

# FOURTH WARD

## HISTORIC DISTRICT

### HISTORY OF FOURTH WARD



In the mid-1830s, Charlotte was divided into four political wards. The northwest quadrant was called Fourth Ward – a prosperous area that was home to merchants, ministers, physicians and numerous churches, forming a strong center of social and religious influence.

This stately neighborhood, of approximately 30 city blocks, is bordered by the Tryon Street business and entertainment district, the historical Elmwood Cemetery, and lively Trade Street. It is anchored by the beautiful Fourth Ward Park.

By the early 1900s, the trolley had expanded beyond uptown Charlotte, making nearby “suburbs” such as Dilworth the neighborhoods of choice. Fourth Ward

continued to thrive through the 50’s and 60’s but entered a period of decline that continued until 1976, when the Junior League undertook a restoration program that fired the imaginations of adventurous urban “pioneers.”

Today, Historic Fourth Ward is an active, charming community of grand Victorians, luxury condominiums, urban apartments, parks and businesses, as well as cultural, religious and educational activities – all within walking distance of Charlotte’s thriving uptown business center.

This neighborhood is a collection of quaint and charming meets urban contemporary, and offers a residential experience that has made Fourth Ward a premier Charlotte community.

# NEIGHBORHOOD AREA MAP & HOUSE LISTING



NORTH



B-CYCLE STATION



RESTAURANTS



PARKING



HOUSE LISTINGS



PLACE OF WORSHIP



MAP KIOSK

(HISTORIC)

LISTED BY THE HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION



1

### N. Poplar & W. 6th Street

**Fourth Ward Park** is a favorite feature of the neighborhood. It covers 3 acres, has a children's playground, walking trails, decorative fountains and benches for relaxing. Throughout the park you will see birdhouses crafted from discovered ceramic pieces designed by Joan Bankemper. Another art piece, "Traces of Fourth Ward", with climbing roses by Shaun Cassidy, reminds us of the distinctive old homes of the neighborhood.



3

### 402-4 W. 8th Street

Originally a red brick quadruplex, the building is now two separate residences. Both have front and side entrances encircled by a pierced brick wall.



5

### 504 N. Pine Street

**Jones House**, 1895. A one story gabled house with decorative gingerbread. Built by construction mogul J. A. Jones as a wedding gift to his son.



2

### 427 N. Pine Street

1897, Gothic style featuring a Charlotte Gable with a wraparound front porch with large columns and balustrades.



4

### 326 W. 8th Street

**Overcarsh House**, 1879, Queen Anne Style. At the corner facade, a circular turret tower presents the most distinctive design feature on the exterior. Note the sunburst gables, bracketed front porch and pineapple carving around front door. (HISTORIC)



6

### 509 N. Pine Street

In 1983, this turn of the century cottage was relocated one block and turned sideways to fit it's new location. This resulted in the front door being on the side of the house, as sometimes seen in Charleston.



**7** 513 N. Pine Street

1880s. This two story "shotgun style" home features a Charleston Gable on the front. Over time it has been expanded, first, to provide a trade school for GI's after WWII and subsequently to increase the home's living quarters.



**8** 519 N. Pine Street

**Morrison-Lawry House**, 1900s, Queen Anne style. This house originally faced Graham Street. Note the variety of windows shapes that are both, etched and stained. It is an example of one of the earliest forms of mass production - balloon framing. There is a storage closet inside for the annual storage of apples, and to this day you can still smell them.



**9** 523 N. Pine Street

**The "Mother In Law" House** was built by the Berryhill family for its intended purpose. This house is one of Charlotte's first Craftsman bungalows.



**10** 401 W. 9th Street

**Crowell-Berryhill Store**, 1897, Victorian. The store opened as a branch of the Star Mills Grocery Company and operated until 1931. It is the only turn-of-the-century grocery store structure that survives in Uptown Charlotte. Today it is home to Alexander Michael's Restaurant & Tavern, a favorite of the locals since 1983. (HISTORIC)



**11** 601 N. Pine Street

1894, Eastlake Cottage. This home was built by Edward Latta in the Dilworth neighborhood to attract middle class families. In 1977, the home was saved from demolition and moved to 4th ward for restoration when the small



**12** 605 N. Pine Street

Built in 1901 and extensively damaged prior to renovation in 1978. Although Victorian on the outside, it is contemporary inside.



**13** 607 N. Pine Street

**GW Campbell House**, 1890s. Built by G.W. Campbell, this Victorian style house contains original hardwood floors throughout as well as the original staircase, bannister and four functional fireplaces with original tile. The house survived a fire and served as a house of ill repute until its renovation in the 1980's.



**14** 610 N. Pine Street

1907, Queen Anne style. This home was originally on W. 7th Street in the middle of what is now Fourth Ward Neighborhood Park. The building, in need of extensive renovation, was moved here in 1976. During a pre-renovation tour, the current owner fell through the living room floor, but undeterred and patient, bought, modified and enlarged the home.



**15** 324 W. 9th Street

**Berryhill House**, 1884, Victorian Italianate style. The mid-1970's purchase and renovation of the Berryhill House by the Junior League began the revitalization of Charlotte's Fourth Ward. The house, an example of Victorian architecture in the Italianate style, has elaborate exterior ornamentation including eight-foot tall windows that feature pedimented heads, corniced eaves, square roof turret and wrap-around veranda. (HISTORIC)



**16** 333 W. 9th Street

**Alsop House**, 1900s, Late Victorian style. This home phased through being a multifamily apartment residence, a single family home and was then abandoned for a period time. In 2001 the home was again renovated, retaining the high ceilings, decorative millwork and open floor plan. In 2001 the home was again renovated, retaining the high ceilings, decorative millwork and open floor plan. An urban garden was added in 2013 to the rear.



**17** 323 W. 9th Street

**Fennimore House**, 1895. This Craftsman Bungalow style house originally had four rooms and was subsequently expanded on the first and second floor and in the rear and attic. The home's front facade, front door and four interior fireplace mantles are original.



**18** 320 W. 9th Street

**Transition Queen Anne**, 1904. This three story home was moved to its present location from Graham Street in 1976. It has undergone extensive renovations and now includes a conservatory and garden level apartment. Features include a curved wall in the foyer, original slate roof and woodwork, heart pine floors, wormy chestnut kitchen cabinets and private courtyard garden with fountain and arbor.



19

316 W. 9th Street

1895, Queen Anne. This home was previously located at two other locations before being moved here in 1976. It features a 2nd story consumption porch, has endured at least one fire, and at one time was split into two apartments. It has been completely renovated while keeping the original heart of pine floors, doorways and five original fireplaces.



20

319 W. 9th Street

1903, Queen Anne Cottage. This house is one of the few homes original to its lot. The large front porch has the original posts and decorative woodwork. The interior maintains the original heart pine floors and doors, three fireplaces, an original claw-foot bathtub and 12' ceilings, some with heavy crown moldings. It has a larger back yard than typical for Fourth Ward with a pond and English garden plantings.



21

315 W. 9th Street

1903, Queen Anne Cottage. Originally built as a one-story house, this home was revitalized and a second level was added.



22

311 W. 9th Street

Built in 1929 as a quadraplex and renovated in 1973 to a single family residence.



23

312 W. 9th Street

1903, Craftsman Style. Restored in 1976 to the original floor plan, retaining the original oak and walnut mantels and moldings. The front door and stained glass window are original.



24

601 N. Poplar Street

**Sheppard House**, 1898, Queen Anne style. This is one of only a few homes unique to its original site and orientation in the Fourth Ward. Its interior and exterior appointments are in remarkable condition. Note its slate roof, trim under the eaves, stained glass windows and many late Victorian touches.



25

529 N. Poplar Street

**Blair House**, 1907, Modified 4-Square style. Built as a simple country home to escape the squalor of the teeming city. Note the unusual chimney with arches: each chimney serves 4 fireplaces.



27

314 W. 8th Street

**Sloan-Davidson House**, 1820, Folk Victorian style. The 1820's original section is one of the earliest remaining dwellings in the Fourth Ward. The 1890's enlargement and renovation made it a prominent house in Fourth Ward. It is architecturally significant for exemplifying the interpretation of Folk Victorian housing with Queen Anne detailing. (HISTORIC)



26

523 N. Poplar Street

**Lyles-Sims House**, 1867, Modified Queen Anne style. Erected between 1867 and 1869 and enlarged between 1870 and 1887. A rare survivor of nineteenth century domestic architecture, it exhibits the impact that growing prosperity had in Charlotte. It is among the few older homes in original sites. Note the wraparound front porch with original front door. (HISTORIC)



29

424 N. Poplar Street

**Torrance House**, 1906, Queen Anne style. Originally bought by Capt. Richard Torrance, it was a ten unit rooming house during WWII and was restored to a single family house in the 1970's. During restoration, some framing was discovered to be pegged rather than nailed together, suggesting the home is much older. Note the Italianate overtones.



28

428 N. Poplar Street

1904, Queen Anne style. Originally built as a duplex with large wraparound porch. Note oversized wide windows.



30

### 420 N. Poplar Street

This house was moved to the neighborhood from a site in Mooresville. Renovated in 1980, it was burned to the ground by arsonist and rebuilt to the original specifications.



31

### 416 N. Poplar Street

This Colonial Revival home has six unique oval windows and two rooms with cove corners. Note also the Dutch barn style roof.



32

### 412 N. Poplar Street

McCausland-Taylor House, 1850, Federal style. Note the crab claw “welcome arms” brick front steps. These were built for gentlemen to walk on one side and ladies on the other to conceal their ankles from view when raising their skirts and petticoats on the steps. It has been a boarding house for girls, an antique shop and apartment house. It is now a private residence.



33

### 400 N. Poplar Street

Bootlegger House, 1895, Eastlake Cottage style. In keeping with its name, there is a hidden area under the foyer stairs behind the wainscoting. It was originally located on Caldwell Street and moved to its current location in the 1970's. Since then, it has been restored and modernized. The house retains all of its original moldings, mantles, heart pine floors and doors. The hand blown glass windows are original, as is most of the heart pine siding. Ghosts occasionally visit, playing harmless pranks.



34

### 326 W. 10th Street

This 1913, Classic Greek Revival style building was moved in 1981 to its present location from a site adjacent to the First Methodist Church. It has been converted into a commercial property.



35

### 301 W. 10th Street

The Poplar, 1930, Jacobean Revival style. The Poplar represents an early example of fashionable apartment living in terms of its elegance and lavishness. A significant design feature of this building is that each apartment was designed for maximum natural light and cross-ventilation. (HISTORIC)





36

226 W. 10th Street

Young-Morrison House, 1885, Queen Ann with Italianate details. This house was owned and occupied by descendants of Dr. Robert Hall Morrison, founder and president of Davidson College. Later in the 20th century, it housed a bookstore, an events venue and an architect's studio. The exterior wood trim is especially noteworthy since it is typical of many of its contemporary houses in Charlotte, few of which remain. (HISTORIC)



37

721 N. Tryon Street

First A.R.P. Church/ McColl Center for Art + Innovation, 1926, Gothic Revival style. The First Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church was designed by James Mackson McMichael (1870-1944). Destroyed by fire in 1985 by homeless "residents" trying to escape the winter's cold. Renovated in 1999, it now houses visiting artists and provides gallery space. One can still recognize the architectural details readily associated with Gothic Revivalism. (HISTORIC)



38

515 N. Church Street

The Fredrick Apartments, 1927, Italian Renaissance Revival style. The Frederick is representative of a wave of medium-sized apartment houses that were built in the late 1920s and was home to W. J. Cash, a newspaperman who was best known for his book, *The Mind of the South*. The polychrome facade with its three-dimensional clay tile detailing is unmatched in 1920s-era architecture in Charlotte.



39

511 N. Church Street

Liddell-McNinch House, 1890, Queen Anne Shingle style. Built by Mr. Liddell, it is thought to be one of the finest examples of Queen Anne Shingle style in North Carolina. The roof design is fish scale and diamond patterns of slate shingles. Occupied by Charlotte's Mayor McNinch and visited by President Taft in 1909, it is home to the Four Diamond McNinch House Restaurant. (HISTORIC)



40

501 N. Tryon Street

First United Methodist Church, 1928, Late Gothic Revival style. The architect for the building was Edwin Brewer Phillips. The Indiana Limestone Company of Bedford, Indiana, quarried and produced the limestone for the building.



41

115 W. 7th Street

St. Peter's Episcopal Church, 1895, Victorian Gothic style. St. Peter's Episcopal church was built of brick and brownstone in 1892-1895 and is one of Charlotte's best surviving examples of the Victorian mason's art. Although the architect is unknown, this an excellent example of the late Victorian approach to Gothic architecture. The front of the church features a large round "rose" window above a row of six tall and narrow rectangular windows. The "rose window," with spoke-like stone or concrete mullions, dates from the 1948-51 renovations.



42

### 237 N. Tryon Street

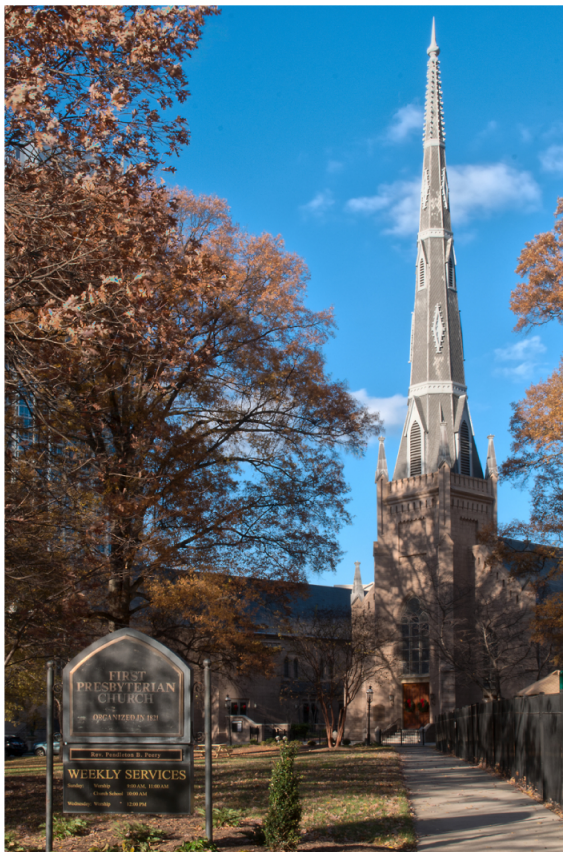
Mayfair Manor/Dunhill Hotel, 1929, Neoclassical style. Designed by local architect Louis H. Asbury as the 100-room Mayfair Manor apartment hotel. This has subsequently evolved into the 60-room Dunhill Hotel. The Dunhill Hotel has a nine-story symmetrical façade with double balconies at the penthouse that offer breathtaking views of the city. (HISTORIC)



43

### 127 N. Tryon Street

Ivey's Uptown, 1924. The historic Ivey's Department Store was designed by architect William H. Peeps. It was converted to its current configuration in 1995. The first two floors of the Ivey's include restaurants, shops, and offices. Residential condominiums occupy the top four floors. Homes include 14-22 foot ceilings with 10 foot windows, exposed beams, hardwood floors and fireplaces.



44

### 200 W. Trade Street

First Presbyterian Church, 1857. Gothic Revival style. The predominately Scots-Irish parishioners erected the initial church in 1823. A second building was erected in 1857, of which only the façade, narthex, tower and spire remain. Today's sanctuary was built in the 1890's. Three Tiffany windows and a Ben Long fresco are part of today's church. (HISTORIC)



45

### 129 N. Poplar Street

Bagley-Mullen House, 1895, French Chateausque style. The structure was built by E. M. Andrews, a founder of the Andrews Music Company and a pivotal figure in the architectural history of Charlotte. It is the only local example of the French Chateausque style of architecture.



46

## N. Church & W. 5th Street

Old Settlers Cemetery was the first municipal burial ground in Charlotte from 1776 until 1867 and contains the earthly remains of many of the most prominent citizens of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County. Extensive grave reconstruction and historical research was conducted in the late 1990s. Note the bronze plaques on the 5th Street side.



47

## 229 N. Church Street

NC Medical College/Settlers Place, 1905, Colonial Revival style. Designed by architect James Mackson McMichael as a medical college, later converted to offices and subsequently to condominiums with an addition to the south and west. Note the elaborately framed entrance and additional classical elements of massive proportions. (HISTORIC)



48

## 229 N. Poplar Street

Saint Peter's Hospital, 1878, Georgian Revival style. The Old St. Peter's Hospital was a general hospital, a hotel and subsequently a condominium. It is a large Georgian Revival style building with warm red brick walls, picturesque stepped gable ends of Flemish derivation, and simple wooden classical details. (HISTORIC)



FRIENDS OF FOURTH WARD

SINCE  
1976



Charlotte  
**CENTER CITY  
PARTNERS**