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United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

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date entered _____

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

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

1. Name

historic The John Price Carr House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 200-206 North McDowell Street _____ not for publication

city, town Charlotte _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district Ninth

state North Carolina code 037 county Mecklenburg code 119

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name McLeod Trucking Company
T. Bragg McLeod, President
street & number 3027 North Tryon Street

city, town Charlotte _____ vicinity of _____ state North Carolina 28206

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Mecklenburg County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Charlotte _____ state North Carolina

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title _____ has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records

city, town _____ state

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The John Price Carr House, located at the corner of North McDowell and East Fifth streets, is a handsome Queen Anne style house distinguished by its four stage tower projecting from the body of the house toward the intersection. Perhaps once typical of the large body of upper middle class housing stock located along the streets of Charlotte's First Ward, the house has become an important landmark in the neighborhood owing in part to the fact that the great majority of its neighbors have been demolished, but more importantly to its recent restoration.

The picturesque asymmetrical massing and varied use of materials which characterize the Queen Anne style are used here with considerable success. The projecting gables and tower, molded weatherboards, shaped shingles and its moldings contribute to an interesting composition. The core of the house is essentially rectangular in plan and covered with a high hipped roof topped by finials. Two-story gable front bays project on each of the house's four elevations; their roofs are covered with gabled roofs which intersect with the taller hipped roof. The gable on the North McDowell Street elevation--the house's front elevation--has clipped corners with brackets carrying above the side windows on the second story. Each of the faces of the gable ends is covered with shaped shingles and contains a circular window in a molded surround accented with voussoirs

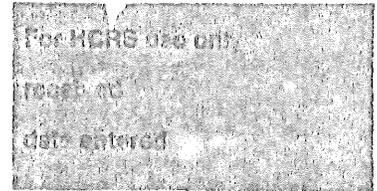
The unusual four stage tower, also covered with shingles, rises at the northeast corner of the house and is capped by a gabled roof. A one-story porch, supported by paired columns on panelled bases, carries across the front of the house and curves down the side elevations to connect with the projecting bays on those elevations. A gabled roof device rests on the porch's shallow roof and denotes the main entrance to the house on North McDowell Street. The panelled bases of the columns are connected by a railing topped by a molded handrail. On the Fifth Street elevation a recessed one-story latticed porch connects to the one-story kitchen on the rear elevation.

The wood frame structure rests on a brick foundation containing lattice covered openings for ventilation. The house is sheathed with molded beveled weatherboards framed by modest foundation boards, cornerposts, and a frieze board carrying along the bottom of the eaves. Alternating bands of rectangular and shaped edge shingles cover the many planes of the house's roof.

Not unexpectedly the interior plan of the Carr House reflects the asymmetrical exterior configuration. From the front porch one enters the foyer-stair hall located in the space behind the projecting tower. The parlor is located to the left of the hall, behind the projecting bay on the front elevation. The dining room is located at the rear of the hall and connects to the pantry and kitchen at the rear of the house. There are additional service facilities, a secondary stair, and a living room on the first floor as well. All of the woodwork on the first floor is oak including wainscoting, molded door and window surrounds, mantels, window seats, and several built-in cupboards and closets. This woodwork is classically derived and typical of the finish of middle class houses of the period. The second floor is finished in a simplified manner and contains four bedrooms, a bathroom, a storage room and hall. The spaces on both the first and second story have been restored and fitted for office use.

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Continuation sheet Significance Item number 8 Page 1

On February 3, 1903, The Charlotte News reported that "numerous handsome residences" were under construction in Charlotte.¹ By June 5, 1903, The Charlotte Observer was able to announce that the J. P. Carr House on the corner of McDowell and Fifth Streets was nearing completion."² John Price Carr (1854-1927), the son of Thomas M. Carr and Rebecca Price Carr, was born on November 23, 1854, in the Hopewell section of Mecklenburg County.³ Soon after his marriage to Eliza Little, on February 14, 1878, Carr moved to Charlotte, where he purchased a hauling business from a Mr. Allen Cruse.⁴ In the 1880s and 1890s, when Charlotte experienced a major expansion of its industrial base, Carr established himself as the "pioneer" mover of heavy machinery and equipment in this community.⁵ For example, on June 16, 1895, The Charlotte Observer commented that Carr had transported "four carloads of machinery" to a new factory in Dilworth, Charlotte's initial streetcar suburb.⁶ Also, he was under standing contract to local merchants, such as George Ivey and William Belk, to deliver goods from the railroad depots to their stores. His sign, "J. P. Carr, dray," can still be seen on the wall inside the old Seaboard freight station on E. Fifth Street. On March 5, 1896, Carr purchased the lot on which he later built his home.⁷

John and Eliza Carr had five children, four daughters and a son. Only one survives, Mrs. Annie Carr Wurzburg. She remembers her father with abiding affection and respect. The house, erected to replace a smaller structure nearby, was a happy and hospitable abode. "Oh, it was a wonderful place," Mrs. Wurzburg remarked in a newspaper interview in 1977. "It had seven bedrooms and five of them had fireplaces. It was light, elegant and full of activity. Momma and Poppa were always entertaining."⁸ According to Mrs. Wurzburg, her father oversaw the construction of the house. Because he had worked as a lumberman as a youngster, Carr was familiar with the qualities of various types of wood. Indeed, the lumber for his imposing Queen Anne style residence was cut in Hopewell, the section of Mecklenburg County in which he had spent his youth.⁹

John Price Carr was a prominent citizen of Charlotte in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In addition to his role as the initial heavy mover in this community, Carr was a three-term member of the Board of Aldermen (1905-1907, 1911-1915). He represented First Ward and served on fire, sewer, ordinance and cotton-platform committees.¹⁰ He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party of Mecklenburg County, a trustee of the Carnegie Library of Charlotte, a deacon and an elder in the Second Presbyterian Church on N. Tryon Street.¹¹ His most note-worthy achievement in civic affairs, however, was his role in rescuing the Presbyterian Hospital of Charlotte from oblivion. In 1917, the facilities of the hospital had been declared a fire hazard. Patients were moved to temporary rooms in the Southern Manufacturers Club on W. Trade Street. Officials were attempting to raise \$225,000 to purchase the old Elizabeth College Campus on Hawthorne Lane as a new site for the hospital. On the last day for exercising its option, the hospital was \$40,000 short. J. P. Carr was one of the nine men who stepped forward to guarantee a bank note and clear the way for the hospital's purchase of the Elizabeth College property, thereby assuring the survival of an institution which has become one of the most prestigious medical facilities in North Carolina.¹²

John Price Carr died at Presbyterian Hospital on April 7, 1927. The funeral occurred in the home on N. McDowell Street the next day.¹³ Writing almost ten years later, a local historian stated that J. P. Carr was "recalled in Charlotte with great affection."¹⁴ Mrs. Carr lived in the house until the early 1950s, when she and her

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Continuation sheet

Significance

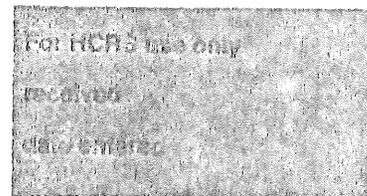
Item number 8

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daughter, Annie Carr Wurzburg, and her son-in-law moved to Myers Park, an affluent suburb of Charlotte. The Carr House and lot were sold to William and Annie Lee who converted the structure into a boarding house.¹⁵ By that time, the neighborhood was declining rapidly. In the 1960's and early 1970s, the urban renewal program of the City of Charlotte demolished the majority of homes in First Ward, thereby depriving Charlotte of one of its largest collections of Victorian homes. Happily, however, McLeod Trucking and Rigging Company a Charlotte heavy moving firm, purchased the J. P. Carr House in 1979 and has restored the house to its original grandeur.

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Continuation sheet	Footnotes for Significance	Item number	8	Page	3
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- ¹ The Charlotte News (February 3, 1903) p. 1.
- ² The Charlotte Observer (June 5, 1903) p. 4.
- ³ The Charlotte Observer (April 8, 1927) p. 14.
- ⁴ The Charlotte Observer (January 26, 1936) sec. 4, p. 6.
- ⁵ The Charlotte Observer (April 8, 1927) p. 14.
- ⁶ The Charlotte Observer (June 16, 1895) p. 1.
- ⁷ The Charlotte Observer (February 19, 1977) p. 16A; and Mecklenburg County Deed Book 110, p. 166.
- ⁸ The Charlotte Observer (February 19, 1977) p. 16A
- ⁹ Interview of Annie Carr Wurzburg by Dr. Dan L. Morrill (1977).
- ¹⁰ The Charlotte Observer (February 19, 1977) p. 16A.
- ¹¹ The Charlotte Observer (January 26, 1936) sec. 4, p. 6.
- ¹² The Charlotte Observer (February 19, 1977) p. 16A.
- ¹³ The Charlotte News (April 8, 1927) p. 2. The Charlotte Observer (April 8, 1927) p. 14.
- ¹⁴ The Charlotte Observer (January 26, 1936) sec. 4, p. 6.
- ¹⁵ The Charlotte Observer (February 19, 1977) p. 16A; and Mecklenburg County Deed Book 1485, p. 223.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1904 Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The John Price Carr House, built in 1904 for Mr. Carr, and now restored for office use, is a landmark in Charlotte's First Ward where urban renewal programs have demolished the majority of the upper middle class neighborhood. The asymmetrical and eclectically composed elevations of the two story frame house, including projecting bays and gable fronts, patterned shingles, a four stage tower, and expansive porch, perhaps once typical in its neighborhood are now the sole reminder there of the city's lost, rich Victorian architectural heritage. Mr. Carr, a native of Mecklenburg who built the house and resided here until his death in 1927, was a prominent business and civic leader in the community who is best remembered for his efforts to secure the future of the Presbyterian Hospital of Charlotte.

Criteria Assessment:

- B. As the residence of John Price Carr from 1904 until his death in 1927 (and for his widow until the early 1950s) the house is associated with Carr's contributions to the business and social progress of the City of Charlotte in the first quarter of the 20th century, when the city experienced its strongest growth.
- C. The house embodies distinctive characteristics of early 20th century residential construction in Charlotte having an asymmetrically massed exterior including projecting bays, tower, gables, odd shingles, and a patterned slate roof, together with the characteristic interiors of the period.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Charlotte News, 1903, 1927.

Charlotte Observer, 1895-1977.

Mecklenburg County Deed Books.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than 1 acre

Quadrangle name Charlotte East, NC

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	7	5	1	5	1	6	0	3	8	9	7	3	7	0
Zone				Easting				Northing						

B

Zone				Easting				Northing						

C

Zone				Easting				Northing						

D

Zone				Easting				Northing						

E

Zone				Easting				Northing						

F

Zone				Easting				Northing						

G

Zone				Easting				Northing						

H

Zone				Easting				Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

The John Price Carr House is bounded on the West by N. McDowell Street, on the South by E. Fifth Street and on the North and East by other residential properties. This area includes only that lot on which the house is built.

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

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Architectural description: Davyd Foard Hood, Survey Specialist
Historical Significance: Dan L. Morrill, County historian

organization Survey and Planning Branch
Archaeology and Historic Preservation date March, 1980

street & number Division of Archives and History
109 E. Jones Street telephone 733-6545

city or town Raleigh, NC state North Carolina 27611

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date August 6, 1980

For HCRS use only

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

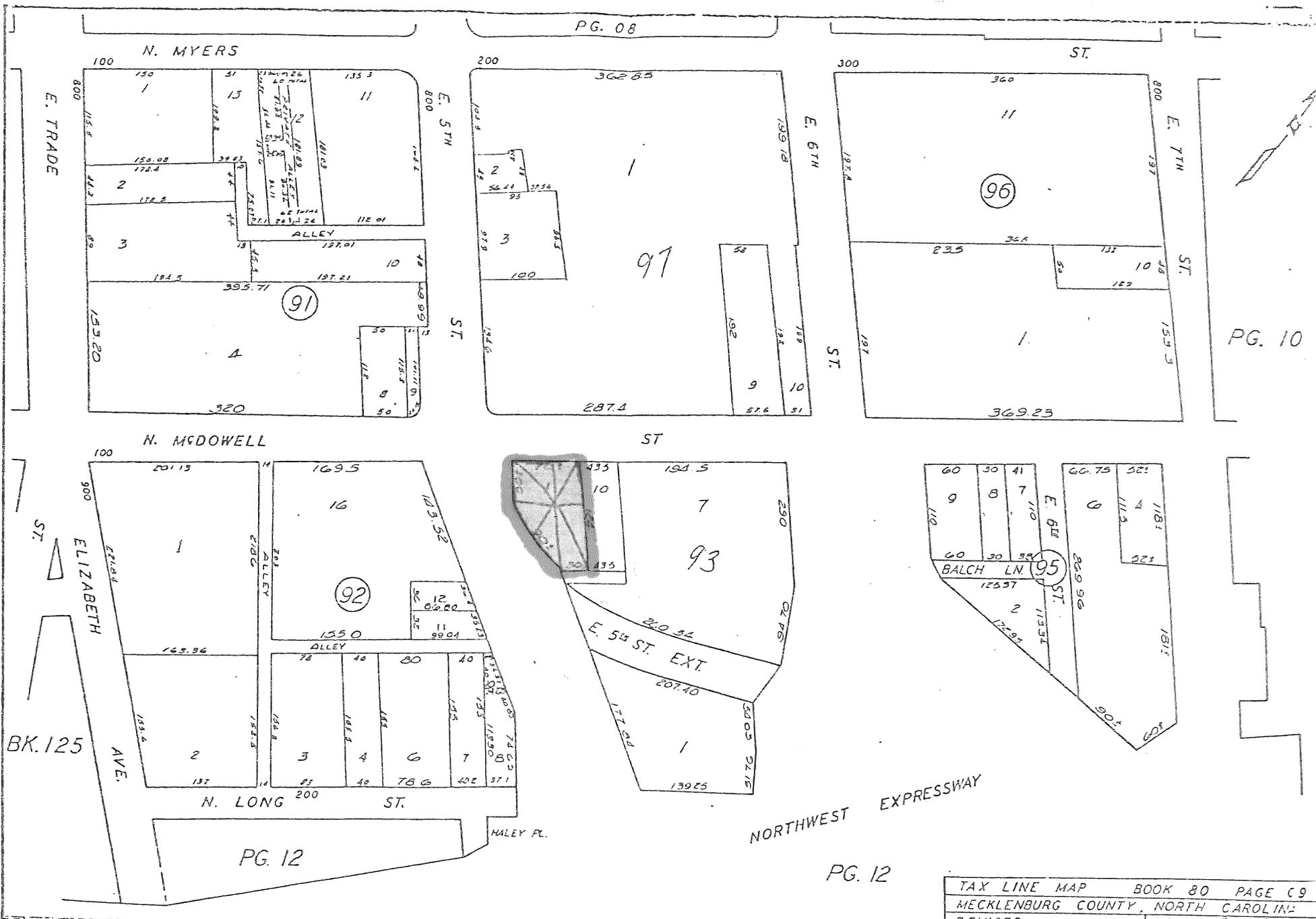
date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

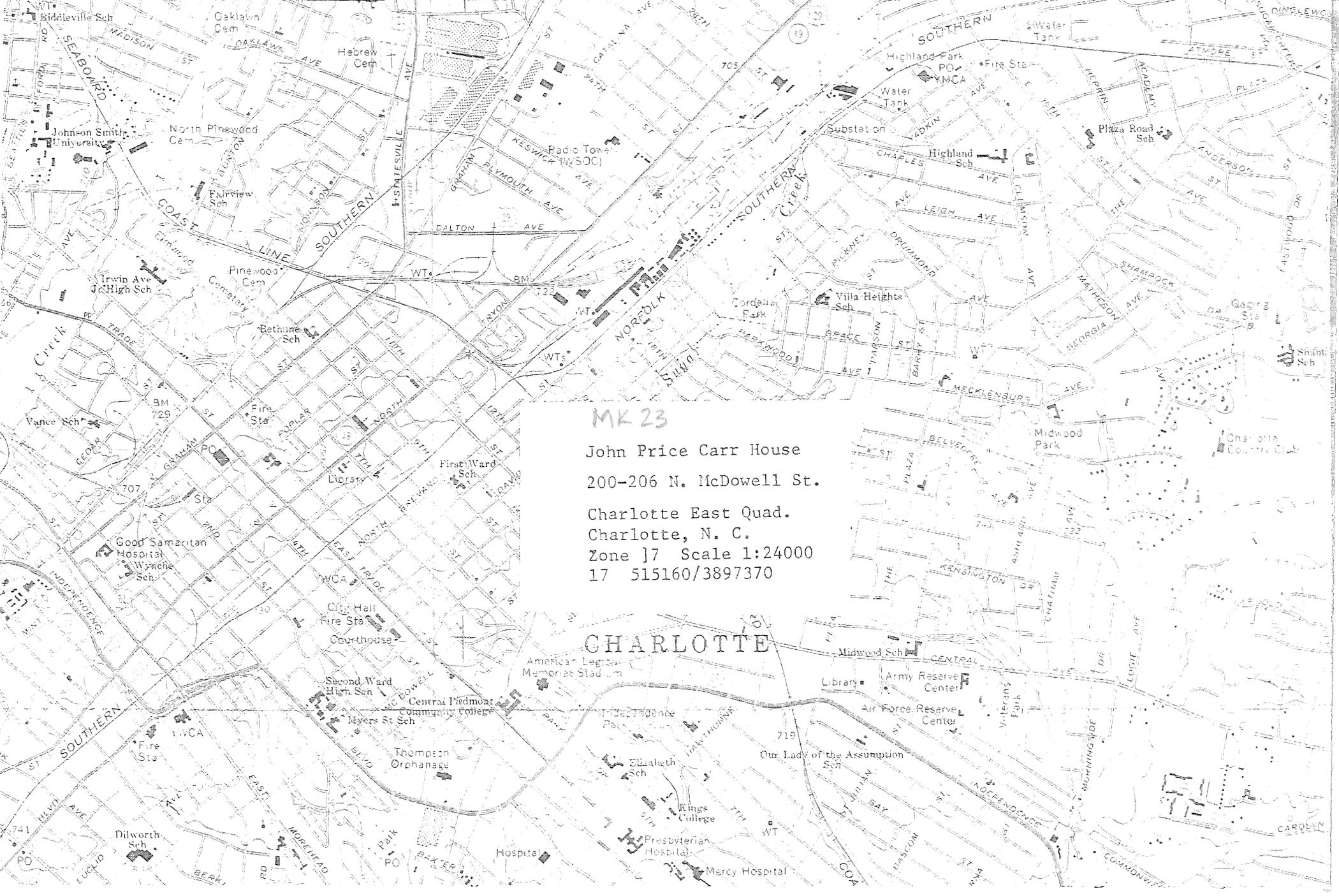
date

Chief of Registration



TAX LINE MAP BOOK 80 PAGE 09
 HECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
 REVISED SCALE 1"=100'

13 14 15 16 18 47'30"



MK 23

John Price Carr House
200-206 N. McDowell St.
Charlotte East Quad.
Charlotte, N. C.
Zone J7 Scale 1:24000
17 515160/3897370

CHARLOTTE

