

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Textile Mill Supply Company Building

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1300 South Mint Street Not for publication

city or town Charlotte vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Mecklenburg code 119 zip code 28202

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey Q. Crowe SHPO 12/25/98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____	_____	_____

Textile Mill Supply Co. Building
Name of Property

Mecklenburg, NC
County and State

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
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	-0-	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register

-0-

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/warehouse

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS: business

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Industrial/commercial

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Brick

roof Asphalt & Gravel

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheets

Textile Mill Supply Co., Building
Name of Property

Mecklenburg, NC
County and State

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.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE

INDUSTRY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1922-1948

Significant Dates

1922

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Lockwood-Green & Co. (Architect)

E. H. Clement Co. (Builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Char-Meck Historic Landmarks Comm.

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Mecklenburg County, NC

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Physical Description

Location Description. The Textile Mill Supply Company Building is a three-story, ten-bay-wide by-five-bay-deep, red brick structure with a full basement. It is situated on a sloping, rectangular lot on the southwestern corner of the intersection of South Mint and Penman Streets, just south of center city Charlotte and just north and west of the Wilmore neighborhood.¹ Initially served by a streetcar line on Mint Street and located roughly one and one-half blocks from the main line of the Norfolk Southern Railroad (then Southern Railroad), the site was well suited in 1922 as the place for a distribution warehouse and textile manufacturing facility (Exhibit A). The Textile Mill Supply Company Building borders the sidewalk on the eastern edge of the property and faces Mint Street. An abandoned railroad spur parallels the property on the south and terminates near the rear of the building. Three auxiliary buildings, no longer extant, stood on the western edge of the lot. One was used to store goods unloaded from freight cars on the railroad spur, and the others as garages for delivery trucks. (Exhibit B). The 1300 block of South Mint St., once filled with industrial buildings, now has only one older structure remaining -- the Textile Mill Supply Company Building.

Architectural Description. As expected in a building designed by Lockwood, Green & Company, a firm which produced industrial buildings in the Charlotte area, the Textile Mill Supply Company Building exhibits characteristics typical of early twentieth century "mill construction."² It has a slightly sloping, essentially flat roof of tar and gravel, brick exterior walls laid in common bond, large rectangular windows with metal muntins and small hopper inserts, pine post-and-beam framing throughout the interior, and wooden floors, except for a cement floor in the full basement.

A central entrance with replacement glass doors (boarded up during on-going renovations), regularly-punctuated fenestration, and slightly projecting end bays contribute to the symmetrical massing of the Mint Street elevation. The windows have cement sills and lintels. Corbeled detailing decorates the front facade, which also has a stepped-parapet wall in concrete. A decorative diamond in concrete embellishes the upper portion of the shallow, corbeled bays on each end of the front facade and those at the front of the northern and the southern elevations of the building.

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Corbeled string courses extend just below the cornice across the Mint Street front and along both side elevations. Original pairs of wooden doors are located near the front and rear of the northern facade, and a replacement metal door penetrates the southern side of the building. The wood-framed western or rear wall has been removed during renovations, as have its rectangular windows with metal muntins and small hopper windows. A new wood-framed western wall will replace the original. The windows will be temporarily removed as part of the upfit of the building but will be reglazed, sandblasted, painted and reinstalled. A three-story addition with a new elevator shaft and lobby is being attached during on-going renovations to the western façade to provide access to the building from the rear.

The interior of the building is mostly open warehouse space. The northwest corner of the building contains a wooden stairway with a solid wooden partition wall on the open side that is surmounted by a wooden handrail that terminates at newels of simple or restrained design. An elevator shaft on the southwestern corner of the building is being closed during on-going renovations, and the car will be placed permanently at the basement level. The top floor contains remnants of a line shafting system, replete with shaft and pulleys, which was used by the Charlotte Manufacturing Company, a tenant from 1922 to 1956, to power the machinery that made loom reeds and card clothing. On-going renovations also involve the erection of non load-bearing partition walls on all floors to divide the interior space into hallways, offices, and auxiliary facilities.

¹ For purposes of this description, it will be assumed that the eastern side of the building faces Mint Street, and the northern side of the building faces Penman Street.

² See Exhibits C and D for early photographs of the building.

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Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph

The Textile Mill Supply Company Building, erected in 1922, is nominated under National Register Criterion A in the areas of Commerce and Industry as an example of a building that possesses local historic importance because it housed enterprises that made significant contributions to Charlotte's emergence as a major textile manufacturing and distribution center in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Textile Mill Supply Company sold and distributed supplies essential to the operations of textile mills in the Piedmont sections of the two Carolinas. Items sold included pulleys, shafts, bearings, lubricants, couplers, spinning rings, ball bearings, electric motors, pumps, casters, and metal shelving, to name just a few of the products in the company's inventory. The only other Charlotte structure associated with the textile mill supply business, the Charlotte Supply Company Building (1923 -- Exhibit E), was torn down in the mid 1990s to make way for Charlotte's Ericsson Stadium, home of the NFL Carolina Panthers. The Charlotte Manufacturing Company, which leased space on the third floor of the Textile Mill Supply Company Building from 1922 until 1956, likewise participated in Charlotte's development as a textile center. It produced and shipped card clothing and loom reeds, also indispensable supplies for the textile industry. Without the support of firms like the Textile Mill Supply Company and its tenant, the Charlotte Manufacturing Company, cotton mills could not have proliferated in the Piedmont sections of the two Carolinas in the early twentieth century.

The Textile Mill Supply Company Building, designed by Lockwood Green & Company, is also nominated under National Register Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a building that possesses local historic importance because it is a representative example of a type of commercial and industrial structure that was being constructed in Charlotte in the 1920's. Like the Charlotte Supply Company Building (1923 -- Exhibit E) and the Electric Supply and Equipment Company Building (1925 -- Exhibit F), both fashioned by Lockwood Green & Company, the Textile Mill Supply Company Building is basically restrained in terms of design and takes its essential form from the commercial and industrial functions it was built to perform. Such subtle decorative elements as the regularly-punctuated fenestration, the stepped-parapet roofline with concrete coping, concrete lintels and sills at the windows, a diamond-shaped embellishment in each end bay on the eastern elevation, the corbeled string courses in brick just below the cornice of the Mint Street side of the building, and the symmetrical massing of the building's front façade, are commonly found in warehouses and factories erected in Charlotte in the 1920s. These principles of design are also strikingly evident,

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for example, in architect/engineer Richard C. Biberstein's Nebel Knitting Mill (1927-1929 -- Exhibit G) on Camden Road in Charlotte, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1991. These meagerly adorned structures are reflective of the conservative philosophy that characterized the political, social and economic thinking of Charlotte's business elite in the 1920's.

Commerce and Industry Context and Historical Background Statement

The Textile Mill Supply Company Building, erected in 1922, housed enterprises that contributed to Charlotte's emergence as a major textile manufacturing and distribution center in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. "Among all of North Carolina's cities, Charlotte enjoyed the most sustained growth and by 1910 had surpassed Wilmington as the largest in the state," writes historian Brent D. Glass. "The significance of Charlotte's development," says Glass, "lay not only in the thirteen textile mills built between 1889 and 1908 but also in the creation of a true urban infrastructure that included engineering firms, financial institutions, and department stores."¹

Incorporated on October 7, 1898, by four former employees of the rival Charlotte Supply Company, the Textile Mill Supply Company was involved in "buying, selling and dealing" in textile mill machinery and supplies.² The company sold such items as pulleys, shafts, bearings, lubricants, couplers, spinning rings, ball bearings, electric motors, pumps, casters, and metal shelving.³ Moreover, until 1956, the Charlotte Manufacturing Company, makers of card clothing and loom reeds, leased space on the third floor of the Textile Mill Supply Company Building.⁴ Elements of line shafting used by this industrial enterprise remain in the building. Without the support of firms like the Textile Mill Supply Company and its tenant, the Charlotte Manufacturing Company, cotton mills could not have proliferated in the Piedmont sections of the two Carolinas in the early twentieth century.

Thomas Bigham (1925 -), who first went to work for the Textile Mill Supply Company in 1941, traveled as a young boy with his father, Roy Bigham (1886-1953), who had become a salesman for the company in 1906. They drove by automobile to textile mills throughout North Carolina and parts of South Carolina. "Go every place you see a smokestack," the elder Bigham was told. Business was conducted on a more personal basis in the 1920s and 1930s. Roy Bigham would visit with the mill superintendents, get their permission to ascertain the needs of the stock room managers, write up the orders for the superintendents' review, and then take the orders back to Charlotte, from where the goods would be shipped by rail and later by truck to the

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customers. "The superintendents would often ask Dad to have supper at their houses," Thomas Bigham remembers.⁵

On May 30, 1958, the Textile Mill Supply Company merged with the Industrial Hardware and Supply Company to become the Industrial and Textile Supply Company.⁶ By 1967, the company had opened a distribution facility on West Franklin Avenue in Gastonia and another on Main Avenue Place in Hickory.⁷ Gradually the textile share of the Industrial and Textile Supply Company's business diminished as a greater variety of industrial customers was developed and as the number of textile mills in the region declined. In July, 1997, the Industrial and Textile Supply Company vacated its headquarters in Charlotte at 1300 South Mint Street and moved to the Arrowood Industrial Park in southern Mecklenburg County.⁸ Although presently empty, the Textile Mill Supply Company Building stands as a compelling reminder of the importance of the textile industry in Charlotte and its surroundings in the early and middle years of the twentieth century. The only other Charlotte structure associated with the textile mill supply business, the Charlotte Supply Company Building (Exhibit E), was torn down in the mid 1990s to make way for Charlotte's Ericsson Stadium, home of the NFL Carolina Panthers.⁹ Happily, a group of investors is converting the Textile Mill Supply Company building into office condominiums.

Architecture Context and Historical Background Statement

The location of the Textile Mill Supply Company Building is intimately tied to the laying of an electric streetcar track along South Mint Street to connect the Wilmore neighborhood with Charlotte's central business district. The rapid increase of Charlotte's population in the early 1900s heightened the demand for housing. "With the booming economic growth came tremendous physical expansion," says historian Thomas W. Hanchett.¹⁰ In 1914, real estate developer F. C. Abbott responded to the vigorous local housing market by laying out lots in a new streetcar suburb named Wilmore, and the trolley line was built down Mint Street from uptown Charlotte to serve the neighborhood. The Wilmore streetcar line paralleled and was only about a block and a half east of the Southern Railroad tracks that connected Charlotte and Gastonia.¹¹

It was virtually inevitable that the area between Mint Street and the railroad would become a major industrial district. With excellent railroad and improving highway connections to communities in the Piedmont sections of the two Carolinas, Charlotte became the logical place in the early 1900s from which to ship supplies to the ever increasing number of textile mills in the region. "Many new demands have come upon Charlotte Realtors during the past year for locations for building of warehouses, because Charlotte has come to be known in the sales organizations of national manufacturers throughout America as the best point in the Southeast for the distribution of products and

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for the location of branch plants," proclaimed the Charlotte Observer. "Some realtors here have become specialists in finding such locations to suit varying requirements, and almost every available foot of railroad frontage has been analyzed and compared in price." The newspaper noted that "proximity to street cars, freight stations, express offices and retail districts commands the higher prices."¹²

Originally located in rented space at the corner of East Fourth and South College Streets in center city Charlotte, the Textile Mill Supply Company had a three-story, brick store, warehouse and manufacturing building erected in 1922 next to a Southern Railroad spur line that terminated at South Mint Street.¹³ Designed by the South Carolina architectural and engineering firm Lockwood, Green & Company and erected by the E. H. Clements Company of Durham, the building is situated just south of the center city and just north and west of Charlotte's Wilmore neighborhood.¹⁴ According to the Charlotte Observer, more than fifty firms submitted bids for the "construction, plumbing, heating, elevator, lighting, etc." "Plans have been so drawn," the newspaper continued, "that the plant to be built may be duplicated at any time, making the structure just twice as large as it will be as contemplated."¹⁵ Lockwood, Green & Company predicted that the building would be completed by October 1.¹⁶

Lockwood, Green & Company, headquartered in Greenville, S. C., was one of the principal contractors that specialized in the construction of textile mills and other industrial type buildings in the Charlotte area in the first half of the twentieth century.¹⁷ Among the Charlotte structures the firm designed was the Charlotte Supply Company Building (1923 - Exhibit E) at 500 South Mint Street (torn down in the early 1990's to make way for Ericsson Stadium), and the Electric Supply and Equipment Company Building (1925 - Exhibit F), which is located at 419 Penman Street, less than one block west of the Textile Mill Supply Company Building.¹⁸

Architecturally, the Textile Mill Supply Company Building, like the Charlotte Supply Company Building and the Electric Supply and Equipment Company Building, is basically restrained in terms of design and takes its essential form from the commercial and industrial functions it was built to perform. Such subtle decorative elements as the regularly-punctuated fenestration, the stepped-parapet roofline with concrete coping, concrete lintels and sills at the windows, a diamond-shaped embellishment in each end bay on the eastern elevation, the corbeled string courses in brick just below the cornice of the Mint Street side of the building, and the symmetrical massing of the building's front façade, are commonly found in warehouses and factories erected in Charlotte in the 1920s. These principles of design are also strikingly evident, for example, in

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architect/engineer Richard C. Biberstein's Nebel Knitting Mill (1927-1929 -- Exhibit G) on Camden Road in Charlotte, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1991.

These meagerly adorned structures are reflective of the conservative philosophy that characterized the political, social and economic thinking of Charlotte's business elite in the 1920s. During this decade of unprecedented growth, when Charlotte's population increased by seventy-eight percent to 82,675, there was little interest in experimentation or boldness. This hesitancy to be daring stood in sharp contrast to the attitudes of Charlotte's business community in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. "The generation of New South leaders, including D. A. Tompkins, Edward Dilworth Latta, and George Stephens, who had taken enormous risks to turn the Piedmont into a major industrial region, were passing their power to a new generation," explains Hanchett. "The new leaders," Hanchett continues, "seemed much less adventuresome, willing to follow in the directions set by their predecessors. Their homes and offices reflected this increased interest in tradition over innovation, in social correctness than risk-taking."¹⁹

The Textile Mill Supply Company was the home for more than 70 years of an important component of Charlotte's industrial heritage. Especially with the destruction of the Charlotte Supply Company (Exhibit E), the Textile Mill Supply Company is the only extant edifice that documents this significant part of the history of textiles in this community. Moreover, because the building is largely intact, it reflects an important era in the evolution of the building arts in Charlotte-Mecklenburg.

¹ Brent D. Glass, The Textile Industry In North Carolina: A History (Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department Of Cultural Resources, 1992), p. 44.

² Mecklenburg County Book of Corporations 1, p. 87. The initial stockholders were W. H. C. Rose, A. J. Crampton, F. B. Ferris, and J. J. Farnan. Rose, from Baltimore, Md., had been general manager of the Charlotte Supply Company. Farnan, also from Baltimore, had been head bookkeeper. Crampton, from Syracuse, N.Y., had been a traveling salesman, as had F. B. Ferris, who was from Providence, R.I. B. D. Heath was president of the Textile Mill Supply Company, W. C. Heath vice-president, Farnan secretary and treasurer, and Rose the general manager. Ferris and Crampton were traveling salesmen. Charlotte Observer (October 8, 1898), p. 6. Charlotte's first cotton mill was the Charlotte Cotton Mills, established

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by the R. M. Oates and D. W. Oates. In 1880-1881, the pace of textile industrialization quickened in Charlotte and its environs after the founding of the D. A. Tompkins Company in 1884.

³ Interview of Thomas Schroder Bigham by Dr. Dan L. Morrill (December 14, 1997). Hereinafter cited as Interview.

⁴ Charlotte City Directory 1923-24, p. 223; Charlotte City Directory 1955, p. 128; Charlotte City Directory 1956, p. 131.

⁵ Interview.

⁶ Mecklenburg County Book of Corporations 45, p. 201. The members of the original Board of Directors of the Industrial and Textile Supply Company were E. G. Glover, A. K. Glover, J. H. Bobbitt, J. R. Allison, R. K. Allison, and H. J. Allison.

⁷ Catolog E. Industrial & Textile Supply Company (1967).

⁸ Interview.

⁹ For a history and description of the Charlotte Supply Company building, see Dr. Dan L. Morrill, "Survey And Research Report On The Old Charlotte Supply Company Building." (Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Properties Commission, 1983).

¹⁰ Thomas W. Hanchett, "The Growth Of Charlotte: A History." (Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Properties Commission, 1985), p. 27.

¹¹ For a map of Charlotte's streetcar system, see ibid.

¹² Charlotte Observer (June 29, 1925), p. 2.

¹³ The original location of the Textile Mill Supply Company is shown on the Sanborn Insurance Map of Charlotte, N.C., 1911, p. 5.

¹⁴ Charlotte Building Permit No. 3807. The application for the permit was received by the Charlotte Building Inspector on June 20, 1922; and the permit was issued on June 23, 1922. The E. H. Clements Company, headquartered in Durham, did have a Charlotte office. For a photograph of E. H. Clements, see Cathertine W. Bishir, Charlotte, V. Brown, Carl R. Lounsbury and Ernest H. Wood III, Architects and Builders in North Carolina: A History of the Practice of Building (The University of North Carolina Press, 1990), p. 341. Lockwood, Green & Company was extremely active in the Charlotte building industry in the 1920's and had a local office. Other Charlotte projects included the Charlotte Central High School and the Poplar Apartments.

¹⁵ Charlotte Observer (June 25, 1922), Sec. 2., pp. 1-2.

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¹⁶ The initial home of the Textile Mill Supply Company was condemned and torn down to widen East Fourth Street.

¹⁷ Bishir, Brown, Lounsbury and Wood, p. 267.

¹⁸ Dan L. Morrill, "Survey and Research Report On The Charlotte Supply Company Building." Charlotte News (June 30, 1925); Charlotte Building Permit No. 6204.

¹⁹ Thomas W. Hanchett, "Charlotte Architecture. Design Through Time." (Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Properties Commission, 1985), p. 34.

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Catalog E. Industrial & Textile Supply Company. Charlotte, N.C., 1967.

Charlotte City Directory (1923-24, 1955, 1956). Spangler Robinson Room, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Public Library, Charlotte, N.C.

Charlotte News (June 30, 1925). Spangler Robinson Room, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Public Library, Charlotte, N.C.

Charlotte Observer. (October 8, 1898; June 25, 1922; June 29, 1925). Spangler Robinson Room, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Public Library, Charlotte, N.C.

Glass, Brent D., The Textile Industry In North Carolina. A History. Raleigh, N.C., Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1992.

Hanchett, Thomas W., Charlotte Architecture. Design Through Time. Charlotte, N.C., Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Properties Commission, 1985. An unpublished manuscript in the files of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission. A copy is available on the Commission's website at CMHPF.ORG.

Hanchett, Thomas W., The Growth of Charlotte: A History. Charlotte, N.C., Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Properties Commission, 1985. An unpublished manuscript in the files of the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission. A copy is available on the Commission's website at CMHPF.ORG.

Interview of Thomas Schroder Bigham by Dr. Dan L. Morrill (December 14, 1997).

Mecklenburg County Book of Corporations 1 & 45. Mecklenburg County Register of Deeds Office, Charlotte, North Carolina.

Mecklenburg County Building Permits Permits (Nos. 3807 & 6204). Spangler Robinson Room, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Public Library, Charlotte, N.C.

Sanborn Insurance Map of Charlotte, N.C. (1911 & 1953). Spangler Robinson Room, Charlotte-Mecklenburg Public Library, Charlotte, N.C.

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Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point at the southwestern corner of the intersection of Penman St. and Mint St. and extending 180 feet southwestward on Mint St., 116 feet northwestward to the rear of the Textile Mill Supply Company Building, 180 feet northeastward to Penman St., and 116 feet southeastward to the Point of Beginning. See Exhibit H.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the site are determined by the limits of the cultural materials and features.

Exhibit A

Textile Mill Supply Co. Building

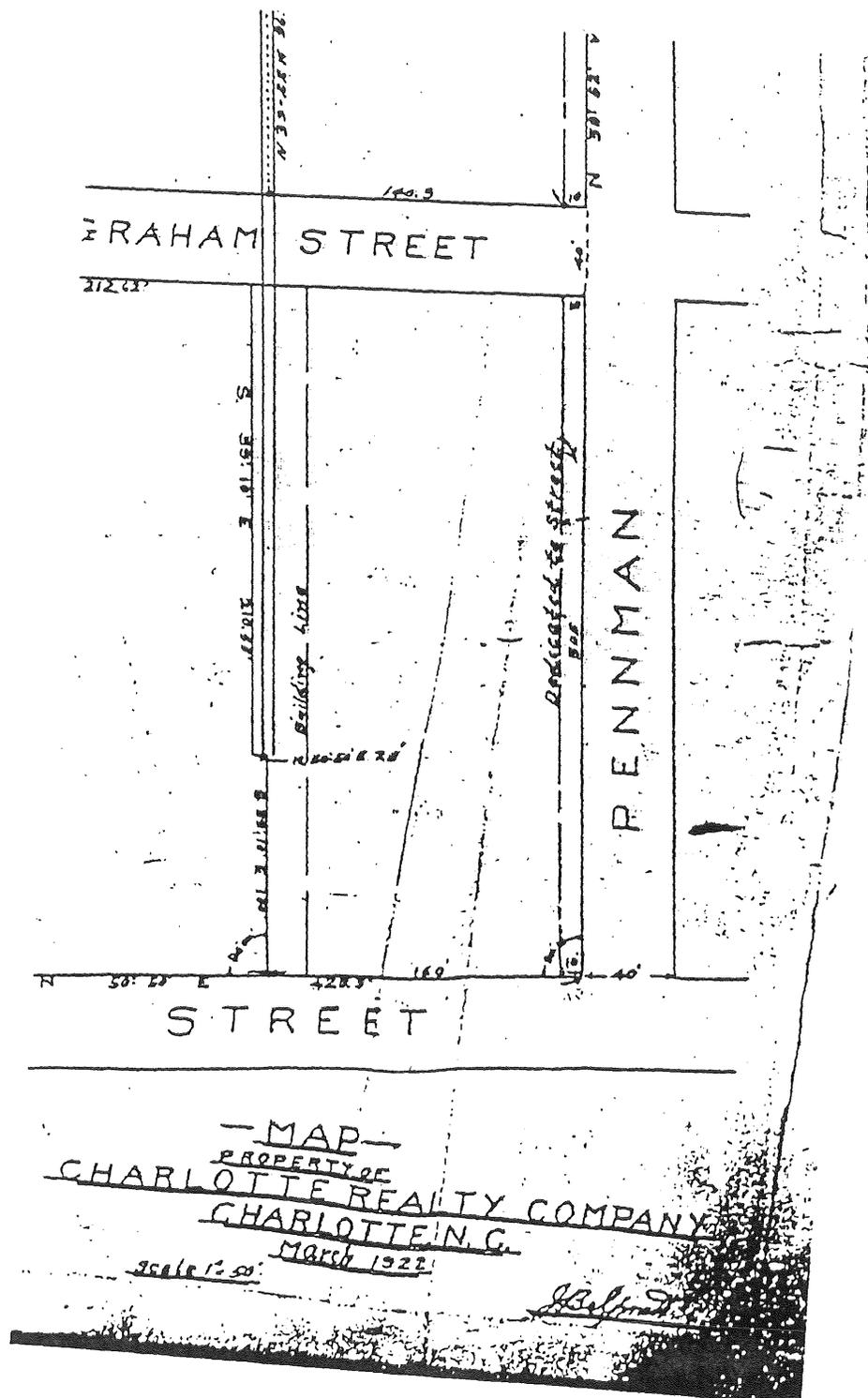
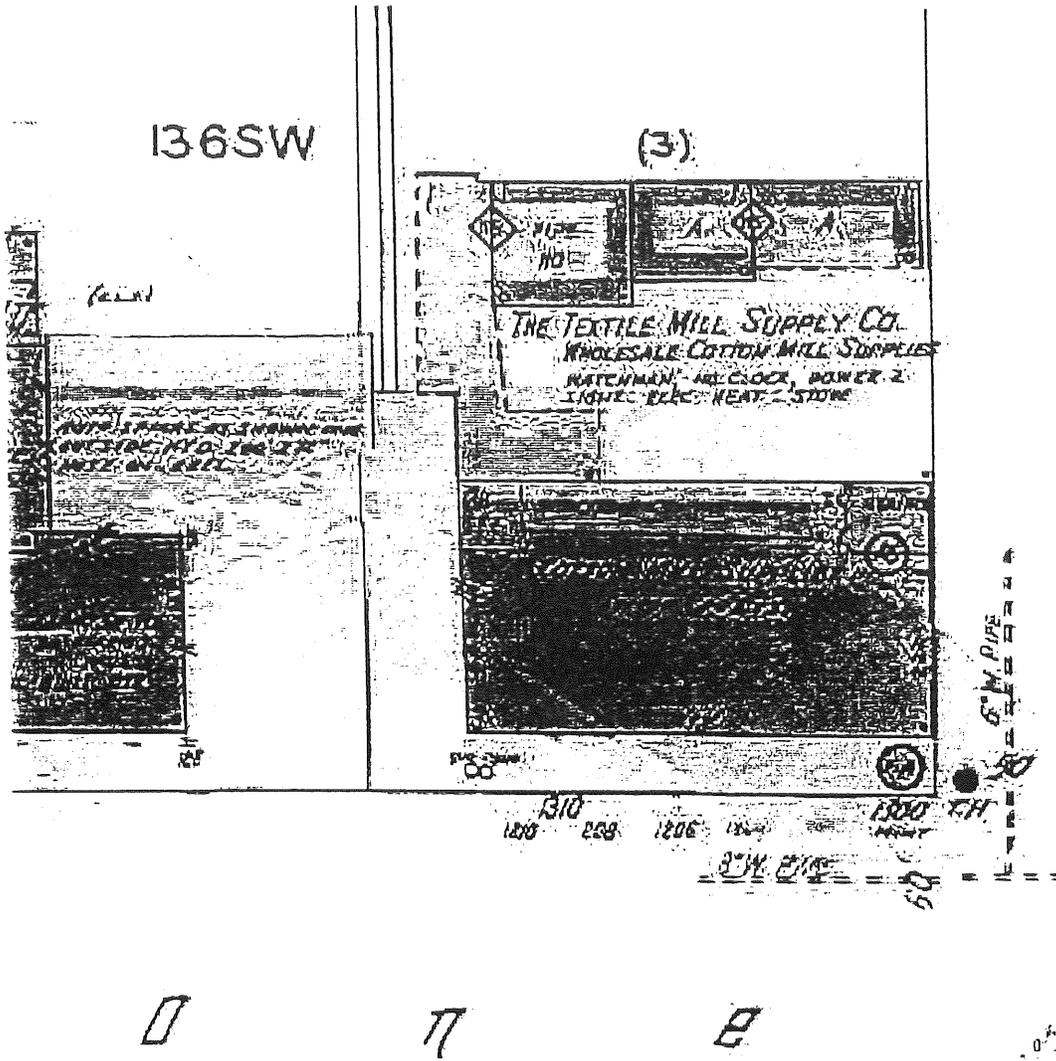
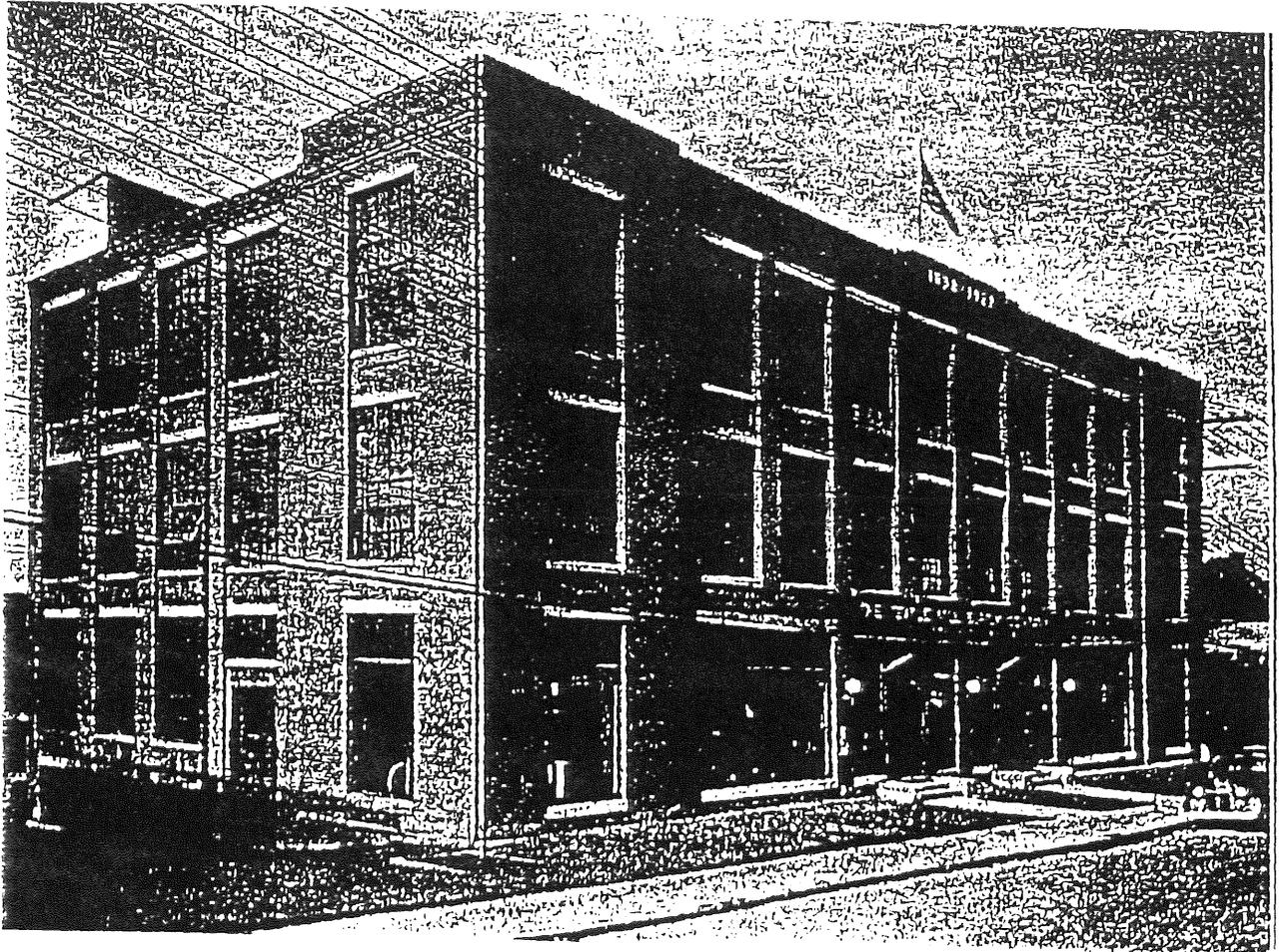


Exhibit B
Textile Mill Supply Co. Building



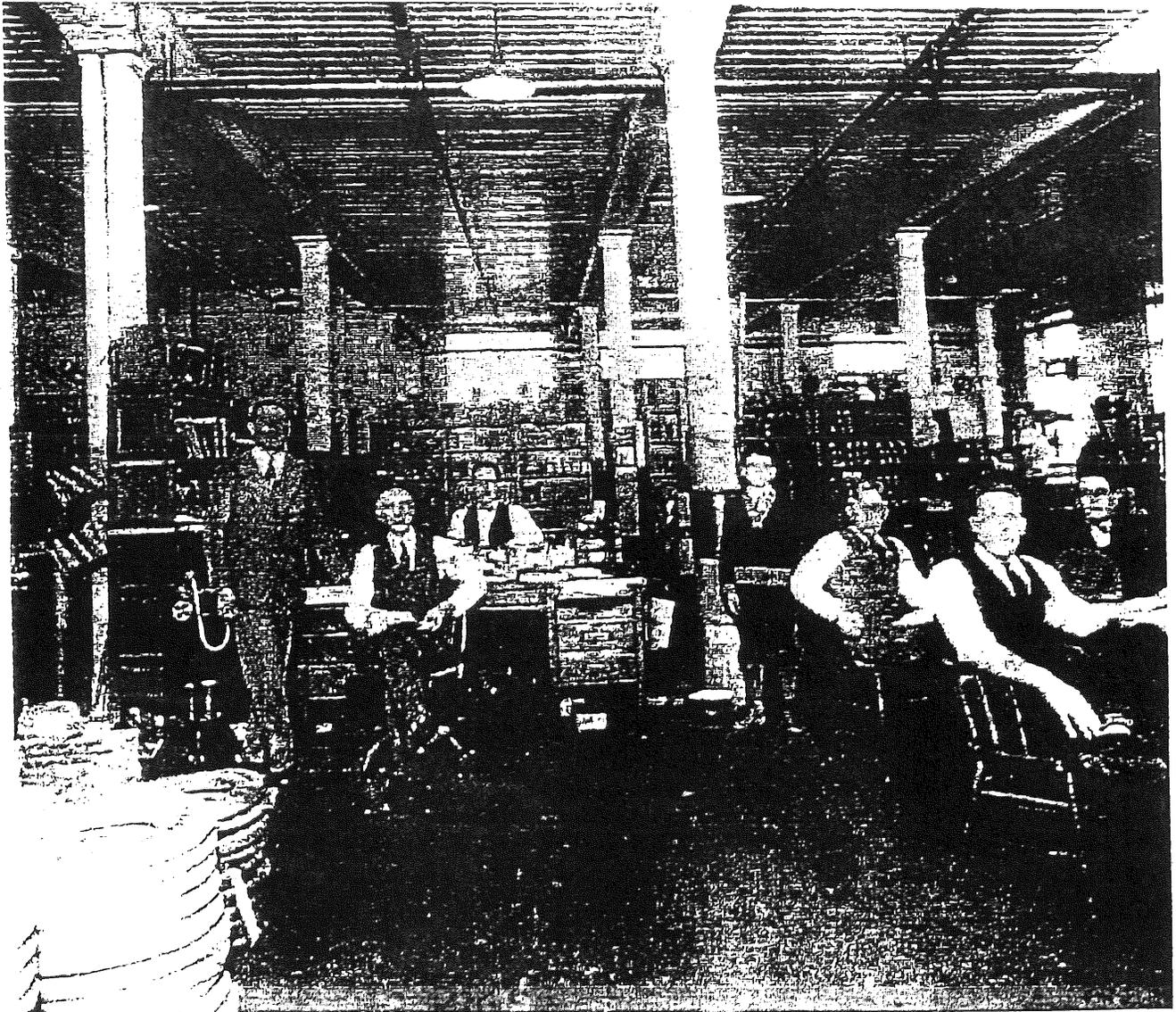
From Insurance Maps of Charlotte, North Carolina
Vol. 3, Page 512, Sanborn Map Co., 1953.

Exhibit C
Textile Mill Supply Co. Building



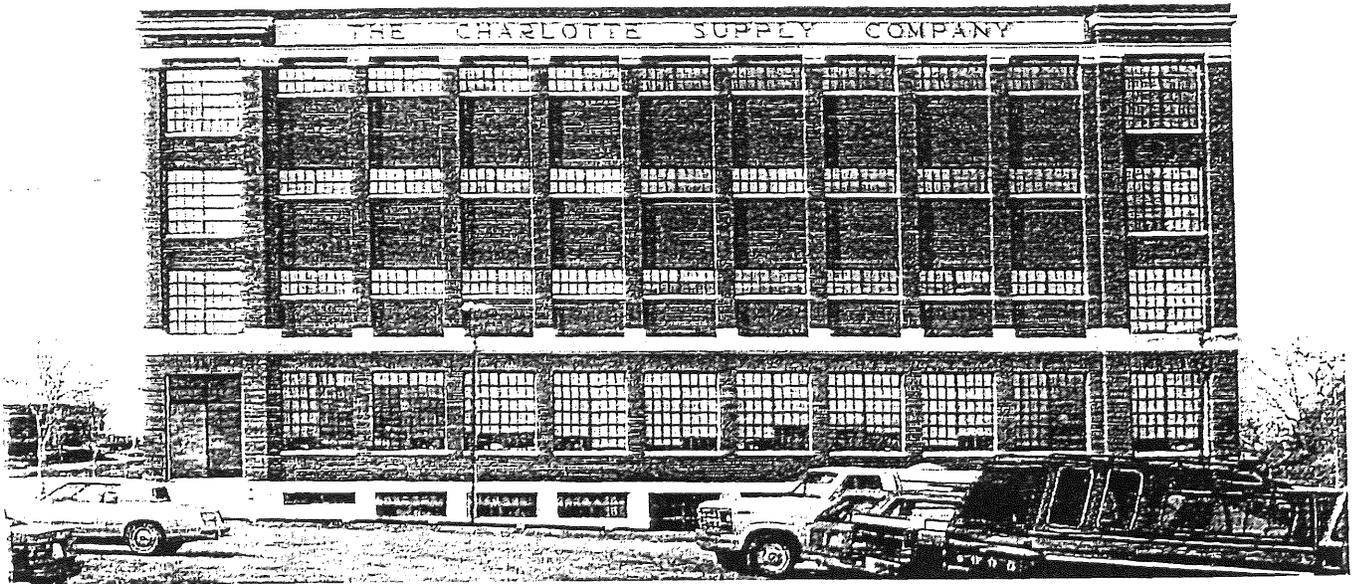
Early photograph, ca. 1920 (?)

Exhibit D
Textile Mill Supply Co. Building



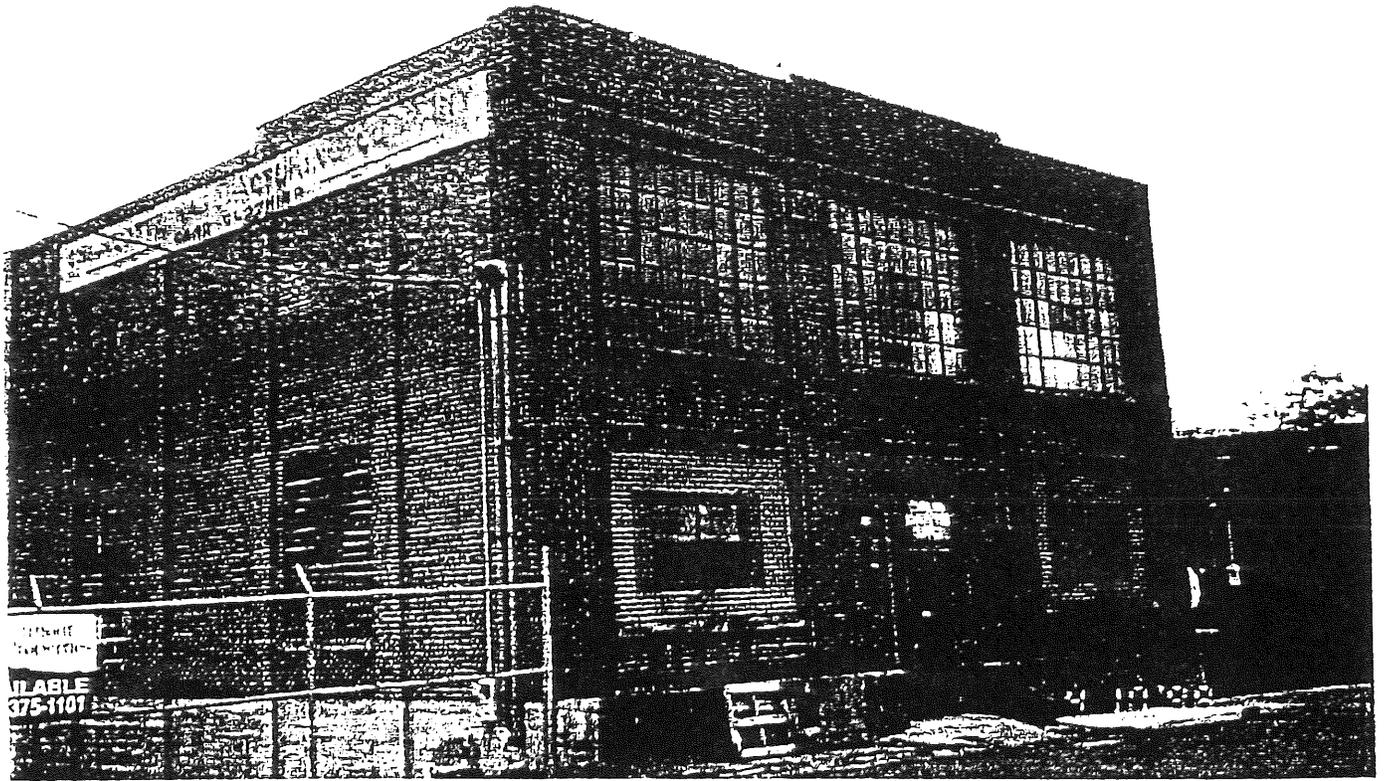
Early photograph, ca. 1920 (?)

Exhibit E
Textile Mill Supply Co. Building



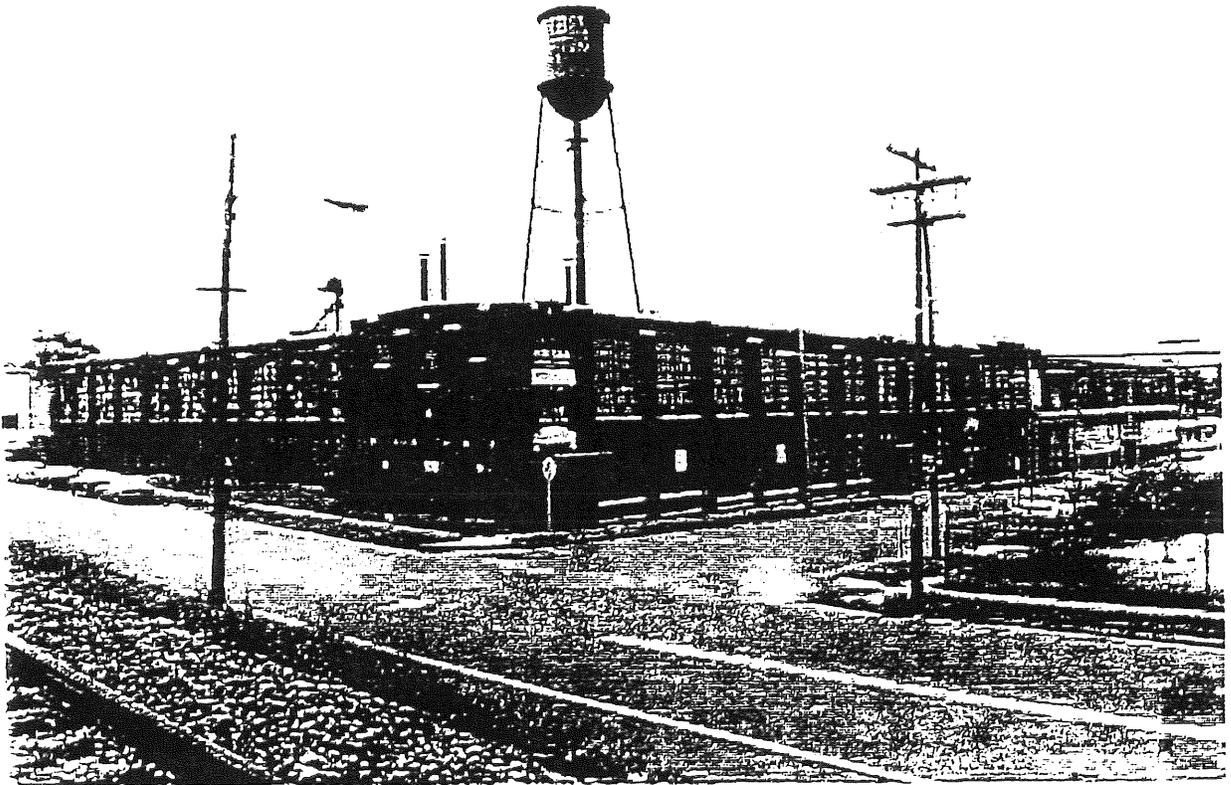
The Charlotte Supply Company Building
1923

Exhibit F
Textile Mill Supply Co. Building



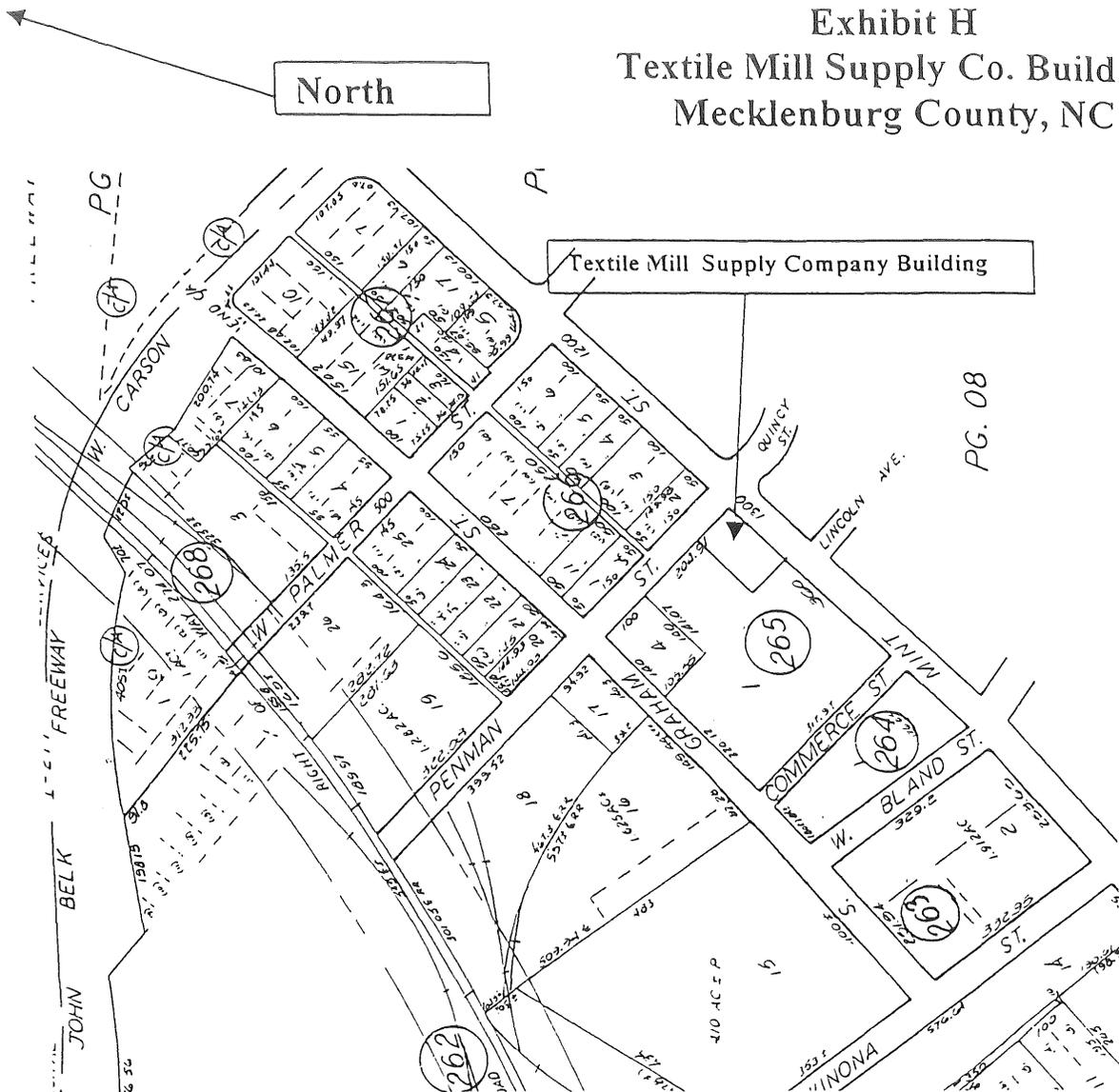
Electric Supply and Equipment Company Building
1925

Exhibit G
Textile Mill Supply Co. Building



Nebel Knitting Mill
1927-1929

Exhibit H
Textile Mill Supply Co. Building
Mecklenburg County, NC



Map Showing Location Of The Textile Mill Supply Company

UK1835

Textile Mill Supply Co. Building
1300 South First Street
Charlotte, N.C.

110000

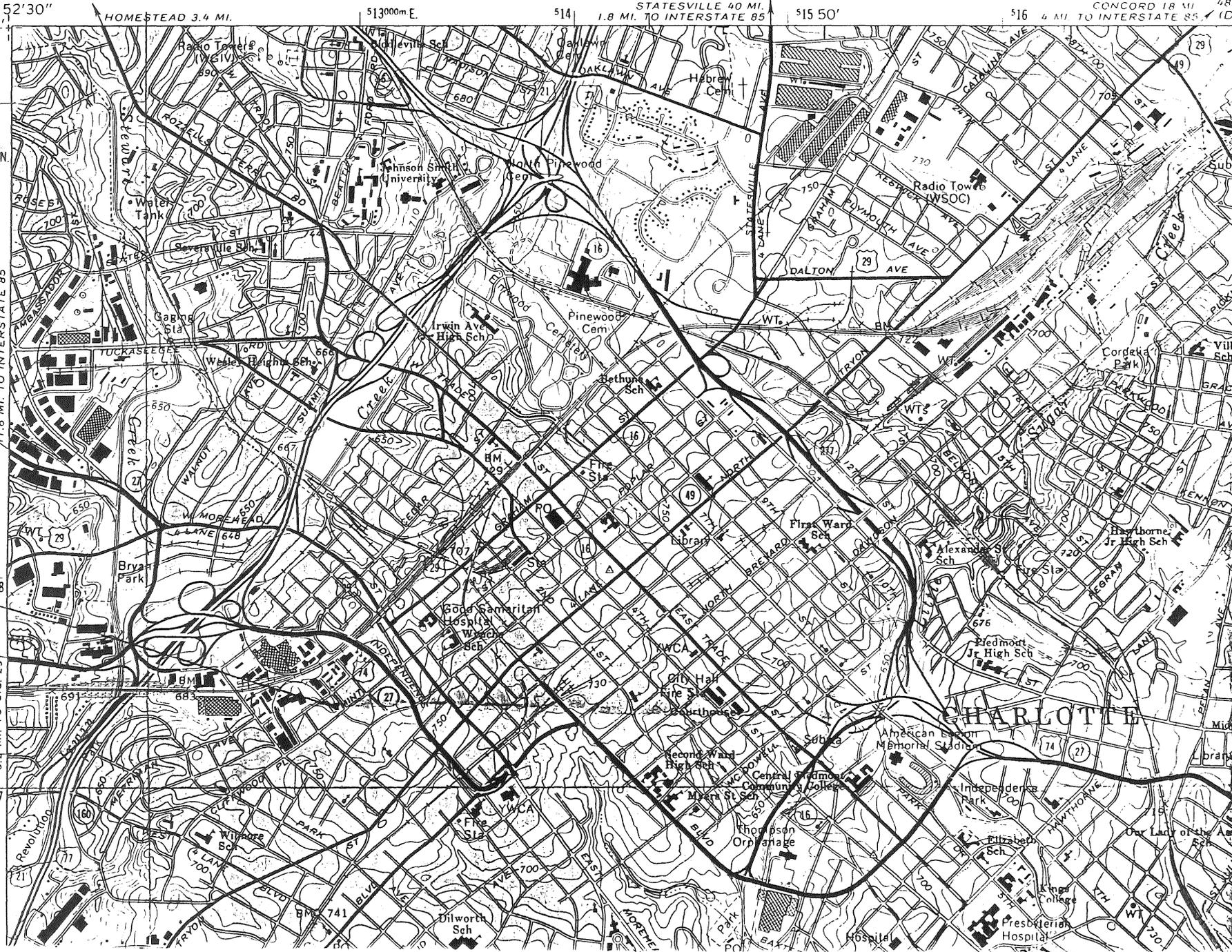
UTM REFERENCES: Zone 17 Easting/512800 Northing/3897000

4854 IV SW
(MTN ISLAND LAKE)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

80° 52' 30"
35° 15'

3900000m N
1.6 MI. TO INTERSTATE 85
3898
GASTONIA 20 MI.
0.2 MI. TO U.S. 29
3897



Textile
Mill
Supply
Company
Building

CHARLOTTE

