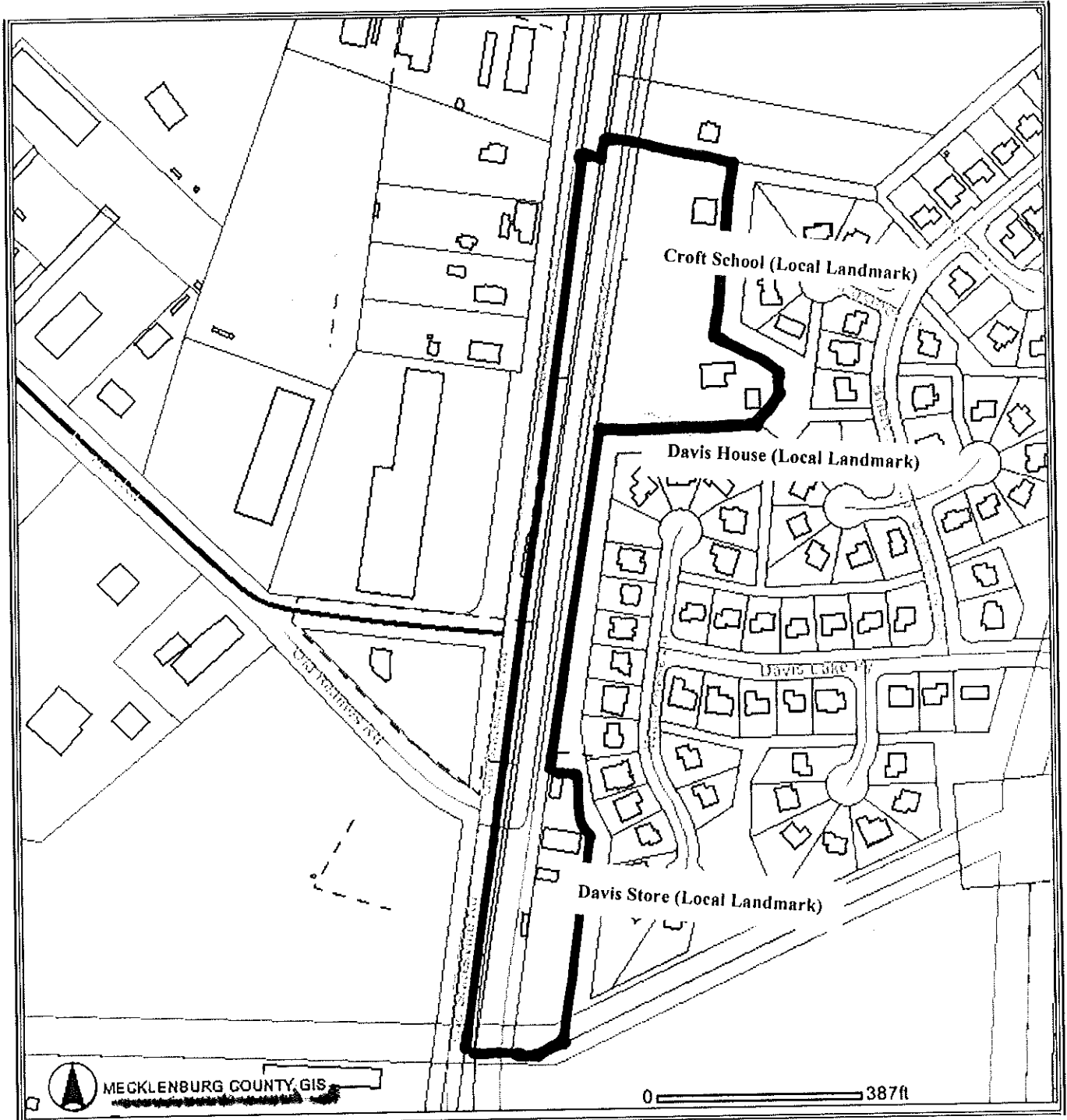
Croft survives as the most intact, railroad-oriented, trading hamlet in the county. Despite surrounding development, Croft retains a notable collection of buildings. The S.W. & C.S. Davis General Store (1908), the Queen Anne style C.W. Davis House (ca. 1903), the Croft School (ca. 1890, 1924) are each locally designated historic properties as well as being contributing resources within the Croft National Register Historic District. Croft clearly reflects the emergence of trading centers along the Southern Railway and other rail lines throughout the county in the early 1900s. The store and school are rare surviving examples of early twentieth century, rural schoolhouses and stores in the county. The Davis House is an imposing Queen Anne dwelling adorned with millwork and a large wraparound porch. The historic district has not changed significantly since its listing on the National Register and remains eligible under both Criterion A and Criterion C. The National Register boundaries are depicted on **Figure 29**.

192. House  
West side of N.C. 115  
Croft, Mecklenburg County

This vinyl sided, postwar cottage has a side gable roof, a front gable entry, and eight-over-eight windows. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to warrant National Register eligibility.

Figure 29

Croft Historic District  
National Register Boundaries



193. House  
West side of N.C. 115  
Croft, Mecklenburg County

This one and one-half story, brick, Colonial Revival cottage appears to date to the postwar era. The house has a front gable porch and six-over-six windows. The house does not have the historical or architectural significance to warrant National Register eligibility.

194. House  
North side of S.R. 2519  
Derita vicinity, Mecklenburg County

This one story, side gable cottage appears to have been built after World War II. The house has a gable roofed porch supported by battered piers and six-over-six windows. Now vinyl sided, the cottage lacks the historical or architectural significance needed to warrant National Register eligibility.

195. House  
South side of S.R. 2519  
Derita vicinity, Mecklenburg County

This one story, side gable, single pile dwelling has a rear shed and a rebuilt, hip roofed porch. The house has replacement siding and replacement one-over-one windows. The house no longer retains sufficient architectural integrity to warrant National Register eligibility.

196. Alexander House  
North side of S.R. 2519  
Derita, Mecklenburg County

This simple front gable bungalow has a shingled gable, asbestos siding, one-over-one windows, and an engaged porch supported by battered box piers. Although intact, the house is not considered to have the architectural or historical significance to warrant National Register eligibility.

197. **Fred Gibbon Farm (Recommended as Eligible)**  
North side of S.R. 2519  
Derita, Mecklenburg County

The Gibbon Farm represents a substantial, Mecklenburg County farmstead of the early and middle decades of the twentieth century. In its remarkable array of building types, the property clearly illustrates a successful agricultural operation in the county during this period. The property features as its centerpiece a ca. 1900, frame, two story, single pile farmhouse. This traditional house type was a favorite choice of well-off landowners in the county and the region during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The property also contains one of the largest surviving collections of early twentieth century outbuildings in Mecklenburg County. Sited around the residence are granaries, equipment shelters, sheds, a smokehouse, a well house, and a large, gambrel-roofed dairy barn. Although now vacant or used for general storage, these outbuildings remain in stable condition. A stand of mature trees buffers the house from the railroad tracks and the roadway to the west while agricultural fields extend north and east of the farm complex. The Gibbon tract includes roughly twenty-four (24) acres of fields and

woodlands. The farm remains in the Gibbon family. As one of the rare surviving, substantially intact agricultural holdings in the county, the Fred Gibbon Farm is recommended eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for agriculture and under Criterion C for architecture. Depicted in **Figure 30**, the proposed National Register boundaries encompass the 23.72 acre farm that contains the farmhouse and a number of historic farm outbuildings.

198. Derita Houses  
2400 to 2700 blocks Derita Avenue  
Derita, Mecklenburg County

Situated primarily along the west side of Derita Avenue and the Norfolk Southern Railroad, these simple, 1920s dwellings constitute the heart of Derita. Derita is a small railroad community that took shape in the years before and after 1900. The community is now dominated by modern commercial construction on the east side of the railroad, but approximately a dozen modest dwellings still line the west side of the tracks. They are mainly one story bungalows with replacement sidings and later porch posts and windows. A modern post office stands near the south end of this residential row. Perhaps the area's most notable feature is the line of mature oak trees that shades Derita Avenue and contributes to the historical character of this place. This small collection of tree-shaded cottages is not considered eligible for the National Register under any criterion. Individually, none of the houses has the architectural significance needed for eligibility. As a group, the residences do not have the architectural integrity or the variety of building types to represent the historical development of a small railroad community in Mecklenburg County.

199. **Cochran-Robinson House (Recommended as Eligible)**  
2411 Derita Avenue  
Derita, Mecklenburg County

The ca. 1897 Cochran-Robinson House is a well-preserved, Queen Anne-inspired cottage that features decorative millwork, cross gables, and a wraparound front porch with classical columns and a pedimented entry bay. Original two-over-two windows and weatherboarding siding remain in good condition. The Cochrans operated a livery stable business in Charlotte and a racetrack near Derita. Sited facing the railroad tracks at the south end of the community, the dwelling ranks as Derita's finest surviving house from the early railroad era. The property is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. Encompassing the current tax parcel, the proposed National Register boundaries are depicted on **Figure 31**.

200. House  
Derita Avenue  
Derita, Mecklenburg County

This simple, clipped side gable cottage has four-over-one windows, a front exterior chimney, and an added front deck. The house lacks the historical or architectural significance needed to warrant National Register eligibility.

Figure 30

Fred Gibbon Farm  
Proposed National Register Boundaries

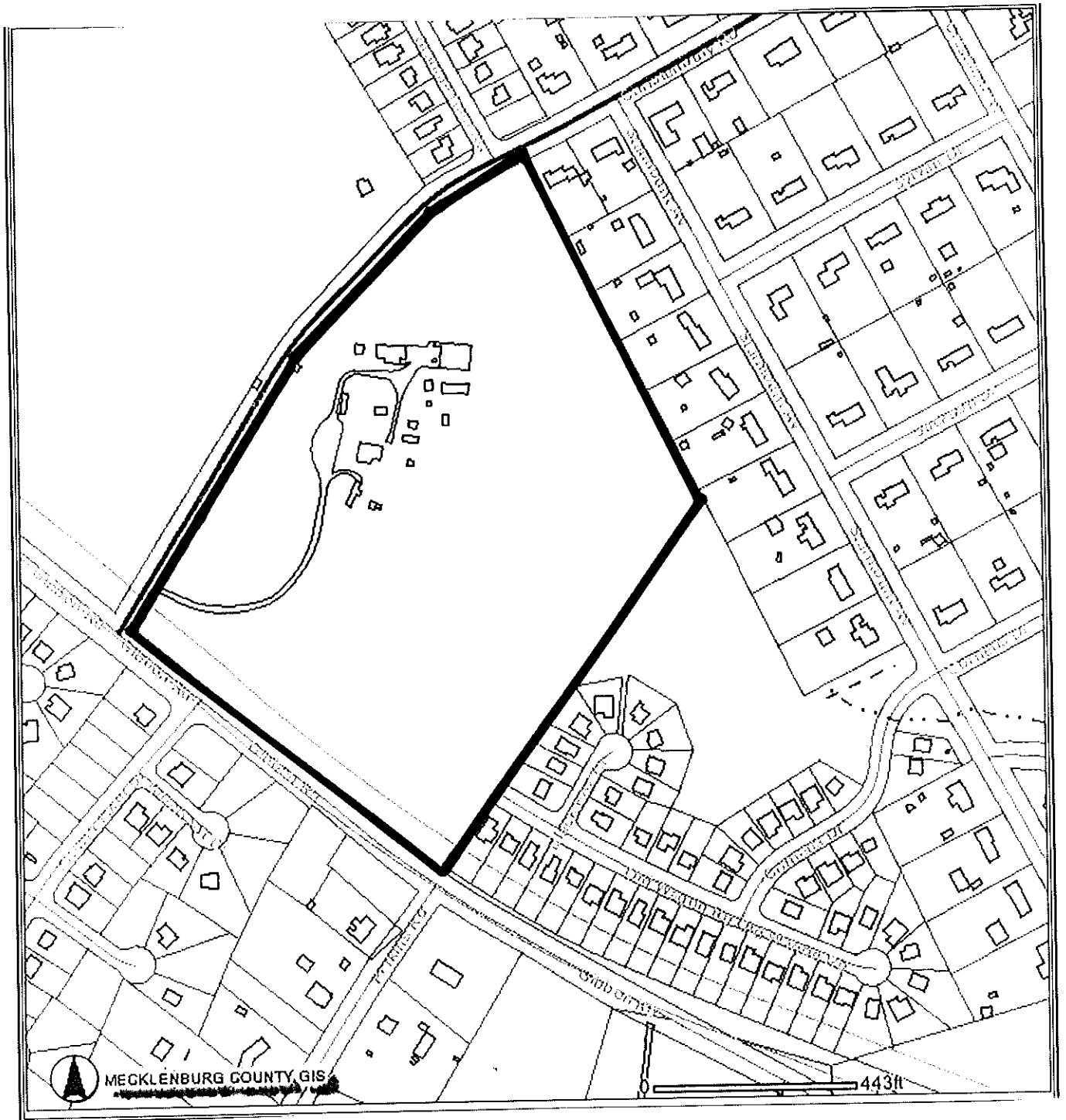
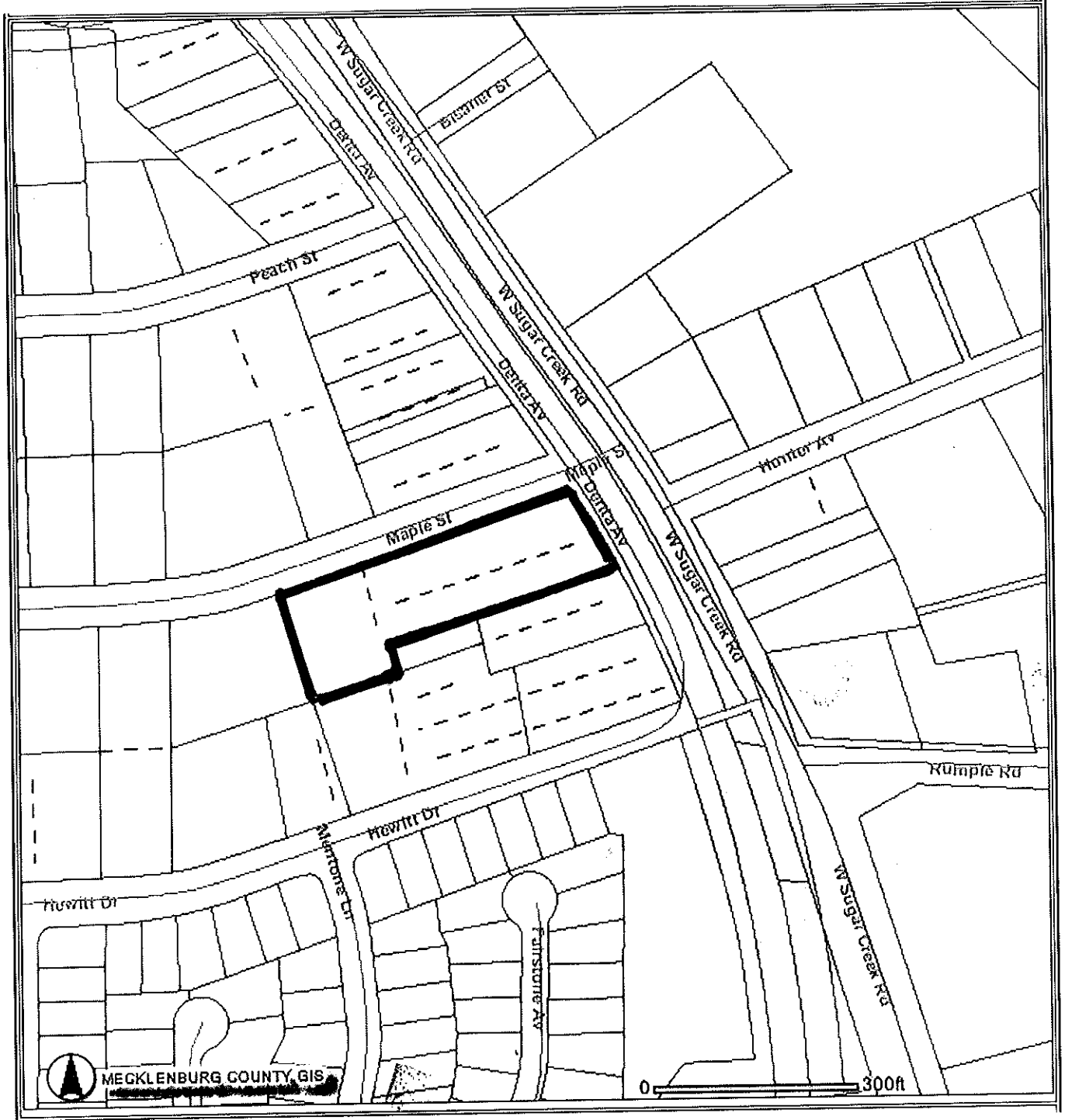


Figure 31

Cochran-Robinson House  
Proposed National Register Boundaries



201. House  
Derita Avenue  
Derita, Mecklenburg County

Built ca. 1950, this side gable cottage has six-over-six windows, German siding and an off-center entry porch. The house lacks the historical or architectural significance needed to warrant National Register eligibility.

202. House  
West side of the Railroad, north of Graham Street, Sugar Creek Road interchange  
Derita, Mecklenburg County

This simple, frame bungalow has a side gable roof, a shed roofed dormer, and an engaged porch. The house retains its weatherboard siding, but has replacement porch posts. Behind the house is a frame outbuilding. The property lacks the architectural or historical significance to merit National Register eligibility.

203. **Mitchell Distributing Company (Recommended as Eligible)**  
3535 North Graham Street  
Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

204. **Carolina Tractor and Equipment Company (Recommended as Eligible)**  
3401 North Graham Street  
Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

After World War II, trucking terminals for the storage and distribution of goods arose along Charlotte's major transportation corridors around the periphery of the city. They were "break of bulk" terminals where goods transported by rail as well as by truck were briefly stored before being transferred to trucks for distribution. Between the 1950s and 1980s, such facilities appeared along the section of North Graham Street from Atando Avenue north to Sugar Creek. Located near the Southern Railway line and Interstate Highway 85, which opened in 1962, this corridor attracted trucking terminals that were key distribution points for equipment serving the city's thriving retail and manufacturing sectors. In the 1950s, the Spangler Company, a development firm, is said to have purchased a large tract along the west side the railroad for trucking-related businesses. Mitchell Distributing Company (No. 203) (ca. 1956) and the adjacent Carolina Tractor and Equipment Company (No. 204) (1956) were evidently the first two buildings constructed on Spangler's investment property. Both remain substantially intact buildings that exhibit modernist elements of design typical of smaller commercial and institutional architecture of this period.

The Mitchell Distributing Company is a two story office/warehouse. The upper level has a Roman brick exterior with steel sash, ribbon windows while the lower level is faced with decorative concrete block. The glazed entrance on the north elevation is shaded by mature live oaks and faces a large parking lot. Shielded by a flat canopy, this entry is set between a projecting bay at the northeast corner and a high wall with a paneled smokestack. The substantially intact office interior includes a series of small, wood paneled offices and a central reception area. An open staircase ascends to the upper level. The utilitarian rear portion of the building houses storage warehouses with truck loading docks. The building is still occupied by Mitchell Distributing Company.



The Carolina Tractor and Equipment Company, to the south, occupies a low-slung, masonry building with 1950s modernist elements of design. The flat roofed building has an asymmetrical massing created by overlapping blocks and projecting planes. The exterior features both yellow brick and blue slate walls and large, fixed light windows and metal sash, awning style windows. Sheltered loading docks are found along the side (south) and rear (west) elevations. The well-preserved interior includes a reception area with offices along a hallway that leads to the truck dock. The interior includes tile floor, acoustic-tile ceiling, and original light fixtures suspended from the ceiling.

These two buildings are early, well-preserved examples of the trucking terminals that marked development along North Graham Street and around the margins of the center city after World War II. Standing side by side, they form an historic district that clearly demonstrates the emerging impact of such distribution enterprises. Moreover, their designs illustrate trucking terminals as a distinct building type. Each is marked by a formal, stylish main office with the entrance on the side elevation oriented to the parking lot, utilitarian truck docks and storage space to the rear, an abundance of truck and automobile parking areas, and landscaped lawns between the office and the railroad tracks. In their architectural integrity and historical significance, these buildings satisfy the registration requirements set forth for the eligibility of trucking terminals in *Post-War Architecture: National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form*, 2001 (Woodward and Wyatt 2001). The district is recommended as eligible under Criterion A for commerce and under Criterion C for architecture. Depicted in **Figure 32**, the proposed National Register boundaries encompass the tax parcels associated with the two industrial properties.

**205. Interstate Granite Corporation Complex (Recommended as Eligible)**  
Northwest corner of North Graham Street and Norris Avenue  
Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

In 1931, the Interstate Granite Corporation erected this well-preserved office building, with its residential design and cut granite exterior, and an adjacent fabricating building alongside the railroad tracks on North Graham Street. The president of the company was Robert E. Scoggins, and E. C. DeWeese served as general manager. During the ensuing decades, Interstate Granite became one of the region's major granite dealerships, operating at this site for over thirty-five years before closing in the late 1960s. The oldest surviving industrial property along what was originally Hutchison Avenue north of the center city, Interstate Granite anticipated the rise of manufacturing and distribution businesses in this area after World War II. While numerous brickyards and lumberyards arose along the city's rail corridors, commercial stone dealerships were unusual. In 1932, for example, Charlotte contained just three granite dealers and commercial stoneworkers. Interstate Granite fabricated and dealt stone not only to monument companies for cemetery markers but also to construction firms for buildings and roadway curbs. The handsome stone office building on the site neatly demonstrated the use of granite for building construction. Both the side gable office and the large, gable roofed, corrugated metal fabrication plant remain in good condition. The property is now used by a waste recycling business. Interstate Granite Corporation satisfies the registration requirements set forth for the eligibility of pre-World War II industrial buildings in *Industrial, Transportation, and Education: New South Development in Mecklenburg County: National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form*, 2001 (Woodward and Wyatt 2001). The property is recommended as eligible under Criterion A for commerce and under Criterion C for architecture. The proposed National Register boundaries follow the current tax parcel lines and are shown on **Figure 33**.

Figure 32

Mitchell Distribution Company/  
Carolina Tractor and Equipment Company  
Proposed National Register Boundaries

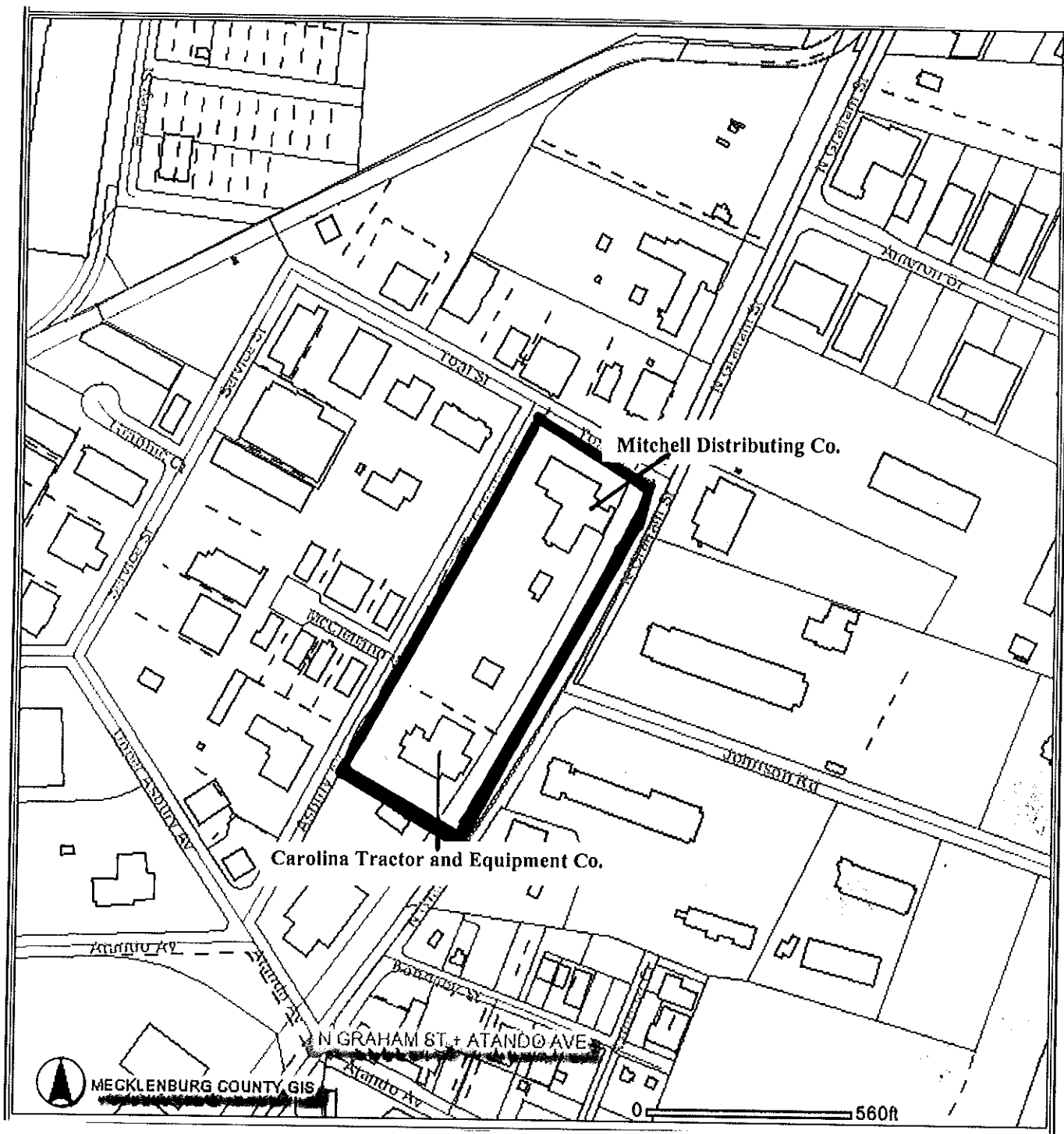
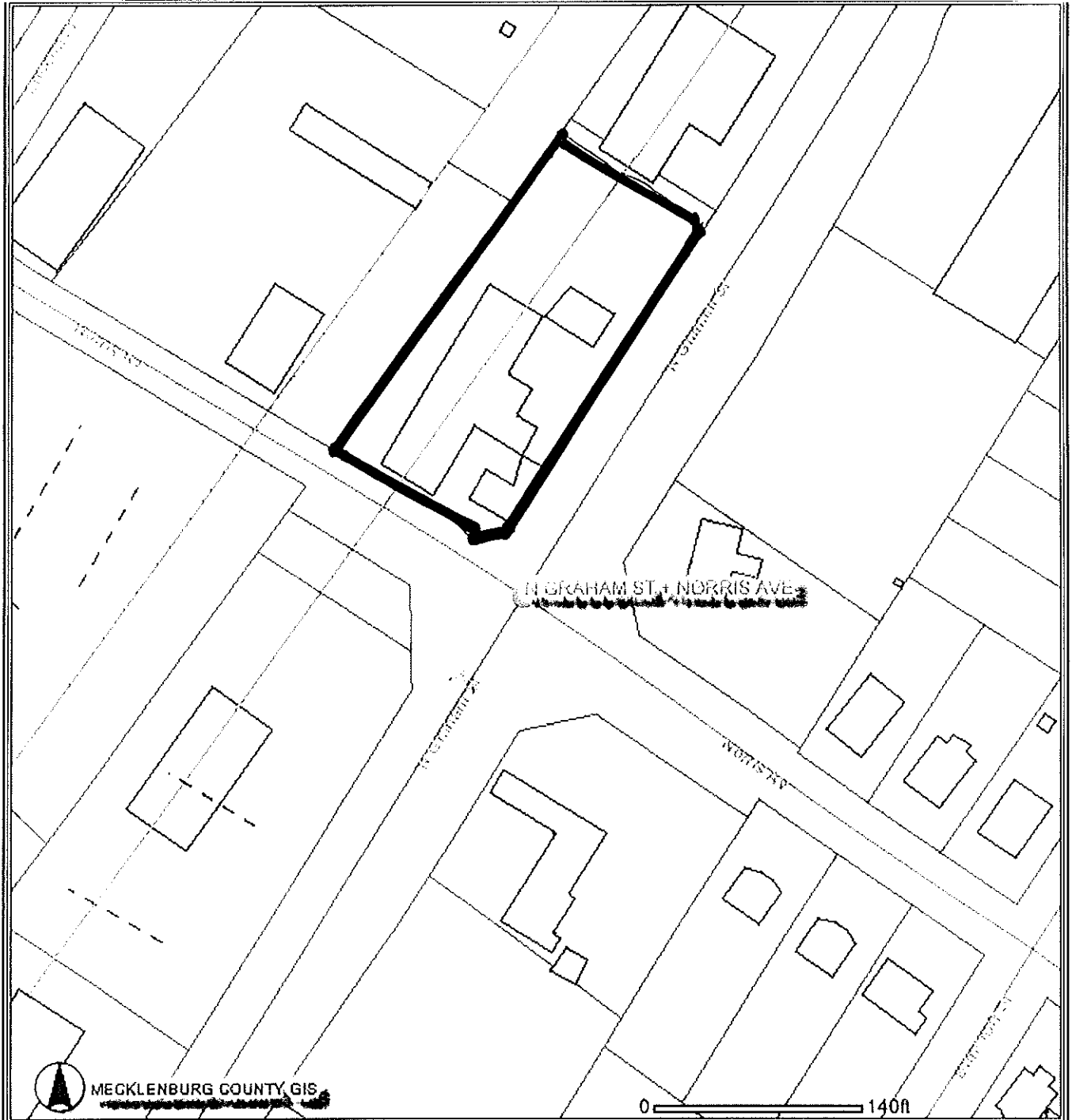


Figure 33

Interstate Granite Corporation  
Proposed National Register Boundaries



206. McGee Lumber Company  
2339 North Graham Street  
Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

McGee Lumber Company was established at this trackside location about 1937. By the 1950s and 1960s, North Graham Street along the Southern Railway had emerged as a principal industrial and distribution corridor. A dealer in lumber supplies McGee Lumber remains in business at this location. The complex retains the original office—a simple, gable roofed, frame building—and several small frame sheds. Modern lumber storage shelters have replaced the original shelters around the perimeter of the tract. McGee Lumber also now includes the adjacent tract to the south, which was originally developed for a building supplier. On this site is a 1940s, stuccoed office with a simple, streamlined motif and glass block windows and a concrete block storage facility beside the tracks. The office and storage buildings later served as a textile mill supply dealership and then a bicycle sales and service business before their acquisition by McGee Lumber. The McGee Lumber Company tract is not recommended as eligible for the National Register under any criteria. The lumber company has been modified with later buildings while the stuccoed office building, now a part of the McGee tract, does not have the architectural or historical significance to warrant National Register eligibility.

207. Warehouse  
West side, 2200 block of North Graham Street  
Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

This altered, mid-twentieth century warehouse has a two story, red brick main block with steel-sash windows. The utilitarian building has been expanded significantly in recent decades with a large, modern warehouse facility now located on the south side. The property no longer has the significance or integrity to merit National Register eligibility under any criteria.

208. **North Graham Street Industrial Historic District (Recommended Eligible)**  
Bounded by Dalton Avenue (south), Woodward Avenue (north), Statesville Avenue (west), North Graham Street (east)  
Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

The proposed North Graham Street Industrial Historic District ranks among the most intact and notable collections of historic industrial properties in Charlotte. Other historic industrial areas include West Morehead Street east of Wilkinson Boulevard, the South Cedar/West First Industrial District (Study List), and the Seaboard Street Industrial District (Study List), which is also located within the A.P.E. The North Graham Street district took shape primarily between the late 1930s and early 1950s as this rail-oriented corridor attracted an assortment of manufacturers and distribution companies. However, a key resource in the district dates from 1924 when Ford Motor Company built a regional assembly plant (Study List) alongside the Southern Railway and Statesville Avenue north of downtown. Expanded during and after World War II, this sprawling, brick complex with its notable decorative brickwork, marks the north and west sides of the proposed historic district.

The historic district consists of eleven principal resources: eight industrial and commercial properties; one school, and one bridge. At the south end is the Southern Dairy Office and Plant (500 Dalton Avenue), the ca. 1954 facility that consists of a substantial two story, red brick, Colonial Revival office building and a rear dairy processing plant. To the north, along the west side of North Graham Street (east side of the railroad) is the large, ca. 1940 International

Harvester Farm Equipment Company, Charlotte Branch (1315 North Graham Street). Until a recent change of ownership, International Harvester sold, distributed, and repaired its farm equipment in this expansive, brick complex. The spacious interiors, divided in warehousing and repair rooms, consist of concrete floors, plastered brick walls, and wood truss ceilings with skylights. North of the International Harvester tract stands the ca. 1938 Chevrolet Motor Division Building (1419 North Graham Street), which manufactured and distributed General Motors automotive parts. Featuring a tall, brick smokestack with "Chevrolet" painted in bold letters, the building is a long, rectangular, red brick facility with steel sash windows, concrete flooring, and a steel truss roof. North of the Chevrolet Building is the ca. 1940 Compton and Knowles Company (1505 North Graham), makers of textile machinery, and the Ciba Company (1936, expanded 1951) (1517 North Graham), a dye wholesaling business. These well-preserved industrial buildings have functional brick exteriors with steel sash windows, and interiors of concrete flooring, steel columns, and steel roof beams.

The east side of North Graham Street within the district includes the 1926 Parks Hutchison School (1400 North Graham); the ca. 1940 American Aniline Products Company (1500 North Graham), dye wholesalers; the ca. 1955 Singer Sewing Machine Company (1514 North Graham), and the ca. 1949 Chipper Manufacturing Company (1600 North Graham), industrial air conditioning contractors. Blending simple Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival elements, the red brick Parks Hutchison School (Study List, Local Landmark) is among the county's most intact surviving consolidated schools of the 1920s. The school was constructed here to accommodate the growing neighborhoods of industrial workers in this area after World War I. The brick industrial buildings to the north of the school all survive substantially intact, with brick and concrete block exteriors, steel sash windows, and modernistic elements of style on the main elevations.

The west side of the historic district, along Statesville Avenue, holds the ca. 1948 A.&M. Farm Equipment Company (1222 Statesville Avenue) and the massive Ford Motor Company Assembly Plant. The A.&M. building typifies the small-scale manufacturing and wholesaling facilities of the period with its functional, one story, boxy, red brick form, steel sash windows, concrete flooring, and steel beams and columns. To the north, the Ford Assembly Plant (Study List) ranks among the county's most significant industrial properties. The tract combines the 1924 Assembly Plant, 1940s warehouses erected for the U.S. Army Quartermasters Corps Depot, and 1950s facilities built for the U.S. Army Missile Plant. Thus this tract contains buildings historically used for automobile assembly, the distribution of military supplies in World War II, and the manufacture of missiles for the Nike Program during the Cold War. The most architecturally notable building on the site is the original Ford assembly plant designed by nationally prominent industrial architect, Albert Kahn. The brick and steel-framed manufacturing building features distinctive sawtooth monitors that run the length of the facility and a striking Art Deco façade.

The north end of the North Graham Street Industrial Historic District is marked by a 1941 reinforced concrete, deck girder bridge that carried Woodward Avenue over the original Southern Railway main line. The two lane bridge has a streamlined Art Deco superstructure.

The North Graham Street Industrial Historic District is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C for industry, commerce, and architecture. This area vividly illustrates Charlotte's development as an industrial center and warehousing/distribution hub during the early and middle decades of the twentieth century. In its orientation to the Southern Railway, methods of construction, and elements of style, the buildings illustrate the city's pattern

of industrial growth in this period and the major trends in industrial construction and design. The proposed National Register boundaries are shown on **Figure 34**.

**209. Seaboard Street Historic District (Study List; Recommended as Eligible)**

Bounded by Seaboard Street, (west), North Smith Street (east), West Eleventh Street (north), and West Ninth Street (south)  
Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

The Seaboard Street Historic District survives as one of the few intact groupings of historic industrial properties in Charlotte. Other noteworthy industrial areas from the early twentieth century include West Morehead Street, east of Wilkinson Boulevard, the South Cedar/West First Industrial District (Study List), and the North Graham Street Industrial Historic District, which is also located within the A.P.E. The Seaboard district developed on both sides of the former Seaboard Coast Line Railway at the northern margin of the center city. The oldest resource in the district is the 1889 Ada Cotton Mill (630 West Eleventh Street), which stands just north of elevated Interstate Highway 277. Constructed by Daniel Augustus Tompkins, prominent textile mill engineer and New South industrialist, the mill is a long, two story, brick building with banks of large windows and a stair tower with simple Italianate detailing. Although approximately one-third of the original mill no longer survives, key elements remain, including the pyramidal roofed tower. The mill has significance for its association with Tompkins and as one of the three earliest mills remaining in Charlotte. Despite modifications and deterioration, Ada Cotton Mill is considered to be a contributing resource in this recommended historic district.

To the south, the ca. 1905 John B. Ross Warehouse (715 Seaboard Street), is a one story, red brick, rectangular building that is the only remaining warehouse from a collection of five warehouses originally along this block. The building was constructed for the storage of cotton bagging used in the textile industry. Sited to the south of the Ross Warehouse, the ca. 1905 People's Ice and Coal Company (700 West Ninth Street) is a sprawling, one story, brick complex with steel sash windows and concrete loading docks that dominates the 700 block of West Ninth Street, west of the tracks. To the east, the early twentieth century Interstate Mills is a flour and roller mill operation that includes a five story, brick building (ca. 1900) and a group of towering concrete grain elevators.

The Seaboard Street Historic District is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for industry and commerce and under Criterion C for architecture. The district is one of the few remaining collections of historic industrial properties in the city and clearly expresses the city's industrial development in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The proposed National Register boundaries are shown on **Figure 35**.

**210. Southern Railway Bridge (Recommended as Eligible)**

West Sixth Street at the railroad tracks  
Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

Constructed about 1952, this handsome, reinforced concrete, deck girder bridge carries the former Southern Railway over West Sixth Street in downtown Charlotte. With its rusticated base, arched sidewalk openings, bracketed balustrade, and other classically derived elements, the structure harkens to the grade separation campaigns undertaken nationally during the City Beautiful Movement of the early twentieth century. The span was part of a vigorous campaign by Mayor Victor Shaw to relieve congestion at railroad crossings in Charlotte. Despite the city's growth as a railroad center, until the mid-twentieth century Charlotte had few grade separations, and traffic

Figure 34

N. Graham Street Industrial Historic District  
Proposed National Register Boundaries

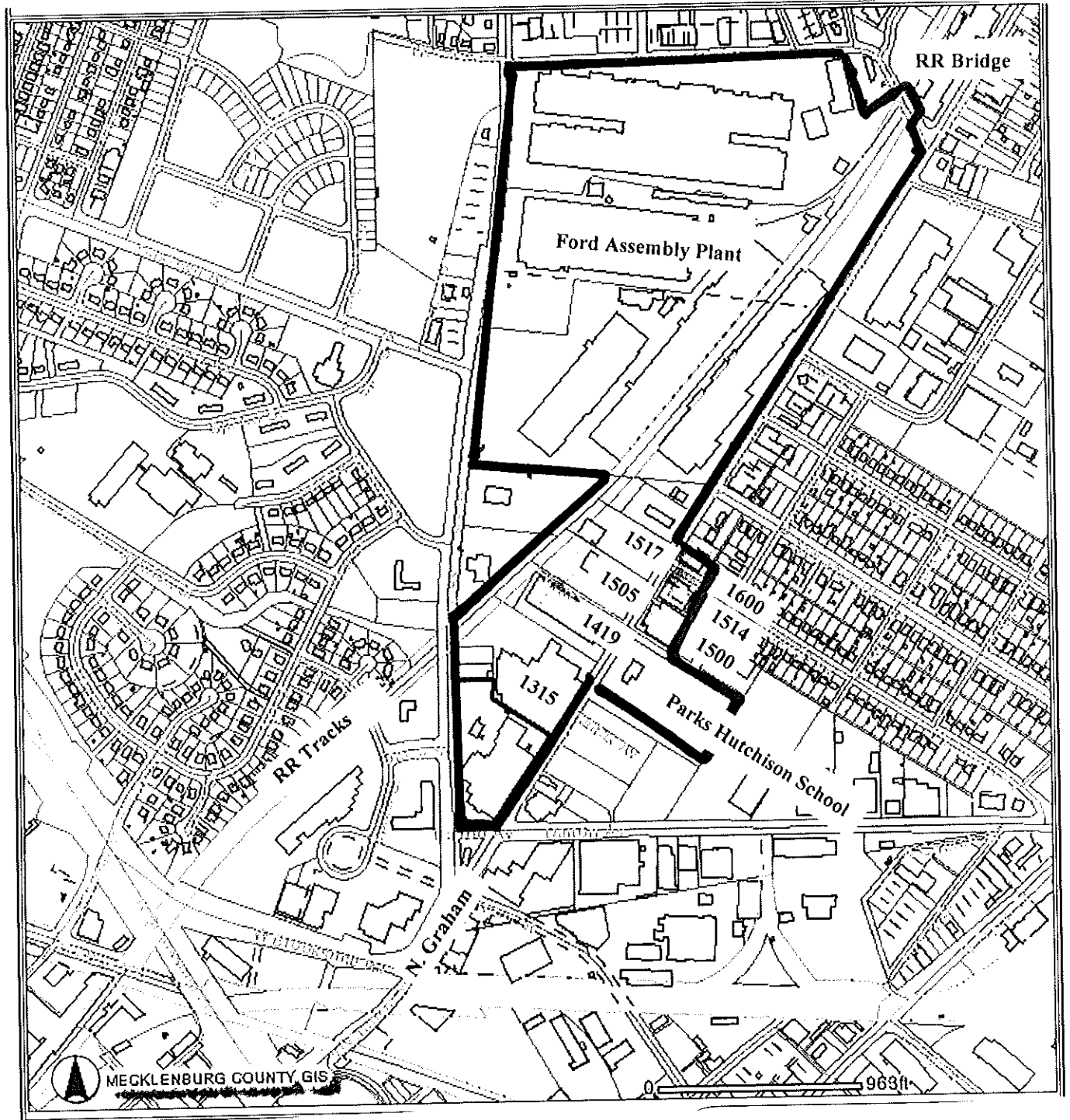
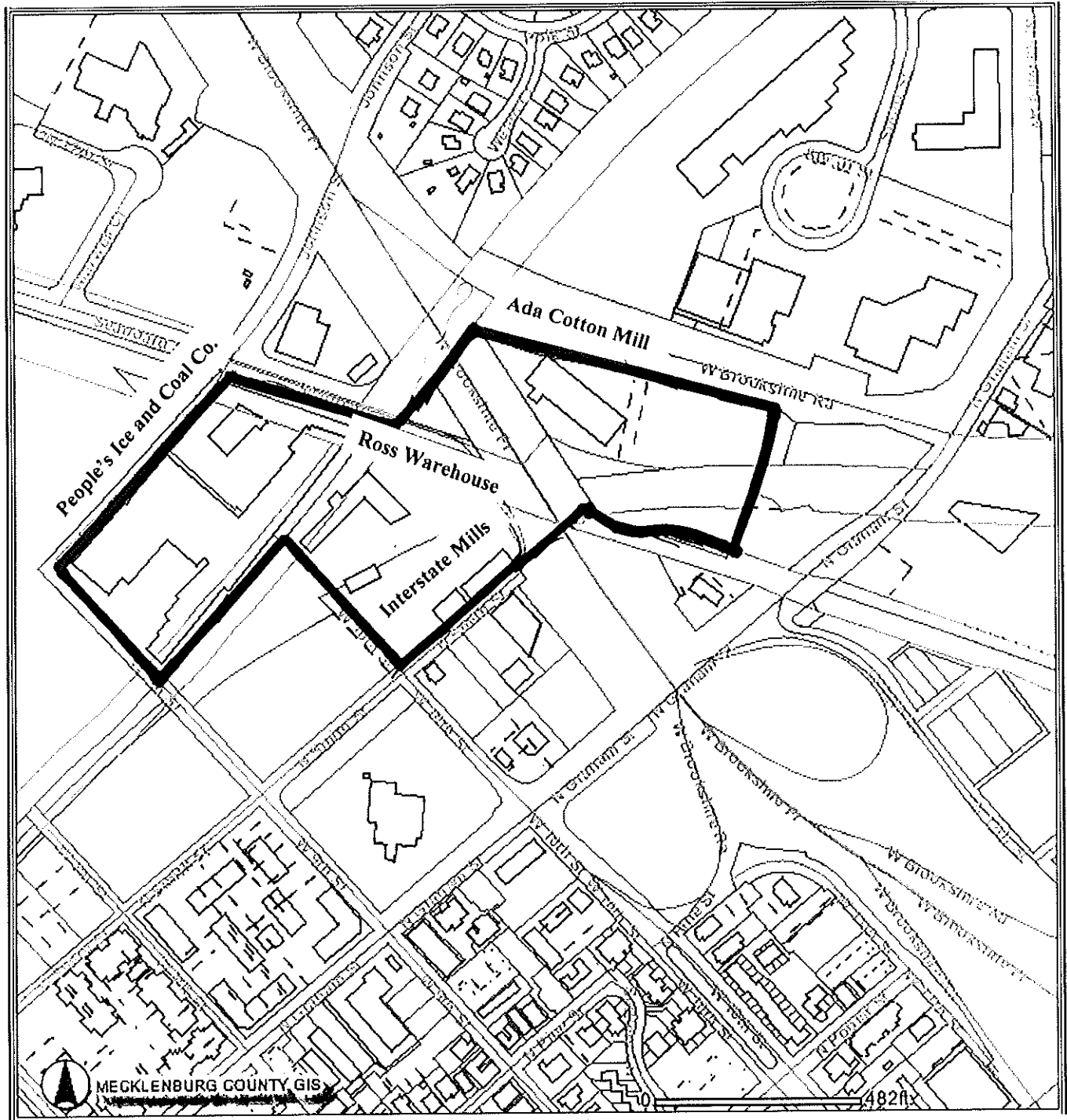


Figure 35

Seaboard Street Industrial Historic District  
Proposed National Register Boundaries





was clogged at numerous railroad crossings. Upon his election in 1949, Shaw declared that “grade crossing elimination was vital to the development of the city”. The city hired Greensboro engineer, Frank T. Miller, to survey the rail crossings around the center city and to develop plans and specifications for the bridges to relieve the traffic bottlenecks. In the ensuing years, Miller designed a series of railroad overpasses to carry rail lines over city streets. Today, the bridge at West Sixth Street survives as one of the most intact of the railroad spans constructed during this important period of downtown grade separations in Charlotte. Although partially altered when the west side of the rail line was elevated, the overpass retains its rusticated base, arched walkways, and classical balustrade. The Seaboard Railway Bridge is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for transportation and under Criterion C for design. Depicted on **Figure 36**, the proposed National Register boundaries encompass the structure and its immediate setting.

- 211. Elmwood/Pinewood Cemetery (Study List; Local Landmark; Recommended as Eligible)**  
700 West Fifth Street  
Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

Built as the city graveyard, the seventy-two acre Elmwood/Pinewood Cemetery contains a variety of funerary art including notable examples of Gothic, Egyptian, and Neoclassical mausoleums and Charlotte’s 1887 Confederate monument. Of particular note is a log cabin of granite that memorializes an early history enthusiast. Opening in 1853, Elmwood/Pinewood contains the graves of some of Charlotte’s most prominent citizens of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries including leading industrialist, Daniel Augustus Tompkins; developer Edward Dilworth Latta; local civic leader Samuel S. McNinch, and the city’s first major African American architect, William W. Smith. The Pinewood section is the best-preserved African American cemetery in the county. Pinewood features two polychromatic brick mausoleums designed by Smith. Located in the center city, the cemetery formed an integral part of the urban fabric at a time when such cemeteries served not only as burial grounds but also as important public green spaces. In the politically turbulent 1960s, Elmwood/Pinewood was at the center of the local civil rights movement when city councilman Fred Alexander spearheaded a successful drive to remove the chain link fence that divided the all-white Elmwood from all-black Pinewood.

Elmwood/Pinewood Cemetery remains intact and possesses special local historical significance as well as an especially diverse and fine collection of funerary art. The cemetery is a Study List property and has been designated a local landmark by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission. Furthermore, the cemetery is considered eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for ethnic heritage: Black and under Criterion C for architecture because of its fine collection of vernacular and nationally popular funerary designs from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The proposed National Register boundaries conform to those of the local landmark designation, which encompass the original acreage associated with the cemetery. The boundaries are depicted on **Figure 37**.

Figure 36

Southern Railway Bridge  
Proposed National Register Boundaries

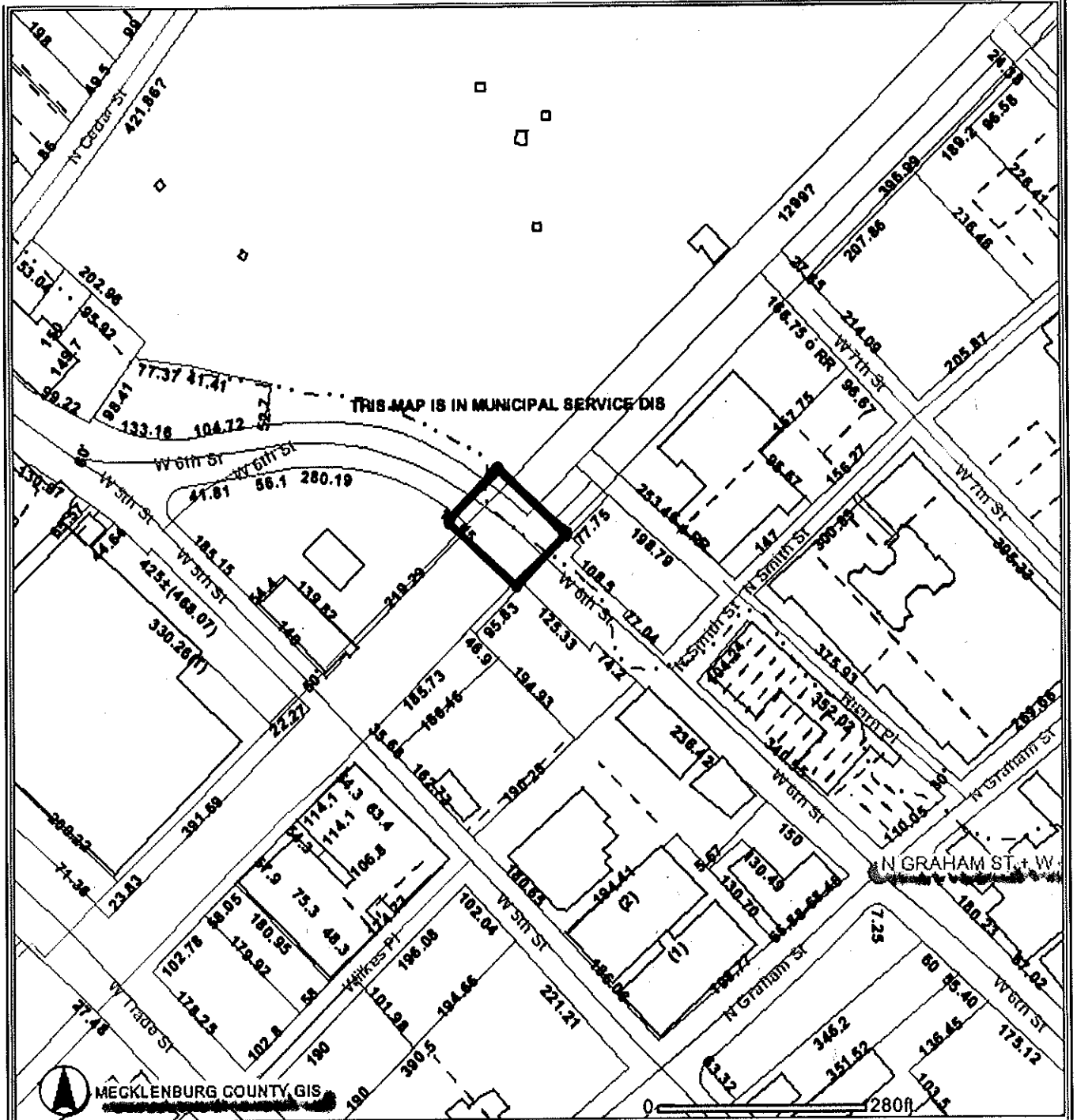
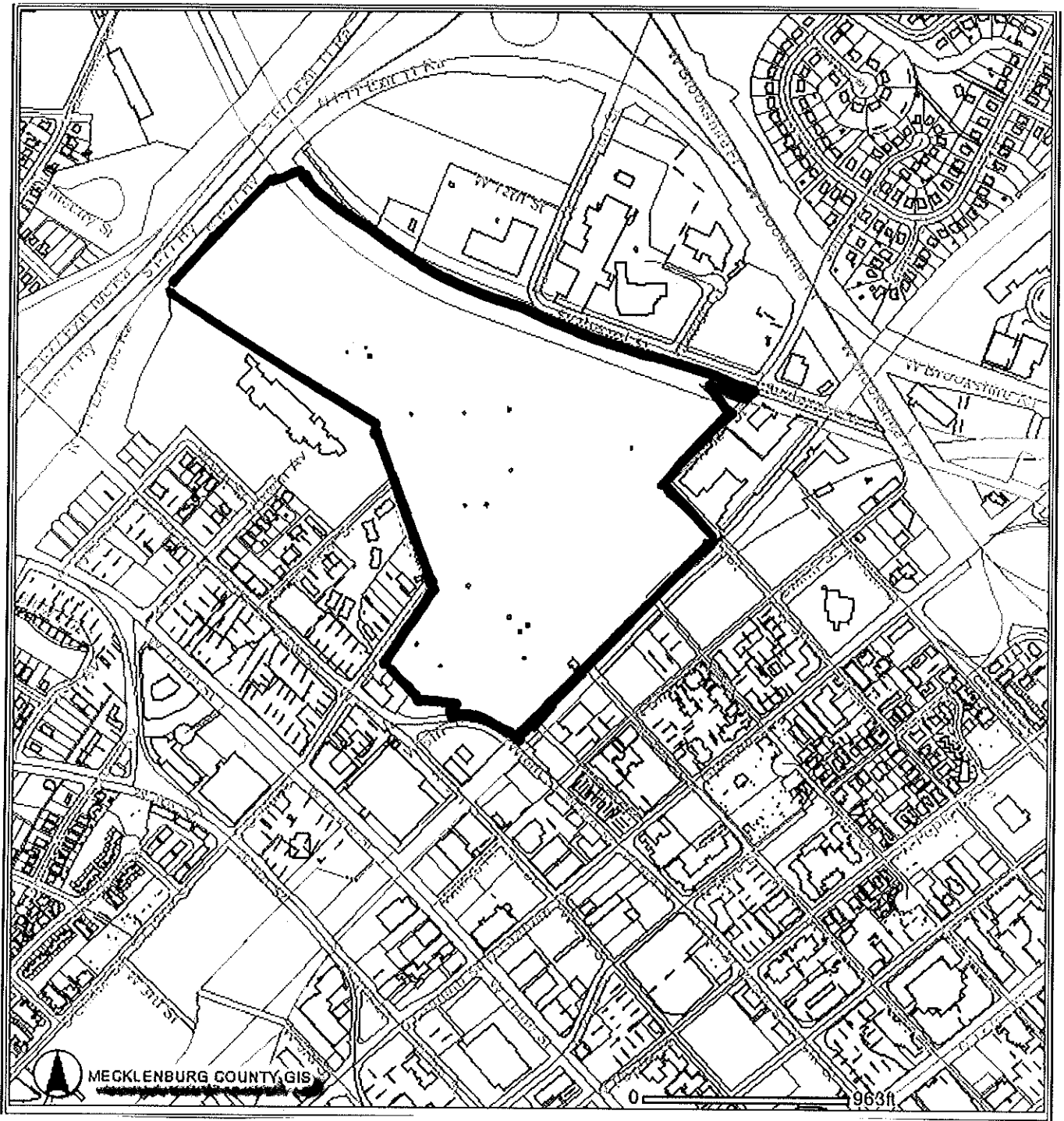


Figure 37

Elmwood/Pinewood Cemetery  
Proposed National Register and Local Landmark Boundaries



- 212. Fourth Ward Historic District (Local Historic District; Recommended as Eligible)**  
West Trade Street (south), West Eleventh Street (north), North Church Street (east),  
North Smith Street, and railroad tracks (west)  
Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

The northwest quadrant of Charlotte's four original political wards, Fourth Ward developed during the middle and late nineteenth century as a prosperous residential area convenient to downtown businesses. Fourth Ward took shape before the advent of streetcar suburbs around the center city and was characterized by a variety of closely spaced residential, commercial, and industrial land uses. The area began to decline as a premier residential area with the Great Depression and the subsequent suburbanization. By the middle decades of the twentieth century, Fourth Ward had suffered a great deal of residential neglect and demolition. However, beginning in the 1970s, Fourth Ward underwent a dramatic revitalization which has included an abundance of new construction as well as the restoration of the surviving picturesque and Colonial Revival housing stock.

The Fourth Ward Historic District has been designated a local historic district by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic District Commission, and the district is also recommended for National Register eligibility under Criterion A for community planning and development and under Criterion C for architecture. The historic district includes well-preserved residential streets, commercial buildings, small-scale industrial buildings, and churches. Of special note are the 1890s Queen Anne style Liddell-McNinch House (511 North Church Street), the 1884 Italianate-inspired Berryhill House (Ninth at Pine streets), and the elegant 1929 Poplar Apartments (North Church at Poplar streets). The area also holds a great deal of new construction including modern apartment buildings and condominiums located throughout Fourth Ward. However, the district still contains the greatest concentration of historic picturesque architecture in the city, clearly illustrating the growth of center Charlotte in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The proposed National Register boundaries conform to those of the local historic district and are shown on **Figure 38**.

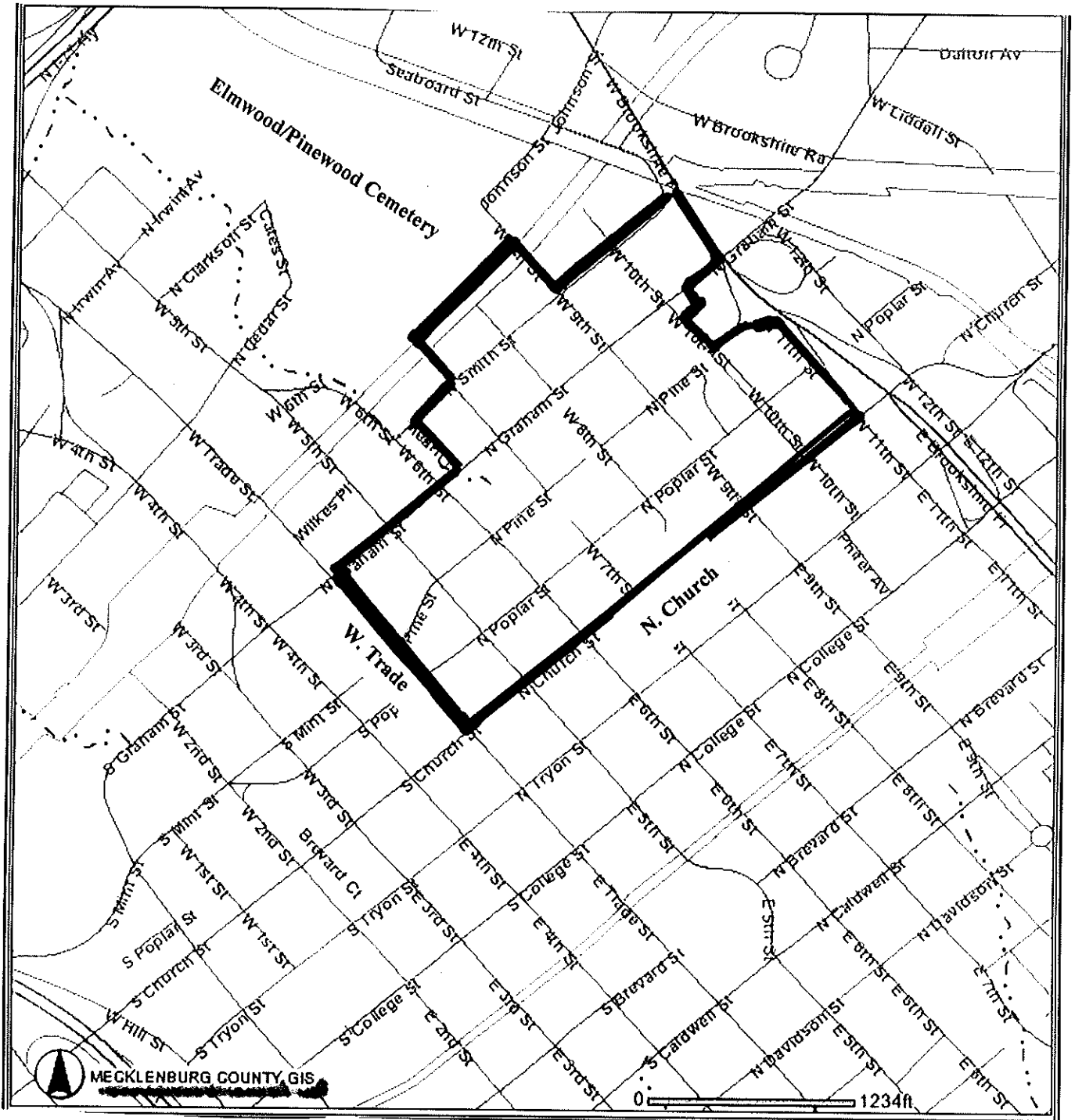
- 213. Coddington Building (Polk Building)**  
Northwest corner, West Trade Street at North Graham Street  
Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

The Coddington Building was constructed in 1925 for C.C. Coddington, a leading Charlotte businessman. Coddington had accumulated wealth as the state's first distributor of Buick automobiles, as an organizer of the Charlotte Motor Speedway, and as owner of the radio station, WBT. In 1928, Coddington was named president of the National Association of Automobile Dealers. The C.C. Coddington House (Local Landmark) still stands at 1122 East Morehead Street in the Dilworth neighborhood. Coddington commissioned the nationally renowned industrial architect, Albert Kahn, to design his new office building and Buick showroom on West Trade Street. In 1924, Kahn's firm, which was based in Detroit, had designed the Ford Assembly Plant on Statesville Avenue.

The five story, classically-inspired, brick building underwent extensive alterations during its conversion to government offices in the mid-1980s. The west and north (rear) elevations were heavily altered with new window openings, additions, and wall surfaces. The entire ground floor was also remodeled with new windows, doors, and soffits. The interior of the building was extensively modernized at this time. At present, sections are in disrepair as bricks on the front

Figure 38

Fourth Ward Historic District  
Proposed National Register and Local Historic District Boundaries



and east elevations have deteriorated and fallen off the building. The Coddington Building is not considered to have sufficient integrity for National Register eligibility under any criterion.

214. **E.I. Dupont Office and Laboratory Building (Demolished)**  
427 West Fourth Street  
Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

Constructed ca. 1950, the E.I. Dupont Office and Laboratory Building was one of the few remaining industrial buildings in Charlotte's Third Ward which developed in the early twentieth century as a center for factories, warehousing, workers cottages oriented to the Southern Railway and the Piedmont and Northern Railroad. The Dupont building and the adjacent Virginia Paper Company (No. 3) survived the urban renewal projects of the 1960s and 1970s to illustrate the industries that once dominated this area. Resting on a high concrete base, the red brick, flat roofed Dupont Building expressed mid-twentieth-century modernism in its consciously stripped classicism. The building followed a strict symmetry with a balanced, tripartite design, evenly spaced bays, and center entrance. The building had a three story, nine bay main block flanked by projecting two story, four bay wings. The main section featured a three bay frontispiece constructed of cast-concrete blocks. Granite steps led to double leaf, metal frame doors. The bays on the main block and wings were slightly recessed and contained single, steel sash, double-hung windows with concrete sills. These bays were capped by concrete belt courses that delineate the tops of the building. The interior retained its original plan with a center lobby, metal stairway to the upper floors, and laboratories and offices opening onto hallways. The lobby featured marble wainscot and terrazzo flooring.

The Dupont Building was constructed by the giant, Delaware-based, chemical and gunpowder manufacturer, E.I. Dupont Company, Inc. By 1935, Dupont had begun testing synthetic textile fibers, and the company constructed the laboratory in downtown Charlotte for experiments with nylon and rayon as well as dye stuffs. The property satisfied the registration requirements set forth for the eligibility of pre-World War II industrial buildings in *Industrial, Transportation, and Education: New South Development in Mecklenburg County: National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 2001* (Woodward and Wyatt 2001). The E.I. Dupont Building was recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for industry, but the building was demolished in recent weeks.

215. **Virginia Paper Company Warehouse (Recommended as Eligible)**  
South Graham Street at West Third Street  
Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

Constructed ca. 1938, the Virginia Paper Company Warehouse is one of the few remaining industrial buildings in Charlotte's Third Ward which developed in the early twentieth century as a center for factories, warehousing, workers cottages oriented to the Southern Railway and the Piedmont and Northern Railroad. The Virginia Paper Company Warehouse and the adjacent E.I. Dupont Building (No. 214) survived the urban renewal projects of the 1960s and 1970s to illustrate the industrial activity that once dominated this area. The well-preserved, boxy, two story, red brick warehouse clearly represents the warehouses constructed near the city's rail corridors between the two world wars. The building is constructed of reinforced concrete with brick curtain walls and steel sash factory windows. The intact interior consists of concrete slab flooring, metal stairs and doors, and concrete girders and mushroom columns. The concrete columns and girders allowed for large open storage spaces, eliminating the numerous beams

required for earlier brick and timber construction. In addition, the concrete and steel materials made the building virtually fireproof.

The property satisfies the registration requirements set forth for the eligibility of pre-World War II warehouses in *Industrial, Transportation, and Education: New South Development in Mecklenburg County: National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 2001* (Woodward and Wyatt 2001). The warehouse is recommended as eligible under Criterion A for industry and under Criterion C for architecture. The proposed boundaries for the Virginia Paper Company Warehouse encompass the current tax parcel and are depicted on **Figure 39**.

**216. (Former) United States Post Office (National Register; Local Landmark)**  
401 West Trade Street  
Charlotte, Mecklenburg County

The (Former) United States Post Office was built in 1917, but underwent a major expansion in 1934 that tripled the size of the original building to create to the grand Neo-Classical Revival design that exists today. The architect for the 1934 expansion was James A. Wetmore, Acting and Supervising Architect for United State government buildings. The building epitomizes the Neo-Classical Revival style in the imposing, symmetrical façade, executed in limestone, that is distinguished by tall, Corinthian columns and pilasters, pedimented portico, and ornate entablature. The handsome interior features a main lobby finished in marble, an oak-paneled courtroom, and oak doors and terrazzo flooring in the principal rooms. The building was renamed the Charles R. Jonas Federal Building in 1982 when the post office was relocated McDowell Street, and the building was converted to a federal courthouse and government office building. The (Former) United States Post Office remains well-preserved and eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for government and under Criterion C for architecture. The National Register boundaries are found on **Figure 40**.

**217. Lingle Hut (Recommended as Eligible)**  
219 Watson Street  
Davidson, Mecklenburg County

Erected in 1931, Lingle Hut is one of Mecklenburg County's rare expressions of the rustic style log architecture that was popular in the 1930s. The building is also the oldest identified church or community auxiliary log building in the county. A 2005 inventory of rustic style, log architecture in Mecklenburg County, conducted under the auspices of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission, discovered ten such buildings in the county, one of which is in ruins. Among the ten are four community facilities and six houses.

Lingle Hut was constructed on the property of Calvary Presbyterian Church in Davidson. Calvary Presbyterian served the town's mill workers, and Lingle Hut was erected by mill operatives as a classroom for the men's Bible study class. The local Y.M.C.A. contributed two hundred dollars towards the project. In 1933, a log kitchen shed wing was added. Typical of the county's rustic log buildings, Lingle Hut consists of round log construction on a continuous rubble rock foundation with a rubble exterior chimney. The hip roof has exposed sawn lumber rafters. While the hip roof is unique among the inventoried rustic-style structures in the county, it is a common roof design in Davidson's mill community. The window openings are smaller than those on the other identified rustic-style buildings, but are original. The principal investigators

Figure 39

Virginia Paper Company Warehouse  
Proposed National Register Boundaries

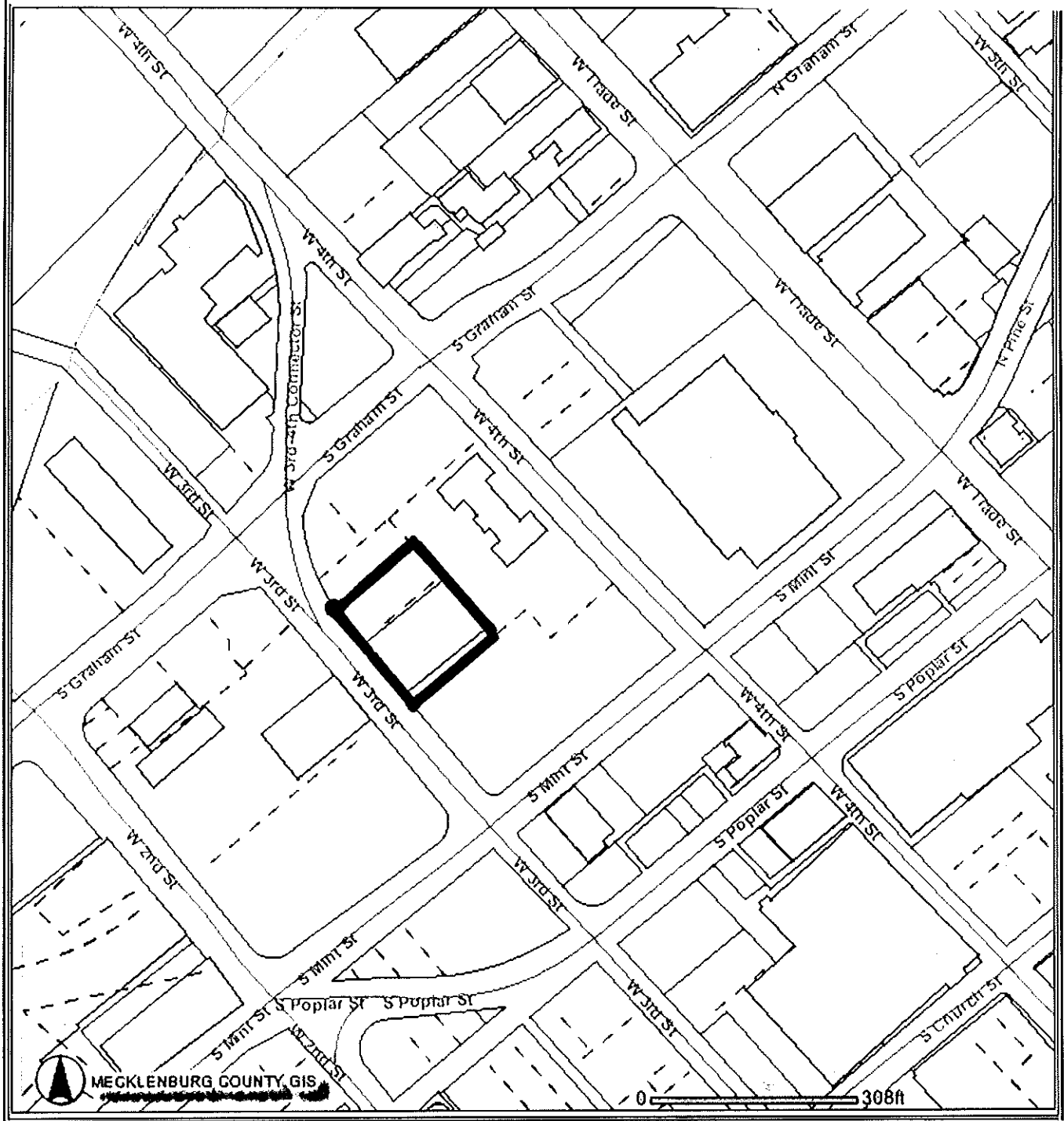
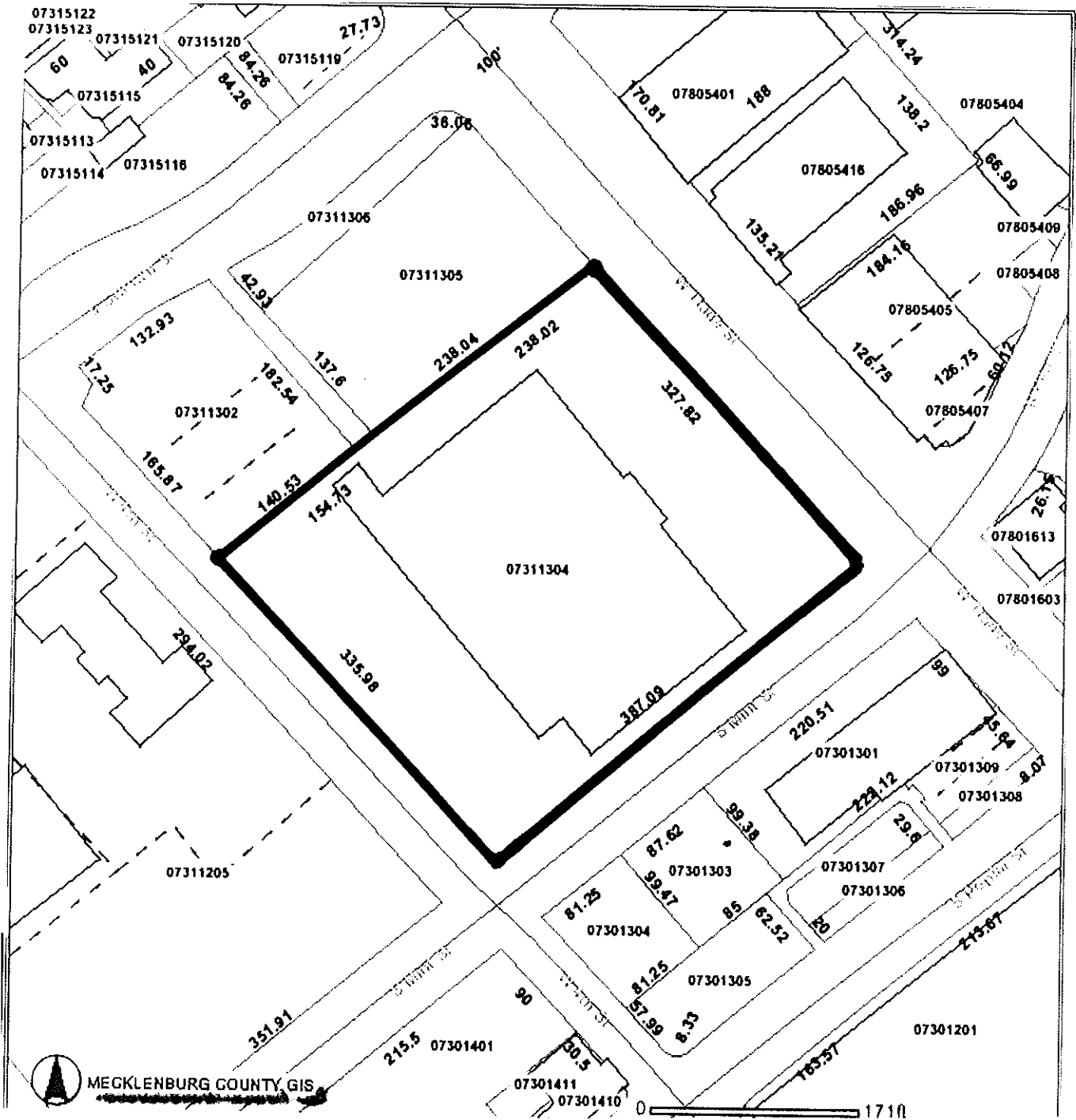




Figure 40

(Former) United States Post Office  
National Register Boundaries



did not gain access to the interior. The adjacent Calvary Presbyterian Church is a simple, early twentieth century, front gable edifice that was remodeled and brick veneered in the 1960s when a new congregation acquired the site.

Lingle Hut is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for social history and under Criterion C for architecture. The building is a rare example of rustic-style, log architecture in the county and one of just four rustic community or church-related buildings. Lingle Hut also represents Davidson's cotton mill community, and the role of churches in providing fellowship facilities for mill workers. Depicted in **Figure 41**, the recommended National Register boundaries encompass the current tax parcel on which are sited both the church and Lingle Hut. The church, which has been extensively altered, is considered to be a non-contributing resource within these boundaries.

218. House  
216 Watson Street  
Davidson, Mecklenburg County

This frame, hip roofed bungalow served as a mill house. The house has a hip roofed dormer, three-over-one windows, replacement siding, and an engaged porch. The foundation and porch pedestals have been stuccoed in recent years. The house retains only marginal integrity and lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility.

219. House  
200 Block of Watson Street  
Davidson, Mecklenburg County

Dating to the late nineteenth century, this one story, single pile dwelling has a side gable roof, saddlebag plan, a rebuilt, hip roofed porch, replacement siding, and four-over-four windows. The house retains only marginal integrity and lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility.

220. House  
Maxwell Avenue  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

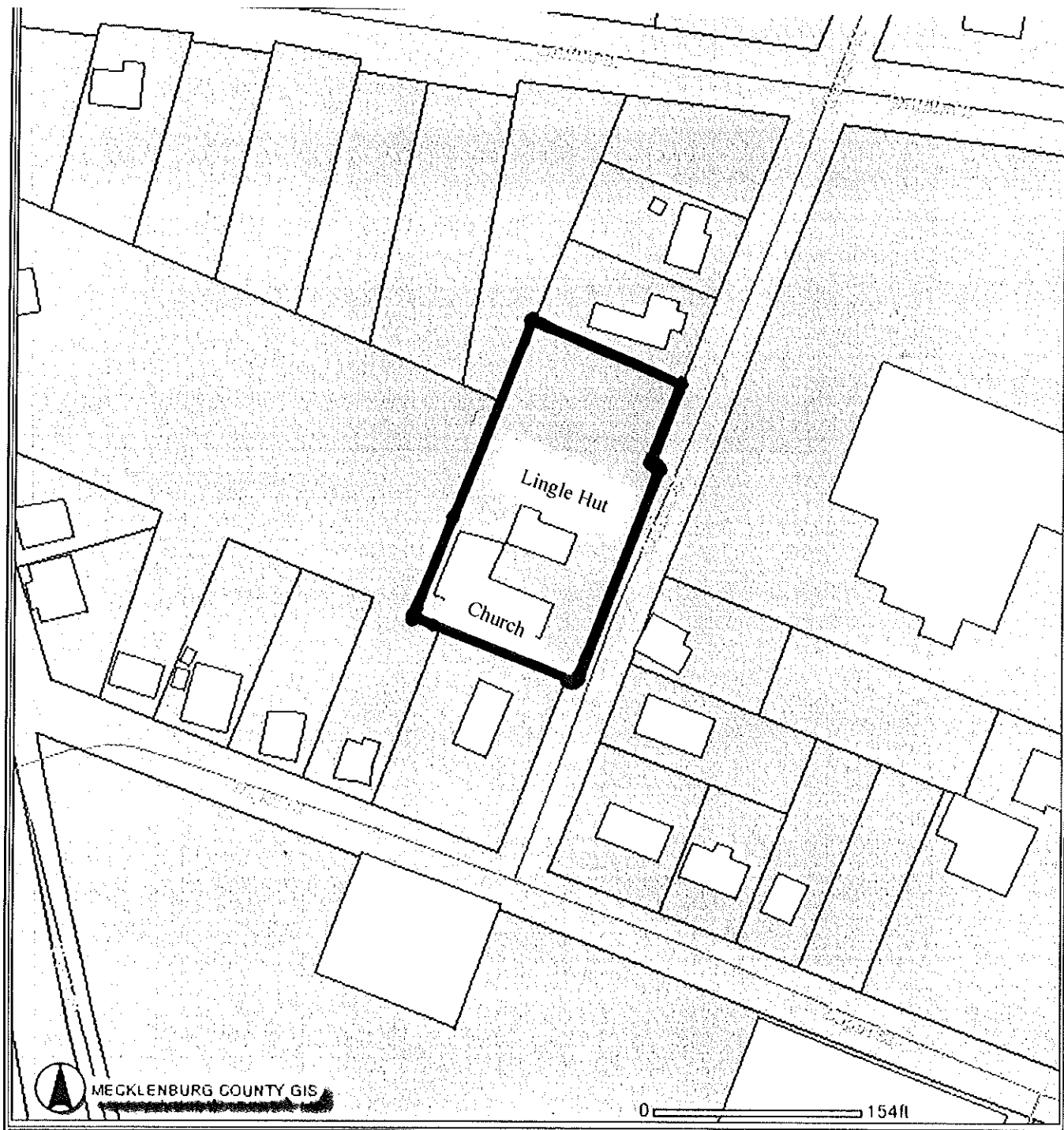
This frame, side gable bungalow has asbestos siding, four-over-one windows, and a hip roofed porch supported by replacement wooden piers. The house also has a small, brick addition to the rear. The house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility.

221. Holbrook House  
Corner of Maxwell Avenue and Huntersville-Concord Road  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

The handsome, two story, frame, Colonial Revival dwelling was converted to a restaurant in recent decades. The house has a hip roof, a hip roofed dormer, and a wraparound porch, a portion of which has been enclosed. The porch has a decorative center gable and is supported by box piers. The symmetrical, three bay façade features a center door framed by side lights and transom and flanked by one-over-one windows. However, with its conversion to commercial use, the house has undergone significant modification. The rear ell has been enlarged and altered to accommodate a commercial kitchen, several doors and windows have been added, and the

Figure 41

Lingle Hut  
Proposed National Register Boundaries



interior has been completely remodeled. The Holbrook House no longer retains sufficient integrity to merit National Register eligibility.

222. Apartment Building  
Huntersville-Concord Road  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

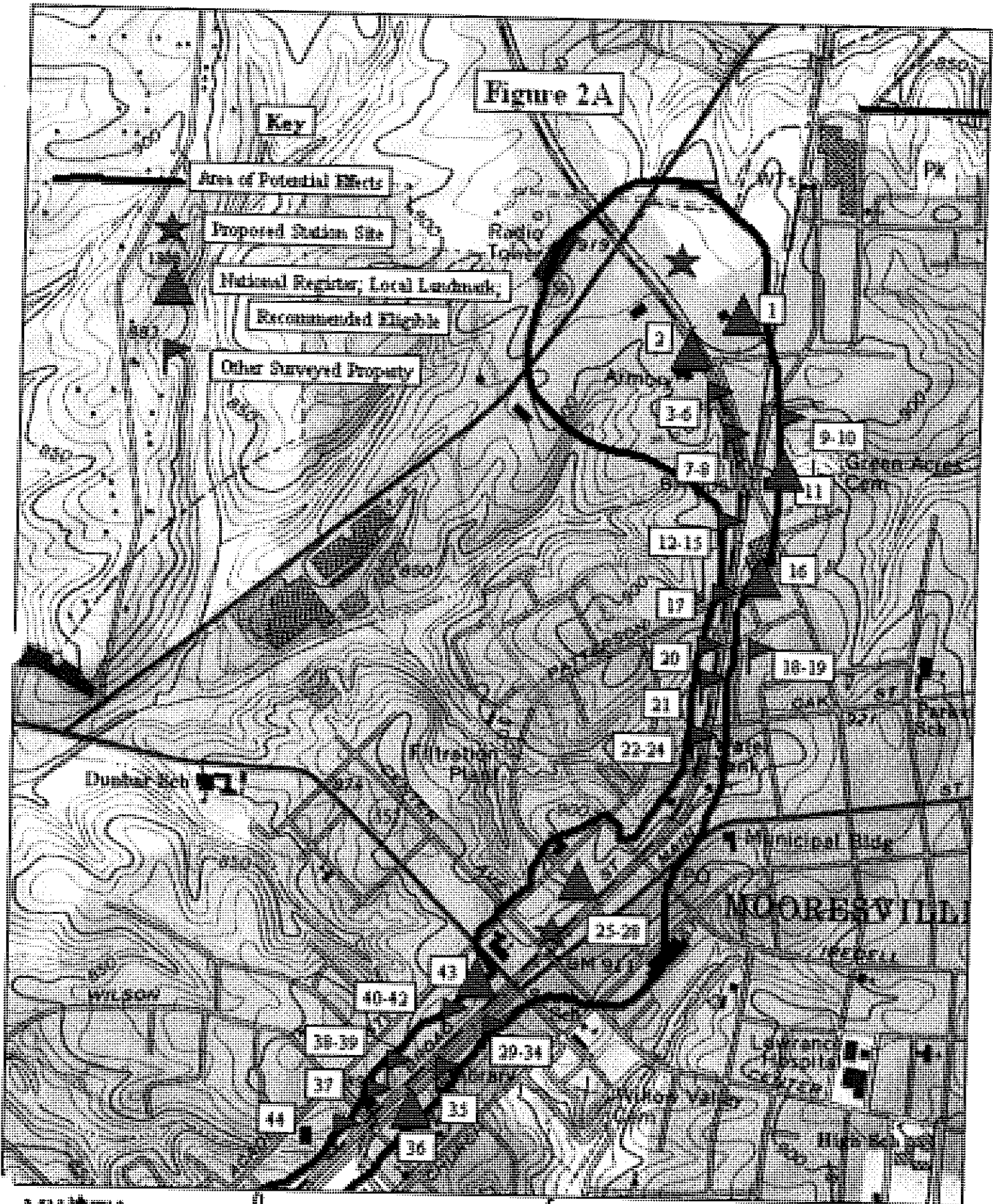
This small, one story, hip roofed apartment building is comprised of four units arranged in a linear fashion. Each unit has a shed roofed, entry porch and paired, six-over-six windows. Dating to the early 1950s, the property lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility.

223. House  
Old Statesville Road  
Huntersville, Mecklenburg County

This brick, clipped front gable bungalow has a porte cochere, a front, exterior chimney, and round arched windows and door. The façade also features decorative gables, and round arched openings and brick piers give the front porch an arcaded effect. Although intact, the house lacks the significance needed for National Register eligibility.

**APPENDIX A:  
AREA OF POTENTIAL EFFECTS (A.P.E.) MAPS**

Figure 2A

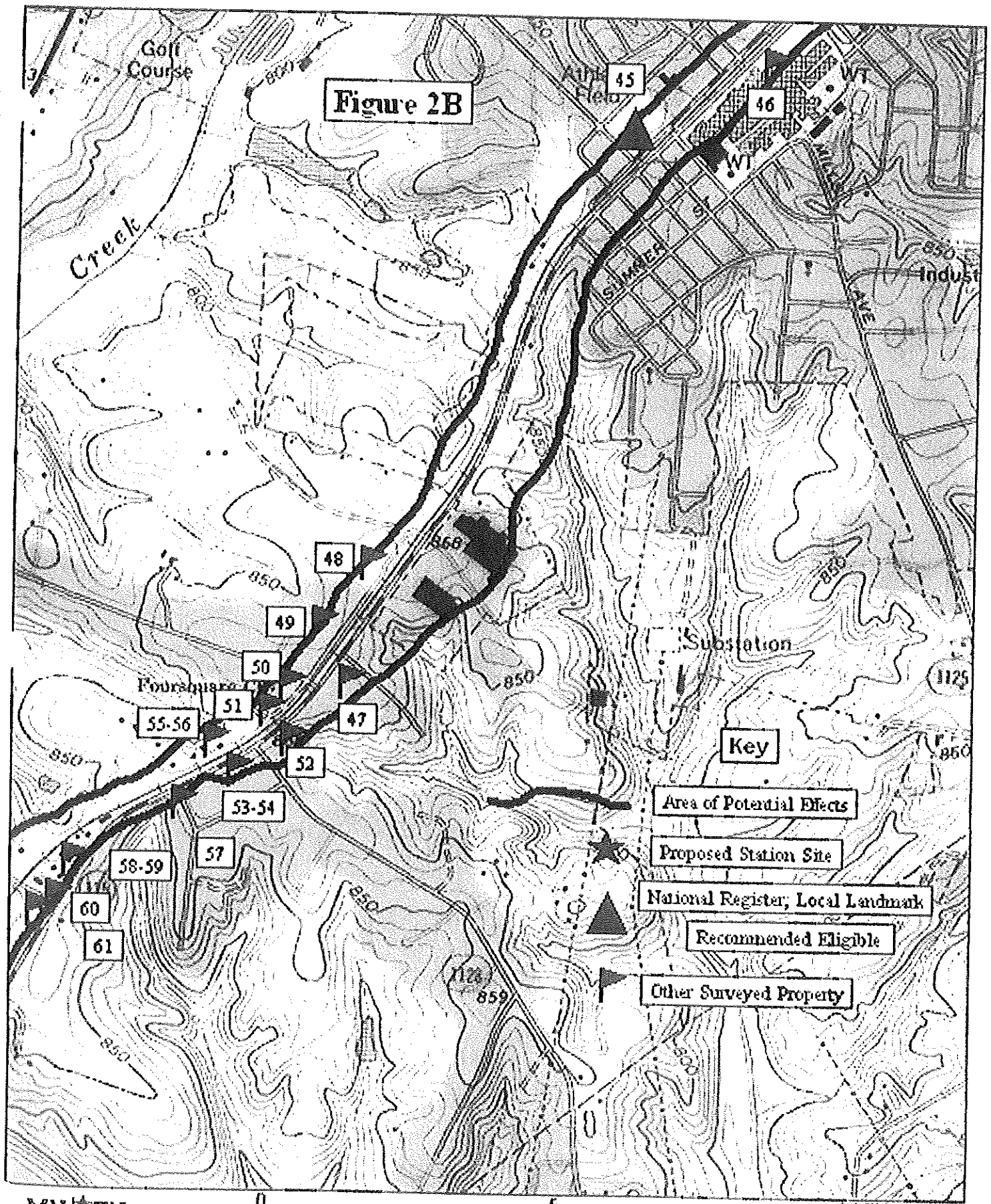


- Key**
- Area of Potential Effects
  - Proposed Station Site
  - National Register; Local Landmark
  - Recommended Eligible
  - Other Surveyed Property

MN TN  
7 1/2°



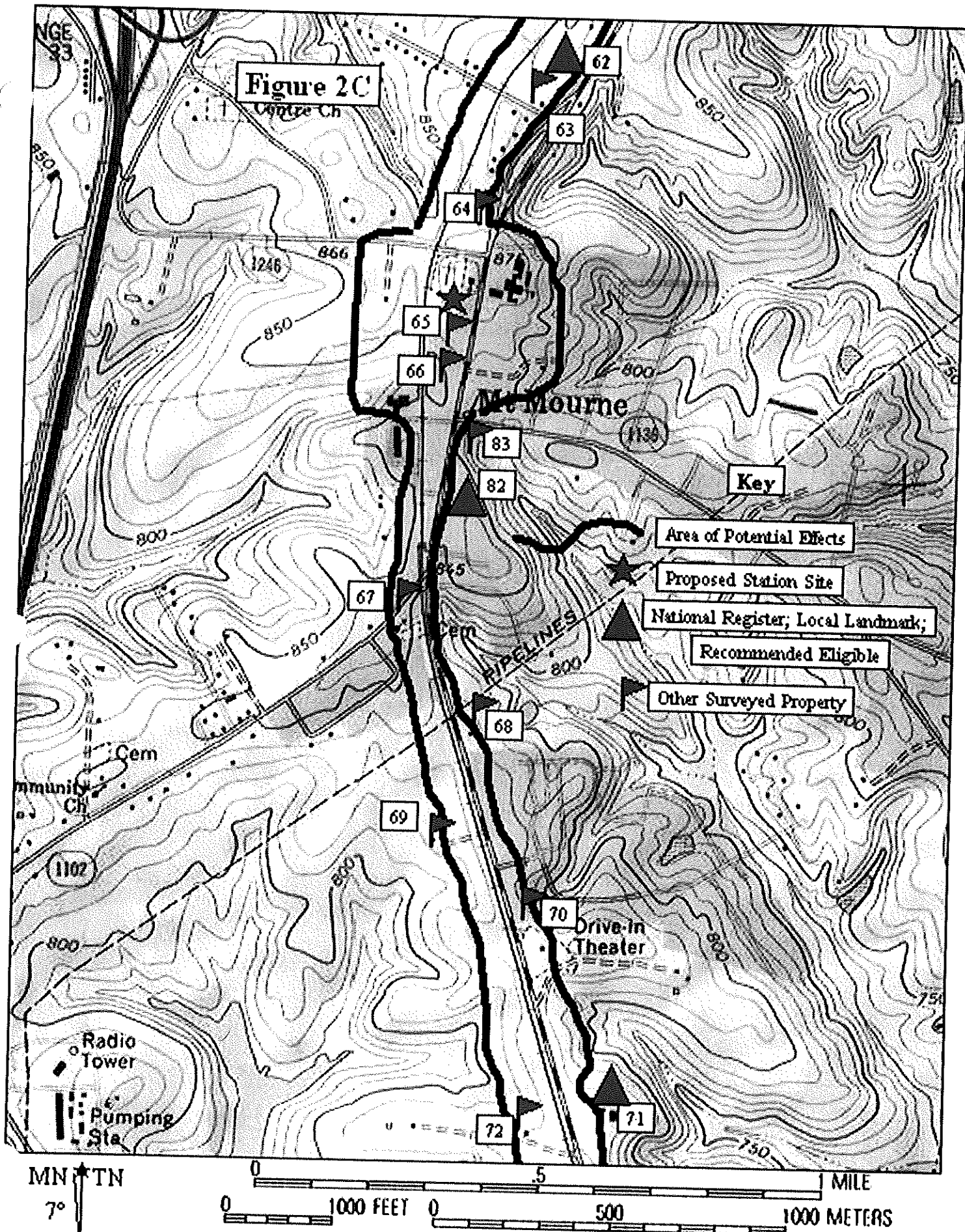
Figure 2B



MN TN  
7 1/2°









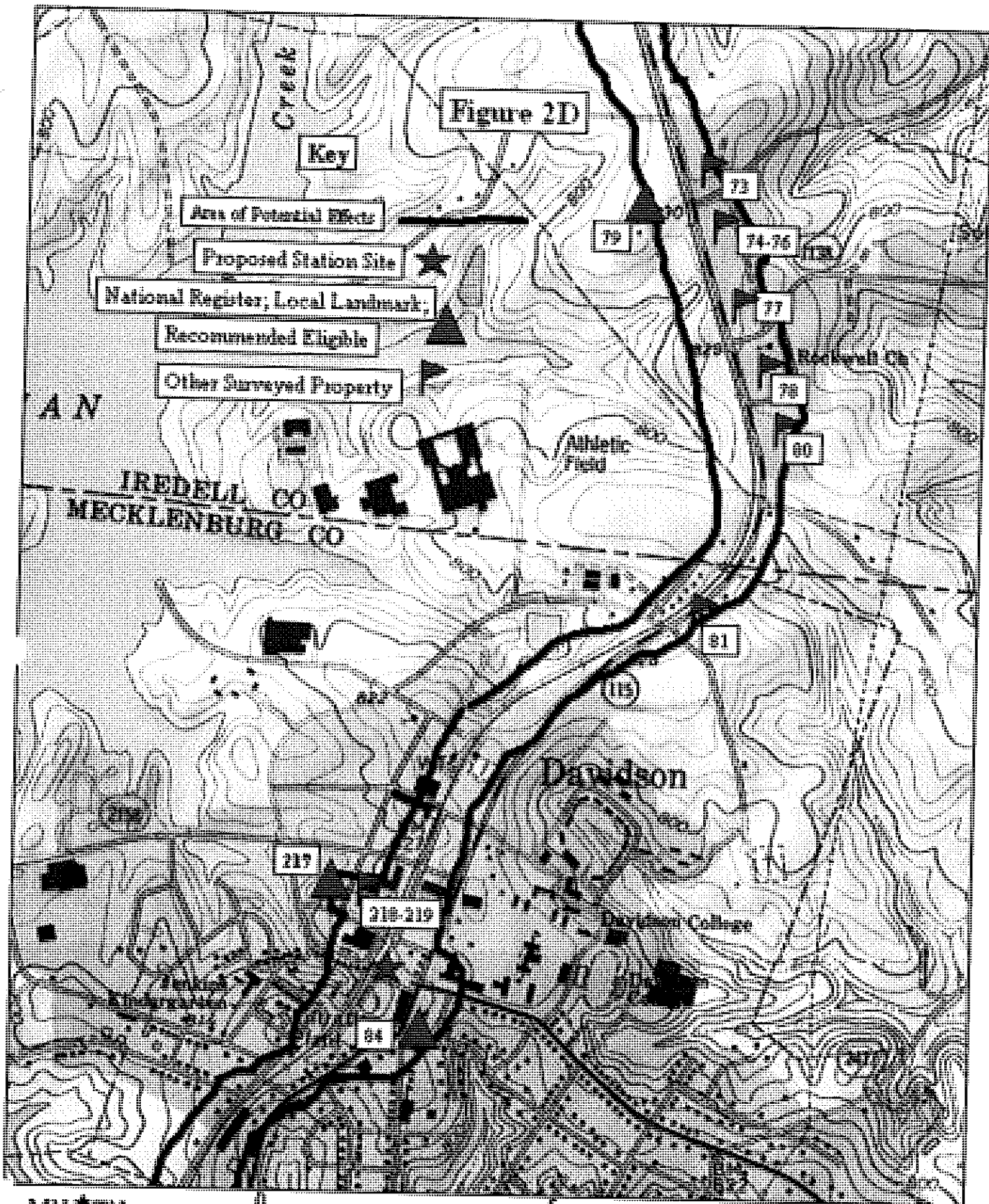


Figure 2D

Key

Area of Potential Effects

Proposed Station Site

National Register; Local Landmark;

Recommended Eligible

Other Surveyed Property

AN

IREDELL CO

MECKLENBURG CO

Athletic Field

Davidson

Davidson College

MN TN

70°

0 1000 FEET 0

500

1000 METERS

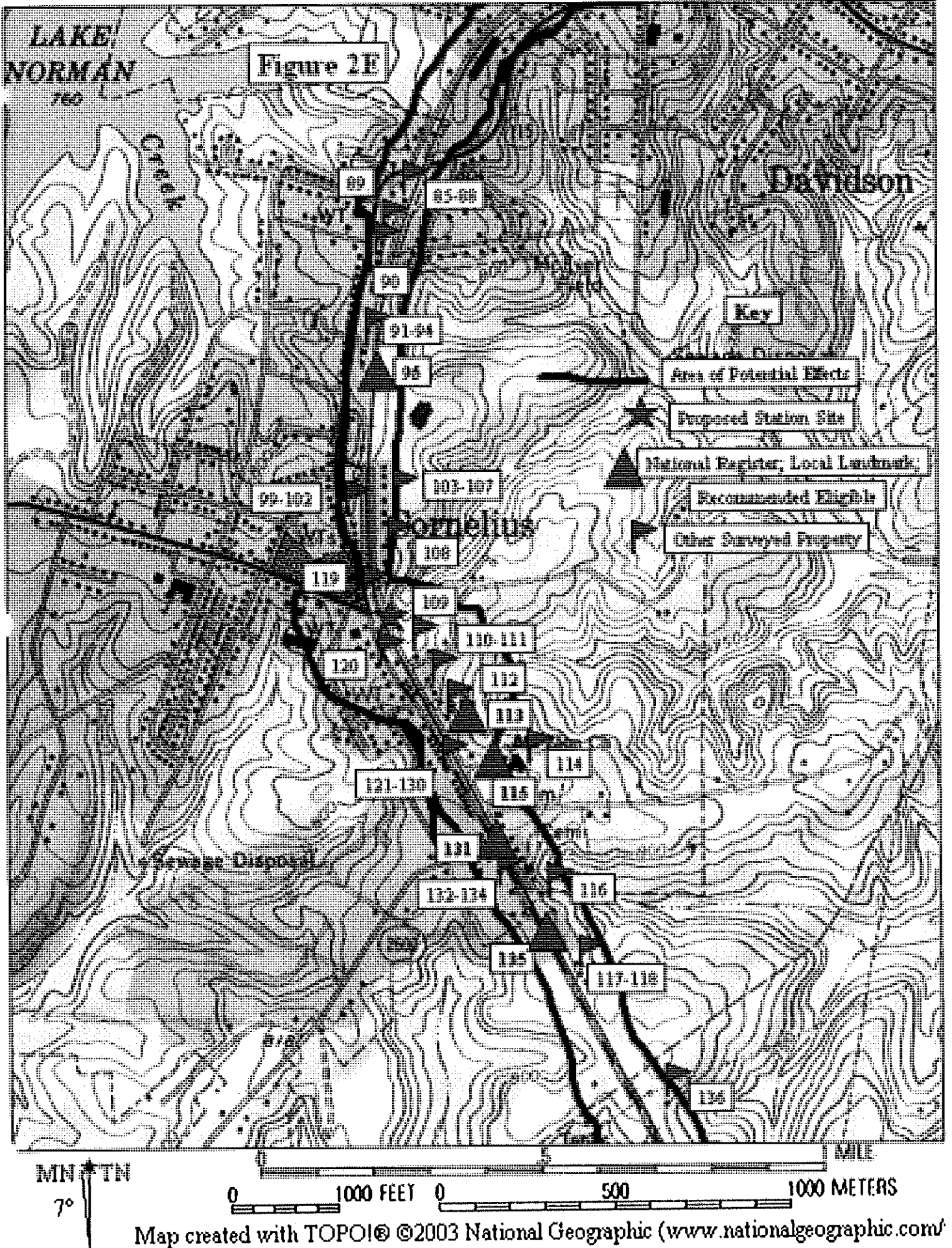


Figure 2E

Key

Area of Potential Effects

Proposed Station Site

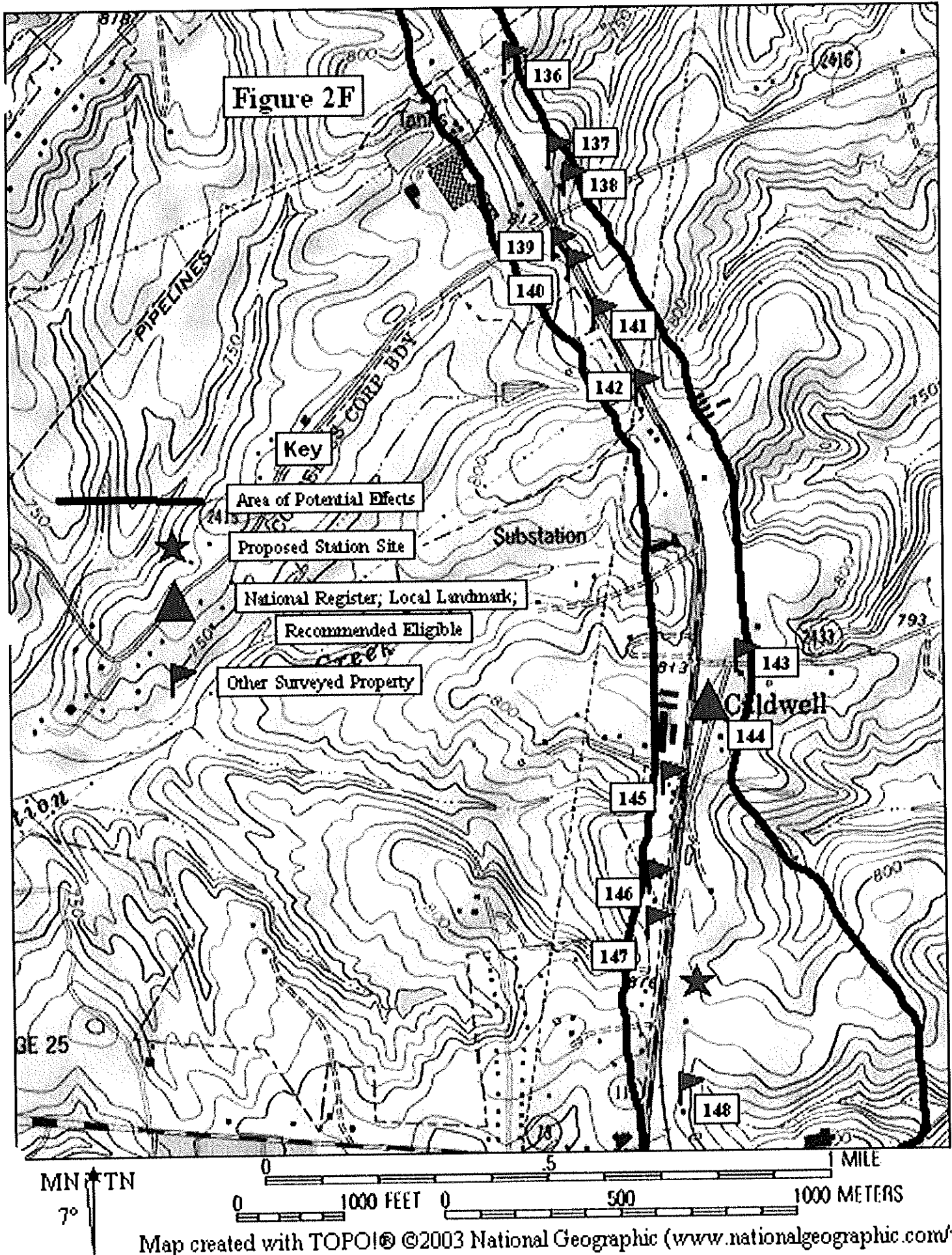
National Register, Local Landmark

Excommunicated Eligible

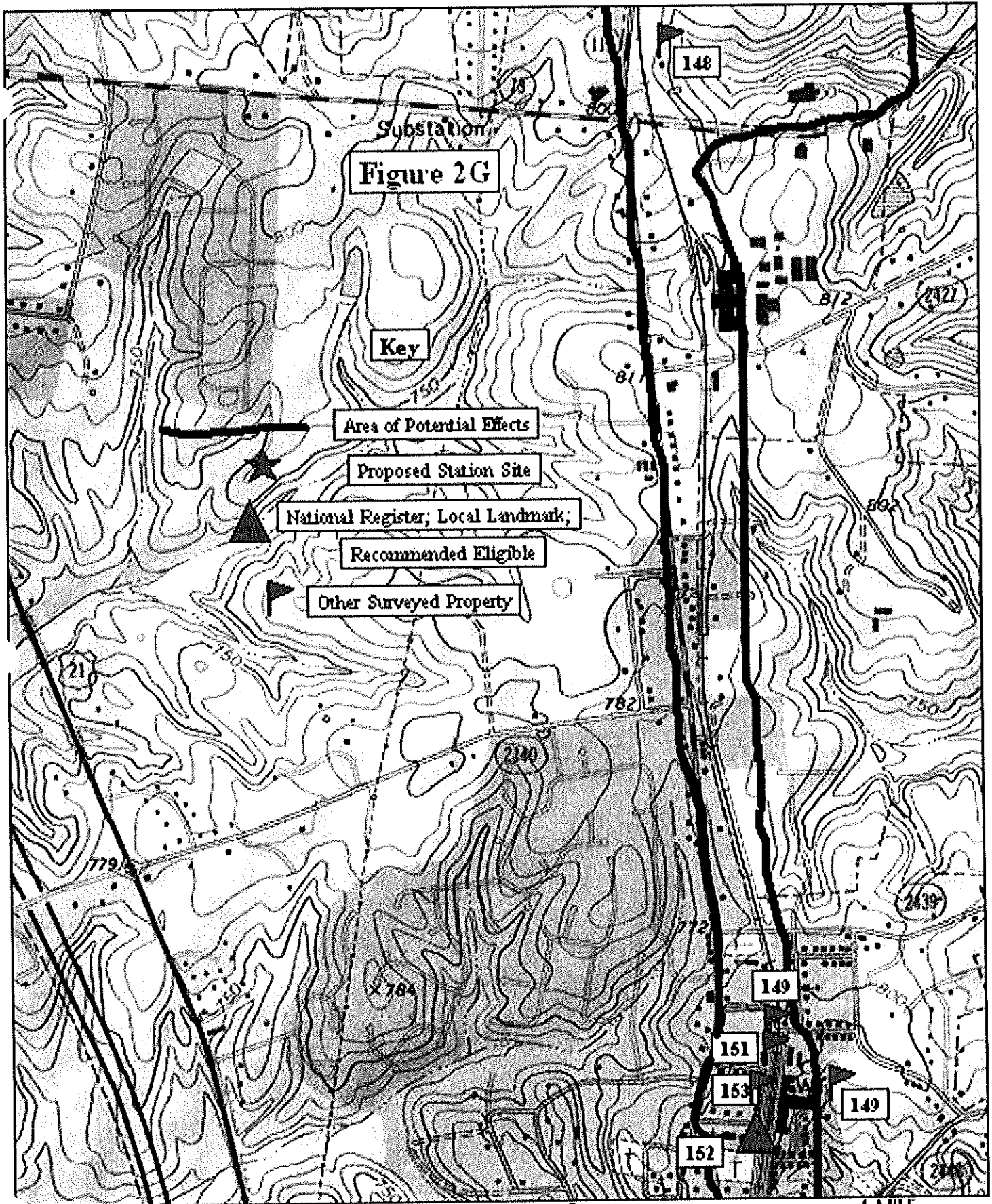
Other Surveyed Property

MN TN  
70°

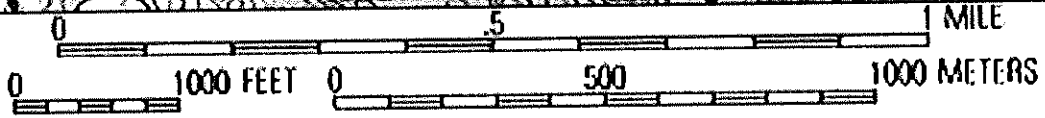
0 1000 FEET 0 500 1000 METERS

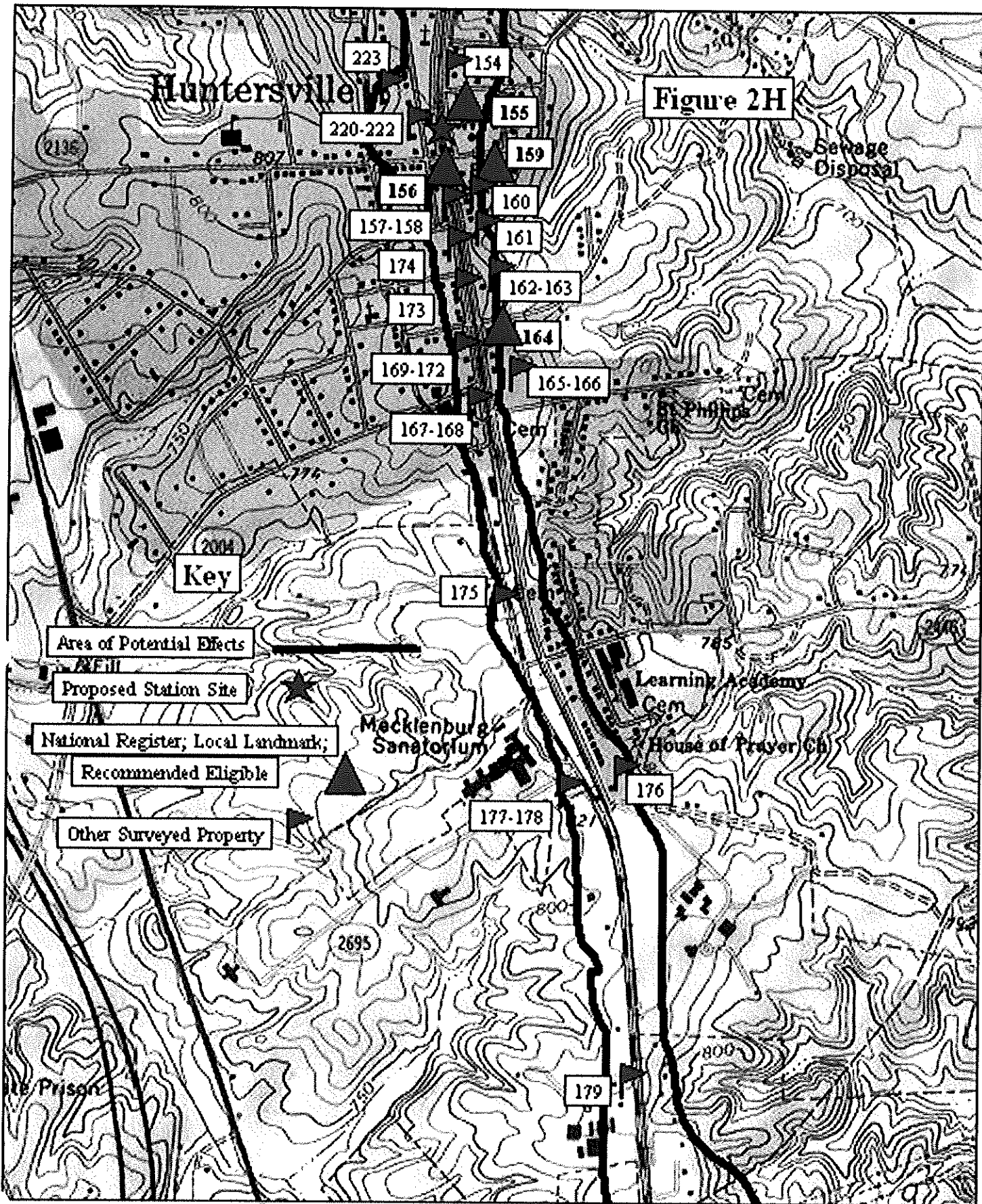






MN ★ TN  
7°





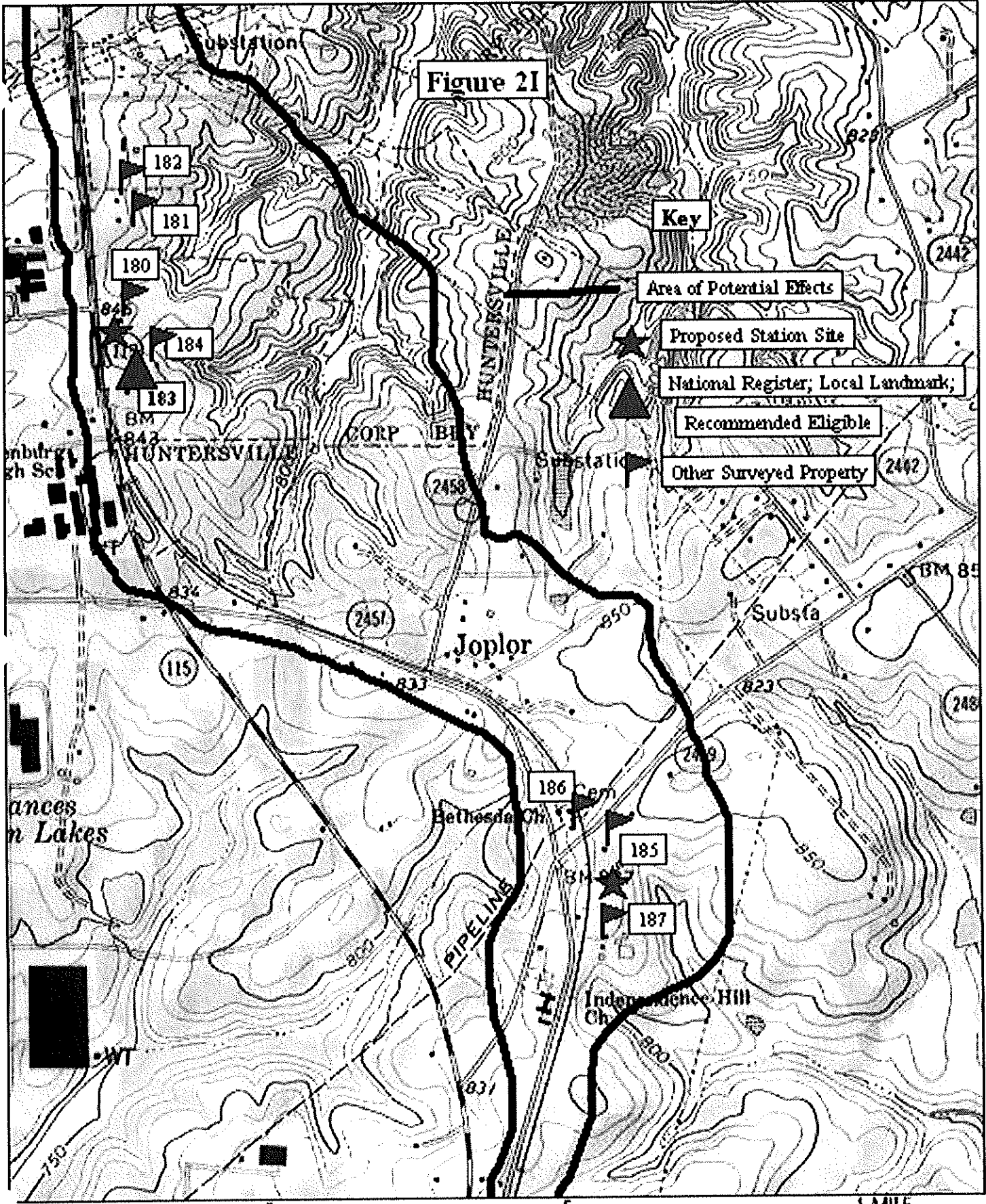


Figure 2I

Key

Area of Potential Effects

Proposed Station Site

National Register; Local Landmark;

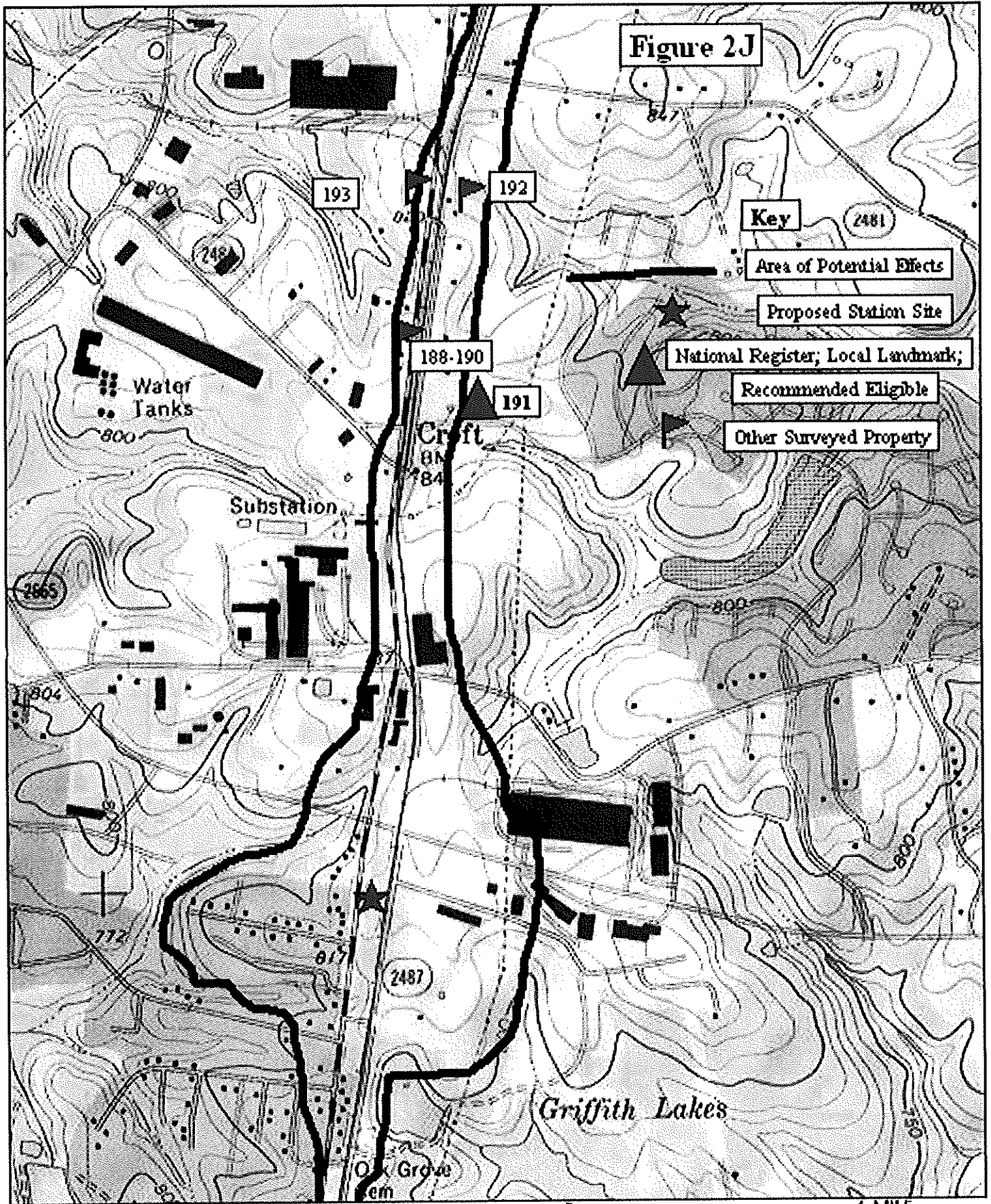
Recommended Eligible

Other Surveyed Property

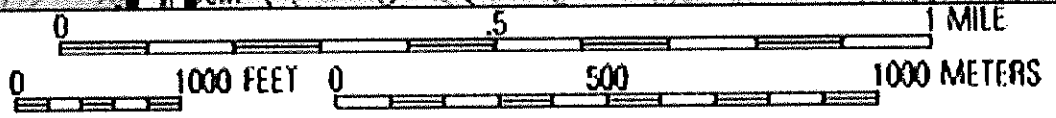
MN TN  
7°

0 5 1 MILE  
0 1000 FEET 0 500 1000 METERS





MN ↑ TN  
7°



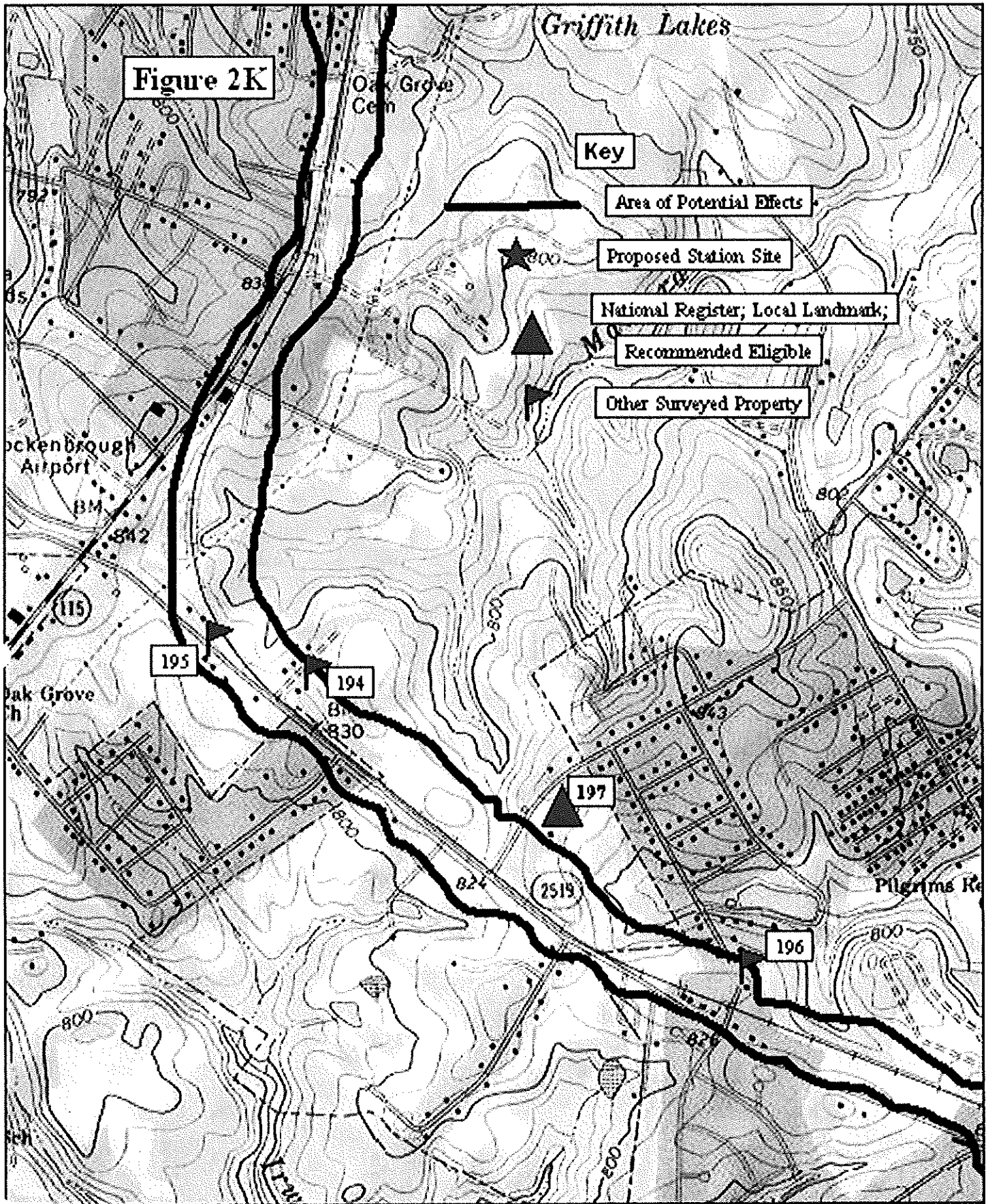




Figure 2L

Key

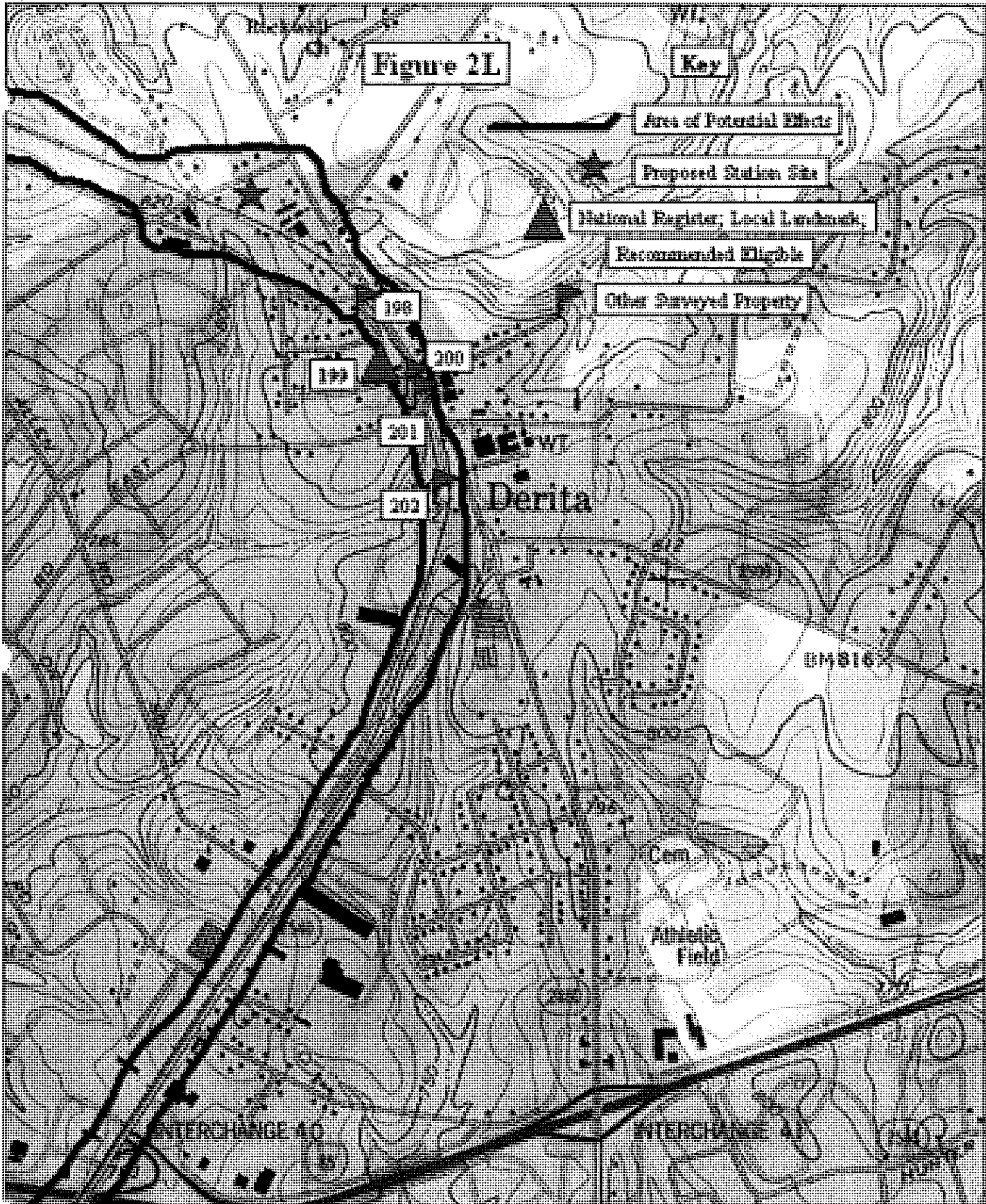
Area of Potential Effects

Proposed Station Site

National Register, Local Landmark

Recommended Eligible

Other Surveyed Property



198  
199  
200  
201  
202

Derita

UMSIC

Cem.

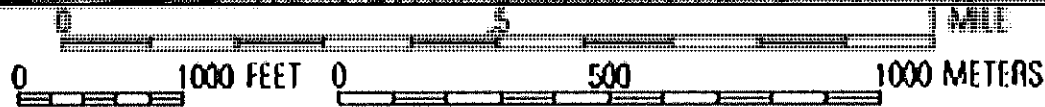
Athletic Field

INTERCHANGE A0

INTERCHANGE A1

MN TN

7°



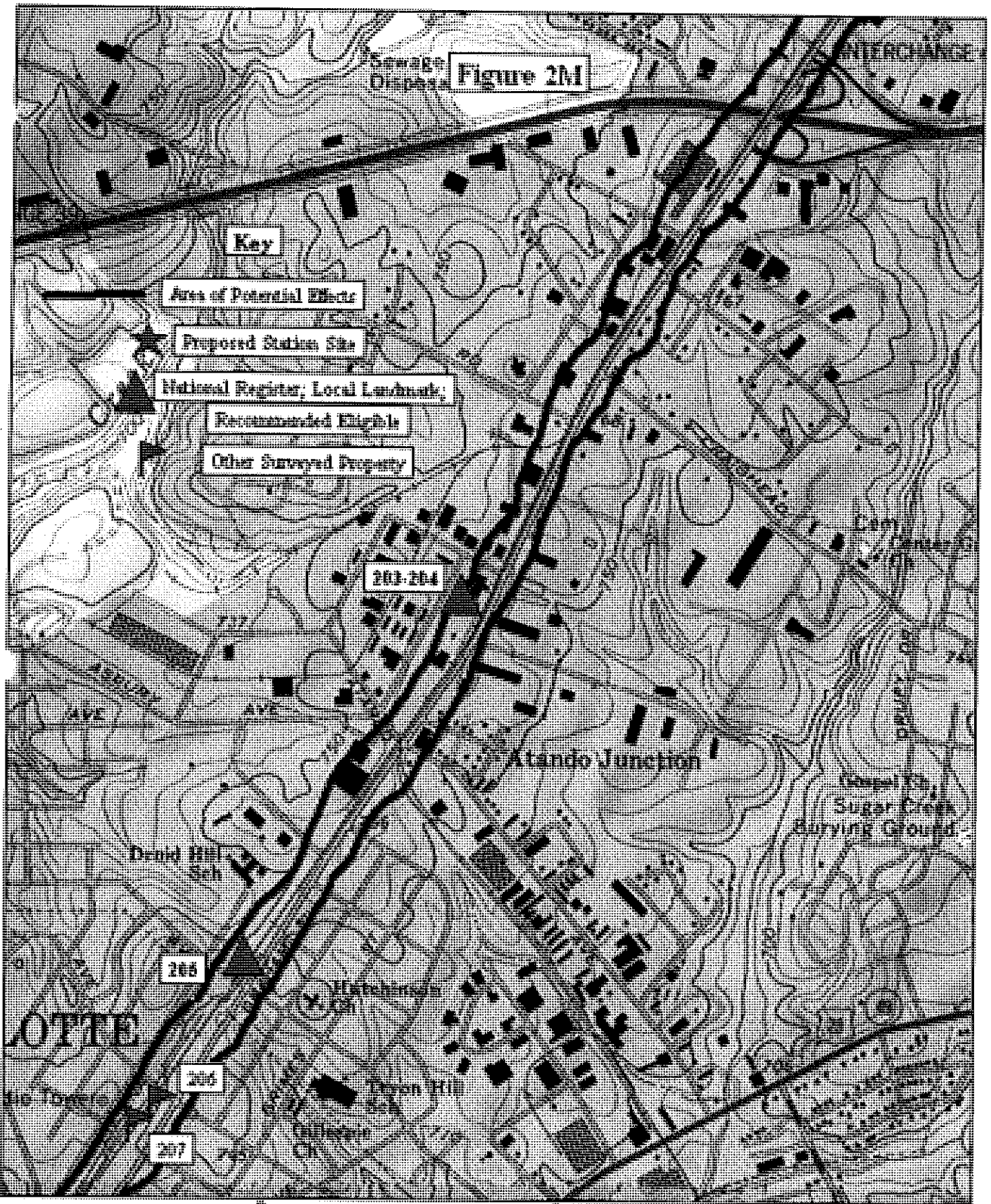


Figure 2b1

**Key**

- Area of Potential Effects
- Proposed Station Site
- National Register, Local Landmark, Recommended Eligible
- Other Surveyed Property

203-204

205

206

207

Atandoo Junction

David Hill Sch

Hatchersville

Crown Hill

Sugar Creek Burying Ground

MN TN

7°





Figure 2N

Key

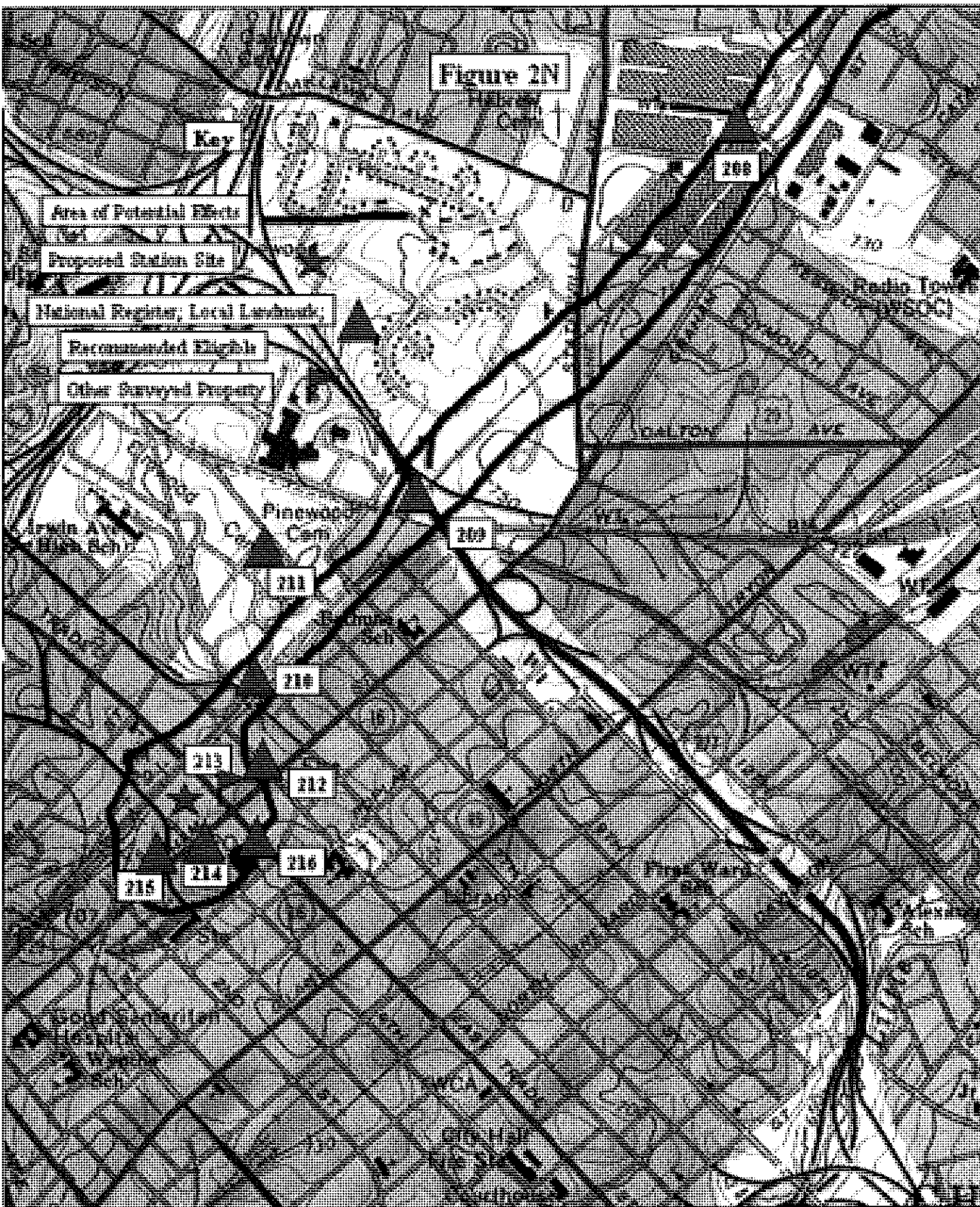
Area of Potential Effects

Proposed Station Site

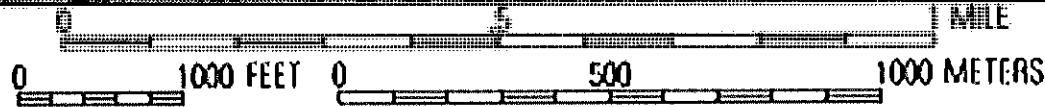
National Register, Local Landmark

Recommended Eligible

Other Surveyed Property



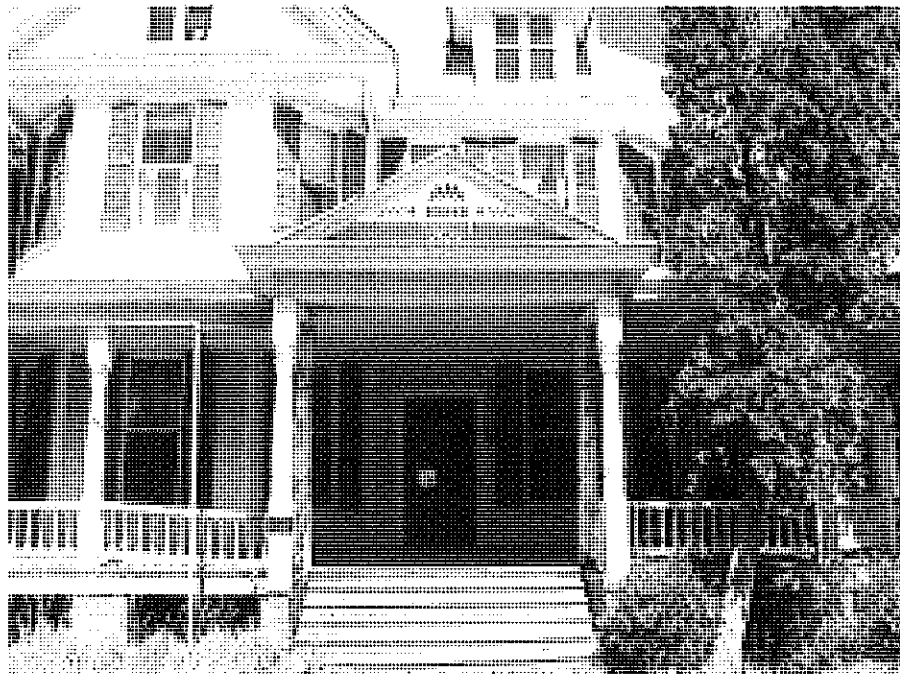
MN FTN  
7°



**APPENDIX B:  
RESOURCE PHOTOGRAPHS**



**Espy Watt Brawley House (No. 1), House and Setting.**



**Espy Watt Brawley House (No. 1), Façade.**



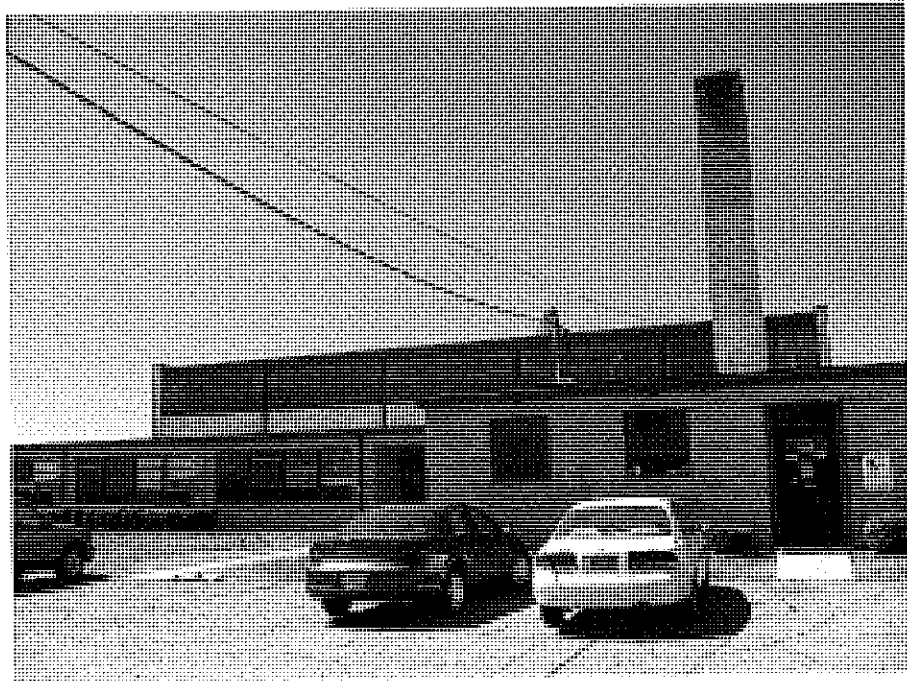
**Espy Watt Brawley House (No. 1), Rear Elevation.**



**Espy Watt Brawley House (No. 1), Outbuildings.**

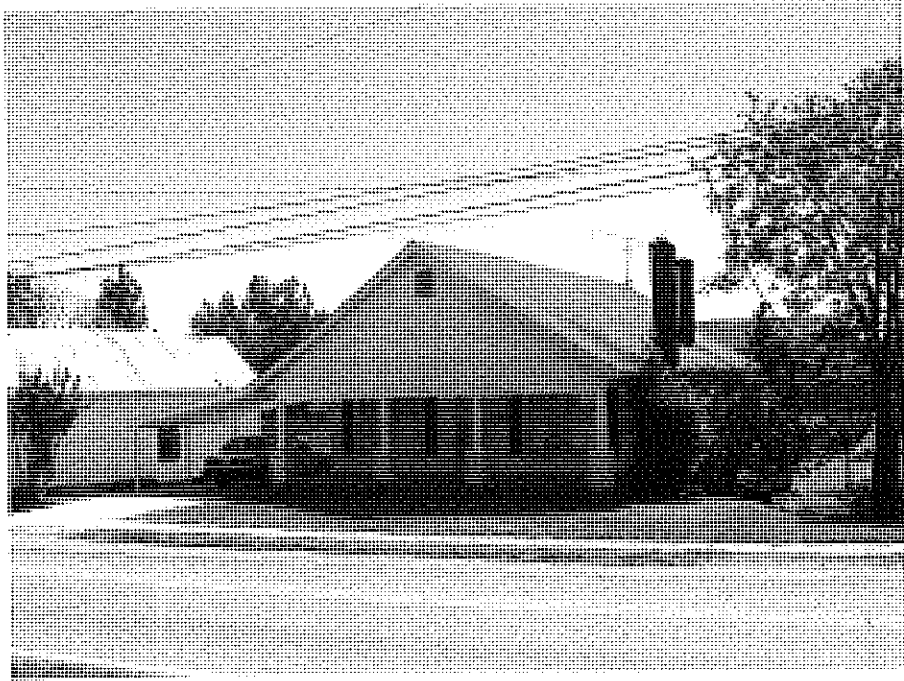


North Carolina Army National Guard Armory (No. 2), Building and Setting.



North Carolina Army National Guard Armory (No. 2), Side Elevation.





House (No. 3).



House (No. 4).





Houses (No. 5 and No. 6).



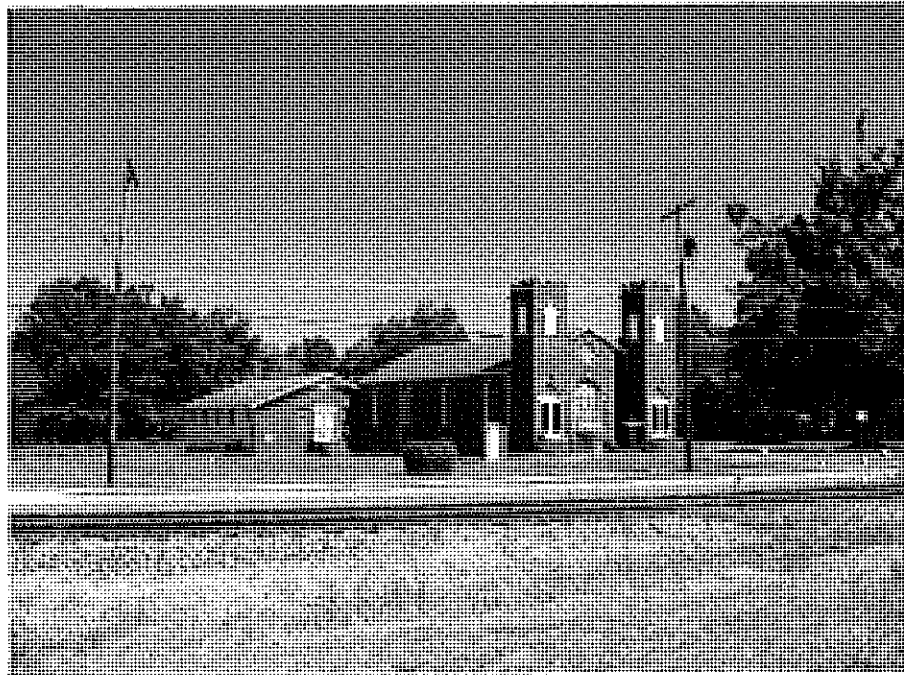
Duplex (No. 7).



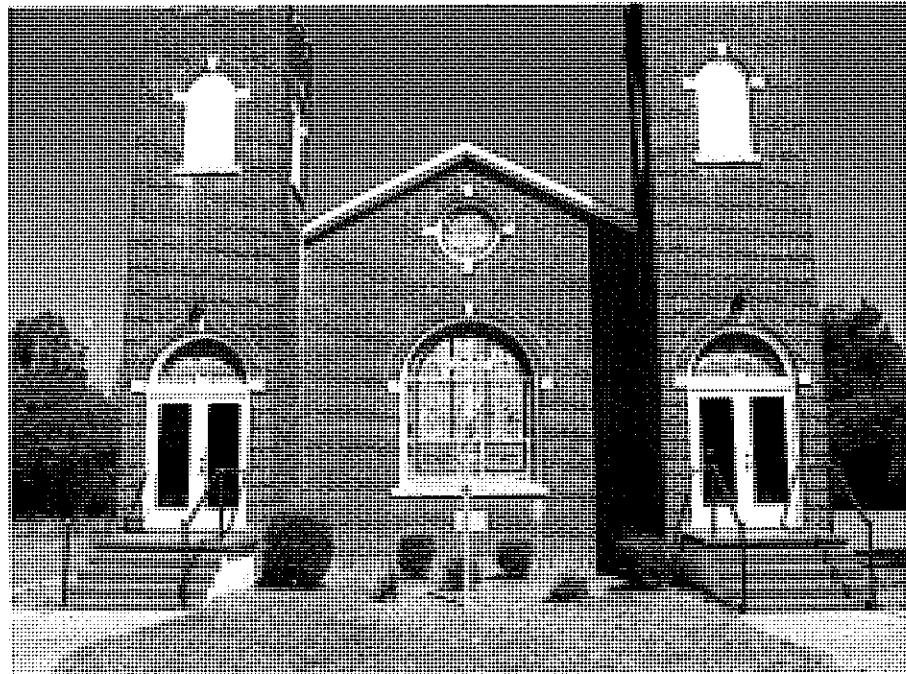
House (No. 8).



Houses (No. 9 and No. 10).



Watkins Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church (No. 11), Church and Setting.



Watkins Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church (No. 11), Front Elevation.



House (No. 12).



House (No. 13).



House (No. 14).



House (No. 15).



Cook's Grocery and House (No. 16), Storefront and Side Elevation.



Cook's Grocery and House (No. 16), House and Rear Elevation of Store.

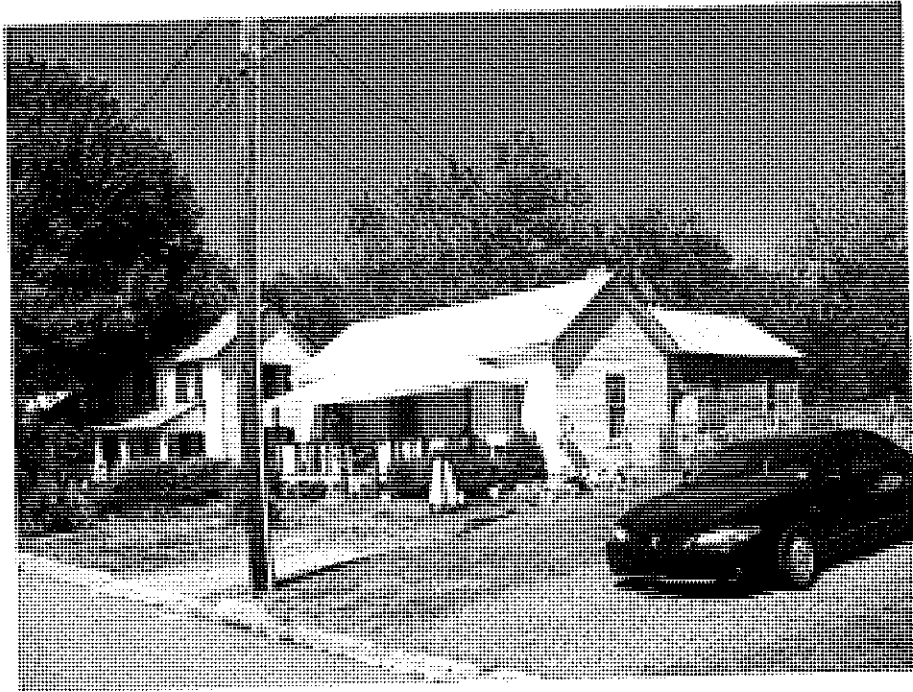




House (No. 17).



House (No. 18).



House (No. 19).



House (No. 20).

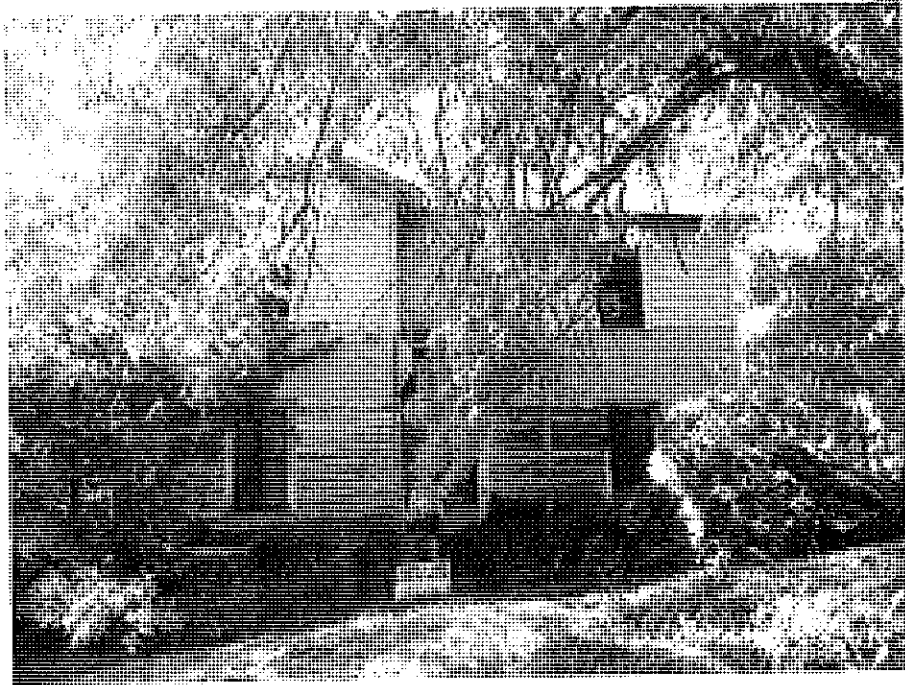




House (No. 21).



House (No. 22).



House (No. 23).



House (No. 24).



Mooresville Downtown Historic District (No. 25), Looking North on Main Street.



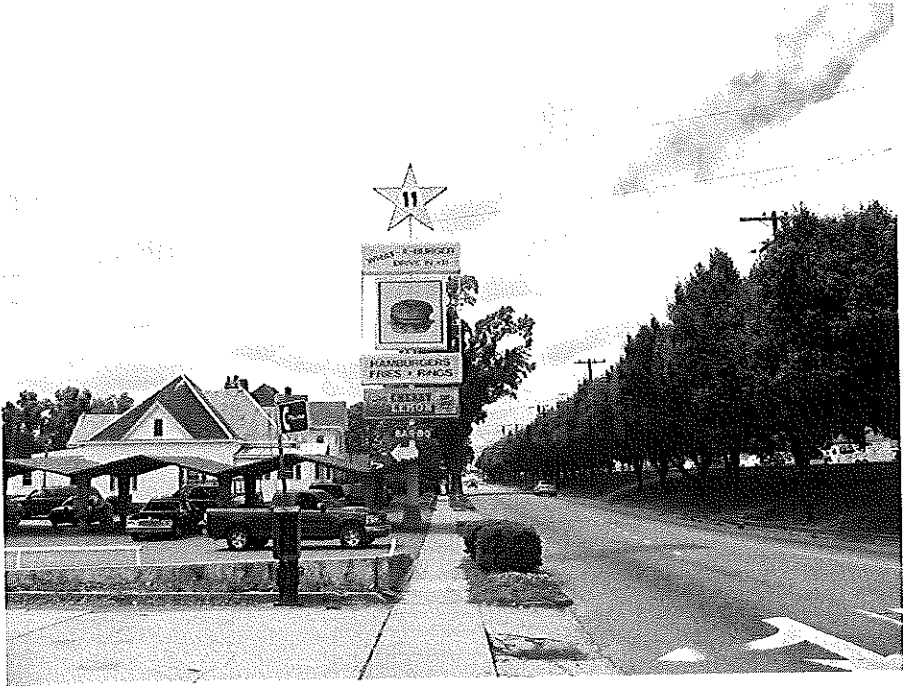
Mooresville Downtown Historic District (No. 25), Commercial Building on Main Street.



Gas Station (No. 26).



Gas Station (No. 27).



What-a-Burger Drive-In Restaurant (No. 28).



What-a-Burger Drive-In Restaurant (No. 28).



What-a-Burger Drive-In Restaurant (No. 28).



House (No. 29).





House (No. 30).



House (No. 31).



House (No. 32).



House (No. 33).





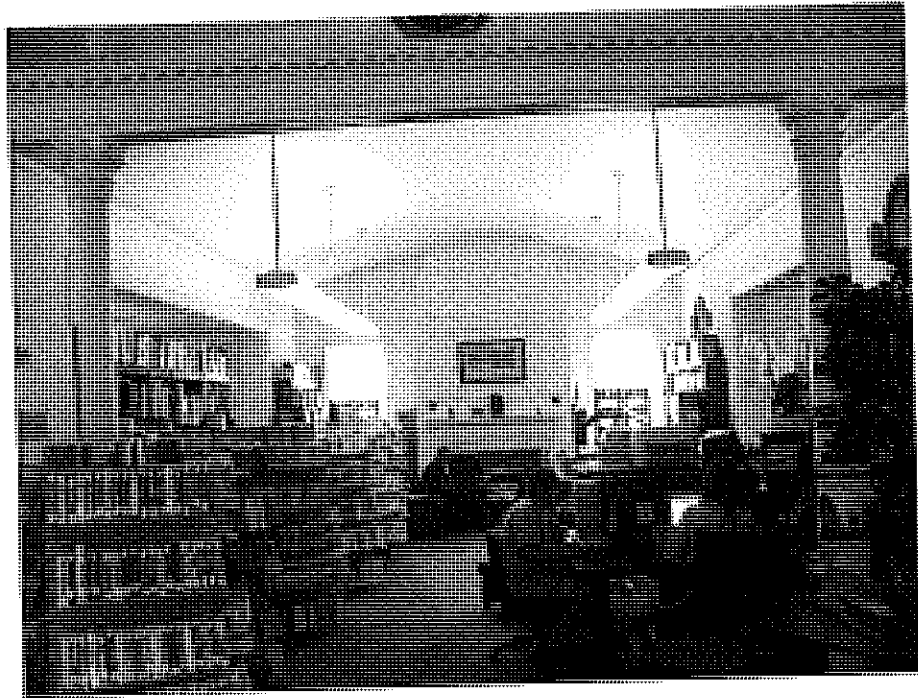
Duplex (No. 34).



Mooresville Public Library (No. 35), Building and Setting.



Mooresville Public Library (No. 35), Entrance.



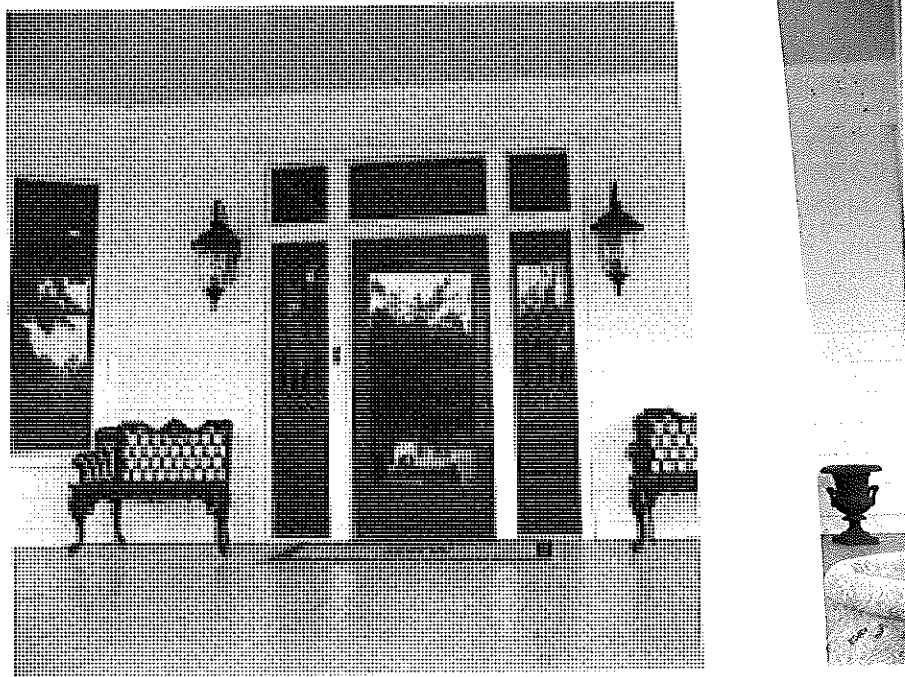
Mooresville Public Library (No. 35), Interior.



Isaac Harris House (No. 36), House and Setting.



Isaac Harris House (No. 36), Rear Elevation.



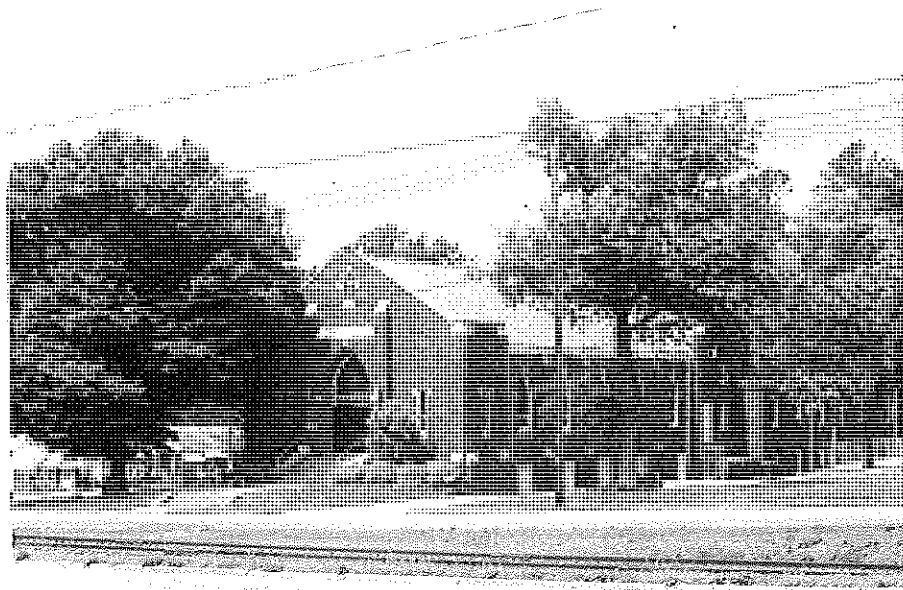
Isaac Harris House (No. 36), Entrance.



Isaac Harris House (No. 36), Interior Entrance Hall.



**Isaac Harris House (No. 36), Interior, Front Parlors and Hall.**



**Broad Street United Methodist Church (No. 37).**



Broad Street United Methodist Church (No. 37).

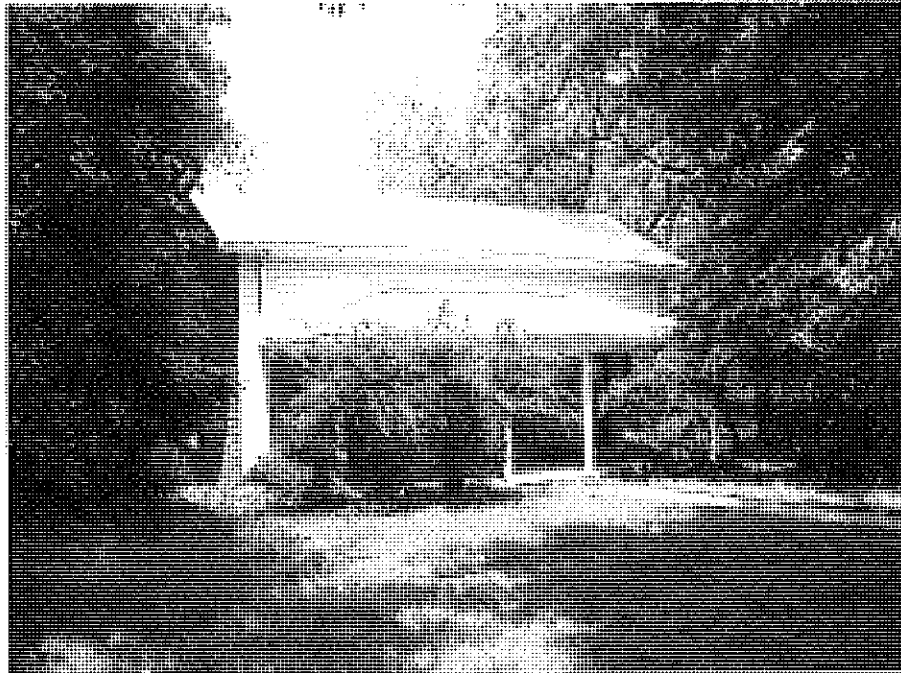


House (No. 38).





House (No. 39).



House (No. 40).



House (No. 41).



South Broad Street Row Historic District (Nos. 42 and 43), Before Demolition of No. 42; Presbyterian Church Manse (No. 43).





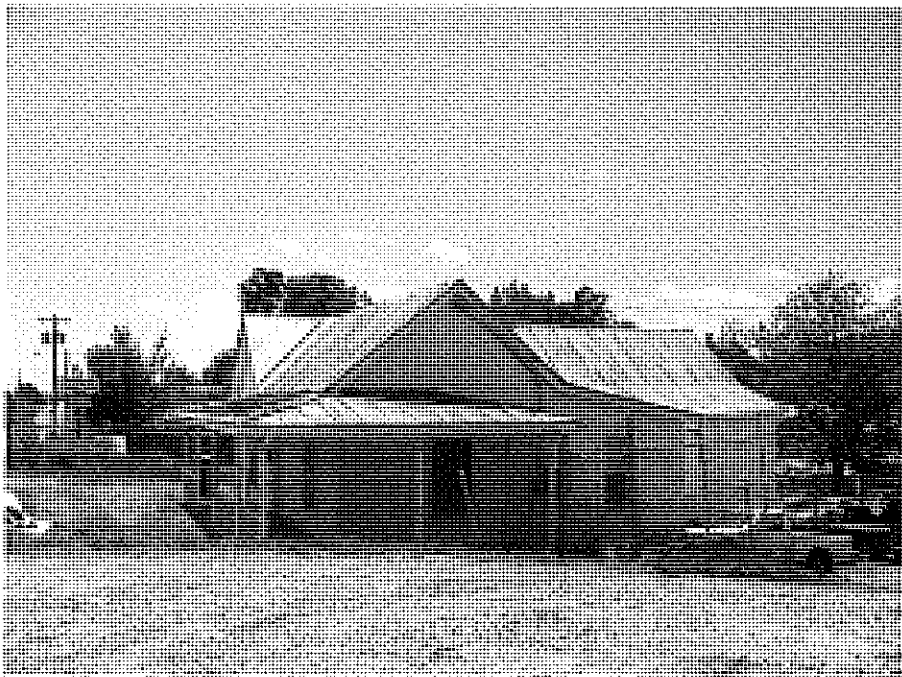
South Broad Street Row Historic District (Nos. 42 and 43), After Demolition of No. 42, Former Presbyterian Church Manse (No. 43).



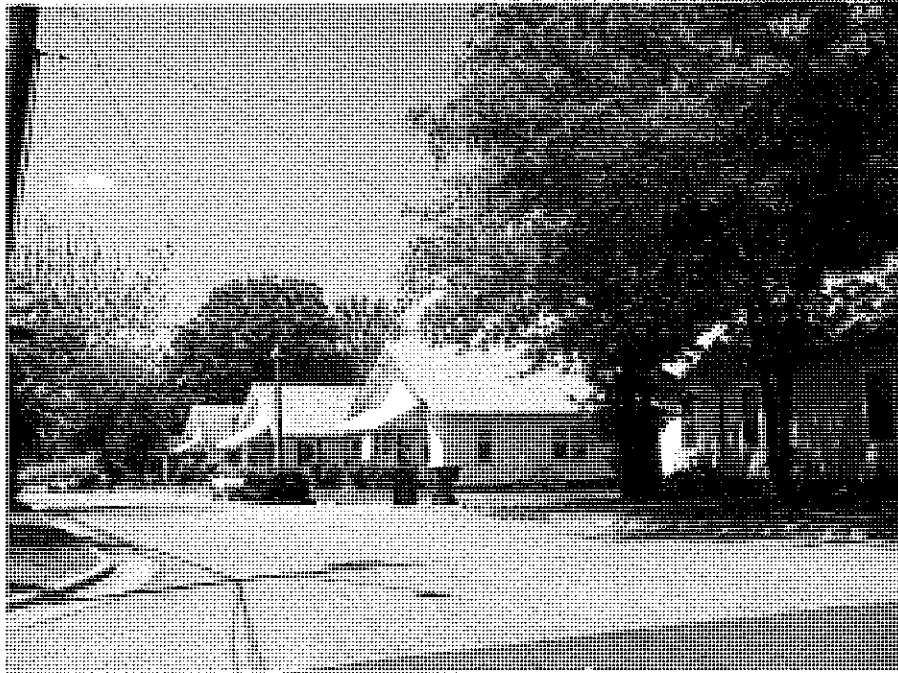
South Broad Street Row Historic District (Nos. 42 and 43), Former Presbyterian Church Manse (No. 43).



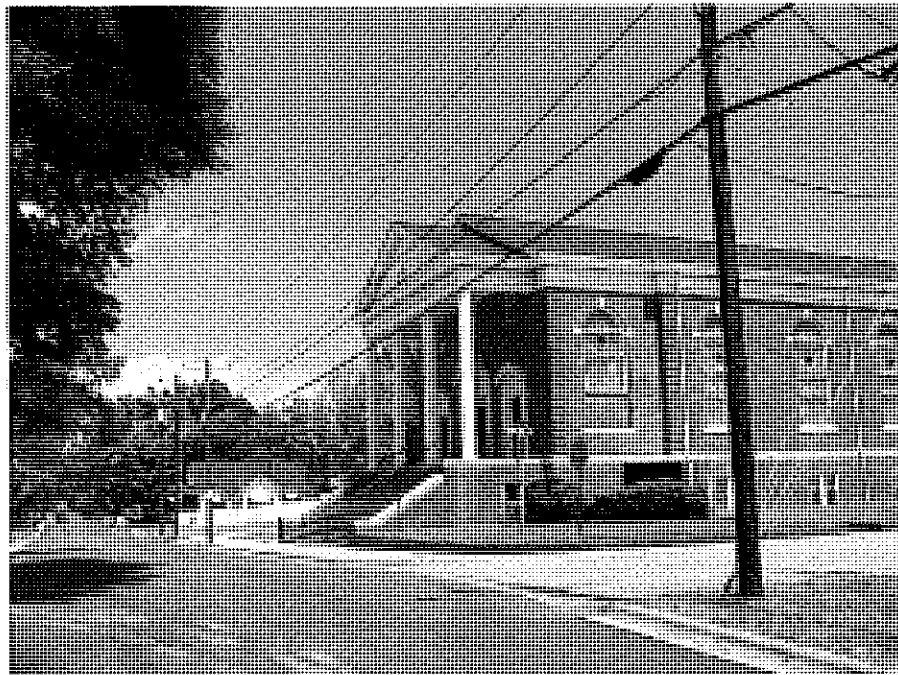
South Broad Street Row Historic District (Nos. 42 and 43), Southernmost House, Showing Alterations.



House (No. 44).



Proposed Mooresville Cotton Mills Village Historic District (No. 45), West Side of Railroad Corridor.



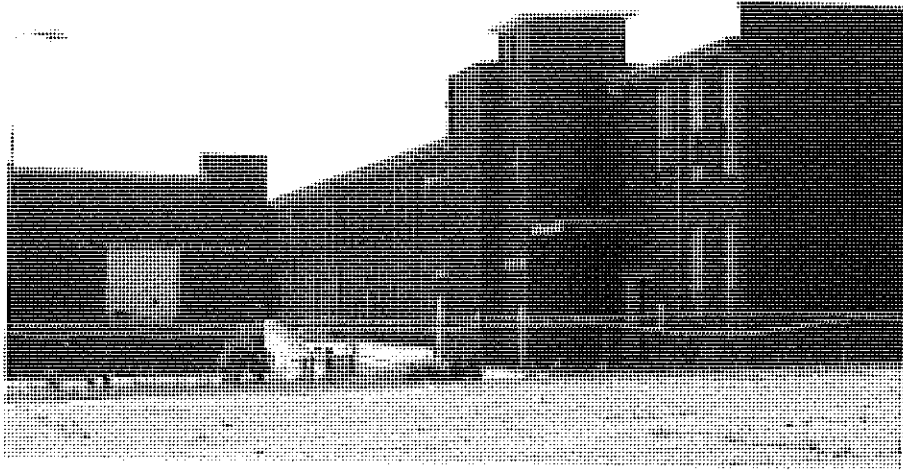
Proposed Mooresville Cotton Mills Village Historic District (No. 45), Southside Baptist Church.



Proposed Mooresville Cotton Mills Village Historic District (No. 45), West Side of Railroad Corridor.



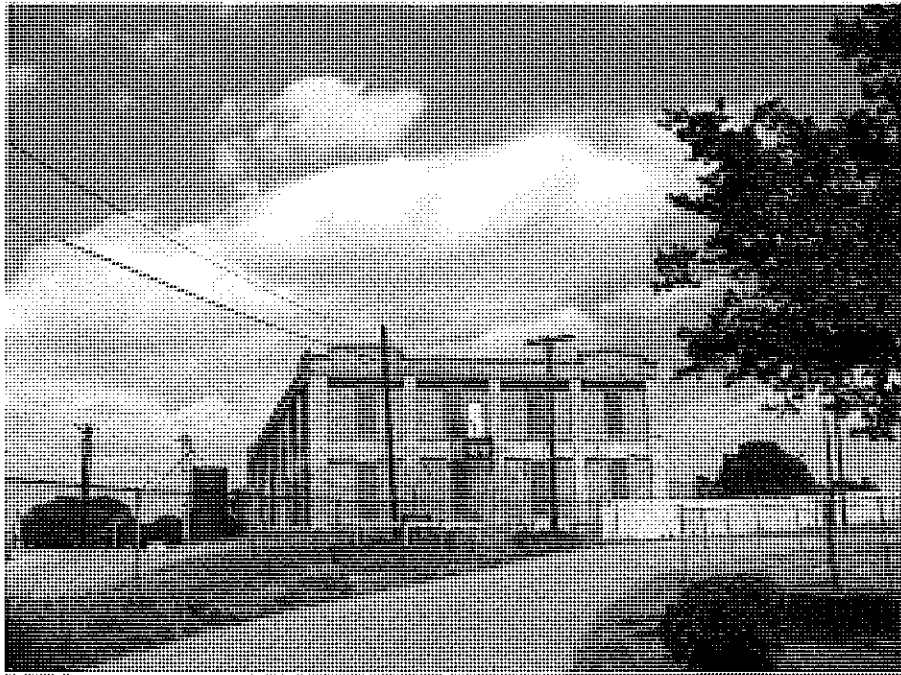
Proposed Mooresville Cotton Mills Village Historic District (No. 45), East Side of Railroad Corridor.



Proposed Mooresville Cotton Mills Village Historic District (No. 45), Cotton Mills.



Proposed Mooresville Cotton Mills Village Historic District (No. 45), Redeveloped Cotton Mills.



Mooresville Cotton Mills, Cotton Warehouse and Boiler House (No. 46),  
Warehouse.



House (No. 47).

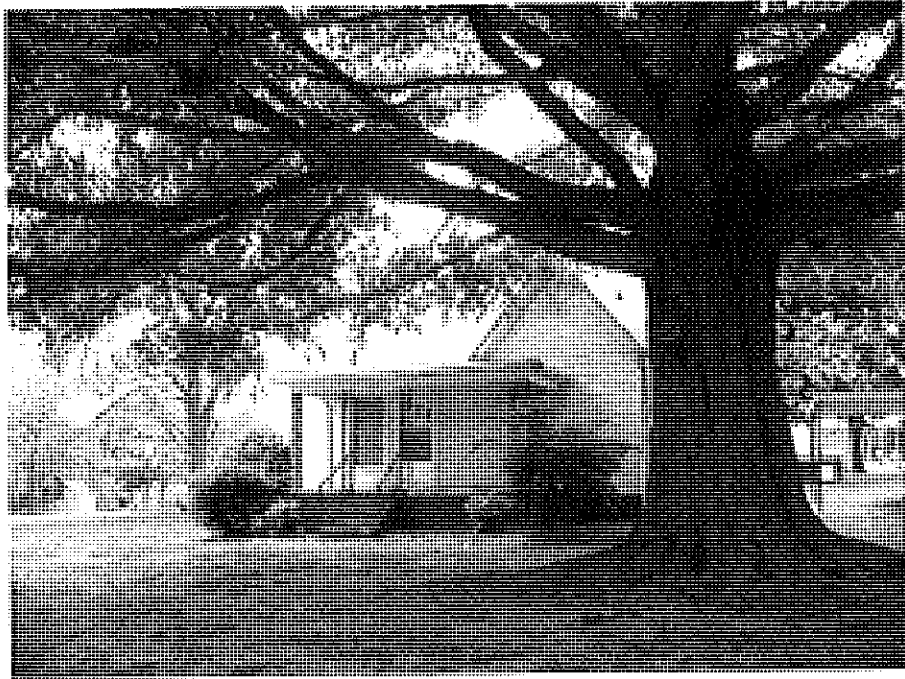




House (No. 48).



House (No. 49).

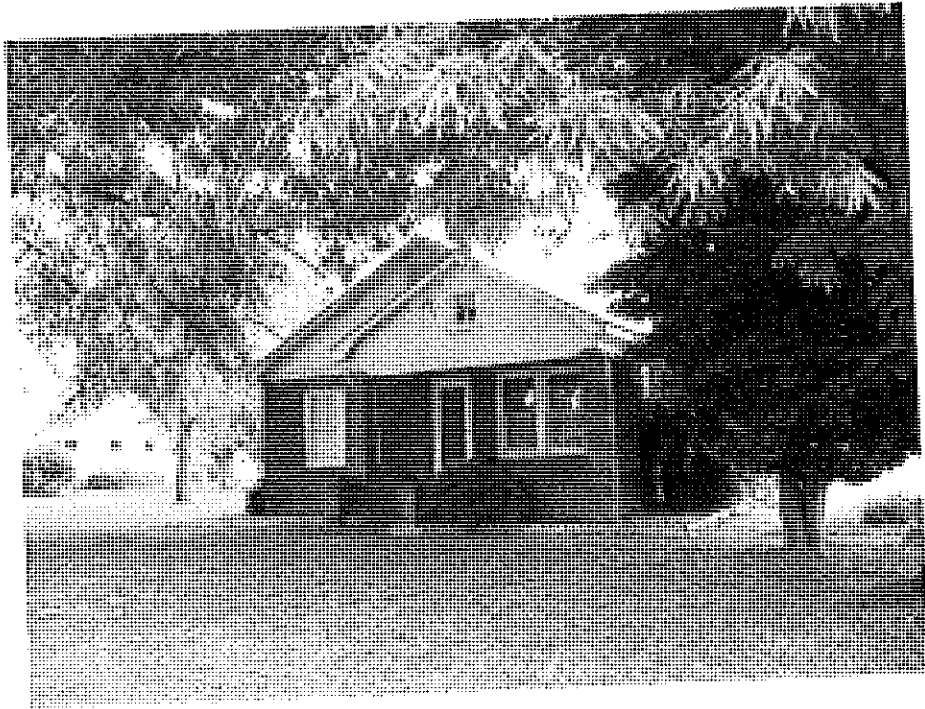


House (No. 50).



House (No. 51).

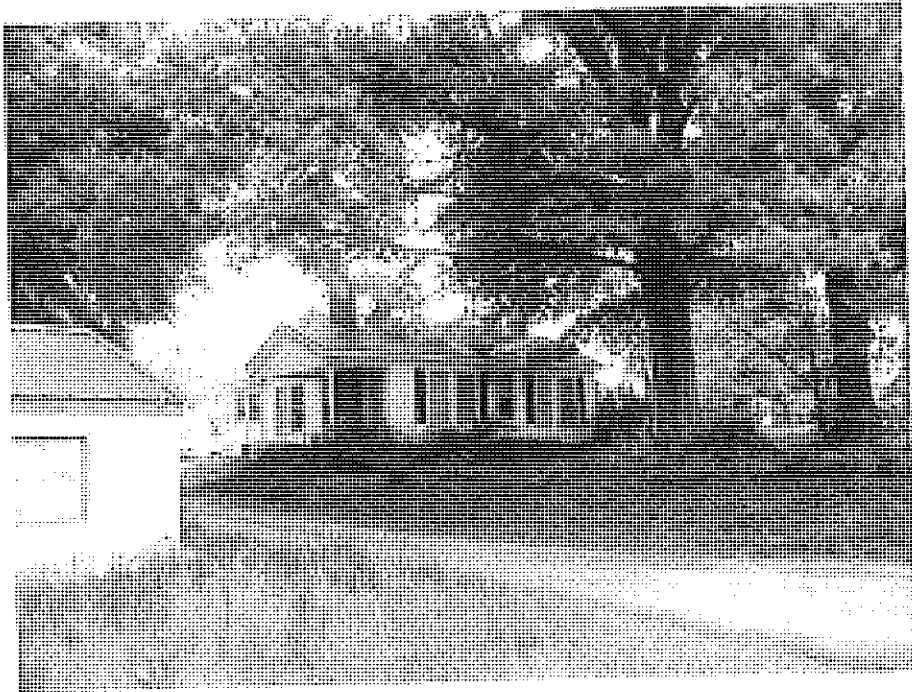




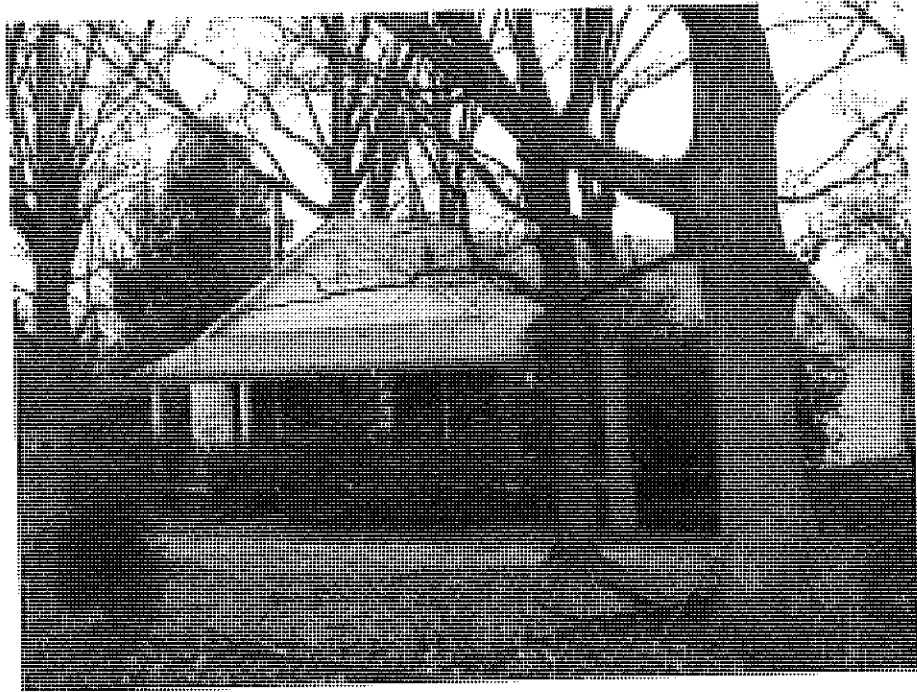
House (No. 52).



House (No. 53).



House (No. 54).



House (No. 55).



House (No. 56).



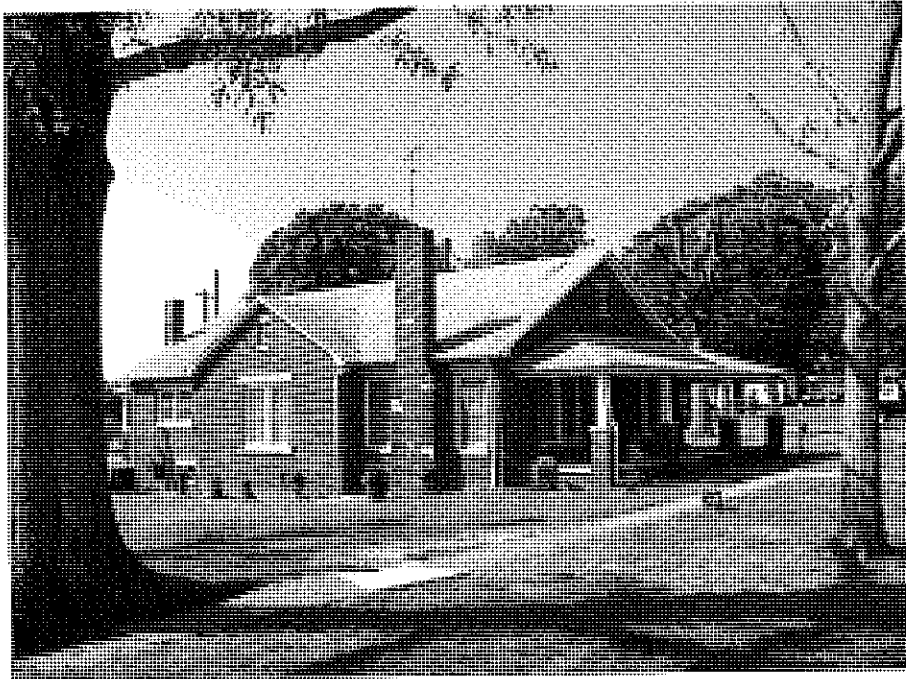
House (No. 57).



House (No. 58).



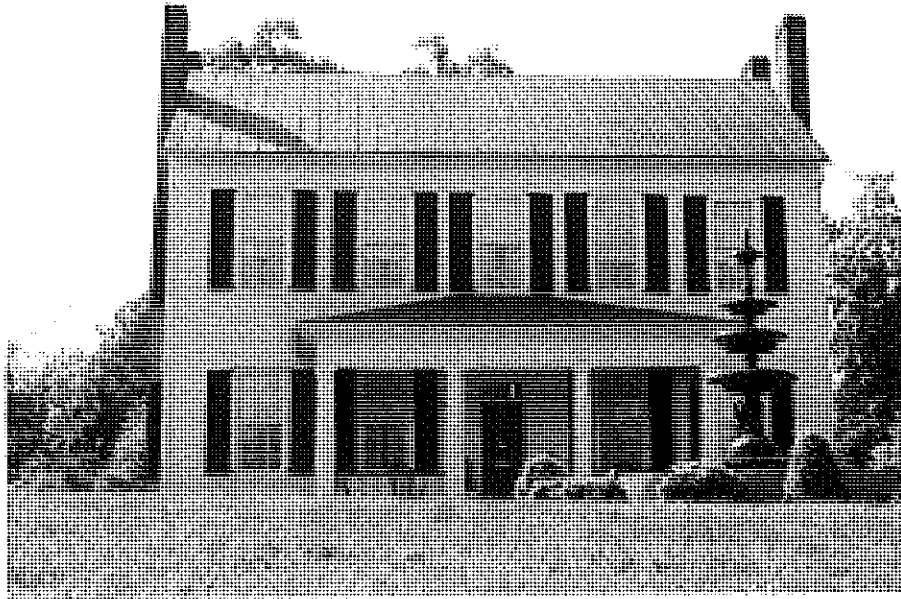
House (No. 59).



House (No. 60).



House (No. 61).

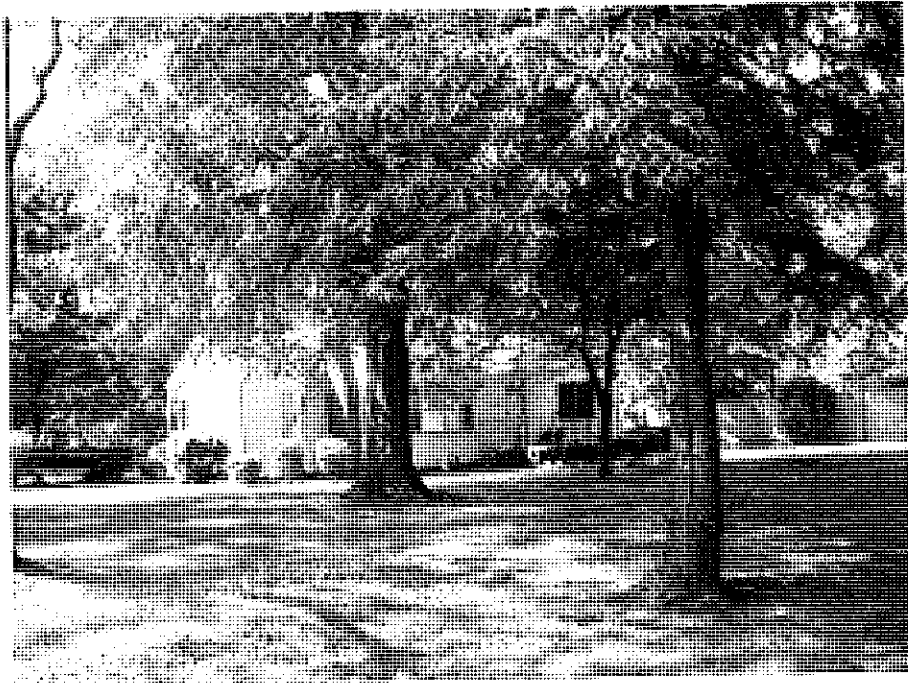


Mount Mourne (No. 62), Façade.



Mount Mourne (No. 62), Façade and Side Elevation.

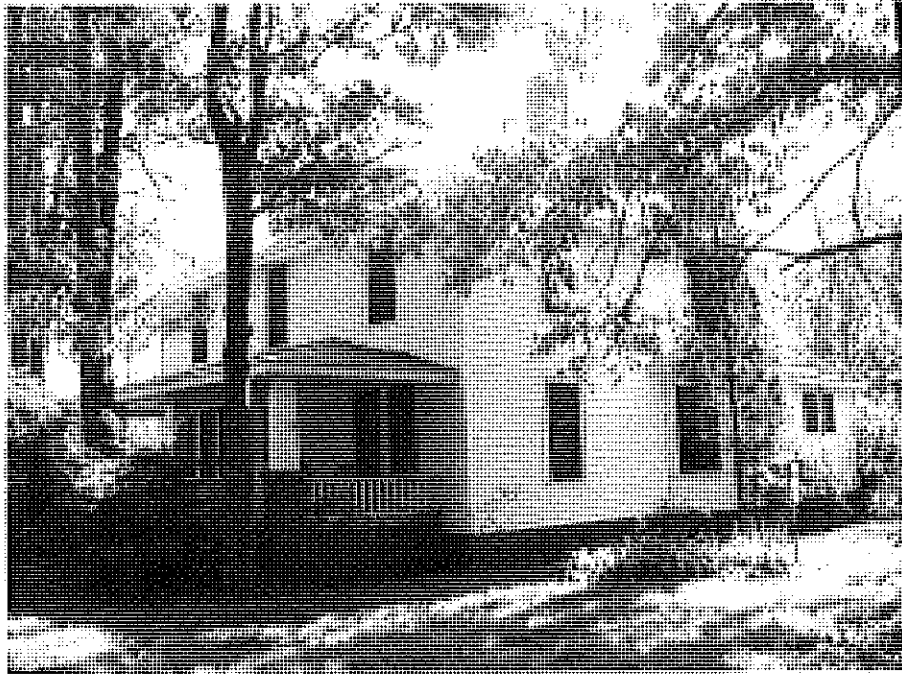




House (No. 63).



House (No. 64).



House (No. 65).



Store (No. 66).





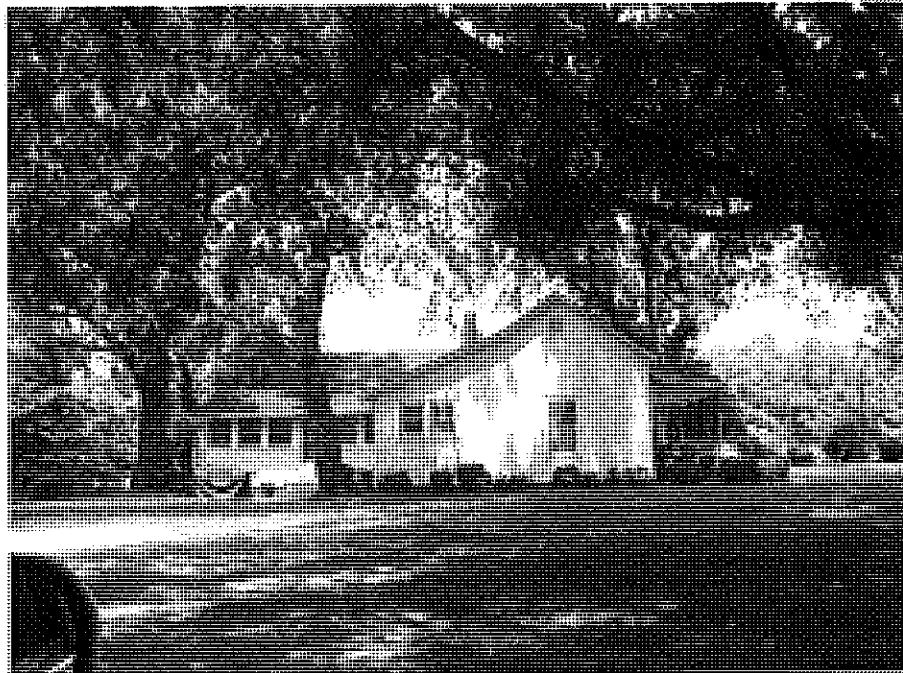
House (No. 67).



House (No. 68).



House (No. 69).



House (No. 69).



House (No. 70).



George Houston House (No. 71), House and Setting.



George Houston House (No. 71), House and Setting.



House (No. 72).



House (No. 73).



House (No. 74).



House (No. 75).



House (No. 76).





House (No. 77).



House (No. 78).



House (No. 79), Façade.



House (No. 79), Side and Rear Elevations.





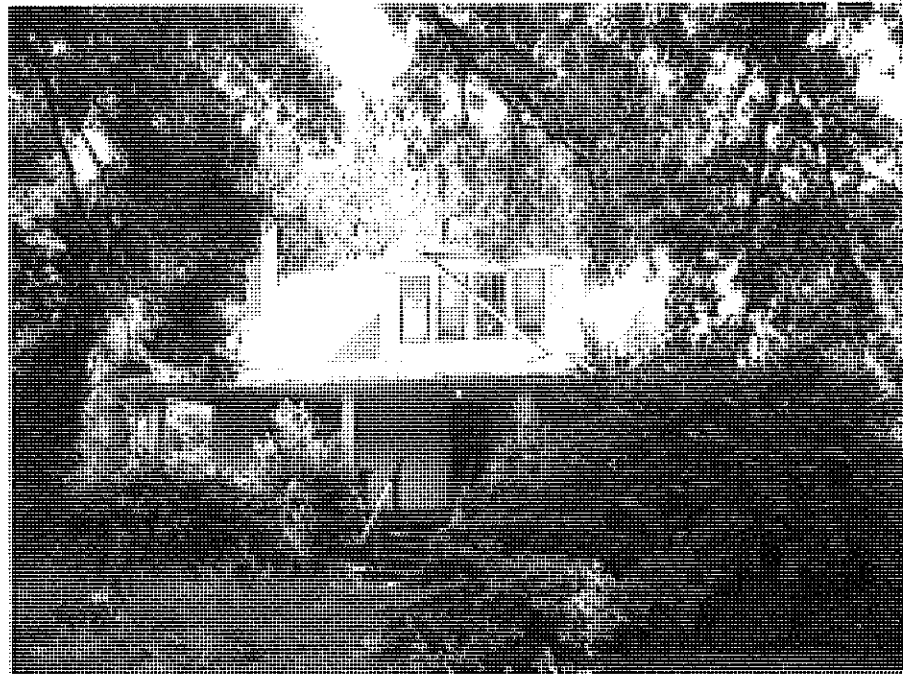
House (No. 79), Entrance and Porch Detail.



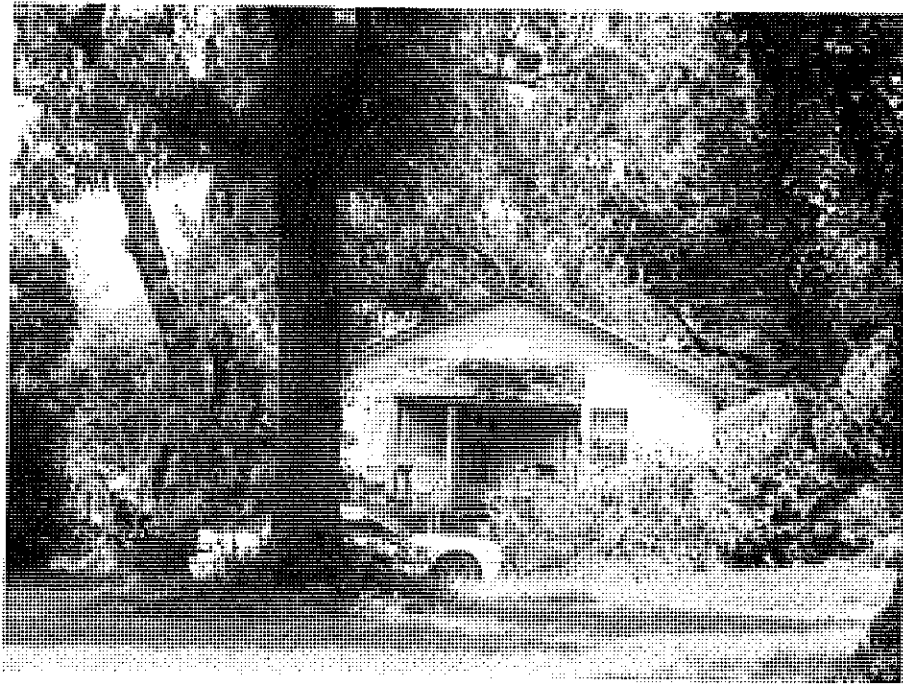
House (No. 79), Cornice and Corner Detail.



House (No. 79), Looking From Farm Lane East Towards Railroad and N.C. 115.



House (No. 80).



House (No. 81).



House (No. 82), Façade and Side Elevation.



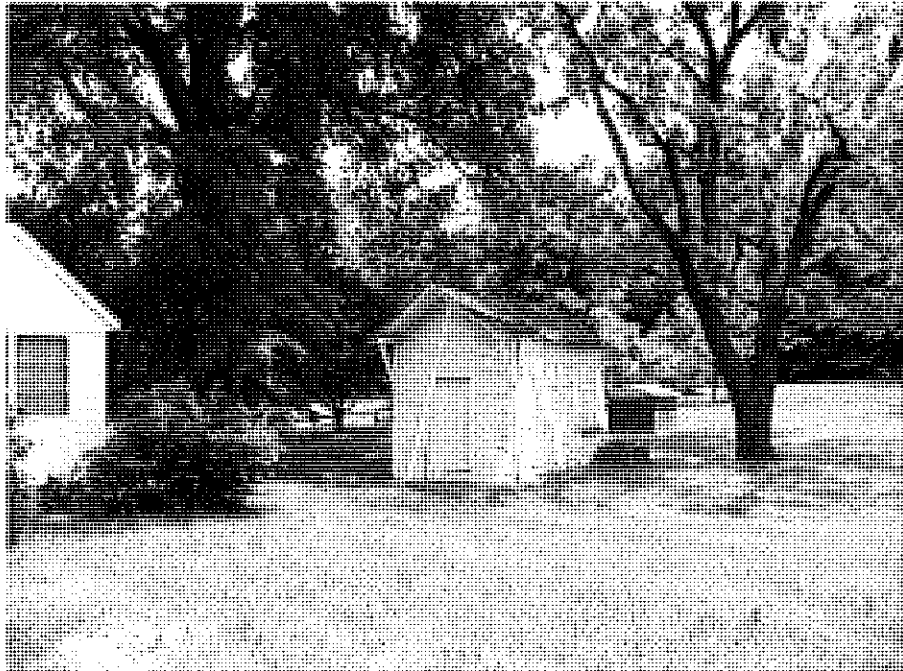
House (No. 82), Façade.



House (No. 82), Side Elevation and Rear Ell.



House (No. 82), Porch Detail.



House (No. 82), Outbuilding.

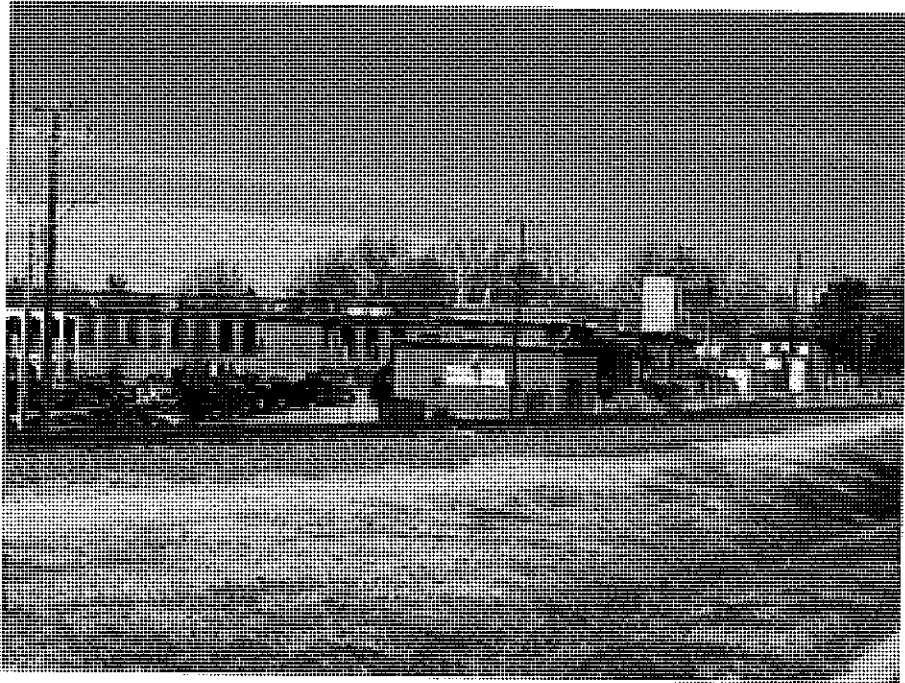


House (No. 83).





Proposed Davidson Historic District (No. 84), Davidson College Campus.



Proposed Davidson Historic District (No. 84), Rail Corridor and Cotton Mill.



Proposed Davidson Historic District (No. 84), House at South End of Proposed Historic District.

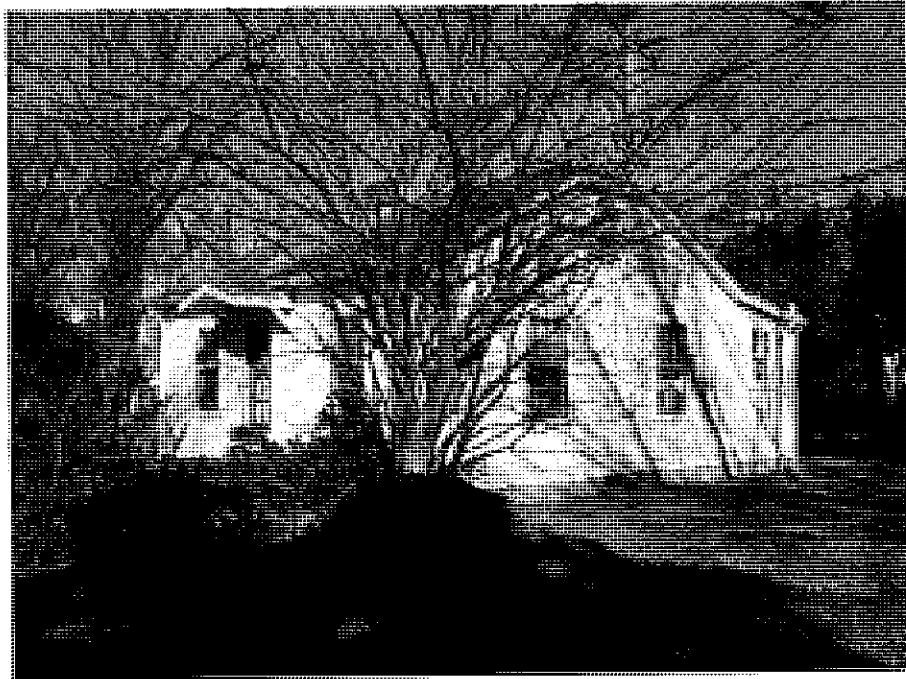


House (No. 85).

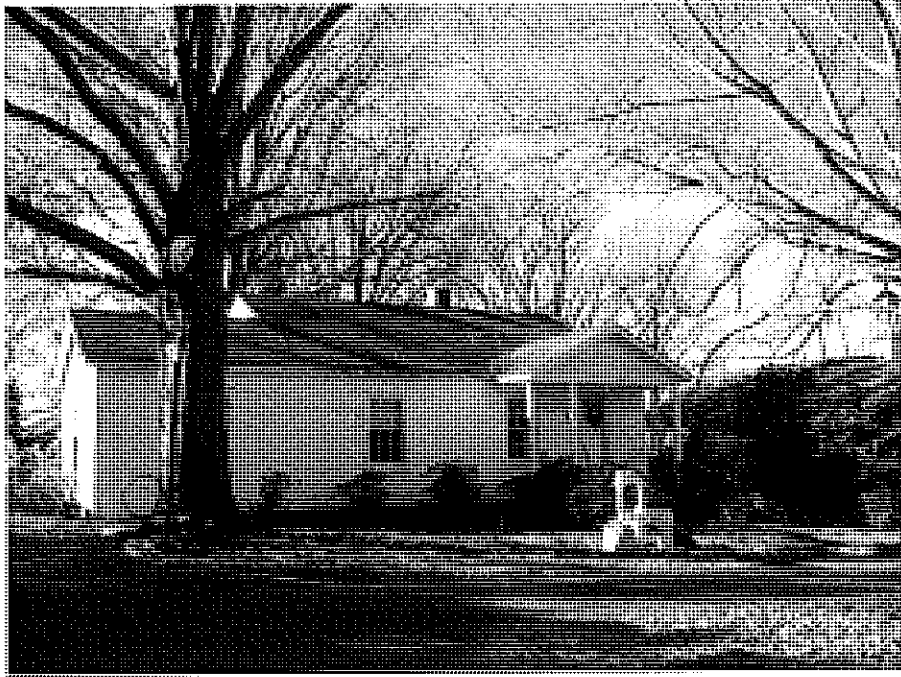




House (No. 86).



House (No. 87).



House (No. 88).



House (No. 89).



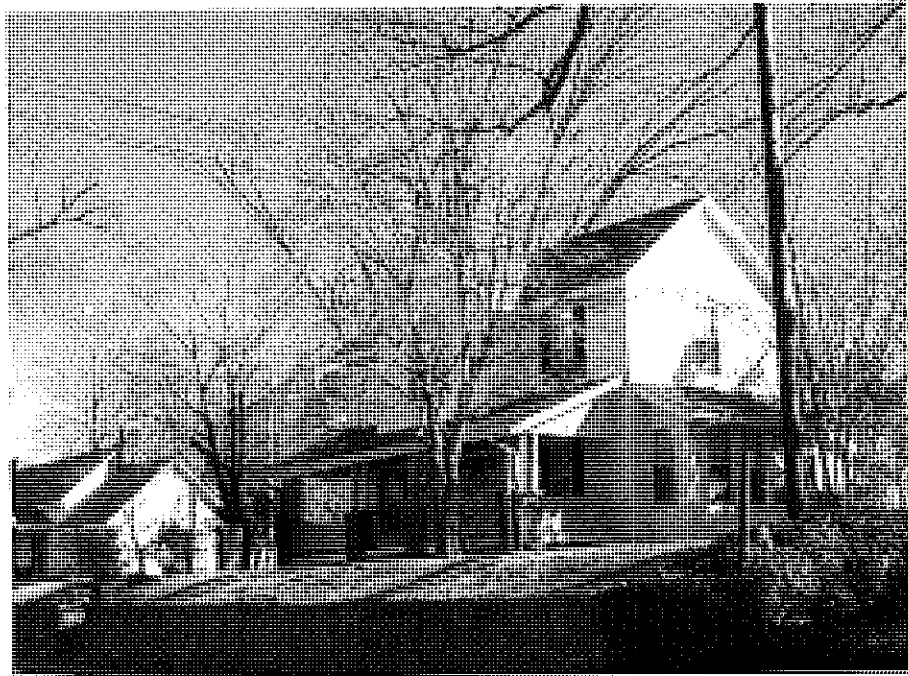
House (No. 90).



House (No. 91).



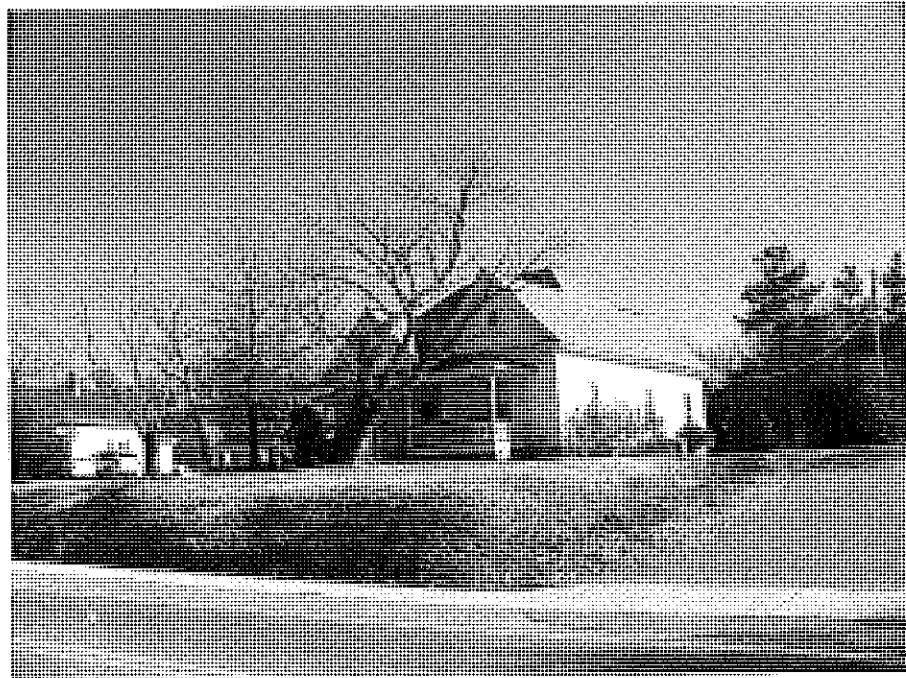
House (No. 92).



House (No. 93).



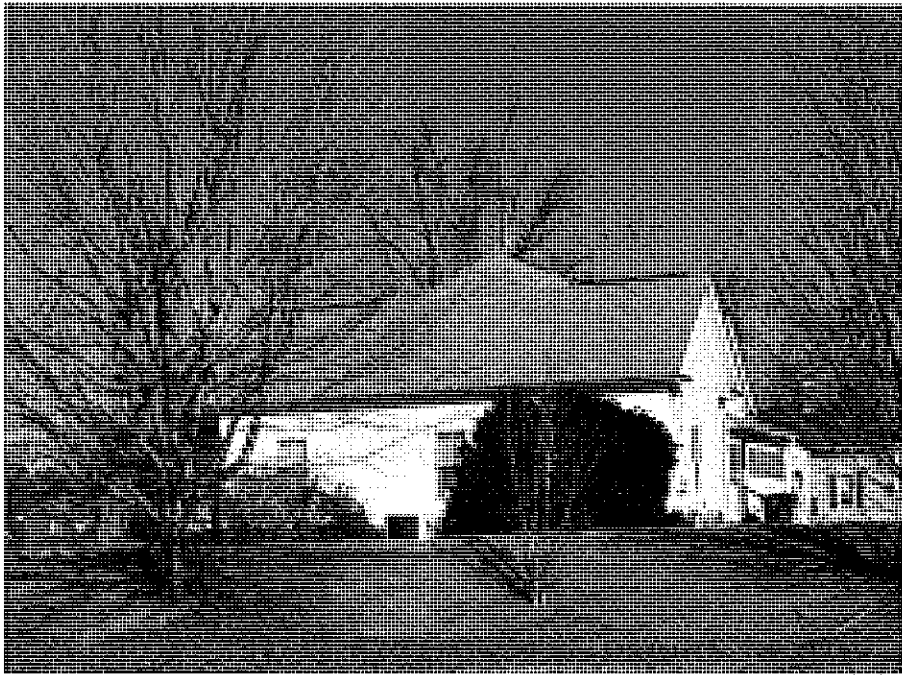
House (No. 94).



House (No. 95).

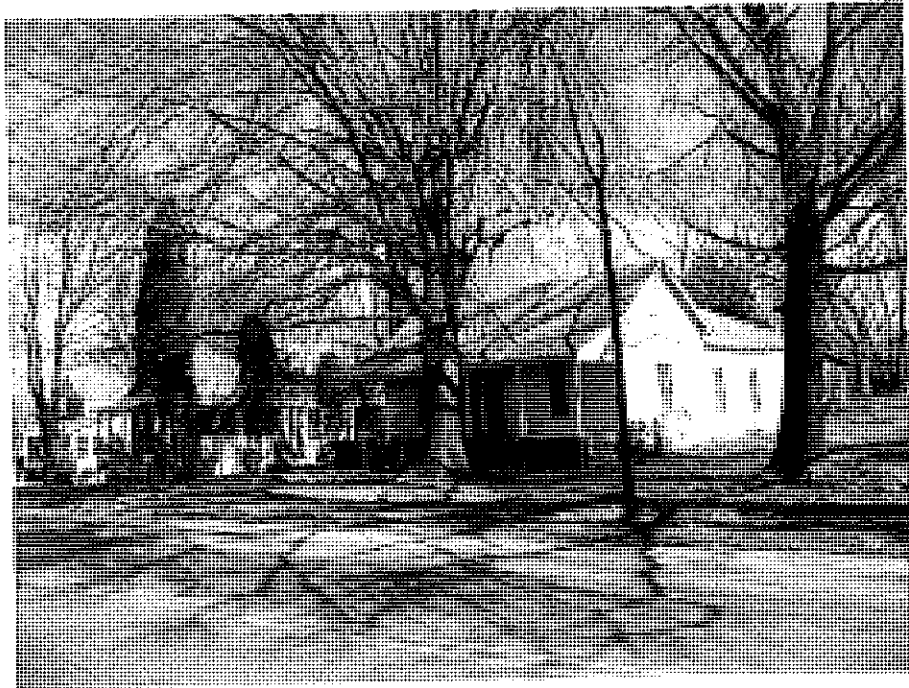


House (No. 95).

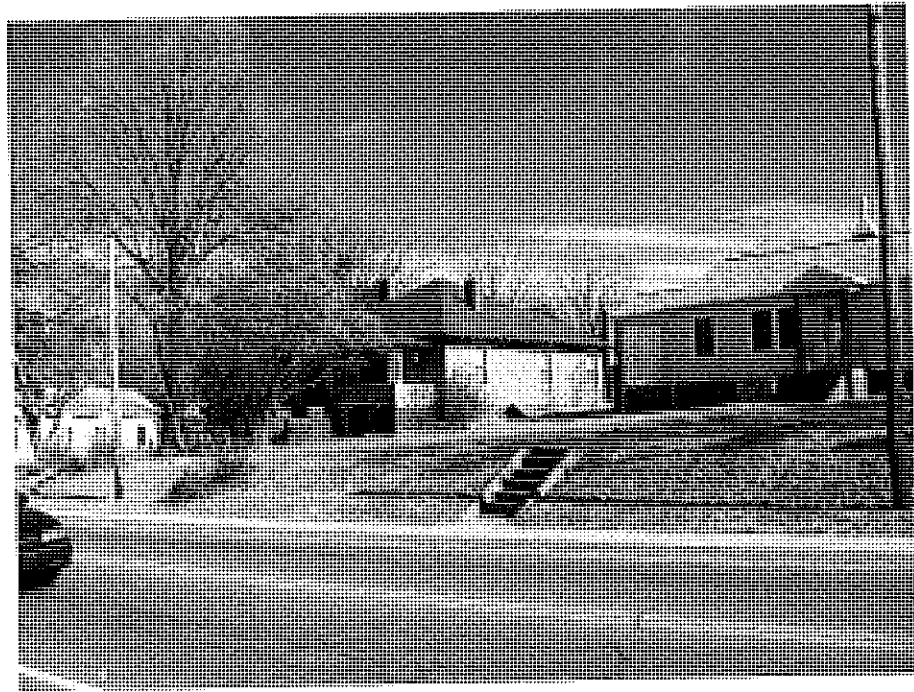


House (No. 95).





Duplex (No. 96).



House (No. 97) and House (No. 98).

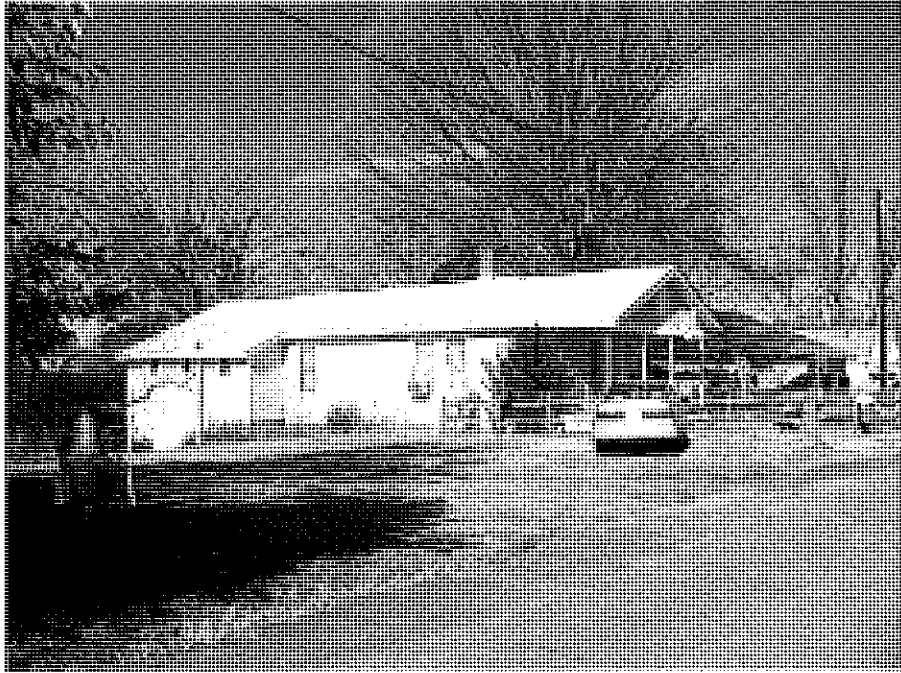


House (No. 98) and House (No. 99).



Duplex (No. 100).





House (No. 101).



House (No. 102).



House (No. 103).



House (No. 104).



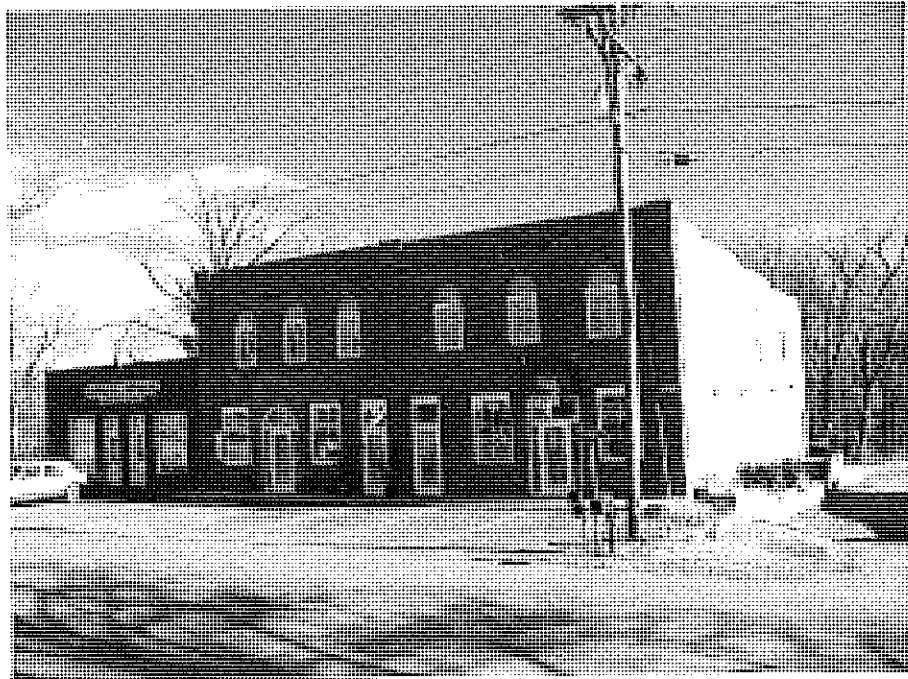
House (No. 105).



House (No. 106).



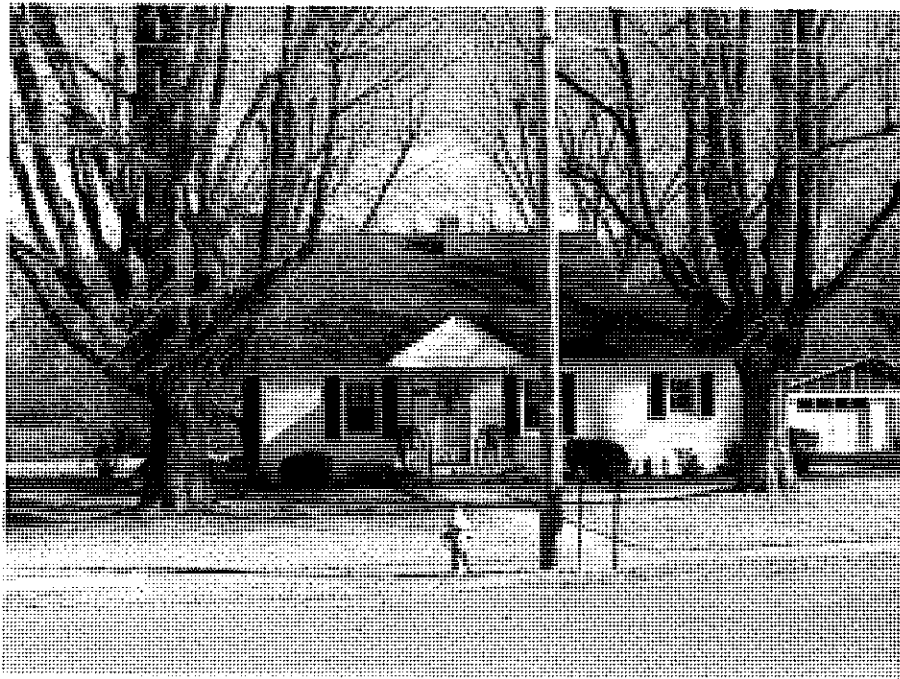
House (No. 107).



Commercial Building (No. 108).



House (No. 109).



House (No. 110).





House (No. 111).



Sherrill-Harviel House (No. 112), House and Setting.



**Sherrill-Harviel House (No. 112), Side Elevation.**



**Robbins House (No. 113), House and Setting.**



Robbins House (No. 113), Façade.



Zion United Methodist Church (No. 114).

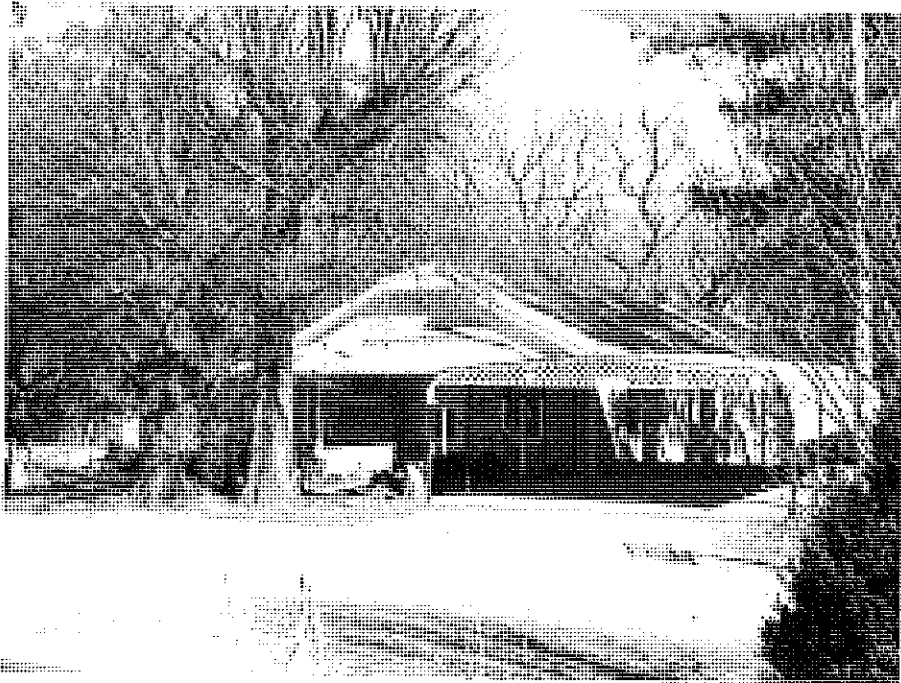




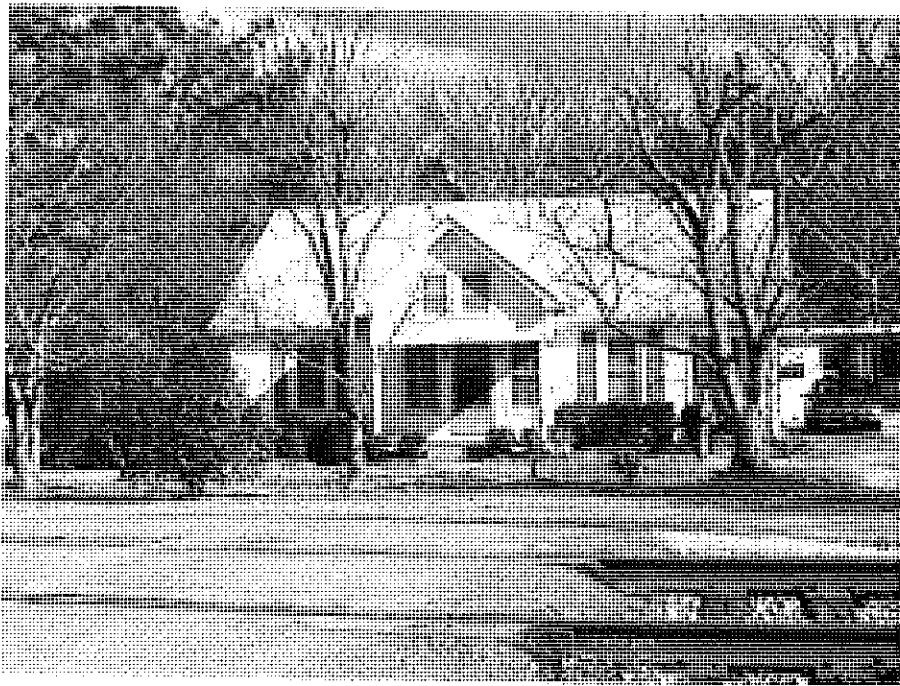
Confederate Memorial (No. 115).



House (No. 116).



House (No. 117).



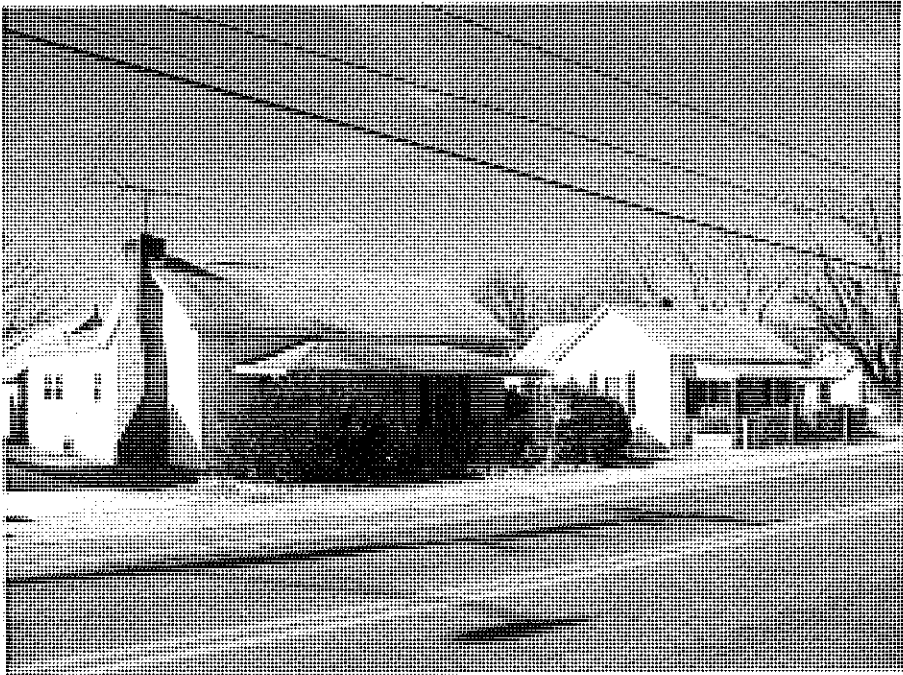
House (No. 118).



Cornelius Mill Store (No. 119).



House (No. 120).



House (No. 122) and House (No. 121).



House (No. 124) and House (No. 123).



House (No. 125).

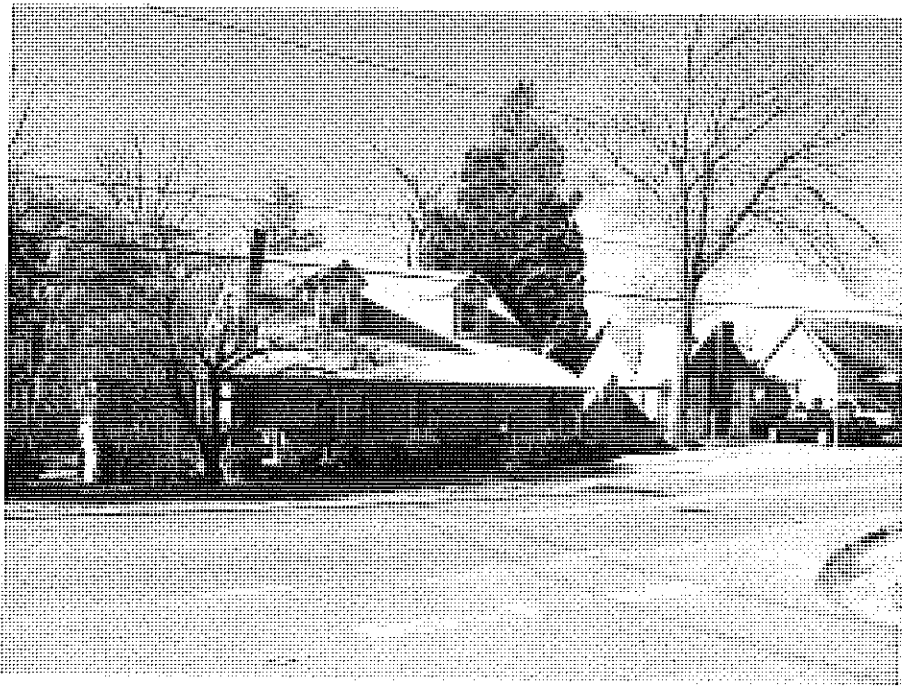


House (No. 126).





House (No. 128) and House (No. 127).



House (No. 130) and House (No. 129).



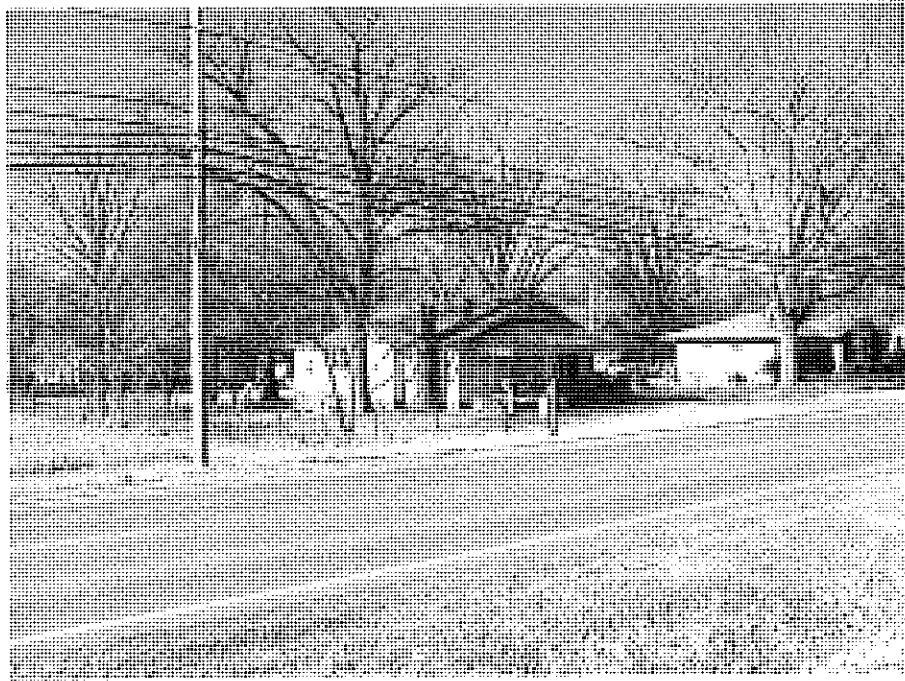
Frank Sherrill House (No. 131), House and Setting.



House (No. 132).

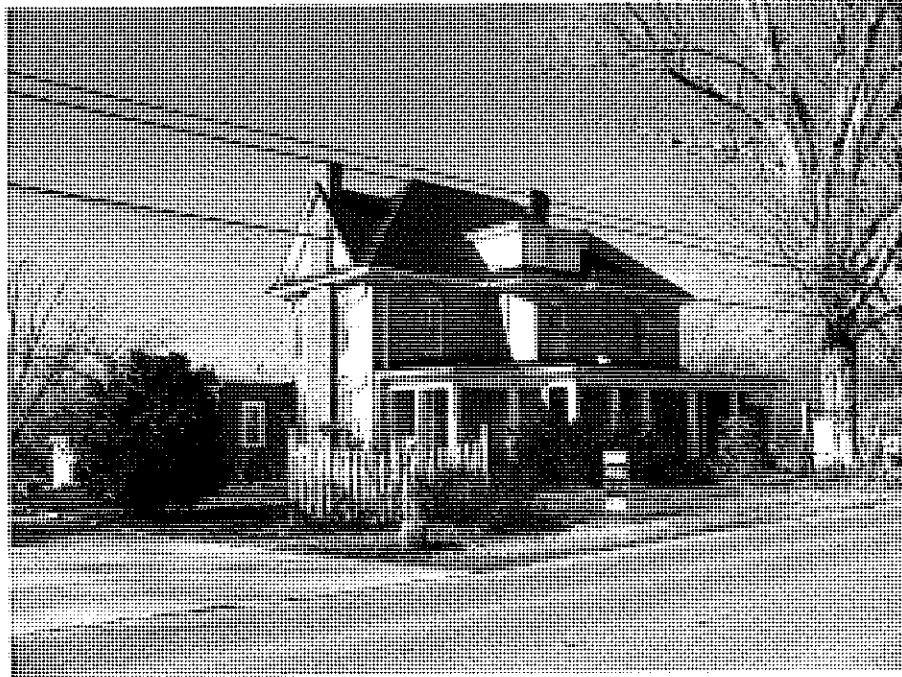


House (No. 133).

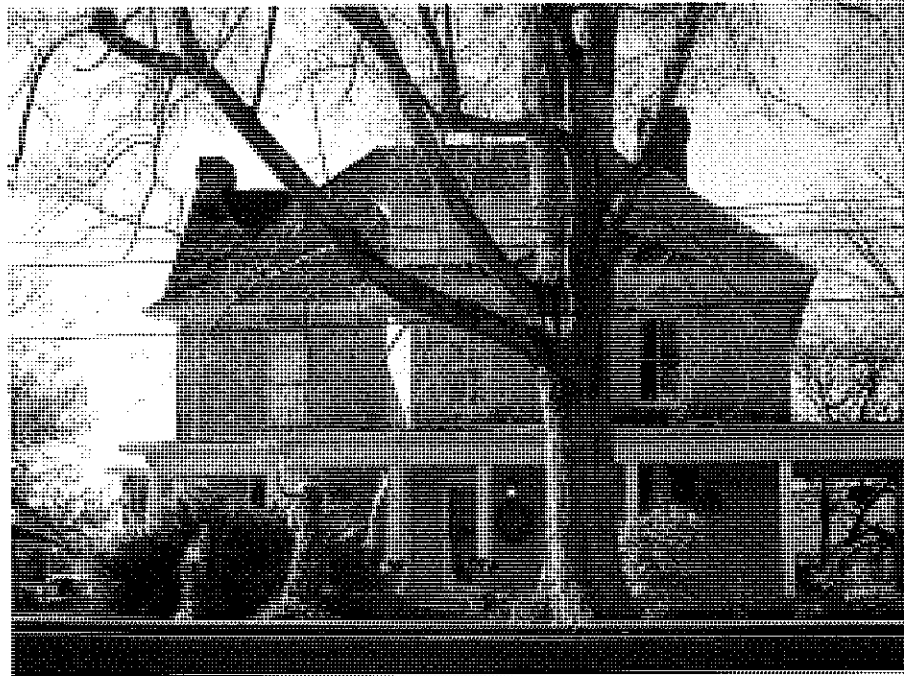


House (No. 134).





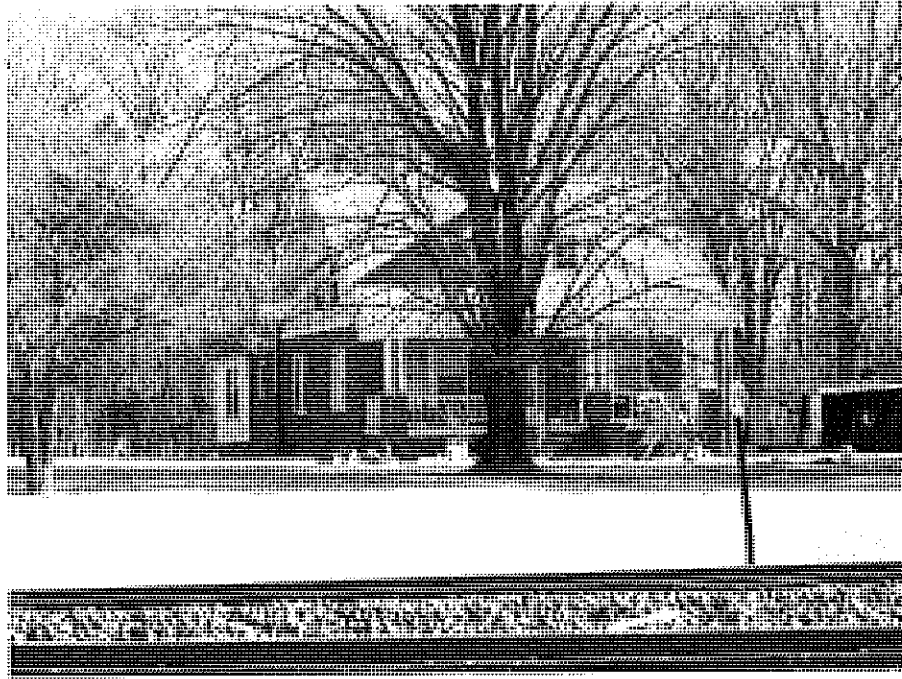
Jacob Alonzo Dove House (No. 135), House and Setting.



Jacob Alonzo Dove House (No. 135), Facade.



Jacob Alonzo Dove House (No. 135), House and Setting.



House (No. 136).



House (No. 137)



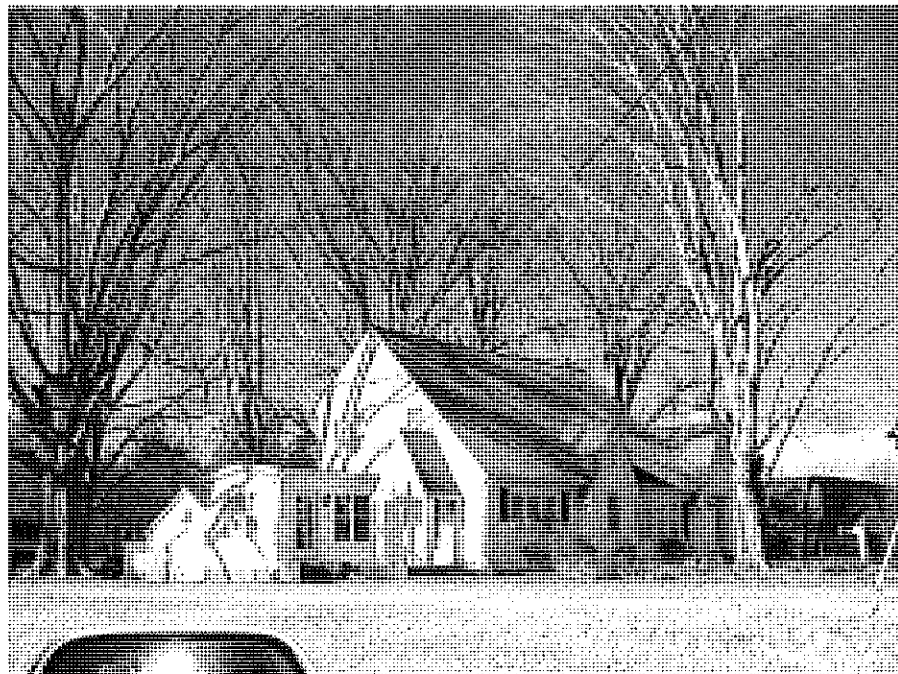
House (No. 138).



House (No. 139).



House (No. 140).



House (No. 141).



House (No. 142).

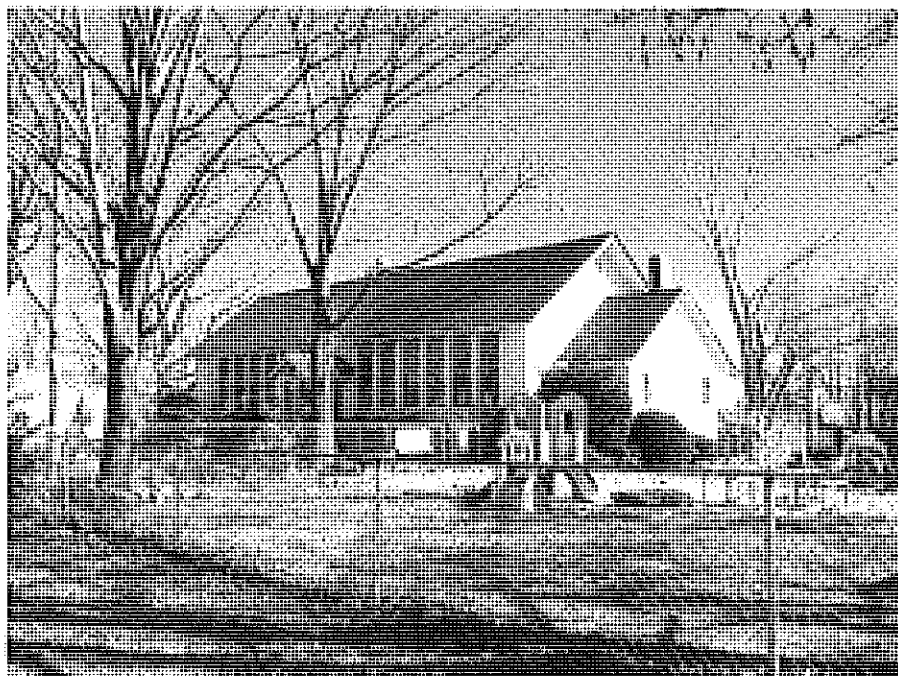


House (No. 143).



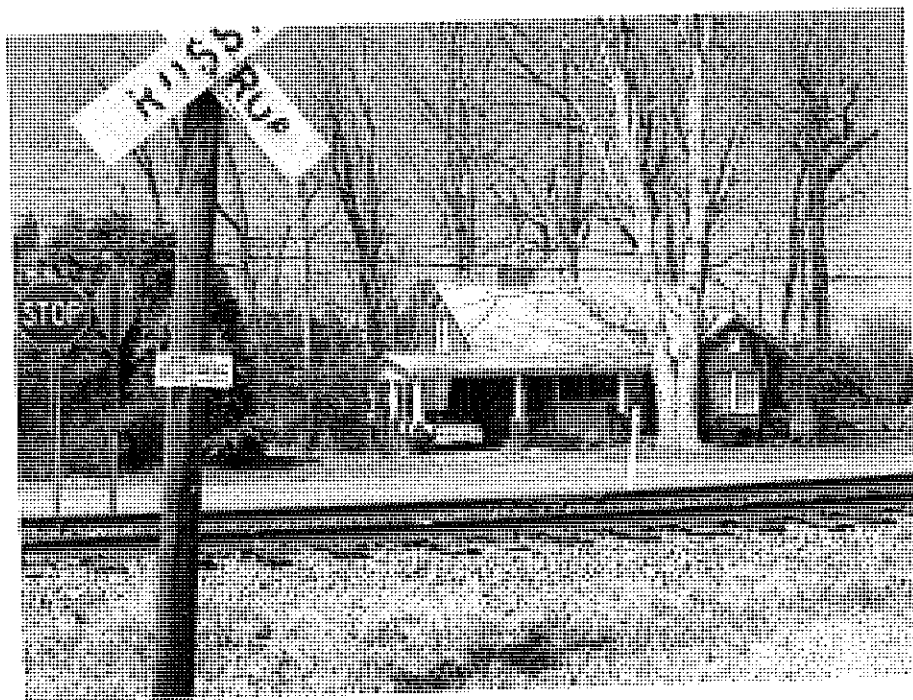


Caldwell School (No. 144).

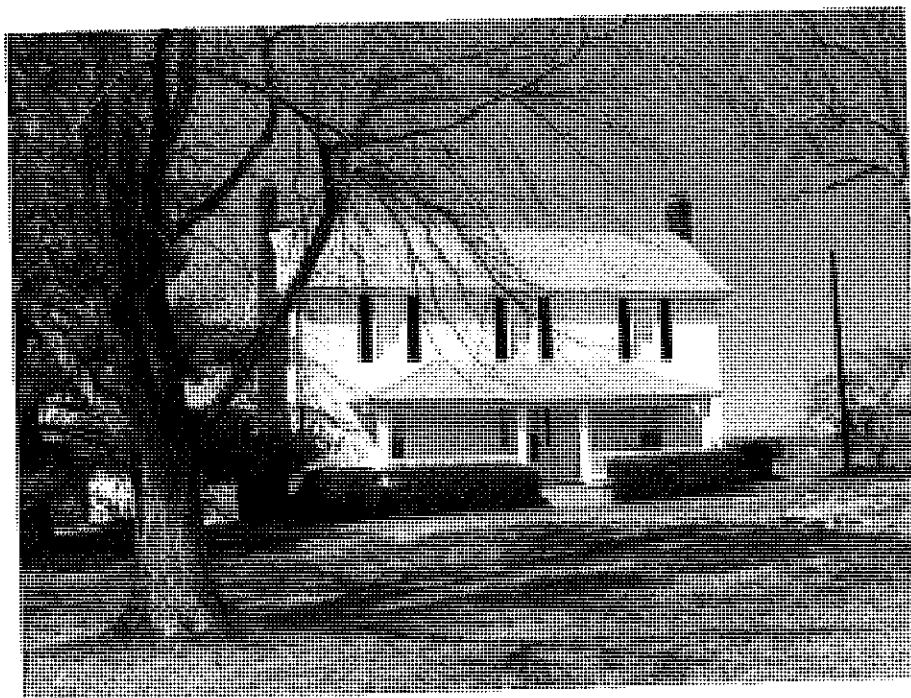


Caldwell School (No. 144).

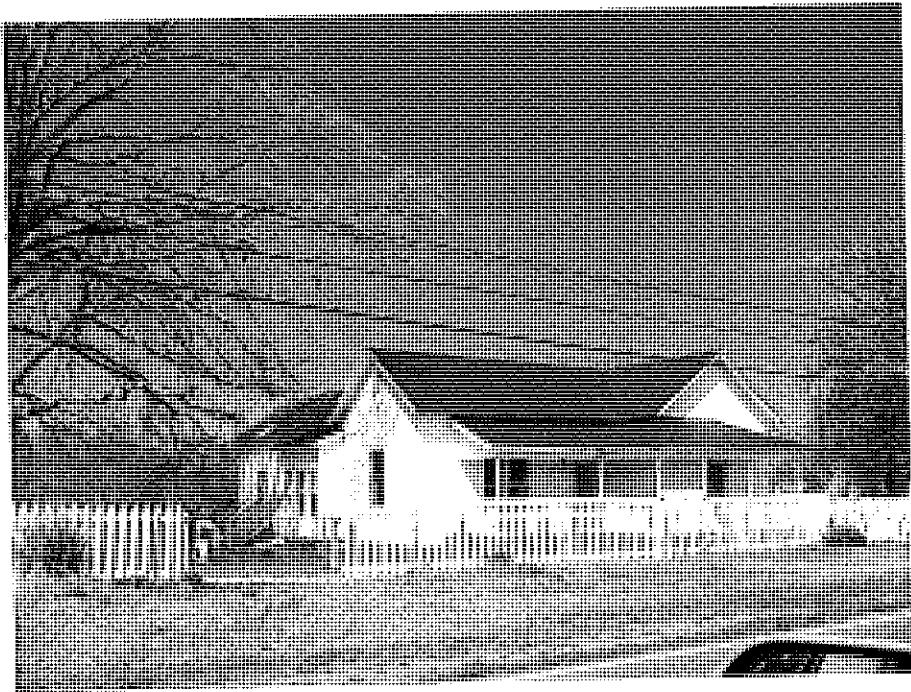




House (No. 145).



House (No. 146).



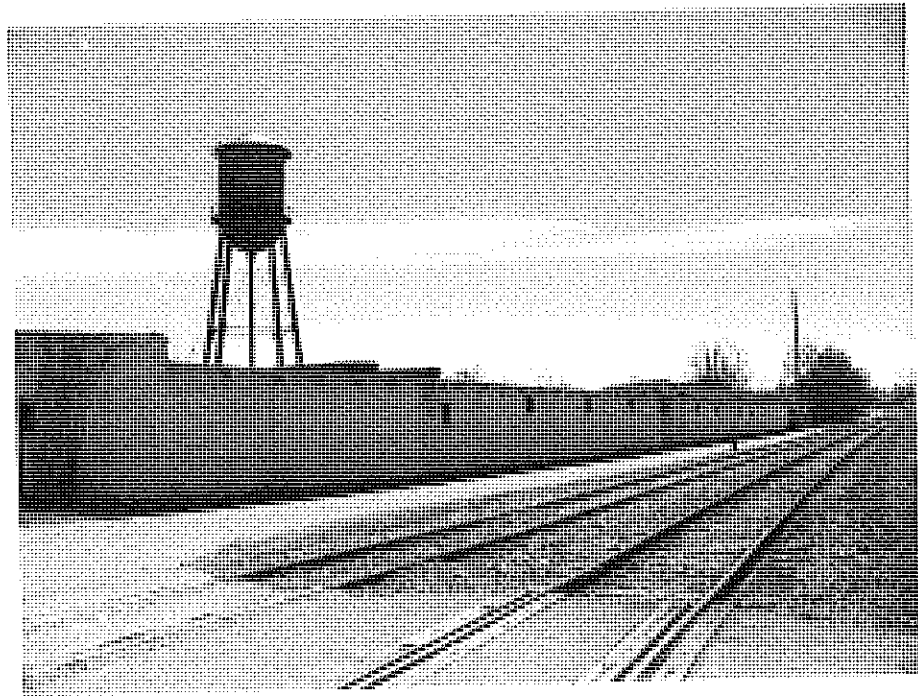
House (No. 147).



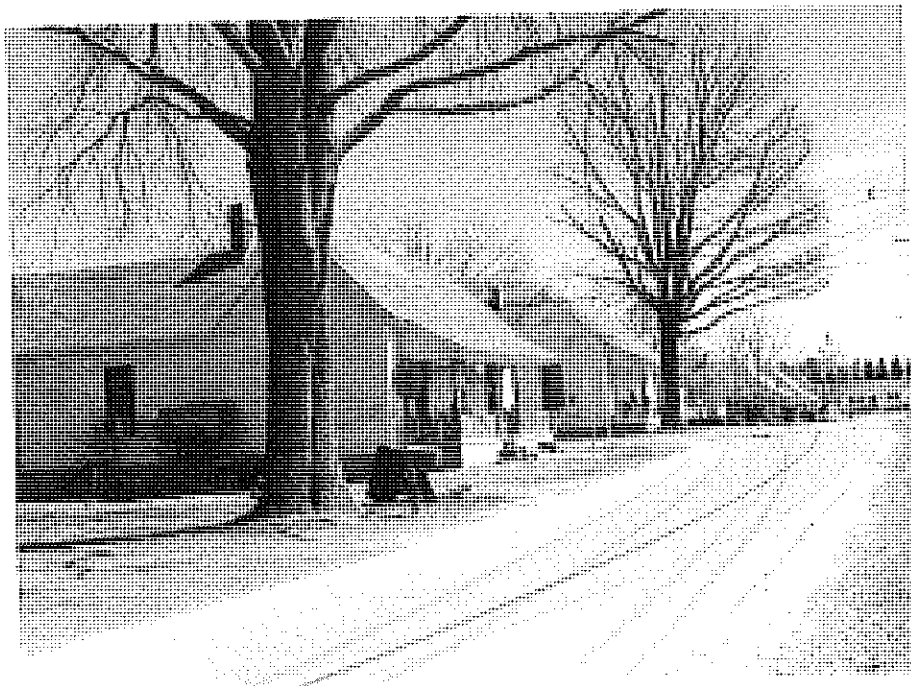
House (No. 148).



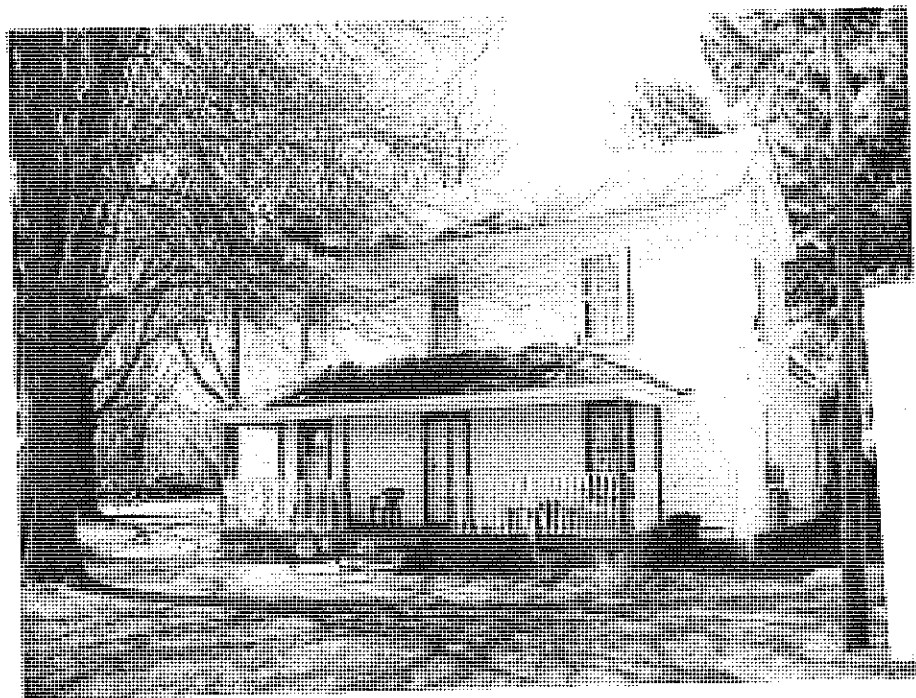
House (No. 149).



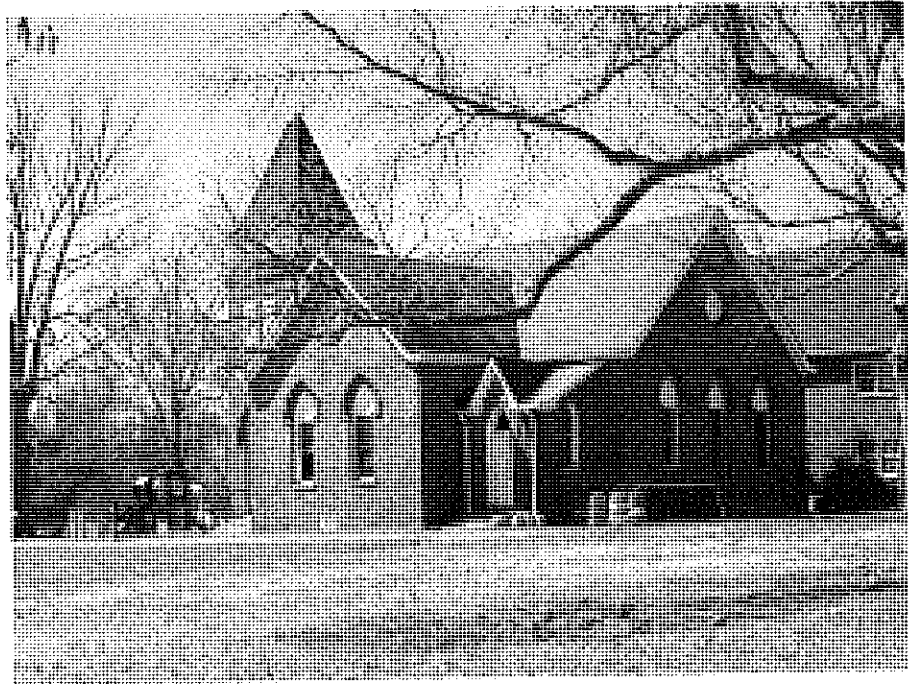
Proposed Anchor Mills and Mill Village Historic District (No. 150), Anchor Mills (Demolished).



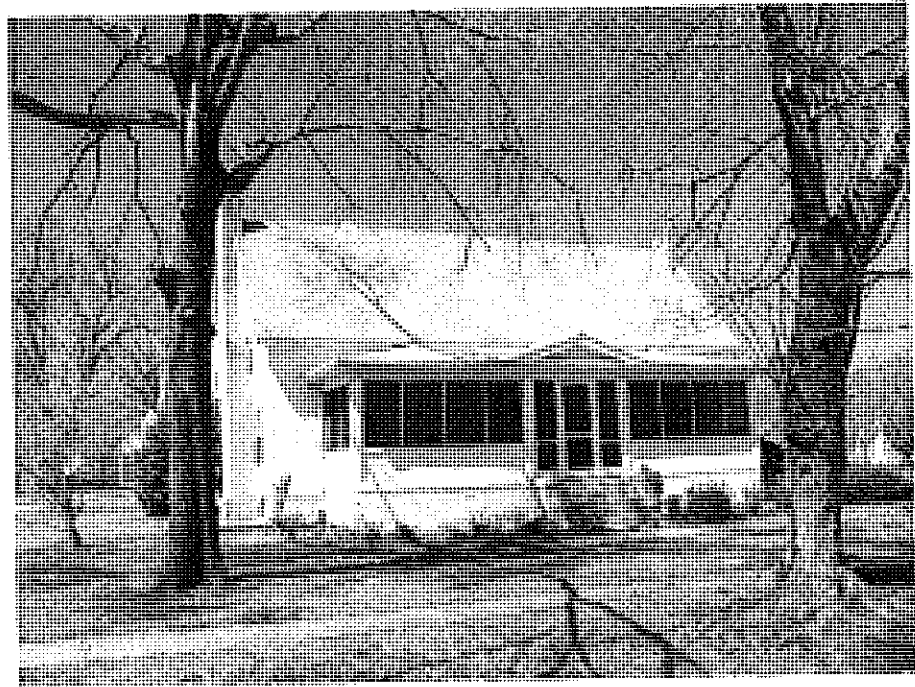
Proposed Anchor Mills and Mill Village Historic District (No. 150), Worker Houses.



Proposed Anchor Mills and Mill Village Historic District (No. 150), Mill Supervisor's House (No. 151).



Proposed Anchor Mill and Mill Village Historic District (No. 150), Huntersville Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church (No. 152).

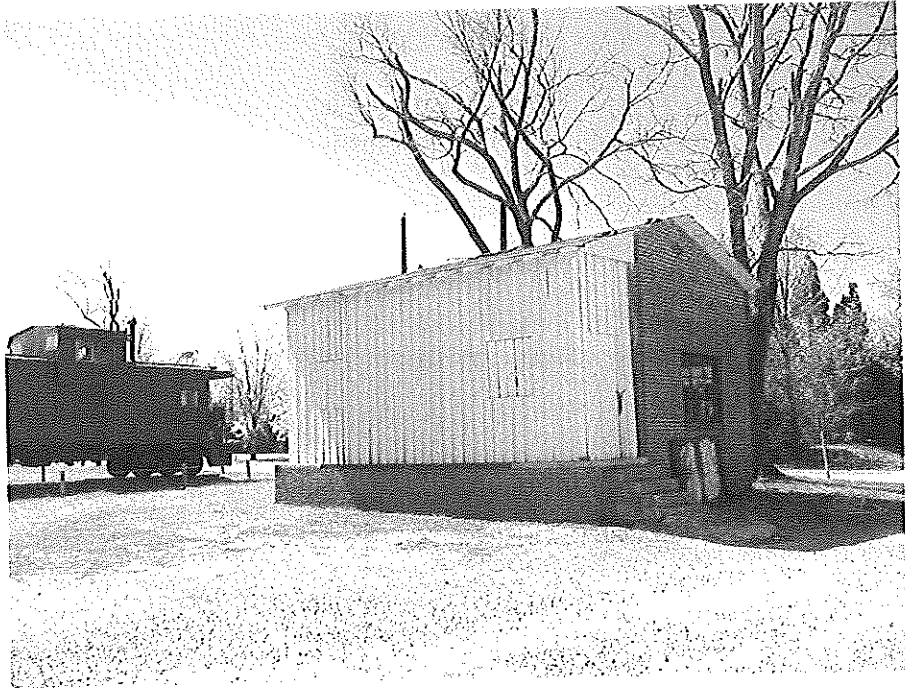


Proposed Anchor Mills and Mill Village Historic District (No. 150), Mill Supervisor's House (No. 153).





Houses (No. 154).

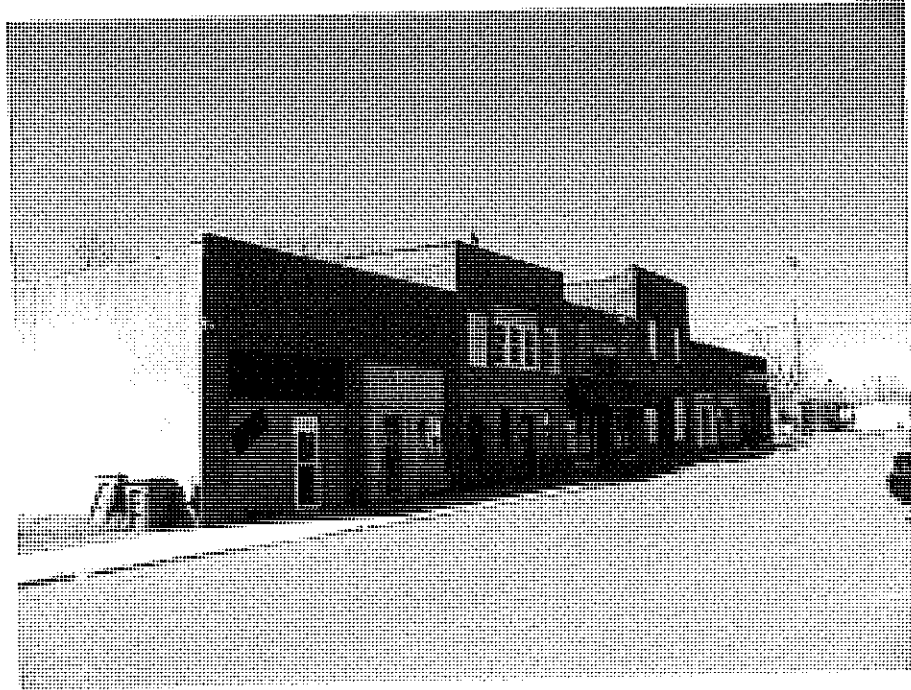


Huntersville Ice House (No. 155).



Huntersville Commercial Block (No. 156), North Mecklenburg Bank.

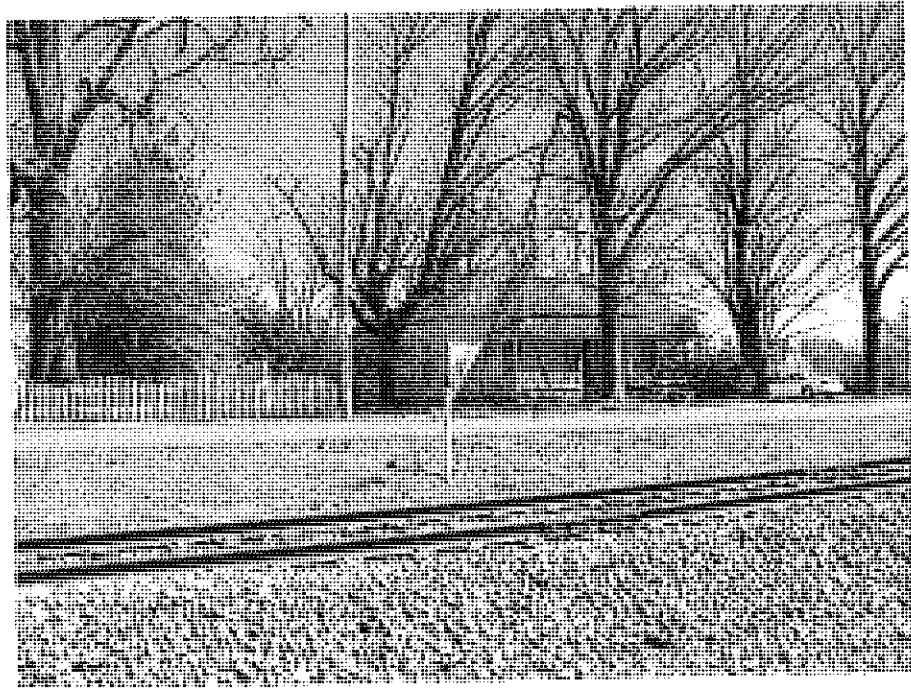




Huntersville Commercial Block (No. 156) and Commercial Building (No. 157),  
on Left.



Commercial Building (No. 158).



House (No. 159).



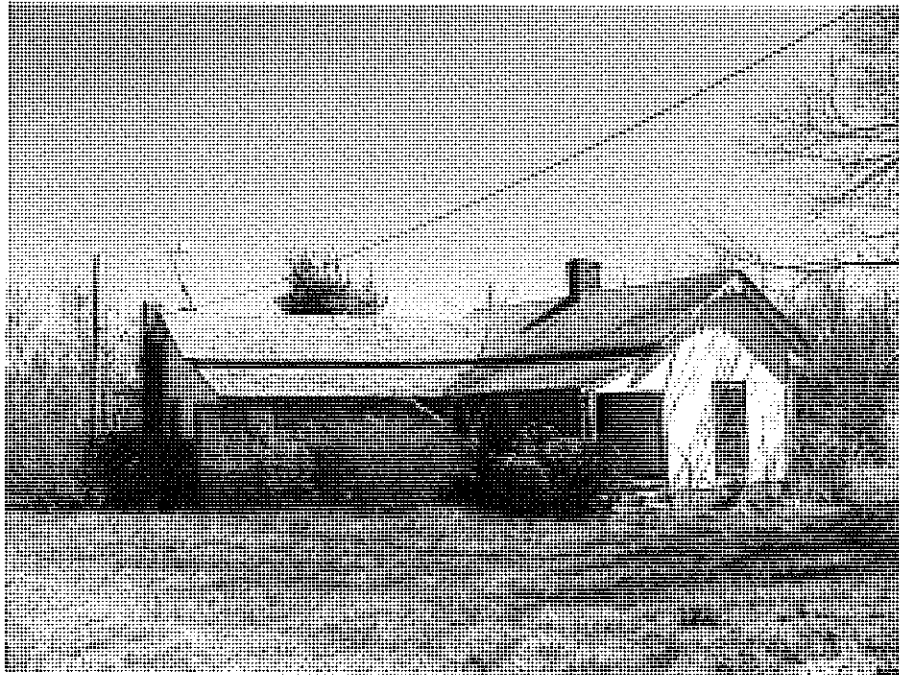
House (No. 159), Façade.



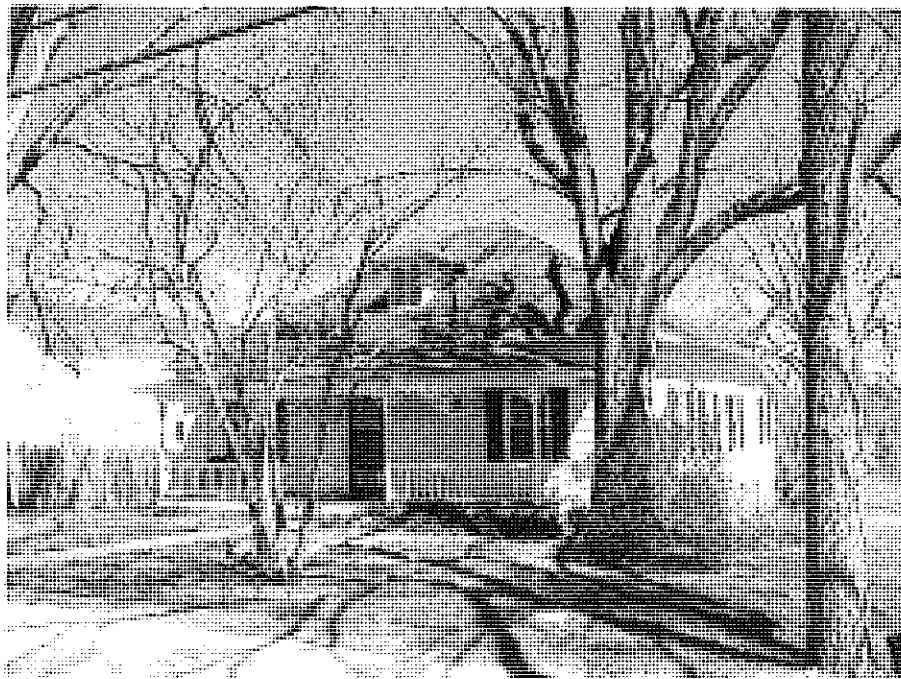
House (No. 159), Entrance.



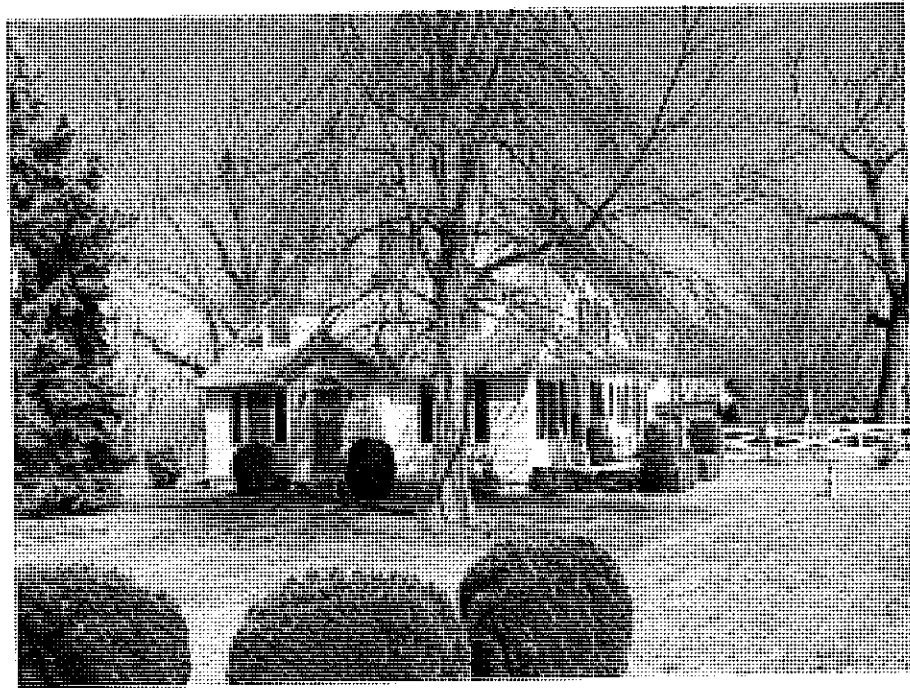
House (No. 159), Façade and Side Elevation.



House (No. 160).



House (No. 161).



House (No. 162).



House (No. 163).





Charles and Laura Alexander House (No. 164), House and Setting.



Charles and Laura Alexander House (No. 164), Façade and Side Elevation.



House (No. 165).



House (No. 166).





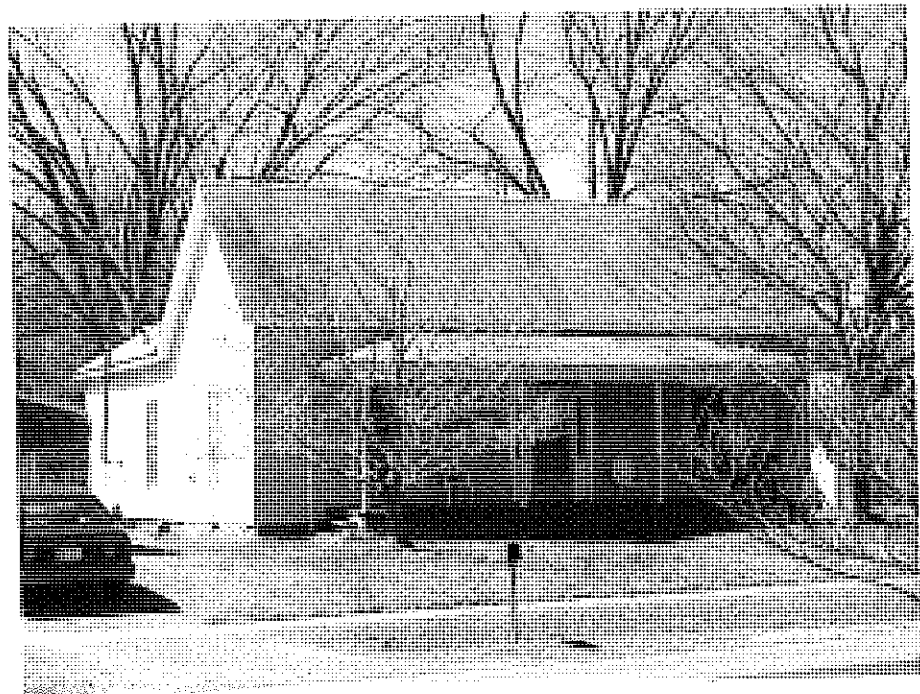
House (No. 167).



House (No. 168).



House (No. 169).



House (No. 170).



House (No. 171).



McAuley House (No. 172).



House (No. 173).



House (No. 174).



House (No. 175).



House (No. 176).





Dr. H.L. Seay House (No. 177).



House (No. 178).



House (No. 179).

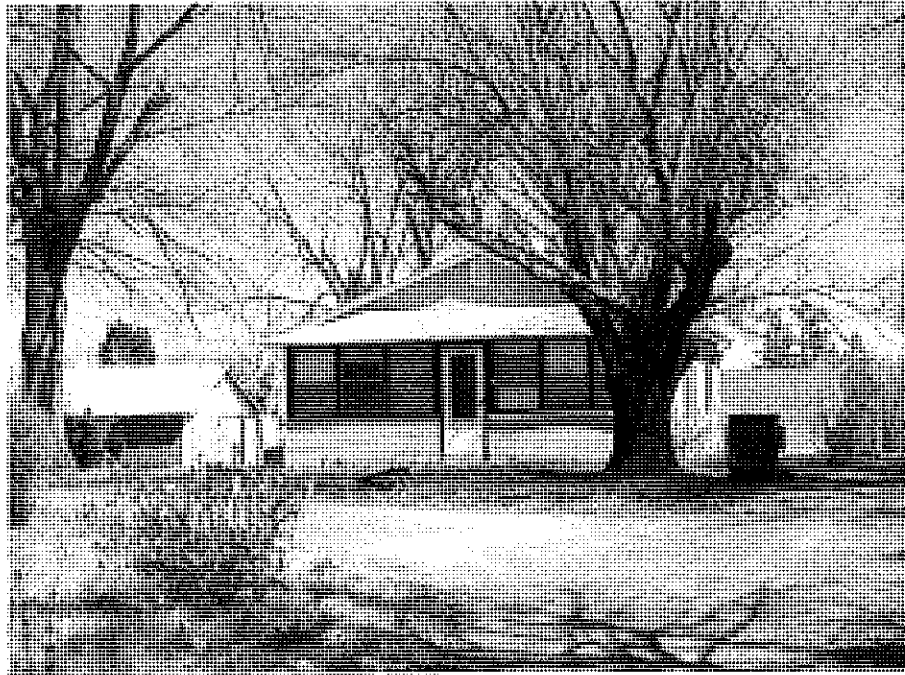




House (No. 180).



House (No. 181).



House (No. 182).



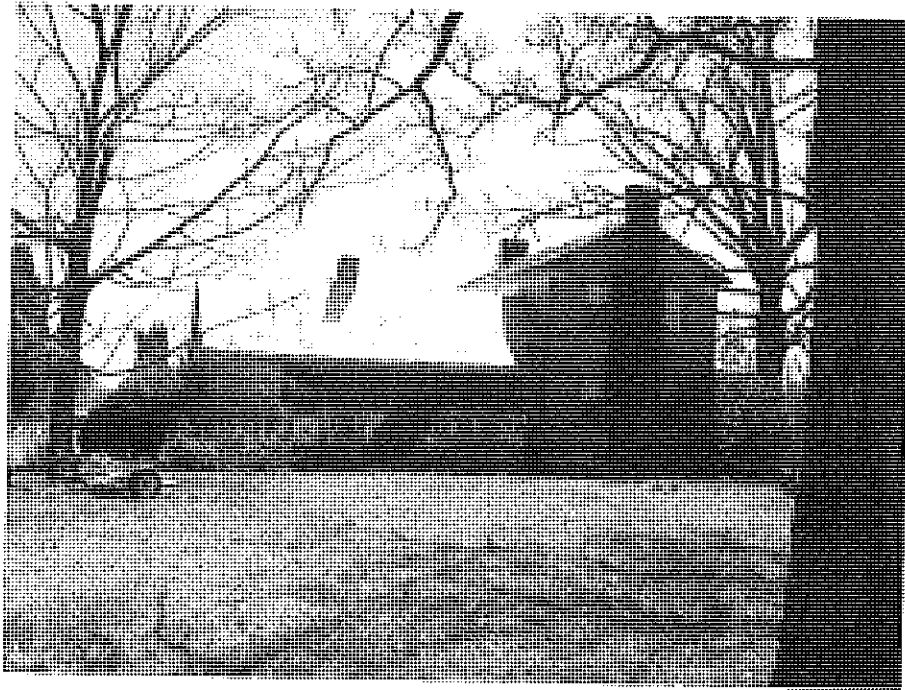
Wilson House and Farm (No. 183).



House (No. 184).



Cashion-Moore House (No. 185), Demolished.



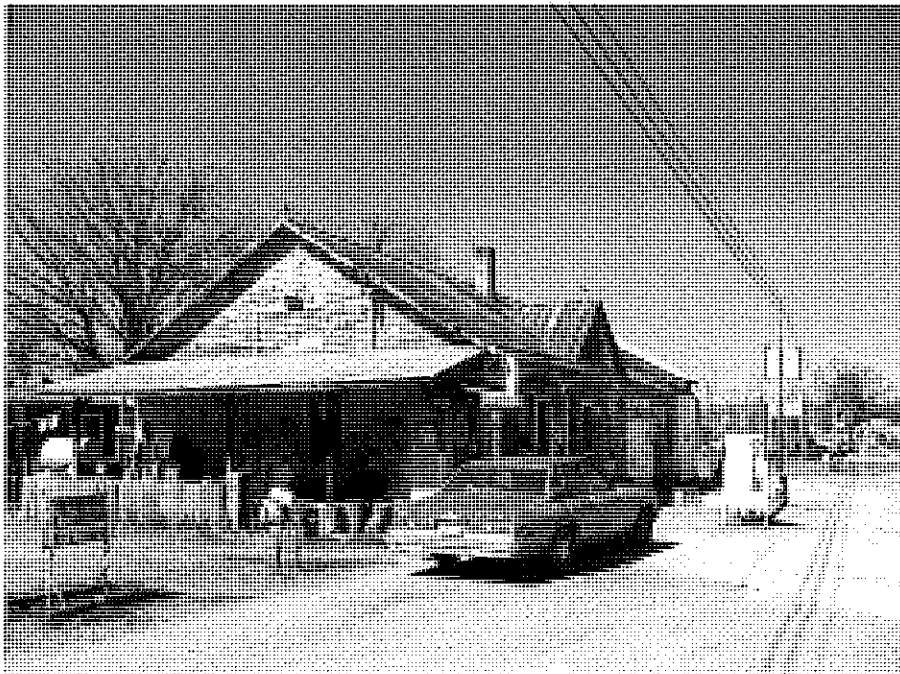
Cashion-Moore House (No. 185), Demolished.



Bethesda School (No. 186), Moved.



House (No. 187).



Store (No. 188).





Store (No. 188).



House (No. 189).



House (No. 190).

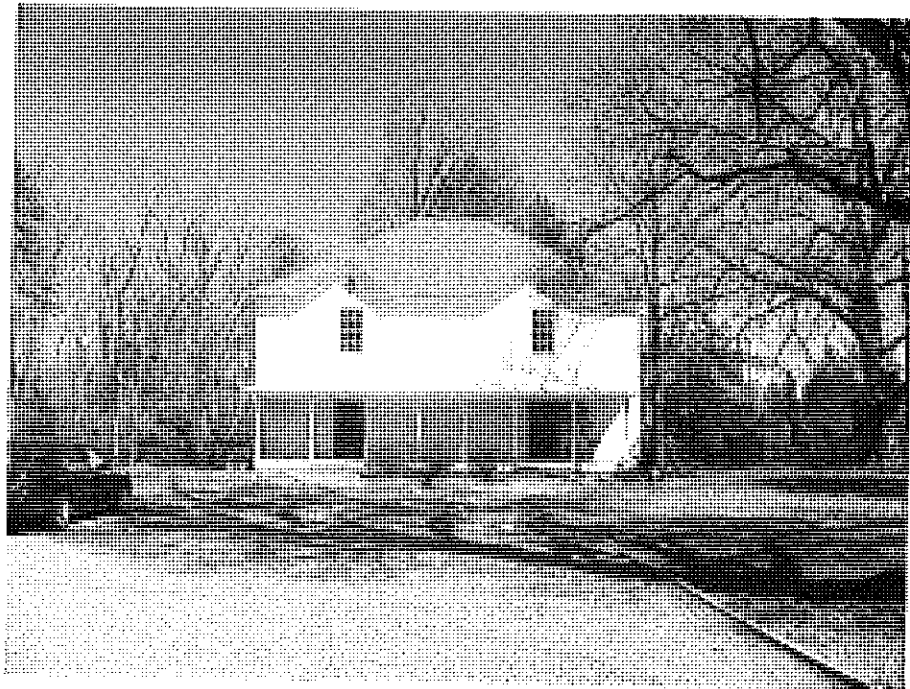


Croft Historic District - Davis Store (No. 191).





Croft Historic District - Davis House (No. 191).



Croft Historic District - Croft School (No. 191).



House (No. 192).



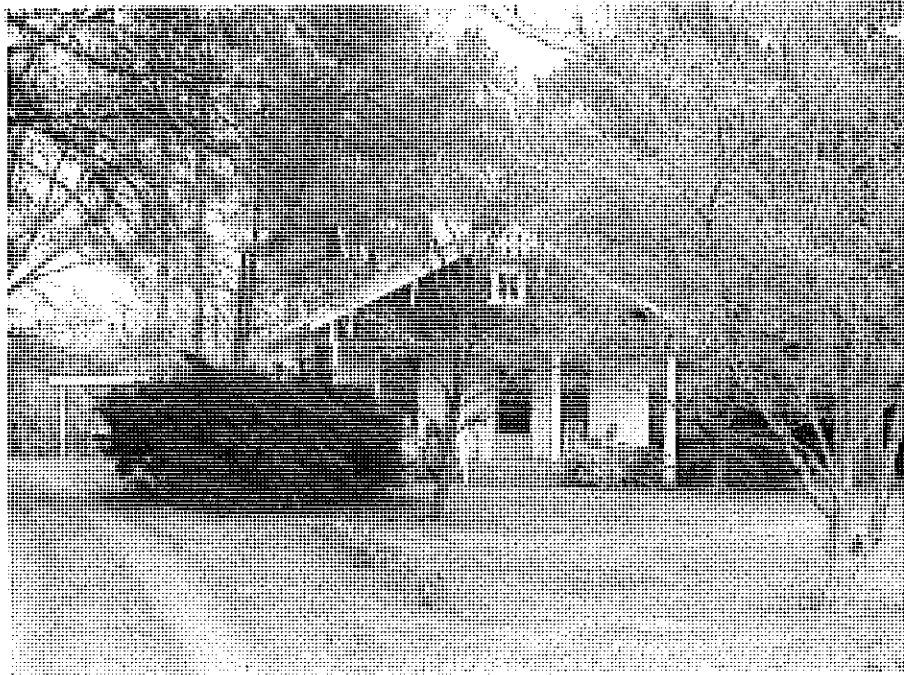
House (No. 193).



House (No. 194).



House (No. 195).



Alexander House (No. 196).



Fred Gibbon House (No. 197).



Fred Gibbon House (No. 197).





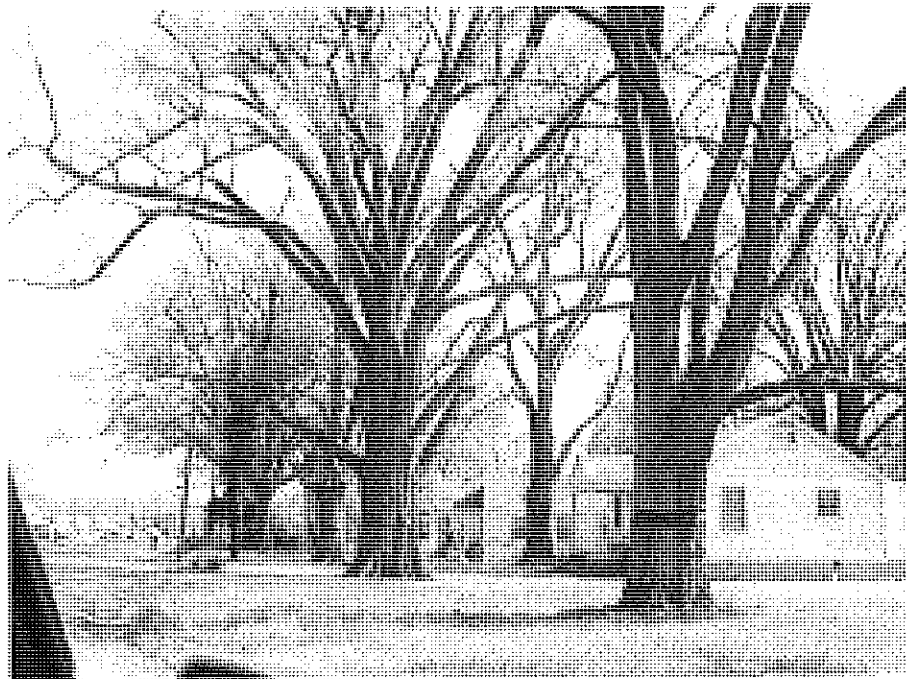
Derita Houses (No. 198).



Derita Houses (No. 198).



Derita Houses (No. 198).



Derita Houses (No. 198).





Derita Houses (No. 198).



Derita Houses (No. 198).



Derita Houses (No. 198).



Cochran-Robinson House (No. 199), Façade and Side Elevation.



Cochran-Robinson House (No. 199), Façade.



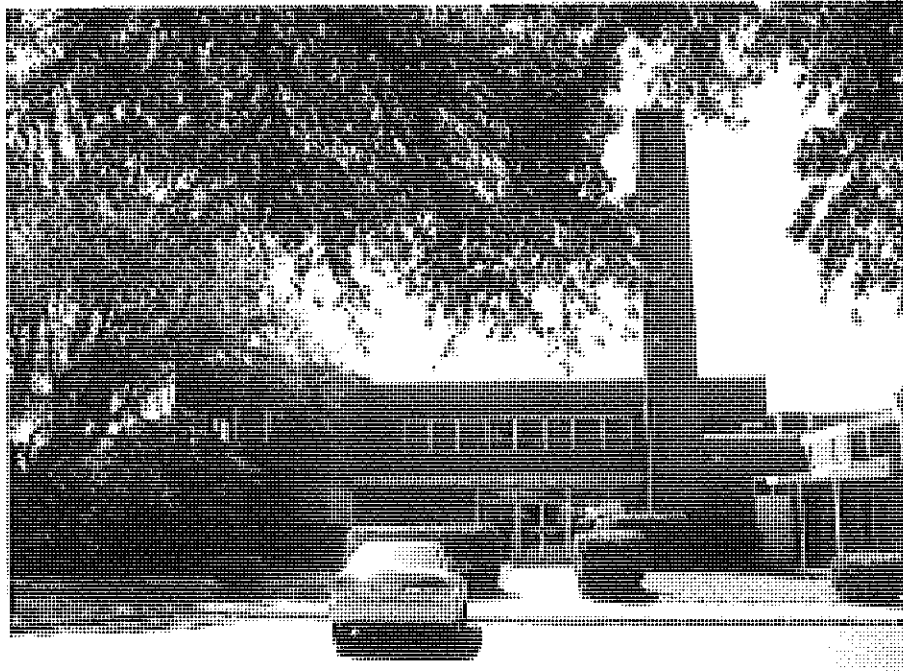
House (No. 200).



House (No. 201).



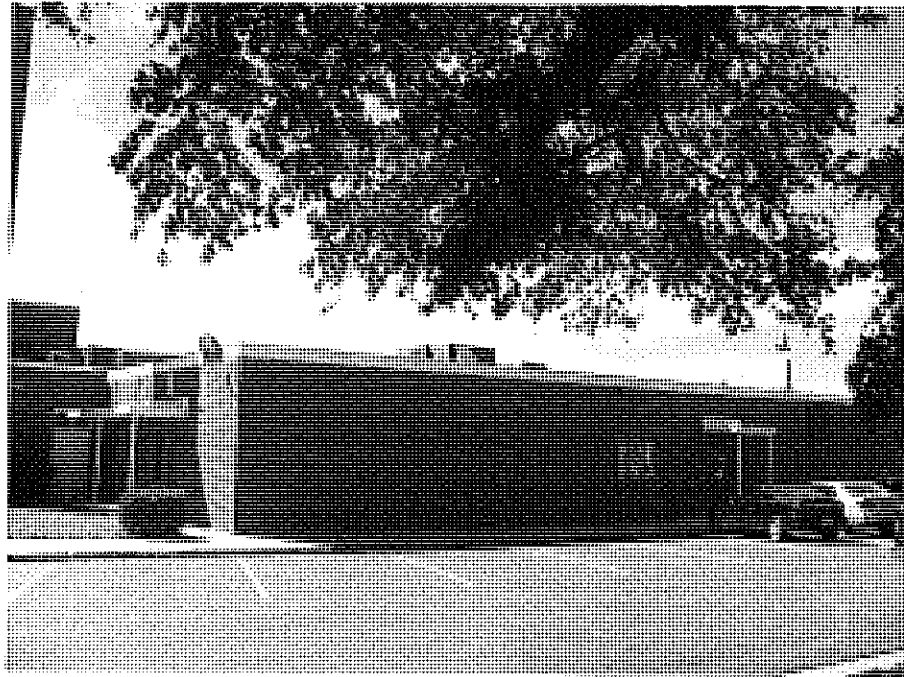
House (No. 202).



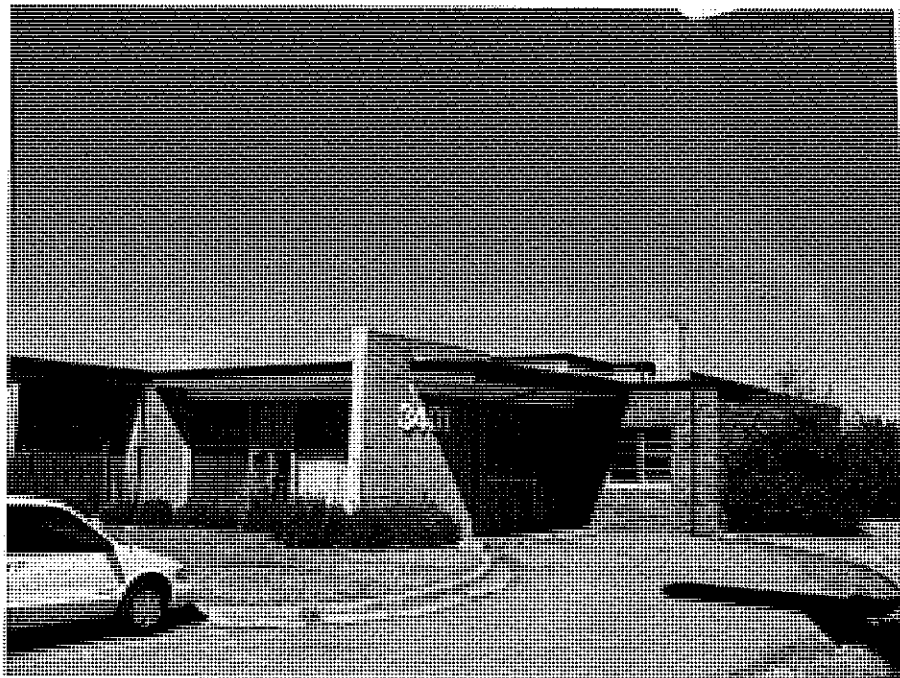
Mitchell Distributing Company Building (No. 203), Building and Setting.



Mitchell Distributing Company Building (No. 203), Side Elevation.



Mitchell Distributing Company Building (No. 203), Warehouse.

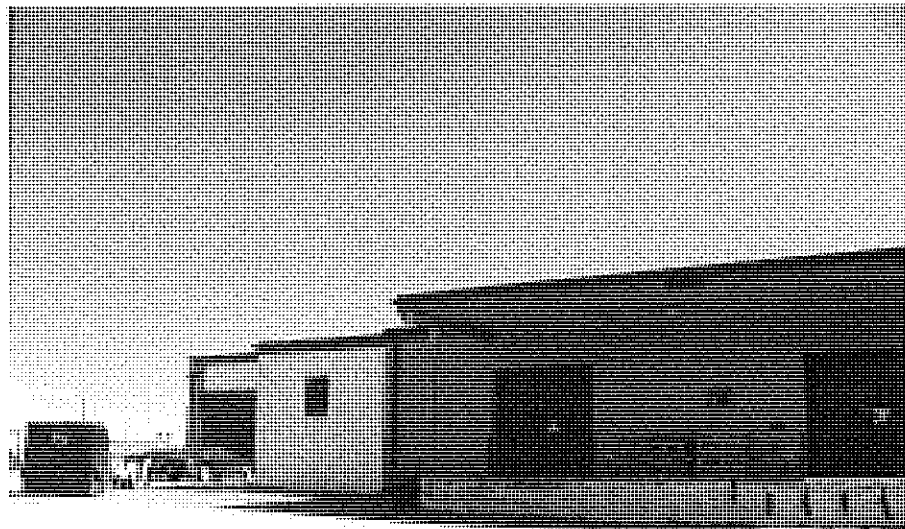


Carolina Tractor and Equipment Company Building (No. 204), Office.





Carolina Tractor and Equipment Company Building (No. 204), Side Loading Dock.

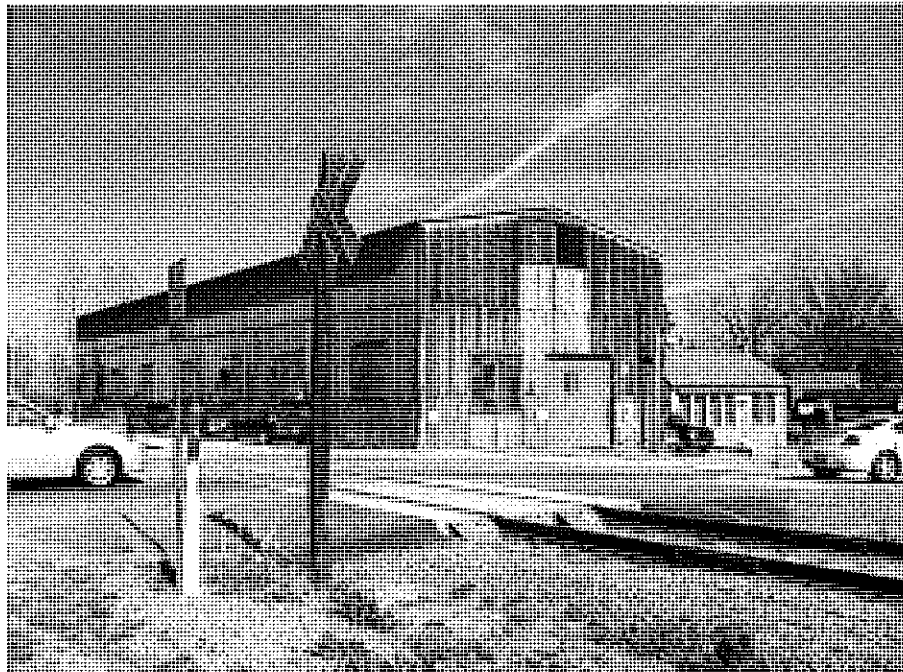


Carolina Tractor and Equipment Company Building (No. 204), Rear Loading Dock.

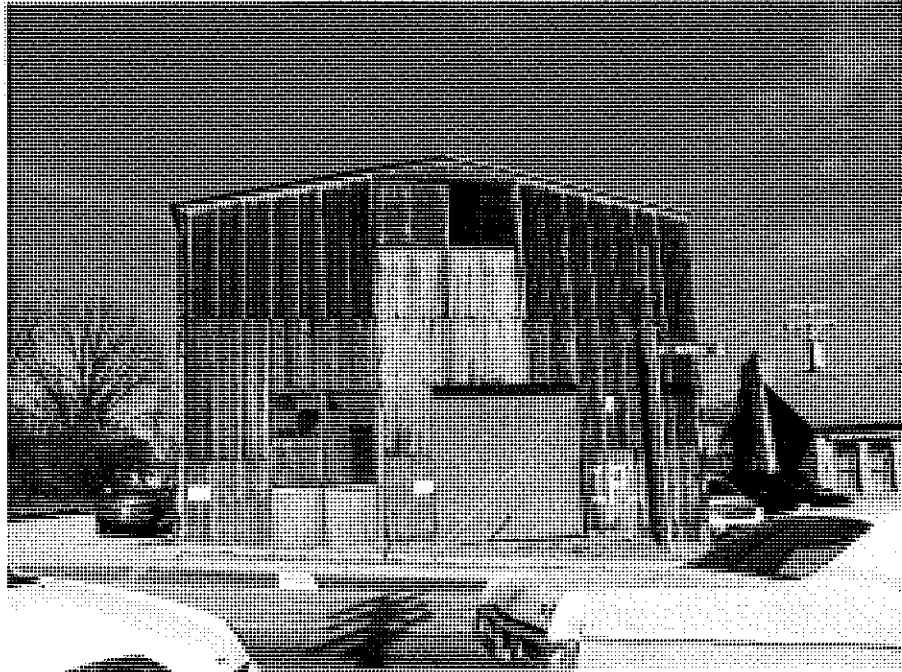




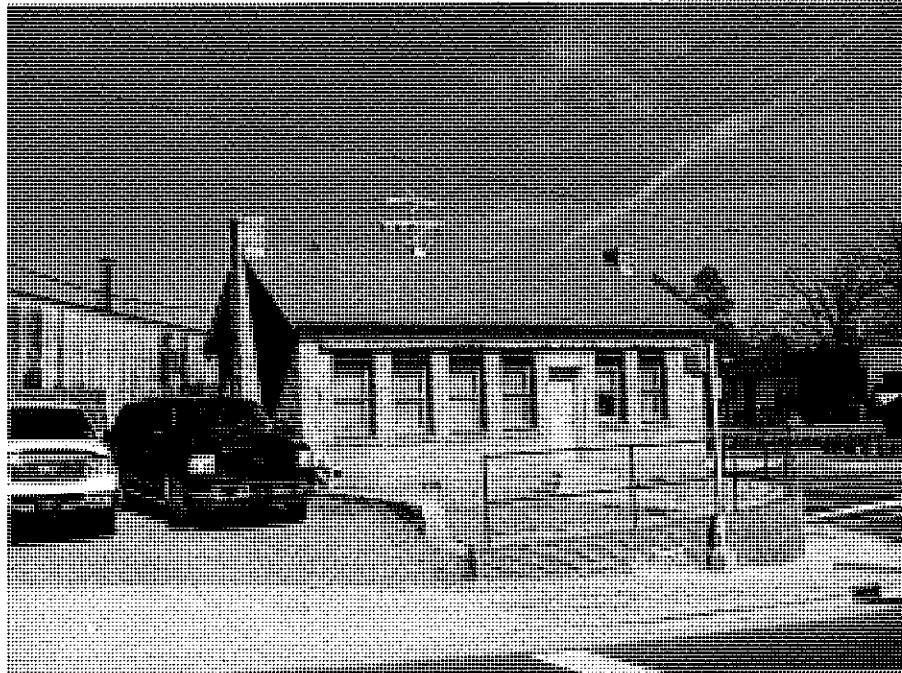
Mitchell Distributing Company Building (No. 203), Auxiliary Building.



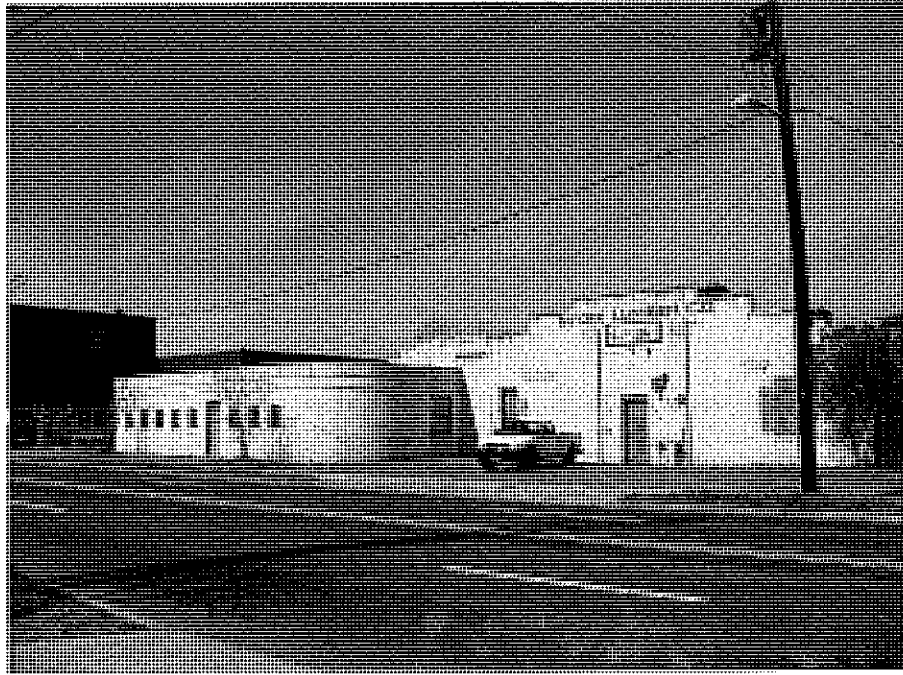
Interstate Granite Company Complex (No. 205).



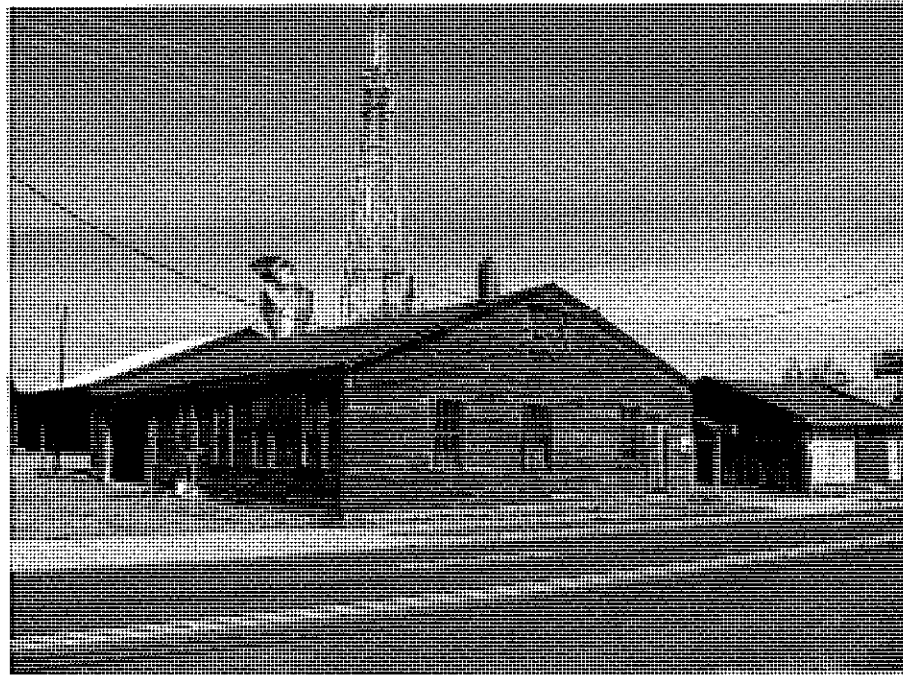
Interstate Granite Company Complex (No. 205), Fabricating Building.



Interstate Granite Company Complex (No. 205), Office.



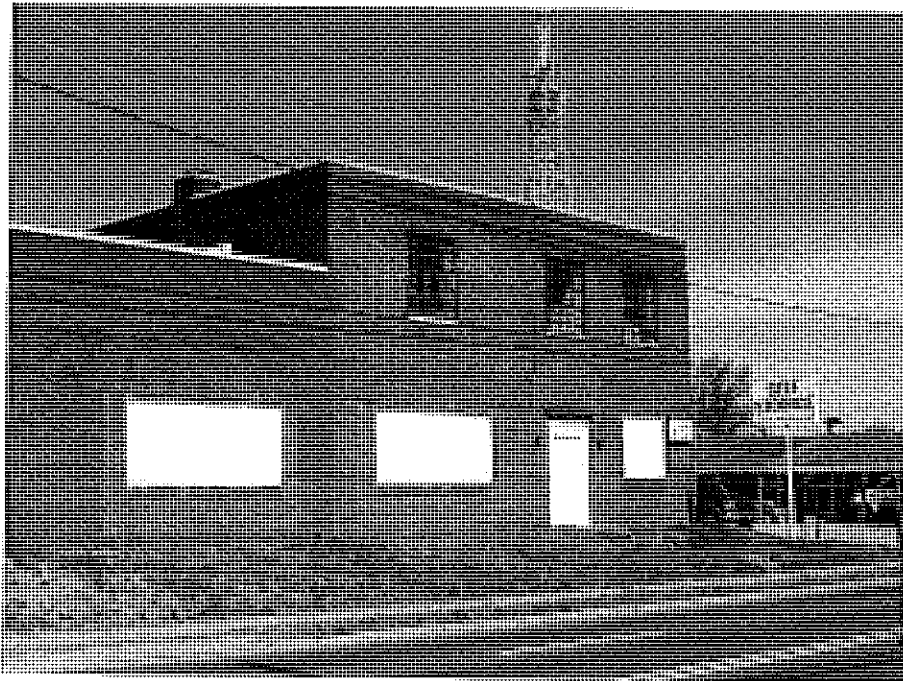
McGee Lumber Company Complex (No. 206), Later Acquisition.



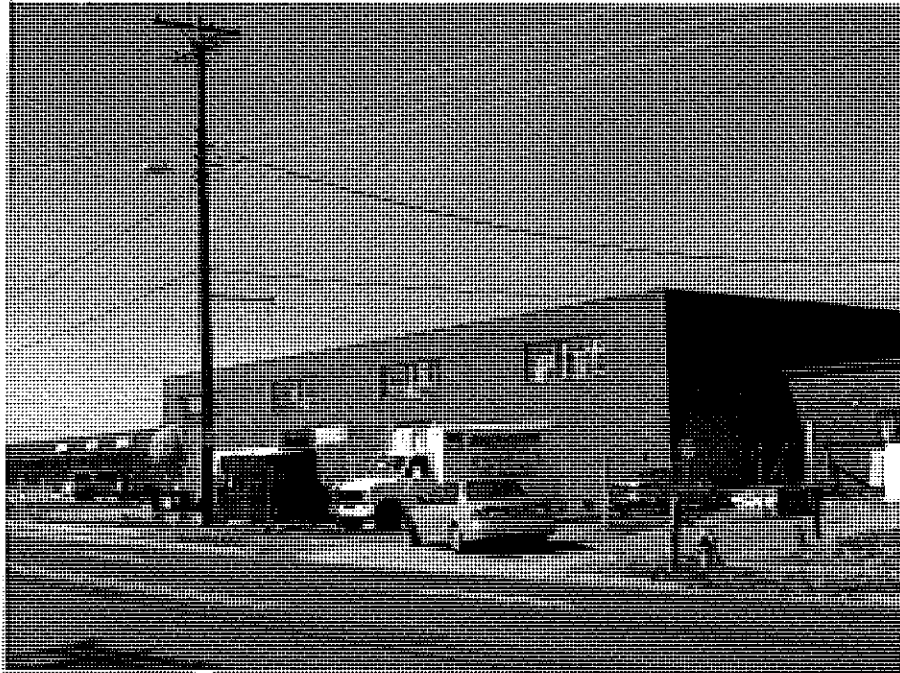
McGee Lumber Company Complex (No. 206).



McGee Lumber Company (No. 206).



Warehouse (No. 207).



Warehouse (No. 207), Later Addition.

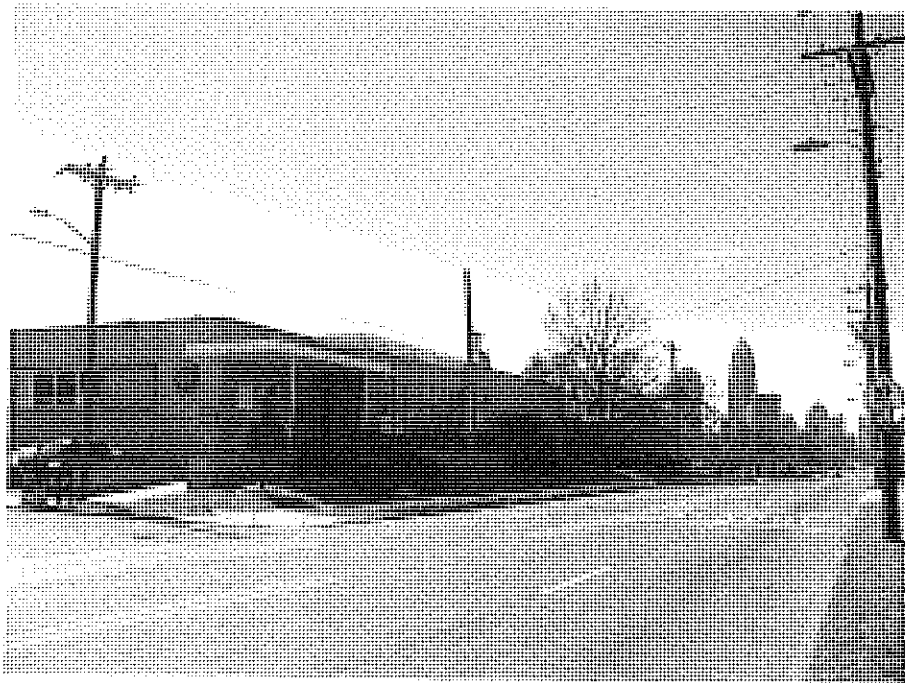


North Graham Street Industrial Historic District (No. 208).





North Graham Street Industrial Historic District (No. 208).



North Graham Street Industrial Historic District (No. 208).



North Graham Street Industrial Historic District (No. 208).



North Graham Street Industrial Historic District (No. 208), Looking Southwest.





North Graham Street Industrial Historic District (No. 208).



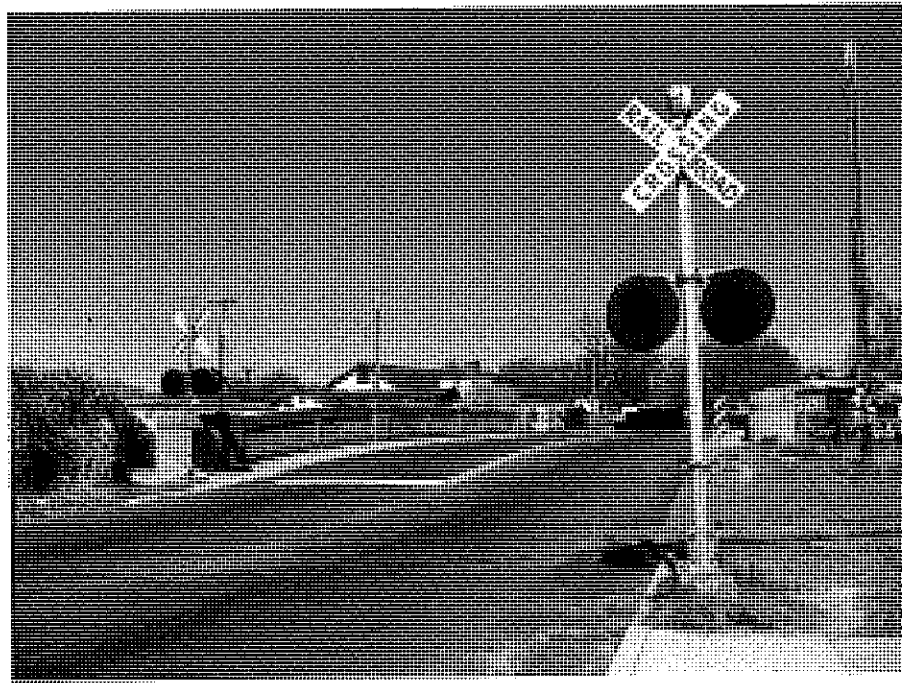
North Graham Street Industrial Historic District (No. 208), Parks Hutchinson School.



North Graham Street Industrial Historic District (No. 208).



North Graham Street Industrial Historic District (No. 208).



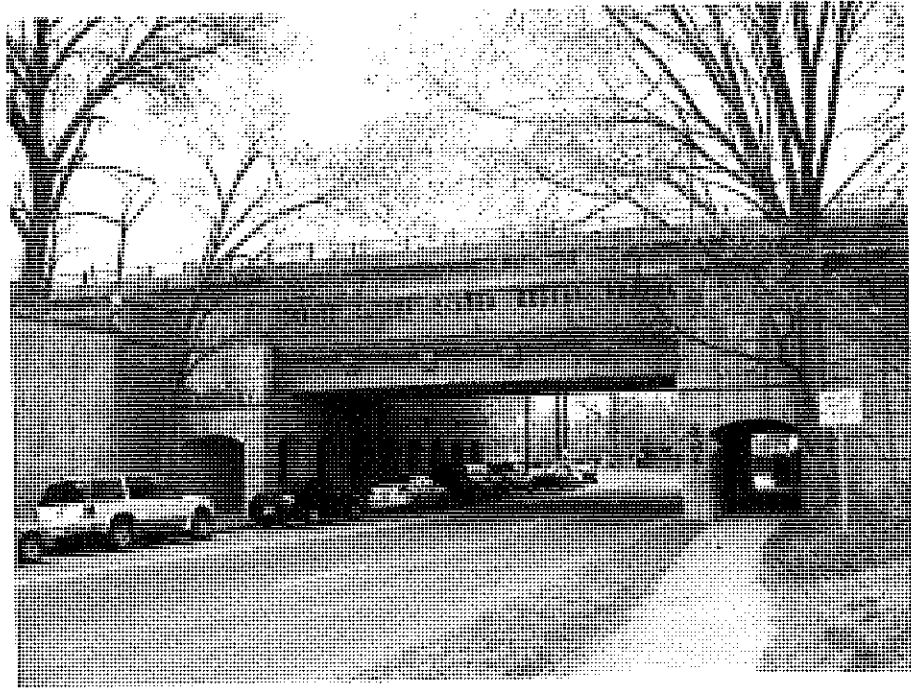
North Graham Street Industrial Historic District (No. 208), Woodward Street Bridge.



Seaboard Street Historic District (No. 209).



Seaboard Street Historic District (No. 209).



Southern Railway Bridge (No. 210).



Southern Railway Bridge (No. 210), Substructure.



Elmwood/Pinewood Cemetery (No. 211).



Elmwood/Pinewood Cemetery (No. 211).



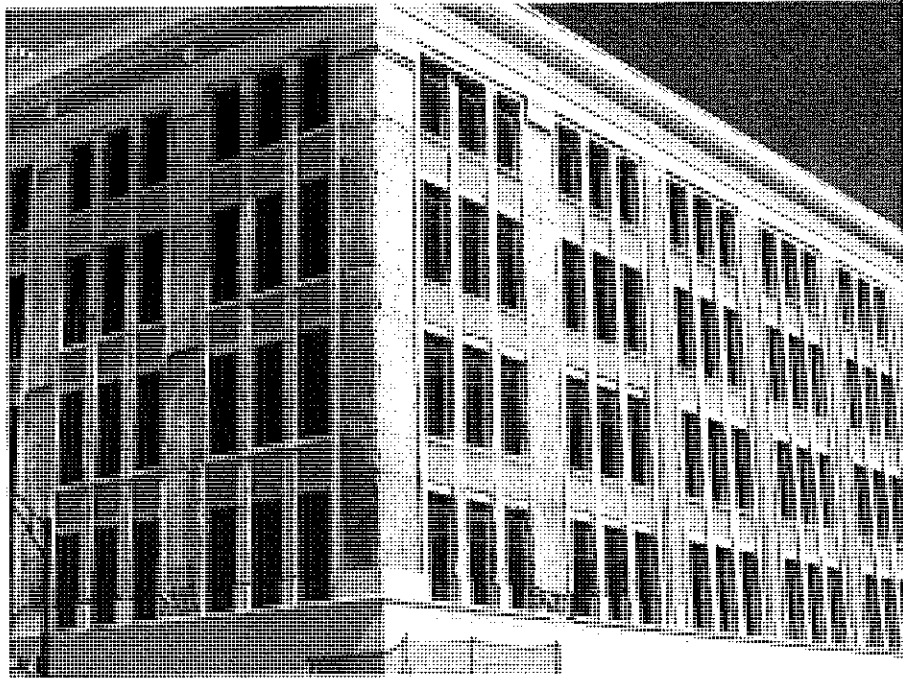


Fourth Ward Historic District (No. 212), North Side of West Trade Street.



Coddington Building (No. 213).

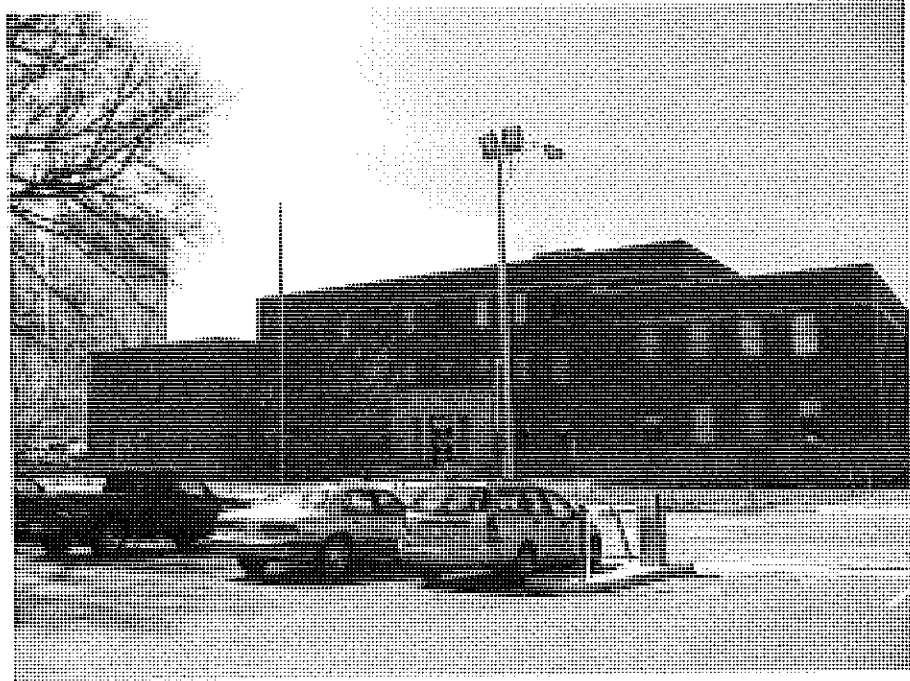




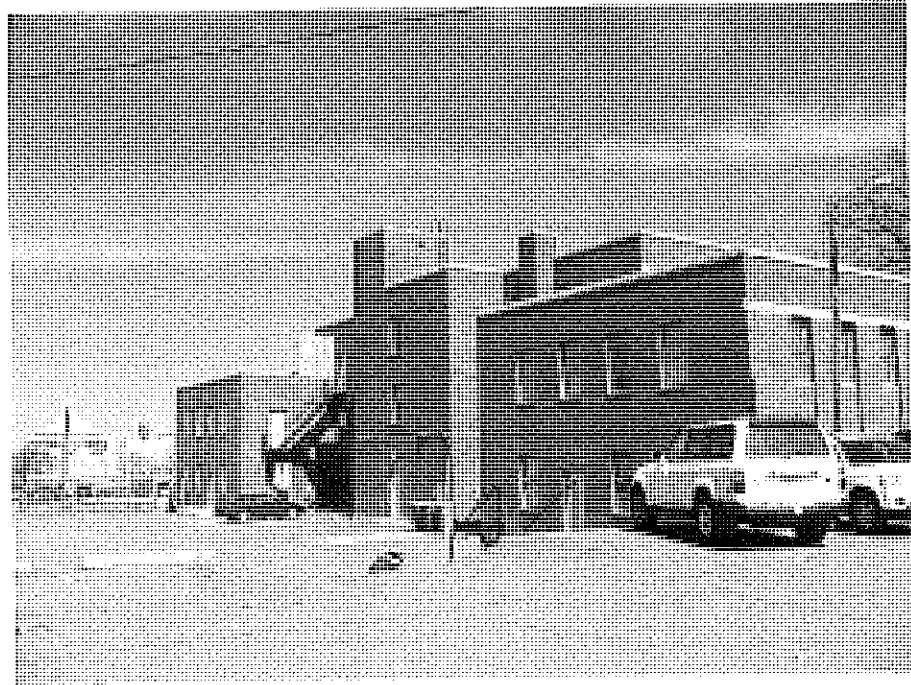
Coddington Building (No. 213).



Coddington Building (No. 213), Rear Elevation.



E.I. Dupont Office and Laboratory (No. 214), Demolished.



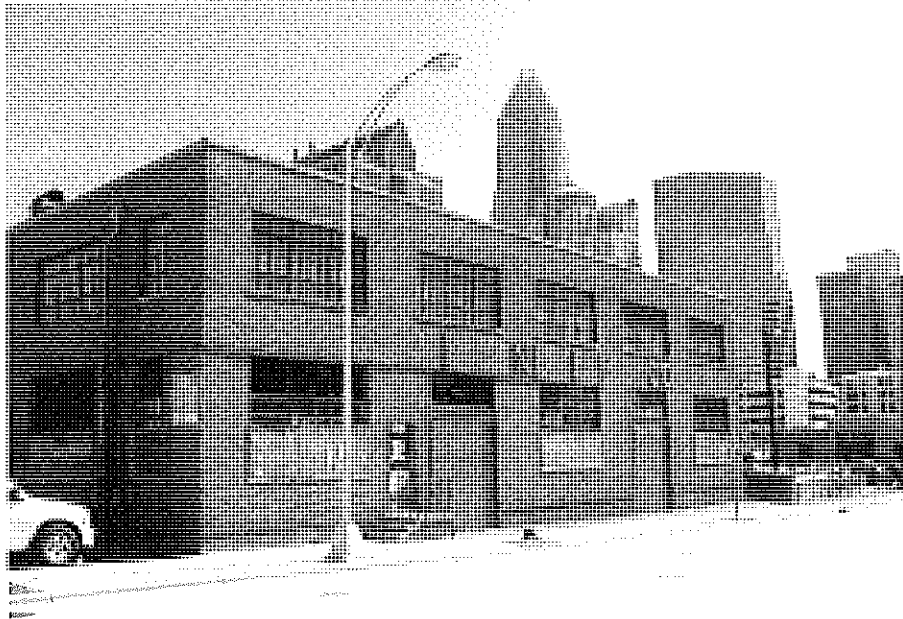
E.I. Dupont Office and Laboratory (No. 214), Rear Elevation, Demolished.



Virginia Paper Company Warehouse (No. 215), Front and Side Elevation.



Virginia Paper Company Warehouse (No. 215), Side (East) Elevation.



Virginia Paper Company Warehouse (No. 215), Front (South) Elevation.



(Former) Charlotte Post Office (No. 216).



(Former) Charlotte Post Office (No. 216), Front Entrance.



Lingle Hut (No. 217).



House No. 218



House (No. 219)





House (No. 220).



Holbrook House (No. 221), Façade.

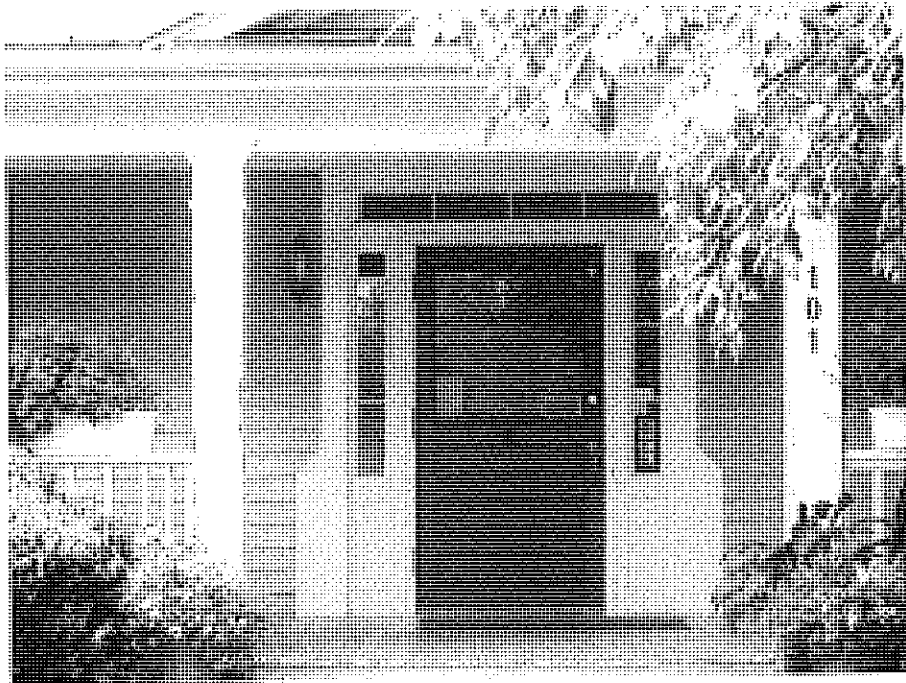




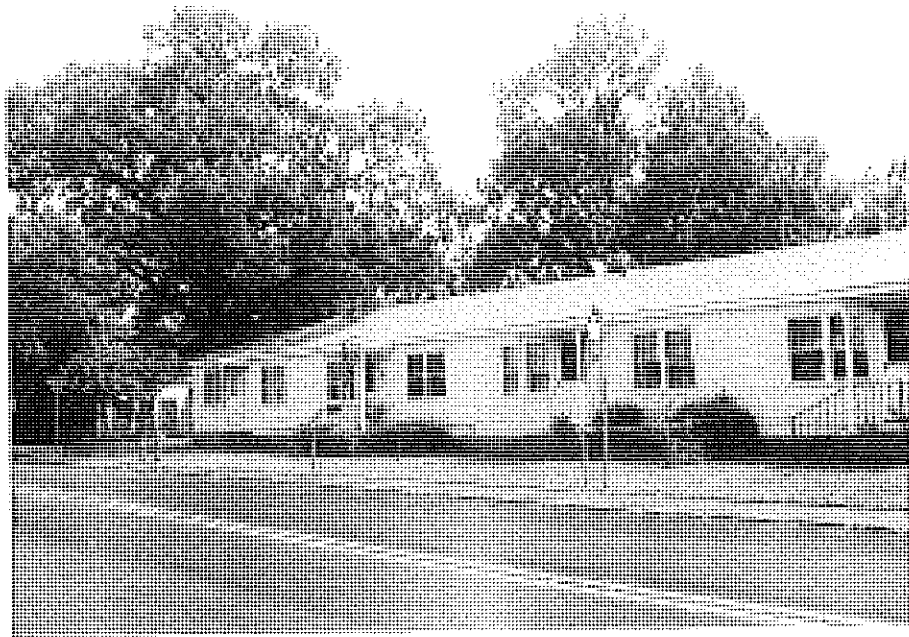
Holbrook House (No. 221), Side Elevation.



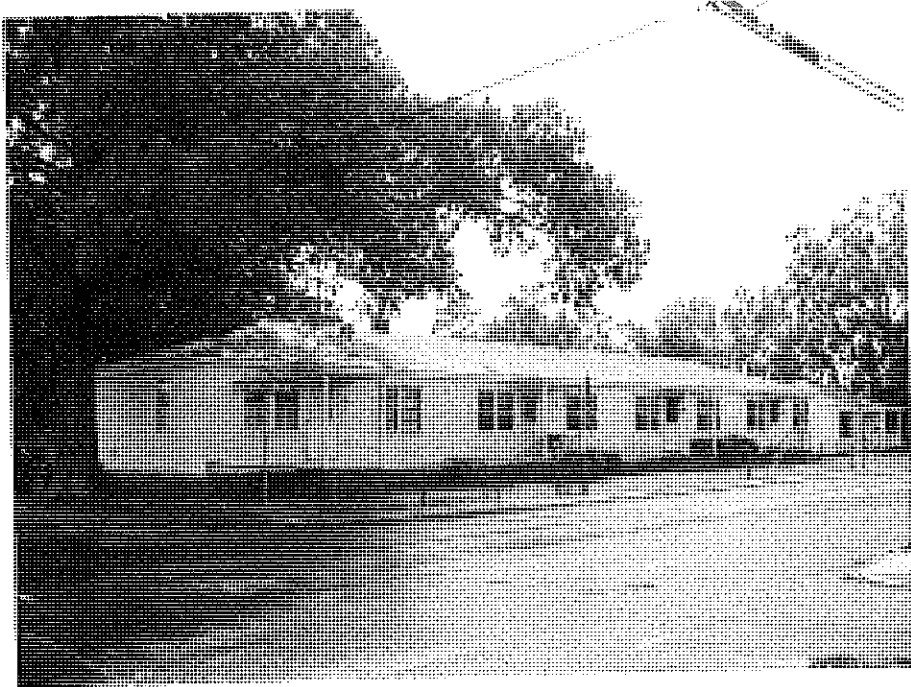
Holbrook House (No. 221), Side and Rear Elevations.



Holbrook House (No. 221), Entrance.



Apartment Building (No. 222).



Apartment Building (No. 222).



House (No. 223).



House (No. 223).

**APPENDIX C:  
PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS**

Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D.  
Historical Geographer

Education

- 1988 Ph.D. Geography  
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1980 M.A. Geography  
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1976 B.A. History, Phi Beta Kappa  
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois

Relevant Work Experience

- 1991-date Historical Geographer, Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.  
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1991 Visiting Professor, History Department, Queens College, Charlotte, North Carolina
- Developed and taught course on the architectural history of the North Carolina Piedmont, focusing on African-American architecture, textile-mill housing, and other types of vernacular landscapes.
- 1989-1991 Mattson and Associates, Historic Preservation Consulting  
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1988 Visiting Professor, Department of Urban and Regional Planning,  
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- Taught historic preservation planning workshop, developed and taught course on the history of African-American neighborhoods. The latter course was cross-listed in African-American Studies.
- 1984-1989 Private Historic Preservation Consultant,  
Raleigh, North Carolina
- 1981-1984 Academic Advisor, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, University of  
Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1981 Instructor, Department of Geography, University of Illinois, Urbana,  
Illinois
- 1978-1980 Private Historic Preservation Consultant, Champaign, Illinois

Frances P. Alexander  
Architectural Historian

Education

- 1991 M.A. American Civilization-Architectural History  
George Washington University  
Washington, D.C.
- 1981 B.A. History with High Honors  
Guilford College  
Greensboro, North Carolina

Relevant Work Experience

- 1991-date Architectural Historian, Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.  
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1988-1991 Department Head, Architectural History Department  
Engineering-Science, Inc., Washington, D.C.
- 1987-1988 Architectural Historian, Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic  
American Engineering Record, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.
- 1986-1987 Historian, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service,  
Washington, D.C.
- 1986 Historian, Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service,  
Chicago, Illinois



**Figure 12**

**Figure 13**

**Figure 14**

**Figure 16**

**Figure 17**

**Figure 18**

**Figure 19**

**Figure 20**

**Figure 21**

**Figure 27**

**Figure 28**

**Figure 29**

**Figure 30**

**Figure 31**

**Figure 32**

**Figure 33**

**Figure 34**

**Figure 35**

**Figure 36**

**Figure 37**

**Figure 38**

**Figure 41**