

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 Commercial Building at 500 North Tryon Street

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 500 North Tryon Street N/A not for publication

city or town Charlotte N/A 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.)

William S. Finley
Signature of certifying official/Title

10-13-92
Date

State or 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 certifying 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

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the
National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the
National Register.

removed from the National
Register.

other, (explain) _____

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		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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMERCE/TRADE specialty store

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

WORK IN PROGRESS

COMMERCE/TRADE business

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Commercial

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation BRICK

walls brick

roof Wood

other ceramic tile

stone

Narrative Description

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

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
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1921-1933

Significant Dates

1921

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Asbury, Louis

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:

500 North Tryon Street
Name of Property

Mecklenburg, NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property .45

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 ¹⁷

0	2	5	1	4	7	0	0	3	8	9	8	3	7	0
Zone		Easting					Northing							

3

Zone		Easting					Northing							

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dr. William H. Huffman

organization _____ date 25 June 1992

street & number 5045 Beckford Drive telephone 704-364-8237

city or town Charlotte state NC zip code 28226-4905

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's locat'on.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications 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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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DESCRIPTION

Located on the northeast corner of Tryon and Eighth Streets in Charlotte, the building at 500 North Tryon Street fronts Tryon Street on the northwest and is bordered by Eighth Street on the southwest; a parking lot approximately 50 feet by 157 feet is on the northeast; and another parking lot, approximately 40 feet by 100 feet is behind the rear elevation (see attached survey and tax map). Tryon Street, which runs northeast and southwest, along with the intersecting Trade Street, are the two main streets of central Charlotte. Historically and in the present, they contain almost all the major non-manufacturing commercial buildings of the city. From Eighth Street northward, which includes the block containing the building at 500 North Tryon Street, almost all of the buildings on Tryon Street are one, two and three stories tall, and are mostly small commercial businesses. Southward on Tryon Street from the intersection of Eighth Street, the buildings vary in size from small commercial buildings to multi-story skyscrapers for about eight blocks. Other notable features in the immediate area include: across Eighth Street southward from 500 North Tryon is the multi-story Hall House, which is now housing for the elderly (formerly the Barringer Hotel); and directly across Tryon Street is the First United Methodist Church.

The enframed window wall building at 500 North Tryon Street is two stories tall with full basement and has load-bearing brick walls laid in one-to-six common bond. Rectangular in plan, it measures approximately 46 feet in width and 146 feet in depth. The facade features ochre decorative brick, which wraps around approximately three feet on the northeast side and about twelve feet on the southwest. An enframed window wall building is one which "is visually unified by enframing the large center section with a wide and often continuous border which is treated as a single compositional unit."¹ (See Architectural Context, Section 8.)

At each side of the facade and flanking the recessed center entry, brick pilasters with plain stone bases and rectilinear stone capitals rise to the top of the second story windows. The corner pilasters have two vertical rows of green ceramic tile recessed in the front and sides, and the center pilasters have one vertical row of the same recessed tile. At the first story, on each side of the entrance, triple metal-framed plate glass windows above the unpolished marble bulkheads fill the expanse between the pilasters. These windows are modern replacements. Above, a green single-tiled pent roof with molded modillion cornice caps a short expanse of plain brick wall

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which continues to rise at each corner of the building as piers flanking the pent roof. These piers have stone caps and are decorated by two parallel stone belt courses with a plain vertical shield in the middle.

The recessed front entry has large windows on either side and modern replacement double entry doors of metal frames surrounding a single glass light, and a fixed single-light transom above. Across the second floor are a series of original tall and narrow fixed single-pane windows in wood frames: six on each side above the first floor windows, and two above the front entry. Wooden spandrels occupy the space between the first- and second-story openings. The facade continuation on the northwest side mimics the front with a pair of metal-framed plate glass windows in a single opening at the first floor and a two-story pilaster at the edge of the ochre brick.

The other windows on the side and rear elevations were originally metal industrial sash with a four-over-four fixed center and one-over-one casement windows on each side, each having a brick flat-arch at the top and stone sills at the bottom. Three windows and part of an entry on the rear elevation have been bricked in, as have two windows on the northeast side wall and a large entry on the rear of the southwest wall. All the remaining side and rear windows are replacements of single-light, double-insulated fixed metal sash. A new side entrance from the parking lot on the northeast side to the first floor has been constructed of brick matching the original of the walls. The flat roof is wood covered with built-up tar and gravel, is concealed by the facade and parapet side and rear walls, and descends from front to rear. Tile coping covers the top of the stepped parapet wall on the northeast wall, and stone caps cover the stepped parapet wall on the southwest.

The exterior brick has been pressure-washed to remove soiling, and a painted sign on the northeast wall has been chemically removed. The cleaned brick is in good condition. Paint on the facade ceramic tiles has been chemically removed, and the tiles restored to their original color. The original upper facade windows were exposed by removing accumulated coverings and signs, and the mouldings painted. The marble bulkheads below the windows have been exposed by removing a modern, glued-on covering, and the marble has been chemically cleaned.

The interior of the building is constructed of metal and wood posts supporting wood beams, and features a two-story lobby that encompasses the front one-fifth of the building. In the basement and on first floor, the support posts are round metal ones, and on the second floor they are plain,

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square wood posts; all are in good condition. A single, two-story square wood post supports the roof in the lobby, which is also in good condition. The basement floor is concrete, and the first and second floors are wood. Prior to renovation, the wood floors had become warped and badly deteriorated and were in poor condition; they had been covered with a subfloor and carpeting, and modern asbestos tile covered the first floor lobby floor, which was also in poor condition. Over the years, previous owners had also covered the first floor walls and ceiling with sheetrock and plywood. A second-floor balcony that looks over the front two-story lobby has a separate wood floor and a wood matchstock balustrade, both in good condition.

In the renovation, all the floor, wall and ceiling coverings were removed to expose the original construction and determine its condition. The original floors, beams, posts and roof have been retained, and the floors covered with gypcrete, except on the balcony and in the lobby area; the latter has been covered in new asbestos tile. The balcony and balustrade have been retained as original and painted. In the upfitting for modern office space, the interior walls have been covered with sheetrock, drop ceiling, HVAC and florescent lights have been installed as well as partitions and doors for offices. The office floors have been carpeted, and the new hallway floors covered in asbestos tile. New electrical wiring, plumbing, fire-rated stairs and an elevator have been installed according to building codes. Neither the two large rooms at the rear of the second floor nor the basement have been upfitted except for electrical wiring and HVAC. The two-story lobby remains open to its full height, and has been partitioned into two spaces, a reception area and meeting area with a one-story partition open at the top.

Adaptive re-use of this building has saved an increasingly rare surviving small-scale commercial building on North Tryon Street that is associated with one of the city's leading architects and early automobile commerce. The original brick side and rear walls, brick facade with tile and stone decoration, upper facade windows, wood floors and beams, wood and metal posts, two-story lobby and wood roof covered with built-up tar and gravel remain after renovations and are in good condition with the exceptions noted above. The work is being certified as meeting the Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

¹Richard Longstreth, The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1987), pp. 68ff.

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SUMMARY

The building at 500 North Tryon Street is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A in the area of commerce and Criterion C in the area of architecture because it is a rare surviving example in Charlotte of an early twentieth-century modestly-scaled yet stylish commercial building. It is also the oldest known example of the type on North Tryon Street, a primary thoroughfare of Charlotte's central business district. From the late 1890s until the onset of the Depression, Charlotte was the fastest growing city in the Carolinas, overtaking Charleston to become the largest city in the two states by 1930. This growth and prosperity were reflected in local automobile sales, and by 1924 Mecklenburg County led the state in car ownership per capita. It was in the boom time for automobile sales that local developer O. J. Thies built 500 North Tryon Street in 1921. The building was occupied by various car dealerships until 1933, by which time the Depression had taken its toll of the automobile market, and from 1934 to 1986 the building was occupied by a variety of other businesses. MIT-trained Louis Asbury, Charlotte's first professional architect, designed the building for Thies. After setting up a local office in 1908, Asbury designed many landmark houses, churches, and commercial and institutional buildings in Charlotte and throughout North Carolina. 500 North Tryon Street is the only known surviving small-scale commercial building in Charlotte designed by Asbury, and the only design known that he did for an automobile dealership. O. J. Thies sold the building in 1940 to investor Robert H. Moeller, who held it until 1990 when he sold it to the present owner, Morehead Properties, Inc. Morehead Properties has renovated the building for offices.

COMMERCIAL CONTEXT AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In 1880, Charlotte was just one of a string of small towns in the Piedmont Carolinas, but by 1930, it had grown to the largest city in the two states, overtaking the port of Charleston. Its growth was based on utilizing its excellent rail connections to become the leading textile machinery producer and banking and distribution center for the New South industrial expansion in the region. Charlotte's growth may be easily seen by population figures: In 1900, the population of the city was 18,091; in the next ten years, it almost doubled to 34,014; by 1920, it jumped to 46,338; and by 1930, it nearly doubled again to 82,675.¹ Another indication of the city's commercial importance may be seen from the fact that in 1903, within

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a radius of one hundred miles from Charlotte there were three hundred cotton mills, which constituted one-half the looms and spindles of the entire South. One hundred twelve factories of various kinds were located in the city itself.² By 1924, Mecklenburg County and its neighbors to the west and east, Gaston and Cabarrus Counties, still ranked second, first and third, respectively, in textile manufacturing in the state. Charlotte's central service role to Piedmont industry is shown by the fact that in 1924 there were fifteen banks (of which five were national banks) and three building and loan associations in the city, which placed it first in the state in bank capital per inhabitant.³ Another economic indicator related to this study is the statistic that by the end of 1924, Mecklenburg County had 14,715 licensed automobiles, or about one for every seven inhabitants, which also led the state.⁴

Charlotte's retail automobile business first shows up in the city directories in 1904, when the Osmond L. Barringer Company is listed as an agent for Franklin and Cadillac cars and the Queen City Cycle Co. is listed as a repair garage. In 1915, the number of sales agencies had grown to twenty, and by 1920, thirty-four dealers are listed.⁵ Post-World War I prosperity combined with car manufacturers' adoption of the assembly-line following Henry Ford's lead made cars affordable by the general public and resulted in phenomenal growth in sales through the 1920s. In addition to the familiar names that still survive, there were many colorful model names in the Twenties sold in Charlotte that have long passed from the scene; among them are Hudson, Essex, Nash, LaFayette, Flint, Hupmobile, Reo, Overland, Maxwell, Pierce-Arrow, Stutz, Durant, Lexington, Anderson, Chalmers, Paige, Moon, Dort, Franklin, Studebaker, Willys-Knight, Peerless and Wills Sainte Claire.

Indeed, the car business was so good that Ford, which had established a service branch in Charlotte in 1914, could not keep up with local demand, and began limited assembly operations in this city in 1915, turning out about 85 cars per day until 1918. In 1925, a new Ford assembly plant was built on a 75-acre tract just north of Charlotte on Statesville Road. The plant produced about 100,000 cars per year until the end of the Twenties.⁶ In 1924, The Charlotte Chamber of Commerce boasted that Charlotte was "one of the largest automobile centers in the South," and had "one of the strongest Automotive Merchants' Associations in the country." It also touted "An automobile show, famed for elaborate detail and extensive scope, is staged in Charlotte every spring by the Automotive Association."⁷

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It was in this climate that local developer Oscar J. Thies purchased the tract the 500 North Tryon Street building now occupies in November, 1920.⁸ Thies was president of Thies-Smith Realty Company, which developed many properties in Charlotte and her suburbs for decades, beginning in the 1910s.⁹ To design a building to house automobile sales and service on the lot, he commissioned local architect Louis H. Asbury the same month he bought the property.¹⁰ O. J. Thies retained ownership of the building as a rental property until 1940, when he sold it to local investor Robert H. Moeller, who held it until it was sold to the present owners, Morehead Properties, Inc., in 1990.¹¹ The building was never owner-occupied.

When the building was completed in the middle of 1921, its first occupant was the Carolinas Nash Company, which sold Nash and LaFayette cars.¹² By 1923-1924, Hipp Chevrolet sold cars there, and in 1925, Hipp was succeeded by the Charlotte Flint Co. In the ever-changing kaleidoscope of the car business in the Twenties, three more dealerships occupied the building until 1933: Carolina Oldsmobile Co.; Folger Motor Co.; and Byars Motor Co.

The Depression apparently took its toll on automobile sales, as it did with so many other businesses, because after 1933 the building was never used again as a car showroom and was occupied by a variety of businesses. From 1934 through 1938, Tillman's Groceteria operated a store there, and was followed by the Dixie Home Stores grocery from 1939 to 1941. Dupont E. I. de Nemours & Co. opened a paint store in the location in 1941, which remained until 1957. It was succeeded by the Gold Stamp Premium Company, a stamp redemption center, from 1958 to 1972. From 1972 to 1986, the tenant was the Jack Call Piano Company (later the Call Piano Manufacturing Company), which made pianos in Monroe, N.C., and sold them in their North Tryon Street showroom.¹³ The building stood vacant during the late 1980s. From July, 1990 to July, 1992, the building underwent renovation for use as offices.

It is also clear that the massive and continuing modern development in downtown Charlotte in the 1970s, '80s and '90s has taken a devastating toll of many pre-World War II buildings. This is particularly true of small-scale retail commercial buildings along Trade and Tryon Streets, which used to comprise a central business district with a mix of both small and large structures. This relentless development has thus left the 500 North Tryon Street building the oldest remaining small-scale commercial building on North Tryon Street. The day will no doubt come in the near future when it, too, will feel the pressure of expanding development.

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ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

Louis H. Asbury (1877-1975) was Charlotte's first professionally-trained architect. As a youth in the 1890s, he used to help his father build houses in the city. He graduated from Trinity College (now Duke University), in 1900 and then completed his architecture studies at MIT in 1903. After travels in Europe and gaining practical experience with the architectural firms of Rossiter and Wright and Cram, Goodhue and Ferguson in New York, Asbury returned to Charlotte in 1908 to open his own office. A versatile architect, Asbury worked in many styles. Many of his commissions were done in Colonial Revival, but he was also trained in, among other things, Classical Revival, which was the specialty of the New York firms he had worked for. Asbury was the third North Carolina member of the A.I.A., and completed many commissions throughout the state, including the buildings for the Stonewall Jackson training school in Concord.¹⁴ In Charlotte, they include the old County Courthouse; the C. P. Moody and Jamison houses on Providence Road; the McAden House on Granville Road; the Myers Park Methodist Church; the Law Building (scheduled for demolition); the Hawthorne Lane Methodist Church; the façades for the Thomas Trotter, Garibaldi & Bruns and Southern Real Estate, Loan and Trust Co. buildings at the Square (all demolished); the Professional Building (vacant and having high potential for demolition) and Efird's Department Store on North Tryon Street (demolished); and numerous other institutional, church and private home designs.¹⁵ From 1917 to 1928, Asbury completed twenty-two commissions for Thies-Smith, and also designed O. J. Thies' own residence in 1921, the same year the 500 North Tryon Street Building was built.¹⁶

Although we know from his extant job book that Asbury designed many structures in Charlotte during his career, only about a dozen are actually known, and many of them have been demolished, including those noted above. Since the job book only lists his commissions by date, owner, general type of building, and city, most of his work remains unknown. It is quite clear, however, that the 500 North Tryon Street building is the only known surviving small-scale commercial building in Charlotte designed by Asbury, and the only known design by him for an auto dealership.

American main street buildings may be generally divided into two main categories, depending on the type of facade. One is by the way the facade is divided into sections, or zones; the other has no basic zone divisions and is defined by the configuration of the primary features, e. g., columns, large openings and enframing wall surfaces. The latter group includes four

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basic types: the enframed window wall, temple front, vault and arcaded block.¹⁷ Of these, the enframed window wall most nearly describes the building at 500 North Tryon Street. The idea of this design is to provide more cohesiveness to the facades of small and moderate-sized commercial buildings. This type was most commonly used in the early twentieth century for retail stores, and normally has a large window area for display at the street level and little or no distinct separation between the retail floor at the street level and the upper levels used for storage, offices, etc.¹⁸ In this particular case, the facade is more decorated than some examples, but remains true enough to its type because the two-story facade is seen as a single unit with no clear demarcation between the floors, and it frames the front display windows and front entry with continuous and repeated patterns. In the 1920s and early 1930s, it was a very stylish and attractive place of business for an automobile dealership, and 500 North Tryon Street is a rare surviving example of this type of architecture in central Charlotte.

¹ LeGette Blythe and Charles Brockmann, Hornets' Nest: The Story of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County (Charlotte: Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, 1961), p. 449.

² D. A. Tompkins, History of Mecklenburg County and the City of Charlotte 2 vols. (Charlotte: Observer Printing House, 1903), I, p. 183.

³ Edgar T. Thompson, Agricultural Mecklenburg and Industrial Charlotte (Charlotte: Chamber of Commerce, 1926), p. 123.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 125.

⁵ Charlotte City Directories, 1904/5-1920.

⁶ Thompson, pp. 145-146.

⁷ Charlotte (Charlotte: Chamber of Commerce, 1924), pp. 22-23.

⁸ Mecklenburg County Deed Book 429, p. 692, 5 November 1920.

⁹ Charlotte City Directory, 1923/4, p. 1048; interview with Frank Thies, Charlotte, N.C., 2 August 1983.

¹⁰ City of Charlotte Building Permit #3052, 6 January 1921; Louis Asbury, Jr. Job Book, Louis Asbury Papers #4237, Southern Historical Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill; Job No. 409, 3 November 1920.

¹¹ Mecklenburg County Deed Book 1005, p. 264, 25 April 1940; *ibid.*, Book 6790, p. 845, 27 July 1990

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¹²Charlotte News, June 1, 1921, p. 15; Ibid., July 1, 1921, p. 18.

¹³Charlotte City Directories, 1920-1988.

¹⁴Peter R. Kaplan, The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County (Concord: Historic Cabarrus, Inc., 1981), pp. 39-40.

¹⁵Asbury Job Book, note 3; information on file with the Charlotte Mecklenburg Historic Properties Commission and in the possession of consultant William H. Huffman, Charlotte, N.C.

¹⁶Asbury Job Book, note 3.

¹⁷Richard Longstreth, Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1987), pp. 20-21, 68-75).

¹⁸Ibid., pp. 68-69.

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- Asbury, Louis Jr. Job Book. Louis Asbury Papers #4237, Southern Historical Collection, Wilson Library, University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill.
- Blythe, LeGette and Charles Brockmann. Hornets' Nest: The Story of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County (Charlotte: Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County, 1961).
- Charlotte (Charlotte: Chamber of Commerce, 1924).
- Charlotte City Directories. 1904-1988.
- Charlotte Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission. Files.
- Charlotte Mecklenburg Public Library. North Carolina Collection. Files.
- Charlotte News.
- Charlotte Observer.
- City of Charlotte Building Permit #3052, 6 January 1921.
- Huffman, William H., Consultant, Charlotte, N.C. Files.
- Interview with Frank Thies by William H. Huffman, Charlotte, N.C., 2 August 1983
- Kaplan, Peter R. The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County (Concord: Historic Cabarrus, Inc., 1981).
- Longstreth, Richard. Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1987).
- Mecklenburg County Deed Book 429, p. 692, 5 November 1920.
- Sanborn Insurance Map of Charlotte, 1929.
- Thompson, Edgar T. Agricultural Mecklenburg and Industrial Charlotte (Charlotte: Chamber of Commerce, 1926).
- Tompkins, D. A. History of Mecklenburg County and the City of Charlotte 2 vols. (Charlotte: Observer Printing House, 1903).

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300 North Tryon Street
Mecklenburg County, NC

Boundary Description:

Lot 1 of Block 33 as shown on Mecklenburg County Tax Map Book 80, Page 3.

Boundary Justification:

The original lot historically associated with the building.

300 NORTH TRYON STREET, CHARLOTTE
MECKLENBURG CO., CHARLOTTE EAST QUAD
ZONE 17

MK 1767

N: 3898 370
E: 514 700

514 STATESVILLE 40 MI. 1.8 MI. TO INTERSTATE 85 515 50' 516 CONCORD 18 MI. 4854 IV SE (DERITA) 4 MI. TO INTERSTATE 85 518 47'30" 520



