

Commercial Recreation Facilities

BILLIARD PARLORS

BIG TOWN RECREATION
PARLOR

121½ S. Tryon St.

ELITE BILLIARD PARLOR

309 W. Trade St.

OLYMPIC BILLIARDS

327 E. Trade St.

POST BILLIARDS

507 W. Trade St.

REX RECREATION PARLOR

125 S. Tryon St.

ROYAL BILLIARD

229 W. Trade St.

BOWLING ALLEYS

BIG TOWN BOWLING CENTER

127½ S. Tryon St.

CHARLOTTE BOWLING
CENTER

112 W. First St.

ROLLER SKATING

QUEEN CITY SKATING
RINK, Inc.

701 E. Trade St.

WILLAMETTE SKATING RINK

Wilkinson Blvd.

SWIMMING POOLS

SUTTLE POOL

Wilkinson Blvd.

WILLAMETTE SWIMMING POOL

Wilkinson Blvd.

Mint Museum of Art

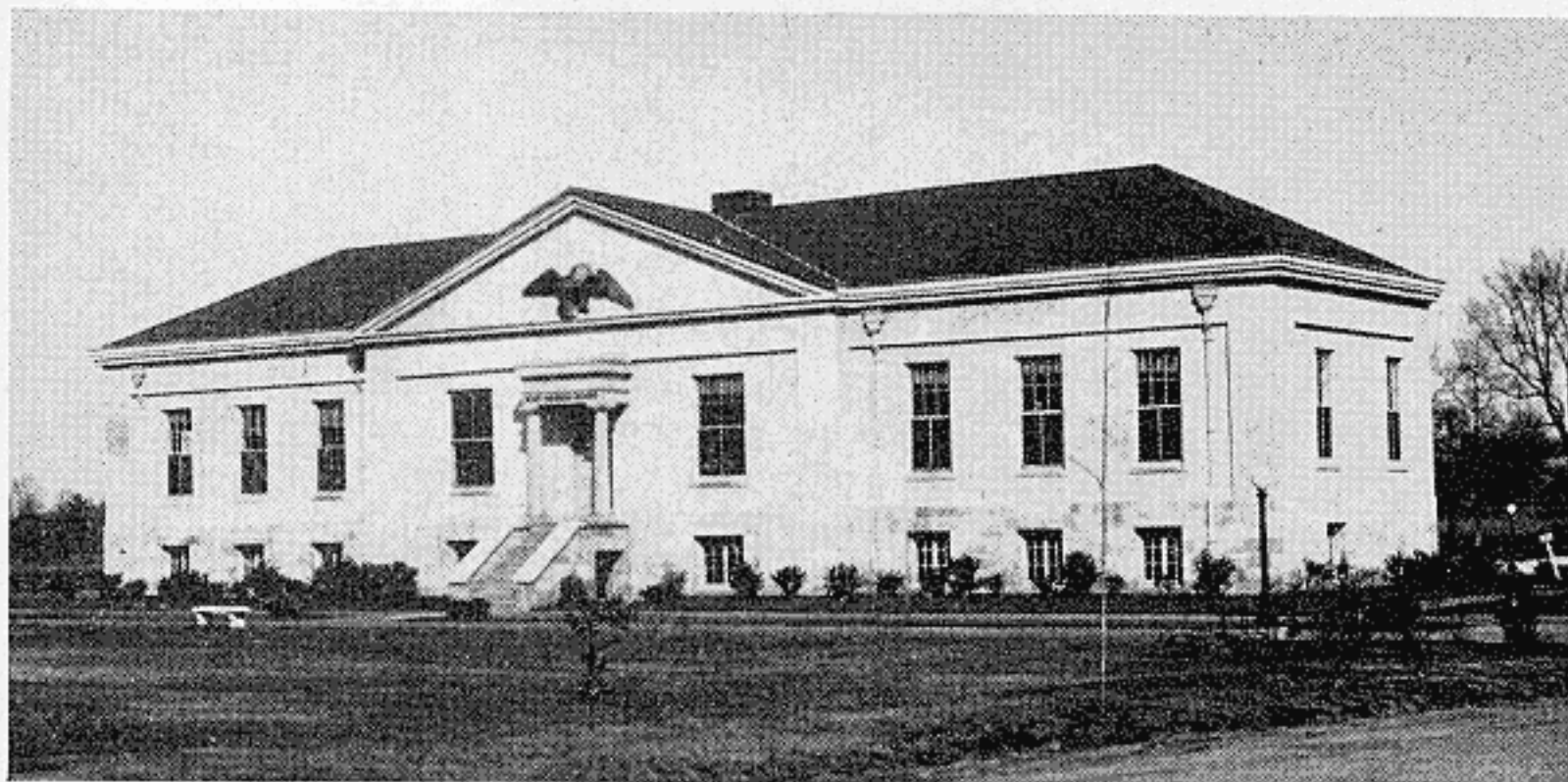
The Mint Museum of Art has an interesting background of tradition. Built in 1836 and opened in December, 1837, after gold had been discovered in considerable quantity in North Carolina, it was the first branch of the United States Mint.

During the War between the States, the Mint building was used as a Confederate hospital, but not until 1913 did the Government discontinue the assaying of gold ore here.

In 1932 the demolition of the building was ordered to make possible the building of the new Post Office addition and a movement was started for its preservation on another site. Now in the beauty and simplicity of its design, it serves Charlotte as a cultural center.

AIM

The museum is primarily a free educational institution for fostering the appreciation and the execution of the visual arts by means of classes, lectures and exhibitions of high standards. The need and appreciation of the public is shown by the remarkable attendance and support of the people. Your support is solicited.





*Magazine Reading Room
Charlotte Public Library*



*Enlisted Men's Club
208 S. Tryon St.*

MAGAZINE READING ROOM

Charlotte Public Library

310 N. TRYON ST.

Four hundred and fifty magazines and newspapers are received on regular subscription. Newspapers from Atlanta, Boston, Columbia, Greensboro, New York, Raleigh and Washington. Soldiers are welcome.

Army and Navy, Field and Technical Manuals are available together with technical and recreational reading materials. The Information Desk in the lobby is prepared to give you the information you need.

Enlisted Men's Club

208 S. TRYON ST.

An uptown club for all Service Men. Game rooms, reading and writing rooms, comfortable lounge rooms are provided as your home while you are in Charlotte.

Located within one block of the "Y," the Soldier's Information Center, and many cafes, you will enjoy your hours at the Enlisted Men's Club.

Calendar of Historical Dates

1748—First permanent settlers in Mecklenburg County.

1749—Earliest land grants from the crown.

1750—Trade routes with Charleston, S. C., established over Indian trails.

1754—Meeting of King Hagler, chief of Catawba tribe, and commissioners appointed by the governor to establish amicable relations between Indians and the settlers.

1762—Mecklenburg County created.

1766—Log court house built.

1767—March 15. Birth of Andrew Jackson in the southeastern section of Mecklenburg County, now Union County.

Thomas Polk's sawmill and gristmill begin operation.

1768—Charlotte is incorporated.

County divided; upper half becomes Tryon County.

1771—Presbyterian ministers perform marriages, a privilege heretofore restricted to ministers of the Established Church and justices of the peace.

1774—Charlotte made county-seat. Population, 200.

Queen's Museum becomes successor of Queen's College.

1775—May 1. Because of dissatisfaction with the administration of Governor Josiah Martin, Thomas Polk is authorized to call a meeting of delegates from each district.

May 20. Assembly held in the courthouse in Charlotte. Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence approved and read. Captain James Jack deputized to take document to Continental Congress in Philadelphia.

May 31. Assembly reconvenes and draws up another set of resolutions, called the Resolves.

June 23. Captain Jack arrives in Philadelphia with the Declaration of Independence. Congress is pre-

paring address to the king, repudiating desire for independence, so Declaration is not presented.

1776—John Phifer, Robert Irwin and John McKnitt Alexander, representatives of the county in Congress, instructed to declare for independence.

1777—Mecklenburg troops ordered north; engage in battles of Germantown and Brandywine; spend winter with Washington at Valley Forge.



1780—September 26. Battle of Charlotte; Cornwallis occupies town.

October 3. McIntyre Farm skirmish (Battle of the Bees).

October 7. British Colonel Patrick Ferguson killed at Battle of Kings Mountain and his force defeated.

October 12. Cornwallis withdraws from Charlotte, referring to the place as a "hornet's nest."

1781—February 1. Three hundred Revolutionaries defeated at Cowan's Ford, near Charlotte, by Cornwallis; General William Davidson slain.

- 1790—Population, 325.
- 1791—George Washington visits Charlotte.
- 1792—Cabarrus County created from eastern section of Mecklenburg.
Andrew Jackson licensed to practice law in Charlotte.
United States post-office established.
- 1795—November 2. James Knox Polk, 11th president of the United States, born in one-room log cabin 12 miles south of Charlotte.
- 1799—Gold discovered in county.
- 1812-14—Five companies of Mecklenburg troops serve throughout War of 1812.
- 1818—Census shows 70 families.
- 1825—First newspaper established, "Catawba Journal."
- 1830—Population, 730. First fire engine purchased; cost \$100.
- 1837—Branch of the United States mint begins operations.
- 1838—Charlotte Male Academy opens.
- 1840—Population, 849, including 301 Negroes.
- 1842—Union County formed from southeastern section of Mecklenburg.
- 1847—Company of dragoons, under Green W. Caldwell, leaves for Vera Cruz to serve in the Mexican War.
- 1849—Contract let for grading railroad from Charlotte to Columbia, S. C.
- 1852—First passenger train arrives; picnic attended by crowd estimated at 20,000.
- 1854—First steam power used in Leroy Springs' flour mill.
- 1856—Railroad from Charlotte to Goldsboro completed.
- 1857—Charlotte Female Institute organized.
- 1859—Charlotte Military Academy opens, D. H. Hill, headmaster.
- 1860—Population, 1,366.

1861—April. United States Mint appropriated for military organization.

May. Drilling of volunteers for the Army of the Confederacy begins. Faculty and cadets of Charlotte Military Academy taken to Raleigh to drill troops.



1862—Center of naval ordnance moved to Charlotte from Norfolk, Va.

1864—January 7. Charlotte's depots and warehouses containing vast amounts of Confederate munitions and supplies destroyed by fire at a loss of \$10,000,000.

1865—April 15. Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, arrives with his cabinet and 1,000 cavalry. First news of Lincoln's assassination.

April 20. Last full meeting of Confederate cabinet held at home of Colonel William Phifer on North Tryon Street.

June. Colonel Willard Warner and 180th Ohio Regiment occupy Charlotte.

1867—Biddle University for Negroes, now known as Johnson C. Smith University, established.