

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received JAN 30 1984
date entered

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

1. Name

historic (Former) Merchants and Farmers National Bank Building

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 123 East Trade Street not for publication

city, town Charlotte vicinity of

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. Malloy McKeithen
Mr. Bernard Burns, Jr.

street & number Helms Mullis and Johnston
2800 NCNB Plaza

city, town Charlotte vicinity of state N. C. 28280

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Mecklenburg County Courthouse

street & number 720 East Fourth Street

city, town Charlotte state N. C. 28202

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None 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 type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The 1872 Merchants and Farmers National Bank Building is a three story brick structure in the heart of the business district of Charlotte and the oldest commercial building in the central city. Its stuccoed front is decorated in the Italianate style with iron trim manufactured by the Mecklenburg Iron Works, believed to be the oldest surviving example of locally produced architectural ironwork. Though changes have been made to the first story over the years, the upper facade is in excellent original condition and the second and third floors of the interior retain much period trim, including mantels. In addition, the third floor walls are painted with mystic symbols of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows Lodges which met there from the 1870s through 1920.

The front of the Merchants and Farmers Bank is a flat stuccoed wall pierced by three symmetrically placed windows on the second and third stories. On this flat wall is applied iron decoration. Across the top is a sheet iron cornice with modillion brackets between heavy projecting end blocks. Cast iron quoins enframe the facade. Window openings are tall and narrow and contain double-hung one-over-one sash. They have bracketed cast iron lintels at the top and bracketed cast iron sill at the bottom.

Originally the first floor shopfront had five square cast iron columns topped by a sheet iron cornice. Like the rest of the building's ironwork, the columns were cast at the nearby Mecklenburg Iron Works. This shopfront is now gone, replaced by glass show windows that curve in to a recessed entry. The shopfront appears to date from the early 1950s, probably part of remodeling done when Belk's children's shoe shop moved into the structure in 1953. The first story storefront is of inferior design and materials.

Behind the facade the Bank is a simple three-story brick structure with a flat roof. Side walls butt against the adjoining buildings and have no windows. Between 1900 and 1905, according to Sanborn Insurance maps, a large two story brick addition was made at the rear, nearly doubling the building's size. It has one-over-one pane double-hung windows set in arched openings, unlike the flat-topped six-over-six pane windows at the back of the original structure.

Inside, the first floor of the building appears to date from the same early 1950s remodeling that produced the shopfront. At one time the stairs from the second floor came down to a door opening onto the street. In the remodeling this stairway, inside the original building along the east side wall, was removed to add retail space and new stairs were built in an old airshaft running along the side of the rear addition.

Both the second and third floors, vacant for many years, remain much as they were in the nineteenth century. The second floor is made up of one large room and a bathroom in the addition, and three rooms in the original building. These consists of a large room across the front of the building, a small glassed-in office in the middle, and a medium sized room across the back. Along the east wall of the front room is a wood and glass partition that originally surrounded the stairwell to the street. Wood and glass doors open from the old landing into the front room, the office, and the back room.

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/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1871-1872 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The former Merchants and Farmers National Bank Building, erected in 1871-1872, a three-story Italianate style building with cast iron trim, is the oldest surviving commercial building in the central business district of Charlotte and possesses, rather ironically, a remarkable degree of structural and decorative integrity. Although the first story has been altered the second and third stories of the building are decorated with cast iron ornamental moldings and the entire facade crowned by a cast iron cornice--all of which was manufactured by the Mecklenburg Iron Works, an important regional concern. The building served as the headquarters of the bank from its completion in 1872 until 1921, when it relocated in new quarters at 5 West Trade Street. During the period from the 1870s through 1910, Merchants and Farmers was Charlotte's second largest bank, and thus a major force in the growth and development of Charlotte during those years. The third floor of the building housed the Odd Fellows Hall, and was the meeting place of the Mecklenburg Declaration Lodge #9, IOOF, from 1875 until 1914. The first story of the interior has been altered; however, the second and third stories retain many of their fittings--mantels and architectural trim--from the 1870s. Elements of the lodge hall's striking decoration remains intact on the third floor under wallpaper.

Criteria Assessment:

A. The former Merchants and Farmers National Bank is associated with growth of Charlotte from the 1870s through 1910--when it was the city's second largest bank. The building is also associated with the Mecklenburg Iron Works who produced the ornamental moldings enframing the windows and the facade. This is the oldest surviving building boasting the products of the local manufacturer and one of the few which survive to the present. The building is also associated with the Odd Fellows Lodge, having contained the Lodge Hall of Declaration Lodge #9 from 1875 until 1914.

C. The former Merchants and Farmers National Bank building is a handsome example of Italianate commercial architecture and embodies the distinctive characteristics of the style in the cast iron trim which ornaments its facade. As the oldest surviving commercial building in downtown Charlotte the building also possesses a remarkable and ironic degree of structural and decorative integrity on the second and third stories, inside and out.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Charlotte East

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	7	5	1	4	3	6	0	3	8	9	7	9	8	0
Zone	Easting			Northing										

B

Zone	Easting			Northing										

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property included in this nomination is the physical site of the building consisting of parcels 080-012-12 and 080-012-13, Mecklenburg County Tax Line Map, Book 80, page 01.

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

state N/A code county N/A code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Statement of significance and criteria assessment of Davyd Foard Hood; architectural description by Thomas Hanchett; historical research by Janette Thomas Greenwood

organization Division of Archives and History date July 14, 1983

street & number 109 East Jones Street telephone 919 733-6545

city or town Raleigh state N. C. 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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

William S. Price, Jr.

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date July 14, 1983

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the
National Register

date

3/1/84

Delores Byers
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
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received

date entered

Continuation sheet Historical Significance Item number 8 Page 1

The Civil War brought about the end of an era in North Carolina banking history. Most banks in the state failed when the financial structure collapsed after the war ended in 1865.¹ Nevertheless, Charlotte's national Bank, The First National Bank of Charlotte, opened in August 1865. Four years later a state bank, The Bank of Mecklenburg, opened for business.²

The Merchants and Farmers National Bank was Charlotte's second national bank, and the city's third bank after the Civil War. It was organized in January 1871 and officially chartered by the federal government of February 1, 1871.³ The original officers of the bank were Clement Dowd, president, J. Harvey Wilson, vice president, and Archibald McLean, cashier. Dowd, a member of a prominent Moore County family, left his hometown of Carthage after the Civil War to join his old army officer Zebulon B. Vance, North Carolina's war governor, in a law practice in Charlotte.⁴ Dowd quickly rose to prominence in the community; in the last quarter of the century he was considered to be one of Charlotte's most influential men. J. Harvey Wilson was a lawyer in practice with his son. The board of directors was made up of Wilson, Allen Macauley, James H. Carson, William J. Yates, Thomas H. Brem, S. P. Smith and R. M. Miller. Most were local businessmen; Macauley was a cotton buyer and Brem was a partner in a dry goods business. In addition, Brem served on the first board of directors of the First National Bank of Charlotte. Miller was a wholesale dealer in flour and provisions. Yates was editor of a local newspaper and Smith was a lawyer.⁵

The Charlotte Democrat welcomed the city's new bank, and asserted, "The large and growing business of Charlotte affords ample room for using all the Banking capital that can be secured by the city."⁶

The establishment of a second national bank in Charlotte less than six years after the Civil War ended reflects the city's rapid growth in the reconstruction era. Instead of quashing economic and industrial enterprise, the postwar years brought rampant growth. Charlotte escaped the war relatively unscathed. Thousands of people took refuge in Charlotte to escape the Union army and many of them stayed on. By 1871, Charlotte's population was about 5,000 people, well above its Civil War size of 1500 people. Charlotte's position on a number of rail lines enhanced its growth and it soon became a "cotton centre."⁷ Ten years after the war, a history in the City Directory highlighted Charlotte's post war boom:

Up to, and even to the close of the late war, the commercial interests of Charlotte were of much smaller significance than they are now. Ten years of trade, which has poured into her lap since the last gun was fired on the 24th of April, 1865, has added materially to the wealth, influence, prosperity, and prospects of the City of Charlotte.⁸

Merchants and Farmers Bank, hoping to take advantage of Charlotte's remarkable growth, first operated in the Springs Building on the corner of N. Tryon and E. Trade Streets, the business axis of Charlotte.⁹ An indication of the bank's immediate success is a notice published six months after it opened announcing "a dividend of 4 per cent declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after 10th July, 1871."¹⁰ This was the

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Continuation sheet

Historical Significance

Item number 8

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same dividend offered by the six year old First National Bank,¹¹ By September 1871, the board of directors announced an increase in stock¹² by \$50,000. Finally, in December, 1871, the bank offered a 5% semi-annual dividend.

In June of 1871, the directors of the Merchants and Farmers Bank purchased a lot in the first block of East Trade Street from R. M. and Ellen Oates,¹³ L. W. and Harriet Sanders, and D. W. and Anna Oates, at a cost of \$5,000.00. Construction of a new banking house was started soon after. The new bank, which originally had a pressed iron front, one of many constructed in Charlotte that year,¹⁴ was a source of pride for Charlotteans, and was a symbol of industrial rebirth in Reconstruction North Carolina. The Charlotte Democrat remarked,

The Iron columns for the new building of the Merchants and Farmers National Bank on Trade St., are as fine as anything of the kind ever brought from the North. There is no further necessity of sending North for such work. It can be done here.

The Democrat explained that "the iron fronts for the new¹⁵ buildings now being erected were cast at the Foundry of Capt. John Wilkes in this city." Wilkes owned and operated the Mecklenburg Iron Works on East Trade St., which housed the Confederate Naval Yard from 1862-65.

Merchants and Farmers opened its new building around February 1872. In late January the Democrat reported, "The three story iron front building for the Merchants and Farmers National Bank is about completed and business will be transacted therein hereafter."¹⁶

Around the time the new banking house opened, the Augusta Chronicle took note of the Merchants and Farmers Bank in an article entitled, "Trip to Charlotte, N.C.", which the Charlotte Democrat reprinted. Charlotte, the Chronicle noted, was "a live and progressive city...rapidly looming into distinction as one of the leading commercial and railroad centers of the South." The city "possesses ample banking facilities", with three banks, "aggregating \$1,000,000 or more of capital. The Chronicle continued:

The Merchants and Farmers Bank is a new institution having been in operation only about a year. It has a paid up capital of \$200,000, is well-officered, and enjoys a liberal share of public patronage and confidence. Its organization is mainly due to the public spirited efforts of T. H. Brem, R. M. Miller, A. Macauley, and S. P. Smith. The banking house of the company is a handsome new three-story brick building, finished in elegant style on the interior.

Thomas H. Brem rose to the presidency of the bank in 1874 when Clement¹⁷ Dowd became president of the Commercial National Bank, Charlotte's third national bank. Brem served as president until 1879.

Charlotte added another bank, in addition to Commercial National, by 1875, Farmer's Savings Bank. Both Commercial and Farmer's located on East Trade Street. The Bank of Mecklenburg had its office on Tryon between Trade and Fourth.¹⁸ Thus, an early banking

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Continuation sheet **Historical Significance** **Item number** 8 **Page** 3

district emerged around East Trade Street with Merchants and Farmers at the center of activity.

For the next forty years, from the 1870s through 1910, Merchants and Farmers was Charlotte's second largest bank, second only to First National. The 1879 City Directory reported First National with \$400,000 of capital; Merchants and farmers had \$200,000 of capital.¹⁹ That same year druggist J. H. McAden was elected president. McAden, who ran a pharmacy on Independence Square, served longer than any other president, from 1879 through 1904. By 1896, the City Directory reported that the banking capital of Charlotte "is by far the largest in the state, the sum total which, including surplus, is \$1,243,500."²⁰

By 1910, Merchants and Farmers was falling behind in attracting highly trained professionals entering the banking business in Charlotte and slipped to fourth place in capital, behind American Trust Co., Commercial National, and First National.²¹ That year Merchants and Farmers reported a total of \$340,000 in assets.

George E. Wilson, a prominent Charlotte lawyer, took over as president in 1904 and served through 1918. W. C. Wilkison took over in 1918 and served through 1933.²²

In addition to housing the Merchants and Farmers National Bank in this period, the building at 123 East Trade Street served as a meeting place for fraternal and civic organizations. The third floor was an Odd Fellows Hall. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Mecklenburg Declaration Lodge #9, the city's oldest Odd Fellows lodge, met "at Odd Fellows Hall over Merchants and Farmers Bank" from 1875 through 1914.²³ Charlotte Lodge #88, IOOF, met there from 1918 through 1920. The Catawba River Encampment #21 IOOF used the hall in 1879 and 80. From 1904 through 1914, the Rosalie Lodge #22, Daughters of Rebekah, an IOOF women's organization, met at the hall as well.²⁴ Many other organizations used the IOOF hall, including the Mecklenburg Literary Society, the North Carolina Scotch-Irish Society, the Carpenters and Joiners Union, and The Improved Order of Heptasophs. The YMCA used the hall "over the Merchants and Farmers Bank" in 1879/80, before its own hall was built on S. Tryon Street.²⁵ In addition, offices were available for organizations. Charlotte's first Chamber of Commerce, the forerunner of the Greater Charlotte Club, and the present day Chamber of Commerce had offices in the bank building in 1889.²⁶

In 1921, Merchants and Farmers National Bank moved to a new location, 5 West Trade Street. From 1921 through 1934, the bank rented its old building to two businesses. From 1921-24, the U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co. of Baltimore occupied the building.²⁷ Askin's Clothing rented from Merchants and Farmers from 1925-34.

The demise of Merchants and Farmers took place in March of 1933 when President Franklin D. Roosevelt declared a "bank holiday." All banks in North Carolina were closed and by March 18, the state banking commissioner allowed those with sufficient funds to reopen, a total of 222 banks.²⁸ Having been weakened by the inability to keep pace with the rapidly changing world of professional banking, the Merchants and Farmers Bank was not among them, one of many bank casualties in the spring of 1933.

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Continuation sheet Historical Significance Item number 8 Page 4

On February 1, 1934, J. A. Stokes, as conservator of the Merchants and Farmers Bank, and "vested with all rights, powers, and privileges now possessed by receivers of insolvent banks," sold the property²⁹ at 123 E. Trade Street to Fred W. and Florence B. Bradshaw of Charlotte for \$35,000. The Bradshaws continued to rent the building to the current tenant, Askin's Clothing, until 1939. The building was vacant in 1940.

Bradshaw Millinery, owned and operated by Fred W. Bradshaw, occupied the building from 1941-1952.³⁰ From 1953 through 1972, Belk's Children's Shoes Annex rented the structure.

On September 30, 1974, North Carolina National Bank, the executor of Fred W. Bradshaw's estate, sold the property to Sidney and Tena Levin of Cocoa Beach, Florida.³¹ The Levins rented the building to The Shoe Mart, which had rented the building since 1973. The Levins sold the property on July 3, 1981³² to Robert T. Glenn of Charlotte, who continues to rent the building to The Shoe Mart. Glenn is interested in preserving the structure.

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Page 5

- 1 T. Harry Gatton, "Banking History in North Carolina: The Story of Creative Enterprise," The Tar Heel Banker, September, 1981, p. 20.
- 2 Charlotte City Directory, 1875/76.
- 3 Charlotte Democrat, Jan. 24, 1871, p. 3.
Feb. 7, 1871, p. 3.
- 4 "Dowd Family," Vertical Files, Carolina Room, Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County.
- 5 Charlotte City Directory, 1875/76.
- 6 Charlotte Democrat, January 24, 1871, p. 3.
- 7 "History of Charlotte," Charlotte City Directory, 1875/76.
- 8 "History," Charlotte City Directory, 1875/76.
- 9 Charlotte Democrat, February 7, 1871, p. 3.
- 10 Charlotte Democrat, July 4, 1871, p. 3.
- 11 Charlotte Democrat, September 26, 1871, p. 3.
- 12 Charlotte Democrat, December 23, 1871, p. 3.
- 13 Mecklenburg County Deed Book 11, p. 38.
- 14 The Charlotte Democrat reported a number of "iron front" buildings going up in Charlotte in the winter of 1871/72, including Brown and Brem's store on E. Trade St. and Mr. Joseph Henderson's 2 story store.
- 15 Charlotte Democrat, October 10, 1871, p. 3.
- 16 Charlotte Democrat, January 23, 1872, p. 3.
- 17 Charlotte Democrat, March 12, 1872, p. 2.
- 18 Charlotte City Directory, 1875/76.
- 19 Charlotte City Directory, 1875/76.
- 20 Charlotte City Directory, 1879.
- 21 Charlotte City Directory, 1896.
- 22 Charlotte City Directory, 1910.

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-
- 23 Charlotte City Directory, 1904, 1918, 1933.
- 24 Charlotte City Directory, 1875-1914.
- 25 Charlotte City Directory, 1904-1914.
- 26 Charlotte City Directory, 1879/80.
- 27 Charlotte City Directory, 1889.
- 28 Charlotte City Directory, 1921-34.
- 29 Gatton, "Banking History", p. 22.
- 30 Mecklenburg County Deed Book 849, p. 281.
- 31 Mecklenburg County Deed Book 2711, p. 281.
- 32 Mecklenburg County Deed book 4447, p. 552.

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received

date entered

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Item number 9

Page 1

Charlotte City Directory, 1875-76, 1879, 1889, 1896, 1904, 1910, 1914, 1918, 1933.

Charlotte Democrat. Selected issues, 1871 and 1872.

Gatton, T. Harry. "Banking History in North Carolina: The Story of Creative Enterprise." The Tar Heel Banker, September 1981,

Mecklenburg County Deed Books.

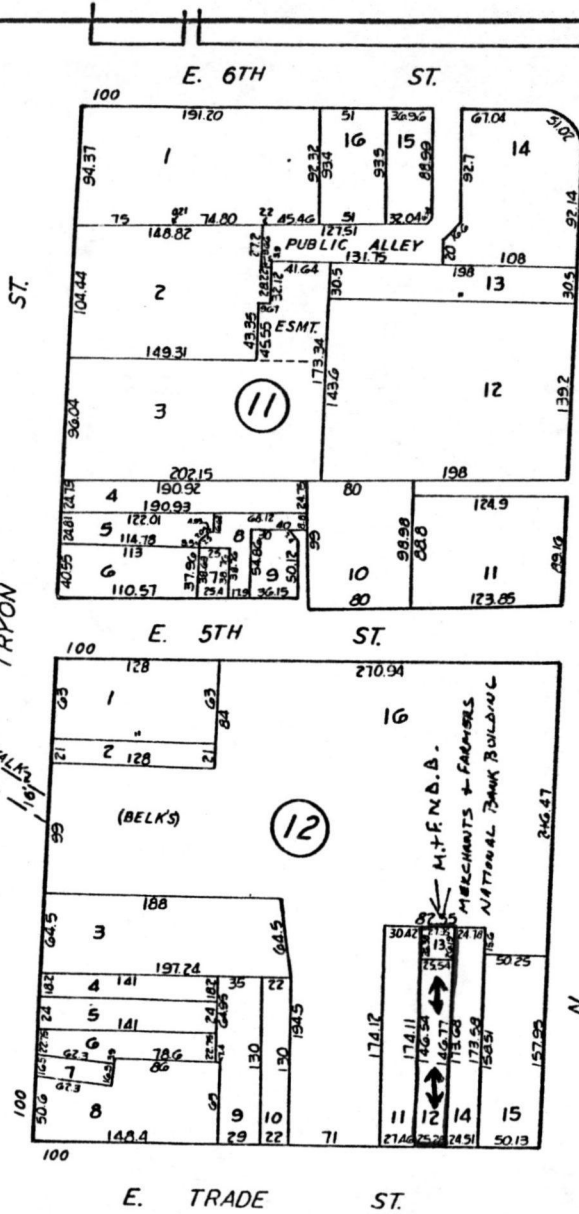
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IN THE
MUNICIPAL
SERVICES
DISTRICT.

BK. 78

TRYON

CROSSWALK
17'

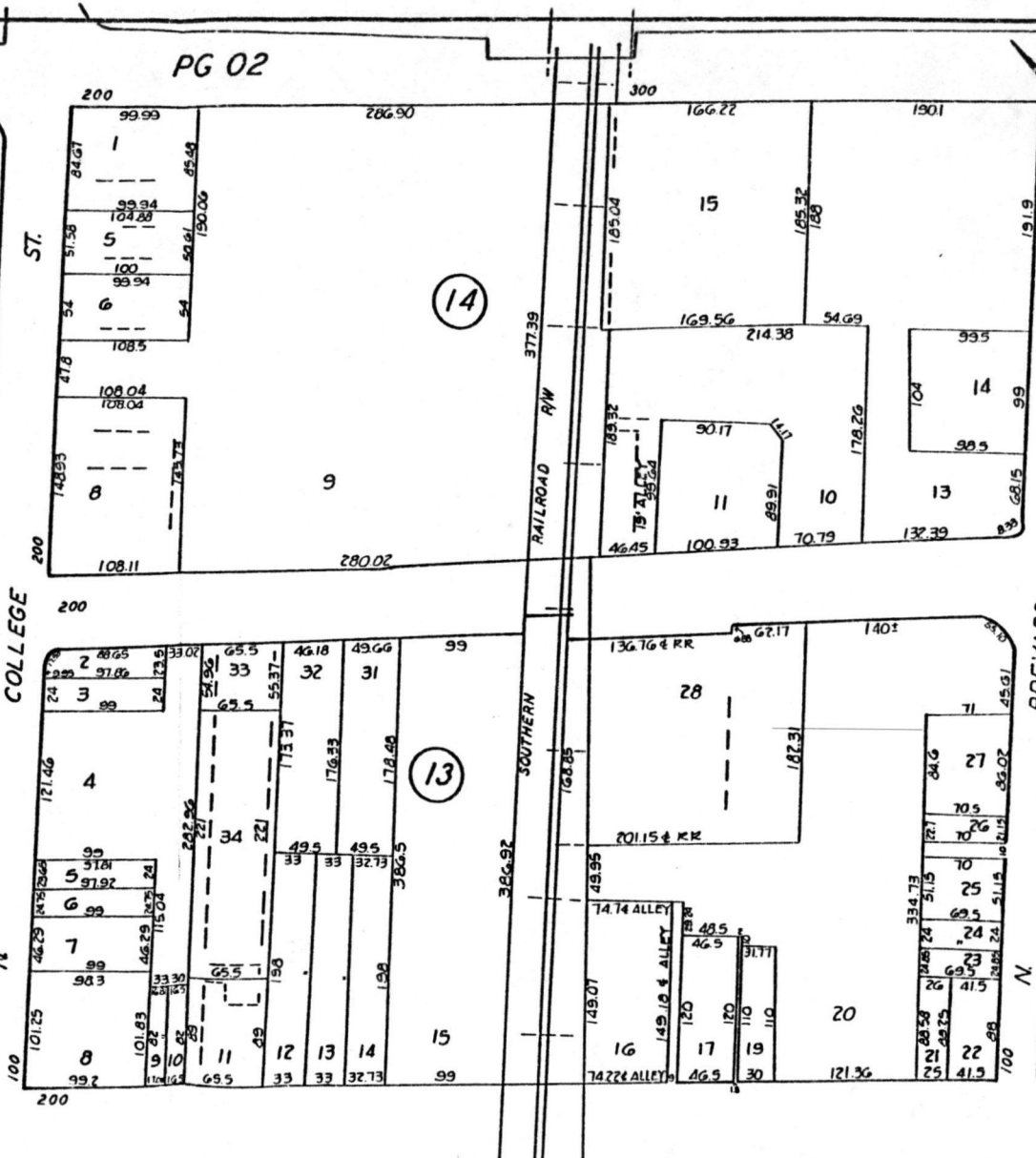
N



PG 02

COLLEGE

N



BK. 125

PG. 05

TAX LINE MAP BOOK 80 PAGE 01
MECKLENBURG COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
REVISED SCALE 1"=100'

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Merchants and Farmers National Bank Building
Mecklenburg County
NORTH CAROLINA

Working No. JAN 30 1984
Fed. Reg. Date: 2.5.85
Date Due: 3/1/84 - 3/15/84
Action: ACCEPT 3/1/84
 RETURN
 REJECT
Federal Agency: _____

Entered in the
National Register

- resubmission
- nomination by person or local government
- owner objection
- appeal

Substantive Review: sample request appeal NR decision

Reviewer's comments:

Recom./Criteria _____
Reviewer _____
Discipline _____
Date _____
_____ see continuation sheet

Nomination returned for: _____ technical corrections cited below
_____ substantive reasons discussed below

1. Name _____

2. Location _____

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
	Public Acquisition	Accessible	

4. Owner of Property _____

5. Location of Legal Description _____

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Has this property been determined eligible? yes no

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- alterations/integrity
- dates
- boundary selection

8. Significance

Period _____ Areas of Significance—Check and justify below

Specific dates _____ Builder/Architect _____

Statement of Significance (*in one paragraph*)

- summary paragraph
- completeness
- clarity
- applicable criteria
- justification of areas checked
- relating significance to the resource
- context
- relationship of integrity to significance
- justification of exception
- other

9. Major Bibliographical References

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name _____

UTM References _____

Verbal boundary description and justification _____

11. Form Prepared By

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

_____ national _____ state _____ local

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____

date _____

13. Other

- Maps
- Photographs
- Other

Questions concerning this nomination may be directed to _____

Signed _____ Date _____ Phone: _____



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FASHION

FOARD
CONSTRUCTION CO.
CHARLOTTE, N.C.

FOR LEASE
Vinson
REALTY CO.
375-7771

NEGATIVE NUMBER N.83-11-306

PHOTOGRAPHER THOMAS HANCHETT

PHOTO DATE Dec. 1983

SUBJECT MERCHANTS & FARMERS NATIONAL BANK
MECKLENBURG Co



NEGATIVE NUMBER N. 83-11-314

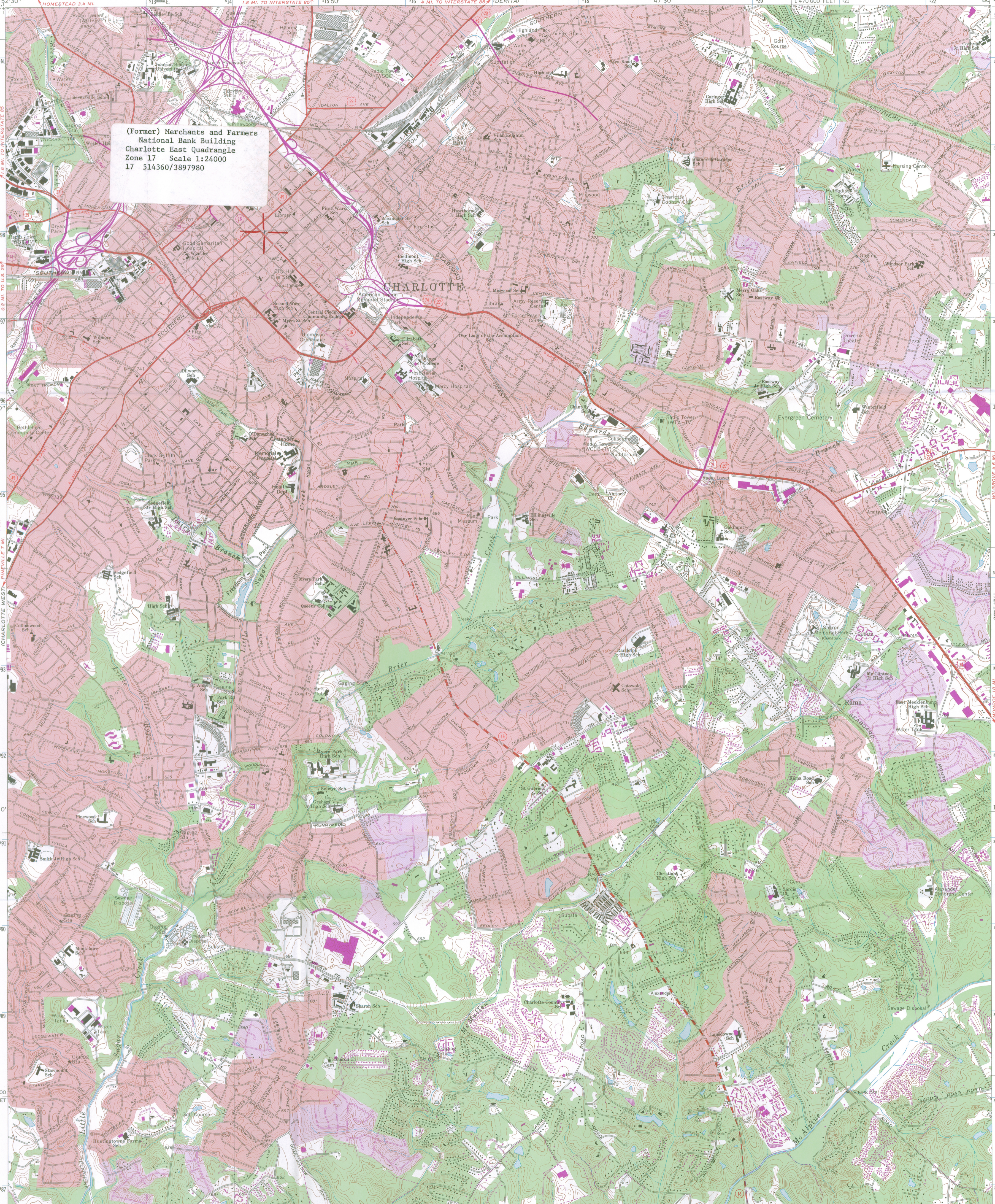
PHOTOGRAPHER THOMAS HANCHETT

PHOTO DATE Dec. 1983

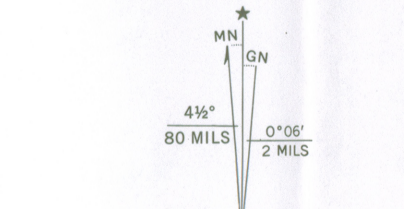
SUBJECT MERCHANTS & FARMERS NAT. BANK

MECKLENBURG Co

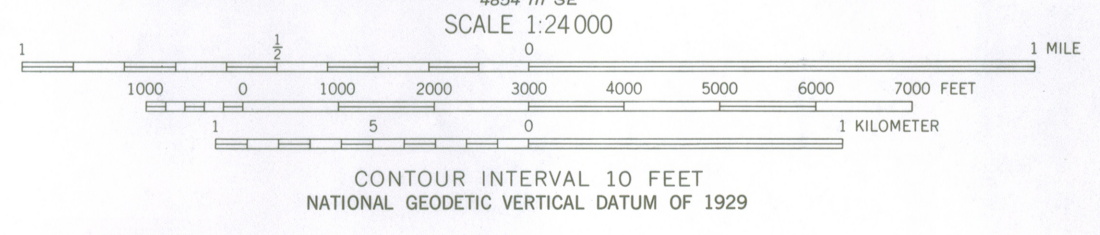
(Former) Merchants and Farmers
National Bank Building
Charlotte East Quadrangle
Zone 17 Scale 1:24000
17 514360/3897980



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and North Carolina Geodetic Survey
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1965. Field checked 1967
Supersedes planimetric map dated 1948
Polyconic projection
10,000-foot grid based on North Carolina coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17,
shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the
projection lines 10 meters south and 17 meters west as
shown by dashed corner ticks
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown



Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from
aerial photographs taken 1976 and other source data
This information not field checked. Map edited 1980
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry weather
U. S. Route	State Route



CHARLOTTE EAST, N. C.
N3507.5—W8045/7.5
1967
PHOTOREVISED 1980
DMA 4854 III NE—SERIES V842

NORTH
CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT
OF
CULTURAL
RESOURCES

Raleigh,
North Carolina
27611

January 18, 1984

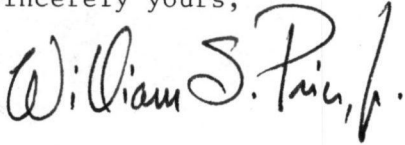
Mr. Jerry L. Rogers, Keeper
National Register of Historic Places
U. S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1100 L Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Rogers:

Enclosed is the nomination for (former) Merchants and Farmers
National Bank Building in Mecklenburg County, North Carolina, to be
entered in the National Register of Historic Places.

We trust that you will find this nomination in order. If there are
any questions, please call us.

Sincerely yours,



William S. Price, Jr.
State Historic Preservation Officer

WSP/bch

Enclosures

cc: Honorable John East
Honorable Jesse Helms
Honorable James G. Martin

Division of
Archives and History
William S. Price, Jr., Director

Sara W. Hodgkins,
Secretary
James B. Hunt, Jr.,
Governor



Rec'd
JAN 30 1984