



ASHFORD HOUSE
241 Hoskins Avenue Drive
Charlotte, North Carolina 28208

Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission
Local Landmark Designation Report
Prepared by Samantha Smith, Gate City Preservation L.L.C.

January 2020

Charlotte-Mecklenburg

Historic Landmarks Commission

HISTORIC NAME OF PROPERTY

Ashford House

ADDRESS OF PROPERTY

241 Hoskins Avenue Drive, Charlotte, North Carolina 28208

PIN #

06306103

DEED BOOK & PAGE

BOOK 28550, PAGE 701

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

L241 M6-222

ZONING

RES

Amount of land/acreage to be designated

.72 acres

Interior to be designated

☐ Yes ☒ No

Property Owner's Address:

Travis M. Ashford
241 Hoskins Avenue Drive
Charlotte, North Carolina 28208

Applicant's Address:

Gate City Preservation L.L.C.
4215 Henderson Road
Greensboro, North Carolina 27410

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I. Abstract

Statement of Significance

Ashford House (1903-1954) is being proposed for designation because of its local **historical** significance as one of two remaining examples of African American millworker housing at the Hoskins Cotton Mill, which was constructed in 1903, three miles northwest of Charlotte, North Carolina. When the Hoskins Mill opened its doors in the early twentieth century, it differed in a significant way from other local industries. Contemporaneous mills, like those owned and operated by industrialist Daniel Augustus Tompkins, were strictly segregated and only open to white workers.¹ The Hoskins Mill, however, hired and constructed houses for both white and African American workers. The six houses built for African American workers at the Hoskins Mill were identical to the 80 houses constructed for white workers, however they were built behind the mill, in a separate location from white housing, on an unpaved road near the railroad.² Today, Ashford House and Strong House are the only African American mill houses left standing in the village. In 2002, Ashford House was added to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) Study List.

Architecturally, Ashford House has integrity, retaining many of its original materials, form, and association as a single family residence. The period of significance for Ashford House starts with its 1903 construction and ends after the completion of its rear addition, constructed by Mrs. Minnie Ashford in 1954.

Integrity Statement

- **Location:** Ashford House remains in its original location and is surrounded by other historic buildings and features from its period of significance (1903-1954), including the Hoskins Mill, 201 South Hoskins Road, and Strong House, 243 Hoskins Avenue Drive.
- **Design:** The house has retained its original design, which was modeled after the hall-and-parlor plan, a popular style when Ashford House was constructed in the early twentieth century. The house's one-story, cross-gabled form has remained unchanged. Inside, the home has retained its one-room-deep principal section, front wing, and centered rear wing, rotated ninety degrees to enhance the asymmetry of the façade.³ The center chimney has been retained.⁴ There have been some alterations to the foundation, porches, and doors. In 1954, a kitchen, bathroom, and mudroom were added to the back of the house by enclosing the rear porch.
- **Setting:** Ashford House stands in its original setting and maintains its proximity and association to the nearby Hoskins Cotton Mill. Strong House, now significantly altered, is located nextdoor to the west and is representative of other African American mill houses that once stood in the village.
- **Workmanship:** Although the house style is vernacular, it has a unique asymmetrical form. The durability of the original windows, siding, and masonry show the skills of the builder.
- **Materials:** Much of the original material from Ashford House's original construction has been retained, including the six-over-six wood sash windows and original asbestos shingle siding.
- **Feeling:** The feeling of the home as an African American mill house has been retained. Its proximity to Hoskins Mill enhances the feeling of the home among its original mill village setting. The feeling is further enhanced by the unbroken lineage of property ownership, since the house has remained in the Ashford family for four generations.
- **Association:** The house is still in the Ashford family and is still used as a single-family residence.

¹ Eagles, Brenda Marks, "Daniel Augustus Tompkins, 1851-1914," *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, 1979-1996 by the University of North Carolina Press. Accessed on DocSouth December 2019. <<https://docsouth.unc.edu/nc/tompkins/bio.html>>.

² Mecklenburg African American Resources Survey, Hoskins Mill, number 4.

³ Mecklenburg African American Resources Survey, Hoskins Mill, number 4.

⁴ Mecklenburg African American Resources Survey, Hoskins Mill, number 4.

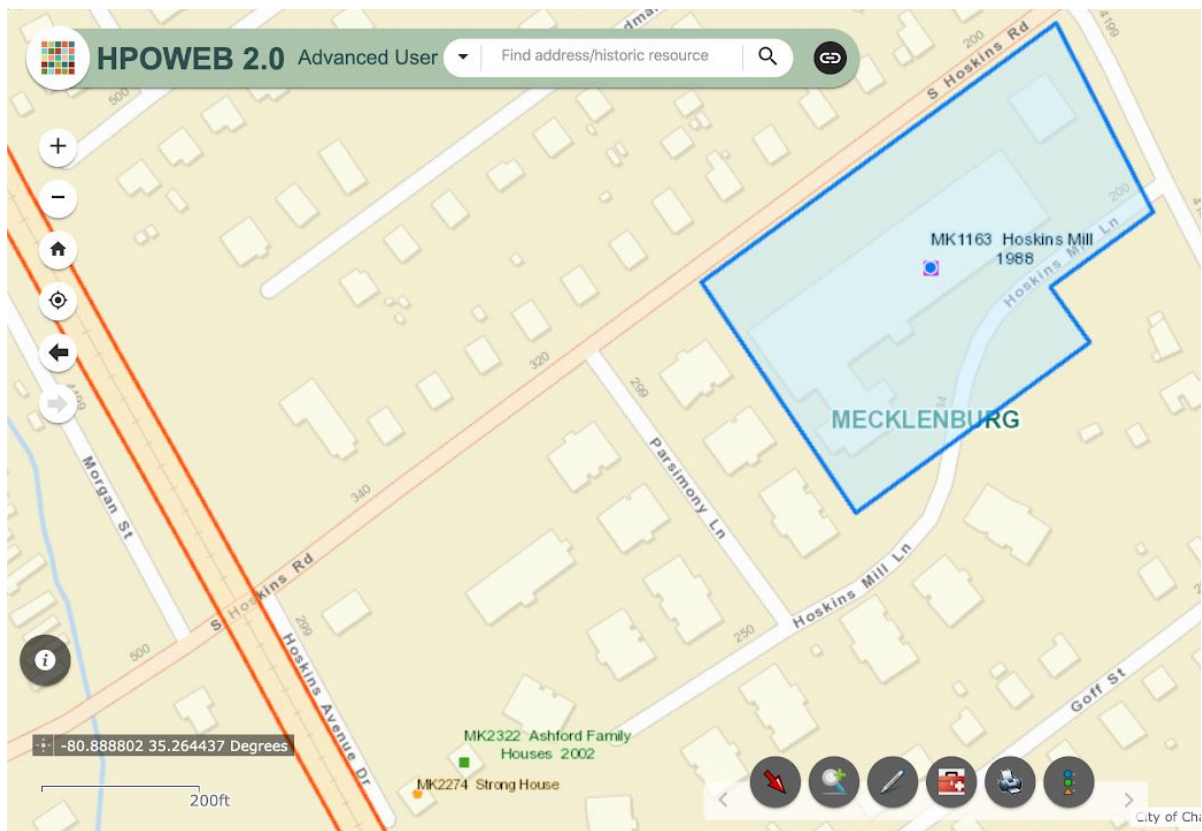
Proposed Boundary Justification

The proposed boundary for Local Landmark Designation is the property's current .215 acre parcel (PIN: 06306103) and the contiguous .505 acre parcel to the north (PIN: 06306102), also owned by Travis Ashford, that was the location of the Ashford family's garden.

II. Maps and Floor Plans*Mecklenburg County Tax Maps*



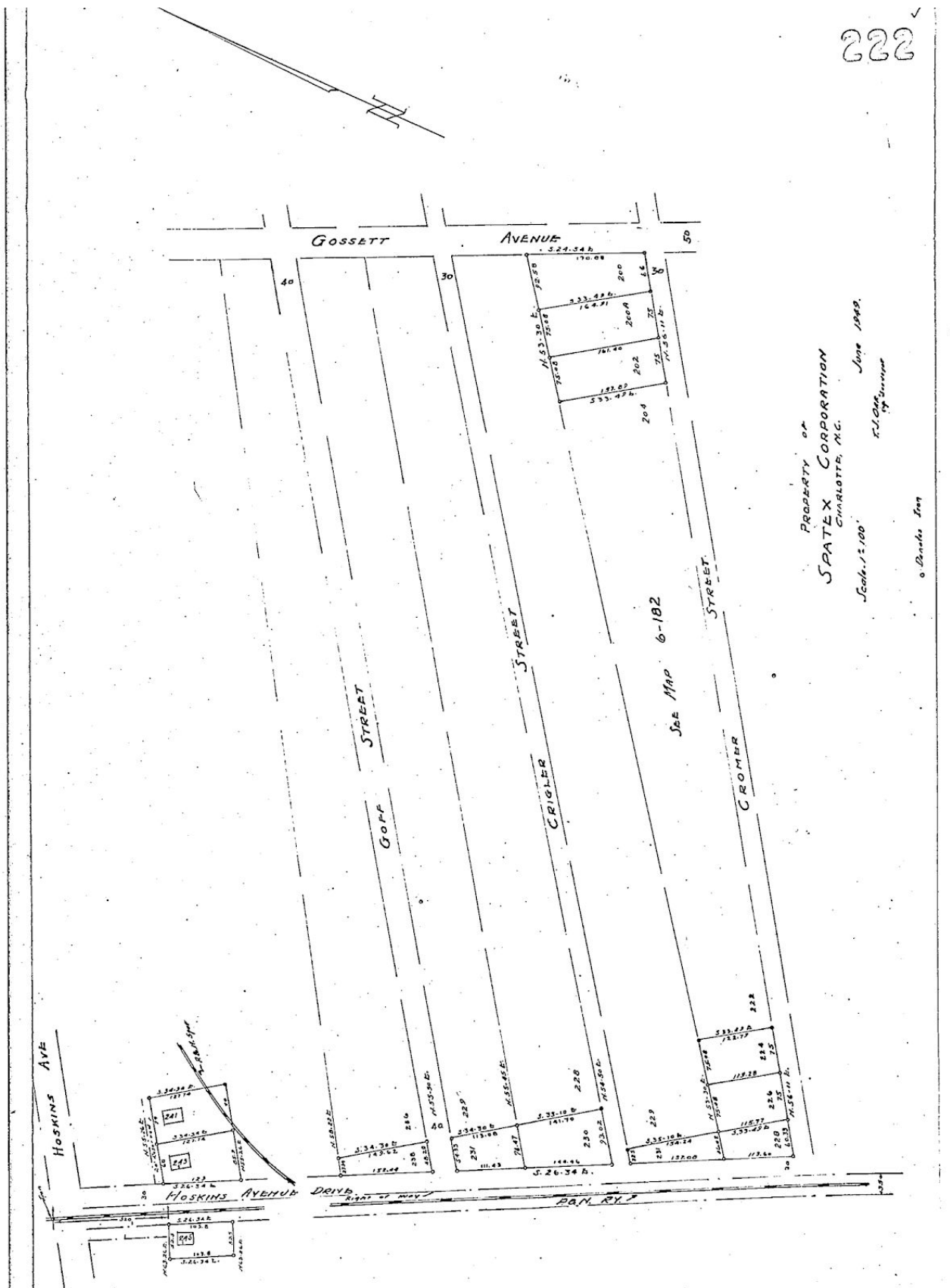
HPOWeb Map

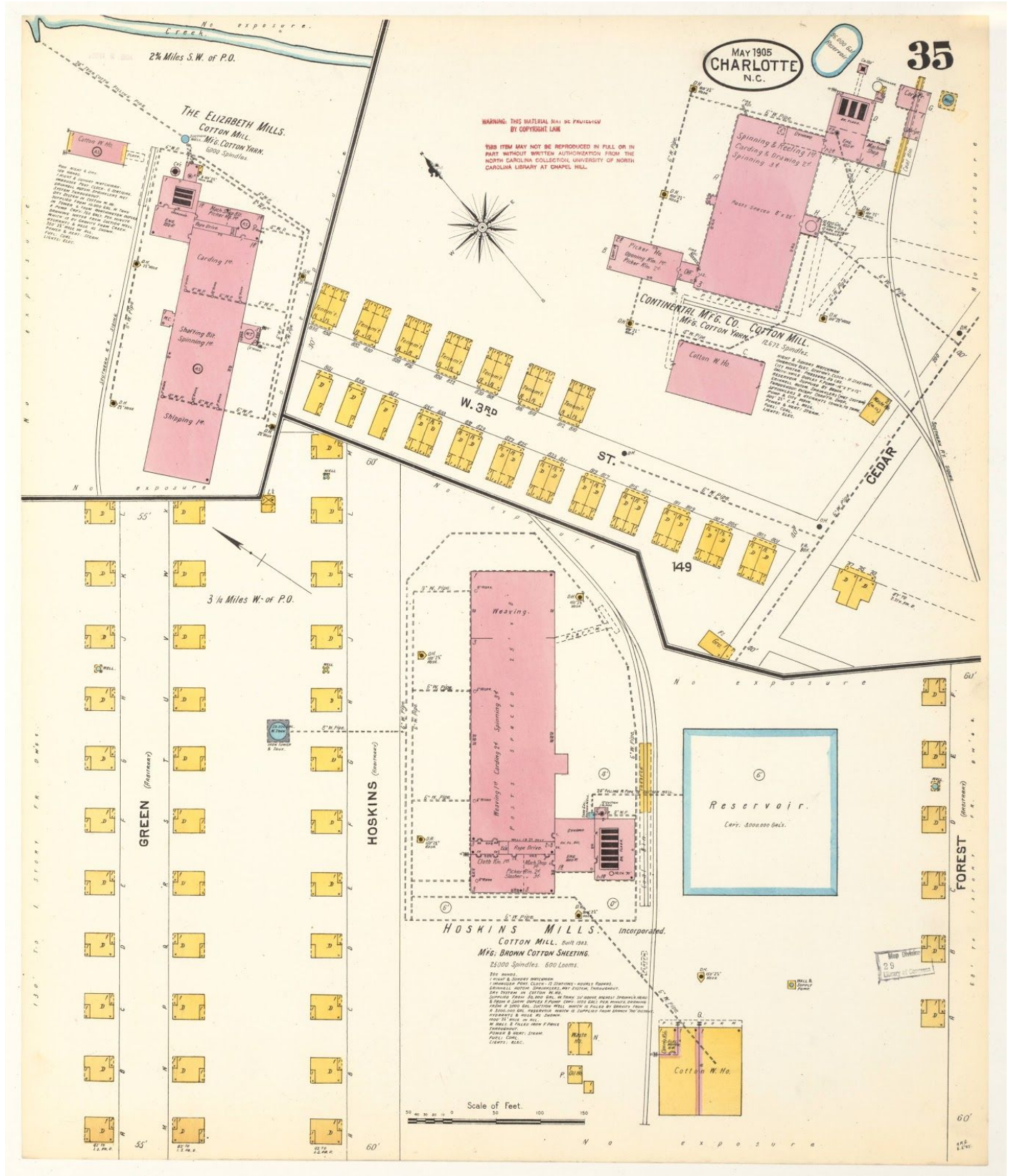


Aerial Map



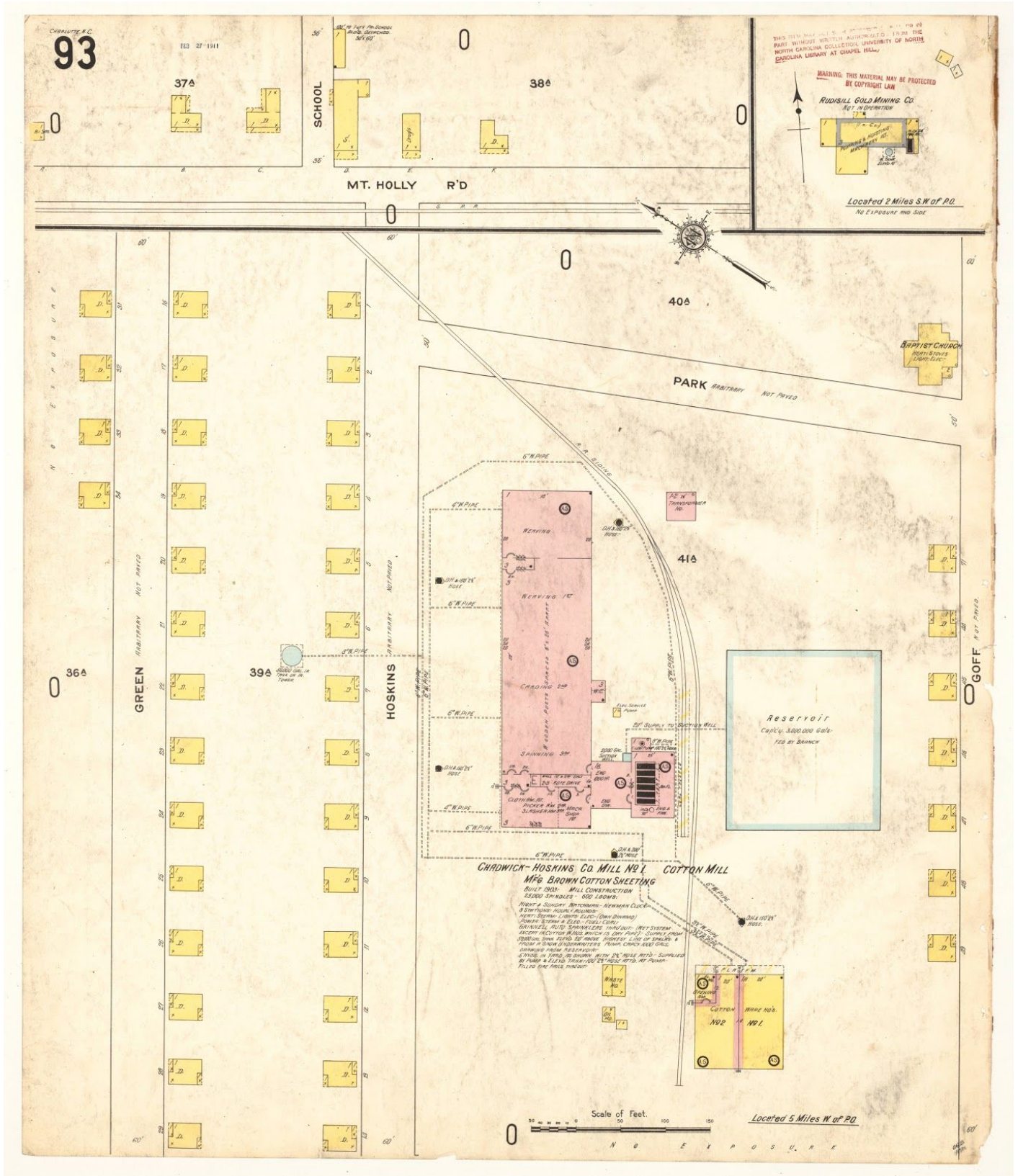
Plat Map, 1949



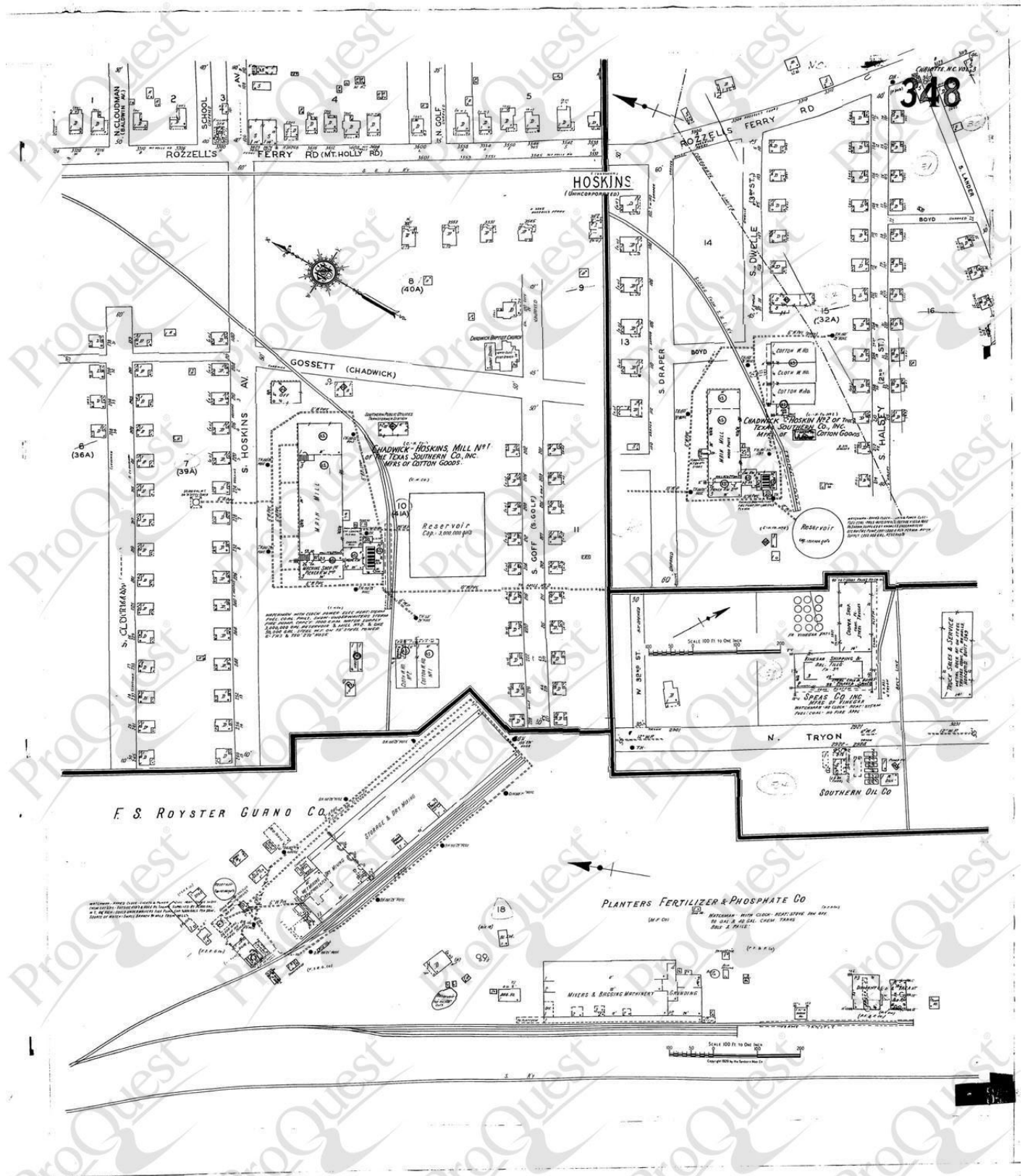
Sanborn Map 1905⁵

⁵ Sanborn Maps of the Hoskins Mill do not include the African American millworker housing. These maps show the Hoskins Mill and surrounding white worker housing.

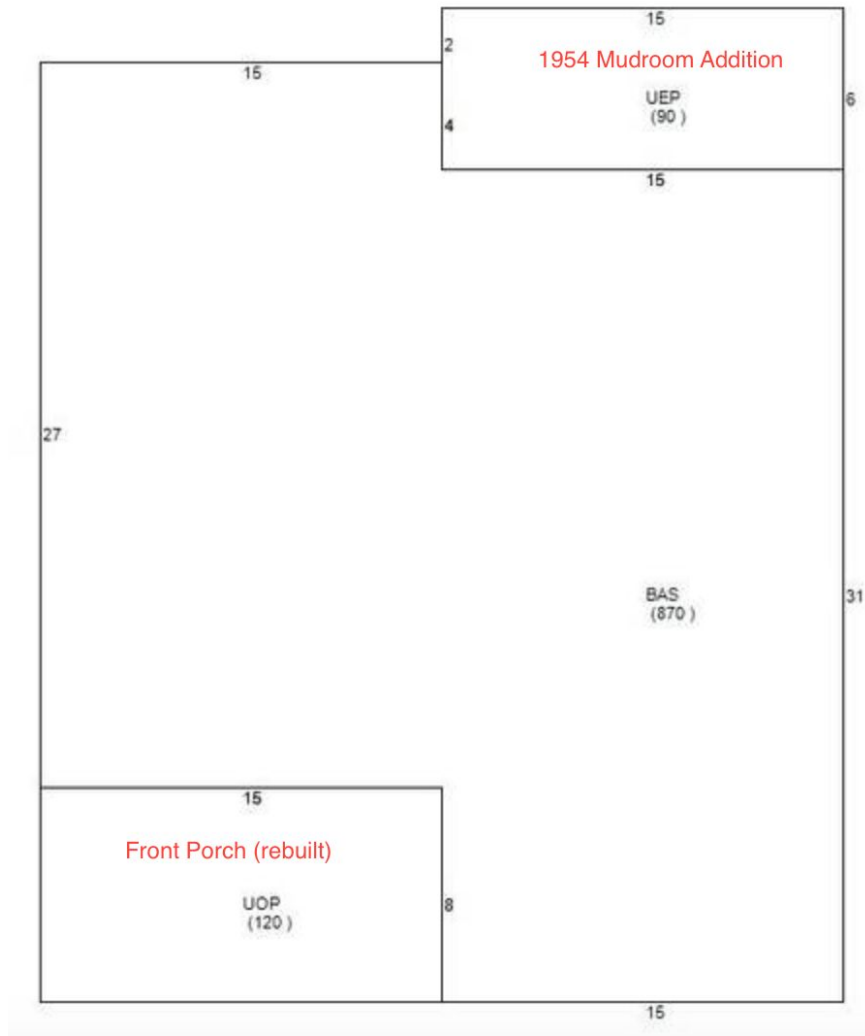
Sanborn Map 1911



Sanborn Map 1929



Architectural Drawings



III. Architectural Assessment

Architectural Importance

Ashford House and Strong House are two of six mill houses that were contracted out by the Hoskins Mill to be built for African American workers. These two one-story homes were built separately, across Hoskins Avenue Drive, from the other four houses, and all six were segregated from white housing.⁶ The houses are located behind the mill, to the southwest, while white housing was built across the street from the mill and along the side streets around the mill. Ashford House is locally significant because it is one of the few remaining historic resources that reflect the design trends and styles of nineteenth and early twentieth century African American millworker housing in Mecklenburg County.

As one of two remaining African American vernacular mill houses constructed in 1903, Ashford House is a cross-gabled, L-plan mill house with a steeply pitched asphalt shingle roof and a centered block interior chimney. It is three bays wide and two bays deep, has louvered ventilators in the gable peaks, and a rear shed roof addition and enclosed rear porch, which was converted into a kitchen, mudroom, and bathroom in 1954. The hip-roofed front porch has been significantly altered. The house is covered in original asbestos shingle siding and sits on a stepped brick pier foundation that has been filled in with cinderblock.

Architectural Context

The only other remaining mill house for African American workers at Hoskins Mill is Strong House, which has lost its association as a single-family dwelling (Fig. 12). Today, Strong House is Butta Cutz & Stylz Barber and Hair Salon. The house has less integrity than Ashford House. The siding and window shutters are vinyl. The six-over-six windows remain, but have bars over them. A modern wheelchair ramp leads to a replacement front door. The foundation is fully cinderblock. The front gable has a round louvered ventilator and neon sign. Of the two homes, Ashford House has more integrity.⁷ Other than Ashford House and Strong House, there are no other known examples of African American mill houses from this period in Mecklenburg County.

Architectural Description

Setting

Surrounded by modern businesses and development, Ashford House is tucked back in a deep lot south of South Hoskins Road, with Strong House located nextdoor to the west. Ashford House is located southwest of the Hoskins Mill, nearby the mill but not part of the dense clusters of mill housing that surround the mill on its various side streets (Fig. 1). Ashford House faces northwest towards South Hoskins Road and is near the railroad track to its west. South of the home are dense woods and to the east, a row of trees blocks Ashford House from modern development (Fig. 2).

Front (Northwest) Elevation

Ashford House is an L-shaped, frame, one-level, early twentieth century, vernacular home. The three-bay-wide house is reminiscent of hall-and-parlour houses, but does not follow the traditional hall-and-parlor interior plan. The front (northwest) elevation of Ashford House reveals its steep cross-gabled asphalt shingle roof (Fig. 3 and Fig. 7). The hip-roofed porch, including the posts, floorboards, and roof, have been replaced, except for some original wooden beam roof supports (Fig. 11a-11b). The porch posts have been replaced with metal posts and the balustrade has been replaced with simple wood posts. The porch floor is modern wood. The exterior material of the home is original, asbestos siding, which is in poor condition (Fig. 8). All of the windows are original wood windows, most are six-over-six sash but some in the

⁶ 2002 Survey by Stewart Gray.

⁷ 2002 Survey by Stewart Gray.

rear from the 1954 southeastern addition are one-over-one (Fig. 9a-9b). All windows and sills are in poor condition, with some sills rotting and in need of repair or replacement and some panes broken or missing. There is a central brick chimney and the house sits on brick piers filled in with cinderblock.⁸

The front (northwest) elevation is three bays wide. Starting from the east, there is a large, six-over-six sash, original wood window, covered by the replacement hip-roofed front porch. The front door has been replaced (Fig. 10a). Under the cross-gabled front facing bay is another large six-over-six wooden window and a louvered ventilator in the gable peak.

Side (East) Elevation

The side (east) elevation reveals the side-gabled section of the cross gable (Fig. 4). From south to north, there is a shed roof addition, built in 1954, with a small, one-over-one wood sash window. Under the gable is a large six-over-six wood sash window and a louvered ventilator in the gable peak.

Rear (Southeast) Elevation

The rear (southeast) elevation is the 1954 kitchen, bathroom, and mudroom addition (Fig. 5). The addition has matching, asbestos shingle siding and small, wood-sash, one-over-one windows. Starting with the west side of the house is the enclosed rear porch. The back door is replacement, but the screen may be original (Fig. 10b). The door is covered by a small shed-roof overhang supported by one diagonal post. There are two, small, side-by-side, wood-sash, one-over-one windows. Under the gable peak is a louvered ventilator.

Side (West) Elevation

The side (west) elevation, starting with the shed-roof addition to the south, has a small, six-over-six sash window that matches the style of the larger six-over-six sash windows (Fig. 6 and Fig. 9c). There are two, large six-over-six wood sash windows on this elevation that are in poor condition, including a missing pane.

IV. Historical

Hoskins Cotton Mill and Village History

Hoskins Mills, Inc. was organized by E. A. Smith, J. P. Wilson, and Jeremiah Goff in April of 1903.⁹ E. A. Smith served as president and treasurer and Mr. E. C. Dwelle as secretary for several years.¹⁰ Their first mill was the Chadwick Mill, which they constructed in 1901 three and a half miles northwest of the center of Charlotte. The neighborhood that quickly formed around the mill was called Chadwick, and encompassed a mill village of forty houses that were built north of the mill. After a few years of successful operation at Chadwick, the group started construction on Hoskins Cotton Mill nearby, and the mill village of Hoskins began its development as soon as construction for the mill started.¹¹ On July 6, 1903, the *Charlotte News* reported on the construction of the Hoskins Mill village. As soon as local contractor, E. H. Overcash won the contract to build 80 mill houses around the mill, he started work immediately by overseeing the grounds and determining lot figures. "Mr. Overcash went out this morning with Messrs. J. P. Wilson and E. A. Smith, and looked over the ground that will be used as sites for the 80 mill homes. A lot of figures were made and in a very few hours the men had agreed on a price. Work on these houses will begin just as soon as the lumber

⁸ 2002 Survey by Stewart Gray.

⁹ "Another Cotton Mill for Charlotte." *The Morning Post*. Thursday April 23, 1903.

¹⁰ "Big Mills Re-Elect Officers." *Charlotte Daily Observer*. Tuesday, May 19, 1903 and "Cotton Mill Officers: Hoskins and Chadwick Mills Elect Directors and Officers." *The Charlotte News*. Friday, February 5, 1904.

¹¹ "Three Big New Mill Plants Coming Along." *Charlotte Daily Observer*. Thursday, August 6, 1903.

can be placed on the ground, which will be in the next few days.”¹² According to the reporter, the Hoskins mill village contract was one of the largest contracts to be secured in Charlotte for several years.

The *Charlotte Daily Observer* and other local newspapers eagerly followed the progress of the mill, publishing articles about its near completion starting in October of 1903, “The new Hoskins Mills and the Highland Park Manufacturing Company’s plant...are both rapidly nearing completion. The walls of both are finished and progress is being made on the interior and the roof. Both of the mills, which will cost half a million each, will be in operation within less than six months. The tenement houses of the employees are springing up around the mills.”¹³ By 1904, Hoskins Mill was completed, further crowning The Queen City as one of the industrial textile leaders in the South. According to *The Charlotte News*, “there is no city in the South so far as known that can show an equal development in the cotton mill line for the year 1903. This growth...is sufficient to demonstrate that Charlotte is growing rapidly but steadily and in a manner that promises much for the future.”¹⁴ The success of both Chadwick and Hoskins Mill was just beginning.

In 1908, Chadwick Mill and Hoskins Mill merged to become the largest textile corporation in North Carolina, the Chadwick-Hoskins Company. These two mills alone accounted for a thirty percent increase in Charlotte-Mecklenburg’s mill capacity, and by 1920-1921 the mill became part of a large regional chain, the Gossett Mills.¹⁵ A major competitor to the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills were the hundreds of mills owned by Charlotte industrialist Daniel Augustus Tompkins. “Tompkins built over one hundred cotton mills, fertilizer works, electric light plants and ginneries, and changed the region’s cotton oil from a waste product to a major industry by building about two hundred processing plants.”¹⁶ A key difference between Tompkins-owned mills and the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills were that Tompkins did not employ African American workers, while the Hoskins Mill did. All of Tompkins’ mills were strictly segregated. In general, mills operating in Mecklenburg County in the early twentieth century did not employ African American workers, resulting in generally white mill villages.

The Hoskins Mill, however, did employ and provide housing for both African American and white workers. African American housing was located behind the mill, away from white housing, however, the houses themselves were identical in form, function, style, and materials to white housing. Hoskins Mills, Inc. contracted the construction of around 80 homes total, six of which were built away from the mill and available to African American workers. “These mill houses were very similar to the popular hall-and-parlor houses. They were both three bays wide, and the principal section and the front and rear wings were all just one room deep. The design of the house was basically the same as a hall-and-parlor house, with a centered rear wing, rotated ninety degrees. This rotation allowed for a more complex asymmetrical façade. The houses feature a center chimney and a hipped-roof front porch.”¹⁷ Ashford House has retained these features, along with its form and setting.

Although Hoskins Mill employed and housed African American workers, the working and housing conditions were not equal between white and African American workers. African American workers were only permitted to work in the yarn room, segregated from white workers.¹⁸ Although houses for white and African American workers were constructed with the same style and materials, African American housing was located away from the mill, while white housing was located in front of and around the mill. Many “African Americans who worked at the mill, and who found jobs in the new community, settled on Carothers

¹² “A Big Contract: Mr. Overcash To Build 80 Houses For the Hoskins Mill.” *The Charlotte News*. Monday, July 6, 1903.

¹³ “The new Hoskins Mills...” *Charlotte Daily Observer*. Sunday, October 11, 1903 and “Hoskins Mill Nearly Completed.” *Charlotte News*. Monday, December 28, 1903.

¹⁴ “The City’s Growth Told in Figures.” *The Charlotte News*. Friday, January 1, 1904.

¹⁵ Hoskins Mill National Register Nomination, Page 5.

¹⁶ Hoskins Mill National Register Nomination, Page 5.

¹⁷ Historic Property Survey Summary, Mecklenburg, MK2322, September 18, 2015.

¹⁸ Historic Property Survey Summary, Mecklenburg, MK2322, September 18, 2015.

Street.”¹⁹ Some families, including the Ashfords, lived among the five other African American mill houses near Hoskins, located to the southwest of the mill.

Throughout the twentieth century, the village of Hoskins flourished, enticing workers to come to the area to work and settle down in the village. In 1948, Spatex Company purchased Hoskins Cotton Mill from Textron Southern Inc. At that time, the Hoskins Mill was operating “about 600 looms and 30,000 spindles in the production of carded and combed lawns and broadcloths.”²⁰ Although the first year proved rocky, with workers refusing to work in February 1949 until new contracts could be negotiated, the Spatex transition retained its employees and continued to produce the same goods, however, they started an extensive effort to modernize the mill’s technology. Along with modernizing its production, Spatex also modernized the mill village to mirror industrial towns where workers lived as homeowners rather than tenants.²¹

In 1949, Spatex Corporation followed the lead of other local mills and decided to sell its mill houses to its employees who had been occupying them as tenants. On July 31, 1949, *The Charlotte Observer* reported on the transaction, “The transfer of ownership of mill village homes from the companies to the workers is said to have mutual advantages for both. The employee gets a home of his own. He plants himself on a piece of real estate and ceases to be a tenant. He falls heir to all the privileges and responsibilities and sociological by-products which home ownership begets. The money he has been pouring down the rental rat hole now goes to create an estate of his own and his family’s.”²² Along with homeownership came a fresh desire of millworkers to make improvements to their homes, repairing paint, lumber, brick, and mortar. The article explains that the homes were purchased under a plan which gives them 66 months to pay the \$2,000 purchase price, allowing them the ability to renovate their homes, which many families did (Appendix 1). One of the families whose dream of homeownership had come true was the Ashford family, an African American family living in the mill village at 241 Hoskins Avenue Drive.

Ashford Family History

In 1926, Mr. James Eugene Ashford (age 19) married Ms. Minnie McCants (also aged 19). Soon after, they moved into 241 Hoskins Avenue Drive as renters (Appendix 2-4). They are confirmed to be living in the house by the 1930 census at age 23. The census shows they were renting a home in Longcreek Township (Hoskins) with their eldest daughter Mary (aged 2), Willie (aged 1), and Lillie McCants, Minnie’s sister (aged 10) (Appendix 5).²³ In their two-bedroom home, Eugene and Minnie birthed and raised ten children. From oldest to youngest, their children were Mary, Willie, Ray, Paul, Dorothy, David, Nancy, John, Kennis, and Robert (Appendix 6).²⁴ All of their children graduated high school and many went on to college. Several of the family members worked on and off at the mill, but also worked other jobs in the community. The family had a large garden where they grew produce. The garden was located in the front of the house in the vacant parcel included in this report. At that time, there were dense pine trees between the home and Hoskins Road, making the house feel secluded from the rest of the Hoskins community, which at that time was predominantly white.²⁵

¹⁹ Hoskins Mill National Register Nomination, Page 5.

²⁰ “Spatex is Buyer of Property.” *The Charlotte News*. Friday, May 21, 1948.

²¹ “Says 300 Hoskins Mill Workers To Quit Until Contract Is Signed.” *The Charlotte Observer*. Sunday, February 13, 1949 and “Hoskins Workers Vote to Stay Out.” *The Charlotte Observer*. Monday, February 14, 1949.

²² “South’s Textile Workers Join Ranks of Happy Home-Owners.” *The Charlotte Observer*. Sunday, July 31, 1949.

²³ Year: 1930; Census Place: Long Creek, Mecklenburg, North Carolina; Page: 3B; Enumeration District: 0064; FHL microfilm: 2341441.

²⁴ Interview with Ms. Dontressa Ashford, granddaughter of Eugene and Minnie Ashford, mother of Travis Ashford, collected by applicant on Sunday, January 19, 2020.

²⁵ Interview with Mr. Robert Ashford, son of Eugene and Minnie Ashford, collected by Dontressa Ashford on Sunday, January 26, 2020.

On June 25, 1949, the home was deeded to Eugene and Minnie Ashford from the Spatex Corporation, and the family officially became homeowners. Also in 1949, their youngest son, Robert, was born. A year later, Eugene and Minnie's son, Paul, was drafted to fight in the Korean War. After their brother was drafted, Willie and David volunteered to join the army so their brother would not have to go alone. Sadly, Paul was tragically killed in front of his brother David. Paul received a purple heart for his bravery (Appendix 6).²⁶ When the family received Paul's family survivor benefit in 1954, Minnie used the money to enclose the rear porch to accommodate a kitchen, mudroom, and bathroom.²⁷ Before the addition, the family was utilizing an outhouse located behind the home, across the railroad tracks and into the woods.

Eugene passed away in July of 1979 at the age of 72 and Minnie passed away not long after in 1980 at the age of 73.²⁸ When Minnie passed away, the home was granted to her son, Willie, as part of Minnie's estate. When Willie passed away in 2014, the house was inherited by his grandson, Travis Ashford, the current property owner. Currently, Travis's mother, Donstressa Ashford, resides at the home and has provided much of the family history found in this report along with her Aunt Nancy and Uncle Robert who both grew up in the home. Ashford House has stayed in the Ashford family for four generations.

Chain of Title

1. Book 1378 Page 0193

- a. Recorded on June 25, 1949
- b. Grantor: Spatex Corporation
- c. Grantee: James E. and Minnie M. Ashford

2. Book 4673 Page 0788

- a. Recorded on May 7, 1980
- b. Grantor: Minnie M. Ashford (Widow)
- c. Grantee: Willie J. and Delores C. Ashford

3. Book 29550 Page 00701

- a. Recorded on October 28, 2014
- b. Grantor: Willie J. Ashford, Sr. (Estate)
- c. Grantee: Travis M. Ashford

V. Finding Aid for Photographs

- Fig. 1: Hoskins Mill
- Fig. 2: Ashford House Lot
- Fig. 3: Front (Northwest) Elevation
- Fig. 4: Side (East) Elevation
- Fig. 5: Rear (Southeast) Elevation
- Fig. 6: Side (West) Elevation
- Fig. 7: Roof
- Fig. 8 Siding

²⁶ Interview with Ms. Dontressa Ashford, granddaughter of Eugene and Minnie Ashford, mother of Travis Ashford, collected by applicant on Sunday, January 19, 2020.

²⁷ Interview with Ms. Nancy Ashford Fowler, daughter of Eugene and Minnie Ashford, collected by Dontressa Ashford on Sunday, January 19, 2020.

²⁸ Ancestry.com. *U.S. Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014* [database on-line]. Provo, UT, USA: Ancestry.com Operations Inc, 2014.

- Fig. 9a: Six-over-six Wood Sash Window (1903)
- Fig. 9b: One-over-one Wood Sash Window (1954)
- Fig. 9c: Small Six-over-six Wood Sash Window (1903)
- Fig. 10a: Front Door
- Fig. 10b: Back Door
- Fig. 11a: Front Porch
- Fig. 11b: Porch Beams
- Fig. 12: Strong House

VI. Bibliography

Deed Books

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Mecklenburg County, North Carolina Deeds Book, Book 29550, Page 00701.

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“Hoskins Mill Nearly Completed.” *Charlotte News*. Monday, December 28, 1903.

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“Says 300 Hoskins Mill Workers To Quit Until Contract Is Signed.” *The Charlotte Observer*. Sunday, February 13, 1949.

“South’s Textile Workers Join Ranks of Happy Home-Owners. ” *The Charlotte Observer*. Sunday, July 31, 1949.

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“Three Big New Mill Plants Coming Along.” *Charlotte Daily Observer*. Thursday, August 6, 1903.

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Interviews

Interview with Ms. Dontressa Ashford, granddaughter of Eugene and Minnie Ashford, mother of Travis Ashford, collected by applicant on Sunday, January 19, 2020.

Interview with Ms. Nancy Ashford Fowler, daughter of Eugene and Minnie Ashford, collected by Dontressa Ashford on Sunday, January 19, 2020.

Interview with Mr. Robert Ashford, son of Eugene and Minnie Ashford, collected by Dontressa Ashford on Sunday, January 26, 2020.

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VII. Appendix

Appendix 1

"South's Textile Workers Join Ranks of Happy Home-Owners." *The Charlotte Observer*. Sunday, July 31 1949. Images included in article show Hoskins Mill workers improving their recently purchased mill houses.



Appendix 2

Photograph of Eugene Ashford outside of Ashford House in 1944, provided by Dontressa Ashford.



Appendix 3

Photograph of Eugene and Minnie Ashford with their children Mary, Willie, and and Ray, c. 1934.



Appendix 4

Photograph of Minnie Ashford, c. 1950.



Appendix 5

The Ashford Family, from left to right: James Eugene Ashford, David Ashford, Nancy Ashford (in the back with a hat on), Dorothy Ashford, John Ashford, Phyllis Ashford (wife of Willie Ashford), Mary Ashford, and Willie Ashford. The two children in the front: Mary Ashford's son Gary Ashford (taller one) and Dorothy Ashford's son Billie Ashford (shorter one).



Appendix 6

Paul Ashford purple heart.



VIII. Figures

Fig. 1: Hoskins Mill



Fig. 2: Setting



Fig. 3: Front (Northwest) Elevation



Fig. 4: Side (East) Elevation



Fig. 5: Rear (Southeast) Elevation



Fig. 6: Side (West) Elevation



Fig. 7: Roof



Fig. 8 Siding



Fig. 9a: Six-over-six Wood Sash Window (1903)



Fig. 9b: One-over-one Wood Sash Window (1954)



Fig. 9c: Small Six-over-six Wood Sash Window (1903)



Fig. 10a: Front Door



Fig. 10b: Back Door



Fig. 11a: Front Porch



Fig. 11b: Porch Beams



Fig. 12: Strong House

I, THE UNDERSIGNED, HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE STATEMENTS ARE TRUE AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF; AND SUPPORT LANDMARK DESIGNATION OF THE PROPERTY DEFINED HEREIN.

I also acknowledge that the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission may require additional information.

Signature of Owner

Date

Signature of Owner

Date

I also acknowledge that the designation includes the interior, interior features and details; exterior, exterior features and details of all structures; and land, unless otherwise noted in the report. Any alterations of the property and/or features designated, requires an approved *Certificate of Appropriateness (COA)* issued by the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Historic Landmarks Commission.

Signature of Owner

Date

Signature of Owner

Date