

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Mount Pleasant Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: College, Franklin, Jackson, Kluttz, Main, Park, and Walnut Streets

City or town: Mount Pleasant State: North Carolina County: Cabarrus

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 X A B X C D

Signature of certifying official/Title: State Historic Preservation Officer Date

North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site

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

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

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Name of Property _____

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>225</u>	<u>73</u>	buildings
<u>4</u>	<u>2</u>	sites
<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>239</u>	<u>86</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure
- COMMERCE: financial institution
- COMMERCE: department store
- SOCIAL: meeting hall
- GOVERNMENT: city hall
- GOVERNMENT: fire station
- GOVERNMENT: post office
- EDUCATION: school
- RELIGION: religious facility
- RELIGION: church-related residence
- FUNERARY: cemetery
- RECREATION: theater

- RECREATION: sports facility
- AGRICULTURE: storage
- AGRICULTURE: animal facility
- INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility
- INDUSTRY: industrial storage
- HEALTH CARE: medical business

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- DOMESTIC: secondary structure
- COMMERCE: restaurant
- COMMERCE: specialty store

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- SOCIAL: meeting hall
- GOVERNMENT: city hall
- GOVERNMENT: fire station
- GOVERNMENT: post office
- RELIGION: religious facility
- RELIGION: church-related residence
- FUNERARY: cemetery
- RECREATION: sports facility
- RECREATION: outdoor recreation
- AGRICULTURE: storage
- INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility
- INDUSTRY: industrial storage
- HEALTH CARE: medical business

DRAFT

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Greek Revival
- Gothic Revival
- Italianate
- Queen Anne
- Romanesque
- Colonial Revival
- Classical Revival
- Tudor Revival
- Craftsman
- Minimal Traditional
- Ranch
- Modernist
- Vernacular/Industrial

Materials:

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials:

- BRICK
- WOOD: weatherboard
- WOOD: shingle
- STONE: granite
- METAL: aluminum
- OTHER: fiber-cement siding

Project Summary

When the Mount Pleasant Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986, it encompassed the full extent of contiguous historic resources in the town, constructed before c.1935. It included commercial resources at the intersection of Franklin and Main Streets, residential and religious resources that extend north, south, east, and west from the commercial core, and industrial resources near the northern, western, and eastern town limits. Only the resources associated with the Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979 as the Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute Historic District, were excluded from the boundary of the Mount Pleasant Historic District.

Mount Pleasant Historic District's original period of significance extended from 1840 to c.1935, fifty years prior to its preparation. The original nomination identified significance in the areas of commerce and industry, as an example of a textile village with a small commercial core, as well as architecture as a collection of residential, religious, commercial, and industrial buildings representing nearly every major style popular during the period of significance, 1840 to c.1935. However, while the 1986 nomination provides a thorough context for architectural significance, it includes only a cursory overview of commercial and industrial context.

This Additional Documentation addresses the limitations of the 1986 Mount Pleasant Historic District by providing an updated inventory for the district that includes written descriptions and an updated contributing status for all resources within the district boundary. In addition, the Additional Documentation clarifies the National Register boundary with a new district map that takes into account current tax parcel data (disregarded in the 1986 map) and includes coordinates to more accurately describe the boundary. The document also serves to supplement context for commerce and industry prior to 1935, as well as providing context in all areas of significance for the post-1935 period. The Additional

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Documentation also amends the period of significance for the Mount Pleasant Historic District to extend through c.1976 to encompass the continued residential, commercial, and industrial growth within the Mount Pleasant Historic District through the mid-twentieth century.

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Mount Pleasant Historic District is located in eastern Cabarrus County, roughly eight miles east of Concord, the county seat. It includes the core of Mount Pleasant's commercial area flanked by mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century residential development to its north, south, east, and west and including religious resources amidst the residential resources and industrial resources at the periphery of the district. The district is centered on the intersection of Main and Franklin Streets, the former connecting Charleston, South Carolina, to Salisbury, North Carolina and the latter connecting Fayetteville to Charlotte. While Main Street extends roughly north-south, Franklin Street extends from the northwest to the southeast and secondary roads extend perpendicular to both streets, resulting in an irregular grid where most streets are skewed slightly from true cardinal directions. The lengthy period of development, with most buildings constructed between 1840 and c.1976, has resulted in a wide variety of building sizes and styles within the district. Building spacing and setbacks also vary greatly as larger residential and agricultural properties were subdivided over time, with new construction continuing into the late nineteenth century. The most common architectural styles include: Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Romanesque, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Craftsman, Tudor Revival, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Modernist styles, as well as vernacular commercial and industrial architecture. The Mount Pleasant Historic District retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, including its original street patterns, extensive tree canopy, and building setbacks as well as individual resources that retain sufficient integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to convey the district's historic feeling and association.

Narrative Description

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The Mount Pleasant Historic District, which includes the commercial core of Mount Pleasant and the adjoining, earliest residential sections of Mount Pleasant, is located on a relatively flat plain and laid out on an irregular grid plan that is skewed from true cardinal directions to align with the intersection of Franklin and Main Streets, both major thoroughfares leading into and out of the town. Lot sizes and building setbacks vary considerably in the district. Residential lots in particular vary greatly in size with building sizes, styles, and setbacks equally varied and representing the gradual development of the city. Broad sweeping lots are typical for nineteenth-century residential resources near the periphery of the district. Some of the residential buildings closer to the commercial core were always more urban in nature, constructed on smaller lots, while other residential lots were subdivided over time, resulting in narrower lots many of which retain significant depth, belying their original agricultural use.

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Narrow commercial lots in the downtown core contain one- and two-story brick buildings that abut the sidewalk. Industrial properties, including the Kindley Cotton Mill, Tuscarora Cotton Mill, and Miller Lumber Company, have large lots with multiple buildings and resources that contributed to the manufacturing process. The McAllister School, set behind the residences on the east side of North Main Street, also has a large campus, mostly to accommodate a playing field southeast of the school. Churches are varied in their setting with the Mount Pleasant United Methodist Church set back from the street on a picturesque corner lot while the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity and the Saint James Reformed and Evangelical Lutheran Church are sited adjacent to the sidewalks.

Main Street, as a thoroughfare through the town, is wide enough to accommodate on-street parking both inside and outside of the commercial core. Secondary streets are narrower and without designated parking. Wide sidewalks abut the street in the commercial core with narrow sidewalks generally extending along only one side of the secondary streets. Driveways are common, though most were constructed well after the houses they serve. They are typically gravel or asphalt and lead past the house to a garage or parking at the rear of the property. Several paved and gravel parking lots near the intersection of Main and Franklin are owned by the Town of Mount Pleasant, generally constructed on the sites of buildings demolished in the late-twentieth century. Paved parking is also located adjacent to the Mount Pleasant United Methodist Church and the Saint James Reformed and Evangelical Lutheran Church. Fences, walls, and other landscape boundaries are rare in the district and have been noted in the inventory list, but not counted as primary or secondary resources. Mature deciduous trees and smaller ornamental trees are common along the street, outside of the commercial core, and prolific in the rear yards behind residential resources.

A wide range of resource types, building styles, and sizes are present in the Mount Pleasant Historic District, including large nineteenth-century residences constructed in the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, and Queen Anne styles; early-twentieth century residences constructed in the Colonial Revival, Craftsman, Tudor Revival, and transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival styles; and mid-twentieth century houses constructed in the Colonial Revival, Period Cottage, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch styles. Religious architecture includes examples of the Italianate, Romanesque, and Colonial Revival styles. Industrial architecture largely followed the Italianate-style and the McAllister School was constructed in the Classical Revival style. Extant commercial buildings are mostly standard one-and-two-story forms with applied early-twentieth century Italianate or mid-twentieth century Modernist detailing. Governmental buildings include the 1967 Modernist-style Post Office.

Changes that have occurred since the listing of the Mount Pleasant Historic District in 1986, specifically the demolition/removal of historic resources, are addressed below. Demolition of historic buildings within the district since 1986 occurred primarily due to building damage or deterioration. In many instances, especially near the downtown core, the sites remain vacant or used for parking. In other cases, new homes were constructed on the sites. Demolition dates were derived from aerial photos from 1950, 1968, 1975, 1983, 1987, 1995, 2001, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, and 2021. Demolition of secondary structures is more frequent and is not noted. Demolition/removal of primary resources inventoried in the 1986 nomination include:

- Methodist Church House (no.83) at 1244 North College Street (formerly 109 North College Street) was demolished between 2010 and 2013; the site is now paved parking for the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church.
- Mount Pleasant Methodist Church Parsonage (no.84) at 1260 North College Street (formerly 105 North College Street) was demolished between 2010 and 2013; the site is now paved parking for

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the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church.

- House (no.87) at 1247 North College Street (formerly 108 North College Street) was demolished between 1995 and 2001; the site is now paved parking for the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church.
- House (no.86) at 1251 North College Street (formerly 104 North College Street) was demolished between 1995 and 2001; the site is now a park and playground for the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church.
- Winfred Petrea House (no.68) at 8539 East Walnut Street (formerly 113 Walnut Street East) was demolished between 2001 and 2005 and a new house was constructed on the site.
- The c.1910 house (no.115) at 8335 West Franklin Street (formerly 120 West Franklin Street) was demolished between 1983 and 1987; the site is currently paved parking.
- The c.1901 house (no.147) at 8560 East Franklin Street (formerly 132 East Franklin Street) was demolished between 2015 and 2017 and a new house constructed on the site.
- The Mount Pleasant Mill Company at 8670 East Franklin Street (formerly 213 East Franklin Street) was demolished in May of 2017. Only a concrete-block warehouse remains on the otherwise vacant site.
- Self service gas pumps (no.142) at the southwest corner of East Franklin and Barringer Streets were removed between 1995 and 2001.
- The c.1930 house (no.139) at 8811 East Franklin Street (formerly 319 East Franklin Street) was demolished after 1987 and a new house was constructed on the site in 1989.
- Mill housing associated with the Kindley Cotton Mill was demolished between 1987 and 1995, likely soon after the mill closure. The land remains vacant.
 - Mill House (no.104) at 100 South Halifax Street
 - Mill House (no.105) at 501 West Franklin Street
 - Mill House (no.106) at 105 South Halifax Street
 - Mill House (no.107) at 107 South Halifax Street
 - Mill House (no.108) at 109 South Halifax Street
 - Mill House (no.109) at 115 South Halifax Street
 - Mill House (no.110) at 110 South Halifax Street
 - Mill House (no.111) at 108 South Halifax Street
 - Mill House (no.112) at 106 South Halifax Street
- The c.1910 House (no.33) at 701 North Main Street (formerly 620 North Main Street) was demolished between 1978 and 1983. The site remains vacant.
- Charles G. Lentz House (no.55) at 1438 North Main Street (formerly 123 North Main Street) was demolished and a new house constructed on the site in 2020.
- Corzine House (no.52) at 1408 North Main Street (formerly 137 North Main Street) was demolished between 1987 and 1995 and a new house constructed on the site.
- Masonic Hall (no.184) at 1471-1475 South Main Street (formerly 101-103 South Main Street) was demolished between 2015 and 2017. It is currently a gravel parking lot.
- The c.1950 house (no.183) at 1483 South Main Street (formerly 105 South Main Street) was demolished between 2015 and 2017. It is currently a gravel parking lot.
- Doctor Buchanan House (no.182) at 1493 South Main Street (formerly 111-113 South Main Street) was demolished by the Town of Mount Pleasant in 2015. It is currently a gravel parking lot.
- Lefler House (no.165) at 1550 South Main Street (formerly 212 South Main Street) was demolished in 2021. A new house was constructed on the site.
- John Kindley House (no.166) at 1576 South Main Street (formerly 216 South Main Street) was

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demolished in 2020. New house is currently being constructed on the site.

- The c.1925 house (no.168) at 1626 South Main Street (formerly 222 South Main Street) was demolished between 1995 and 2001. A new garage with apartment has been constructed on the site.

Fifty buildings were constructed between 1935 (the end of the original period of significance) and c.1976 (the end of the extended period of significance) with forty-six of these resources now considered contributing. Construction that post-dates the period of significance includes seventeen buildings, most erected on the sites of earlier buildings that were demolished.

The Mount Pleasant Historic District Additional Documentation includes one hundred and twenty-eight (128) primary contributing resources, including one hundred and twenty-five (125) buildings and three sites. The twenty-nine noncontributing primary resources include twenty-eight buildings and one site. Secondary resources include sheds, garages, carports, barns, and warehouses. Contributing secondary resources include one-hundred buildings, ten structures, and one site. Fifty-seven noncontributing secondary resources include forty-five buildings, eleven structures, and one site. Seventy-six contributing primary and secondary resources were listed as contributing in the 1986 inventory. Twenty-five vacant lots are located within the Mount Pleasant Historic District boundary.

Inventory List

The following inventory list for the Mount Pleasant Historic District Additional Documentation updates and expands the inventory included in the 1986 Mount Pleasant Historic District nomination. That nomination inventory list included names, addresses, dates, and descriptions of key buildings within the district, but did not include all of the resources encompassed within the boundary. The updated inventory list includes full descriptions of all resources and assigns an updated contributing or noncontributing status to each resource, based on architectural changes and an extended period of significance for the district. Resources were numbered in the 1986 Mount Pleasant Historic District nomination and those numbers have been included in this inventory (immediately following the building name) as a means of cross-referencing the two nominations.

Property descriptions are arranged alphabetically by street name, then ascending numerically by building number along those streets. Streets were renumbered between 1986 and 1993 with the street numbering continuous through East and West Franklin Streets and East and West Walnut Streets. As a result, West Franklin and West Walnut Streets are listed first in order to keep the addresses in numerical order. Building names and construction dates were derived from the original nomination, survey files held by the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, newspaper clippings found in the Cabarrus County Library and the Eastern Cabarrus Historical Society, and information compiled by local historian Ben Callahan. Building dates for late-twentieth century resources, including many outbuildings, were derived from aerial photographs (1938, 1950, 1956, 1964, 1968, 1975, 1976, 1983, 1986, 1987, 1995, 2001, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2010, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, and 2023) available on the Cabarrus County GIS site. All information not otherwise cited in the narrative entries is from the original survey files held by the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office.

Properties in both sections of the inventory are coded as C (contributing) or NC (noncontributing due to age or alterations) based on their date of construction and level of material integrity. All contributing resources were constructed during the period of significance, 1840 to c.1976, and retain sufficient integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship to contribute to the historic character of the district.

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Common changes to residential buildings within the Mount Pleasant Historic District include the installation of vinyl or other synthetic siding, replacement windows and doors, replacement of original roof materials and porch posts, and the enclosure of side or rear porches. While these changes in combination may render a property noncontributing, a building is contributing if it retains its original form, fenestration, and significant architectural features. For example, the c.1901 House (8675 East Franklin Street) has replacement siding and windows as well as a modern metal roof, but retains its original I-house form and fenestration and is thus contributing. However, residential resources are noncontributing when the fenestration has been altered, a front porch has been enclosed or replaced with a new porch with a different roof form, or the main roofline has been altered. For example, the c.1930 House (1670 South Main Street) was altered ca. 1997 with the removal of knee brackets, the replacement of siding and windows, and the construction of a large rear addition that is wider than the original house, rendering the building noncontributing.

The alteration of commercial storefronts is common in the Mount Pleasant Historic District and illustrates the changing use of the buildings over time. The replacement of original storefronts is typical, with many replaced during the extended period of significance or rehabilitated and returned to their historic configuration in recent years. Thus, if a building retains its historic roofline, massing, materials, historic storefront configuration, architectural detailing, and for multi-story buildings its upper level fenestration, it contributes to the district's significance and is considered a contributing resource. For example, the c.1940 Commercial Building (8360-8362 West Franklin Street) has replacement, aluminum-framed glass doors on the façade and two-over-two vinyl windows throughout the second story. However, it retains its original fenestration pattern, soldier-course brick lintels throughout, and concrete coping on the parapet and is thus considered contributing. However, significant changes to the building's upper floors and/or the removal of character-defining features can render a commercial building noncontributing. This is the case with the 1949 Piedmont Bank Company (1476 South Main Street), which was altered with the removal of the stepped parapet and the replacement and reconfiguration of the storefront.

It should be noted, that all buildings in the Mount Pleasant Historic District have brick foundations and asphalt-shingled roofs unless otherwise indicated. All outbuildings are one-story, unless otherwise noted. Pre-fabricated sheds and carports were considered to be temporary and thus were noted in the descriptions, but not counted as resources in the inventory. Low retaining walls, when they lack notable characteristics, are also noted in the inventory, but not counted as resources.

NORTH COLLEGE STREET

**1220 North College Street
(formerly 115 North College Street)**

Dr. Moses Alexander Foil House (no.81) - c.1904

Contributing Building

Dr. Moses Alexander Foil, a local physician, married Josephine Elizabeth Summer in 1900 and constructed this two-story, gable-and-wing, Queen Anne-style house shortly thereafter.¹ Decorative features include imbricated shingles, diamond-shaped vents, and sawn bargeboards in the gables. The house has plain weatherboards, cornerboards with simple, thin capitals, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and an interior corbelled brick chimney at the intersection of the two gables. Centered on the

¹ Ben Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes* (self-published, 2016), Cannon Memorial Library (also available at <https://mtpleasantbytheminutes.com/historic-mp-sketches-of-historic-sites-homes-and-businesses-in-mt-pleasant/>).

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façade is a one-light-over-four-panel door with heavy moldings. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that spans the façade and wraps around the projecting front-gabled wing, terminating at a one-story, side-gabled wing on the south elevation. The porch is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and has a turned balustrade. The 1986 nomination notes the porch as a later addition, but the porch appears in this configuration on the 1905 Sanborn map, the first map to cover this part of Mount Pleasant. The one-story wing on the south elevation has a one-light-over-three-panel door that opens to the wrap-around porch. A similar one-story gabled wing extends from the right rear (northwest). Both wings have finishes and details that match the two-story part of the house, and appear on the 1905 Sanborn map, indicating that they were likely constructed concurrent with the two-story part. A series of one-story shed-roofed wings at the southwest connect the two one-story wings with both enclosed bays and open porches, the latter supported by chamfered posts and screened panels.

Foil, a native of Mount Pleasant, attended Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and immediately returned home and opened a medical practice on Franklin Street.² His son, Summer Foil, who occupied the house in 1979, noted that the one-story, gabled wing at the right rear (northwest) housed Dr. Foil's office. Foil was one of the founding members of the St. James Reformed Church that stands across College Street to the east. Foil also served on the Board of Trustees at Catawba College, where a dormitory is named in his honor.³ Josephine Foil taught music at Mont Amoena Seminary and also painted. Additional outbuildings included a smokehouse, washhouse, greenhouse, and cabin for African American servants, but all have been demolished.

Carport – c.1966; c.2000

Contributing Structure

Southwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame carport supported by square posts with diagonal braces. It has vertical wood paneling in the gables. The carport was enclosed with vinyl siding in the early 2000s and a four-light-over-three-panel Craftsman-style door installed on its north gable end. Aerial photos indicate that the carport was constructed between 1964 and 1968.

Barn – c.2013

Noncontributing Building

West of the carport is a two-part frame garage that largely dates to 2013, but incorporates part of an earlier structure on the property. The west end of the building is a side-gabled frame barn with board-and-batten sheathing, a sliding door on the north elevation, and two-light windows on the west and south elevations. On its east end is a shed-roofed wing with board-and-batten sheathing and paired batten doors on the north elevation. At the far east end is an open shed-roofed bay supported by square posts. All three parts of the building have a metal roof.

**1231 North College Street
(formerly 112 North College Street)**

Miller-McAllister House (no.88) - c.1880

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, three-bay house retains original porch posts and brackets, but little other exterior ornamentation to convey its Queen Anne style. Original six-over-six windows have been replaced with vinyl windows and vinyl siding obscures the original weatherboards. Decorative bargeboards have been removed from the gables. The center hall of the double-pile house is accessed by a one-panel-over-one-light-over-three-panel door. The door, centered on the façade, is sheltered by a wide front-gabled porch with vinyl siding in the gable and an original balustrade. Parallel gabled ells, constructed before 1905, extend from the rear (east) elevation with the north ell projecting beyond the south ell.

² "Death Claims Dr. M. A. Foil." *The Charlotte Observer*, September 14, 1948.

³ "Death Claims Dr. M. A. Foil." *The Charlotte Observer*, September 14, 1948.

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A plaque on the house dates it to c.1880 as the Miller-McAllister House. The lack of extant stylistic details make it difficult to verify the date, though the extended chimney stack on the south gable end indicates the original roof may have been more shallow, a form that aligns with the Greek Revival and Italianate styles of the late nineteenth century. The property was purchased in 1880 by G. R. P. Miller, who may have constructed the house at that time. In 1932, the house was sold by Miller's children and purchased by Lee McAllister.⁴ The house appears on the 1921 Sanborn map, the first map to cover this part of Mount Pleasant.

**1232 North College Street
(formerly 111 North College Street)**

Methodist Church House (no.82) - c.1855; c.1890; c.1943

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is of mortise and tenon construction concealed behind plain weatherboards. It is three bays wide and double-pile with vinyl windows. A four-light-over-four-panel door with three-light transom is centered on the façade. The door is sheltered by a two-bay-wide inset porch supported by square columns. The porch was originally full-width, but the south end was enclosed after 1947. The center-hall plan house features exterior end chimneys in the north and south gables. A projecting bay window on the south elevation, west of the chimney, was installed about 1943. A full-width, engaged porch on the rear (west) elevation was fully enclosed before 1979. According to the 1979 architectural survey, this house and a similar house to its south (now demolished) were constructed from portions of the third Mount Pleasant Methodist Church. That frame building was "cut in two" in the early twentieth century after the fourth sanctuary, the first brick church, was constructed on College Street in 1885.⁵ Each half of the building was moved to face College Street and converted to be a residence. A prefabricated plywood shed stands southwest of the house, installed after 2017.

1244 North College Street – VACANT

The Methodist Church House (no.83) was demolished between 2010 and 2013 and the site is now paved parking for the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church.

1247 North College Street – VACANT (2 lots)

The house (no.87) was demolished between 1995 and 2001 and the site is now paved parking for the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church. Two prefabricated metal carports stand at the southeast corner of the site.

**1251 North College Street
(formerly 104 North College Street)**

Methodist Church Park - c.2020

Noncontributing Site

A historic house (no.86) was demolished between 1995 and 2001. A wood platform encircled by a wood railing, constructed near the southeast corner of the site, appears on aerial photographs as early as 2007. However, the remainder of the park's elements, including a playground, metal benches and swings, picnic tables, shade structures, and a prefabricated shed were all installed between 2019 and 2021. The park and playground are owned by the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church.

1260 North College Street

⁴ Cabarrus County Register of Deeds. Book 160, page 224.

⁵ Webster S. Medlin and Frances B. Medlin. *Sketches of Early History of Mt. Pleasant United Methodist Church and Surrounding Community*. Concord, North Carolina, 1998, 4.

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Mount Pleasant United Methodist Church (no.85) - 1949

Contributing Building

Set well back from the street, this one-story, front-gabled, Colonial Revival-style church has pedimented gables and a square bell tower topped with a classically inspired three-stage steeple. The building has a brick veneer with soldier-course watertable and shallow eaves above a molded wood cornice. A projecting, pedimented entrance bay is centered on the façade and features a concrete cross inlaid within the pediment. Centered in the bay are paired, eight-panel doors with a molded and pedimented surround. Above the entrance bay is a bell tower with square brick base. The base features a circular window with four keystones on its façade. Atop the base is a square belfry with round-arch louvered vents. Flat pilasters flanking the vents support pediments on all four elevations. A hexagonal lantern tops the belfry and has round-arch louvered vents on each elevation. It is topped by a six-sided, pointed spire with copper roof. The sanctuary is four bays deep with eight-over-eight wood-sash windows topped by five-light transoms, all in round-arch openings with cast-stone keystones.

At the rear (northwest) of the sanctuary is a two-story-with-basement, hip-roofed education wing that extends beyond the side elevations of the sanctuary to form a T-shaped footprint. The wing has vinyl windows and gabled roof vents. Paired doors on the southwest elevation are sheltered by a gabled hood on brackets. An aluminum-framed door with sidelight on the northeast elevation is sheltered by a flat-roofed breezeway on square columns. The breezeway connects to the 1986 fellowship building at the northwest. A modern playground, enclosed with a fence, is located southwest of the education wing.

The Methodist congregation in Mount Pleasant was likely established in the early 1800s. After three frame structures, a brick sanctuary was erected on the site in 1885, located near the southeast corner of the lot and shown on the 1921, 1927, and 1947 Sanborn maps.⁶ This building was removed in 1952 after the construction of the 1949 sanctuary that stands today. The current sanctuary may have been designed by Louis H. Asbury, but the connection has not been confirmed.

Retaining wall and stairs – c.1900; c.1950

Contributing Structure

The church is located on a rise above North College and West Franklin Streets. The grade of the latter appears to have been lowered, likely in the mid-twentieth century, necessitating the construction of concrete retaining walls on both the southwest and southeast sides of the property. Two poured concrete stairs at the south corner of the property, facing the intersection of North College and West Franklin Streets, flank a stone cross inlaid into the earth. The two stairs lead to a landing, which in turn leads to a third stair up to the ground level. An earlier stone wall extends along North College Street, atop the concrete retaining wall. This loose-stacked stone wall matches a wall along the southeast edge of the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church Cemetery (8230 West Franklin Street).

Fellowship and Education Building – 1986

Noncontributing Building

Located northeast of the church the Fellowship and Education Building is partially obscured by the c.2011 sanctuary to its northeast and the breezeways that connect it to the historic and new sanctuaries. The one-story, side-gabled building has a brick veneer and vinyl windows.

Worship Center – c.2011

Noncontributing Building

Constructed between 2010 and 2013, the flat-roofed worship center has a concrete-block foundation, brick veneer, and small fixed aluminum-framed windows at the upper level. Grouped aluminum-framed windows are located on the main level of the southeast elevation, sheltered by a shed-roofed

⁶ Webster S. Medlin and Frances B. Medlin. *Sketches of Early History of Mt. Pleasant United Methodist Church and Surrounding Community*. Concord, North Carolina, 1998, 56.

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breezeway that extends along that elevation, supported by brick piers. At the southwest end is an entrance wing that abuts the 1986 Fellowship and Education Building. It has a rounded, metal roof above a full-height wall of aluminum-framed glass. The parsonage and house were demolished for the paved parking that serves this new building.

SOUTH COLLEGE STREET

1301 South College Street

Secondary Dwelling - c.1924

Noncontributing Building

Historically associated with the house to the northwest (1300 West Franklin Street), this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is a highly altered. A one-story gabled wing wraps the façade and north elevation and may be an enclosed porch. The house has vinyl siding and windows and a modern metal roof. A door at the west end of the one-story wing is accessed by an uncovered wood deck. A prefabricated shed stands southwest of the house. Sanborn maps indicate the building was constructed between 1921 and 1927. It stood on the same parcel as 8300 West Franklin Street until 2017.

Garage - c.1972

Contributing Building

Located at the southwest corner of the property is a one-story, side-gabled, concrete-block garage. The building has a wide vehicular opening on the west end of the north elevation and a louvered aluminum window on the east end of that elevation. Aerial photos indicate the garage was constructed between 1968 and 1975.

WEST FRANKLIN STREET

8200 West Franklin Street

(formerly 309 West Franklin Street)

H. J. and Minnie McAllister House (no.102) - c.1930

Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width gabled wing at the rear (south). The house has vinyl siding and windows, but does retain original three-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows in a clipped-front-gabled dormer. An entrance is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, engaged porch supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. Projecting gabled bays on the east and west elevations are flush with the façade, each with an exterior brick chimney centered in the gable. The configuration of the chimneys indicates that the bungalow may have been constructed around an earlier, smaller house on the site. A hip-roofed wing, likely an enclosed porch, is centered on the south gable end. The property was acquired by H. J. and Minnie McAllister about 1920 and they retained ownership of the house until 1975.⁷ The 1927 Sanborn map appears to show a two-story house in this location, indicating that the current building was erected after 1927.

Garage – c.1930

Contributing Building

Southeast of the house is a clipped-front-gabled, frame garage. It has vinyl siding and a wide vehicular opening on the north gable end.

8215 West Franklin Street and 400 North Halifax Street (formerly 400 West Franklin Street)

Kindley Cotton Mill (no.113) - 1896-1897; c.1966; 1976; c.1985; c.1991

Contributing Building

The first textile mill to be constructed in Mount Pleasant, the Kindley Cotton Mill was enlarged

⁷ Cabarrus County Register of Deeds. Book 455, page 810.

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significantly in the late twentieth century, a process which has concealed much of the original mill building, but also illustrates the continued industrial significance of the mill. The 1896 mill stands at the core of the complex, facing West Franklin Street. It features a two-story, side-gabled brick building with low-sloped roof with sawn rafter tails. Segmental-arch window openings have been bricked in. A three-story tower at the southwest corner of the building has a low-sloped, hipped roof and segmental-arch openings, all infilled with brick. A round-arch opening at the base of the tower has a pair of replacement doors beneath a one-light transom (likely installed to accommodate replacement doors shorter than the original ones) and a four-light fanlight. An oval sign panel above the entrance is blank.

A 1960s office wing is located immediately west of the tower. It has a running-bond brick exterior and one-over-one windows at the first and second stories. A flat-roofed wing to the east of the tower was constructed after the building was surveyed in 1979. A broad, flat-roofed c.1985 addition to the east, extends along West Franklin Street, but is devoid of fenestration. The east and north elevations of this addition are sheathed with vertical metal, as is a c.1991 warehouse wing to its northeast. A large c.1991 addition to the north side of the mill obscures smaller additions made in the 1960s and 1970s. It has vertical metal sheathing throughout and loading bays on the west elevation. Concrete wells in the ground, along the east elevation of this wing, are likely remnants of an earlier textile-related building in this location.

Established in 1896, original investors in the Kindley Cotton Mill included local farmer and merchant W. R. Kindley, as well as the Reverend Paul Barringer, Lawson J. Foil, A.W. Moose, L. E. Heilig, J. L. Peck, and S. W. Kindley. The mill was designed by Stuart Cramer, a North Carolina Mill Engineer based in Charlotte. The town annexed the mill and mill housing (no longer extant) in 1900. W. R. Kindley bought out the other investors in 1911 and, with his sons, John S. and W. A. Kindley, operated the mill until 1920. In 1923 the mill became part of Halifax Mills, Inc. though operated under the name Kindley Cotton Mills. In 1925, Augustus N. James, former superintendent of the mill under W. R. Kindley, purchased the plant and took over its operation. The mill closed in 1992. Associated mill housing to the west, along Halifax Street, was demolished between 1987 and 1995, likely soon after the mill closure.

Bridge and Hose House - c.1900

South of the main mill building, adjacent to a concrete retaining wall that extends along the north side of West Franklin Street, is a hip-roofed stone wellhouse.

Contributing Building

Water tank - c.1991

Northwest of the mill is a large, cylindrical metal water tank. Aerial photos indicate the metal tank was installed between 1987 and 1995, replacing an earlier water tower that stood south of the mill as late as 1979.

Noncontributing Structure

**8245 West Franklin Street
(formerly 300 West Franklin Street)**

Mill House (no.114) - 1896

Likely constructed concurrent with the mill and perhaps for a mill overseer, this two-story I-house stands immediately east of the mill on a slight rise above West Franklin Street. The house has vinyl siding, two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, and a 5V metal roof. A six-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights is centered on the façade. It is sheltered by a three-bay, hip-roofed porch supported by square columns. A one-story, gabled ell extends from the left rear (northwest). Hip-roofed porches on the east elevation of the ell and the north elevation of the main block have been enclosed. A house with this form appears on the 1921 Sanborn map, the earliest to record this part of Mount Pleasant.

Contributing Building

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**8250-8254 West Franklin Street
(formerly 215-217 West Franklin Street)
Duplex (no.100) - c.1945**

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled duplex is eight bays wide and three bays deep. It has a concrete block exterior, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and molded wood weatherboards in the gables. Two entrances on the facade have replacement doors. Each is sheltered by a two- or three-bay shed-roofed porch on square posts. A shed-roofed wing on the south elevation has entrances on its east and west elevations. A prefabricated shed stands south of the house. County tax records date the duplex to 1945 and the building appears on a 1950 aerial photograph.

8280 West Franklin Street

Mount Pleasant United Methodist Church Cemetery (no.99) - 1848 Contributing Site

Southwest of the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church, the large cemetery is located at the southwest corner of West Franklin and South College Streets. A stone wall extends along South College Street, matching the wall in front of the church. Slate steps intersect the wall in several locations. A concrete retaining wall extends along West Franklin Street with concrete steps at the intersection of Franklin and College. The steps are flanked by paneled concrete piers.

The property was purchased by Jacob Ludwig in 1847 and later the same year Ludwig sold one acre to the Mount Pleasant Methodist Church.⁸ The oldest marked grave is that of Edmund A. Eagle (1841-1848). Stones are arranged in rows that extend parallel to South College Street. Stone piers on the southwest end of the cemetery, along Ludwig Street, date to 2004.

Mausoleum - c.1909

Contributing Building

Near the northwest boundary of the cemetery is a one-story, brick mausoleum constructed for the Kindley family. The building has a five-to-one common bond exterior, molded wood cornice, slate roof, and a three-light-over-three-panel door on the northeast elevation. The oldest remains in the Mausoleum belong to Mary Ann Barnhardt Kindley (1832-1909).

**8300 West Franklin Street
(formerly 139 West Franklin Street)
House (no.98) - 1920; c.1955**

Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile. The house has vinyl siding and windows, exterior gable-end brick chimneys, and a modern metal roof. There is a wide, shed-roofed dormer on the façade and a one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (southwest). A solid door with three lights is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered square posts. A wide picture window is located to the west of the entrance was likely installed in the 1950s. The east end of the porch, which wraps around the east elevation under a side-gabled roof, was enclosed after 1947. A shed-roofed wing at the left rear (southeast) may also be an enclosed porch. It connects to a projecting gabled bay on the east elevation. The building appears on the 1921 Sanborn map of Mount Pleasant. It may have been built by Zeb Eudy, a blacksmith who purchased the property in 1912 and whose daughter, Jane Eudy Bost, occupied the house in the 1950s.⁹

Garage - c.1966

Contributing Building

⁸ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

⁹ Ben Callahan, email correspondence with the authors, August 13, 2024.

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Southeast of the house is a one-story, side-gabled, brick garage. The building has three open vehicular bays at the north end and enclosed storage at the south end. It has two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows and a modern metal roof. Aerial photos indicate that the building was constructed between 1964 and 1968.

**8310 West Franklin Street
(formerly 135 West Franklin Street)**

Dr. L. R. Rose House (no.97) - c.1868; c.1945; c.1998

Contributing Building

The two-story, single-pile, Greek Revival-style I-house has a low-pitched, hipped roof. It has a running-bond brick exterior with irregularly, spaced header row. A double-leaf one-panel wood door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights is centered on the façade. It is sheltered by a three-bay, hip-roofed porch, reconstructed since the 1979 survey of the property, and supported by slender Tuscan columns. The first-floor façade beneath the porch roof is covered with stucco. The house has replacement six-over-six windows throughout with soldier-course brick lintels on the first story only. Exterior end brick chimneys are located on the east and west elevations. A two-story, hip-roofed wing is centered on the rear (south) elevation, constructed between 1995 and 2001 in place of an earlier one-story wing. It has fiber-cement siding, a projecting two-story gable on its west elevation, and a one-story, hip-roofed wing on the east elevation.

Littleberry Rowan Rose (1830 -1907) opened a medical practice in Mount Pleasant in 1857 and married Martha Jane Barrier in 1858, though Barrier died within the year. Rose served in the Civil War before returning home to Mount Pleasant. Similar in form and detail to the Ludwig House (demolished), Local historian, Ben Callahan notes that this house was constructed by Rose about 1868 after his marriage to Clara Sophia Ridenhour. Rose housed his medical office in a small building near the house. While a plaque on the building dates the house to 1860, the 1979 survey file notes an interview with Fay Moose Watts in which she notes that the house was completed when her mother, Aurelia Hamilton Rose Moose (1869-1962), was two years old. Aurelia occupied the house after her father's death in 1907. Her daughter, Fay Moose Watts and her husband Herman Hugh Watts, then occupied the house, after which it was passed to their children and grandchildren.¹⁰ A pool, not visible from the street, was constructed southeast of the house about 2016.

Outbuilding - c.1958; c.2020

Contributing Building

West of the house is a one-story, side-gabled building, the original use of which is not known. It has fiber-cement siding and a full-width, shed-roofed wing that spans the south elevation. An entrance on the west elevation is sheltered by a gabled porch on square posts. Aerial photos appear to show the building as being constructed between 1950 and 1964. A projecting gable was added to the north elevation between 2019 and 2021.

Garage - c.2020

Noncontributing Building

West of the house, near the rear (southwest) property line, is a one-story, front-gabled, two-car garage. The building has fiber-cement siding, two overhead doors on the north elevation, and board-and-batten in the north gable. A six-light-over-two-panel pedestrian door is located on the east elevation.

Shed - c.2017

Noncontributing Building

¹⁰ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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Constructed about 2017, the one-story, gabled shed stands southwest of the large outbuilding and pool. It has plywood sheathing and a screened vent in the east gable.

8315 West Franklin Street

Commercial Building - c.1972

Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled, concrete-block commercial building features two storefronts and an L-shaped, gabled ell at the rear (north). The gabled roof is partially concealed behind a stepped parapet on the façade. The east storefront has a single aluminum-framed glass door and a single aluminum-framed window. The west storefront has paired doors and a wide, five-light window. A concrete-block planter is located below the window. The façade is covered with stucco, while the concrete block remains exposed on the side elevations. The rear ell extends beyond the west elevation and has vinyl siding in the west gable. Aerial photos indicate that the rear wing predates the front of the building, having been constructed between 1964 and 1968. The front part of the building replaced an earlier commercial building on the site and was built between 1968 and 1975.

North of 8315 West Franklin Street - VACANT

8321-8327 West Franklin Street

Commercial Building - c.1972

Contributing Building

A pent roof supported by projecting brick pilasters spans the façade of this one-story, flat-roofed commercial building. The building has a brick veneer on the façade and east elevation only with brick quoins at the corners. The façade is divided into three sections by the projecting, stacked-brick pilasters. The west section has a nine-light-over-two-panel door and a single aluminum-framed window. The center section has a matching door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights. The east section has a single aluminum-framed window. A gabled concrete-block wing at the rear (north) has two garage bays on its east elevation. Aerial photos indicate the building was constructed between 1968 and 1975. The gabled garage wing at the rear was built between 1976 and 1983.

8335 West Franklin Street

Commercial Building - c.1966

Contributing Building

Set back from the street, this one-story commercial building has parking at the front and surrounding the building. The building has a painted brick veneer on the façade and exposed concrete block on the side elevations. A corrugated-metal pent roof encircles the flat-roofed building; the pent roof seems to appear on the 1976 aerial photograph, indicating it was installed by that time. Paired aluminum-framed glass doors are located near the center of the façade and flanked by fixed aluminum-framed windows. A projecting hip-roofed wing on the west elevation is obscured by later freezer and cooler units. Aerial photos indicate that the building was constructed between 1964 and 1968, or is an enlargement of the filling station that appears on the 1947 Sanborn map. It is currently the Mount Pleasant Smokehouse restaurant.

North of 8335 West Franklin Street – 2 VACANT LOTS

West of 8338-8344 West Franklin Street – VACANT

8338-8344 West Franklin Street

(formerly 119 West Franklin Street)

Commercial Building (no.96) – c.1905; c.1920; c.1940

Contributing Building

This two-story brick commercial building is three bays wide with the bays separated by projecting brick

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pilasters. Fixed aluminum-framed windows in the west two bays of the façade have soldier-course brick lintels. The east bay features an inset entrance with paired replacement doors and sidelights under an original three-part transom. The doors are flanked by fixed one-light windows. Vents are located at the second story. A mural on the west elevation shows the original Barringer Motor Company building in this location. A one-story, gabled ell at the rear (south) has a five-to-one common bond brick exterior and a metal roof. Windows and doors are from a variety of building periods and include segmental-arch openings on the east elevation.

The front portion of this two-story brick building dates to the early 1900s when it appears as a livery stable on Sanborn maps. The building was purchased by Reverend Paul Barringer in 1919 with the stipulation that the front rooms of the building remain, but that the rear be removed by January 1920. In early 1920, Barringer's son, L. H. Barringer erected a brick garage to the rear of the building and brick veneer to the earlier front section. Sanborn maps indicate that the garage wing at the rear was expanded between 1927 and 1947. Barringer maintained the building until 1963 when he sold it to Edward S. Blackwelder, who continued to operated a garage in the building.¹¹

8341-8345 West Franklin Street

Commercial Building - c.1950; c.1966; c.1985

Noncontributing Building

The two-part concrete-block commercial building has an earlier one-story wing on the west, but was enlarged with a wing on the east, set back slightly from the façade, between 1976 and 1987. Both wings have been substantially altered with the near total replacement of exterior materials including a new storefront on the west portion and modern sheathing on the east portion. The west part of the building has a single, wide storefront opening that is infilled with a one-light wood door and two-part wood-sash window on a board-and-batten bulkhead. A five-part transom spans the opening. The three-bay wing to the east, constructed between 1964 and 1968, has a board-and-batten façade. Paired one-light doors are flanked by fixed one-light windows. A concrete-block wing at its rear was constructed between 1983 and 1987.

8346-8348 West Franklin Street

(formerly 117 West Franklin Street)

Commercial Building (no.95) - c.1940

Contributing Building

The two-story brick commercial building is three bays wide with bays separated by projecting brick pilasters. Fixed aluminum-framed windows are located in the first- and second-story levels of the west two bays. The east bay is narrower and features a replacement door with one-light transom at the first story and an eight-light steel-sash window at the second story. Matching steel-sash windows are located on rear (south) elevation, which also features a wide garage bay at the first story. Sanborn maps show a two-story building in this location as early as 1905; however the brickwork and the steel-sash windows on the rear elevation are more in keeping with mid-twentieth-century construction and the building footprint appears to shift slightly between 1927 and 1947.

8350-8354 West Franklin Street

(formerly 111-115 West Franklin Street)

Commercial Building (no.94) - c.1903; c.1923

Contributing Building

The oldest extant commercial building on West Franklin Street, this two-story brick building has a later eight-to-one common bond brick façade, likely installed about 1923. Each of the two storefronts on the façade has a one-light-over-one-panel door flanked by fixed, one-light wood-framed windows on brick

¹¹ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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knee walls. Each is topped by a three-part wood transom. A single one-light-over-one-panel door on the west end of the façade has a one-light transom and leads to a staircase to the second floor. The second story has four two-over-two wood-sash windows. The east and rear (south) elevations have four-over-four wood-sash windows in segmental-arch brick surrounds at both the first- and second-story levels. An opening in the second-story south elevation was created for a movie projector when the second floor was occupied by a movie theater. The building appears on the 1905 Sanborn map, but is not present on the 1902 map.

South of 8350-8354 West Franklin Street - VACANT

8355 West Franklin Street

(formerly 110 West Franklin Street)

Commercial Building (no.116) - c.1925; c.1934

Noncontributing Building

The scale of this one-story, brick building is more typical of residential than commercial architecture in the district. It has been substantially altered throughout the twentieth century, as the building uses changed, with alterations including the removal of a projecting shelter on the façade. The building has low-sloped, side-gabled roof with broad gable centered on the façade. A replacement door with one-light sidelights is centered on the façade and flanked by paired vinyl windows. The entrance is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by Tuscan columns, a configuration that does not match the 1947 Sanborn map. The right rear (northeast) corner of the building is clipped at an angle to follow the property line. Sanborn maps indicate that the building was constructed between 1921 and 1927 as a store with gas pumps at the street. It was enlarged to rear between 1927-1947 to house a restaurant. The original shelter over the gas pumps appears to have been removed between 1968 and 1975. This coincides with Callahan's research that indicates L. H. Barringer operated a filling station, taxi stand, and restaurant on the site in 1934. It was later used as a tax service and is currently a chiropractor's office.

8360-8362 West Franklin Street

(formerly 107-109 West Franklin Street)

Commercial Building (no.93) - c.1940

Contributing Building

The two-story, three-bay, brick commercial building has aluminum-framed glass doors in the east and center bays of the façade, with a fixed aluminum-framed glass window in the west bay. The same fixed windows are located on the first story of the west elevation. Two-over-two vinyl windows are throughout the second story. While the windows have been replaced, the openings remain unaltered, each with brick sills and soldier-course brick lintels. The original parapet has concrete coping. It was extended with a stepped parapet that extends over the east end of the adjacent building. This building, constructed after the adjacent building in 1928, appears on the 1947 Sanborn map.

8366-8372 West Franklin Street

(formerly 103-105 West Franklin Street)

Commercial Building (no.92) - 1928

Contributing Building

Constructed in 1928, this one-story, two-part, brick commercial building has projecting brick pilasters separating the two storefronts. Each storefront has an inset entrance flanked by copper-framed display windows on brick knee walls. The east storefront retains an original twelve-light-over-one-panel door. The west storefront has a replacement door. Each storefront is topped by an original three-part transom, each part containing a sixty-light wood-framed window.

On July 2, 1928, a fire destroyed the earlier commercial building in this location that housed the Cook and Foil's General Merchandise Store. Later that year, brothers Harry E. and Lee E. Foil sold their interest in

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the reconstructed building and the Cook and Foil business to their uncle, Warren D. Foil.¹² W. D. Foil, and later his son Paul B. Foil, operated a hardware store in the building.

**8374 West Franklin Street
(formerly 101 West Franklin Street)
Moose Drug Company (no.91) - 1928**

Contributing Building

This one-story, brick commercial building is laid in a seven-to-one common bond and has a distinctive stepped parapet with concrete coping on the facade. The storefront features an inset double-leaf one-light door with one-light sidelights. It is flanked by one-light display windows on a stuccoed bulkhead. A wide stuccoed sign panel on the parapet reads "1882-A.W.MooseCo.-1928." The parapet steps down toward the rear (south) of the building, which has been extended with two shallow additions on the south elevation. Two-light and two-over-two wood-sash windows are located on the east elevation.

The A. W. Moose Drug Company has been in operation since 1882, founded by Archibald Walter Moose and his brother, Dr. John Wesley Moose. The business operated out of several locations in the late nineteenth century and eventually from a c.1890 brick building on the current site. However, that building burned in 1928 and was replaced with the current structure in December of 1928. The business remains in operation today, operated by descendants of A. W. Moose.¹³ The Moose family also established pharmacies in Troy and Albemarle.¹⁴

EAST FRANKLIN STREET

**8416 East Franklin Street
(formerly 100 East Franklin Street)
Union 76/East Oil Company (no.155) - c.1930**

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of East Franklin and South Main Streets, the one-story gas station was constructed on the site of the earlier J. J. Misenheimer Store, which appears on Sanborn maps as late as 1905. The building has brick piers defining its corners and supporting a flat-roofed canopy that originally sheltered the gas tanks. The piers have inlaid panels of yellow brick. A shallow canopy that originally encircled the building has been removed, leaving a band of stucco just below the parapet. The façade, under the canopy, has a nine-light Craftsman-style door flanked by one-light display windows. An entrance on the east end of the facade is a one-light-over-three-panel door. The west elevation, facing South Main Street, has five-over-one, Craftsman-style, wood-sash windows. A one-story wing featuring three service bays was added to the east elevation between 1950 and 1964. It has a brick pier at the northeast corner that matches those on the original building. One sixteen-light-over-sixteen-panel overhead garage door remains. The other two have been replaced with modern aluminum doors. The J. J. Misenheimer Store had been demolished prior to the purchase of the land by Manlius S. Lyles and his wife, Cornelia Ann Carpenter Lyles, in 1928. By 1930, a building on the property was being leased to the Gulf Oil Company. In 1971 the building was sold to Security Oil Company.¹⁵ It appears to have operated as a garage until 2022.

¹² Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

¹³ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

¹⁴ "Moose Drug Store 100 Years Old." July 8, 1982. "Historic Buildings-Cabarrus County, NC." Mount Pleasant Vertical File, Charles A. Cannon Memorial Library, Concord, North Carolina (hereafter Cannon Memorial Library).

¹⁵ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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8425 East Franklin Street

(formerly 111 East Franklin Street)

Heilig-Foil House (no.117) - 1858; c.1921

Contributing Building

Constructed in 1858, the house originally featured elements of the Italianate style, but was altered to its current Neoclassical-style appearance in the early 1920s. The original survey notes mortise-and-tenon construction. The two-story, three-bay building retains plain weatherboards, a low-sloped hipped roof typical of the Greek Revival style, and exterior brick chimneys on the east and west elevations. A double-leaf door with three-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a four-light transom is centered on the façade, all within a molded architrave. Above the entrance, paired four-over-four wood-sash windows open to a shallow balconette supported by knee brackets. The entrance is sheltered by a two-story, pedimented portico supported by fluted Ionic columns below a wide entablature with a four-light window in the gable. Six-over-six wood-sash windows are located throughout the house, which has a wide frieze with Italianate-style raised arches. A scupper on the west end of the façade bears the date 1858. A one-story, hip-roofed porch on the west elevation is supported by brick piers. It is enclosed with fifteen-light fixed windows with three-light transoms. Paired ten-light doors are centered on the façade of the porch. A porte cochere on the east end of the house is also supported by brick piers. A wide, two-story, hip-roofed wing spans the rear (north) of the house with a one-story sunroom extending from its west elevation. This addition replaced an earlier one-story ell that connected via breezeway to a kitchen building.

Lawson G. Heilig constructed the house in 1858, adjacent to the Shimpoch-Melchor Store, which he also operated. Heilig died in 1889 and in 1898 the house was sold to Lawson J. Foil. Foil's son, Lee E. Foil obtained ownership of the property after his father's death in 1920.¹⁶ Foil employed architect, Louis H. Asbury to design an addition and Neoclassical-style remodel of the house, adding the Ionic columned front porch and the porte cochere, both of which first appear on the 1927 Sanborn map.

Garage - c.1924

Contributing Building

Located northeast of the house, the one-story, hip-roofed, frame garage appears to have been constructed between 1921 and 1927, likely concurrent with the alterations to the house, though it may also have been an alteration of an existing smokehouse in that location. The building has plain weatherboards and paired batten doors on the south elevation.

8432 East Franklin Street

(formerly 112 East Franklin Street)

Herrin House (no.154) - c.1942

Contributing Building

The one-story, side-gabled building is three bays wide and single-pile with a near-full-width, gabled rear wing. It has a soldier-course brick watertable and vinyl windows with soldier-course brick lintels. A twelve-light French door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by brick piers with round-arch spandrels. The porch floor extends across the west end of the façade as an uncovered terrace. There is an exterior brick chimney in the west gable end. A hip-roofed wing at the right rear (southwest) has vinyl siding and a six-over-one wood-sash window. According to Sanborn maps, the house was constructed between 1927 and 1947, replacing an earlier two-story house on the site. The property was obtained by George Lawson Herrin, Sr. in 1934 and the building was likely constructed soon after.¹⁷

Garage - c.1950

Contributing Building

¹⁶ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

¹⁷ Cabarrus County Register of Deeds. Book 1177, page 117-118.

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Southeast of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards. It has two vehicular bays on the north gable end, each with paired batten doors.

8440 East Franklin Street

(formerly 114 East Franklin Street)

Clarence G. Heilig Jr. House (no.153) - c.1950

Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled Period Cottage is four bays wide and single-pile with a wide, gabled rear wing. It has vinyl siding and windows. The steeply pitched roof has a front gable centered on the façade. A replacement door on the façade is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by Tuscan columns. An inset screened porch is located on the east end of the façade. An entrance on the west elevation of the rear ell has an adjacent six-light window. Both are sheltered by a gabled roof on diagonal braces. The property was acquired by Clarence G. Heilig, Jr. in 1937, though an earlier two-story house is still present on the 1947 Sanborn map, indicating the house was likely constructed between 1947 and 1950 when it appears on aerial photos. Heilig retained ownership of the house until 1979.¹⁸

Garage - c.1950

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, concrete-block garage. It has wide weatherboards in the gable and an open, shed-roofed carport on the east elevation.

8500 East Franklin Street

(formerly 118 East Franklin Street)

Robert and Helen Morehead House (no.152) - 1952

Contributing Building

Constructed in 1952, this one-story, side-gabled Colonial Revival-style Ranch house features a brick veneer and wide dentil cornice. A two-light-over-four-panel door is located in an inset, paneled bay that is centered on the five-bay façade. Fluted pilasters flank the inset bay. The house has vinyl windows throughout and an interior brick chimney. A flat-roofed screened porch extends from the right rear (southwest). An early-twentieth-century house on the property was acquired by R. Bernard Morehead in 1939.¹⁹ According to his grandson, Robert Bernard Morehead and Helen Keller Morehead demolished the former house and constructed the current house in 1952. Morehead was a bookkeeper and machinist at a mill in Concord.

Garage - c.1952

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, and two vehicular bays on the north gable end, each with a batten door.

Chicken Coop - c.1935

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house is a one-story, shed-roofed, frame chicken house. The building has plain weatherboards, a batten door on the east elevation, and windows that have been installed on the south elevation to create an artist studio.

Darkroom - c.1945

Contributing Building

Immediately east of the c.1935 chicken coop is a similarly scaled, shed-roofed building. It has plain weatherboards, two batten doors on the north elevation, and a standing-seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails. The original location and use of this building is not known. The current owner notes that it

¹⁸ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

¹⁹ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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was moved to this property in the 1940s to serve as a darkroom for Mrs. Morehead.

Chicken Coop - c.2020

Noncontributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of the parcel, the shed-roofed, frame chicken coop stands on wood posts and has plywood sheathing.

**8501 East Franklin Street
(formerly 115 East Franklin Street)**

A. W. Moose House (no.118) - c.1885; 1911; 2001

Contributing Building

The irregular plan of this two-story, center-hall house is typical of the Queen Anne style, though the 1979 survey notes log, mortise-and-tenon, and balloon framing, indicating it was built over an earlier house. The three-bay house has a projecting, front-gabled wing on the east end of the facade with a canted bay at its first story. It has a stuccoed foundation, aluminum siding, and vinyl windows. A replacement, Craftsman-style door is located near the center of the facade. The entrance is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by replacement turned posts and has a later turned railing. The porch extends across the facade and wraps around the projecting, front-gabled wing, terminating at a side-gabled bay on the east elevation. Directly in front of the front-gabled wing, a hip-roofed belvedere extends the porch. A second-story, hip-roofed sleeping porch is located above the east elevation of the porch. A series of one-story wings extends from the rear (north) elevation, including a gabled wing that connects to a large, one-and-a-half-story, gabled garage, constructed about 2001.

Local physician, pharmacist, and founder of the Moose Drug Company, A. W. Moose purchased this property from Lawson Heilig in 1885. According to Callahan, a small log structure on the property was initially utilized as kitchen and later expanded to form the present building. Moose died in 1928 and his son, Hoy Moose, continued to operate the family business and occupied this residence between 1925 and 1945. The plaque on the house reads "Moose-McCarn-Barnhardt House – Circa 1885." The house was extensively remodeled after 2000, with the original porch posts, railings, brackets, and other decorative detailing removed.

Garage - c.1950

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame garage. It has plywood sheathing, a hip-roofed wing on the rear (north) gable, and an open shed-roofed bay on the east elevation.

Pergola - c.2000

Noncontributing Structure

East of the house is a frame pergola that is partially enclosed with a low brick wall.

**8512 East Franklin Street
(formerly 122 East Franklin Street)
House (no.151) - c.1920; c.1980**

Noncontributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile, a form typical of turn-of-the twentieth-century housing. However, the steeply pitched roof, shed-roofed dormer, and engaged porch on brick piers are commonly associated with the Craftsman-style, common in the 1920s and 1930s. The house has been altered with the installation of a brick veneer after 1978. It has one-over-one wood-sash windows throughout and a replacement door centered on the facade. The dormer has vinyl siding and two one-over-one windows. Two gabled ells extend from the rear (south) elevation with a shed-roofed wing between them. A shed-roofed bay extends from the west elevation of the west ell.

Garage - c.1966

Contributing Building

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Southeast of the house is a two-story, front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, a single window in the front gable, and a boarded vehicular bay. Aerial photos seem to indicate the garage was built between 1964 and 1968.

**8519 East Franklin Street
(formerly 123 East Franklin Street)**

House (no.120) - c.1975

This one-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house is five bays wide and double-pile. It has vinyl windows and vinyl siding in the gables. A replacement door near the west end of the façade is accessed by an uncovered stoop faced with stone. An original shed-roofed wing extends from the right rear (northeast). County tax records date the house to 1975 and aerial photos seem to confirm its construction between 1968 and 1975.

Contributing Building

Machine Shed - c.1980

North of the house is a three bay shelter with a 5V metal roof supported by square posts. The south bay is enclosed with vinyl siding. A shed-roofed carport extends from the south gable. Aerial photos indicate the structure was constructed between 1976 and 1983.

Noncontributing Structure

Shed - c.1990

Aerial photos indicate that the frame shed north of the house was constructed between 1978 and 1995. It has vinyl siding and a vinyl door in the west gable end.

Noncontributing Building

**8520-8524 East Franklin Street
(formerly 126 East Franklin Street)**

House (no.150) - 1981

While portions of the building date to the early twentieth century, the two-story, L-shaped house was partially destroyed by fire in 1981 and has been largely reconstructed. The side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a projecting, two-story, front-gabled wing on the east end of the façade. The house has vinyl siding with a stone veneer on the lower one-third of the first-story façade. It has vinyl windows, a modern metal roof, and the six-panel door is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by wood posts on stone piers. A one-story, gabled ell at the rear (south) has a stone veneer. An open bay on its west elevation is infilled with board-and-batten.

Noncontributing Building

Smokehouse - c.1900

South of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame smokehouse. It has board-and-batten sheathing and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails. A batten door on the west gable end is sheltered by a projection of the gabled roof that is supported by diagonal braces. An open, shed-roofed bay is on the north elevation.

Contributing Building

Warehouse - c.1972

South of the house is a large, gabled, concrete-block warehouse. It has a metal roof, interior concrete-block chimney, and vinyl windows. Aerial photos indicate that the building was constructed between 1968 and 1975.

Contributing Building

**8529 West Franklin Street
(formerly 125 East Franklin Street)**

House (no.121) - c.1920

Typical of 1920s construction, this one-story, clipped-front-gabled house has Craftsman-style post-on-

Contributing Building

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pier porch supports and knee brackets in the gables. The three-bay, triple-pile house has asbestos siding, vinyl windows, and a four-light-over-three-panel Craftsman-style door centered on the façade. The porch has a clipped front gable matching the roof of the main house. There is a projecting gabled bay on the west elevation with a c.1975 bay window to its immediate south. A shed-roofed wing at the rear (north) gable may be an enclosed porch.

Garage - c.1950

Northwest of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame garage. The two-car garage has asbestos siding, exposed rafter tails, and a wide, overhead door on the south gable end. An open shed-roofed bay on the east elevation is supported by square posts.

Contributing Building

**8534 East Franklin Street
(formerly 128 East Franklin Street)**

John W. Moose House (no.149) - c.1882

Despite the installation of vinyl siding, the one-and-a-half-story T-plan house retains Gothic Revival-style detailing, popularized in the mid- to late-nineteenth century by Andrew Jackson Downing. The side-gabled house has a projecting, front-gabled wing near the center of the façade that is flanked by gabled wall dormers. All of the gables and dormers have decorative sawn bargeboards with cut-out quatrefoils and finials. The house has four-over-four wood-sash windows at the first story, including on a hip-roofed, canted bay centered in the front gable. The bay has a flared roof supported by sawn brackets. There are paired four-over-four windows in the gables and a six-over-six window in each dormer. A replacement door on the west elevation of the front-gabled wing is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by square posts. A matching porch to the east of the front-gabled wing is supported by tapered square columns. It wraps around the east elevation and has been enclosed with screens. An ell at the right rear (southwest) and remaining outbuildings were removed about 2022 and the rear of the house remains covered by a tarp.

Contributing Building

John W. Moose purchased this property from his father, George Moose, in 1882 and likely constructed the house soon after. John W. Moose was a medical doctor who, along with his brother A. W. Moose, formed the Moose Drug Company. In 1887, Moose sold the house to his parents and relocated to Texas. His mother, Hannah Moody Moose remained in the house until her death in 1911.²⁰

**8539 East Franklin Street
(formerly 127 East Franklin Street)**

House (no.122) - c.1920

This one-story, front-gabled, frame bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. The house has vinyl siding and windows. A one-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a wide, front-gabled porch supported by full-height brick piers. There are knee brackets in the front gables, an exterior brick chimney on the west elevation, and a basement-level eight-light window on the east elevation. A gabled addition extends from the rear (north).

Contributing Building

Garage - c.1920

Northeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage. It has German-profile weatherboards, exposed rafter tails, and an open vehicular bay on the south gable end.

Contributing Building

Outbuilding - c.1920

Contributing Building

²⁰ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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North of the garage is a shed-roofed, frame building that was likely used as a chicken coop or flower house. It has a concrete block foundation, plain weatherboards, and a ten-light door on the south elevation. Six-light windows are located on the south and east elevations.

**8542 East Franklin Street
(formerly 130 East Franklin Street)
House (no.148) - c.1915**

Contributing Building

Located on a slight rise about East Franklin Street, this one-story, front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. It has vinyl siding and windows. A replacement door is centered on the façade, inset slightly. It is sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. A triple window is located in the front gable. There is a gabled ell at the right rear (southwest) with a shed-roofed wing on its east elevation. A two-tiered concrete-block retaining wall extends across the north edge of the property with another retaining wall extending along the driveway on the east side of the house.

Shed - c.1915

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed. It has metal tile sheathing, a metal roof with exposed rafter tails, and a four-light window on the north elevation.

Barn - c.1915

Contributing Building

South of the house is a large, front-gabled, frame barn. It has 5V metal sheathing, plain weatherboards in the gables, and a 5V roof.

Shed - c.2020

Noncontributing Building

Southwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with vinyl siding. According to aerial photos, it replaced an earlier, wider building in this location between 2019 and 2021.

**8547 East Franklin Street
(formerly 129 East Franklin Street)
House (no.123) - c.1975**

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house is four bays wide with a projecting gabled bay on the east elevation. The house has vinyl windows and aluminum siding in the gables. A three-panel door to the west of the front-gabled bay is inset slightly and accessed by a two-bay terrace with integrated brick planter at its front. A front-gabled carport on the west end of the façade has a concrete-block screen in the gable end. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement on the east elevation and a basement-level garage on the rear (north) elevation. County tax records date the house to 1975 and aerial photos confirm its construction between 1968 and 1975. A prefabricated shed stands northwest of the house.

**8555 East Franklin Street
(formerly 131 East Franklin Street)
Goodman House (no.124) - c.1860**

Noncontributing Building

Among the oldest houses on East Franklin Street, this two-story house has lost its character-defining Greek Revival-style details. The house retains a three-bay, single-pile form, but has been altered with the installation of vinyl siding and windows, the removal of the brick chimney in the east gable end, and the reconstruction of the front porch. A replacement door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a three-bay, hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts. A full-width gabled ell at the rear (north) may incorporate earlier rear ells.

Privy - c.1900

Contributing Building

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North of the house, near the property line, is a shed-roofed, frame privy with plain weatherboards and a batten door on the south elevation.

Garage - c.1990

Noncontributing Building

Immediately northeast of the house is a one-and-a-half-story, gambrel-roofed garage with plywood sheathing. Aerial photos indicate it was constructed between 1987 and 1995.

Outbuilding - unknown, c.1998

Noncontributing Building

Immediately north of the garage is a small frame building with low-sloped roof with exposed rafter tails. It has vertical wood sheathing and six-over-six wood-sash windows. The building rests on concrete-block piers and metal wheels under the building indicate that it may have been constructed as, or move by, rail car. Aerial photos indicate it was constructed on, or moved to, the site between 1995 and 2001.

8560 East Franklin Street

House - c.2016

Noncontributing Building

This one-story house was constructed on the site of a turn-of-the-twentieth-century house that was demolished between 2015 and 2017. It is four bays wide with vinyl siding, vertical vinyl in the gables, and vinyl windows. The center two bays of the façade, including the entrance, are sheltered by a front-gabled porch with wood shingles in the gable. The porch is supported by square posts on brick piers. A gabled ell is centered on the rear (south) elevation and has a garage door on its east elevation, facing South Washington Street. A prefabricated shed stands southwest of the house.

**8563 East Franklin Street
(formerly 133 East Franklin Street)**

House (no.125) - c.1905

Contributing Building

Located at the northwest corner of East Franklin and North Washington Street, this one-story, side-gabled, single-pile house is three bays wide. It has a full-width, gabled wing on the rear (north) elevation. The house has vinyl siding over the original German-profile weatherboards and vinyl windows throughout. A twelve-light-over-one-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a three-bay, hip-roofed porch supported by replacement square columns. According to Callahan, the house may have been constructed by Rowan Burleyson when he acquired the property in 1905. However, when Burleyson defaulted on his mortgage in 1912, the property was purchased by George A. Boger. It changed hands often throughout the twentieth century, but was owned by Gatha Barrier Rowland from 1939 to 1960.²¹

Garage - c.1920

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with shed-roofed wing on the east elevation. The garage has vinyl siding on the façade, but retains German-profile weatherboards on the side and rear elevations. The vehicular bay on the south gable end has been infilled with plywood and a pedestrian door. The 5V metal roof has exposed rafter tails.

**8623 East Franklin Street
(formerly 201 East Franklin Street)**

House (no.126) - c.1930

Contributing Building

This one-story, clipped-front-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile. Original German-profile weatherboards have been covered with vinyl siding and windows have been replaced with vinyl windows.

²¹ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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A six-panel door is located just west of center on the façade and is flanked by paired windows. It is sheltered by a three-bay, hip-roofed porch supported by wood posts on brick piers. A hip-roofed wing at the rear (north) may be an enclosed porch. County tax records date the house to 1930.

**8624 East Franklin Street
(formerly 200 E. Franklin Street)**

House (no.146) - c.1925

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of East Franklin and South Washington Street, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow has a full-width engaged porch and wide, gabled dormers centered on the façade and rear (south) elevation. The house has vinyl siding, but retains four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows and a metal tile roof. A four-light Craftsman-style door is centered on the façade and flanked by paired windows. It is sheltered by a full-width engaged porch supported by tapered square columns. The porch wraps around the east elevation as an inset bay that leads to a second entrance. The gabled dormer has three three-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows and matching windows are located in the east and west gables. A one-story, gabled ell extends from the right rear (southwest) and there is an enclosed, shed-roofed porch at the left rear (southeast). County tax records date the house to 1930, but the house is typical of 1920s construction. A prefabricated aluminum carport southwest of the house is partially enclosed with metal sheathing. Constructed about 2009, it replaced an earlier frame garage in this location.

**8625-8627 East Franklin Street
(formerly 203-205 East Franklin Street)**

Duplex (no.127) - c.1930

Contributing Building

Constructed concurrent with, and to match, the adjacent house at 8623 East Franklin Street, this one-story, clipped-front-gabled bungalow retains original exterior finishes. It has molded wood weatherboards, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, and knee brackets in the front gable. Two six-light-over-three-panel doors are centered on the façade and sheltered by a wide, hip-roofed porch supported by decorative metal posts. A hip-roofed wing at the rear (north) has six-light-over-three-panel doors matching those on the façade.

**8630 East Franklin Street
(formerly 206 East Franklin Street)**

House (no.145) - c.1925

Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow matches the form of the two houses across the street, 8623 East Franklin Street and 8625-8627 East Franklin Street, indicating that it may have been constructed by a common owner as worker housing. The three-bay, triple-pile house has vinyl siding and windows. A six-panel door on the façade is sheltered by a wide, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered wood columns, the outer two columns resting on brick piers. A hip-roofed wing at the rear (south) may be an enclosed porch.

Shed - c.2000

Noncontributing Building

Located southwest of the house, this one-story, side-gabled, frame shed has plain weatherboards, batten doors, and aluminum-framed windows on the east elevation. The building first appears in this location on 2007 aerial photos. However, it may be the same building that appears on aerial photos as early as 2001 located to the north of its current location.

**8641 East Franklin Street
(formerly 207 East Franklin Street)**

Triplex (no.128) - 1985

Noncontributing Building

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The scale and siting of this one-story, front-gabled triplex is generally consistent with the width and setback of the adjacent houses to the west. The front one-third contains one of three residential units, the other two units are contained within a hip-roofed section to the rear (north). The building has vinyl siding and windows. The front entrance is flanked by single windows and sheltered by an engaged, front-gabled porch supported by square posts on a brick knee wall. The brick also extends along the lower one-third of the façade. Wood decks on the west and east elevations of the hip-roofed section access the front and rear doors of the rear two units. A prefabricated aluminum carport stands northwest of the building and there is a prefabricated frame shed to the northeast. Aerial photos confirm the construction of the triplex, replacing an earlier bungalow on the site, between 1983 and 1987.

**8648 East Franklin Street
(formerly 210 East Franklin Street)**

Mount Pleasant Hardware Company (no.144) - c.1970

Contributing Building

Located in a commercial/industrial area on the south side of East Franklin Street, this one-story, front-gabled, concrete block building features a brick veneer on the façade only. Paired aluminum-framed glass doors are centered on the façade and flanked by single-pane display windows. A tall, metal-covered pent roof spans the façade and shelters the entrance. A brick and concrete walkway on the east side of the building is partially covered with a metal awning, providing shelter for supplies. Aerial photos indicate the building was constructed between 1968 and 1975, replacing a filling station shown on the 1947 Sanborn map and on aerial photos through 1968.

Warehouse - c.1930

Contributing Building

Located southeast of the building, on a separate parcel owned by the Mount Pleasant Hardware Company, is a frame warehouse with metal sheathing. It has a brick pier foundation, 5V metal roof, and a projecting, shed-roofed bay on the north end of the west elevation. The bay has vinyl windows. A loading bay to the south of the projecting bay is sheltered by a shed roof on square posts. The building appears to have been historically associated with the Mount Pleasant Milling Company to the east. Sanborn maps indicate it was constructed between 1927 and 1947 as a fertilizer warehouse. A prefabricated frame shed stands southwest of this warehouse.

Warehouse - c.2003

Noncontributing Building

The steel-frame, side-gabled warehouse was constructed between 2001 and 2005. The building has vertical metal sheathing. A concrete-block loading bay along the north elevation is sheltered by a shed roof on square posts.

**8655 East Franklin Street
(formerly 209-211 East Franklin Street)**

Commercial Building (no.129) - c.1925; c.1940

Contributing Building

The unusual form of this two-story commercial building matches the form and detailing of the two-story duplex to the east (8665-8667 East Franklin Street), indicating that it may have been modified from that form, though prior to 1947. The clipped-front-gabled building has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and vinyl-covered knee brackets in the gables. The first story has paired doors centered on the facade and flanked by fixed one-light display windows. It is sheltered by a second-story, hip-roofed wing (present on the 1947 Sanborn map as an enclosed wing) that is sheathed with vinyl and is supported by full-height brick piers. A two-story, vinyl-sided, hip-roofed wing is located on the rear (north) elevation. Second-floor apartments are accessed by an uncovered wood stair on the east elevation. The building appears on the 1947 Sanborn map as a two-story, brick-veneered store. According to Tim Chapman, employee at Mount Pleasant Hardware Company, the building was a grocery store and filling station, though the

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Sanborn maps do not confirm the latter.

Garage - c.1940

Northwest of the building is a one-story, front-gabled, two-bay garage. It has German-profile weatherboards, a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails, and two open vehicular bays on the south gable end.

Contributing Building

**8665-8667 East Franklin Street
(formerly 213-215 East Franklin Street)**

Duplex (no.130) - c.1925

Two-story, clipped-front-gabled duplex is four bays wide and triple-pile, matching the form of the adjacent building at 8655 East Franklin Street. It has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows on the façade, four-over-four windows on the side elevations, knee brackets in the gables, and exposed rafter tails. Brick veneer has been applied to the first story. Two replacement doors are centered on the façade, each a solid door with three lights. A near-full-width, hip-roofed porch is supported by square columns and has exposed rafter tails. Exterior brick chimneys on the side elevations are flanked by four-over-four wood-sash windows at each story. The building appears on the 1947 Sanborn map, the first to cover this part of Mount Pleasant.

Contributing Building

Carport - c.1985

Immediately west of the house is a shed-roofed, frame carport supported by square posts with diagonal braces. It is partially enclosed with wood lattice. Aerial photos seem to indicate the carport was constructed between 1983 and 1987.

Noncontributing Structure

Shed - c.1925

Northeast of the building is a gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails.

Contributing Building

Garage - c.1970

Located northeast of the building and set well back from the street is a front-gabled, frame garage. The building has German-profile weatherboards, sliding plywood doors on the south gable end, and an open shed-roofed bay on the west elevation. Aerial photos indicate the garage was constructed between 1968 and 1975.

Contributing Building

8670 East Franklin Street

Warehouse – c.1940

Located near the rear lot line, the one-story, shed-roofed, concrete-block warehouse is five bays wide. It has four overhead garage doors and a single pedestrian entrance on the north elevation. Sanborn maps indicate that the warehouse was constructed between 1927 and 1947 as an auto garage and storage building. The gravel-covered site is the location of the former Mount Pleasant Milling Company (no.143), demolished in 2017. Self-service, gas pumps (no.142) to the east of the mill, and noted in the 1986 nomination were removed between 1994 and 2001.

Contributing Building

**8675 East Franklin Street
(formerly 217 East Franklin Street)**

House (no.131) - c.1901

Located on the north side of East Franklin Street, just northwest of Tuscarora Cotton Mill, this turn-of-the-twentieth-century I-house may have been associated with the mill. The building has vinyl siding and

Contributing Building

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windows and a modern metal roof. A replacement door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a near-full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by square posts. An exterior brick chimney in the east gable end is flanked by windows at both stories. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (northwest) and a one-story, L-shaped, shed-roofed wing at the right rear (northwest) that is likely an enclosed porch. The building appears on the 1947 Sanborn map, the first to cover this part of Mount Pleasant.

Garage - c.1920

North of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame garage. It has German-profile weatherboards, batten doors on the west gable end, and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails. An open, shed-roofed bay is located on the north elevation.

Contributing Building

Garage - c.1985

North of the house, near the rear of the lot, is a one-story, shed-roofed, concrete-block garage. The three-bay garage has three overhead doors on the south elevation. Aerial photos indicate the garage was constructed between 1983 and 1987.

Noncontributing Building

**8701 East Franklin Street
(formerly 301 East Franklin Street)**

House (no.132A) - c.1981

Set well back from the road and constructed on the site of an earlier house (located next to the road) that was demolished in 1985, is this two-story front-gabled house. The house has a stone veneer on the first floor and vinyl-sided, shed-roofed gables on the east and west elevations. The prowed front-gable has full-height windows that extend to the eaves. County tax records indicate the house was constructed in 1981 and aerial photos confirm that the house was constructed between 1976 and 1983.

Noncontributing Building

Garage - c.1981

Northwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding.

Noncontributing Building

**8751 East Franklin Street
(formerly 303 East Franklin Street)**

House (no.133) - c.1920

The one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile with a one-story gabled ell at the left rear (northwest). The house has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and two interior brick chimneys. A six-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the façade and flanked by paired windows. Craftsman-style features include exposed rafter tails and a one-story, hip-roofed porch supported by tapered square columns. The porch, which wraps around the east elevation, may have been constructed with a detached hipped roof, though the current configuration has been in place since at least 1979. A turning railing was installed after 1985. A concrete retaining wall extends across the front of the property at the sidewalk. Concrete steps bisect the wall and lead to the front walk. County tax records date the house to 1920, though the building may have been constructed as early as 1910, after William Luther Hahn purchased the property from Rev. Paul Barringer.²²

Contributing Building

Gazebo, c.1980

East of the house is a hip-roofed frame gazebo supported by square posts. It has a wood shingled roof and is enclosed with screens. Foliage makes the structure difficult to see in aerial photos, but it appears to have been constructed before 1995.

Noncontributing Structure

²² Ben Callahan, email correspondence with the authors, August 13, 2024.

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**8771 East Franklin Street
(formerly 305 East Franklin Street)
Hahn House (no.134) - c.1900**

Contributing Building

The house, which stands on a large lot totaling nearly nine acres, was likely constructed before much of the surround neighborhood with the barn at the rear serving a farm on the property. This two-story, gable-and-wing house retains high material integrity including plain weatherboards, chamfered corner boards, a wide flush cornice and partial gable returns. There is diagonal wood sheathing and diamond-shaped vents in the gables. The porch is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. The house is three bays wide with a one-light-over-three-panel door centered on the façade. It is sheltered by the hip-roofed porch that wraps around the west elevation and the front-facing gable on the east end of the façade. The turned balustrade was added after 1983. The house has vinyl windows throughout and an interior brick chimney at the intersection of the two wings. There is a one-story, gabled ell at the left rear (northwest) and a series of shed-roofed wings at the right rear (northeast). A concrete-block retaining wall extends across the front of the property at the sidewalk.

Outbuilding - c.2006

Noncontributing Building

Northwest of the house, adjacent to a deck on that side of the house, is a one-story, irregularly shaped frame outbuilding. The building has plywood sheathing and vinyl windows. Aerial photos indicate that the shed was constructed between 2005 and 2007.

Garage - c.1920

Contributing Building

North of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards, flush sheathing in the gables, and a metal roof. The garage appears on a 1950 aerial photo.

Barn - c.1920

Contributing Building

North of the house, in a wooded area, is a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame barn. The building has plain weatherboards and a 5V metal roof. The garage appears on a 1950 aerial photo.

Shed - c.1920

Contributing Building

Immediately south of the barn is a one-story, shed-roofed building with standing-seam metal sheathing and a metal roof.

**8791-8795 East Franklin Street
(formerly 309-311 East Franklin Street)
Duplex (no.135) - c.1930; 2022**

Contributing Building

The one-story, clipped-front-gabled duplex is four bays wide and five bays deep with a combination of single and paired windows on the side elevations. It was renovated in 2022 with the installation of fiber-cement siding, vinyl windows, and modern six-light-over-two-panel doors, though retains its original form and fenestration. A hip-roofed porch spans the façade and is supported by tapered square columns. A low concrete retaining wall extends across the front of the property at the sidewalk.

**8799 East Franklin Street
(formerly 313 East Franklin Street)
Store (no.136) - c.1950**

Contributing Building

Located directly north of the Tuscarora Cotton Mill, the store likely served its workers, though it's not clear whether it was operated by the mill owner or was independently operated. The one-story, front-gabled, frame building is three bays wide. It has a brick pier foundation, German-profile weatherboards,

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and a metal roof with exposed rafter tails. Paired batten doors are centered on the façade and flanked by six-over-six wood-sash windows. The doors are sheltered by a shed roof on diagonal braces. A shed-roofed addition spans the full depth of the east elevation. It has a batten door on its façade that is accessed by a brick stair. Windows on the west elevation have all been boarded. A shed-roofed wing on the rear (north) elevation has a five-panel door on its west end. A plywood-covered, shed-roofed ell is at the northwest. Gravel parking is located in front of the building. A gas pump noted in the 1986 nomination is no longer extant.

Garage - c.1950

Northeast of the store is a one-story, front-gabled, frame garage. The two-bay garage has plywood sheathing and a metal roof. The garage appears on the 1950 aerial photo.

Contributing Building

**8801 East Franklin Street
(formerly 315 East Franklin Street)**

House (no.137) - c.1930

Located on the same parcel as the frame store to the west, this one-and-a-half-story, clipped-front-gabled house is similar in form to others on the north side of East Franklin Street, though with a steeper pitched roof that allows for paired windows in the front gable. The house has vinyl siding and windows, an interior brick chimney, and a modern metal roof. A six-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the three-bay façade and sheltered by a wide, hip-roofed porch supported by square posts.

Contributing Building

Carport - c.1985

North of the house is a front-gabled, frame carport supported by square posts. It has a metal roof and plain weatherboards in the gables. Aerial photos indicate it was constructed between 1983 and 1987.

Noncontributing Structure

**8805 East Franklin Street
(formerly 317 East Franklin Street)**

House (no.138) - c.1930

This one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and triple-pile with a gabled dormer centered on the façade. The house has vinyl siding and vinyl windows with the exception of eight-over-one Craftsman-style windows on the façade. A four-light Craftsman-style door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width engaged porch supported by square posts with sawn brackets. An exterior brick chimney on the west elevation has been removed and exposed rafter tails are covered. Knee brackets in the gables are wrapped with vinyl. A projecting, one-story, shed-roofed bay on the west elevation has a triple window. A prefabricated aluminum carport stands north of the house.

Contributing Building

Shed - c.1998

Northeast of the house is a front-gabled frame shed with vinyl siding. It has a vinyl window and a door in the south gable, the latter of which is sheltered by a shed roof on square posts. Aerial photos indicate the shed was constructed between 1995 and 2001.

Noncontributing Building

**8811 East Franklin Street
House - 1989**

Constructed on the site of an earlier house, county tax records date this one-story, front-gabled brick house 1989. The house is three bays wide and has a concrete-block foundation, brick veneer, and vinyl casement windows. An entrance is centered on the façade and sheltered by an engaged, front-gabled porch supported by vinyl columns. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement-level garage on the east elevation.

Noncontributing Building

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Garage - c.1930

Northeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage that appears to have been constructed concurrent with the earlier house on the site. It has batten doors and vinyl siding on the south gable end, but retains a 5V metal roof and 5V metal sheathing on the side and rear elevations.

Contributing Building

**8841 East Franklin Street
(formerly 321 East Franklin Street)
House (no.140) - c.1935**

Located at the northwest corner of East Franklin and C Streets, this one-story, side-gabled Period Cottage is typical of 1930s residential construction. The house is three bays wide and double-pile with a full-width gable wing at the rear (north). It has vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and flush eaves. A tapered brick chimney is located on the façade, immediately to the east of a projecting, front-gabled entrance bay with replacement door. An inset porch at the southeast corner of the house is supported by a tapered wood post on brick pier. There is an exterior brick chimney and a glass block window on the east elevation.

Contributing Building

Garage - c.1930

Northwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with a shed-roofed wing along its east elevation. It has vinyl siding, a batten door on the south elevation of the shed-roofed wing, and a 5V metal roof. A shed-roofed wing at the north has German-profile weatherboards.

Contributing Building

Garage - c.1998

Immediately north of the historic garage is a large, shed-roofed, plywood-covered garage that aerial photos indicate was constructed between 1995 and 2001.

Noncontributing Building

**HILLSIDE STREET
1330-1332 Hillside Street
Duplex - 2000**

Constructed on a previously vacant lot, the one-story side-gabled duplex has vinyl siding and windows. The building is six bays wide with two-bay-wide inset porches at the northeast and southwest ends of the façade. Each porch is supported by square posts. The site slopes down to the rear (northwest) to reveal a partial basement. A prefabricated aluminum carport is located northeast of the house.

Noncontributing Building

**JACKSON STREET
625 Jackson Street**

Mount Pleasant Town Garage - c.1965

This property was acquired by the Town of Mount Pleasant in 1951 and aerial photos indicate that the shed-roofed, frame garage was constructed between 1964 and 1968. The south end is enclosed with corrugated metal and the east and north elevations are sheathed with metal. The roof has partially collapsed.

Contributing Building

**West of 665 Jackson Street
Miller Lumber Company - Petrea House - c.1910**

Located northeast of the Miller Lumber Company buildings, this house stands immediately west of a similar house, both constructed by the Miller Lumber Company and appearing on the 1911 Sanborn Map. The one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single pile. It has plain weatherboards, four-over-

Contributing Building

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four wood-sash windows, and a 5V metal roof. An entrance is centered on the façade and sheltered by a wide, shed-roofed porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. A gabled ell at the left rear (northwest) has an enclosed, shed-roofed porch on its east elevation. According to the 1979 survey, the house was built for William Augustus Petrea who worked for Mr. Miller at the Miller Lumber Company. Behind the house stood a barn, wood shed, and washhouse, all of which are now gone.

665 Jackson Street

Miller Lumber Company – Blackwelder House – c.1910

Contributing Building

Located northeast of the Miller Lumber Company buildings, this one-story house stands immediately east of a similar house, both constructed by the Miller Lumber Company and appearing on the 1911 Sanborn Map. The three-bay, center-hall, side-gabled house has an ell at the left rear (northwest). It has plain weatherboards and a 5V metal roof. No windows or doors were visible from the street. Aerial photos show a porch across the façade. A porch on the east side of the rear ell was enclosed before 1979.

668 Jackson Street

(formerly 600 Jackson Street)

Miller Lumber Company – Casket Production Building (no.76) – c.1925

Contributing Building

Located on the west side of Jackson Street, on the same parcel as the house at 753 North Main Street, this one-story, frame building was historically associated with the Miller Lumber Company to the east, constructed to house their casket production. The frame building has an asymmetrical, front-gabled roof behind a peaked parapet. It has plain weatherboards, a four-panel door, and four-over-four wood-sash windows. A shed-roof on the façade shelters the entrance and center window. It is supported by diagonal braces. A six-light wood-sash window is located near the west end of the north elevation.

Wellhouse - c.1925

Contributing Building

West of the casket production building is a low, gabled building that appears to be a wellhouse.

680 Jackson Street

(formerly 600 Jackson Street)

Miller Lumber Company – Warehouse (no.75) – c.1972

Contributing Building

Aerial photos indicate that this one-story, shed-roofed, concrete-block building was constructed between 1968 and 1975. The building, which provided storage for the Miller Lumber Company, has a concrete-block exterior and metal flashing at the parapet. A single, solid pedestrian door and five paneled garage doors are located on the east elevation, facing Jackson Street. A single garage door is located on the south elevation, facing Broad Street. Small vents are located just below the roofline on the west elevation.

705 Jackson Street

(formerly 600 Jackson Street)

Miller Lumber Company (no.74) - c.1890; 1922

Contributing Building

Originally constructed about 1890, this one-story-with-basement brick building houses the Miller Lumber Company. The building is nine bays wide by three bays deep with brick laid in four-to-one common bond. The center three bays project slightly from the façade. Replacement nine-over-nine windows are located in segmental-arch brick surrounds. The parapet has been heightened with the addition of a stuccoed course; it steps down toward the rear of the building and is finished with terra cotta coping. An open shed that was constructed across the front of the building after 1921 was enclosed with plywood sheathing after 1986. A segmental-arch loading bay on the north elevation has sliding batten doors. Twentieth-century frame additions, including a dry kiln to the rear (east) elevation were removed between 2013 and 2015.

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The Frick Manufacturing Company was established in 1889 as a saw and planing mill by John W. Frick and a group of investors that included Daniel A. Wiley, William G. Barringer, Jonas Cook, and Daniel D. Barrier. In 1893, six partners formed the Mt. Pleasant Manufacturing Company and purchased Frick Manufacturing Company. In 1897, John L. C. Miller from Rowan County joined the partnership, buying out the remaining investors in 1917-18, to become the sole owner of Miller Lumber Company, which also operated a grist mill and cotton gin, visible on the 1911 and 1921 Sanborn maps. Miller subsequently entered a partnership with M. Dwight Kluttz, and together the two men operated the lumber plant and an undertaking business.²³ The interior of the lumber plant was destroyed by fire in 1921 but was rebuilt within the 1890 shell and continues in operation.

Office - c.1978

Located immediately north of the main building, this one-story, side-gabled brick building holds the company's offices. It has brick veneer on the north, west, and south elevations with exposed concrete block on the east elevation. Doors and windows are vinyl. The building has a modern metal roof, an exterior brick chimney in the north gable, and a low gable over the main entrance on the west elevation. Aerial photos indicate that the building was constructed between 1976 and 1983 and the building appears in the 1979 survey photos of the property.

Noncontributing Building

Sales Office (no.76) - c.1925

Originally located on the site of the current brick sales office, it was moved to the east to accommodate the construction of the brick building about 1978. The small frame building was moved again to its current location, at the north end of the Miller Lumber Company complex, between 1987 and 1995. The building has a concrete block foundation, plain weatherboards, and a metal roof. An entrance on the west gable end is sheltered by a shallow porch supported by square posts. It has a twelve-light window on the north elevation and four-over-four windows near the east end of the north and south elevations.

Contributing Building

Corn Crib (no.77) - c.1925

On the east side of Jackson Street, north of the Miller Lumber Company and c.1925 Sales Office, is a front-gabled, frame corn crib that served the livestock barns to the west. Those barns, historically associated with the lumber company and feed mill, are now associated with the houses at 735 and 753 North Main Street. However, the corn crib remains on the same parcel with the lumber company. The corn crib has a brick pier foundation and open, shed-roofed bay on the south elevation.

Contributing Building

Warehouse - c.1945

Located immediately east of the office, this one-story, gabled warehouse has corrugated metal sheathing on the west, north, and east elevations. The south elevation is open. The building may be the same shed shown on the 1947 Sanborn map.

Contributing Building

Warehouse - c.1978

Located immediately east of the c.1950 warehouse and c.1978 office, this large, gabled warehouse appears on aerial photos between 1976 and 1983. The building has a concrete-block foundation, corrugated metal sheathing, and a 5V metal roof. The south elevation is open revealing the building's use as lumber storage.

Noncontributing Building

²³ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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Machine Shed - c.1980

Noncontributing Building

The shed-roofed machine shed stands east of the main building. It has a 5V metal roof supported by timbers with diagonal braces. A shallow shed roof on the north end shelters the entrance to the shed. Aerial photos indicate that it was constructed between 1976 and 1983, though it is not shown in 1979 survey photos.

Shavings Vault/Boiler Building - c.1937

Contributing Building

East of the main building is a brick building with a “shaving bin” atop it, labeled as a “shavings vault” on the 1947 Sanborn map. The one-story, side-gabled, brick building has a parapet on the east gable end. It is constructed in a five-to-one common bond and has a standing-seam metal roof. A conical metal bin atop the west end of the gable is supported by a steel-framed structure and had a large duct that connected to the main building. The 1979 survey notes that the building held a boiler. A gabled roof projecting from the south end of the building shelters a brick furnace or kiln. A chimney shown on the 1947 Sanborn map has been removed. Sanborn maps indicate the building was constructed between 1927 and 1947.

Stone Chimney - c.1947

Contributing Structure

Southwest of the main building is the base of a large, mortared stone chimney with brick stack. The majority of the stack has been removed. According to the 1979 survey, the structure was a stone furnace for burning excess shavings. It does not appear on the 1947 Sanborn map, but is present on the 1950 aerial photograph.

NORTH MAIN STREET

**682 North Main Street
(formerly 615 North Main Street)**

Luther Lipe House (no.35) - c.1917; c.2020

Contributing Building

Located at the north end of the historic district, the site was very rural at the time of the building's construction. The two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile with a center-hall plan. It has wood shingles on the exterior and replacement, Craftsman-style windows throughout. A one-light-over-one-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width porch that wraps around the north and south elevations, terminating at a two-story, hip-roofed projecting bay at the rear of those elevations. The porch is supported by Tuscan columns on brick piers that have been covered with stone veneer. A hip-roofed porte cochere was constructed on the north elevation with supports matching the porch supports. A hip-roofed dormer on the façade has two three-light windows. An exterior brick chimney on the south elevation has been faced with the same stone used on the porch. A one-story, gabled ell is located at the left rear (southwest) with a one-story, hip-roofed wing to its north. The land was purchased by Luther A. Lipe and his wife, Marie Barringer in 1914. The 1920 census lists Lipe living on the property, indicating that the house was constructed between 1914 and 1920.²⁴ After Lipe's death in 1942, the house was sold to James B. Mills. In 2000, the house was converted to a Bed and Breakfast.

Garage - c.2003

Noncontributing Building

Southwest of the house is a one-story, hip-roofed garage that aerial photos indicate was constructed between 2001 and 2005. The building has wood shingles, a metal roof, and a cupola on the roof ridge. A pergola extends from the west elevation.

²⁴ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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**685 North Main Street
(formerly 622 North Main Street)
House (no.34) - 1881; remodeled 1906**

Contributing Building

Located on a slight rise above North Main Street, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled, frame bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile. It has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and knee brackets in the gables. A twelve-light French door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported tapered wood posts on brick piers. The porch wraps around the south elevation as a gabled porch that has been enclosed with screens. A railing has been added to the porch since 1986. A shed-roofed dormer is centered on the facade and has three windows. Paired windows are located in the side gables. A shed-roofed one-story bay on the north elevation also has paired windows. There is a gabled dormer on the rear (east) elevation and a one-story, gabled ell at the left rear (northeast). A shed-roofed carport is on the east gable end of the ell.

Shed - c.1910

Contributing Building

South of the house is a gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards and exposed rafter tails.

Shed - c.2022

Noncontributing Building

Immediately east of the c.1910 shed is a gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing. According to aerial photos, the building was erected after 2021.

701 North Main Street – VACANT

The c.1910 house (no.33) was demolished between 1978 and 1983. The site remains vacant.

**735-737 North Main Street
(formerly 610 North Main Street)**

Georgia Ruth and Dwight Kluttz House (no.32) - c.1890; c.1923 **Contributing Building**

This two-story, hip-roofed, double-pile house was likely constructed in the late-nineteenth century, but was remodeled to its current Colonial Revival-style appearance in the 1920s. The three-bay house has vinyl siding, but retains four-over-four wood-sash windows. A replacement door with sidelights is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, shed-roofed porch supported by tapered square columns. The porch wraps around the south elevation as a gabled porch. This part of the porch is enclosed with vinyl siding and has six-over-one wood-sash windows and knee brackets in the south gable. The enclosed porch is accessed by a twelve-light French door on its north elevation. The house has an interior brick chimney near the south elevation and an exterior brick chimney on the north elevation. A wide, two-story, gabled ell extends from the left rear (northeast) with a narrower, gabled wing in its east gable end. A brick retaining wall with brick piers extends across the front of the property, along the sidewalk. A prefabricated shed is north of the house. According to Ryan McClain, the current owner, (735 N. Main), the front two rooms are timber-frame. The late-nineteenth century house was purchased by Georgia Ruth and Dwight Kluttz about 1923 and likely enlarged and remodeled it to its current appearance at that time. This side of North Main Street was known as “Frick Lots,” associated with the Frick Lumber Company (latter Miller Lumber Company) to the east.

Pavillion - c.2022

Noncontributing Structure

North of the house is a frame pavilion with concrete floor and 5V metal roof supported by square posts with diagonal braces.

Shed - c.2015

Noncontributing Building

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Northeast of the house is a side-gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards and a 5V metal roof. An entrance on the west elevation is sheltered by a shallow porch on square posts. The shed appears on aerial photos as early as 2015, but was moved east to its current location between 2019 and 2021 to allow for the construction of the pavilion.

Garage - c.1920

Contributing Building

East of the house is a wide, one-and-a-half-story, shed-roofed garage. The building has plain weatherboards, a 5V metal roof, and small four-light windows in the upper part of the east and west elevations. A small, shed-roofed wing on the south end may have been constructed as a chicken house, but has sliding glass-doors installed on its west elevation. A gabled wing on the north elevation has a lower roofline.

Wellhouse - c.1950

Contributing Structure

South of the house is a small brick wellhouse. A projecting gable on its west elevation sheltered the well and is supported by metal posts.

Flowerhouse - c.1920

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a one-story, shed-roofed, frame flower house. It has plain weatherboards, an interior brick chimney, and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails. There is a four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash window on the west elevation, paired six-over-six windows and a batten door on the south elevation, and an eight-light window on the east elevation.

Livestock Barn (no.77) - c.1925

Contributing Building

At the far northeast corner of the property, near Jackson Street, is a large, frame livestock barn that may have been associated with the Miller Lumber Company. The two-story, side-gabled building has vertical wood sheathing, a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails, and batten doors accessing vehicular and pedestrian openings on the south elevation.

**736 North Main Street
(formerly 611 North Main Street)**

Julian Henderson Thayer House (no.36) - c.1870

Contributing Building

Located on a large, eight-acre lot, this two-story, gable-and-wing house has aluminum siding. The house has six-over-six wood-sash windows throughout. Paired four-over-four windows are located in the front-gabled wing on the north end of the façade. This wing, which is said to have housed a cobbler's workshop and store, has a sawn bargeboard, added after 1983, in the gable. A four-light Craftsman-style door with eight-light-over-one-panel sidelights is centered on the façade. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends across the façade and wraps around the projecting, front-gabled wing. The porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has sawn brackets flanking the posts, the supports typical of 1920s porch construction. A sawn railing between the piers was constructed after 1983. There is an interior brick chimney at the front-gabled wing and an exterior brick chimney in the south gable end. A wide, gabled wing extends from the right rear (northwest) with a one-story, hip-roofed screened porch to its south.

A plaque on the house reads "Thayer-Kluttz House – 1850," though Thayer did not own the property until 1877. Julian Thayer, a machinist and inventor, purchased the property from either J .M. Harkey or Jonas Peacock in 1877. The two men owned adjoining lots in this location and one may have constructed the house in the mid-1800s. Thayer maintained a shop (no longer extant) behind the residence where he invented and later patented a "Gin Saw Sharpening Machine." He also built a "bucket factory" which

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burned the day after it began operation.²⁵ Thayer's patents and machinery can be seen at the Eastern Cabarrus County Historical Museum. His son, Charles Thayer, occupied the house until 1958. Two prefabricated sheds stand southwest of the house.

Garage - c.1997

Noncontributing Building

South of the house is a large, one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame garage. It has a concrete-block foundation, vinyl siding, and a vinyl window in the front gable. There are paired pedestrian doors and a two-car-wide overhead garage door on the east gable end. Aerial photo indicate the garage, constructed between 1995 and 2001, replaced an earlier building in this location.

**753 North Main Street
(formerly 606 North Main Street)**

Miller-Kluttz House (no.31) - c.1915; c.1935

Contributing Building

Constructed as early as 1915 (per the plaque on the building) the house was likely altered to its current bungalow form in the 1930s. The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and double-pile with a shed-roofed dormer centered on the façade and a gabled ell at the left rear (northeast). The house has vinyl siding throughout, but retains three-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows. Paired four-over-four windows are located in the dormer and side gables. A Craftsman-style wood door is located on the north wall of an inset entrance bay that is centered on the facade. The entrance bay is flanked by grouped three-over-one windows on the north and south ends of the facade. There is an exterior brick chimney and projecting gabled bay on the south elevation. An exterior brick chimney and projecting, shed-roofed bay is on the north elevation. A low brick retaining wall with brick piers extends across the west side of the property, along the sidewalk. According to neighbor, Ryan McClain (735 N. Main), the house was owned by L C Miller, owner of Miller Lumber Co. A plaque on the house reads "Miller-Kluttz House – c.1915."

Garage/Smokehouse - c.1915

Contributing Building

Immediately east of the house is a shed-roofed garage and front-gabled smokehouse connected by a shed-roofed breezeway. The buildings have German-profile weatherboards and 5V metal roofs with exposed rafter tails. There is a four-over-four wood-sash window on the east wall of the garage and an open vehicular bay on the west elevation.

Flowerhouse - c.1920

Contributing Building

East of the house, along a gravel driveway that extends from North Main Street to Jackson Street is a shed-roofed, frame flowerhouse. The building has German-profile weatherboards, a six-over-six wood-sash window on the west elevation, and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails. There is a batten door on the east elevation and a group of three six-over-six windows on the south elevation, sheltered by a shed roof.

Chicken coop - c.1920

Contributing Building

Southeast of the house and immediately south of the livestock barn is a shed-roofed frame chicken coop. It has German-profile weatherboards, a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails, a batten door on the east elevation, and the upper part of the south elevation is open.

Livestock Barn (no.77) - c.1925

Contributing Building

Located east of the house, adjacent to Jackson Street, is a large, gabled, frame livestock barn. The

²⁵ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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building has vertical wood sheathing, a standing-seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails, and batten doors on the north elevation.

**754 North Main Street
(formerly 605 North Main Street)**

House (no.37) - c.1945

Contributing Building

Distinctive corner windows differentiate this house from other mid-twentieth-century houses in the district. The one-story, side-gabled house is two bays wide with a projecting gabled bay on the south end of the façade. The entrance is located on the façade of a gabled wing that extends from the south elevation. The house has asbestos siding and two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. A picture window on the projecting bay is flanked by single windows. A matching window wraps around the southeast corner of the south wing. A solid wood door with fluted surround is located on the south elevation of the main block and sheltered by a shed-roofed porch supported by a decorative metal post. County tax records date the house to 1945 and the house appears on the 1950 aerial photograph.

Garage - c.1945

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame garage with board-and-batten sheathing. The garage appears on the 1950 aerial photo, indicating it was constructed concurrent with the house.

Pavilion - c.2020

Noncontributing Structure

West of the house is a front-gabled, frame pavilion supported by square posts with diagonal braces. It has exposed wood trusses in the gables and a metal roof. Aerial photos indicate it was built between 2019 and 2021.

**763 North Main Street
(formerly 600 North Main Street)**

House (no.30) - c.1941; c.2014

Noncontributing Building

This early-1940s Colonial Revival-style house was substantially altered about 2014 with the construction of a full-width, shed-roofed porch that wraps around the south and north elevations. A second roof dormer was also added to the four-bay façade at that time. The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house has vinyl siding and windows, a replacement door with sidelights, and an interior brick chimney. A gabled ell extends from the right rear (southeast) and there is a shed-roofed dormer at the left rear (northeast). County tax records date the house to 1941 and it appears on the 1950 aerial photo.

Pavilion - c.2016

Noncontributing Structure

East of the house is a gabled, frame pavilion. It is supported by square posts with curved braces and has a stone chimney in the north gable end.

Garage - c.2014

Noncontributing Building

West of the house is a large, two-story, gable-on-hip-roofed, frame garage. The core of the building may have been constructed concurrent with the house, but aerial photos date the current form to between 2013 and 2015. It has vinyl siding and windows. Paired doors on the second-story, east elevation are accessed by a wood deck and sheltered by a gabled roof on square columns. The deck serves as a first-story porch that faces an in-ground pool east of the garage.

**770 North Main Street
(formerly 601 North Main Street)**

House (no.38) - c.1925

Contributing Building

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This one-and-a-half story, cross-gabled bungalow is three bays wide with plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and sawn rafter tails. Grouped replacement windows are located in each gable. A one-panel-over-one-light-over-three-panel door is located near the center of the façade and sheltered by a one-story, hip-roofed wraparound porch that extends across the façade and terminates at the side gables. The porch is supported by decorative metal posts. The south end of the porch was enclosed with twelve-light windows and is accessed via a fifteen-light French door on the façade. A shed-roofed carport on the north end of the house connects to the porch. It is partially enclosed with weatherboards and eight-light casement windows. A one-story, hip-roofed wing wraps around the rear gable. A brick retaining wall extends along the south side of the property.

Shed - c.1930

Immediately southwest of the house is a small, frame shed with a 5V metal roof. Though largely concealed behind a picket fence, it appears to be partially enclosed with wood lattice.

Contributing Building

Shed - c.1980

Southwest of the house is a one-story, concrete-block shed with 5V metal roof and an exterior brick chimney in the west gable end. An open, shed-roofed bay on the south elevation is supported by square posts. According to aerial photos, the building was constructed between 1976 and 1983.

Noncontributing Building

787 North Main Street (formerly 506 North Main Street)

Reverend Paul Barringer House (no.29)

1897-1898

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of North Main and Broad Streets, the Reverend Paul Barringer House is one of the most decorative in the district and the finest example of Queen Anne architecture in the county, outside of Concord. The two-story, gable-and-wing, Queen Anne-style house features prominent gables with imbricated shingles; broad, intricately sawn bargeboards; and cut-away corners where the roof is supported by sawn consoles with pendant drops. The remainder of the house has plain and beaded weatherboards and retains one-over-one wood-sash windows with pediments featuring sawtooth molding. Centered on the three-bay façade is a double-leaf one-light-over-one-panel door. It is sheltered by a full-width, wraparound porch supported by turned posts with decorative brackets featuring egg and dart corner blocks. A solid spindle frieze encircles the porch with a sawtooth band below it, between the brackets. Turned balusters between the posts are tied by shorter balusters and horizontal, turned elements. There are interior brick chimneys at the intersection of the gable and wing and at the intersection of the main block and a two-story, gabled ell that extends from the left rear (northeast). A one-story wing projects from the north elevation of the rear ell and features finishes and gable treatments that match the main part of the house, indicating it was constructed concurrent with the house. A one-story wing at the right rear (southeast) was likely constructed later. It is encircled with one-story gable- and shed-roofed wings. A deck at the northeast corner of the house has a railing matching that on the front porch.

The Reverend Paul Barringer (1850-1925), a member of a prominent eastern Cabarrus family, was a minister of the German Reformed Church in Rowan County before becoming actively involved in Cabarrus County. Barringer helped established Trinity Reformed Church in Concord and Saint James Reformed Church in Mount Pleasant. He was the first president of the Mount Pleasant's first textile enterprise the Kindley Cotton Mill in 1896. According to Callahan, Barringer purchased the property in 1897 and had the house constructed by 1899. According to oral tradition, the ornate woodwork on the house was manufactured at the Mount Pleasant Manufacturing Company (later the Miller Lumber Company), of which Barringer was a partner. After Rev. Barringer's death in 1925, the house was

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occupied by his son, and later by his daughter-in-law and granddaughter.²⁶

Steeple/Flower House - 1953; c.1980

East of the house, a flower house/garden shed as constructed about 1980, built from the 1953 steeple from the First Baptist Church of Mount Pleasant. When the congregation replaced the steeple due to water problems, the earlier steeple was moved to this location between 1976 and 1983. The octagonal, frame structure has eighteen-light wood-framed windows with arched transoms alternating with louvered vents. The window on the north elevation has been replaced with an eighteen-light French door. A conical copper roof tops the structure.

Noncontributing Structure

Granary - c.1900

Southeast of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame granary. The building has board-and-batten sheathing, plain weatherboards in the gables, and a 5V metal roof. A batten door on the north gable end is sheltered by a shallow shed roof.

Contributing Building

Corn Crib - c.1900

Immediately east of the granary is a one-story, side-gabled corn crib. The building has plain weatherboards with the exception of a shed-roofed bay on the east elevation that is sheathed with the horizontal sheathing more typical of cribs. A batten door is located on the north elevation and paired batten doors are on the east wing. The building has a standing-seam metal roof.

Contributing Building

Machine Shed - c.1920; c.1950

East of the house, on the south side of Broad Street, is a one-story, shed-roofed frame machine shed. It has a stone foundation, vertical wood sheathing, and batten doors on the east elevation. Attached to the west elevation is a one-story, shed-roofed, concrete-block building with overhead garage door on its north elevation. This part of the building has a 5V metal roof, three-light-over-three-panel door on the east elevation, and two small, two-light windows on the west elevation. An open shed-roofed bay is on the south elevation.

Contributing Building

Garage - c.1950

Immediately south of the c.2008 garage is a one-story, gabled, frame garage. The building has a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails and 5V sheathing. An overhead door is located in the east gable end and there are aluminum jalousie windows on the north elevation.

Contributing Building

Shed - c.1900

This small, gabled brick building stands immediately south of the house. While a newspaper article notes the building to be a garden shed, it seems more likely that it was constructed as a smokehouse or washhouse. Made of handmade brick, it has a red wash and penciled mortar joints. It has a 5V metal roof and vertical wood in the gables.

Contributing Building

Garage - c.2008

Constructed between 2007 and 2009, the one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled frame garage replaced two earlier buildings that stood on the south side of Broad Street. It has vinyl siding and windows, three gabled dormers on the north elevation, and a wide gabled dormer on the south elevation. Round-arch wood-sash windows on the east elevation appear to have been salvaged from an earlier building. Three overhead garage doors are located on the north elevation, sheltered by a slight overhang of the

Noncontributing Building

²⁶ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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roof supported by square columns on low stone piers. An entrance to the second-floor apartment is centered in the west gable and accessed by an exterior wood stair.

North of 788 North Main Street - VACANT

788 North Main Street

House – c.2012

Noncontributing Building

Constructed between 2010 and 2013, the house stands on a previously wooded lot. The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled bungalow is three bays wide and has a wide, front-gabled dormer centered on the façade. It has fiber-cement siding, vinyl windows, a metal roof, and an exterior brick chimney on the north elevation. A door with one-light transom is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, engaged porch supported by square columns. A wood deck is at the left rear (southwest).

South of 788 North Main Street – 2 VACANT LOTS

801 North Main Street

(formerly 504 North Main Street)

House (no.28) - c.1945

Contributing Building

Typical of post-World War II construction, this one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and flanked by one-story wings with lower rooflines. The house has German-profile weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows that are paired on either side of the central bay, and a brick chimney between the main block and south wing. A six-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a small front-gabled porch supported by square columns. A scalloped cornice extends across the façade of the house only. A seam in the siding between the main house and the wing on the north elevation indicates that wing was likely constructed as an open porch and enclosed later, though the siding and windows are consistent with those throughout the house. County tax records date the house to 1945 and aerial photos confirm its construction prior to 1950.

817 North Main Street

(formerly 500 North Main Street)

C.M. Cress House (no.27) - c.1907; c.1965

Contributing Building

Located at the northeast corner of North Main and Kluttz Streets, this two-story, gable-and-wing house follows a central hall plan. It has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and rectangular vents and sawn bargeboards in the gables. The entrance is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the front-gabled wing on the south end of the façade. The porch is supported by turned posts with sawn floral brackets and has an original turned railing between the posts. The southwest corner of the porch was enclosed in the 1940s with molded weatherboards below six-over-six wood-sash windows. However the open porch remains at the southeast, wrapping that corner of the building and terminating at a one-story, gabled wing that connects to the garage. A two-story, shed-roofed wing is located at the left rear (northeast). A one-story, gabled garage wing at the rear (east) appears to have been constructed between 1964 and 1968. It has asbestos siding, two overhead doors on the east gable end, and is connected to the house via a gabled wing that also has asbestos siding. Agricultural buildings including a barn, chicken coop, and smokehouse were all torn down by the mid-twentieth century.

According to the current owner, Starr Cloninger, the house was built c.1903 by Samuel Turner Seaford. Callahan notes that the property was purchased by Calvin M. Cress in 1907 and may have already had a house on the site. It is also possible that Cress, a carpenter, built the house. Seaford purchased the house,

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after its construction, in 1917.²⁷ The house was later occupied by Seaford's daughter, Helen, and her husband John Herion. The couple was responsible for enclosing the southwest corner of the porch to create the sunroom. It was purchased by Cloninger in 1992.

**823 North Main Street
(formerly 428 North Main Street)**

Sidney Kluttz House (no.26) - c.1904

Contributing Building

This turn-of-the-twentieth-century, Folk Victorian I-house has vinyl siding, but retains four-over-four wood-sash windows. A twelve-light French door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that spans the façade and wraps around the south elevation. The porch is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and retains an original turned balustrade. The south end of the porch was enclosed, likely in the 1920s, with four -over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows. The house has a modern metal roof and deteriorated sawn bargeboards in the side gables. A wide, two-story, gabled ell extends from the right rear (southeast). A one-story, gabled ell extends from the left rear (northeast) and wraps around the two-story ell. A shed-roofed porch at the rear (east) is supported by square posts and partially enclosed with wood lattice.

Sidney Kluttz, who worked at the Miller Lumber Company and as a self-employed carpenter and cabinet maker, purchased the lot in 1904 and likely constructed the house soon after. In 1914, Kluttz built a woodworking shop near his house and by 1922 his woodworking business was located behind the house.²⁸ It is not clear whether one of the extant barns behind the house was this woodworking shop.

Well Enclosure - c.1905

Contributing Structure

Southeast of the house is a gabled, frame well enclosure. It is supported by square posts and enclosed with wood lattice. It has plain weatherboards in the gables and a metal roof.

Shed - c.1997

Noncontributing Building

Southeast of the house, near the south property line, is a gabled, vinyl shed that aerial photos indicate was constructed between 1995 and 2001.

Barn - c.1910

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house, on the south side of Kluttz Road, is a one-story, shed-roofed, frame barn with plain weatherboards, a 5V metal roof, and batten doors on the west elevation. Two pairs of plywood doors on the north elevation are sheltered by a shallow shed roof with exposed rafter tails. A bay at the southwest corner of the building has board-and-batten sheathing and a two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. An open, shed-roofed bay is located on the east elevation.

Barn - c.1910

Contributing Building

At the northeast corner of the parcel, facing Kluttz Street, is a front-gabled, frame barn with plain weatherboards and a 5V metal roof. The north elevation has a sliding batten door and two pairs of hinged batten doors. A shed-roofed wing on the west elevation has plain weatherboards, a batten door on the north elevation, and exposed rafter tails at the 5V metal roof. The angle of the roof indicates that the wing, which faces south, may have been constructed as a chicken coop. A shed-roofed metal wing is located on the south gable end of the barn.

²⁷ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

²⁸ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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**828 North Main Street
(formerly 427 North Main Street)**

House (no.40) - c.1915

Contributing Building

This typical turn-of-the-twentieth-century I-house has mostly replacement materials, but retains its original form and fenestration. The house has vinyl siding and windows and a modern metal roof. A one-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a three-bay, hip-roofed porch supported by replacement turned posts. One-story, gabled ells extend from the right rear (northwest) and left rear (southwest) of the house. A prefabricated metal shed is located south of the barn.

Barn - c.1997

Noncontributing Building

West of the house is a large, gambrel-roofed, frame barn. It has plain weatherboards, a metal roof, and a wide overhead door on the east elevation. Aerial photos indicate the barn was constructed between 1995 and 2001.

840 North Main Street – VACANT

852 North Main Street - VACANT

**857 North Main Street
(formerly 400 Block North Main Street)**

House (no.25) - c.1979

Noncontributing Building

Set well back from the street on a large grassy lot, this one-story, hip-roofed ranch is veneered with brick. The house is nine bays wide with projecting, two-bay hip-roofed wings on the south and north ends of the façade. The house has vinyl windows throughout and an interior brick chimney located directly behind the replacement door with sidelights. The entrance is sheltered by an engaged porch that extends the width of the façade between the hip-roofed wings. It is supported by square posts. A garage is located on the south elevation. A small, hip-roofed bay extends from the left rear (northeast). County tax records date the house to 1979 and aerial photos confirm its construction between 1976 and 1983. A prefabricated frame shed with plywood sheathing is located at the northeast corner of the property.

Carport - c.2016

Noncontributing Structure

Immediately east of the house is a gabled, aluminum carport supported by metal posts.

Shed - c.2012

Noncontributing Building

East of the house, near the rear property line, is a side-gabled, frame building with plain weatherboards. It has an entrance on the west elevation that is flanked by vinyl windows. An open, shed-roofed bay on the north elevation is supported by square posts. Aerial photos indicate the shed was constructed between 2010 and 2013.

**888 North Main Street
(formerly 415 North Main Street)**

Webster Medlin House (no.42) - c.1964

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house is three bays wide. It has a stone veneer on the south two bays of the façade, which are sheltered by a projecting front-gabled roof with vinyl siding in the gable. Centered on the façade is a paneled door with single, centered light. It is sheltered by the front gable, which is supported by decorative metal posts at the outer corners. Near the center of the gable is a triple window in a projecting bay. The bay is wrapped by a stone planter. The brick exterior has a basketweave watertable and the house has vinyl windows throughout. County tax records date the house to 1964.

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According to neighbor Paul Walker, the house was occupied by Webster Medlin.

901 North Main Street - VACANT

902 North Main Street (formerly 411 North Main Street) Paul Walker House (no.43) - 1974

Contributing Building

Constructed in 1974 by the current owner, Paul Walker, the house is typical of late-twentieth-century Ranch housing. The one-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house is six bays wide with a projecting front-gabled bay on the north end of the façade. It has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and an interior brick chimney. Paired doors on the south elevation of the front-gabled bay and a single door on the façade both open to a small, concrete stoop that is sheltered by an overhang of the front-gabled roof. A wood deck extends across the south and west elevations of the building. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement-level garage on the west elevation. A brick wall extends along the south side of the driveway, north of the house. The land was purchased by John Barrier, the great-grandfather of the current owner, in 1874. An earlier house and barn on the site were torn down to construct this house.

934 North Main Street (formerly 407 North Main Street) William H. Fisher House (no.44) - c.1885

Contributing Building

The double-leaf door of this center-hall-plan I-house is typical of 1880s and 1890s construction. The side-gabled house has high material integrity with plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and exterior brick chimneys in the gable ends. The double-leaf two-panel door is centered on the façade and flanked by eight-light-over-one-panel sidelights. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and connected by a turned balustrade. A one-story, gabled ell at the right rear (northwest) has two-over-two wood-sash windows and is likely original to the house. A shed-roofed bay with paired two-over-two wood-sash windows projects from its north elevation. A gabled wing projects from its north elevation, immediately to the rear of the main two-story section of the house. William H. Fisher purchased the property in 1880 and sometime between 1880 and 1890, Fisher erected the house on his property.²⁹ The house was later owned by Fisher's daughter Ora McEachern and later his son, Arthur Fisher.

Outbuilding - c.1950

Contributing Building

North of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, poured-concrete outbuilding that may have been constructed as a smokehouse. It has a standing-seam metal roof, a window opening on the north gable end, and entrance on the south gable end.

Shed - c.1920

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house is a gabled, frame shed with plain weatherboards, a 5V metal roof, and an open shed-roofed wing on the west elevation that extends to the south as an open machine shed.

Secondary Dwelling (938 North Main Street) - c.2012

Noncontributing Building

Southwest of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame house that aerial photos indicate was constructed between 2010 and 2013. The house is three bays wide and has a brick foundation, vinyl siding and windows, a metal roof. An entrance is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by turned posts. A gabled ell extends from the west end of the north

²⁹ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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elevation.

**955 North Main Street
(formerly 406 North Main Street)**

Reverend J. D. Scheck House (no.24) – c.1844

Contributing Building

Prominently sited on a slight rise above North Main Street, this house features an I-house form with Greek Revival-style details. The two-story, hip-roofed, center-hall-plan house has aluminum siding, but retains six-over-six wood-sash windows throughout. A double-leaf one-panel door is centered on the façade and flanked by twelve-light-over-one-panel sidelights in a fluted surround with cornerblocks. The entrance bay, sheathed with flush sheathing, is sheltered by a single-bay, hip-roofed porch supported by fluted square columns. A geometric railing spans the columns. Exterior brick chimneys are located in the north and south gable ends. A one-story, gabled ell extends from the left rear (northeast)

The Reverend John D. Scheck was ordained in South Carolina and moved to North Carolina in 1841. He served as the pastor of several churches in Guilford and Alamance counties before assuming the pastorate of St. John's Lutheran Church in Mount Pleasant in 1844. According to local tradition, the house was erected shortly after. Scheck sold the house in 1859 when he moved to Guilford County. It was later acquired by John Shimpoch, and eventually Shimpoch's son-in-law, Jonas Cook. Cook was a prominent Mount Pleasant citizen, serving as a Magistrate/Justice of the Peace, town Commissioner, Mayor, County Commissioner, and treasurer of North Carolina College and Holy Trinity Lutheran Church. Cook's descendants remained in the house until 1999.³⁰

Greenhouse - c.1898

Contributing Building

South of the house is a highly unusual, octagonal greenhouse. It has been recently rehabilitated with new twelve-light fixed windows with aluminum panels below. The pyramidal roof has wood shingles and gables over each of the eight elevations, each with a triangular eight-light window. Jonas Cook, well known for his interest in horticulture and animal husbandry, built the gazebo to showcase his various plants and flowers.

Wellhouse/Smokehouse/Washhouse - c.1900

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame wellhouse. The 1979 survey indicated that the building also served as a washhouse and smokehouse, a notion confirmed by the size of the building. The building has vinyl siding on the façade and mid-twentieth-century composite siding on the side and east elevations. The front gable overhangs the well and is supported by square posts. The overhang shelters a batten door and a stair to the second floor. The building has a 5V metal roof. A one-story, shed-roofed wing on the south elevation has a six-light window on the west elevation and a batten door and group of four six-light windows on the south elevation.

Machine Shed - c.1950

Contributing Building

Immediately east of the wellhouse is a shed-roofed, frame machine shed with 5V sheathing and roof.

Livestock Barn - c.1900

Contributing Building

East of the house, set well back from the road, is a two-story, front-gabled frame livestock barn, the core of which is flanked by one-story, shed-roofed wings. It has vertical wood sheathing and a 5V metal roof. Metal shed roofs shelter entrances on the north, west, and south elevations.

³⁰ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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956 North Main Street - VACANT

**977 North Main Street
House - 2018**

Noncontributing Building

Set well back from the street, this two-story, front-gabled house was constructed by the children of the owners of the adjacent house at 955 North Main Street. The three-bay house features a brick foundation, board-and-batten sheathing, and vinyl windows. An entrance on the south end of the façade is sheltered by a full-width, two-story, hip-roofed porch supported by square columns at each story. The porch has a matchstick railing at both levels and a dentil cornice. A two-story, hip-roofed ell extends from the rear of the south elevation.

**999 North Main Street
(formerly 312 North Main Street)**

Margaret Magdeline Fisher Litaker House (no.23) - 1900

Contributing Building

Decorative features of this two-story, gable-and-wing, Queen Anne-style house include a canted front-gabled wing on the north end of the building with imbricated shingles and sawn bargeboards in the gable and sawn consoles with pendants at the cut-away bay. The house has plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and a pressed metal roof with interior corbelled brick chimney. Windows on the cut-away sides of the front-gabled wing are fixed one-light windows. A double-leaf one-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a flared, hipped roof supported by sawn brackets. The porch, which replaced a full-width, wraparound porch, was in place at least as early as 1979, as was a hip-roofed bay window located south of the entrance. A one-story, gabled wing extends from the left rear (northeast) and features an enclosed, hip-roofed porch on its east gable end. A two-story, gabled ell extends from the right rear (southeast) and a one-story, shed-roofed wing is located between the two rear wings. A prefabricated shed stands east of the garage.

The early history of the house is not clear, though a cornerstone noted in the 1979 survey dates the house to 1900, a date consistent with its architectural style. The house was purchased by Margaret Magdeline Fisher Litaker, widow of Josiah Litaker, in 1919.³¹ Litaker apparently moved to this location so that she could take in students of MPCCI as boarders. The property changed hands numerous times after Litaker's death in 1929.

Garage - c.1991

Noncontributing Building

Northeast of the house is a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame garage. It has a concrete-block foundation, fiber cement siding, and a metal roof with cupola. Decorative shingles and a bargeboard in the front gable match those on the house. There is a wide overhead door on the west elevation and a single window in the west gable. Aerial photos indicate the garage was built between 1987 and 1995.

**1000 North Main Street
(formerly 309 North Main Street)**

House (no.46) - c.1951

Contributing Building

Typical of mid-twentieth-century Ranch housing, this one-story, side-gabled house has two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. The house is four bays wide and double-pile. Asbestos siding has been covered with vinyl. An inset entrance bay on the façade features a solid door with three lights that is flanked by four-light sidelights. The bay is covered with vertical wood sheathing. The site slopes to the

³¹ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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rear to reveal a basement-level garage on the north elevation. A concrete-block retaining wall extends along the driveway. County tax records date the house to 1951 and aerial photos confirm its construction between 1950 and 1964.

**1020 North Main Street
(formerly 307 North Main Street)**

Gorden-Penninger Funeral Home (no.47) - 1950

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style building has a symmetrical façade resembling a duplex and belying its construction as a combined funeral home and residence. The building is six bays wide with projecting, front-gabled bays on the north and south ends of the façade. The house has asbestos siding and six-over-six wood-sash windows. Half-round vents are located in the front gables. Two gabled dormers are on the center part of the façade, each with asbestos siding and a single six-over-six window. The center four bays of the façade have a stone veneer and include two four-panel louvered storm doors and two picture windows, that latter flanked by two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows. An engaged, shed-roofed porch spans the façade between the front-gabled bays. It is supported by Tuscan columns. A gabled ell at the left rear (southwest) has been extended with a narrower gabled bay on its west elevation. A similar gabled ell extends from the right rear (northwest) with a shed-roofed bay projecting from its north elevation. An entrance on the north elevation is sheltered by a gabled roof.

According to the company website, the funeral home was established in the early 1900s. Henry F. Penninger purchased this property in 1946 and constructed this building in 1950 to house both the business and his family's residence. After Penninger's death in 1964, his widow sold the business to Johnny & Carolyn Gordon. The Gordon's and their descendants constructed a new building on Cook Street in 1990. This building is now solely a residence.

**1025 North Main Street
(formerly 308 North Main Street)
House (no.22) - 1958**

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled, brick Ranch house is four bays wide and double-pile. It has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and a six-panel door near the center of the façade that is accessed by an uncovered wood stoop. North of the entrance is a picture window flanked by one-light windows. A shed-roofed carport on the north elevation is supported by square posts and partially enclosed with wood lattice. A prefabricated shed stands southeast of the house. County tax records date the house to 1958 and aerial photos confirm its construction between 1950 and 1964. The house was constructed on the site of the Rev. Daniel H. Bittle House, which was used as a Barracks for the Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute until 1933 and was demolished in 1957.³²

**1045 North Main Street
(formerly 304 North Main Street)**

Warren DeBerry Foil House (no.21) - c.1904

Contributing Building

Located at the northeast corner of North Main and Cook Streets, this two-story, Queen Anne-style, gable-and-wing house has a center-hall plan. The house has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and a replacement metal roof. Fiber cement shingles and diamond-shaped vents have been installed in the gables. A replacement door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the north and south elevations. The porch is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. The turned balustrade is a later replacement. A one-story, gabled ell extends from the left rear (northeast).

³² Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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A two-story, shed-roofed bay is located to its immediate south, within the L created by the gable-and-wing form. A one-story, shed-roofed wing is at the right rear (southeast).

W. D. Foil acquired the property in 1904 and tradition holds that he constructed the house at that time. According to Horace Elwood Foil, Jr., Foil farmed outside of town and also ran a tannery. After Foil's death in 1939, the house was sold to Reverend Charles Warlick, former minister at St. James Reformed Church, who occupied it until his death in 1967.³³

Garage - c.2016

Southeast of the house, facing Cook Street, is a two-bay, side-gabled, frame garage. It has a concrete foundation, vinyl siding, and two overhead doors on the south elevation. Aerial photos indicate the building was constructed between 2015 and 2017, replacing an earlier garage in this location.

Noncontributing Building

**1050 North Main Street
(formerly 301 North Main Street)**

House (no.48) - c.1952; c.1997

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house was altered about 1997 with the construction of a front-gabled porch on the façade. The house is four bays wide and has vinyl siding and aluminum-clad windows throughout. A replacement door near the center of the façade has a fluted surround and is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square posts. A gabled breezeway at the left rear (southwest) connects to a gabled garage that faces MPC Street. The garage, constructed between 1995 and 2001, has vinyl siding and an overhead door on the south gable end. County tax records date the house to 1952 and aerial photos confirm its construction between 1950 and 1964.

Noncontributing Building

**1101 North Main Street
(formerly 212 North Main Street)**

House (no.20) - c.1921

Located at the southeast corner of North Main and Cook Streets, this one-and-a-half-story, cross-gabled bungalow has scalloped shingles in the front and side gables. The remainder of the house has plain wood shingles, vinyl windows, and an interior brick chimney. A two-panel-over-one-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade and flanked by wide, two-light-over-one-panel sidelights. On either side of the entrance are projecting bay windows. The north bay projects farther than the south bay and has a wider center window with stained-glass transom. A one-story, hip-roofed porch extends across the south two bays of the façade and wraps around the south elevation. It is supported by two-part square columns. A projecting bay is also located on the north elevation, facing Cook Street. A gabled porch that opens to an uncovered wood deck is located at the right rear (southeast) and there is a partially enclosed, hip-roofed porch at the left rear (northeast).

Contributing Building

Garage - c.1925

Northeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with German-profile weatherboards. It has a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails and knee brackets in the west gable. There is an open vehicular bay in the west gable end and four-light wood-sash windows on the north and south elevations.

Contributing Building

**1135 North Main Street
(formerly 208 North Main Street)**

³³ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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Ralph and Mary Austin House (no.19) - 1947

Contributing Building

The one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house is four bays wide and features a brick veneer and one-over-one wood-sash windows. A two-bay, hipped roof entrance wing projects from the center of the façade and features a triple window to the south of the entrance, which is sheltered by an inset porch supported by a decorative metal post. A projecting, hip-roofed wing on the south elevation was constructed as an open porch and later enclosed with wood shingles. A wide, hip-roofed wing projects from the rear (east) of the south elevation. According to neighbor, Horace Elwood Foil, Jr., the house was constructed in 1947 by his aunt and uncle, Ralph and Mary Austin. Mary was the sister of Foil's mother, Elizabeth Ann Caudle Foil. Ralph served in World War II and when he returned, worked with Horace Foil in his hardware store. In his later years, he taught at East Rowan High School.

Shed - 2010

Noncontributing Building

East of the house is a side-gabled, frame shed with plywood sheathing and paired vinyl doors flanked by vinyl windows on the west elevation.

1165 North Main Street

(formerly 204 North Main Street)

Horace Elwood Foil House (no.18) - c.1920

Contributing Building

This one-story, clipped-front-gabled bungalow features a brick veneer with soldier-course brick watertable. The house is three-bays wide with a louvered storm door flanked by triple vinyl windows. A clipped-gabled porch spans the façade with asphalt shingles in the gable. The porch roof is supported by full-height brick piers at the outer corners. Lower piers flank the entrance to the porch and a brick balustrade spans the piers. A very small, paired window is located in the front gable of the house, above the porch roof. The house has vinyl windows throughout, knee brackets in the gables, an exterior brick chimney on the north elevation, and an interior brick chimney near the south elevation. Clipped-gabled bays project from the north and south elevations, the former of which has an entrance sheltered by a hip-roofed porch on tapered square columns. The site slopes to the rear (east) to reveal a basement level at the rear of the south elevation. A gabled frame wing on the east gable end has aluminum siding.

The house was constructed by Horace Elwood Foil about 1920. Foil was raised in the Warren DeBerry House at 1045 North Main Street and ran a hardware store in downtown Mount Pleasant. In 1927, Foil married Margaret Kathryn Barringer Foil and the couple had one daughter before Margaret died in 1934. In 1938, Horace married Elizabeth Ann Caudle and the couple had two children including Horace Elwood "Woody" Foil Jr. Woody, a retired school teacher, who currently occupies the house.

Chicken Coop - c.1925

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a shed-roofed, frame chicken coop. The building has vertical wood sheathing, batten doors on the south elevation, and a 5V metal roof.

East of 1165 North Main Street - VACANT

1215 North Main Street

(formerly 200 North Main Street)

Hoy Moose House (no.17) - c.1929

Contributing Building

Among the best examples of the Craftsman style in the district, this two-story, front-gabled house retains knee brackets in the gables and six-over-one and eight-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows throughout. The house is three bays wide with a one-light-over-one-panel door with four-over-one Craftsman-style sidelights centered on the façade. The entrance is inset slightly and features a classical

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surround with flat pilasters supporting a wide entablature in lieu of a transom. The entrance is flanked by twelve-over-one Craftsman-style windows. It is sheltered by a two-bay, front-gabled porch that is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers, between which is a brick knee wall. The porch south elevation, supported by full-height yellow-brick piers. Paired French doors on the south elevation of the house access the porte cochere. Wide, one-story, gabled wings are located on the north and south elevations of the two-story house, each with a triple window and an exterior brick chimney. A gabled bay projects from the north elevation of the north wing. A one-story, hip-roofed wing spans the rear (east) elevation.

According to his obituary, Hoy Moose, a native of Mount Pleasant, graduated from Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute before earning a pharmacy degree from the University of North Carolina in 1927. He married Pauline Mabel Whitaker in 1929 and likely constructed this house soon after. Moose worked at the Moose Drug Company, the family business started by his father about 1882. He also served as the town mayor, helped establish the town's first volunteer fire department, and helped to start the Eastern Cabarrus Historical Society.³⁴

Garage - c.1930

Southeast of the house, on the north side of Walnut Street, is a one-story, front-gabled garage with plain weatherboards, four-light wood-sash windows, and an open vehicular bay on the west gable end.

Contributing Building

**1305 North Main Street
(formerly 150 North Main Street)**

House (no.16) - c.1922

Located at the southeast corner of North Main and East Walnut Streets, this one-story, hip-roofed house has Craftsman-style details including exposed, sawn rafter tails and a wraparound porch with sided kneewall. The house is three bays wide and triple-pile with fiber-cement siding and vinyl windows. An entrance is centered on the façade and flanked by a triple window to its north and a projecting bay window to its south. The hip-roofed porch extends across the north two bays of the façade and wraps around the north elevation, terminating at a projecting bay window near the center of that elevation. The porch is supported by square columns with a sided kneewall between the columns. Hip-roofed dormers are located on the façade, north elevation, and rear (east) elevation. A one-story, hip-roofed wing on the south elevation includes an entrance sheltered by an inset porch on square column. A one-story, hip-roofed wing at the rear has four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows. A pool east of the house is concealed behind a brick wall. A secondary dwelling east of the pool is listed separately on East Walnut Street.

Contributing Building

**1320 North Main Street
(formerly 147 North Main Street)**

George Franklin and Julia Ethelyn Crabtree McAllister House (no.49) - c.1922

Sited on a slight rise above North Main Street, this two-story, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has a running-bond brick exterior, six-over-one wood-sash windows that are paired on the façade, and a dentil cornice. A nine-light Craftsman-style door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by paired square columns. A distinctive railing featuring both vertical and horizontal members spans the columns. A two-story, hip-roofed bay projects from the west end of the south elevation. A nine-light Craftsman-style door with six-light

Contributing Building

³⁴ "Former Mayor Dies," *The Charlotte Observer*, February 2, 1991.

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sidelights is located on the north elevation, facing Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute. It is sheltered by an inset porch on the east end of a one-story, hip-roofed wing that wraps the northwest corner of the building and the west elevation. The porch is supported by the same square columns found on the front porch, though not paired

The property was obtained by George Franklin McAllister and his wife, Ethelyn Crabtree McAllister in 1920 and the house was likely constructed soon after, perhaps incorporating an older frame structure into the current brick building. McAllister was the principal of Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute and the house also served as a boarding house for MPCCI students. After the school closed in 1933, the McAllister's boarded local teachers in the house.³⁵ It later served as a parsonage for Saint James Reformed Church.

Garage - c.1930

West of the house, at the southwest corner of the property, is a one-story, hip-roofed brick garage. The two-bay garage has two overhead six-panel-over-six-light-over-twelve-panel lift doors on its north elevation. There is a single four-over-four wood-sash window on the east elevation. The other windows are steel-sash.

Contributing Building

**1325 North Main Street
(formerly 148 North Main Street)**

Dreher House (no.15) - c.1866

This two-story house features a low-sloped, hipped roof, common on Greek Revival-style buildings, though with board-and-batten sheathing typical of Gothic Revival style buildings, and large, sawn brackets more typical of the Italianate style. The two-story, two-bay house has a projecting, two-story, hip-roofed wing on the north end of the façade, resulting in an L-shaped footprint. Original board-and-batten sheathing has been replaced since 1978 with vinyl board-and-batten at the first story and fiber cement shingles above. Vinyl windows are paired on the front wing with an original wood balcony with patterned balustrade and curved bracket supports at the second-story windows. An entrance on the south end of the façade is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by a turned post. A wide, one-story, hip-roofed wing spans the rear (east) elevation. A prefabricated aluminum carport and prefabricated shed are located southeast of the house. A shed northeast of the house is visible on aerial photos, but not on the ground.

Contributing Building

The early history of the house is not known. The 1979 survey identified the house as the Jeremiah Dreher (1868-1942) House. Jeremiah Dreher was too young to have erected the house, though may have occupied it during his childhood. The 1880 federal census lists Jeremiah Dreher as living in Mount Pleasant with his mother, brother, and sister and in 1895, Dreher married Marie A Schulken in Wilmington, where he remained until his death in 1942. The house may instead have been constructed by Rev. Daniel Isaiah and Martha Ann Heilig Dreher shortly after their wedding in 1866. Dreher was a Lutheran minister, originally from South Carolina, who was listed as living in Concord, North Carolina by 1860. Rev. Dreher died in 1871.

**1340 North Main Street
(formerly 145 North Main Street)**

House (no.50) - c.1956

Typical of mid-twentieth-century construction, this one-story, side-gabled house has flush eaves. It is

Contributing Building

³⁵ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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three bays wide with a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and vinyl siding in the side gables and on a wide gable on the south end of the façade. A three-light-over-four-panel door is centered on the façade within a classical surround. A brick chimney is located near the center of the modern metal roof. A full-width, gabled wing is located on the rear (west) elevation. An attached, shed-roofed carport is located at the southwest corner of the house. A stone retaining wall extends along the front of the property along the sidewalk. County tax records date the house to 1956 and aerial photos confirm its construction between 1950 and 1964. Northwest of the house is a prefabricated aluminum carport and a prefabricated vinyl shed on a concrete-block foundation.

1345 North Main Street

(formerly 144 North Main Street)

Foil-Wigg-Mills House (no.14) - c.1920

Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half story, side-gabled bungalow is four bays wide and triple-pile. It retains high material integrity with plain weatherboards, knee brackets in the gables, and an exterior brick chimney in the north gable. It has three-over-one, four-over-one, and five-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, including triple windows in the side gables and in a gabled dormer centered on the façade. A four-light Craftsman-style door with two-light sidelights is centered on the façade. The bay to the south of the door projects slightly and a bay at the far south, featuring a four-light Craftsman-style door, is inset deeply. A full-width engaged porch is supported by tapered brick columns on brick piers. A brick kneewall spans the space between the piers. Concrete steps centered on the façade are flanked by replacement cheek walls. There is a gabled ell at the left rear (northeast) and a projecting gabled bay on the north elevation. A plaque on the house names it the "Foil-Wigg-Mills House – 1920."

1400 North Main Street

(formerly 141 North Main Street)

A. W. Moose House (no.51) - c.1920; c.1997

Contributing Building

Located on a slight rise above North Main Street, this I-house has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl siding and windows, and a metal roof. A three-light-over-three-panel Craftsman-style door is centered on the façade. It is sheltered by a three-bay, shed-roofed porch that is supported by square columns and enclosed with fixed glass panes. A full-width, one-story, gabled ell is located on the rear (west) elevation. A basement-level, gabled greenhouse wing is located on the south elevation. A side-gabled garage wing extends from the southwest corner of the rear ell; aerial photos indicate it was constructed between 1995 and 2001. Mortared stone walls extend along the front of the property at the sidewalk, on both sides of the driveway, and between the house and secondary dwelling. A prefabricated aluminum carport, installed about 2014, is located west of the secondary dwelling.

A. W. Moose acquired the property in 1915 and likely constructed the house soon after. County tax records date the house to 1920. Walter Moose acquired the property from his parents' estate in 1941, though it was occupied by his brother-in-law, R. Brown McAllister from the late 1940s through 1980. While local tradition states that David McEachern constructed the house about 1920, neither deeds nor census records show ownership of the property by McEachern.³⁶

Carport - c.1971

Contributing Structure

Northwest of the house is a flat-roofed metal carport supported by diagonal metal posts.

Secondary Dwelling (1404 North Main Street) - c.1971

Contributing Building

³⁶ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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Southwest of the house is a two-story, side-gabled, frame dwelling. It has vinyl siding, vinyl windows, and a metal roof. A pair of sliding glass doors on the north end of the façade has a three-light-over-one-panel sidelight. It is sheltered by a flat roof on metal posts. A one-story, gabled carport on the north elevation has a pierced concrete screen on its east and west elevations.

Shed - c.1971

Contributing Building

Immediately southeast of the secondary dwelling is a small, gabled, frame shed with vinyl siding. It has a vinyl window on the east gable end and an entrance on the west gable end.

**1403 North Main Street
(formerly 138 North Main Street)**

Daniel Dixon Barrier House (no.13) - c.1880; c.1910

Contributing Building

The Greek Revival-style I-house has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, exterior end brick chimneys, and a granite pier foundation that has been infilled with brick. A six-panel door with ten-light-over-one-panel sidelights is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch that wraps around the north elevation. The porch is supported by grouped Tuscan columns with an original matchstick railing. Fifteen-over-one and fifteen-over-two windows are located at the second-story façade and flank triple twelve-light windows at the center of the façade. A hip-roofed dormer with three six-light windows is centered on the façade. A one-story, gabled ell extends from the left rear (northeast). A one-story, hip-roofed wing at the right rear (southeast) has six-over-one windows. While the original nomination dated the house to 1858, Callahan notes that John Harkey, the likely builder of the house, purchased the property in 1864. Harkey sold the house and seven acres to Daniel Dixon and Lula B. McAllister Barrier in 1900, the year the couple married. Barrier likely added the current porch and his sister, Mary Ella Walsh, constructed the house next door about the same time. The Barriers and their descendants remained in the house until 1958.³⁷

**1408 North Main Street
House - c.1990**

Noncontributing Building

The house, constructed between 1987 and 1995, replaced the early-twentieth-century Cozine House that stood on the site and was documented in the original nomination. The two-story, side-gabled house is four bays wide with a projecting, front-gabled bay on the south end of the façade. It has vinyl siding and windows. An exterior brick chimney is located on the north gable end. A six-panel door near the center of the façade is sheltered by a three-bay, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. A one-story, side-gabled wing on the south elevation is three bays wide.

Shed - c.1990

Noncontributing Building

Northwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame shed with vinyl siding.

**1409 North Main Street
(formerly 134 North Main Street)**

Welsh-Webster House (no.12) - c.1900; c.1977

Contributing Building

Located at the northeast corner of North Main Street and Park Drive, this two-story, hip-roofed, Queen Anne-style house has projecting two-story, gabled bays on each elevation. It is three bays wide with plain weatherboards and one-over-one and two-over-two wood-sash windows with pedimented surrounds. The gabled bay on the north end of the façade has cut-away corner with the roof supported by sawn consoles. Decorative vents and sawn bargeboards are located in all of the gables. A two-panel-over-one-light-over-

³⁷ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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two-panel door is centered on the façade. It is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that spans the façade and wraps around the north elevation, terminating at the projecting, two-story bay on that elevation. The porch is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. A full-width, one-story, gabled wing spans the rear (east) elevation connecting to a gabled garage. Aerial photos indicate this wing was constructed in the late 1970s.

The house appears to have been constructed about 1900 for Mary Ella Barrier Welsh who purchased the property in 1900. Mary was the daughter of Daniel and Margaret Barrier and the younger sister of Daniel Dixon Barrier who constructed the house to the north (1403 North Main Street). Mary Ella Barrier married Benjamin Franklin Welsh in 1881 and the couple had three children, but Welsh died just nine years later. The widow boarded students from Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute. After Welsh's death in 1928, the house was occupied by her daughter Elma and her husband, Roy Webster, a teacher at MPC I and Mount Pleasant High School.

Garage - c.1985

Noncontributing Building

East of the house is an asymmetrical front-gabled, frame garage. The garage has vinyl siding and two vehicular bays on the south elevation, facing Park Drive.

**1415 North Main Street
(formerly 130 North Main Street)**

Contributing Building

Mount Pleasant District Fire Department (no.10) - 1974

The fire department building was completed in 1974, constructed after the Town of Mount Pleasant acquired the former McAllister School property to the east, in 1972. The building is set well back from the street with paved parking in front of it. It is currently being renovated and enlarged. The one-story, flat-roofed, brick building is four bays wide with a hipped pent roof that encircles the building. Two wide overhead doors are located on the north end of the façade. A pedestrian entrance and fixed window (now boarded) are located on the south end of the façade. Windows on the side and rear elevations are vinyl and doors on these elevations are hollow-core metal doors. A 1982 newspaper article indicates the ribbon-cutting ceremony for the completed building was held in June 1974.³⁸

**1424 North Main Street
(formerly 133 North Main Street)**

Contributing Building

John B. McAllister House (no.53) - c.1900

This one-story, hip-roofed Queen Anne-style house has projecting gabled bays on each elevation, resulting in an irregular form. Each pedimented gable has imbricated shingles and dentil molding along the bottom of the pediment. The house is three bays wide with plain weatherboards, two-over-two wood-sash windows, and a dentil cornice. A twelve-light French door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch with a gabled bay marking the entrance. The porch is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and retains an unusual diagonally set balustrade. The porch wraps around the south elevation with an octagonal, hip-roofed pavilion at the southeast corner. The center-hall plan has two interior chimneys, located between the front and rear rooms of the double-pile house. A wide gable on the south elevation is accessed via a door from the front porch. There is a shallow ell at the left rear (southwest) and a two-bay gabled ell at the right rear (northwest). The house was constructed by John B. McAllister, a Concord merchant and public official, who served as a register of deeds, clerk of courts, and postmaster in Mount Pleasant. A plaque on the house names it the "McAllister-Poplin-McAllister-Bowes

³⁸ "MP has long been served by fine fire department." Undated newspaper clipping, "Historic Buildings – Cabarrus County, NC," Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library.

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House – c.1900.” The house remains under the ownership of the McAllister family.³⁹

Outbuilding - c.1900

West of the house is a side-gabled, frame outbuilding that may have been constructed as a combined smokehouse/washhouse. It has plain weatherboards, a standing-seam metal roof with exposed rafter tails, and four-over-four wood-sash windows. Two five-panel doors on the east elevation indicate a two-room interior. A gabled carport constructed on the north gable end is supported by square posts.

Contributing Building

1430 North Main Street

(formerly 127 North Main Street)

Harvey C. McAllister House (no.54) - c.1872

The Harvey C. McAllister house has the most distinctive porch in the district and displays some of the finest woodwork in Cabarrus County. The two-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and single-pile with an interior center-hall plan. While the house has been covered with vinyl siding, it retains six-over-six wood-sash windows, a 5V metal roof, and exterior brick chimneys in the gable ends. A fifteen-light French door centered on the façade has five-light sidelights and a six-light transom. It is sheltered by a two-story, front-gabled porch supported by unusual, flattened, narrow, chamfered posts. The porch retains a sawn railing and segmental-arch latticed frieze at both levels. The second-story porch shelters a double-leaf door with four-light sidelights. The porch gable is trimmed with scalloped boards and features quatrefoils set in diagonal latticework. Two parallel one-story, double-pile, gabled wings extend from the rear (west) elevation.

Contributing Building

According to local tradition, the house was constructed by Harvey C. McAllister in the 1870s. A plaque on the house names it the “McAllister-Stewart House – c.1872.” McAllister was a native of Gaston County and moved to Cabarrus after serving in the Confederate Army. He married Frances Cook, daughter of Matthew Cook, in 1862 and became a contractor and a brick/stone mason. He later served as a magistrate, state legislator, and a member of the County Board of Education. A 1917 deed, after McAllister’s 1914 death, refers to the property as the “home place of H. C. McAllister.”⁴⁰ It was passed to his daughter, Sarah Ann McAllister Misenheimer.

Garage - c.1900

Southwest of the house, on the property line, is a gabled, frame garage. The building has plain weatherboards, a 5V metal roof, and an enclosed center bay that may have been a corn crib and is flanked by vehicular bays with sliding doors.

Contributing Building

1431 North Main Street

(formerly 124 North Main Street)

Henderson-Barrier House (no.9) - c.1840

Among the oldest houses in the district, this Greek Revival-style house is the best residential example of the style in Cabarrus County. The one-story, temple-form house is three bays wide and double-pile with a hipped roof. It has plain weatherboards, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and three exterior brick chimneys. A double-leaf one-panel door with twelve-light-over-one-panel sidelights and an eight-light transom is centered on the façade. It has a molded surround with corner blocks. The entrance bay has flush horizontal wood sheathing and is sheltered by a prominent, pedimented portico supported by replacement square posts with a replacement railing. The posts support a wide entablature beneath the

Contributing Building

³⁹ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

⁴⁰ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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pediment, which has flush horizontal sheathing. A one-story, hip-roofed wing spans the rear (east) elevation. The wing has an exterior brick chimney at the north end of the east elevation and an inset porch supported by square column at the south end.

A plaque on the house names it the “Henderson-Barrier House – c.1830,” though the 1986 nomination gives a c.1840 construction date. By 1860, the house was occupied by J. L. Henderson, a local physician. Henderson moved to Concord in 1872 and in 1875 he sold the house to his former student, Dr. Paul A. Barrier, who maintained a small office on the north side of the house. Barrier (1833-1909) was the son of Moses and Sarah Barrier. The house was owned by the Ritchie family from 1914 to 1988.⁴¹ A shed visible on aerial photos, located southeast of the house, is not visible from the ground.

Outbuilding - c.1840

East of the house is a one-story, side-gabled, frame outbuilding that faces north. The building, which may have been constructed as a washhouse, kitchen, or an earlier residence, rests on high stone piers and has plain weatherboards and six-over-six wood-sash windows. Two paneled doors on the north elevation open to a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by square posts. An uncovered deck connects the porch to the rear porch of the house. A shed-roofed porch on the east elevation has square posts and a turned balustrade.

Contributing Building

1438 North Main Street House – 2020

The house was constructed on the site of the 1917 Charles G. Lentz House. The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with a wide, gabled dormer on the façade. It has fiber cement siding and vinyl windows. A six-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, engaged, shed-roofed porch supported by wood columns on stone piers. A stone-veneered is on the porch foundation only. At the rear (west), is a full-width, one-and-a-half-story gabled wing with an inset screened porch on the south elevation and an inset carport on the north elevation, the latter supported by brick piers. A prefabricated frame shed stands northwest of the house.

Noncontributing Building

1439 North Main Street (formerly 120 North Main Street)

Matthew Cook House (no.8) - c.1847; c.1935

Constructed in the mid-nineteenth century, this Greek Revival-style I-house has vinyl siding and windows, but retains distinctive pedimented gables and a modillion cornice. The double-leaf entrance has been covered, but an eight-light transom remains visible. The entrance is sheltered by a two-story, pedimented portico supported by octagonal columns. The columns support a wide entablature beneath the pediment, which has a louvered rectangular vent. A single window above the entrance is sheltered by the pediment and opens to a shallow balcony with modern railing. The balcony is supported by sawn knee brackets. First-story windows have molded surrounds with cornerblocks. Exterior brick chimneys are located in the north and south gable ends. An entrance on the south elevation, adjacent the chimney, is sheltered by a gabled roof on knee brackets. A full-width, one-story, shed-roofed wing spans the rear (east) elevation, constructed between 1927 and 1947.

Contributing Building

Matthew Cook (1810-1894), a native of Badin, Germany, moved to Mount Pleasant from Lincoln County in 1847. Cook, a local farmer and merchant, is listed in the 1850 federal census as living in Cabarrus County. The family was living in Mount Pleasant as early as 1847, when their son John Cook was born.

⁴¹ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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Matthew and Mary Magdalene Cook had eleven children, including Jonas Cook (1842-1912), a local investor in the Tuscarora Cotton Mill and the Miller Lumber Company and James Cook (1863-1928) an educator, founder of The Daily Standard newspaper in Concord, North Carolina, and State senator beginning 1913.⁴² Matthew Cook remained in the house until his death in 1894. In 1935, the house was acquired by Paul C. Foil, who operated a funeral parlor in half of the house. Foil remodeled the house, adding the columned front portico.⁴³ A prefabricated frame shed stands northeast of the house.

Outbuilding - c.1900; c.1935

East of the house is a two-part, side-gabled, frame outbuilding. It has molded weatherboards and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails. A batten door is located on the west elevation of the north part of the building. The south part of the building is partially sheathed with metal. The north end of the building may have been a washhouse or an exterior kitchen. It was enlarged with a garage on the south end between 1927 and 1947.

Contributing Building

1442 North Main Street - VACANT

The lot is the site of the Misenheimer House, demolished in the 1920s. It is currently paved parking.

**1443 North Main Street
(formerly 118 North Main Street)**

House (no.7) - c.1945

Set well back from the street, this two-story, parapet-roofed brick building has a commercial form, but was constructed as a residence. The building is three bays wide at the first story with a three-light-over-three-panel door flanked by six-over-six wood-sash windows. Manufactured stone veneer on the first-story façade may have been added in the 1950s or 1960s, infilling a wide opening on the façade. The lack of first-story windows on the side elevations also seems to indicate that the first floor was initially a garage or commercial space. A porch noted in the 1986 nomination is no longer extant. A one-story, shed-roofed wing on the east elevation has asbestos siding. County tax records date the building to 1945 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction as a dwelling between 1927 and 1947.

Contributing Building

1447 North Main Street

Office Building - c.1986

The “Bangle House” hotel historically stood on the site, but was demolished between 1968 and 1975, resulting in a vacant lot listed in the 1986 nomination. The one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style office building, constructed in the 1980s, has a three-bay, single-pile form that mimics early-twentieth-century residential architecture. It has a brick veneer with brick quoins at the corners. Six-over-six wood-sash windows have flat-arch brick lintels with concrete keystones. A modillion cornice spans the façade. A six-panel door with classical surround is centered on the façade. A gabled ell is centered on the rear (east) elevation. Tax records indicate the building was constructed in 1986 and aerial photos confirm its construction between 1983 and 1987.

Noncontributing Building

North of 1448-1462 North Main Street - VACANT

**1448-1462 North Main Street
(formerly 105-109 North Main Street)**

Mount Pleasant Town Hall/Commercial Building (no.58) - 1921

Contributing Building

⁴² C. Sylvester Green, “Cook, James P.” *NCpedia*, <https://www.ncpedia.org/biography/cook-james-p>

⁴³ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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This two-story, brick commercial building was covered with stucco before 1980 and a new brick veneer installed on the south elevation when the adjoining building was demolished in the late 1950s. The building has a three-bay façade with storefronts separated by granite pilasters. Each storefront has a one-light-over-one-panel door in an inset bay and flanked by wood-framed windows. Wood-framed windows on the façade, flanking the entrances, rest on brick bulkheads. Original prism-glass transoms are located over each part of the storefronts. A steel I-beam spans the façade above the storefronts. The second story has seven, segmental-arch window openings with later one-over-one windows. Masonry vents are located above six of the seven windows. Matching windows are located on the second story of the north and west elevations. A wide balcony at the rear (west) is supported by square piers and allows access to second-floor offices. A one-light-over-one-panel door with sidelights and transom is located on the south elevation in a segmental-arch surround. Sanborn maps indicate that the current structure, which may incorporate older frame buildings, was completed by 1921 when a three-bay, two-story building is shown on the map, housing a telephone exchange, restaurant, and grocery store. In 1942, the building was sold to the Town of Mount Pleasant and used as municipal offices and fire department.⁴⁴ Heilig's Store stood immediately southwest of the building, at the intersection of Franklin and Main Streets, but was demolished between 1950 and 1964.

1453 North Main Street

(formerly 110 North Main Street)

Concord Telephone Company (no.5) - c.1933; c.1961

Contributing Building

This one-story, Colonial Revival-style office building is a single bay wide with a parapeted side-gabled roof. It has a common-bond brick exterior, vinyl windows, and concrete coping at the parapets. A corbelled brick chimney is centered in the south gable. A wide opening on the façade likely held a storefront, but it has been partially infilled. It now has paired one-light French doors flanked by flat pilasters and has vinyl siding on the upper part of the opening. A flat-roofed, brick wing at the rear (east) has no windows, but does have a single entrance, located on a narrow west elevation where the wing projects slightly beyond the north elevation of the original building. A small "telephone repair station" appears in this location on the 1947 Sanborn map. The building appears to have been enlarged to the rear about 1961 when Nina Foil sold her portion of the Foil family property to the Concord Telephone Company. The remaining interest in the property was sold to CTC in 1972.⁴⁵

1455-1457 North Main Street

(formerly 106 North Main Street)

Commercial Building (no.4) - c.1940

Contributing Building

This one-story, parapet-roofed, brick commercial building is two bays wide with storefronts flanked by brick pilasters. Each storefront has a one-light-over-one-panel door and an adjacent one-light wood-framed display window. Above each storefront is a corbelled panel. The north elevation is stuccoed and has two fixed one-light windows. County tax records date the building to 1940 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1927 and 1947.

1459 North Main Street

(formerly 104 North Main Street)

Commercial Building (no.3) - c.1945

Contributing Building

This one-story, parapet-roofed, brick commercial building has an inset entrance typical of early-twentieth-century commercial construction. The storefront features a one-light-over-one-panel door flanked by one-

⁴⁴ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

⁴⁵ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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light wood-framed display windows on brick bulkheads. The brick bulkheads do not match the brick of the façade, indicating the storefront was reconstructed after 1945. A brick sign panel is centered on the parapet. Sanborn maps indicate it was constructed between 1927 and 1947 and it appears to have been built slightly after the adjoining building at 1455-1457 North Main Street.

1465 North Main Street

Commercial Building - c.1950

Contributing Building

The one-story brick commercial building has a three-bay façade with brick sign panel at the parapet. An aluminum-framed glass door is flanked by fixed aluminum-framed windows. Aerial photos indicate the building was constructed by 1950.

1467 North Main Street

(formerly 102 North Main Street)

Mount Pleasant Hosiery Mill (no.1 and no.2) - c.1912

Contributing Building

Prominently located at the northeast corner of North Main and East Franklin Streets, this two-story commercial building was constructed about 1912 and converted to a mill about 1923. The two-story, parapet-roofed building is two bays wide on North Main Street and three bays wide on East Franklin Street with a narrow, angled bay facing the intersection of the two streets. The bays are separated by quoined pilasters supporting a metal cornice. Two of the bays, one on the north end of North Main Street façade and another facing the intersection, have inset entrances featuring one-light-over-one-panel doors flanked by fixed display windows. These, along with fixed windows in the other bays, have fixed one-light transoms. An entrance on the east end of the East Franklin Street façade contains a single door with transom and a narrow sidelight. At the second story, bays are separated by brick pilasters supporting a corbelled cornice. Each bay has a pair of one-over-one wood-sash windows topped by a one-light transom. A one-story, flat-roofed wing on the north elevation was constructed between 1950 and 1964 to house the company's offices. The brick wing has an aluminum-framed glass door on its west elevation, flanked by fixed aluminum-framed windows. The parapet was heightened since 1980 with a brick parapet with sign panel.

The site may have held commercial ventures as early as the 1830s, but the present building dates to 1911 when John B. McAllister and Edward Crowell purchased the property and demolished the earlier frame buildings on the site, shown on the 1911 Sanborn map. They established the Mount Pleasant Mercantile Company in 1912, the main tenant in the building, which also housed, at various times, the office of Dr. Patterson, a local dentist, and the Mount Pleasant Post Office. The 1921 Sanborn map shows a furniture store in the building. By 1923, cousins Lee and Paul B. Foil purchased the building and opened the Mount Pleasant Hosiery Mill on the site.⁴⁶ The mill closed in 2008 and the building has been rehabilitated as a commercial building.

SOUTH MAIN STREET

1470 South Main Street

(formerly 100 South Main Street)

Eagles Food Store (no.157) - c.1961

Contributing Building

Set well back from the street with paved parking at the front, the one-story, brick commercial building has an angled façade with a blond brick veneer. Paired aluminum-framed doors on the north end of the façade have a one-light transom. To the north of the entrance is four-part aluminum-framed display window. The

⁴⁶ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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north and south elevations of the store are of red brick construction and have a parapet that steps down toward the rear (west) of the building. Shed-roofed bays at the rear shelter coolers and storage areas for the restaurant that currently occupies the space. In the early 1900s, Kindley's Store stood on this property, at the southeast corner of the property, adjacent to the intersection.⁴⁷ The building was sold to Gene Eagle in 1959 and the county tax records indicate Eagle erected the current building, southwest of the earlier building, in 1961. Aerial photos confirm its construction by 1964 as well as the demolition of the earlier building for parking.

1471-1493 South Main Street – VACANT

The lot is the site of the Masonic Hall (no.184), the c.1950 house (no.183), and the Doctor Buchanan House (no.182). All three buildings were demolished between 2015 and 2017. It is currently paved parking.

1476 South Main Street (formerly 104 South Main Street)

Piedmont Bank Company (no.158) - 1949

Noncontributing Building

This one-story, brick commercial building has been altered with the removal of the stepped parapet and the replacement and reconfiguration of the storefront. The building was constructed with a three-bay façade with centered entrance flanked by windows. The south window opening remains, but the centered entrance and north window have been removed and a single storefront installed. The storefront has paired aluminum-framed glass doors with fixed sidelights and transom. In 1949 Paul B. Foil obtained ownership of the land, on which had previously stood the W. R. Kindley House, and constructed this one-story building, which he leased to Piedmont Bank and Trust Company. The bank, whose earlier building burned in 1928, remained in the building until 1976.⁴⁸

1480-1484 South Main Street (formerly 106-110 South Main Street)

Mount Pleasant Theatre (no.159) - 1947

Contributing Building

This two-story, brick commercial building initially held a movie theater at its rear (west). The façade is three bays wide with paired one-light-over-three-panel doors with sidelights at the center. A canopy over this entrance has been removed. To the north and south are one-light wood doors and adjacent aluminum display windows on brick bulkheads. Windows at the second story are steel-sash awning windows with concrete sills. The stepped parapet has aluminum coping. The south elevation has three steel-sash windows at the second story. In 1947, Paul B. Foil constructed a two-story building containing a movie theater, café, and office spaces. Foil named the theater, which opened the following year, but only remained open through 1954, after his daughter Paula.⁴⁹

1490 South Main Street (formerly 112 South Main Street)

Jacob Ludwig House (no.160) - c.1847

Contributing Building

Among the oldest houses in the district is this two-story, Greek Revival-style I-house. The house has an eleven-to-one common-bond brick exterior, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and exterior end brick chimneys. A nine-light-over-two-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights and a five-light transom is centered on the façade. It is sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by square

⁴⁷ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

⁴⁸ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

⁴⁹ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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columns. A one-story, hip-roofed frame wing at the rear (west) was constructed in 1972, replacing an earlier rear ell, and included a window on the west elevation for drive-thru service. The majority of the rear part of the lot is paved parking. A modern ATM is located near the west end of the parking lot.

Jacob Ludwig (1818-1882) married Sophia House in 1842 and purchased this property from Paul Rinehardt in 1847, likely constructing the house soon after. His son, Henry Thomas Jefferson Ludwig, had a long professional association with Mount Pleasant's North Carolina College and took ownership of the house after Ludwig's death in 1882. Sophia Ludwig remained in the house until her death in 1921.⁵⁰ The house was sold at auction in 1941 and purchased by Paul B. Foil, who constructed a two-story commercial building at the northeast corner of the property (1480-1484 South Main Street). The house was sold to the Concord National Bank in 1972 and was converted to commercial use. During the initial rehabilitation of the house by Concord National Bank, the first-floor walls were moved, but most of its original interior trimwork was retained.

Well - c.1900

Southwest of the house is a brick well with concrete cap. A well enclosure seen in 1979 survey photos has been removed.

Contributing Structure

**1495 South Main Street
(formerly 117 South Main Street)**

House (no.181) - c.1954; c.1982

Constructed as a one-story, side-gabled house, this side-gabled building appears to have been altered with a higher roof ridge, allowing for an upper half-story at the rear of the building, constructed between 1976 and 1986. The building is four bays wide with the north two bays projecting slightly under a higher roofline. These two bays include a projecting, hip-roofed bay window and an inset entrance with four-light-over-four-panel door. The south two bays are eight-over-eight wood-sash windows. The house has asbestos siding throughout. Windows are a combination of eight-over-eight and six-over-six. A gabled carport at the left rear (northeast) is supported by decorative metal posts. A prefabricated frame shed with plywood sheathing stands northeast of the house. A hip-roofed, hexagonal greenhouse, concealed behind a fence, stands south of the house, but is not visible on aerial photos. County tax records date the house to 1954 and aerial photos confirm its construction before 1964.

Noncontributing Building

**1498 South Main Street
(formerly South Main Street)**

United States Post Office (no.161) - c.1965

The only example of Modernist architecture in the district is this one-story, flat-roofed post office building. The concrete-block building has decorative, molded blocks on the façade to create a geometric pattern of light and shadow. The southeast corner of the building is constructed of full-height, aluminum-framed glass walls with a single glass door on the east elevation. The glass and molded concrete block are sheltered by an overhanging flat roof that extends beyond the south elevation of the building. The side and rear elevations are plain concrete block with steel-sash windows. County tax records date the building to 1965 and aerial photos confirm its construction between 1964 and 1968.

Contributing Building

**1500 South Main Street
(formerly 202 South Main Street)**

Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity (no.162) - 1871-1872; 1902; 1905; 1949; 1952; 1982

Contributing Building

⁵⁰ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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This handsome brick church is the oldest extant church in Mount Pleasant. The one-story, front-gabled building is three bays wide and five bays deep with an exterior of five-to-one common bond brick. It has tall stained-glass windows with round-arch transoms throughout. Church histories indicate the building was constructed with clear-glass windows and that the stained glass was manufactured in Germany, shipped to the United States in the late 1800s, and installed in 1905.⁵¹ The round-arch openings have a projecting brick header with dripcourse. Brick pilasters separate the bays on the façade and side elevations, supporting a brick cornice just below the roofline. A steeper gable roof replaced with original roof in 1902; it has patterned wood shingles in that front gable portion. Centered on the façade is a three-story tower with double-leaf two-panel doors with round-arch stained-glass transom at the first story. The second and third stories of the tower each have louvered vents in round-arch openings. Corbelled brick at the top of the tower supports a wide and heavily molded dentil cornice. The steeple was installed 1902 and replaced in 1952. The current steeple was installed in 1982, and more accurately reproduced the 1902 steeple.⁵² The slender two-stage octagonal steeple has louvered vents over square panels and has a dentil cornice below the steeply pitched hipped roof with decorative gables on each of the eight elevations. A single window in the west gable end has been infilled with brick. A one-story, gabled hyphen at the west end of the south elevation obscures two original bays. It leads to a hip-roofed education wing constructed in 1949. It is three bays wide and seven bays deep with brick exterior vinyl windows, and a four-light-over-two-panel door centered on the façade. The interior was also refinished in 1952.

Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity was organized in the chapel of North Carolina College (later known as Mont Amoena Seminary) in 1868 under the direction of the Reverend L. C. Groseclose. Congregants worshiped in the College Chapel from 1868 to 1872 when this building was completed. The land for the church was purchased in 1871 from H. T. J. Ludwig and the building was designed and built by H. C. McAllister at a cost of \$5000.⁵³ The church maintained a close association with the Western Carolina Male Academy until the latter closed in 1933.

**1501 South Main Street
(formerly 201 South Main Street)
House (no.180) - c.1933**

Contributing Building

This one-and-a-half story, clipped-side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has aluminum siding, six-over-one wood-sash windows, and an exterior brick chimney on the façade. An asymmetrical, front-gabled entrance bay is centered on the façade, partially obscuring the chimney. A round-arch louvered door is centered under the gable. A clipped-gabled bay projects from the east end of the north elevation. A shed-roofed wing spans the rear (east) elevation with an inset, screened porch at the southeast corner. County tax records date the house to 1933 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1927 and 1947. A small shed, barely visible from the street, is located northeast of the house.

Garage - c.1940

Contributing Building

Southeast of the house is a one-story, asymmetrical-front-gabled, frame garage. The building has molded weatherboards and sliding batten doors on the west gable end.

**1506 South Main Street
(formerly 204 South Main Street)**

⁵¹ "Religion Close Up: Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity," *Cabarrus Neighbors*, January 29, 1989.
"Churches – Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity." Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library.

⁵² "History of the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity," "Churches – Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity." Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library.

⁵³ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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Parsonage of the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity (no.163) - 1968

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house has a five-bay symmetrical façade and Colonial Revival-style detailing. It has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, a dentil cornice, and an interior brick chimney. An inset entrance is centered on the façade and features a six-panel door with four-light-over-one-panel sidelights. The main part of the house is flanked by single-bay, side-gabled wings on the north and south elevations. Two entrances on the south elevation are sheltered by aluminum awnings and open to brick stoops. The site was purchased by the church in 1893 and a parsonage constructed on the site.⁵⁴ The current building, completed in 1968, replaced the earlier parsonage.⁵⁵

**1507 South Main Street
(formerly 205 South Main Street)**

House (no.179) - c.1940

Contributing Building

The five-bay façade of this one-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-style house is typical of mid-twentieth-century Ranch houses. It is further elongated by one-story wings that flank the main form. The house has aluminum siding, vinyl windows, and brick chimney between the main block and north wing. A six-panel door with diamond-light transom is centered on the façade and sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by grouped square columns. The front half of the north wing appears as a porch on the 1947 Sanborn map. It is enclosed with vinyl siding and paired windows with arched transoms. An enclosed porch at the right rear (southeast) is obscured by a hip-roofed wing in front of which is an uncovered wood deck. County tax records date the house to 1940 and Sanborn maps confirm its construction between 1927 and 1947.

Garage - c.1950

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a front-gabled, frame garage with molded weatherboards, a 5V metal roof, and an open garage bay on the west gable end.

Shed - c.1960

Contributing Building

Southeast of the house is a small, gabled, concrete-block shed. It has molded weatherboards in the gables, a louvered door on the west elevation, and a 5V metal roof.

**1526 South Main Street
(formerly 208 South Main Street)**

Joseph and Mary Bell Haines House (no.164) - c.1922

Contributing Building

This hip-roofed Foursquare house is three bays wide and double-pile with Craftsman-style detailing. The house has plain weatherboards, eight-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows at the first story, and six-over-one windows at the second story. The roof has deep eaves with low, flat brackets. A hip-roofed dormer on the façade has two louvered vents. A three-light-over-one-panel, Craftsman-style door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by Tuscan columns on brick piers. The center bay of the porch projects slightly. A porte cochere on the north elevation extends from the porch and is supported by matching posts. The south end of the porch wraps around the south elevation, terminating at a projecting, two-story, hip-roofed wing at the rear (west) of the south elevation. This part of the porch is enclosed and has four-over-one windows and an exterior brick chimney on the south elevation. A one-story, hip-roofed bay projects from the north elevation. A two-story, hip-roofed wing is located at the right rear (northwest) with a one-story, enclosed porch to its south.

⁵⁴ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

⁵⁵ "History of the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity." "Churches – Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity." Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library.

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The 1986 nomination indicates the house was constructed by Marshall Herrin, the owner of a lumber company near Georgeville, located between Mount Pleasant and Midland. Herrin does not appear to have lived in the house, but may have constructed it for Joseph and Mary Bell Haines who purchased the land from Herrin and James Lefler in 1922.⁵⁶ Joseph and Mary Bell sold the house to their daughter, Margaret Alice Haines, in 1940, though all three were listed as living together in the house in the 1950 federal census.⁵⁷

Garage - c.1950

Northwest of the house is a one-story, hip-roofed, brick garage. It has two vehicular bays flanking a two-over-two wood-sash window on the east elevation. The building has a metal roof with exposed rafter tails and a brick chimney on the west elevation. A shed-roofed, frame wing spans the west elevation.

Contributing Building

Barn - c.1925

Northwest of the house, to the west of the garage, is a large, front-gabled, frame barn. It has plain weatherboards, a 5V roof, and an open, shed-roofed bay on the south elevation.

Contributing Building

**1550 South Main Street
House - 2022**

The site was originally occupied by the 1879 Lefler House, but the house was demolished in 2021 and the current house was constructed in 2022. The two-story, side-gabled, frame house is seven bays wide. It has a board-and-batten exterior with stone veneer on the centered, entrance bay. That bay is sheltered by a front-gabled porch supported by square posts on stone piers. A one-story, shed-roofed porch on matching supports spans the remainder of the façade. A gabled dormer with triple window is centered on the façade. A gabled ell on the south elevation connects to a large, one-and-a-half-story, gabled garage wing. The wing has a brick veneer on the pedimented front gable. The south elevation has board-and-batten sheathing, three overhead garage doors, a pedestrian entrance, and a window. A gabled wing projects slightly from the rear of the south elevation. Behind the house to the west is a play structure and an in-ground pool. A large, frame garage is under construction to the northwest of the house.

Noncontributing Building

1571 South Main Street (Between 219 and 205 South Main Street) - VACANT (no.178)

A portion of the former site of Mont Amoena Seminary is now paved parking owned by the First Baptist Church.

**1576 South Main Street
House - c.2023**

The site was originally occupied by the c.1890 John Kindley House. That house was demolished in 2020 and a new house is currently being constructed on the site. The two-story, L-shaped, hip-roofed house has vinyl windows and a three-story, hip-roofed tower at the intersection of the two wings. A round-arch door is centered on a hip-roofed bay that projects from the front of the tower. It is sheltered by an engaged, hip-roofed porch. An entrance to the north of the tower is sheltered by a matching hip-roofed porch. A one-story, hip-roofed wing spans the rear (west) elevation with an inset porch at the northeast corner. A hip-roofed wing projects from the southwest corner of the rear wing.

Noncontributing Building

⁵⁶ Cabarrus County Register of Deeds. Book 160, page 224.

⁵⁷ Cabarrus County Register of Deeds. Book 549, page 60.

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Wellhouse - c.1920

Contributing Building

Northwest of the house is a front-gabled, frame wellhouse. It has plain weatherboards, a batten door, and an open gable on the east elevation that sheltered the well.

**1600 South Main Street
(formerly 220 South Main Street)**

Dr. J.M. Mathews House (no.167) - c.1906

Contributing Building

Constructed in the early twentieth century, the two-story, gable-and-wing house is one of the best examples of the transitional Queen Anne/Colonial Revival style in the district. The house has distinctive, narrow beaded siding, one-over-one wood-sash windows, and an interior brick chimney at the intersection of the gable and wing. A wide friezeboard encircles the building and gives the illusion of pedimented gables. The gables are the most decorative part of the house and feature a sunburst pattern at the three corners of the gable, framing a centered rectangle. Within the rectangle is traditional siding framing a decorative leaded-glass window. A wood door with oval light is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by paired Doric columns on paneled wood piers. A turned balustrade extends between the piers. The porch wraps around the north and south elevations. The south elevation of the porch was enclosed in the 1920s with fifteen-light French doors with three-light transoms. A second-story porch at the southeast corner of the building, on the roof of the first-story porch, has a turned balustrade. A wide, two-story, hip-roofed wing extends from the right rear (northwest). It is two rooms deep and has a projecting one-story, hip-roofed bay on its north elevation. A two-story, shed-roofed wing is at the left rear (southwest) within the space created by the gable and wing. One-story, hip-roofed wings span the rear elevation.

A plaque on the house names it the “Dr. Mathews-Juba House – c.1900.” According to Callahan, the property was acquired in 1906 by Dr. J. M. Mathews, who constructed the house soon after. Mathews, a practicing physician in town, only owned the house until 1917 at which time he sold it to Martin C. and Emma Hahn Barringer, whose heirs owned the house until 1986.⁵⁸ An in-ground pool is located immediately west of the house. It is partly screened by a picket fence with brick piers that spans the north property boundary.

Smokehouse - c.1910

Contributing Building

A front-gabled, frame building is located northwest of the house and pool. It has plain weatherboards and an entrance on the east gable end. It may have been constructed as a smokehouse, but was not visible for close inspection.

Barn - c.1910

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house is a gabled, frame barn. It has vertical wood sheathing and a 5V metal roof. A shed-roofed bay spans the west elevation.

Washhouse - c.1910

Contributing Building

Southwest of the house is a small, gabled brick building with a tall brick chimney in the west gable end. The building as likely constructed as a washhouse.

**1601 South Main Street
(formerly 219 South Main Street)
Office (no.177) - c.1969**

Contributing Building

⁵⁸ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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Located at the northeast corner of South Main and Lee Streets, this one-story, side-gabled building was constructed as an insurance office, though replicates a residential form. The three-bay building has a brick veneer, paired vinyl windows, and a centered entrance on the façade. A gabled ell centered on the rear (east) elevation has high windows on its north and south elevations. County tax records date the building to 1969 and aerial photos confirm its construction between 1968 and 1975. The Mount Pleasant Insurance Agency Inc. sold the building to Hoy A. Moose Jr. in 1978 and Moose located his doctor office in the building. Moose sold the building to the First Baptist Church in 1986.⁵⁹

1625 South Main Street – VACANT

1626 South Main Street

Garage Apartment - c.1997

Noncontributing Building

Designed to resemble a single-family house, this three-car garage apartment is associated with the adjacent house at 1600 South Main Street. It has a one-and-a-half-story front-gabled form with full-width hip-roofed porch on the façade. The four bay building has vinyl siding and windows the south bay projects slightly under the porch roof, which is supported by turned posts. Paired windows are located in the front gable. A shed-roofed dormer spans the north elevation above a single window and three overhead garage doors. An earlier house on the site, constructed c.1925 was demolished between 1995 and 2001 and this building constructed in its place.

1644 South Main Street

(formerly 300 South Main Street)

House (no.169) - c.1971; c.1980

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled Ranch house is four bays wide. It has a brick veneer, vinyl windows, and an exterior brick chimney in the north gable. The north three bays, including a six-panel door and two windows, are sheltered by an inset porch supported by square posts. A hip-roofed wing at the right rear (northwest) was constructed between 1976 and 1983. It has a three-light-over-three-panel door on the east elevation, sheltered by a gabled porch on a square post. The rear part of the wing has plywood sheathing. County tax records date the house to 1971 and aerial photos confirm its construction between 1968 and 1976. A prefabricated aluminum carport west of the house was erected between 2019 and 2021.

Shed - c.1991

Noncontributing Building

West of the house is a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame shed. It has vinyl siding, plywood sheathing, and a 5V metal roof. Aerial photos indicated it was constructed between 1987 and 1995.

Machine Shed - c.1997

Noncontributing Building

Southwest of the house is a shed-roofed, frame equipment shed with 5V metal roof. It is partially enclosed with wood lattice. Aerial photos indicated it was constructed between 1995 and 2001.

1650 South Main Street - VACANT (no.171)

Historically undeveloped land.

1651 South Main Street

(formerly 303 South Main Street)

House (no.176) - c.1935

Contributing Building

This one-story, front-gabled bungalow is four bays wide and triple pile. It has a brick veneer, four-over-

⁵⁹ Cabarrus County Register of Deeds. Book 470, page 340 and Book 612, page 714.

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one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, and sawn knee brackets in the front gable. An exterior brick chimney on the north end of the façade is flanked by three-over-one Craftsman-style windows. The south two bays of the façade are inset slightly. The twelve-light French door and paired windows are sheltered by a projecting, front-gabled porch supported by full-eight brick piers. The porch floor extends across the north half of the façade as an uncovered terrace. An entrance on the south elevation is sheltered by a gabled roof. County tax records date the house to 1935.

Garage - c.1950

Southeast of the house is a one-story, front-gabled, frame garage with vinyl siding. It has a wide overhead door on the west gable end and a shed-roofed wing on the east elevation.

Contributing Building

1661 South Main Street

(formerly 307 South Main Street)

Frank James House (no.175) - c.1905; c.1923

Constructed in the early twentieth century, this center-hall-plan, frame house was remodeled and expanded to its current bungalow form and Craftsman style about 1923. The one-and-a-half-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and triple-pile with vinyl siding, knee brackets in the gables, and an exterior brick chimney on the north elevation. The house retains decorative Queen Anne-style wood-sash windows with decorative upper sashes featuring diamond- and lozenge-shaped panes. These include three single-sash windows in a gabled dormer centered on the façade. A six-panel door is centered on the first-story façade is flanked by a triple window to the north and a single window to the south. The façade is sheltered by a full-width, engaged shed-roofed porch supported by Tuscan columns. It has a geometric railing between the columns that was installed after 1979. A gabled wing on the south elevation, flush with the front of the porch, is enclosed with vinyl siding and windows. It has an exterior brick chimney in its south gable. A projecting shed-roofed bay on the north elevation has a triple window. The rear (east) elevation has a gabled dormer and a shed-roofed wing that may be an enclosed porch.

Contributing Building

The 1986 nomination named the house the Solomon Cline-Augustus James House. However, cemetery records indicate that Cline died in 1886 after the deaths of his first wife and four of his five children, making it unlikely that any member of the Cline family constructed the house. Thus, the early history of the house is not known. Mount Pleasant industrialist Augustus N. James remodeled the house in the 1920s as a rental property. His son, C. Franklin "Frank" James Sr., lived in the house during the 1930s, after his marriage to Sarah Elizabeth Warren in 1931. After Augustus James's death in 1951, the parcel was carved out of the larger estate and deeded to Frank and Sarah by the remaining six James children.⁶⁰ Descendants remained in the house through at least 1988.

Garage - c.1960

Northeast of the house is a two-story, side-gabled, concrete-block garage with room above. The building has a two overhead garage doors and a second-story vinyl window on the west elevation. An exterior brick chimney is on the south gable end. Aerial photos indicate the garage was built between 1950 and 1964, likely after Frank James acquired the property.

Contributing Building

1670 South Main Street

(formerly 310 South Main Street)

House (no.170) - c.1930; c.1997

A typical example of bungalow form constructed throughout Mount Pleasant in the 1920s and 1930s, this

Noncontributing Building

⁶⁰ Cabarrus County Register of Deeds. Book 537, page 122.

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house has been substantially altered with the removal of knee brackets, the replacement of the siding and windows, the replacement of porch posts, and the construction of a large rear addition that is wider than the original house. The clipped-front-gabled building is three bays wide and triple-pile with fiber-cement siding, vinyl windows, and an interior brick chimney. A six-light-over-two-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by replacement Tuscan columns. A wide, gabled ell at the rear (west) was constructed between 1995 and 2001. It has a concrete-block foundation and fiber-cement siding. A prefabricated frame shed with plywood sheathing stands northwest of the house with an above-ground pool to its south, west of the house.

**1675 South Main Street
(formerly 311 South Main Street)**

Misenheimer - James House (no.174) - c.1875, c.1915

Contributing Building

Distinctive stonework, completed by Robert Franklin Lynn, local African American stonemason, make this house unique in the district. The large, hip-roofed, Colonial Revival-style building was designed by Charlotte architects Hook and Rogers in 1915, building over an earlier house on the site. The house has an irregular form with a wide, asymmetrical, clipped front gable on the south end of the façade. A clipped-gabled wing projecting from the right rear (southeast) has an exterior stone chimney in its south gable end. The house has a stone foundation, vinyl siding, six-over-six wood-sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and purlins in the gables. Paired six-panel doors on the façade are flanked by ten-light-over-one-panel sidelights and topped by a five-light transom. A six-over-six wood-sash window is located to the immediate south of the entrance. Both are sheltered by a one-story, shed-roofed porch supported by course-stone, mortared columns with a stone kneewall between them. A similar porch on the north elevation shelters an entrance flanked by single windows. A three-part arched window is located on the south end of the façade. The house has three interior stone chimneys and an exterior chimney on the south elevation, partially obscured by a one-story gabled wing on that elevation. The rear (southeast) gabled wing has paired windows and an entrance in the south gable end.

The property was acquired in 1869 by J. J. Misenheimer, a Civil War veteran and local farmer, who constructed a house on the site. Misenheimer died in 1888 and after his wife, Elizabeth Allen Misenheimer died in 1916, she left the house to their daughter, Bessie K. Misenheimer James. Bessie had married Augustus N. James, investor in the Kindley Cotton Mill, in 1898. The couple expanded and remodeled the house according to designs prepared by the Charlotte Architectural Firm of Hook and Rogers in 1915.⁶¹ The distinctive stonework on the house and outbuildings was done by Robert Franklin Lynn, a local African American stonemason.⁶²

Fence/Wall - c.1920

Contributing Structure

Constructed by Robert Franklin Lynn, a local African American stonemason, the mortared, random-course stone retaining wall extends across the west side of the property, along the road, and flanking the driveway. Stone piers mark the entrance to the driveway.

Wellhouse - c.1920

Contributing Structure

South of the house and west of the secondary dwelling is a well enclosure. The open pavilion features a hipped roof with exposed rafter tails that is supported by four stone piers, the stonework matching that of the house and the stone wall. Stone knee walls extend between the piers though with openings

⁶¹ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

⁶² "Lynn, Robert Franklin (1867-1951)." North Carolina Architects & Builders: A Biographical Dictionary.

<https://ncarchitects.lib.ncsu.edu/people/P000270>

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centered on each elevation.

Secondary Dwelling - 1937

South of the house is a one-story, hip-roofed, frame building constructed in 1937 as servants' quarters. The building has a stone foundation, German-profile weatherboards, and an interior stone chimney. The house is two bays wide and single pile with replacement windows, an entrance on the north elevation sheltered by a hipped roof on knee brackets, and a projecting, hip-roofed bay on the rear (east) elevation.

Contributing Building

Garage - c.1937

South of the house, on the south side of the driveway, is a two-car garage. The building is stone construction, matching the stonework of the house and stone wall. It has a hipped roof, paired batten doors on the west elevation, and four-over-one Craftsman-style windows on the north and south elevations.

Contributing Building

Garage - c.1920

Southeast of the house is a shed-roofed, frame garage. It has plain weatherboards and an entrance on the west elevation that is sheltered by a full-width shed roof. A six-panel door and six-over-six wood-sash window are located on the south elevation. The garage was extended to the rear (east) with a shed-roofed wing that has an overhead door on its south elevation. An additional shed-roofed wing to its east is partially enclosed with wood lattice.

Contributing Building

Pumphouse - c.1937

East of the house, and barely visible from the street, is a small, one-story, hip-roofed stone building that may be the pumphouse noted in the 1979 survey. It has an entrance on the south elevation.

Contributing Building

Outbuilding - c.1937

Immediately east of the house and north of the pumphouse is a hip-roofed, frame building with raised stone foundation.

Contributing Building

Granary - c.1915

East of the stone garage is a one-story, front-gabled, frame building. It has plain weatherboards, two batten doors in the north gable end, and two six-over-six wood-sash windows on the south elevation. A shed-roofed bay extends from the east elevation. The 1979 survey indicates the building was a granary.

Contributing Building

Barn - c.1915

Southeast of the house, on an adjacent parcel, is a one-story, hip-roofed frame barn. It has plain weatherboards, batten doors on the west elevation, and a metal roof. It is flanked by shed-roofed wings on the north and south elevations. The south wing has vertical metal sheathing on its south elevation. The north wing was added after 1979.

Contributing Building

**1701 South Main Street
(formerly 315 South Main Street)**

Otis R. and Helen James Lail House (no.173) - c.1959

Located at the northeast corner of South Main and Boston Streets, this one-story, hip-roofed Ranch house was constructed by Otis and Helen Lail. The house is five bays wide with a brick veneer and aluminum windows. An inset entrance bay near the center of the façade has vertical wood sheathing and contains a

Contributing Building

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louvered storm door. Grouped awning windows to the north of the entrance are surrounded by vertical wood sheathing that covers the upper half of the wall. Windows on the south elevation are high on the wall, indicating interior bedrooms on that end of the house. A hip-roofed carport on the north elevation has a louvered wood wall along the façade. The property was historically part of the Augustus N. James property to the north. After James's death in 1951, the parcel was carved out of the larger estate and deeded by six of his children to their sibling, Helen James Lail, and her husband, Otis R. Lail in 1955. County tax records date the house to 1959.

**1751 South Main Street
(formerly 401 South Main Street)**

Augustus C. Barrier House (no.172) - c.1869

Contributing Building

At the south end of the district, this T-plan, Gothic Revival-style house closely follows Andrew Jackson Downing's plan for a "symmetrical bracketed cottage," the plan which appears as Design III in The Architecture of County Houses. Characteristic of the style are the board-and-batten sheathing; tall, narrow windows; and pointed windows in the front gable. The survey file notes that the one-and-a-half-story house is of mortise-and-tenon construction. It is three bays wide and double-pile with paired four-over-four wood-sash windows, each pair topped by a bracketed cornice. Centered on the façade is a double-leaf two-panel door with three-light transom. It is set in an entrance bay with horizontal wood sheathing. The bay is sheltered by a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled porch supported by square columns. The enclosed gable above has board-and-batten sheathing, exposed roof brackets and a triple window, each with triangular upper panes to create pointed-arches. The house has a 5V metal roof and single, six-over-six wood-sash windows in the second-story north and south gables. A one-and-a-half-story, gabled wing is centered on the rear (east) elevation. It is flanked by a single-bay, hip-roofed wing on the north and a full-depth, shed-roofed screened porch on the south. A later, one-story, gabled ell extends the rear ell to the east.

The house was erected for Augustus Cicero Barrier (1844-1926), likely after his marriage to Jane Rosena Shimpoch in 1869, though Barrier didn't purchase the property until December of 1871. Barrier was a farmer, owning 161 acres by 1880, and a founding member of the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity. His siblings Daniel Dixon Barrier and Mary Ella Welsh constructed houses on North Main Street. After Barrier's death in 1926, the house was owned and occupied by his son Howard Miller Barrier until 1970.⁶³ A barn and corn crib noted in the 1979 survey appear on aerial photos, but were not visible from the road.

Well Enclosure - c.1880

Contributing Structure

Southeast of the house is a hip-roofed well enclosure with 5V metal supported by square posts.

Shed - c.1880

Contributing Building

Northeast of the house is a shed-roofed, frame shed with board-and-batten sheathing. It has a 5V metal roof and paired batten doors on the west elevation.

Smokehouse - c.1880

Contributing Building

South of the house is a front-gabled, frame smokehouse with flush wood sheathing. It has a batten door on in the north gable end. The standing-seam metal roof extends over the entrance with vertical wood in the gable.

⁶³ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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Barn - c.1880

Contributing Building

Southeast of the house is a frame barn with board-and-batten sheathing. It has a 5V metal roof, batten door on the west elevation, and an open shed-roofed bay on the east elevation.

Garage - c.1991

Noncontributing Building

Southeast of the house and the other outbuildings is a front-gabled concrete-block garage accessed via a driveway from Boston Street. The building has an overhead garage door and a pedestrian entrance on its north gable end and vertical wood in the gables. Aerial photos indicate the garage was constructed between 1987 and 1995.

PARK DRIVE

8590 Park Drive (rear of 1415 North Main Street)

McAllister School (no.11) - 1937

Contributing Building

Set well back from North Main Street, the school was visible from Main Street until the construction of the Mount Pleasant District Fire Department in 1974. The one-story, gable-on-hip-roofed brick building has projecting, front-gabled wing on the north end of the building, resulting in a T-shaped footprint. The building has Neoclassical detailing including a molded frieze and wood cornice, pedimented front gable with elliptical window, and cast-stone door surrounds. The brick veneer has a soldier-course watertable and a matching beltcourse on the front-gabled wing that aligns with the cornice on the main part of the building. The main entrance features paired aluminum-framed glass doors, located near the center of the façade and inset within a segmental-arch cast-stone surround. Two entrances on the façade of the front-gabled wing also have paired aluminum-framed glass doors in segmental-arch cast-stone surrounds. A terrace was constructed in front of, and to connect, the three entrances when the school was converted to the town hall. Single and grouped one-over-one windows are located on the east and west elevations of the main block and on the north elevation of the front-gabled wing. A one-story gabled ell extends from the left rear (northeast). The brick wing, which appears on aerial photographs as early as 1950, is seven bays deep and three bays wide. It has one-over-one windows, one-light-over-one-panel doors, and partial gable returns. The entrance on the north elevation is sheltered by a gabled roof on knee brackets. The school was constructed in 1937 on land purchased by the Cabarrus County Board of Education in November 1937. The Board sold the property, known as the "McAllister School Property" to the town of Mount Pleasant in October 1972, indicating that the school had closed in the preceding years.⁶⁴

Baseball field - c.1940

Contributing Site

Southeast of the school building is a baseball field with chain-link backstop and dugouts. A small hip-roofed concrete-block structure is located along the first base line. A new concrete-block bathroom building is under construction between the field and the school.

McAllister Park - c.2018

Noncontributing Site

South of the school building, across a narrow parking lot is a modern play structure that aerial photos indicate was constructed between 2017 and 2019. The Town of Mount Pleasant lists the playground as McAllister Park.

Community Building (8615 Park Drive) - c.1945; c.2002

Contributing Building

Northeast of the school building is a one-story, side-gabled concrete-block building. It has a gabled

⁶⁴ Cabarrus County Register of Deeds. Book 427, page 497 and book 145, page 70.

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ell at the left rear (northwest) and a one-story, front-gabled wing at the east end of the facade. The building has vinyl windows and vinyl siding in the gables. Paired metal doors near the center of the facade are sheltered by a front-gabled porch on square posts. An entrance on the west elevation of the front-gabled wing is sheltered by a gabled roof on knee brackets. The building appears on aerial photographs as early as 1950, however it is not clear whether it was historically associated with the school. A 2001 newspaper article announced a proposal to put a senior center in the “old Jaycee community building.”⁶⁵

Lions Club (8595 Park Drive) - c.1980

Noncontributing Building

Located northwest of the school building is a one-story, side-gabled, brick building with front-gabled wings projecting from each end of the facade, resulting in a U-shaped plan. The building has paired steel doors and small, high windows on the front-gabled wings. A projecting bay window is centered on the facade. Aerial photos indicate that the building was constructed between 1976 and 1983, after the Town of Mount Pleasant acquired the school property.

PINTO PLACE

1507 Pinto Place

Tuscarorara Cotton Mill Office - c.1976

Contributing Building

Located at the southeast corner of East Franklin and Barringer Streets, the building faces East Franklin Street, but has an address on Pinto Place, a short drive that extends along the south side of the mill. The one-story, brick building has a flat roof concealed behind a pent roof. It has double-hung vinyl windows throughout. An entrance near the west end of facade is sheltered by a pedimented, front-gabled porch supported by Doric columns. Located on a ridge in the pent roof, just behind the entrance, is a hip-roofed, louvered cupola. There is a projecting, hip-roofed wing at the northwest corner of the building. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement level on the south elevation. County tax records date the office building to 1976 and aerial photos seem to confirm its construction between 1976 and 1983.

1525 Pinto Place (facing East Franklin Street)

Tuscarora Cotton Mill (no.141) - 1901; 1919

Contributing Building

The earliest part of the Tuscarora Cotton Mill was completed in January 1901, constructed by R. A. Brown of Concord. The one-story, brick building is typical of early-twentieth century textile architecture. The building has a low-sloped, side-gabled roof with tall segmental arched windows, all of which have been infilled with brick. A hip-roofed, brick tower is located near the center of the facade, which fronts E. Franklin Street. The two-stage tower features elevations framed by brick pilasters with corbelled capitals. Paired replacement doors on the facade of the tower have a boarded eight-light transom below a boarded fanlight. The round-arch opening has a projecting dripcourse. Segmental-arch window openings are located on the side elevations of the tower. Slender, round-arch openings are paired at the second story and all have been bricked in. A corbelled band encircles the top of the tower below the hipped roof. The mill was enlarged to the west in 1919, an addition which matches the detailing of the mill and includes the west six bays of the facade. The westernmost bay retains a double-leaf eight-light-over-one-panel door with eight-light transom in a segmental-arch opening.

A one-story shed-roofed addition, constructed between 1947 and 1950 is located on the east elevation and projects slightly beyond end of the facade, enlarging the picker room on the east end of the main building.

⁶⁵ “New Senior Center for Mount Pleasant,” August 1, 2007, “Historic Buildings – Cabarrus County, NC,” Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library.

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It has segmental-arch window openings with concrete sills, all of which have been filled in. A rectangular tower without windows has also been constructed on the east elevation, likely holding stairs or restrooms. An engine and boiler room stands at the southeast corner of the mill building. Additions to the rear (south) elevation were constructed in 1936 and 1941, giving the building its roughly rectangular form.

The Tuscarora Cotton Mill was established in 1899 by James William Cannon, the owner and founder of Cannon Mills Corporation. Also involved in the original incorporation were Reverend Paul Barringer, Daniel Dixon Barrier, J. S. Efird, Jonas Cook, M. A. Foil, and A. N. James.⁶⁶ In 1944, Martin B. Foil, Sr. assumed control of the mill and in 1976, the company name was changed to Tuscarora Yarns, Inc. The mill closed in 2010. Also included on the mill property are a small wellhouse and concrete reservoir. The company also constructed worker housing, the majority of which was located south of the mill and outside of the historic district.

Warehouse - c.1940

East of the mill building is a one-story, shed-roofed, frame warehouse that has been covered with vinyl siding. A shed-roofed wing across the north elevation appears to have been of later construction. A loading dock on the west elevation is sheltered by an awning on metal posts. It connects to the main mill building via an extension of this dock. Sanborn maps indicate the warehouse was constructed between 1927 and 1947 and 1979 Survey notes indicate it was built after 1938. It appears on the 1947 map as a one-story cotton warehouse.

Contributing Building

Warehouse - c.1998

Southeast of the mill is a large, steel-framed warehouse with vertical metal sheathing. It has a concrete foundation and overhead doors on the north gable end. Aerial photos indicate the building was constructed between 1995 and 2001, replacing a smaller cotton warehouse in this location.

Noncontributing Building

Warehouse - c.1955

South of the mill is a one-story, front-gabled, frame warehouse. A brick firewall divides the building along the gable. The building has corrugated metal sheathing, boarded window openings on the west elevation, and a metal roof. Aerial photos indicate the building was constructed between 1950 and 1964, replacing an earlier and smaller cotton warehouse in this location.

Contributing Building

WEST WALNUT STREET

8350 West Walnut Street

Saint James Evangelical and Reformed Church (no.80) - 1923-1924; 1969 **Contributing Building**

Prominently sited at the southeast corner of West Walnut and North College Streets, the Gothic Revival-style brick church is set at an angle to the face the intersection. The building was designed by Charlotte architect, Louis H. Asbury in 1923 and completed in 1924. The front-gabled, brick building has two- and three-story towers flanking the façade. A three-part, pointed-arch, stained-glass window with intersecting tracery is centered on the façade. It has a granite keystone, springers, and sill. It is flanked by single pointed-arch, stained-glass windows with matching detailing. A rose window located below a louvered vent in the front gable has the words "St. James Mission Board 1925" in the stained glass. The southwest tower is two stories tall with crenelated parapet, granite-capped buttresses, and a double-leaf three-panel door with pointed-arch, stained-glass transom. The door is accessed by brick steps flanked by brick cheek walls. Rectangular stained-glass windows at the second story level and a paired window at the first story

⁶⁶ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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of the south elevation have a granite lintel and sill. The three-story northeast tower matches the south tower with the exception of pointed-arch louvered vents at the third story. A ramp, constructed in 1984, leads to the entrance on this tower.

The northeast elevation of the sanctuary features three-part windows flanked by single windows, generally matching those on the façade and belying the original Akron plan of the interior. To the east is an entrance sheltered by a gabled porch on brick piers. The porch has flush sheathing and knee brackets in the gable, exposed rafter tails, and a brick knee wall between the piers. The two bays east of the entrance, at the rear of the sanctuary have one-over-one windows. On the southeast elevation, a slightly projecting, flat-roofed wing extends just beyond the southwest tower. Within the wing is a two-part, pointed-arch window that is slightly smaller than those on the façade and northeast elevation, and a single one-over-one window. To the east of this wing is a three-part, pointed-arch window that roughly matches the size of the window on the façade. However, the lower three windows have Victorian-era sashes with rectangular panes surrounded by multi-colored square glass panes. These windows, along with matching windows at the second-story level of the original sanctuary may have been reused from the first church on the site, a frame church erected in 1896.

A two-story, flat-roofed Sunday School wing extends from the southeast gable end of the building. Completed in 1969, it was designed by M. E. Davis, draftsman for the Cabarrus Construction Company, and contains Sunday School rooms on the upper level and a fellowship hall with kitchen on the lower level.⁶⁷ It has a running-bond brick exterior, six-over-six wood-sash windows, and metal doors with a single light each.

The present building is the second house of worship for this congregation that was established in 1894 under the direction of the Reverend Paul Barringer, who served as the pastor of Saint James Reformed Church until 1900. The first church was of frame construction, completed in 1896 on land donated by W. J. Heilig. Prior to the construction of the frame church, congregants gathered in the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity on South Main Street.⁶⁸ While the current sanctuary was being constructed, congregants and Sunday School students met in the auditorium over Cook & Foil's store on West Franklin Street. The interior of the church was remodeled in 1951, converting it from its original Akron plan to a central passage plan.

South of 8350 West Walnut Street - VACANT

**8420 West Walnut Street
(formerly 107 Walnut Street)**

Contributing Building

McAllister House/Saint James Evangelical and Reformed Church Parsonage (no.79) - c.1905

Located just east of Saint James Evangelical and Reformed Church, this two-story, gable-and-wing house was originally sheathed with plain weatherboard, but now has vinyl siding. It has a stuccoed foundation, vinyl windows, and a replacement door, but it does retain an original corbelled brick chimney at the intersection of the gable and wing. Original woodwork in the gables includes diagonally laid beaded-board sheathing, diamond-shaped louvered vents, and sawn bargeboards. The house has boxed cornices throughout and partial returns in the gables. The entrance is sheltered by a two-bay, shed-roofed porch

⁶⁷ Banks J. Peeler. *A Story of the Southern Synod of the Evangelical and Reformed Church*. Salisbury, NC, 1968, 374-377.

⁶⁸ Banks J. Peeler. *A Story of the Southern Synod of the Evangelical and Reformed Church*. Salisbury, NC, 1968, 374-377.

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supported by square posts. A one-story, gabled wing extends from the right rear (southwest). A porch on the east side of that wing has been enclosed. An attached, shed-roofed carport has been constructed at the southeast corner of the house, at the rear of the front-gabled main wing.

The early history of the McAlister House is not known. However, in 1968, as the Saint James Evangelical and Reformed Church was making plans to build a new parsonage, the McAllister House, immediately east of the church, became available and the congregation opted to buy and renovate that house rather than constructed a new parsonage.⁶⁹ The first parsonage, built during pastorate of the Reverend E. Garver Williams (1907-1909), was constructed on land immediately south of the church, donated by M. A. Foil in 1903.⁷⁰ That building, which was later used for Sunday School and youth ministries, appears on Sanborn maps and aerial photos through 1964, but was demolished in preparation for the construction of the 1969 Sunday School wing.

EAST WALNUT STREET

**8500 East Walnut Street
(formerly 100 Walnut Street East)**

Apartment (no.60) - c.1945

Contributing Building

Located at the rear of the house at 1305 North Main Street, this hip-roofed, frame dwelling rests on a full-story concrete-block garage, the latter largely concealed behind a brick wall that encircles this part of the property. The building is three bays wide with vinyl siding and windows. It has a low-sloped roof with exposed rafter tails. An entrance on the north elevation is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by square columns and accessed by a brick stair. The building appears on the 1950 aerial photo.

**8510 East Walnut Street
(formerly 104 Walnut Street East)**

House (no.61) - c.1946

Contributing Building

Typical of post-World War II housing throughout the country, this one-story, side-gabled house is two bays wide and double-pile with an entrance on the west gable end. The house, noted to be stuccoed in the 1986 nomination, is now covered with vinyl siding and has vinyl windows. A nine-light-over-two-panel door on the west elevation is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch supported by square posts. The porch has a dentil cornice and is enclosed with screens. Immediately south of the porch is a projecting gabled bay. The site slopes to the rear to reveal a basement level on the east elevation. County tax records date the house to 1946 and it appears on a 1950 aerial photograph of Mount Pleasant. A prefabricated aluminum carport stands west of the house.

**8519 East Walnut Street
(formerly 107 Walnut Street East)**

House (no.70) - c.1900

Noncontributing Building

This one-story, hip-roofed house was likely constructed around the turn of the twentieth century with tax records dating the house to 1900. However, the fenestration pattern, with two windows to the east of the door, is not typical and indicates that the window pattern has been altered. The house is four-bays wide and single-pile with a hip-roofed ell extending from the right rear (northeast). It has vinyl siding and one-

⁶⁹ Banks J. Peeler. *A Story of the Southern Synod of the Evangelical and Reformed Church*. Salisbury, NC, 1968, 374-377.

⁷⁰ Banks J. Peeler. *A Story of the Southern Synod of the Evangelical and Reformed Church*. Salisbury, NC, 1968, 374-377.

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over-one wood-sash windows that replaced the two-over-two windows noted in 1986. A three-light-over-three-panel door is centered on the façade and sheltered by a wide, hip-roofed porch supported by square columns. A hip-roofed dormer centered on the façade has two fixed, one-light windows. A shed-roofed wing is located on the west elevation of the ell and a shed-roofed carport on square posts is located on the north end of the rear ell. The house may have historically been associated with the Moose House to its west.⁷¹

**8527 East Walnut Street
House - c.1993**

Noncontributing Building

Constructed on a previously vacant lot, this two-story house has a side-gabled roof and a projecting, two-story, front-gabled wing on the west end of the façade. It has composite siding, vinyl windows, and decorative scalloped siding in the front gable and on the second story of the façade. A vinyl bargeboard is also in the front gable. A two-light-over-two-panel door near the center of the façade is sheltered by a shed-roofed porch on square posts. A one-story, L-shaped wing was constructed at the left rear (northwest) between 2019 and 2021. County tax records date the house to 1993.

Garage – c.1998

Noncontributing Building

Northeast of the house is a one-and-a-half-story, front-gabled, frame, two-car garage with vinyl siding. According to aerial photographs, the garage was constructed between 1995 and 2001.

**8530 East Walnut Street
(formerly 114 Walnut Street East)**

Petrea-Eberhart House (no.63) - c.1902; c.1925

Contributing Building

This two-story, side-gabled, frame house appears to have been constructed in stages. The first story features four-over-four wood-sash windows and a hip-roofed porch that wraps around the east elevation, supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and encircled with a turned balustrade. Those details are consistent with a turn-of-the-twentieth-century construction date. The low shoulder of the west chimney indicates that the second-story was added later and the way in which the second story extends beyond the first story at the left rear (southeast) corner indicates the original house was a single-pile house with rear ell. The bracketed second story and shed-roofed dormer are consistent with 1920s Craftsman-style construction. The entire building is covered with aluminum siding. A gabled bay projects from the rear of the west elevation. A low-sloped shed-roofed wing at the far rear (south) is likely an enclosed porch.

Sanborn maps, because they do not extend along East Walnut Street, provide no information about the building's evolution. However, Callahan notes that Frances Petrea purchased the property in 1902 and, according to local tradition, the house was constructed at that time. That house was likely a one-story house with rear ell. Frances died in 1924 and in 1925 her son, Norfleet O. Petrea acquired full interest in the property from his siblings, likely adding the second story and making the Craftsman-style alterations to the building. He remained in the house until his death in 1972.⁷²

Shed/Carport – c.1950; c.1980

Noncontributing Building

Southwest of the house is a frame building with 5V metal roof and sheathing. Two shed-roofed wings extend from the west elevation. A front-gabled, frame carport supported by square posts was added to the north gable end between 1976 and 1983.

⁷¹ Ben Callahan, email correspondence with the authors, August 13, 2024.

⁷² Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

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Shed - c.1956

Contributing Building

South of the house is a shed-roofed, frame shed with standing-seam metal sheathing. A batten door on the north elevation is also covered with metal. Given the age of the house, the building could have been constructed as a smokehouse or other domestic outbuilding. However, its original use could not be determined. It appears on aerial photos at least as early as the mid-1950s.

8539 East Walnut Street

House - c.2003

Noncontributing Building

Between 2001 and 2005, the 1900 Winfred Petrea House (No.68) was demolished and this house was constructed on the site. The two-story, side-gabled house has a projecting, two-story, front-gabled wing on the east end of the façade. The house has vinyl siding and windows and scalloped vinyl in the front gable and on a gabled wall dormer on the west end of the façade. A door with transom at the center of the façade is sheltered by a hip-roofed porch that extends around the west elevation. The porch is supported by turned posts and has a turned railing and spindle frieze. The porch terminates at a one-story, hip-roofed wing that wraps the left rear (northwest) elevation. At the east end of the façade, a projecting canted bay under a hipped roof is centered on the first story of the front-gabled wing.

Shed - c.2003

Noncontributing Building

Northwest of the house is a shed-roofed, frame shed with vinyl siding. It has a batten door and eight light window on the south elevation. Open, shed-roofed bays are located on the east and west elevations, each supported by square posts.

**8551 East Walnut Street
(formerly 115 Walnut Street East)**

House (no.67) - c.1940

Contributing Building

This one-story, side-gabled house is three bays wide and double-pile. It has vinyl siding and windows and an exterior brick chimney immediately west of the entrance. The door is sheltered by a clipped-front-gabled porch supported by wood posts on brick piers. The porch has composite shingles and a rectangular vent in the gable. A gabled wing is located on the east elevation and there is a gabled ell at the left rear (northwest).

Garage - c.1940

Contributing Building

East of the house is a side-gabled, frame garage with an open drive-thru bay flanked by enclosed bays. The building has molded weatherboards, four-over-one Craftsman-style wood-sash windows, and exposed rafter tails. The open bay at the center features flush sheathing on its interior walls. A shed-roofed carport on square posts is located on the west gable end. A shed-roofed wing at the rear (north) is partially enclosed with metal sheathing.

Shed - c.1940

Contributing Building

North of the garage is a one-story, frame shed with plywood sheathing and a four-over-four wood-sash window on its south elevation.

Barn - c.1900

Contributing Building

North of the garage and shed is a two-story, side-gabled, frame barn. The building has flush sheathing, batten doors, and a standing-seam metal roof. One-story, shed-roofed bays are located on the west, north, and east elevations. The barn may predate the construction of the house.

8574 East Walnut Street - VACANT

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The property was historically associated with the Petrea property to its west (8530 East Walnut Street), but was subdivided from that property in 1984. There has never been a primary structure on this property.

Greenhouse – c.2000

Noncontributing Building

Located southeast of the house at 8530 East Walnut Street is a front-gabled, frame structure that is covered with flexible plastic sheathing.

8579 and 8582 East Walnut Street

Saint James Evangelical and Reformed Church Cemetery (no.66) - 1899; 1950 Contributing Site

The St. James Evangelical and Reformed Church Cemetery was established in 1899, five years after the establishment of the church. The cemetery is located at the edge of town, one-quarter of a mile east of the church, on the opposite end of Walnut Street. The farmland and rolling hills to the east that reinforce its pastoral setting. It spans East Walnut Street with burials on both sides of the street, indicative of its expansion over time. A brick wall with brick piers is located on the west edge of the cemetery on the north side of East Walnut Street, separating it from adjacent residential development. Immediately east of the cemetery, on the south side of East Walnut Street is the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity Cemetery. Burials date from 1899 and include some of Mount Pleasant's most prominent residents, including the Reverend Paul Barringer, who established the church.

In 1896 the trustees of St. James Evangelical and Reformed Church purchased nearly three acres of property, including a house, from May Jackson, a formerly enslaved African American. The following year, the trustees purchased an additional 88 sq. poles (roughly one-half acre) for \$25 for use as a cemetery.⁷³ In 1950, a second lot across East Walnut Street was purchased to expand the cemetery.⁷⁴ A provision of that purchase was "to set aside an area of not less than 500 square feet of said land for a burial plot for persons who are unable to purchase or otherwise acquire a burial place."⁷⁵ The cemetery was expanded again in 1977 with the purchase of the "Cooke property" at the northwest corner of East Walnut and North Washington Streets.⁷⁶

8590 East Walnut Street

Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity Cemetery (no.65) - 1873 Contributing Site

Established concurrent with the construction of the Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity (1500 South Main Street), the cemetery is located on 3.24 acres on the east edge of town, approximately one-third of a mile northeast of the church. The cemetery is located on a roughly rectangular tract that extends along North Washington Street south from East Walnut Street and abuts the Saint James Evangelical and Reformed Church Cemetery to its west. The rolling terrain features a number of mature cedar trees and monuments arranged in rows that extend from north to south. The earliest markers date to the late nineteenth century, erected for many of the town's prominent citizens. A monument near the center of the cemetery marks it as the "Holy Trinity Lutheran" cemetery. That monument was erected in 1994 on the 125th anniversary of the establishment of the church. The site is adjacent to undeveloped farmland and the hills of Cabarrus County to the east, its location and pastoral views emphasizing town's rural surroundings.

⁷³ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

⁷⁴ Banks J. Peeler. *A Story of the Southern Synod of the Evangelical and Reformed Church*. Salisbury, NC, 1968, 374-377.

⁷⁵ Banks J. Peeler. *A Story of the Southern Synod of the Evangelical and Reformed Church*. Salisbury, NC, 1968, 374-377.

⁷⁶ Banks J. Peeler. *A Story of the Southern Synod of the Evangelical and Reformed Church*. Salisbury, NC, 1968, 374-377.

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In 1878, the Trustees of Holy Trinity Lutheran Church purchased a one-acre tract for use as their cemetery.⁷⁷ The cemetery was enlarged throughout the twentieth century to its current size. The cemetery currently has more than 500 memorials, the oldest of which dates to 1873. Thus, the graves of Matthias Barrier (1803-1873) and at least seven other people predate the purchase of the land for use as a cemetery, but not the establishment of the Lutheran congregation in Mount Pleasant.⁷⁸

Integrity Statement

Mount Pleasant Historic District Additional Documentation retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The district retains its original street patterns, extensive tree canopy, and building setbacks. Individual buildings retain sufficient integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to convey the district's historic feeling and association. Though replacement siding and windows are common in the district, the overall design and character of the houses and the commercial, industrial, and institutional buildings remain, with few substantial alterations or additions. Additionally, the buildings illustrate the continued growth and architectural evolution of Mount Pleasant through the mid-twentieth century, with only seventeen primary buildings in the Mount Pleasant Historic District that post-date the period of significance.

Statement of Archaeological Potential

The archaeological potential of the Mount Pleasant Historic District was not considered during the original 1986 nomination. However, the Mount Pleasant Historic District is closely related to the surrounding environment and landscape. Archaeological deposits and remnant landscape features such as roadbeds and paths, infrastructural remains related to the management of water, waste, and energy, filled-in privies and wells, debris that accumulated in the district from commercial and domestic activities, and structural remains which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the district. Archaeological deposits, such as debris that accumulated during operation of the multiple mills within the town including but not limited to, underground infrastructural components such as water pipes and drainage features, materials associated with former mill housing areas, and other remains which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the historic district. Information concerning worker health, nutrition, and quality of life, environmental transformations during industrial development, and the effects of technological change on work culture and daily life, as well as details of construction processes and the operation of the mills can be obtained from the archaeological record. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the historic district. At this time no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is likely that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of properties within the historic district. In addition, cemeteries and unmarked graves are protected by North Carolina General Statutes 65 and 70, and this should be considered in any future archaeological research, landscaping, or restoration activities in or around the cemeteries located within the historic district.

⁷⁷ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*.

⁷⁸ "Holy Trinity Lutheran Church Cemetery." www.findagrave.com

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE
INDUSTRY
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1840-c.1976

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Asbury, Louis H.
Hook & Rogers
Lynn, Robert Franklin

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The 1986 Mount Pleasant Historic District nomination claimed significance at the local level under Criterion A for commerce and industry as an example of a textile village with a small commercial core, its modest size primarily due to its lack of direct railroad connections. The 1986 nomination also identified significance at the local level under Criterion C for architecture as a collection of residential, religious, commercial, and industrial buildings representing nearly every major style popular during the period of significance, 1840 to 1935, including the Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Romanesque, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles. The period of significance for the 1986 nomination begins in 1840 with the construction of the oldest building in the historic district and extends to 1935, fifty years prior to the preparation of the nomination.

This Additional Documentation serves to extend the period of significance through c.1976 to encompass the continued residential, commercial, and industrial growth within the Mount Pleasant Historic District through the mid-twentieth century. It also includes high integrity examples of these building types from the period 1935-c.1976. Like the 1986 nomination, the Additional Documentation is locally significant for architecture, commerce, and industry. Though the 1986 nomination provides thorough context for architectural significance, it includes only a cursory overview of commercial and industrial context. Therefore, this Additional Documentation also serves to supplement context for commerce and industry prior to 1935, as well as providing context in all areas of significance for the post-1935 period.

The Mount Pleasant Historic District Additional Documentation is significant at the local level under Criterion A for commerce. Commercial buildings throughout the historic district were constructed from 1935 through the 1960s. These include businesses representing the continued growth of the commercial core with new retail establishments, a theater, a bank, grocery stores, and a hardware company to serve the growing population of Mount Pleasant and the surrounding rural areas in the mid-twentieth century.

The Mount Pleasant Historic District Additional Documentation is also significant at the local level under Criterion A for industry. Though most of the industrial enterprises in Mount Pleasant were established between 1896 and 1925, both the Miller Lumber Company and the Tuscarora Cotton Mill, two of the town's main industries throughout its history, experienced growth through the mid-twentieth century with new facilities constructed in the historic district in the early 1970s.

Finally, the Mount Pleasant Historic District Additional Documentation is significant at the local level under Criterion C for architecture. Post-1935 construction includes religious and residential buildings representing the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Modernist styles, as well as vernacular commercial and industrial architecture. These buildings reflect nationally popular forms and styles, and collectively they demonstrate the continued growth of Mount Pleasant through the mid-twentieth century.

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

HISTORIC BACKGROUND & COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY CONTEXTS

Establishment of Mount Pleasant – 1700 to 1890

Mount Pleasant is located in eastern Cabarrus County in the southern Piedmont region of North Carolina. Cabarrus County was formed in 1792 from the northeastern section of Mecklenburg County and named for the Speaker of the North Carolina House of Commons at that time, Stephen Cabarrus. Mount Pleasant is about eight miles east of Concord, the county seat, and about four miles west of the Cabarrus-Stanly County line. NC Highway 49 passes north of downtown Mount Pleasant, connecting Charlotte to the southwest with Asheboro and Burlington to the northeast. NC Highway 73 passes through downtown Mount Pleasant, running with Franklin Street and connecting Concord to the west with Albemarle to the east. The Rocky River is the principal waterway in Cabarrus County, flowing southeast along the county's western border then east through its southern section before emptying into the Pee Dee River near the town of Norwood in Stanly County.⁷⁹

Prior to the arrival of European settlers in the eighteenth century, Indigenous peoples of the Catawba Nation occupied present-day Cabarrus County. The Catawba peoples lived in the Catawba River Valley on the North Carolina-South Carolina border. They called themselves “yeh is-WAH h'reh,” meaning “people of the river,” though were named Catawba by European settlers who explored the river in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The Catawba peoples are descended from several tribal groups who shared Siouan language and came together for mutual protection and support as European-American settlement constricted their lands. By the mid-1700s, the tribe had secured a reservation encompassing about 9,600 acres in South Carolina. Today the Catawba Indian Nation is a federally recognized tribe and retains a seven-hundred-acre reservation on ancestral lands in the Catawba River Valley of South Carolina.⁸⁰

Many of the early European and European-American settlers of Cabarrus County were German and Scotch-Irish immigrants who traveled down the Great Wagon Road from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia in search of fertile farmlands. The Scotch-Irish began to arrive in the western part of Cabarrus County in the 1730s, followed by German settlers who settled in the eastern part of the county starting in the 1740s.⁸¹ At that time, what would become present-day Mount Pleasant was merely a crossroads, the intersection of the road connecting Charleston, South Carolina, to Salisbury, North Carolina (present-day Main Street), with the road connecting Fayetteville to Charlotte (present-day Franklin Street). It is believed that travelers often stopped to rest at the small spring located at this crossroads, which sat on a small rise. Daniel M. Walker built and operated a store and post office there by 1833, the start of a small settlement known as Walker's Store. In 1835, John C. Wallace was appointed postmaster; he moved the

⁷⁹ Peter Bangma, “Cabarrus County,” *NCpedia*, <https://www.ncpedia.org/geography/cabarrus>; Cabarrus County Heritage Book Committee, *Cabarrus County Heritage, North Carolina, 1998* (Waynesville, NC: Don Mills, Inc., 1998), 1, 3.

⁸⁰ David G. Moore, “Catawba Indians,” *NCpedia*, <https://www.ncpedia.org/catawba-indians>; Catawba Indian Nation, “About the Nation,” <https://www.catawba.com/about-the-nation>; Cabarrus County Heritage Book Committee, *Cabarrus County Heritage*, 1.

⁸¹ Cabarrus County Heritage Book Committee, *Cabarrus County Heritage*, 1-2, 7-8.

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post office to another building and renamed it Mount Comfort, a reference to the “comfort station” at the crossroads. Monroe Melchor became postmaster in 1847, and the following year the name was changed to Mount Pleasant, though it is not clear what prompted this change. By 1850, the settlement included the post office, three general stores, a tinsmith shop, and the Methodist church, as well as several residences, a small number of which remain extant on Main Street in the historic district.⁸²

Throughout the mid-nineteenth century, Mount Pleasant remained a small town surrounded by rural farmland, with farmers cultivating primarily subsistence crops and cotton.⁸³ About 28% of the 11,000 people living in the county at that time were enslaved African American laborers.⁸⁴ Both cotton production and slavery were much more prevalent in the western section of the county where the sandy and clay loam soils were richer, while farmers in the eastern section primarily grew corn, wheat, oats, and other grains in the relatively poor silt loam soils found there. Some eastern Cabarrus County farmers did also grow cotton, relying on a relatively small enslaved labor force, though the soils did not support large amounts of the cash crop.⁸⁵

In Mount Pleasant, commercial activity supported local farmers who sold their goods to general stores and other retailers in exchange for store credits.⁸⁶ However, the town lacked the road, railroad, or water transportation networks necessary to become a major market for raw agricultural products or manufactured goods. Instead, mid-nineteenth-century growth in Mount Pleasant was largely due to the establishment of two secondary/post-secondary educational institutions. In 1852, the North Carolina Synod of the Lutheran Church established the Western Carolina Male Academy at North College and Walnut Streets, northwest of the historic district. The Academy was accredited for college courses in 1858 and renamed North Carolina College the following year. The school offered preparatory education for young men in philosophy, ancient languages, Classical literature, mathematics, astronomy, physics, and anatomy and physiology.⁸⁷ Also in 1859, D.H. Bittle, wife of the president North Carolina College at that time, founded Mount Pleasant Seminary on South Main Street (no longer extant), a private school for

⁸² “A Place Called Pleasant,” in Clarence E. Horton, Jr., and Kathryn L. Bridges, eds., *Piedmont Neighbors* (Concord, NC: Historic Cabarrus, Inc., 1999), 397, 399; Shelia A. Bumgarner and David Brown, “Mount Pleasant Historic District,” National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1985, Section 8, 2, North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina (hereafter NC SHPO); Cabarrus County Heritage Book Committee, *Cabarrus County Heritage*, 1, 7-8.

⁸³ Peter R. Kaplan, *The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County, North Carolina* (Concord, NC: Historic Cabarrus, Inc., 2004), 10-11; Bumgarner and Brown, “Mount Pleasant Historic District,” Section 8, 2; Cabarrus County Heritage Book Committee, *Cabarrus County Heritage*, 10.

⁸⁴ Peter R. Kaplan, *The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County, North Carolina* (Concord, NC: Historic Cabarrus, Inc., 2004), 10-11; Bumgarner and Brown, “Mount Pleasant Historic District,” Section 8, 2; Cabarrus County Heritage Book Committee, *Cabarrus County Heritage*, 10.

⁸⁵ Jim McAllister, Untitled Article, *The Daily Independent [Kannapolis] Sunday Magazine*, April 21, 1957, in George Franklin Hahn, comp., *Eastern Cabarrus History, 1986* (Concord, NC: self-published, 1986), Charles Cannon Memorial Library, Concord, North Carolina, 105.

⁸⁶ McAllister, Untitled Article, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 105.

⁸⁷ Ray King, “Mt. Pleasant Was Once Leading N.C. Educational Center,” *The Concord Tribune* (Concord, NC), Oct. 17, 1965, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 238-239; King, “Mt. Pleasant’s North Carolina College Recalled,” in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 243; Cabarrus County Heritage Book Committee, *Cabarrus County Heritage*, 8.

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young ladies. In 1892, the name was changed to Mont Amoena Seminary, the Latin translation of Mount Pleasant.⁸⁸

Both schools drew students primarily from within Mount Pleasant, and a small number of students came from the surrounding region. Town residents helped support the schools, with many residents, especially on Main and College Streets, boarding students in their homes. In turn, students and faculty supported the local economy by purchasing goods from downtown businesses.⁸⁹ The two hotels in Mount Pleasant were among the businesses that benefited from the schools' presence by hosting visitors to the schools, especially during graduation time.⁹⁰ The Mount Pleasant Hotel, originally located in the 1400 block of North Main Street in the historic district, was built by Rufus Scott in 1853-1854. Scott sold the hotel to John Lentz in 1863, who renamed it the Lentz Hotel (NR1983). The Lentz Hotel closed in 1928 and was moved to 1120 North College Street in 1982. The Bangle Hotel (no longer extant) was built by Harry Bangle, though the construction date is unknown, and it was located across North Main Street from the Lentz Hotel.⁹¹

The economy of Mount Pleasant was stagnant during the Civil War years, as it was in much of the South. North Carolina College was closed during the war as most of the students enlisted in the Confederate Army. According to local tradition, the rugs were repurposed for soldiers' blankets, pages from books were used to patch Minié balls, and wallpaper was removed for use as stationary. Men from Mount Pleasant formed Company H of the Eighth North Carolina Regiment, which mustered in at Camp Macon, near Warrenton, in September 1861. The regiment saw action in Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, finally surrendering on April 26, 1865.⁹²

Following the war, the economy recovered slowly in the South, especially in rural areas where the loss of the enslaved labor force had the greatest impact. Many Cabarrus County farmers sold or rented land, resulting in an increase in the number of farms and a decrease in the typical farm size.⁹³ The population of Cabarrus County grew slowly, and it appears that most emancipated African Americans remained in the county; in 1860, there were about 11,000 people living in Cabarrus County, around 3,000 of whom were Black residents, representing about 28% of the population. By 1890, the total population had grown to

⁸⁸ King, "Mt. Pleasant Was Once Leading N.C. Educational Center," in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 238-239; Marvin Eury, "Mont Amoena," *The Daily Independent [Kannapolis]*, June 29, 1969, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 244; Cabarrus County Heritage Book Committee, *Cabarrus County Heritage*, 8.

⁸⁹ King, "Mt. Pleasant Was Once Leading N.C. Educational Center," in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 238-239.

⁹⁰ "Old Inn Was Bustling In Gay Nineties," *The Daily Independent [Kannapolis]*, June 6, 1954, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 99; Ben Callahan, "Early Mt. Pleasant Businesses," *Cabarrus County NC Archives History*, 2013, files.usgwarchives.net/nc/cabarrus/history/other/earlymtp66ms.txt.

⁹¹ Callahan, "Early Mt. Pleasant Businesses"; Ben Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes* (self-published, 2016), 135, Cannon Memorial Library (also available at <https://mtplesantbytheminutes.com/historic-mp-sketches-of-historic-sites-homes-and-businesses-in-mt-pleasant/>).

⁹² National Park Service, "8th Regiment, North Carolina Infantry," The Civil War, Battle Unit Details, <https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-battle-units-detail.htm?battleUnitCode=CNC0008RI>; "A Place Called Pleasant," in Horton & Bridges, *Piedmont Neighbors*, 398; "Mount Pleasant, NC: Historical Sketch," *The Institute News*, January 1929, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 195-200; E. Ray King, "Mt. Pleasant's North Carolina College Recalled," *The Concord Daily Tribune*, October 24, 1965, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 243; "Exists in Memories," *The Daily Independent [Kannapolis]*, June 29, 1969, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 245-246.

⁹³ Kaplan, *The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County*, 18.

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just under 15,000 people, about 5,000 of whom were Black residents, representing about 33% of the population.⁹⁴

This post-war period of slow growth also characterized Mount Pleasant, which remained a small town through the last half of the nineteenth century. The North Carolina Railroad had been constructed from Goldsboro to Charlotte in the 1850s and passed through Concord, about eight miles west of Mount Pleasant. This lack of direct railroad connection prevented meaningful growth in the postbellum years. Still, the commercial core at Main and Franklin Streets near the center of the historic district began to expand in the late nineteenth century with new retail, manufacturing, and professional services. In the 1870s, around three hundred residents lived in Mount Pleasant and there were three churches, a hotel, a harness and saddle shop, four general stores, three physicians, and six grist mills.⁹⁵ By 1890, the population totaled about 375 people and Mount Pleasant boasted two general stores, a drug store, a boarding house, two blacksmiths, three physicians, a tannery, and a shoemaker. The importance of cotton as a cash crop increased in the rural areas surrounding Mount Pleasant following the Civil War, and there was a public cotton gin operating in town by 1890. In addition, there were eight mills in Mount Pleasant processing raw wheat, corn, and lumber from the surrounding agricultural region.⁹⁶ Residential development in Mount Pleasant extended in all directions from the commercial core, and some of the homes built during this time remain extant in the historic district. The community was served by eight White churches and one Black church; North Carolina College and Mont Amoena Seminary; and Masonic Lodge No. 307.⁹⁷

Industry and Commerce in Mount Pleasant

Industrial Expansion – 1890 to 1945

By the late nineteenth century, cotton had become the primary cash crop in Cabarrus County. In 1860, farmers in the county cultivated 13,000 acres of cotton, which increased to 21,000 acres in 1890; by that time, 75% of farmers in Cabarrus County were growing some quantity of cotton. In order to prepare raw cotton for making yarns, the cotton had to be ginned to remove the seeds and other debris. By 1890, C.F. Smith was operating a public cotton gin in Mount Pleasant.⁹⁸ During the same period, grains went into decline, with 25,000 acres of wheat and 30,000 acres of corn cultivated in 1860, dropping to only 17,000 acres of wheat and 25,000 in corn cultivated in 1890.⁹⁹

To help stimulate industry in the South during Reconstruction, textiles manufactured where the raw cotton was grown were exempt from federal taxes. As a result, many northern mills were relocated south, and in North Carolina, new mills were established to produce yarn for local markets, including those in

⁹⁴ Levi Branson, ed., *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1872* (Raleigh, NC: Levi Branson, 1872), 41; Levi Branson, ed., *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1890, Vol. VII* (Raleigh, NC: Levi Branson, 1890), 137.

⁹⁵ Branson, *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1872*, 41-44; Bumgarner and Brown, "Mount Pleasant Historic District," Section 8, 2.

⁹⁶ Branson, *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1890*, 137-144; Bumgarner and Brown, "Mount Pleasant Historic District," Section 8, 2.

⁹⁷ Branson, *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1890*, 137-144; Bumgarner and Brown, "Mount Pleasant Historic District," Section 8, 2; Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*, 141.

⁹⁸ Branson, *Branson's North Carolina Business Directory, 1890*, 139.

⁹⁹ Cabarrus County Heritage Book Committee, *Cabarrus County Heritage*, 11.

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Mount Pleasant.¹⁰⁰ Historian Peter Kaplan observed that “the revival and spectacular growth of the textile industry was the most significant development of the half century following the Civil War and can be considered the pivotal event in the county’s history.”¹⁰¹

The first of Mount Pleasant’s textile mills was the Kindley Cotton Mill. W.R. Kindley relocated from Davidson County to Cabarrus County around 1840 and settled in Mount Pleasant. He opened a general store in 1850 (no longer extant), followed by a cotton gin in 1886. In 1896, he established the Kindley Cotton Mill in at 8215 West Franklin Street in the historic district. The gin was ultimately incorporated into the mill, while the general store became the company store and post office for the adjacent mill village. The mill, which produced yarns for the manufacture of hosiery and underwear, provided employment for around one hundred employees, some of whom lived in the mill village, which included fifteen rental homes (most no longer extant). In 1922, the mill was purchased by Halifax Cotton Mills of South Boston, Virginia, who sold the mill to Mount Pleasant resident and mill superintendent A.N. James in 1924.¹⁰²

Additional mills were established in Mount Pleasant in the early twentieth century. Tuscarora Cotton Mill at 1525 Pinto Place in the historic district, was founded in 1900 by a group of local businessmen. It was named for the Indigenous Tuscarora Nation because they were known as “shirt-wearers,” though they inhabited eastern North Carolina in the 1600s and 1700s before being forced to relocate to New York state.¹⁰³ The mill employed around eighty people producing carded cotton knitting yarns. Contemporary newspapers reported mill owners also maintained company-owned housing and an ice plant, though it is not clear where these resources were located or if they remain extant.¹⁰⁴ The James Knitting Mill (no longer extant) was established on South Main Street in 1909 by A.N. James and C.F. James. The facility produced men’s and women’s seamless hosiery on twenty-four knitting machines, four rib machines, and four looping machines. The company was short-lived however; it closed in 1913 and was demolished soon after.¹⁰⁵ In 1932, the Mount Pleasant Hosiery Mill was established by the Foil family at 1467 North Main Street in the historic district, on the site of the 1840s general store owned by John Shimpoch and Christopher Melchor. The mill contained 104 machines producing seven hundred pairs of men’s slacks and women’s ankle and seamless hose daily. The plant used rayon and cotton yarns and operated its own dyeing and finishing machinery.¹⁰⁶ The Penn-Carol Hosiery Mill (no longer extant) opened in Mount

¹⁰⁰ Brent D. Glass and Kelly Kress, “Textiles,” *NCpedia*, <https://www.ncpedia.org/textiles>.

¹⁰¹ Kaplan, *The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County*, 29.

¹⁰² McAllister, Untitled Article, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 105; “Kindley Mill Is Oldest Textile Plant In Town,” *The Concord Daily Tribune*, June 3, 1938, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 145; Callahan, “Early Mt. Pleasant Businesses”; Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*, 136, 140; Denise Steward McLain, “A Directory of Cabarrus County, N.C. Textile Mills/Manufacturers 1839-2018,” 2018, “Mills and Mill Villages of Cabarrus County, NC” Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library.

¹⁰³ Marshall Smith, “Tuscarora Yarns 100th Anniversary,” *Independent Tribune*, August 12, 1999, “Tuscarora Yarns, Inc.” Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library; Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*, 143.

¹⁰⁴ “Tuscarora Yarns, Inc.,” in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 36; “Tuscarora Mill Gives Steady Employment To Its Employees,” *The Concord Daily Tribune*, June 3, 1938, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 146.

¹⁰⁵ McLain, “A Directory of Cabarrus County, N.C. Textile Mills/Manufacturers 1839-2018,” Mills and Mill Villages of Cabarrus County, NC Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library; Sanborn Map Company, “Insurance Maps of Concord, Cabarrus County, North Carolina,” June 1911, www.nclive.org; Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*, 144-145.

¹⁰⁶ “Mt. Pleasant Hosiery Mills, Inc.,” *The Concord Daily Tribune*, June 3, 1938, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 147; Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*, 137-138.

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Pleasant in 1936, though its exact location is not known. The company produced hosiery, underwear, and other knit items.¹⁰⁷

One of the challenges of ginning cotton in preparation for making yarn was the time-consuming task of cleaning and sharpening the hundreds of teeth on each of the seventy saw blades within the gin. However, in 1903, Julian Thayer of Mount Pleasant patented a filing machine to sharpen the blades quickly and efficiently. After his death in 1909, his son, Charles Thayer, took over the business and began sending workers to service cotton gins throughout the Carolinas. Thayer's company eventually grew into the Gin Saw Service Company, based in Mount Pleasant, but operating throughout the Carolinas and Georgia. In the 1930s, George Thayer developed a gumming and filing machine, operated by a hand crank, that sharpened two gins saws simultaneously. In 1943, he developed an electric-powered machine to both clean and sharpen two saws. Local historian A.L. Barringer noted the inventions collectively "revolutionized the [cotton] industry."¹⁰⁸

In 1934, a nationwide strike was organized by the United Textile Workers of America in an effort to obtain increased wages, maximum workloads, and shorter workdays. These concerns had affected mill workers for some time but became exacerbated by the Great Depression. Mill owners, however, were struggling to keep their businesses solvent during the Depression and argued that meeting these demands would force them out of business. In North Carolina, loyalties were divided between the union and the mills; the nationwide walkout began on September 1, and within a week, 202 of North Carolina's 535 mills were closed. In Cabarrus County, strikes first occurred in Concord followed by Kannapolis, but Mount Pleasant mill workers did not participate in the strikes.¹⁰⁹

Though the textile mills were the primary industry in Mount Pleasant, grist mills and sawmills were also important to the town's industrial economy in the early twentieth century. In 1908, the Mount Pleasant Milling Company was established at 8670 East Franklin Street in the historic district by brothers John and Lawson Foil. The mill attracted nearby farmers into town to have wheat and corn milled for flour, cornmeal, and livestock feed. C.M. Crowell bought the company in 1918 and converted it from steam power to electricity. The mill continued to operate into the twenty-first century and was demolished in 2019.¹¹⁰

The Frick Manufacturing Company was established in 1889 as a saw and planing mill by John W. Frick and a group of investors. In 1893, six partners formed the Mt. Pleasant Manufacturing Company and purchased Frick Manufacturing Company. In 1897, John L.C. Miller joined the partnership and began purchasing and consolidating a number of smaller sawmills, including the Frick Manufacturing Company. Miller bought out the remaining investors in 1917-1918 to become the sole owner of Miller Lumber

¹⁰⁷ McLain, "A Directory of Cabarrus County, N.C. Textile Mills/Manufacturers 1839-2018," Mills and Mill Villages of Cabarrus County, NC Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library.

¹⁰⁸ Mark Plemmons, "Cabarrus man's timely invention revolutionized cotton industry," *The Concord Tribune*, 1996, Mount Pleasant Vertical File, Charles A. Cannon Memorial Library, Concord, North Carolina (hereafter Cannon Memorial Library).

¹⁰⁹ Helen Arthur, "Blackjacks, tear gas, fixed bayonets: Strike turns ugly in September 1934," *Cabarrus Neighbors*, October 23, 1994, "Labor Unions and Industry of Cabarrus County," Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library.

¹¹⁰ "Mt. Pleasant Milling Co.," *The Concord Tribune*, July 28, 1985, Mount Pleasant Vertical File; Mark Plemmons, "Mt. Pleasant Milling Co. has long been Eastern Cabarrus landmark," *The Concord Tribune*, July 17, 1994, Mount Pleasant Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library; Town of Mount Pleasant, "History," www.mtpleasantnc.org/history; Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*, 143.

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Company, located at 705 Jackson Street in the historic district. Miller Lumber also operated a grist mill and cotton gin, visible on the 1911 and 1921 Sanborn maps but no longer extant.¹¹¹

Growth of Community and Commerce – 1890 to 1940

With new jobs in the textile industry, Mount Pleasant's population increased from 375 people in 1890 to 770 people in 1920, and community institutions, including churches and schools, grew with the population. The Mount Pleasant Methodist Church, organized in 1834, built their fourth building (no longer extant) in 1899 and added a ten-room parsonage in 1905 (no longer extant).¹¹² The Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, organized in 1868, completed its current building at 1500 South Main Street in the historic district in 1872. The congregation renovated the interior of the church in 1895, and installed a new roof, larger steeple, and stained-glass windows 1904-1906.¹¹³ St. James Evangelical and Reformed Church was organized in the home of Mrs. C.L. Foil in 1894 and completed a frame church at 8350 West Walnut Street in the historic district two years later. The congregation built a parsonage just south of the church between 1907 and 1909 (no longer extant), and in 1923-1924, the congregation demolished its first church and built a brick building on the same site, designed by Charlotte architect, Louis H. Asbury.¹¹⁴ The First Baptist Church formed in 1911 from a Baptist Sunday School established the year before. The congregation first met in a mill house owned by the Tuscarora Cotton Mill, moving into a frame church at 8535 Lee Street, east of the historic district, in 1912.¹¹⁵

Churches in the early twentieth century were typically segregated. The Mount Pleasant First Congregational Church is an African American church formed in 1900, first met at the Masonic Hall at 1471-1475 South Main Street in the historic district (no longer extant). The congregation built a church on the corner of Wade and C Streets, east of the historic district, in 1906. This building was destroyed by fire in 1918, the current masonry church was built on the same site in 1921 (NR1986).¹¹⁶

The Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute (MPCI) formed as a private school in 1902, moving into the vacant buildings of the recently closed North Carolina College in 1903 (located at North College and Walnut Streets, northwest of the historic district). The school offered college preparatory courses in mathematics, government, history, Latin, Bible, English, science, Spanish, and a military-style system of operation and behavioral expectations was started in 1907. Enrollment at the school grew quickly; the 1903-1904 enrollment was about fifty local students, which grew to over 170 students from fourteen

¹¹¹ Town of Mount Pleasant, "History," www.tpleasantnc.org/history; Sanborn Map, June 1911, www.nclive.org; Sanborn Map Company, "Insurance Maps of Concord, Cabarrus County, North Carolina," April 1921, www.nclive.org.

¹¹² "Clay Is Pastor of Methodists," *The Concord Daily Tribune*, June 3, 1938, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 149; "Mount Pleasant Churches," in Horton and Bridges, *Piedmont Neighbors*, 406; Cabarrus County Heritage Book Committee, *Cabarrus County Heritage*, 58.

¹¹³ "Mount Pleasant Churches," in Horton and Bridges, *Piedmont Neighbors*, 404-405; Cabarrus County Heritage Book Committee, *Cabarrus County Heritage*, 55.

¹¹⁴ "Holy Trinity Serves Many," *The Concord Daily Tribune*, June 3, 1938, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 149; "Mount Pleasant Churches," in Horton and Bridges, *Piedmont Neighbors*, 406-407; "A Visitor's Guide to Mt. Pleasant," *The Concord Tribune*, July 28, 1985, Mount Pleasant Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library; Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*, 131.

¹¹⁵ "The First Baptist Church, Mt. Pleasant, North Carolina, 50th Anniversary, 1911-1961," Mount Pleasant Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library; "Mount Pleasant Churches," in Horton and Bridges, *Piedmont Neighbors*, 406.

¹¹⁶ "Mount Pleasant Churches," in Horton and Bridges, *Piedmont Neighbors*, 407; Sheila Bumgarner and David Brown, "First Congregational Church," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1986, NC SHPO.

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states and Panama during the 1923-1924 school year. The campus was improved and expanded as enrollment increased, with the main classroom building renovated to install electricity, steam heat, and indoor plumbing in 1917; steam heat was added to the Society Hall library building in 1922; and a new dormitory was completed in 1925.¹¹⁷ Mont Amoena Seminary also grew in the early decades of the twentieth century. Drawing female students from North Carolina and Virginia, the curriculum included liberal arts, English, Latin, mathematics, and music, as well as physical education in tennis, basketball, and croquet. Though the original building was completely destroyed by fire in 1911, it was immediately rebuilt on the same site.¹¹⁸

The downtown businesses benefitted from the success of both the textile industries and the local schools. Around 1890, John Lentz sold the Lentz Hotel to his son, Luther Lentz, who operated a livery stable nearby to serve guests at the hotel.¹¹⁹ Charlie "Chulie" Lentz operated a restaurant at the location of the Bangle Hotel, which had closed in 1906, and in 1912, Lentz opened Chulie's Goodie Garden on North Main Street (no longer extant). The Goodie Garden housed a mailbox for students that was free from the censorship of Mont Amena administrators, contributing to the popularity of the business among young people in town.¹²⁰ In 1914, S.C. Kluttz, of the Miller Lumber Company opened a carpentry shop at his home at 823 North Main Street in the historic district, which grew to a larger building on the site in 1922. Kluttz and his son, Banks Kluttz, made and repaired furniture, cabinetry, and millwork using primarily Cabarrus County lumber.¹²¹ Kluttz also partnered with John L.C. Miller to operate Miller Lumber Company, and around 1925 they established the Miller Lumber Company Casket Shop at 668 Jackson Street in the historic district. Other downtown businesses by the 1920s included a confectionery, millinery, barber shop, photography studio, bank, general store, pharmacy, grocery store, and hardware store.¹²²

During the early twentieth century, a number of technological advancements brought dramatic change to Mount Pleasant, including the homes and businesses within the historic district. The Concord Telephone Company was established by the Coltrane family in 1897, and lines were extended to Mount Pleasant by 1911. Initially a switchboard system, the switchboard operator was also responsible for making repairs to phone lines, untangling lines, and replacing batteries in crank phones.¹²³ In 1924, A.N. James purchased the Kindley Cotton Mill and became instrumental in bringing electricity to Mount Pleasant. James funded the construction of an electric substation to power the mill located on the southwest corner of West Franklin and Summer Streets, across from the plant. By 1929, James was selling electricity to the town as well, and in 1931 the substation was acquired by Duke Energy. The substation remained in operation until 1932 when Duke Energy built a new facility. It was later moved to the rear of the home of Will Clay

¹¹⁷ E. Ray King, "Great Depression Killed Off Last MP College," *The Concord Daily Tribune*, June 3, 1938, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 185; "Mount Pleasant, NC: Historical Sketch," in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 195-200.

¹¹⁸ King, "Mt. Pleasant Was Once Leading N.C. Educational Center," *The Concord Daily Tribune*, October 17, 1965, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 238-239.

¹¹⁹ "Old Inn Was Bustling In Gay Nineties," in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 99.

¹²⁰ Jim McAllister, "Chulie's Was The Place To Go," *The Daily Independent [Kannapolis]*, January 23, 1954, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 107; Callahan, "Early Mt. Pleasant Businesses"; Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*, 135.

¹²¹ "S.C. Kluttz and Son Have Growing Circle of Patrons," *The Concord Daily Tribune*, June 3, 1938, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 147.

¹²² Sanborn Map, April 1921, www.nclive.org.

¹²³ Ned Cline, "'Miss Bess' Had Problems: Fires, Tornados, Wrecks," *The Concord Tribune*, April 4, 1958, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 134; Callahan, "Early Mt. Pleasant Businesses."

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“W.C.” Medlin, who had worked for the power company from 1926 until 1964 (does not appear to remain extant).¹²⁴

The growing popularity of personal automobiles also led to changes in the infrastructure and businesses in Mount Pleasant. In the 1920s, L.H. Barringer established the Barringer Motor Company at 8643 West Franklin Street in the historic district. The company provided automobile sales, garage service, and wrecker service, as well as electric appliance sales and service, including refrigerators, radios, and washing machines.¹²⁵ A.W. Moose Drug Store, founded in 1882 and located at the corner of Franklin and Main Streets, advertised the installation of a new electrical refrigerator used to store vaccines and biological products at their required temperature.¹²⁶ By 1936, there was enough downtown traffic to warrant the installation of the town’s first traffic light at the intersection of Main and Franklin Streets.¹²⁷

As industry, commerce, and public services flourished in the early twentieth century, the population of Mount Pleasant grew accordingly. In 1920, there were 770 people living in the town, increasing to over 1,000 people by 1940. In turn, community institutions also improved and expanded. Prior to the early twentieth century, most children attended small, one- or two-room segregated schools in their own communities, though few of these buildings are known to remain extant, and none in Mount Pleasant.¹²⁸ In the late 1920s, most of these rural schools began to be consolidated into larger schools, which remained segregated, and the school year was standardized to eight months.¹²⁹ The Mount Pleasant school district served White children in the eastern half of Cabarrus County, forming one of the largest consolidated districts in the state.¹³⁰ A new high school was built on NC Highway 49 west of town in the mid-1920s, and included seventeen classrooms, an auditorium, and a gymnasium. It included elementary and high school grades, replacing the earlier three-room Mount Pleasant Graded School, which was dismantled to build the new school.¹³¹ The McAllister School, serving the elementary grades, was built at 8590 Park Street in the historic district in 1937 and included four classrooms and an auditorium.¹³² The district included grades 1-11 with 33 teachers for 1,230 students in the elementary grades and 10 teachers for 246 high school students during the 1937-1938 school year.¹³³

Like churches, schools were also segregated in the South during this time. For many years, the only school in Cabarrus County that served African American children was located in Concord – too far away for most Mount Pleasant children to attend. Between 1917 and 1932, the Chicago-based Julius Rosenwald Fund provided funding and resources for the education for African American children in the South,

¹²⁴ Mark Plemmons, “Late W.C. Medlin remembered as ‘Mr. Duke Power’ in Mount Pleasant,” *The Concord Tribune*, August 4, 1985, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 110; Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*, 136.

¹²⁵ “Barringer Motor Co. Shows Rapid Growth In 18 Years,” *The Concord Daily Tribune*, June 3, 1938, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 143; Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*, 139-140.

¹²⁶ “Moose Drug Co. Has Served Patrons For Past 56 Years,” *The Concord Daily Tribune*, June 3, 1938, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 144.

¹²⁷ “Mount Pleasant Today,” in Horton and Bridges, *Piedmont Neighbors*, 421.

¹²⁸ Kaplan, *The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County*, 26.

¹²⁹ S.G. Rawfield, “Mount Pleasant Has Long Had Fine Public School Systems,” *The Concord Daily Tribune*, June 3, 1938, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 148.

¹³⁰ Rawfield, “Mount Pleasant Has Long Had Fine Public School Systems,” in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 148; Cabarrus County Heritage Book Committee, *Cabarrus County Heritage*, 39.

¹³¹ Cabarrus County Heritage Book Committee, *Cabarrus County Heritage*, 39; Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*, 132.

¹³² Bumgarner and Brown, “Mount Pleasant Historic District.”

¹³³ Rawfield, “Mount Pleasant Has Long Had Fine Public School Systems,” in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 148; Cabarrus County Heritage Book Committee, *Cabarrus County Heritage*, 39.

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including matching grants for standardized school buildings. Ten Rosenwald schools were built in Cabarrus County, including a two-teacher school built in 1924-1925 in Mount Pleasant (no longer extant).¹³⁴

The Impacts of Natural Disaster, the Great Depression, and Expansion of Public Services – 1927 to 1945

Mount Pleasant faced a series of major challenges in the late 1920s. Two natural disasters took place downtown in 1928. The first was a tornado that destroyed the First Baptist Church on Lee Street. A new brick church was built on the same site, completed in 1930.¹³⁵ Then a fire destroyed almost an entire block in the downtown area.¹³⁶ Jonas Cook and Horace Foil had opened a general store at the southwest corner of Franklin and Main Streets in 1876. Around 1900, A.W. Moose relocated his pharmacy to a new building on this block, and by 1911, the block also included a photo shop, barber shop, millinery shop, the telephone exchange, the Cabarrus Savings Bank, and an office. The 1928 fire completely destroyed Cook & Foil's general store, the Town Auditorium above the store, and the Cabarrus Savings Bank on its west side, as well as the adjacent A.W. Moose Company. The buildings were quickly rebuilt; Foil continued to operate a hardware store and Moose rebuilt the pharmacy. Foil's hardware store was sold to the Moose family in 1982 and now houses an expansion of A.W. Moose Company. These buildings remain extant at 8360-8374 West Franklin Street in the historic district.¹³⁷

The next major blow was the closure of the schools. Mont Amoena Seminary closed its doors in 1927, and in 1933, MPCJ announced it would be closing temporarily, but the school never reopened. Between the economic challenges of a tuition-based school during the Great Depression and the dramatic improvements of the public education system through the early decades of the twentieth century, private education, especially church-supported schools, fell out of favor in much of the state.¹³⁸ Following the closure of the schools, a number of Mount Pleasant institutions that had relied on school-related business also closed. One of these was the Lentz Hotel, which had operated on Main Street since 1854. The hotel was sold by the Lentz family in 1928 and converted to an apartment building.¹³⁹

In 1929, the stock market crashed, marking the start of the Great Depression. Though nearly all families and all businesses nationwide struggled substantially during the Great Depression, the relative stability of the textile mills helped prevent total economic collapse in Mount Pleasant. The Tuscarora Mill, for example, remained in operation several days each week during the depression years. George Franklin

¹³⁴ Division of Negro Education, "Rosenwald School Building in North Carolina from the Beginning until July 1, 1930," Special Subject File, Box 8, NC Department of Public Instruction, State Archives of North Carolina Digital Collections, <https://digital.ncdcr.gov/digital/collection/p16062coll13/id/4512>.

¹³⁵ "The First Baptist Church," Mount Pleasant Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library; "Mount Pleasant Churches," in Horton and Bridges, *Piedmont Neighbors*, 406.

¹³⁶ "Early Mount Pleasant," in Horton and Bridges, *Piedmont Neighbors*, 412.

¹³⁷ "Foil Hardware Ten Years Old," *The Concord Daily Tribune*, June 3, 1938, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 147; Callahan, "Early Mt. Pleasant Businesses"; Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*, 140; "Moose Drug Co. Has Served Patrons For Past 56 Years," in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 144; "Early Mount Pleasant," in Horton and Bridges, *Piedmont Neighbors*, 412.

¹³⁸ King, "Great Depression Killed Off Last MP College," in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 185; "Exists in Memories," in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 245-246; King, "Mt. Pleasant Was Once Leading N.C. Educational Center," in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 328-239.

¹³⁹ McAllister, "Old Inn Was Bustling In Gay Nineties," in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 99.

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Hahn, a local historian and son of a former mill worker, later recalled that “they kept the mill running several times even at a year’s loss to provide work for the families that worked at Tuscarora.”¹⁴⁰

Public services, some supported by federal funding, expanded substantially in Mount Pleasant in the 1930s. In 1934, the Concord Telephone Company upgraded the original switchboard system to a dial system, which was first installed in Mount Pleasant on a trial basis before being installed in Concord and other service areas.¹⁴¹ The Public Works Administration helped fund the construction of a municipal waterworks and sewerage system, completed in 1937. The system included two wells to provide water for a large storage tank that was, in turn, connected to about three miles of water lines. Most homes were also connected to the sewer lines, rather than continuing to use septic tanks.¹⁴² The completion of a water and sewerage system had major impacts on the town: it made indoor plumbing available to private residences and businesses in town, and it made it possible for the town to organize a volunteer fire department. The first fire truck was built by volunteers using the frame of an unused school bus, which had no water pumps and therefore depended on natural water pressure. The presence of a water and sewerage system also lowered fire insurance rates by two-thirds, placing less financial strain on downtown businesses.¹⁴³

In spite of the challenges of the Great Depression, the availability of public services benefitted a number of businesses in downtown Mount Pleasant in the 1930s. C.G. Heilig opened a general store in downtown Mount Pleasant in the early 1930s, moving to a new location at the intersection of Franklin and Main Streets (no longer extant) in the early 1940s.¹⁴⁴ Following the completion of the water and sewerage systems, L.H. Barringer and S.J. Linker established a plumbing and heating firm, which installed indoor plumbing in company-owned homes at the Kindley and Tuscarora mills, as well as in private homes throughout Mount Pleasant.¹⁴⁵ Chulie’s Goodie Garden on North Main Street closed in 1931 when Chulie Lentz moved to Washington, D.C., but he returned to Mount Pleasant and reopened the business on West Franklin Street in 1936. In 1942, this building was purchased by the town for use as the town hall and fire department.¹⁴⁶ In 1937, Horace Foil, owner of Foil Hardware, partnered with Archie Fisher to open the F & F Grocery.¹⁴⁷

Mid-Twentieth-Century Industry – 1945 to 1976

The textile industry continued to serve as the economic foundation in Mount Pleasant through the mid-twentieth century. Tuscarora Cotton Mill grew throughout the mid-twentieth century after it was purchased by Martin B. Foil in 1944, who had served as the head of yarn sales in the southern region for

¹⁴⁰ George Franklin Hahn, “Tuscarora Cotton Mill, Mt. Pleasant, N.C., Oct. 1931,” in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 42-45.

¹⁴¹ Cline, “Miss Bess’ Had Problems: Fires, Tornados, Wrecks,” in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 134.

¹⁴² “Waterworks, Sewerage System Was Installed,” *The Concord Daily Tribune*, June 3, 1938, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 142.

¹⁴³ “Fire Dep’t Is Added In Year,” *The Concord Daily Tribune*, June 3, 1938, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 142; “MP has long been served by fine fire department,” “Saluting Mt. Pleasant,” Mount Pleasant Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library.

¹⁴⁴ “Heilig Store Has Served Community For Many Years,” newspaper clipping, no date, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 141; Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*, 137.

¹⁴⁵ Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 143.

¹⁴⁶ “Chulie’s Was The Place To Go,” in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 107.

¹⁴⁷ “F & F Grocery Young Firm But Enjoys Success,” *The Concord Daily Tribune*, June 3, 1938, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 144.

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Cannon Mills of Concord. The Mount Pleasant plant produced carded cotton yarns for underwear manufacturing. In 1960, the company acquired Oakboro Cotton Mills, which produced combed yarns also for the manufacture of underwear. The company began dyeing its own yarns in 1968. Expansion continued in 1973 with the purchase of the Dan River Mills in Clifton, South Carolina, which produced solid color acrylic yarns for sweater manufacturing.¹⁴⁸ The company was renamed Tuscarora Yarns in 1976. Mount Pleasant Hosiery Mill was sold to Olin “Doc” Leatherman in 1958, but continued to operate under the original name. In the 1960s, air conditioning using swamp coolers was installed at the mill, and the windows were bricked in to make cooling more efficient.¹⁴⁹ Penn-Carol Hosiery Mill was acquired by Locust Hosiery Mills in 1967.¹⁵⁰

Other types of industry also flourished during the mid-twentieth century. Leonard Ritchie took over operation of the Mount Pleasant Milling Company after his father-in-law, C.M. Crowell, died in 1961. The mill employed eight people in the 1950s, grinding grains grown by farmers in eastern Cabarrus and western Stanly Counties. Self-rising flour, plain flour, corn meal, and mill feeds were taken by truck to retailers in Mount Pleasant, Concord, Albemarle, and other nearby towns.¹⁵¹ Arthur Lee Klutz took over management of Miller Lumber Company after his father’s death in 1968. A new warehouse was constructed at 680 Jackson Street in the historic district in 1972, and the company remains in operation at 705 Jackson Street in the historic district.¹⁵²

Mid-Twentieth-Century Community and Commerce – 1945 to 1976

The population of Mount Pleasant remained stable through the mid-twentieth century, with about 1,000 residents in 1940 and just over 1,100 residents in 1970. Though the town did not grow significantly during this time, its economic recovery following the Great Depression and World War II is demonstrated by the efforts of the local churches to improve their facilities. Following the closure of the Mont Amoena Seminary, the Lutheran Church of Holy Trinity began using the building for Sunday School. In 1949, the church constructed a Sunday School wing on the church, replaced the steeple, and built a new brick parsonage at 1506 South Main Street in the historic district.¹⁵³ The Mount Pleasant United Methodist Church had outgrown its church building and constructed the current building at 1260 North College Street in the historic district in 1949. The congregation then built a new parsonage in 1960 (no longer extant).¹⁵⁴ The First Baptist Church, east of the historic district, built a parsonage in 1948 and remodeled the church in 1949. In 1953, a new church building was completed, and the earlier church building was converted for use as a fellowship hall. In 1965, the congregation purchased the Mont Amoena Seminary

¹⁴⁸ “Tuscarora Yarns, Inc.,” Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 36-37; Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*, 143.

¹⁴⁹ “Historic Mt. Pleasant Hosiery Mill Restoration” Facebook page, <https://www.facebook.com/MPHosieryMill/>; Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*, 137-138.

¹⁵⁰ McLain, “A Directory of Cabarrus County, N.C. Textile Mills/Manufacturers 1839-2018,” Mills and Mill Villages of Cabarrus County, NC Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library.

¹⁵¹ “Mount Pleasant Milling Co. Owned, Operated By Crowell,” *The Concord Daily Tribune*, June 3, 1938, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 142; Plemmons, “Mt. Pleasant Milling Co. has long been Eastern Cabarrus landmark,” Mount Pleasant Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library; Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*, 143.

¹⁵² Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*, 127.

¹⁵³ “Mount Pleasant Churches,” in Horton and Bridges, *Piedmont Neighbors*, 405; Cabarrus County Heritage Book Committee, *Cabarrus County Heritage*, 55.

¹⁵⁴ “Mount Pleasant Churches,” in Horton and Bridges, *Piedmont Neighbors*, 406; Cabarrus County Heritage Book Committee, *Cabarrus County Heritage*, 58; Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*, 137.

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building, which they demolished in 1967 for a picnic area and ball field. In 1975, a new education building was completed adjacent to the church.¹⁵⁵ St. James Reformed Church expanded in the mid-twentieth century as well. In 1968, the congregation acquired the house at 8420 West Walnut Street in the historic district for use as a parsonage, though it is now privately owned. The former parsonage was demolished to make way for the construction of a Sunday School and fellowship hall wing, completed in 1969 and designed by M. E. Davis, a draftsman for the Cabarrus Construction Company.¹⁵⁶

The mid-twentieth-century in North Carolina and much of the South is characterized by the Civil Rights Movement. In the early 1960s, events related to the Civil Rights Movement in Greensboro, Charlotte, Durham, Winston-Salem, and other North Carolina cities made headlines in Mount Pleasant. However, there does not appear to have been protests, boycotts, marches, or other demonstrations in Mount Pleasant during that time. Still, Mount Pleasant was not exempt from the racial tension caused by long-term discriminatory practices. Jim McAllister, a White resident and journalist in Mount Pleasant, recalled that, “Everybody just took for granted that blacks [sic] sat in the back of the bus, went to separate schools and couldn’t eat in the restaurants with the whites.” One of his closest childhood friends was Will Miller, an African American boy also from Mount Pleasant. “Will and I would never have dared question these rules. They were just there. They had always been there,” McAllister remembered. “There was a school for the white children right there in the little town. But all of the black [sic] children in the county had to go by bus to central elementary and high schools in the county seat [Concord]. Some of these black [sic] children lived nearly 29 miles from their school and they had to stand out beside the road long before daylight to catch the bus.”¹⁵⁷ McAllister noted, “I don’t recall ever hearing anyone protest the injustice of [segregation] until one day after I had grown up.” The schools were fully integrated in 1966, apparently without incident.¹⁵⁸

In the downtown commercial core, businesses and public services came and went during the decades of the mid-twentieth century. L.H. Barringer Motor Company closed around 1960 and was sold to David F. and Doris Barnhardt, who opened a furniture and antiques store. Their store remained in operation until the early 2000s, and the building remains extant in the historic district.¹⁵⁹ A new post office was constructed at 1498 South Main Street in the historic district and dedicated in 1965.¹⁶⁰ A new fire station was built at 1415 North Main Street in the historic district in 1974 and equipped with a new engine.¹⁶¹ In 1994, the town purchased a new tanker for the fire department and new cruiser for the police department.¹⁶² Meanwhile, Chulie’s Goodie Garden, which had opened at a new location on West

¹⁵⁵ “The First Baptist Church,” Mount Pleasant Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library; “Mount Pleasant Churches,” in Horton and Bridges, *Piedmont Neighbors*, 406; Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*, 143-144.

¹⁵⁶ “Mount Pleasant Churches,” in Horton and Bridges, *Piedmont Neighbors*, 406-407; Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*, 131.

¹⁵⁷ Jim McAllister, “Julie Miller Never Saw Integration,” *The Greenville News*, February 21, 1974, in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 120.

¹⁵⁸ Cabarrus County Heritage Book Committee, *Cabarrus County Heritage*, 38.

¹⁵⁹ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*, 139-140.

¹⁶⁰ “Mount Pleasant – The Town and Related Stories,” in Horton and Bridges, *Piedmont Neighbors*, 401.

¹⁶¹ “MP as long been served by fine fire department,” “Saluting Mt. Pleasant,” Mount Pleasant Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library.

¹⁶² Ed Herndon, “Mt. Pleasant small yet vital hub of eastern Cabarrus Co.,” *The Concord Tribune*, July 17, 1994, Mount Pleasant Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library.

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Franklin Street in 1936, closed around 1940.¹⁶³ Heilig's general store closed in the 1950s, and the building was demolished in 1958.¹⁶⁴

Change came to the local schools during this period as well. The McAllister School closed in the late 1960s and was sold by the county Board of Education to the Town of Mount Pleasant in 1972, now serving as the Town Hall.¹⁶⁵ A new high school was completed northwest of downtown for the 1990-1991 school year, including forty-three classrooms, a gymnasium, and a field house with a capacity of 1,050 students in grades 9 through 12. Meanwhile, the former high school building was renovated for the middle school, to serve up to 575 students in grades 6 through 8. A new elementary school building was constructed north of town.¹⁶⁶

Mount Pleasant Since 1976

By 1970, Mount Pleasant had a population over 1,100 people and was predicted to be one of the state's major areas of growth through the last decades of the twentieth century, in part due to its proximity to the Charlotte metropolitan area and the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. In anticipation of this growth and in the hopes of attracting new industries, the town of Mount Pleasant invested in substantial additions to the waterworks system. Construction began in 1978, and the project included a 300,000 gallon elevated tank and a new water treatment plant, tripling the water treatment capacity; the Black Run Creek Reservoir, a three million gallon man-made lake (about five miles north of Mount Pleasant) co-funded by the Town of Mount Pleasant and Cabarrus County; and expanded sewer lines and connection to the Rocky River Regional Waste Water Treatment Plant (about twelve miles southwest of Mount Pleasant).¹⁶⁷ In 1988, the town also began adding fluoride to the water system.¹⁶⁸ The town established an ambulance service that year, with the ambulance housed at the fire department until the ambulance station was completed in 1990.¹⁶⁹

The 1970s and early 1980s was a period of increasing awareness of history and historic architecture in Mount Pleasant, and several buildings were saved from demolition, rehabilitated, and/or listed in the National Register during that time. In 1973, the Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute, which had been vacant for some time, was purchased by a group of local residents who formed the Cabarrus County Historical Society. The MPCampus was listed in the National Register in 1979, and the historical society has operated a museum, library, and archives in the extant classroom buildings since the early

¹⁶³ "Chulie's Was The Place To Go," in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 107.

¹⁶⁴ "Heilig Store Has Served Community For Many Years," in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 141.

¹⁶⁵ Herndon, "Mt. Pleasant small yet vital hub of eastern Cabarrus Co.," Mount Pleasant Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library.

¹⁶⁶ Susan Turley, "State-of-the-art Mt. Pleasant High 'the best school we've ever built,'" *The Concord Tribune*, July 28, 1991, Mount Pleasant Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library; Susan Turley, "Middle School Renovations Well Underway," *The Concord Tribune*, July 30, 1992, Mount Pleasant Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library.

¹⁶⁷ "Mt. Pleasant: Town Looks To Encourage New Industry," newspaper clipping, March 1978, Mount Pleasant Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library; "Water and sewer key to continued growth in Mt. Pleasant area," "Saluting Mt. Pleasant," *Concord Tribune*, July 8, 1982, Mount Pleasant Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library.

¹⁶⁸ "Mt. Pleasant system gets fluoride treatment," *Concord Tribune*, February 3, 1988, Mount Pleasant Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library.

¹⁶⁹ "Ambulance station will serve area," *The Concord Tribune*, July 17, 1988, Mount Pleasant Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library; Kaplan, *The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County*, 73.

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1980s.¹⁷⁰ The former MPCCI dormitory was sold into private ownership and converted to an apartment building in the early 1970s.¹⁷¹ The former Lentz Hotel building, vacant by the 1950s, was in danger of demolition by the 1980s. In 1982, it was relocated to 1120 North College Street, northeast of the historic district, and listed in the National Register. The building now serves as a single-family home.¹⁷² The First Congregational Church, located at 1375 Wade Street east of the historic district, was also listed in the National Register in 1986.¹⁷³

Tuscarora Yarns continued to expand in the late twentieth century, remaining one of the area's largest employers into the twenty-first century. In the late 1970s, Tuscarora began to manage the J.M. Odell Manufacturing Company in Pittsboro, acquiring the company in 1980. Soon after, an additional plant was built at the Clifton location to produce colored spun open-end yarns used in the production of apparel, home furnishings, and automotive fabrics. In 1980, the company produced 250,000-300,000 pounds of yarn each week; by the mid-1980s, the company's production had increased to 400,000 pounds of yarns weekly; and by the late 1990s, weekly production at its four locations increased to over 600,000 pounds of yarns. By 2007, the company employed about three hundred workers at its four North Carolina locations and had begun a substantial export business.¹⁷⁴

Mount Pleasant Milling Company faced new challenges as the demand for milled products dropped in the mid-1970s. "Used to be everybody had a cow or two, a flock of chickens and maybe a hog or two. They needed feed or cracked corn... Times have changed," observed Ritchie, the mill owner. By the 1990s, the mill had stopped making flour and cornmeal, instead selling deer corn to hunters, trout chow for stocked ponds, and feed for cockfighting roosters, as well as general supplies for farm and garden.¹⁷⁵ The company closed after Ritchie's death in 2007, and the building was demolished in 2017.

The biggest recent challenge to the Mount Pleasant economy has been the dramatic decline in textiles in North Carolina since the late twentieth century, with around fourteen percent of the state's jobs in textiles lost since that time, totaling about 25,000 jobs.¹⁷⁶ Kindley Mill closed in the 1990s, and part of the facility is now occupied by the Cabarrus Hosiery Company, a sock manufacturer founded in 1988.¹⁷⁷ Mount

¹⁷⁰ Ed Reading, "MP Collegiate Institute restoration is proposed," *Concord Tribune*, June 11, 1973, Mount Pleasant Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library; "Historical society museum celebrates two-and-one-half centuries of history," *The Concord Tribune*, July 17, 1988, Mount Pleasant Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library; David Foard Hood and Jerry Cross, "Mount Pleasant Collegiate Institute Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1979, NC SHPO; Cabarrus County Heritage Book Committee, *Cabarrus County Heritage*, 8; Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*, 130.

¹⁷¹ Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*, 130.

¹⁷² Callahan, "Early Mt. Pleasant Businesses"; Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*, 135; J. Myrick Howard, "Lentz Hotel," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 1982, NC SHPO.

¹⁷³ Bumgarner and Brown, "First Congregational Church."

¹⁷⁴ Newspaper clipping, no date, "Tuscarora Yarns, Inc." Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library; "Tuscarora Yarns, Inc., in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 37; McLain, "A Directory of Cabarrus County, N.C. Textile Mills/Manufacturers 1839-2018," Mills and Mill Villages of Cabarrus County, NC Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library; Michael Roessler, "Local textile company thrives by courting overseas markets," *Independent Tribune*, November 30, 2007, "Tuscarora Yarns, Inc." Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library.

¹⁷⁵ Plemmons, "Mt. Pleasant Milling Co. has long been Eastern Cabarrus landmark," Mount Pleasant Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library.

¹⁷⁶ Newspaper clipping, no date, "Tuscarora Yarns, Inc." Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library.

¹⁷⁷ Callahan, "Early Mt. Pleasant Businesses"; Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*, 136; McLain, "A Directory of Cabarrus County, N.C. Textile Mills/Manufacturers 1839-2018," Mills and Mill Villages of Cabarrus County, NC Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library.

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Pleasant Hosiery Mill closed in 2008, and, after a period of vacancy, has been rehabilitated and now houses a restaurant.¹⁷⁸ Tuscarora Yarns was the last to close, shutting its doors in 2017. The building remains extant, though vacant.¹⁷⁹

In many small towns across North Carolina, the combination of new malls or shopping centers with major highways traveling around, rather than through, downtowns has resulted in the decline of downtown commerce. In Mount Pleasant, a shopping center was built in the early 1990s at the intersection of NC Highways 49 and 73, northwest of downtown, and NC Highway 49 was widened in the early 2000s, adding two more lanes to the section passing the north end of Mount Pleasant.¹⁸⁰ This did indeed result in a decline in downtown retail, restaurants, and other businesses, though in recent years new businesses have opened in the historic district's commercial core at the intersection of Franklin and Main Streets.

ARCHITECTURE CONTEXT

The Mount Pleasant Historic District includes residential, religious, commercial, and industrial buildings with examples of both stylized and vernacular nineteenth- and twentieth-century architecture. The 1986 nomination provides context for architectural styles constructed within the original period of significance, 1840-1935. These include the Greek Revival, Italianate, Gothic Revival, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles, as well as industrial, religious, and vernacular residential architecture. This Additional Documentation expands the period of significance to c.1976, and therefore includes additional architectural context for residential and religious buildings constructed after 1935 in the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Minimal Traditional, Ranch, and Modernist styles, as well as vernacular commercial and industrial architecture.

By the turn of the twentieth century, architectural trends nationwide moved away from the elaborate ornamentation of the late-nineteenth-century Romantic Revival styles. At the same time, classical and colonial architecture were experiencing a nationwide resurgence as part of an eclectic phase of architecture that took inspiration from the American 1876 and 1893 expositions. The Classical Revival style is highly proportional and symmetrical, typically includes multi-story columns or pilasters, and is often decorated with heavy modillions, dentils, triglyphs, or other classically derived detailing.¹⁸¹ Though popular nationwide for commercial, institutional, religious, and residential buildings in the early decades

¹⁷⁸ "Historic Mt. Pleasant Hosiery Mill Restoration" Facebook page, <https://www.facebook.com/MPHosieryMill/>.

¹⁷⁹ newspaper clipping, no date, "Tuscarora Yarns, Inc." Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library; "Tuscarora Yarns, Inc., in Hahn, *Eastern Cabarrus History*, 37; McLain, "A Directory of Cabarrus County, N.C. Textile Mills/Manufacturers 1839-2018," Mills and Mill Villages of Cabarrus County, NC Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library; Michael Roessler, "Local textile company thrives by courting overseas markets," *Independent Tribune*, November 30, 2007, "Tuscarora Yarns, Inc." Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library; Callahan, *Mount Pleasant by the Minutes*, 143.

¹⁸⁰ Michael McAllister, "Mt. Pleasant mayor looks for progress in the 1990s," *The Concord Tribune*, December 28, 1989, Mount Pleasant Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library; Ed Herndon, "MP clears final hurdle to new shopping center," *The Concord Tribune*, January 8, 1991, Mount Pleasant Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library; Ed Herndon, "MP shopping center 'still on go,'" *The Concord Tribune*, November 5, 1991, Mount Pleasant Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library; "Growth in Mt. Pleasant? You bet," *Independent Tribune*, December 7, 2003, Mount Pleasant Vertical File, Cannon Memorial Library.

¹⁸¹ John C. Poppeliers, and S. Allen Chambers, *What Style Is It? A Guide to American Architecture*, Revised Edition (Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 2003), 98-99; Cyril M. Harris, *American Architecture: An Illustrated Encyclopedia* (New York, NY: W. W. Norton & Company, 1998) 63-64, 224.

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of the twentieth century, there is only one example of the Classical Revival style in the Mount Pleasant Historic District. The Mount Pleasant Town Hall, constructed in 1939 as the McAllister School, at 8590 Park Drive is a one-story, gable-on-hip-roof building with a front-gable wing at the north end. Classical detailing includes a molded frieze and wood cornice, pedimented front gable with elliptical window, and cast-stone door surrounds. The main entrance is inset within a segmental-arch cast-stone surround.

The Colonial Revival style is characterized by a symmetrical façade with an elaborate front entrance, typically centered on the façade, paired windows, and dormers.¹⁸² The 1986 nomination identified a number of residential examples in the historic district constructed prior to 1935, though the style remained popular for religious and residential architecture in the historic district into the 1950s. The 1949 Mount Pleasant Methodist Church at 1260 North College Street features pedimented gables and a square bell tower topped with a classically inspired three-stage steeple. The building has a brick veneer with soldier-course watertable and shallow eaves above a molded wood cornice. A projecting, pedimented entrance bay is centered on the façade and features paired, eight-panel doors with a molded and pedimented surround. The Gordon-Penninger Funeral Home at 1020 North Main Street was constructed in 1950 to serve as both business and residence. This one-story, side-gabled duplex features a highly symmetrical façade with front-gabled wings on each end, a recessed porch supported by Tuscan columns, paired six-over-six wood windows, and gabled dormers.

Loosely adapted from a variety of late Medieval and early Renaissance precedents, the Tudor style was popular in Europe from about 1850 to 1930. In the United States, the Tudor Revival style was common in early-twentieth century suburban residential developments. It is characterized by half-timbered walls, tall narrow windows or diamond-pane casement windows, steep gables, arched entryways, and irregular forms.¹⁸³ While popular in North Carolina's larger cities, in Mount Pleasant the style is expressed as Period Cottages featuring pared-down elements of the style. These include brick veneers, prominent gabled entrances, and brick or stone chimneys. The c.1933 house at 1501 South Main Street features an arched entrance in an asymmetrical-gabled bay, a steeply-pitched gabled roof, and tapered brick chimneys.

Mount Pleasant experienced little growth from 1930 through the mid-1940s, due to the Great Depression and World War II. When construction resumed, smaller houses with restrained ornamentation were typical. Characterized by a very simple rectangular, side- or front-gabled form, flush eaves, and a lack of applied architectural ornamentation, Minimal Traditional-style houses were a response to the limited resources of the Depression and World War II, followed by rapid home building after the war. The small size and compact footprints of these houses were well suited to existing urban lots.¹⁸⁴ A small number were built in Mount Pleasant, primarily constructed on vacant lots in the center of the historic district near the intersection of Walnut and North Main Streets. The c.1945 house at 801 North Main Street is a one-story, frame house typical of post-World War II, Minimal Traditional-style construction. It features a six-panel door centered on the façade and sheltered by a small, front-gabled porch; six-over-six wood-sash windows set in pairs; and flush eaves.

¹⁸² Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York, NY: Alfred P. Knopf, 2015), 409-432.

¹⁸³ Catherine W. Bishir and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Piedmont North Carolina* (Chapel Hill, NC: The University of North Carolina Press, 2003) 543; McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 449-466.

¹⁸⁴ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 586-589.

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Through the mid-twentieth century, housing shifted from the traditional forms and colonial details of the Minimal Traditional and Colonial Revival styles to the streamlined, modern aesthetic of the Ranch house. Common in Mount Pleasant, sixteen Ranch houses were built on vacant lots throughout the historic district between 1945 and 1975. These wide, low, one-story houses were most often constructed with brick veneers, a feature attractive to working-class families as a low-maintenance alternative to siding, which required regular repainting. Open floor plans with centrally located kitchens represented the family-centered focus of the 1950s house, a direct response to the fragmentation of rooms separated by hallways that earlier house forms provided. Finally, the Ranch house often included an attached garage or carport, supporting an increased trend in automobile ownership nationwide in the decades after World War II.¹⁸⁵ The c.1959 Otis R. and Helen James Lail House is typical of the style and features a low hipped roof, brick veneer exterior, an open carport, and aluminum awning windows. The c.1951 house at 1000 North Main Street is a frame example, originally built with asbestos siding (now covered with vinyl). This side-gabled house features two-over-two horizontal-pane wood-sash windows, a wide interior brick chimney, and an asymmetrical façade with a recessed entrance flanked by four-light-over-one-panel wood sidelights. The long, low profile of the Ranch style also lends itself well to multi-family housing, including the c.1945 house at 8250-8254 West Franklin Street. Constructed of concrete block, this side-gabled duplex retains molded weatherboard in the gables, six-over-six wood-sash windows, deep eaves, and a symmetrical façade.

Modernism was introduced to North Carolinians in the late 1940s, and both commercial and residential examples of the style are characterized by flat and shed roofs with deep overhangs, exposed roof beams and purlins, large banks of windows, recessed entries, and natural materials.¹⁸⁶ Like most architectural styles, Modernism was not as common in small towns and rural areas as it was in North Carolina's larger cities. As a result, there is only one example of the Modernist style in the Mount Pleasant Historic District. The c.1965 United States Post Office at 1498 South Main Street is a concrete building with a flat roof and decorative, molded blocks on the façade to create a geometric pattern of light and shadow. The southeast corner of the building is constructed of full-height, aluminum-framed glass walls with a single glass door on the east elevation. The glass and molded concrete block are sheltered by a deep overhang that extends beyond the south elevation of the building. The side and rear elevations are plain concrete block with steel-sash windows.

While the Modernist-style Post Office has distinctive stylistic detailing, the majority of twentieth century commercial buildings in the historic district are vernacular. As architectural historian Catherine Bishir notes, twentieth century commercial buildings "continued the workaday simplicity of the plain brick box or the direct expression of functional engineering."¹⁸⁷ Usually of brick construction, most are one- or two-story buildings with parapet roofs and storefronts with large, rectangular display windows flanking a centered, inset entrance.¹⁸⁸ Decorative features of early-twentieth century vernacular commercial buildings may include patterned brickwork, stone or terra cotta detailing, stone lintels or windowsills, prism-glass transoms, applied cornices, and brick corbelling at the parapet. The 1928 A.W. Moose Drug Company at 8374 West Franklin Street is a one-story, brick building with a distinctive stepped parapet with concrete coping on the façade. The storefront features inset double-leaf one-light wood doors with one-light sidelights and is flanked by one-light wood display windows on stuccoed bulkheads. Mid-

¹⁸⁵ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 597-611.

¹⁸⁶ McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 628-646.

¹⁸⁷ Catherine W. Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture*, Portable Edition, (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 2005), 471.

¹⁸⁸ "Historic Commercial Architectural Styles," *Good for Business, A Guide to Rehabilitating the Exteriors of Older Commercial Buildings* (Milwaukee, WI: City of Milwaukee, 1995), 18.

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twentieth-century commercial buildings are similar in form to their earlier counterparts, but these tend to feature streamlined designs with broad expanses of running-bond brick, aluminum-framed storefronts, and flat parapets.¹⁸⁹ The c.1961 Eagles Food Store at 1470 South Main Street is a one-story, brick commercial building with an angled façade with a blond, running-bond brick veneer. It has a flat parapet roof with metal coping, paired aluminum-framed doors on the north end of the façade with a one-light transom, and a four-part aluminum-framed display window to the south of the entrance.

Industrial buildings in the historic district are similar in form to vernacular commercial architecture in the district, with minimal detailing reflective of function-over-form design priorities. In 1972, the Miller Lumber Company constructed a new warehouse at 680 Jackson Street. This one-story, flat-roof, concrete-block building exemplifies the functional engineering of vernacular construction with a single, solid pedestrian door and five-paneled garage doors on the façade, metal flashing at the parapet, and no other stylistic ornamentation. The Tuscarora Cotton Mill constructed a new office building at 1507 Pinto Place about 1976. This building is a one-story, brick building with a flat roof concealed behind a pent roof. Reflecting its use as an industrial office building, it features pared-down elements of the Colonial Revival style, including double-hung vinyl windows, a pedimented, front-gabled porch supported by Doric columns, and a hip-roof louvered cupola.

Few vacant lots remained in the Mount Pleasant Historic District after 1976, therefore only seventeen primary buildings were constructed between 1979 and 2023, most on the site of earlier buildings that had been demolished. These are predominantly residential buildings, which generally replicated bungalow and Ranch forms, some with vague Colonial Revival or Craftsman stylistic references.

¹⁸⁹ "Historic Commercial Architectural Styles," *Good for Business*, 18.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): CA0147AD

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approx. 188.5

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

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| 5. Latitude: 35.408737 | Longitude: -80.434068 |
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Name of Property

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50. Latitude: 35.408140	Longitude: -80.438569

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The Mount Pleasant Historic District boundary is shown by a solid black line on the accompanying district map.

The 1986 boundary and the individual resources were hand-drawn on a street map of the area, irrespective of parcel lines and property ownership. This Additional Documentation corrects and clarifies the boundary illustrated on the 1986 district map, utilizing current tax parcel data. The resulting boundary includes all of the resources listed in the 1986 inventory, while following current tax parcel lines to create a clearly delineated and defensible boundary.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary, identified in 1986, included the largest concentration of historic buildings in the Town of Mount Pleasant. The current boundary serves only to clarify the 1986 boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Heather M. Slane and Cheri Szcodronski, architectural historians
Pofue Yang, historic preservation intern
organization: hmvPreservation
street & number: P. O. Box 355
city or town: Durham state: NC zip code: 27702
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Mount Pleasant Historic District
(Additional Documentation)
Name of Property

Cabarrus County,
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telephone: 336.207.1502
date: August 1, 2024

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Mount Pleasant Historic District (Additional Documentation)
City or Vicinity: Mount Pleasant
County: Cabarrus State: North Carolina
Photographer: Pofue Yang
Date Photographed: February 2023
Location of Negatives: State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina

1. Mount Pleasant Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Commercial Buildings
8338 West Franklin Street – 1467 North Main Street
facing southeast
2. Mount Pleasant Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Mount Pleasant Town Hall/Commercial Building
1448-1462 North Main Street
facing northwest

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3. Mount Pleasant Historic District (Additional Documentation)
United States Post Office
1498 South Main Street
facing northwest
4. Mount Pleasant Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity
1500 South Main Street
facing northwest
5. Mount Pleasant Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Augustus C. Barrier House
1751 South Main Street
facing west
6. Mount Pleasant Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Henderson-Barrier House
1431 North Main Street
facing east
7. Mount Pleasant Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Harvey C. McAllister House
1430 North Main Street
facing west
8. Mount Pleasant Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Daniel Dixon Barrier House
1403 North Main Street
facing northeast
9. Mount Pleasant Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Foil-Wigg-Mills House
1345 North Main Street
facing northeast
10. Mount Pleasant Historic District (Additional Documentation)
House
801 North Main Main Street
facing east
11. Mount Pleasant Historic District (Additional Documentation)
Houses
787-817 North Main Street
facing southeast
12. Mount Pleasant Historic District (Additional Documentation)
House

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754 North Main Street
facing northwest

13. Mount Pleasant Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity Cemetery
East Walnut Street
facing southeast

14. Mount Pleasant Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Mount Pleasant Methodist Church
1260 North College Street
facing northwest

15. Mount Pleasant Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Houses
8300-8310 West Franklin Street
facing west

16. Mount Pleasant Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Kindley Cotton Mill
8215 West Franklin Street
facing north

17. Mount Pleasant Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Heilig-Foil House
8425 East Franklin Street
facing north

18. Mount Pleasant Historic District (Additional Documentation)

House
8432 East Franklin Street
facing north

19. Mount Pleasant Historic District (Additional Documentation)

John W. Moose House
8534 East Franklin Street
facing south

20. Mount Pleasant Historic District (Additional Documentation)

House
8547 East Franklin Street
facing northwest

21. Mount Pleasant Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Hahn House
8771 East Franklin Street
facing north

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22. Mount Pleasant Historic District (Additional Documentation)

Tuscarora Cotton Mill
1525 Pinto Place
facing southwest

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.