



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

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Kevin Cherry, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources

October 30, 2013

MEMORANDUM

TO: Shelby Reap, Architectural Historian
NCDOT/PDEA/HEU

FROM: Ramona Bartos *RMB for RMB*

RE: Historic Architectural Eligibility Evaluation, Realignment and New Railroad Crossing for
Wincoff School Road, WBS #36780.1.2, Cabarrus County, ER 13-2237

Thank you for your submittal of September 27, 2013, transmitting the above survey report.

For the purpose of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the R. O. Caldwell House (CA 0423, previously surveyed as the Second Julius Shakespeare Harris House) is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for architecture and that the proposed National Register boundaries appear appropriate.

At this time we cannot concur with the report's recommendation regarding the Dr. H. W. Barrier House (CA 1561). The office and adjoining garage date to the 1940s (though the garage appears to have been added later) and are well integrated into the 1935 house's design, with compatible style and scale and matching materials. While the apartment was added later still, it appears to more likely date to the 1940s or 1950s, with much later interior renovations and stair additions. The apartment repeats design elements of the original house, notably the soldier courses, and its siting, to the rear of the office, does not substantially detract from the overall design of the house. The property illustrates a unique and significant building evolution and we believe that it retains sufficient historic integrity to be *eligible* for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. Our proposed National Register boundaries correspond to the existing parcel lines for the property (Cabarrus County PIN #56129239000000).

The submitted survey report makes no mention of the Mount Olivet Methodist Church (CA 0503), which was identified during the 1981 Cabarrus County architectural survey, and is included in Peter Kaplan's *The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County*. The church falls within the project's area of potential effect and is shown on the USGS map excerpt on page 2 of the report. We recommend that the

National Register eligibility of this church and its adjacent cemetery be evaluated and the findings reported to us.

The above comments are offered in accordance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation at 36 CFR 800. If you have questions concerning them, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, Environmental Review Coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or renee.gledhill-earley@ncdcr.gov. Thank you.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, mfurr@ncdot.gov

HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION

**REALIGNMENT AND NEW RAILROAD CROSSING FOR
WINECOFF SCHOOL ROAD, CABARRUS COUNTY**

STATE PROJECT NUMBER: WBS# 36780.1.2

by

**Heather M. Dollins
and Kerri S. Barile**

Prepared for

NCDOT Human Environment Section

Prepared by

DOVETAIL
Cultural Resource Group

September 2013



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Historic Architectural Eligibility Evaluation

Realignment and New Railroad for Winecoff School Road, Cabarrus County

State Project Number: WBS# 36780.1.2

Prepared for

**North Carolina Department of Transportation
Human Environment Section**

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September 2013

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Date

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Date

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Dovetail Cultural Resource Group (Dovetail) conducted a historic architectural eligibility evaluation on behalf of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) in preparation for the realignment and new railroad crossing for Winecoff School Road in Cabarrus County, North Carolina. The project (WBS# 36780.1.2) is federally funded and will require a federal permit.

The current investigation included an eligibility evaluation of two properties within the Area of Potential Effects (APE), conducted between July 29 and August 1, 2013. One previously recorded property was surveyed as part of this project, the R.O. Caldwell House (originally recorded as the Second Julius Shakespeare Harris House) at 202 Winecoff School Road (CA 423). The second resource was newly recorded as part of the current project: the Dr. H.W. Barrier House at 2837 S. Ridge Street (CA 1561). Prior to the current survey, neither resource had been formally evaluated for National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility.

The 1923 R.O. Caldwell House (CA 423) retains much of its original historic fabric and detailing, both on the interior and exterior, despite years of vacancy and vandalism. This two-and-a-half story dwelling exemplifies the blending of several different architectural styles: Colonial Revival, Mission, and Prairie. It is one of the few remaining houses in this area that was built to function as a farmhouse in the 1910s and 1920s, and not part of the mass development that occurred during the second quarter of the twentieth century following the Kannapolis population boom. In addition to the surviving elements of the main house, this resource retains original landscape elements such as tree and crop lines, driveways, and sidewalks. Therefore, Dovetail **recommends that the R.O. Caldwell House is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.**

The Dr. H.W. Barrier House (CA 1561) was built in 1935. Barrier, a local physician, erected the current dwelling around an existing, frame building. He also constructed a separate office building adjacent to the house and connected the two using a one-story hyphen. In the fourth quarter of the twentieth century, the house and office were modified when they were converted into several apartments, resulting in the loss of historic fabric (alteration of floor plans and addition of dropped ceilings, bathrooms, and kitchens). In recent decades, the vacant buildings have fallen victim to deterioration and vandalism. Although Barrier was a prominent citizen in the medical community of Cabarrus County, at the time of this survey, there was no evidence to suggest that he “gained importance within his profession or group” (NPS 2013). Dovetail recommends that the **Dr. H.W. Barrier House is not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, or D.**

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INTRODUCTION

Dovetail conducted a historic architectural eligibility evaluation on behalf of the NCDOT in preparation for the realignment and new railroad crossing for Winecoff School Road in Cabarrus County, North Carolina. The project (WBS# 36780.1.2) is federally funded and will require a federal permit.

Winecoff School Road is located off of S. Main Street (U.S. 29A) northwest of the City of Concord and south of the City of Kannapolis. This current undertaking includes the redesign of the road as it crosses S. Main Street and the Norfolk Southern Railroad, and runs northeast to Mount Olivet Road. The APE for this project includes the project footprint and all areas where alterations to an historic resource's setting and feeling could occur (Figure 1; Figure 2, p. 2).

Dovetail staff Heather Dollins and Dr. Kerri Barile conducted the work for this project, with Dr. Barile serving as Principal Investigator. Both individuals meet or exceed the standards established for both Architectural Historian and Historian by the Secretary of the Interior (SOI). This report includes an eligibility evaluation of the two resources recommended for study by the NCDOT: the R.O. Caldwell House (CA 423), formerly known as the Second Julius Shakespeare Harris House, and the Dr. H.W. Barrier House (CA 1561). This report meets the standards set forth by the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (HPO) architectural survey manual, *Practical Advice for Recording Historic Resources*, as well as those outlined by NCDOT in *Section 106 Procedures and Report Guidelines*.

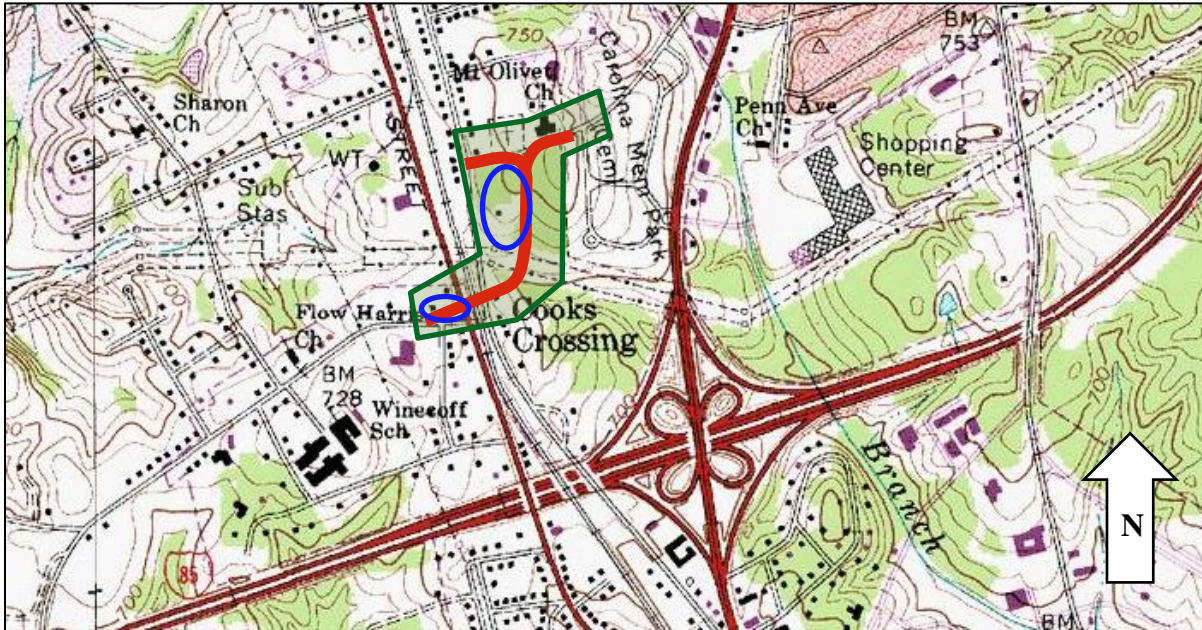


Figure 1: Approximate Location of the Project Footprint (Red), Visual APE (Green), and Properties Selected for Study (Blue) As Shown on the Concord, North Carolina USGS Topographic Map (USGS 2013).



Figure 2: Two Properties Chosen as Part of the Current Intensive Study, Noted in Blue (Bing.com 2013).

ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION

CA 423: R.O. Caldwell House

Date of Construction: 1923

Modifications: Late-1920s and mid-twentieth century

202 Winecoff School Road

PIN: 56128243660000 and 56128251570000



Architectural Description

This resource is located in northern Cabarrus County between the cities of Kannapolis and Concord. It is bounded on the south by Winecoff School Road and on the east by S. Main Street (U.S. 29A). The current resource is made up of two parcels, which, together, comprise 7.67 acres (Figure 3; Figure 4, p. 4). When originally surveyed in 1980, the property was referred to as the “Second Julius Shakespeare Harris House” as it was believed that Harris built the main dwelling for his nephew-in-law. However, the archival research completed during this current survey cannot definitively confirm nor deny that he was involved in the construction of the residence. Furthermore, in legal documents this building is referred to as the home place of R.O. Caldwell. It is for these reasons that the name of the resource was changed to the “R.O. Caldwell House.” The primary elevation of the house faces east toward S. Main Street. In addition to the house, the property is also dotted with several outbuildings: a garage, secondary dwelling, smokehouse, agricultural outbuilding, and a building that was previously surveyed as a carriage house. The lot is covered by open fields on the east side and wooded areas on the western half.

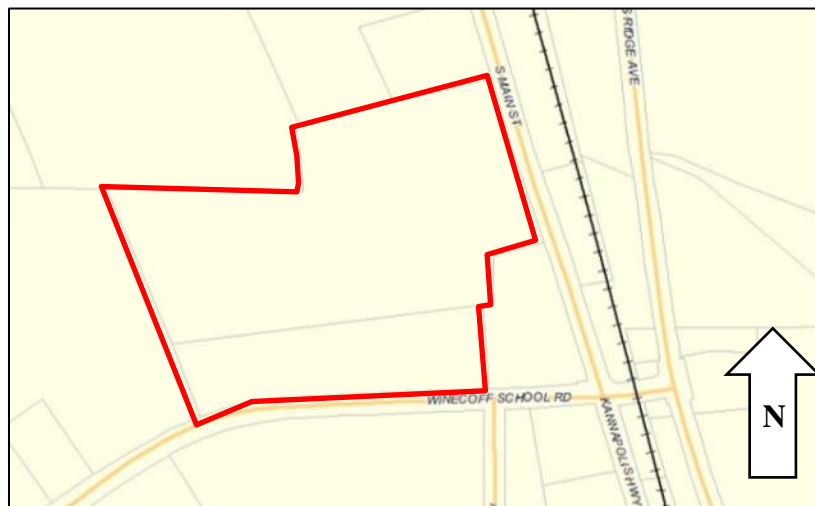


Figure 3: Boundaries of the R.O. Caldwell House (CA 423)
(Cabarrus County Information Technology Services 2013).

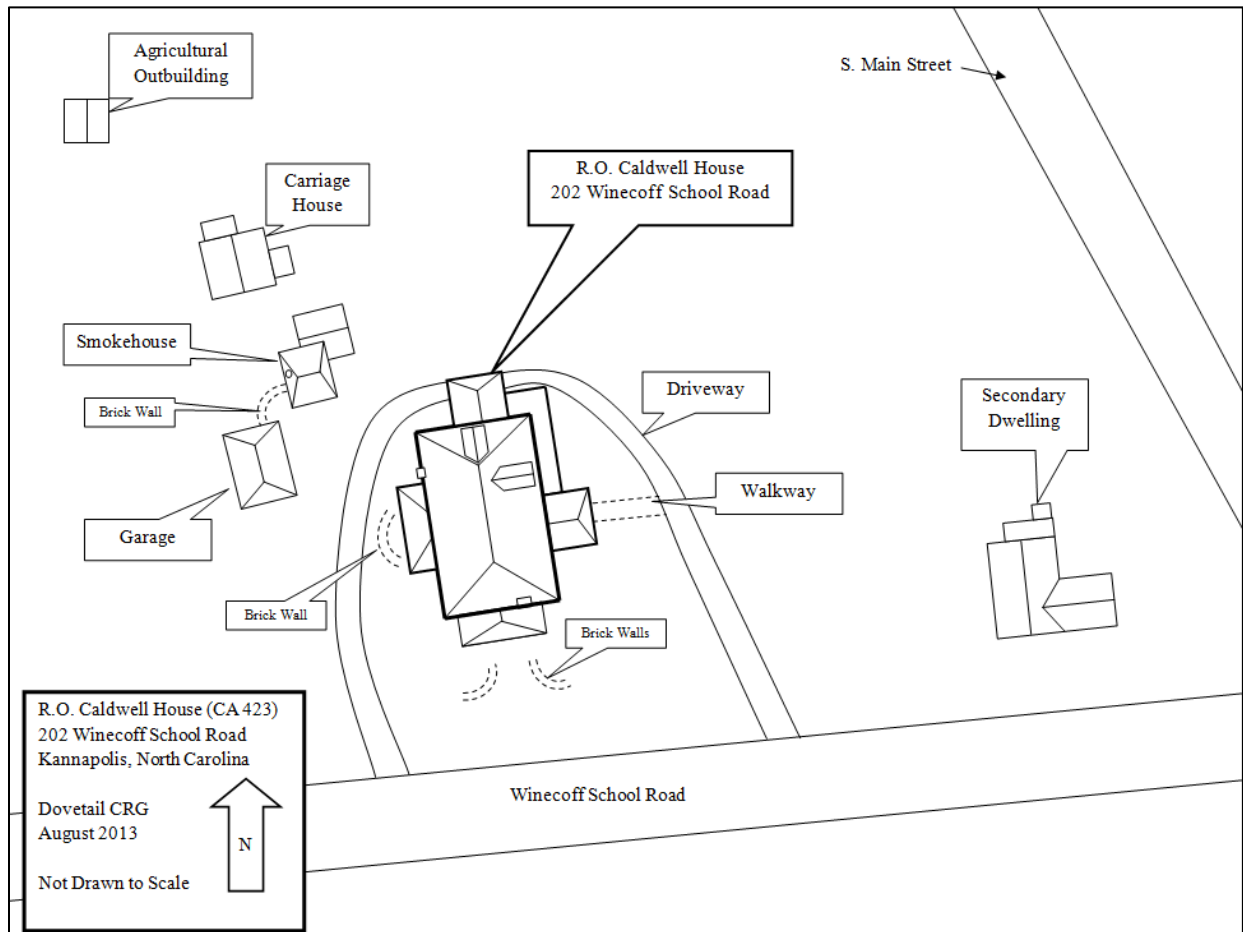


Figure 4: Site Plan for the R.O. Caldwell House (CA 423).

The primary resource is a two-and-a-half story, three-bay, single-family dwelling. Archival research suggests that this house was built in 1923. It was designed in the Colonial Revival Style with some elements that were popular among other early-twentieth century architectural trends such as Mission and Craftsman (Photo 1 and Photo 2, p. 5). The foundation and structural system are not visible as they are clad in a brick, stretcher-bond veneer. The building is covered by a moderately pitched, hipped roof; originally it was clad in ceramic tiles, but some time before 1981 a storm damaged the roof and as a result, the tiles had to be removed and replaced (Kaplan 1981:159). The roof features wide, overhanging eaves lined with a wooden soffit and long, narrow modillions, each separated by four dentils (Photo 3, p. 6). The roof is pierced by a hipped-roof dormer in the center of the east (primary) and north elevations. Like the main roof, the dormers are lined with wide eaves, modillions, and dentils. Each dormer is clad in asphalt shingles and features two two-light windows. An interior-end, brick chimney with a concrete cap and a brick hood is located on the south elevation near the southeast corner. An exterior-end chimney is located on the west elevation.



Photo 1: 1980 Photograph of the East Elevation of the R.O. Caldwell House (North Carolina Department of Cultural Resource Resources 2013).



Photo 2: 2013 Photograph of the East Elevation of the R.O. Caldwell House.



Photo 3: Detail of Eaves on the East Elevation.

A one-story, one-bay porch, likely original to the building, extends from the center of the primary (east) elevation. It is covered by a hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles and supported by two fluted, Doric columns and wooden brackets. The eaves are lined with dentils and modillions that are identical to those found on the roof of the main house. The floor of the porch is covered with poured concrete detailed with a scored, square design. A side porch is located on the north elevation and features the same scored design as the main porch. It is covered by a hipped roof that extends beyond the north edge of the porch to create a porte-cochère. Originally, the roof of the porch was supported by three Doric columns, similar to those on the east porch; sometime after 1981, the Mills family removed the columns, lined the space with a wooden frame and enclosed with a screen (Kaplan 1981:159). The northern edge of this roof is supported by three brick columns connected by a low, brick wall, which forms the outer boundary of the porte-cochère. A walkway connects the side porch to the front porch. It is designed like the porches with the brick foundation and the scored, poured-concrete cap (Photo 4–Photo 7, pp. 7–8).

The primary entrance is centered on the east elevation. The wooden door features six muntins that create a geometric design similar to those found in styles such as Prairie and Craftsman (Photo 8, p. 9). The wooden door surround is detailed with fluted pilasters and a pediment lined with dentils. There are two secondary entrances on this building. One, located on the north elevation, is a set of wooden, screen doors that lead to the side porch. The other door is located on the west elevation and provides access to the kitchen. Originally it was an exterior door but is now located within the one-story, mudroom addition. It is a wooden, paneled door with three narrow, fixed glass panes at the top. It is set below a row of vertically laid stretchers (Photo 8, p. 9). Other fenestrations include tripartite windows composed of a three-over-one, double-hung sash window flanked by two-over-one, double-hung sash windows. Other openings are filled with single and paired, three-over-one, double-hung sash windows (Photo 9, p. 9).



Photo 4: Side Porch and Porte-Cochère, Looking Northwest.



Photo 5: Detail of the Walkway that Connects the Front and Side Porches.



Photo 6: Porte-Cochère Wall, Looking Northeast.



Photo 7: Porte-Cochère, Looking West.



Photo 8: Doors at the R.O. Caldwell House. The primary entrance door on the east elevation (left), primary entrance door frame (center), rear-elevation door (right).



Photo 9: Original Windows on the R.O. Caldwell House, Looking at the Southeast Corner.

On the south elevation is a two-story section of the house that is referred to by the former inhabitants as the “sunroom” (Mills 2013) (Photo 10). During the current survey, it was noted that windows are located on the south wall where this sunroom attaches to the main house. This suggests that the south wall of the house was originally intended to be an exterior wall and the two-story sunroom is a later addition. This addition is clad in a brick, stretcher-bond veneer and is covered by a hipped roof. A single-leaf door is located on the east elevation near where the addition and the main house connect. The sunroom features historic, multi-light, casement windows that are typical of the Craftsman style. The muntins form a geometric design that is very similar to the design on the primary door. Although it is likely not original to the 1923 building, architectural features, such as the windows and eave detailing, indicate that it was added soon after the house was built.



Photo 10: Southwest Elevation of the Two-Story Sunroom.

A third quarter of the twentieth century addition used as a mudroom extends off the west elevation. This one-story section is clad in a brick veneer and is covered by a hipped roof that is sheathed in asphalt shingles (Photo 11). The window openings are filled with six- and nine-light, metal-frame casement windows set above a brick sill made of a header course. This addition is accessed by a wooden, three-panel door set within a wooden frame flanked by wooden pilasters on the west elevation.



Photo 11: Rear Addition on the West Elevation, Looking Northeast.

The interior of the building retains much of its original, historic fabric and is representative of a combination of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman Styles. The primary door enters into the front room. The floors are covered in protective carpet, although wood floors are visible beneath it, and the walls and ceiling are sheathed in plaster (Figure 5, p. 12; Photo 12, p. 13). A wooden baseboard, approximately 6-inches wide, and an elaborated crown molding with garland swag and dentil detailing line the room's perimeter. Two scroll-like brackets support the ceiling at the opening between this main room and the staircase (Photo 13, p. 13). Centered in the middle of the ceiling is an elaborate plaster piece that was once likely associated with a hanging light, lamp, or other decorative element. A fireplace is located on the south wall of this room; it is surrounded by a brick mantelpiece that features four, brick corbels (Photo 14, p. 14). Abutting the west elevation is a stairwell, which is lined with an unadorned balustrade, composed of slender balusters and a wooden banister that spirals on the bottom tread (Photo 15, p. 14). The room located at the northeast corner of the building is smaller than the main room; however, it has the same baseboards and decorative crown molding.

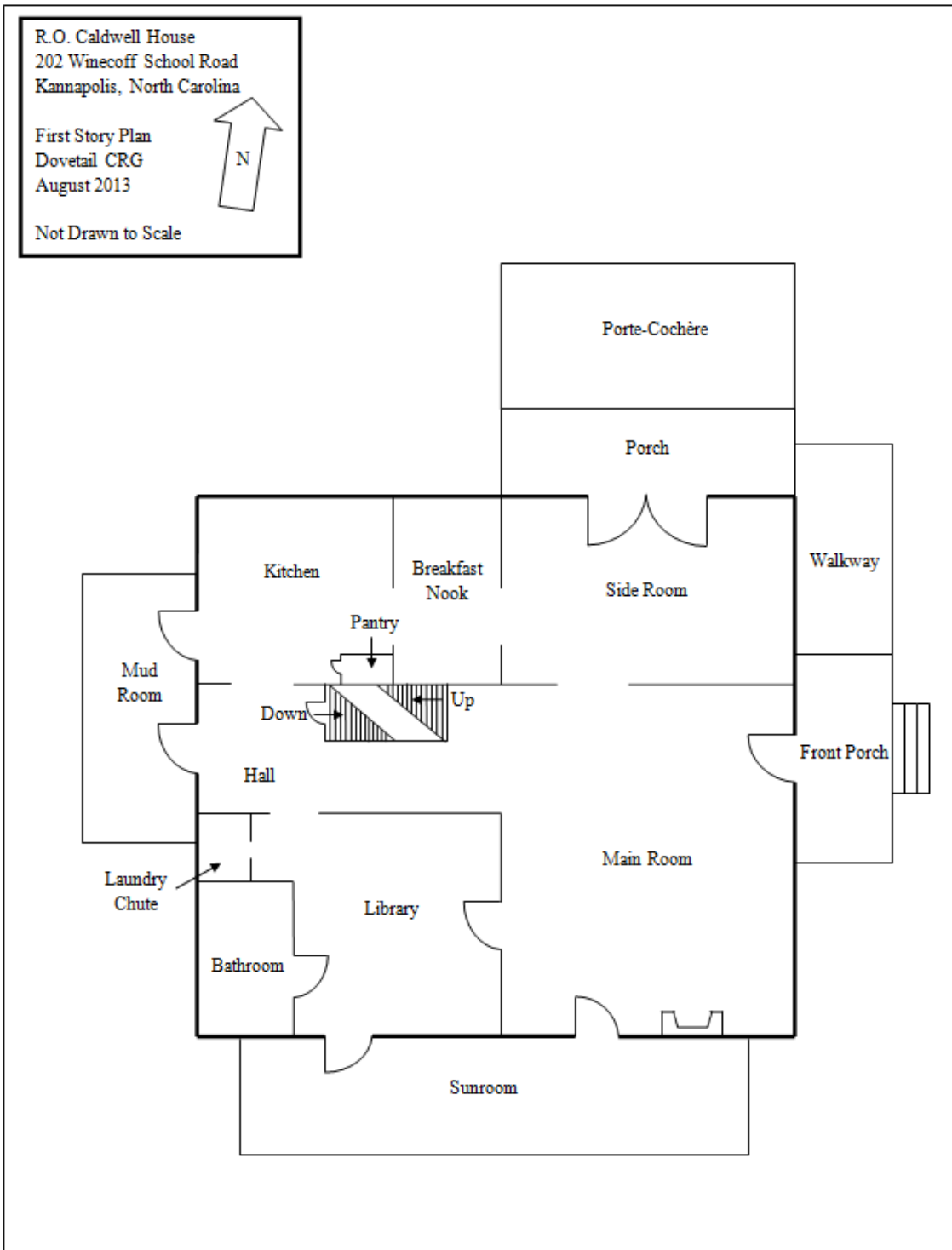


Figure 5: First Story Plan of the R.O. Caldwell House (CA 423).



Photo 12: Overview of the Main Room on the First Story, Looking South.



Photo 13: Detail of the Bracket and Garland and Swag Crown Molding.



Photo 14: Detail of the Brick Mantlepiece in the Main Room.



Photo 15: View of the Staircase, Baseboards, Brackets, and Crown Molding, Looking West.

At the southwest corner of the building is a room that was used as a library during the Mills-family occupation. Large bookcases line several of the walls. A bathroom, located adjacent to this room, was likely added during the third quarter of the twentieth century. The bottom half of the walls are lined with square tiles, and the floors are covered in hexagon-shaped tiles. Along the south western wall of the house is a small space that was used as a closet and a laundry chute (Photo 16–Photo 18, pp. 15–16).



Photo 16: Library, Looking Northeast.



Photo 17: View into the First Story Bathroom, Looking West.



Photo 18: First Story Laundry Chute.

The kitchen is at the northwest corner of the building and is one of the most altered rooms in the house. It is lined with vertical wooden panels and filled with replacement appliances and cabinetry (Photo 19, p. 16). The floor in this room is made of narrow wood boards, and the ceiling is covered in plaster. A long, narrow pantry is located at the southeast corner of the room. A baseboard is visible on two of the walls, suggesting that this space was created later, likely during the remodel of the kitchen in the third quarter of the twentieth century. Between the kitchen and the room at the northeast corner of the house is a narrow room used as a breakfast nook by the Mills family (Mills 2013). The floor is covered in square tiles, and the walls are sheathed in plaster. A wide, molded baseboard, chair rail, and crown molding line the wall (Photo 20).



Photo 19: Kitchen, Looking North.



Photo 20: Breakfast Nook, Looking Northeast.

As previously mentioned, a two-story addition is located on the south elevation. Although it is possible that this once functioned as a sleeping porch, the only confirmed function of this addition was a sunroom in the third and fourth quarters of the twentieth century. The interior of each level of the sunroom is similar. The walls are predominately filled with the Craftsman-style casement windows that are set within dark, wooden frames. On the first level is an approximately 2-inch wide crown molding; on the second level a one-quarter trim lines the ceiling. A baseboard lines the bottom of the walls, which are covered in plaster (Photo 21 and Photo 22).



Photo 21: First Story Sunroom, Looking at Southwest Corner.



Photo 22: Second Story Sunroom, Looking at Southwest Corner.

The second story is composed of four bedrooms, three of which are very similar (Figure 6). Each has plaster-covered walls and ceilings and exposed, wooden floors. Decorative detailing includes unadorned crown molding and baseboards (Photo 23, p. 20). All of the rooms have one or more closets and direct access to a bathroom that is shared with another room. The northwestern corner of the second story contains a bedroom that is clad in vertical, wooden panels and lined with a wide baseboard and narrow crown molding. A small, gas fireplace is located on the east wall adjacent to the bathroom that this room shares with the northeastern room (Photo 24, p. 20). A closet is on the south wall.

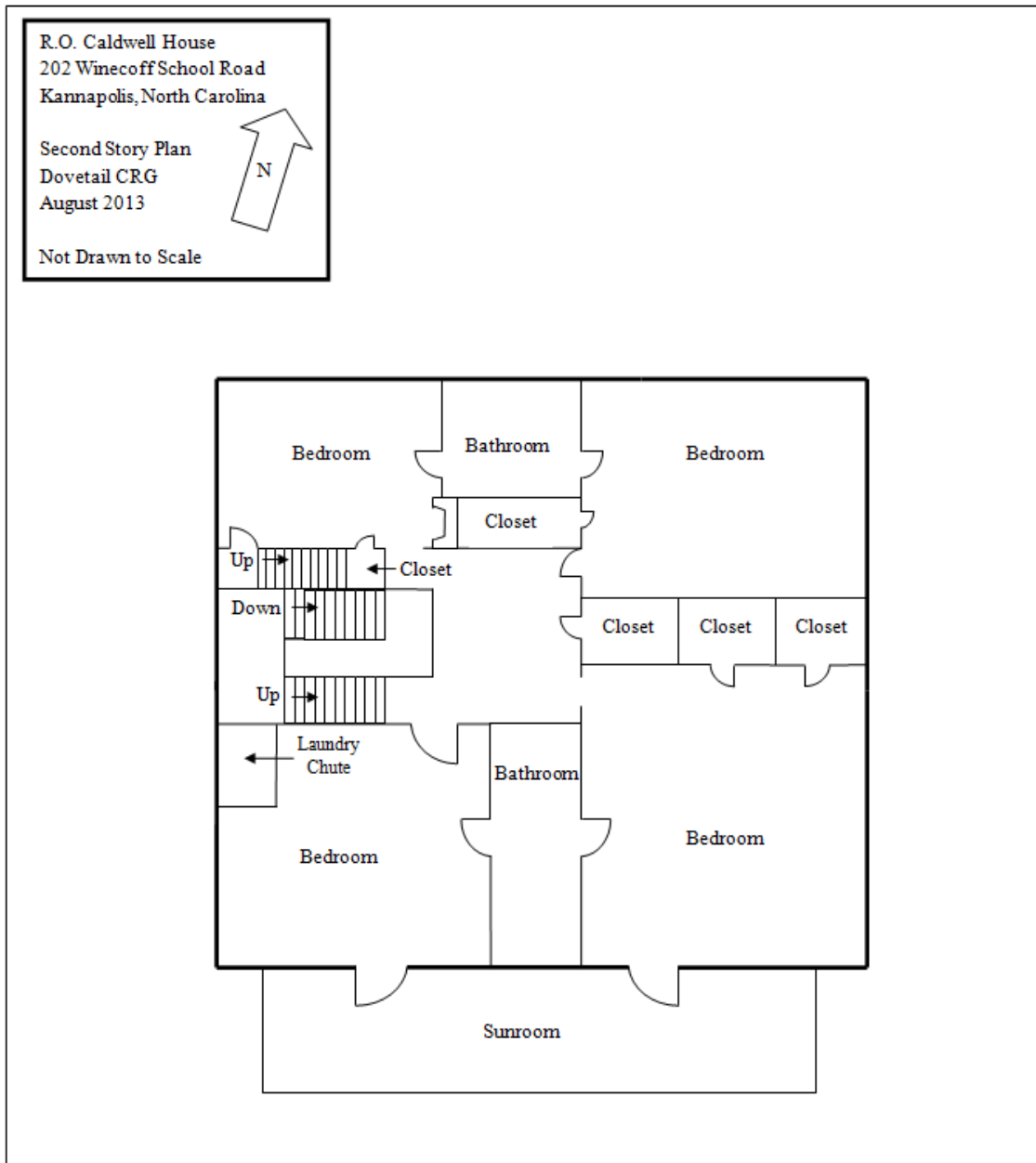


Figure 6: Second Story Plan of the R.O. Caldwell House (CA 423).



Photo 23: Bedroom at the Southeast Corner of the House, Looking Southeast.



Photo 24: Bedroom in the Northwest Corner of the House, Looking Northwest.

The narrow staircase that leads to the attic space is accessed by the second-story bedroom at the northwest corner. It is lined with horizontal, beaded boards on the ceiling and walls, and the narrow wooden boards on the floor are visible. There are two doors that lead to the unfinished portions of the roof: one on the east elevation and one on the west elevation (Figure 7; Photo 25, p. 22). There is a basement but it was not accessible during the current survey.

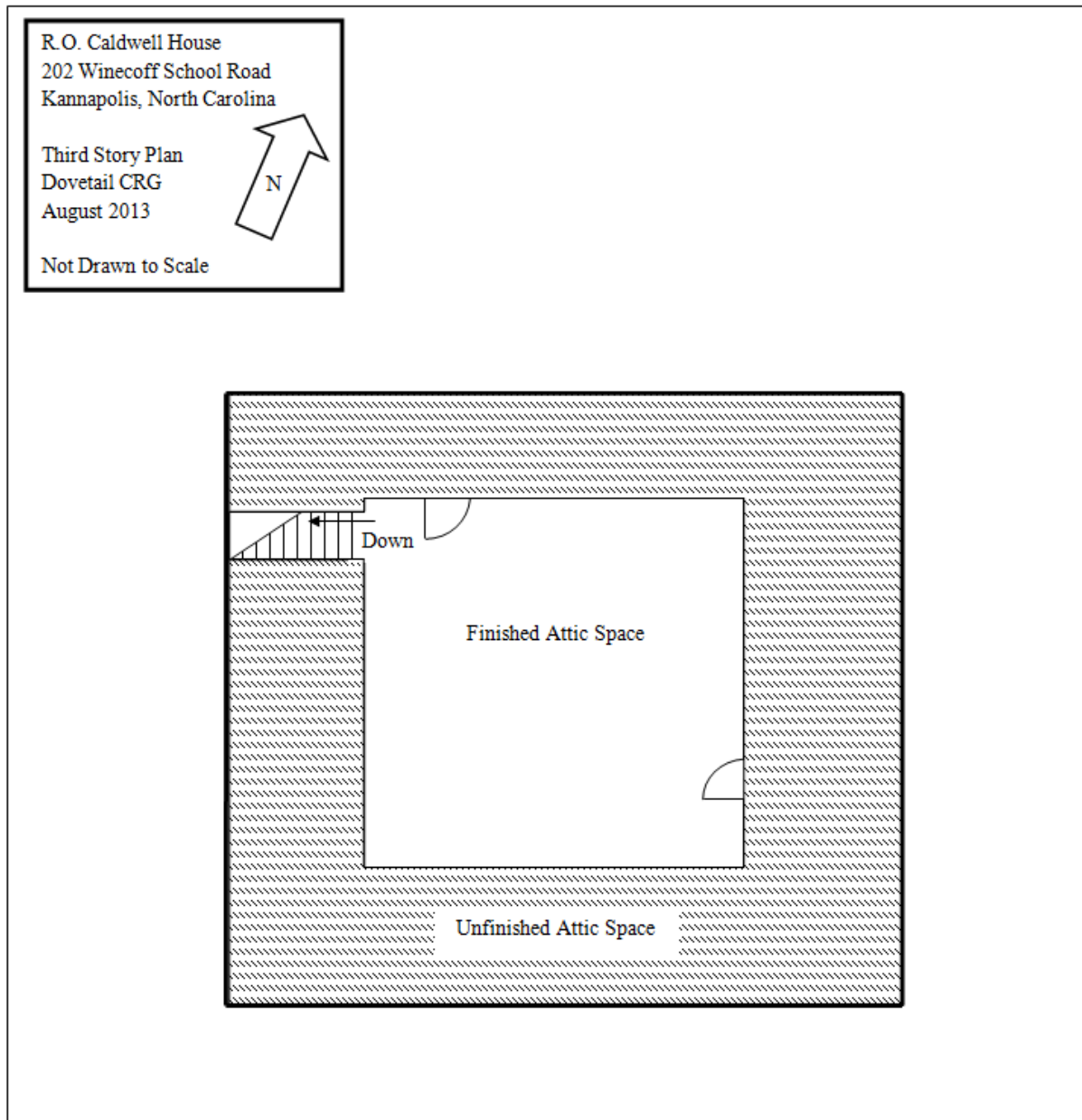


Figure 7: Third Story Plan of the R.O. Caldwell House (CA 423).



Photo 25: Attic, Looking Southeast.

There are five secondary buildings associated with the R.O. Caldwell House. A circa-1923, one-story smokehouse is located northwest of the main house (Photo 26–Photo 27, p. 23). Its structural system is clad in a stretcher-bond, brick veneer and with a soldier course at the bottom of all elevations, which matches the brick detailing on the main house and portecochère. The building is covered by a hipped roof sheathed in v-crimped metal with exposed, wooden rafter tails below the wide eaves. The bricks used for the veneer and the detailing are similar to the main house, suggesting that the smokehouse was constructed around the same time. A metal flue pierces the roof near the west elevation. A single-leaf, wooden door is centered on both the east and west elevations. A fixed, three-light window is located near the top of the south elevation. Attached to the smokehouse is a one-story, frame shed. The structural system is covered in vertically laid, wooden panels and is capped by a side-gabled roof that is sheathed in v-crimped metal. Three wooden, single-leaf doors were visible during the current survey: two on the south elevation and one on the east elevation. Each is attached to the building by metal strap hinges. This building and the brick one to which it is attached were surveyed as a smokehouse/servant’s quarters. Although it is possible that people employed by the Caldwell family resided in this building, it could not be confirmed at this time.



Photo 26: Smokehouse, Southwest Oblique (Left) and South Elevation (Right).



Photo 27: One-story, Frame Shed Attached to Smokehouse, Southeast Oblique.

Located northwest of the main house is a circa-1923, two-story building (Photo 28, p. 24). According to the 1980 survey form, the building is a carriage house that was converted into a secondary dwelling (North Carolina Department of Cultural Resource Resources 2013). If it originally functioned as a carriage house, it is likely that this building was constructed around the same time as the main house. The building was not accessible at the time of the survey as a result of dense, overgrown, summertime vegetation. The wood-frame structural system is clad in sheets of metal. The building is covered by a gabled roof sheathed in v-crimped metal. The only fenestrations visible at the time of the current investigation are a boarded-over window and door on the second level of the south elevation.



Photo 28: Carriage House, Southwest Oblique (Left and Right).

A one-story, three-bay garage is located west of the primary resource. It is unlikely that this building was built at the same time as the main house. If the previously described building was correctly surveyed as a carriage house in 1980, it was likely the original outbuilding used for transportation vehicles. It is possible that the garage dates to the mid-twentieth century. The structural system is clad in a brick, stretcher-bond veneer and is covered by a hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Below the wide, overhanging eaves are exposed, wooden rafters. Two paneled, garage doors and a wooden, single-leaf door are located on the east elevation (Photo 29).



Photo 29: East Elevation of the Garage.

A circa-1923 agricultural outbuilding is located northwest of the main house. Like the carriage house, it was inaccessible during the current survey and only a portion of it could be documented as a result of tall, overgrown vegetation. The building has a wood-frame structural system that is clad in weatherboard. It is covered by a gabled roof sheathed in v-crimped metal. On the west elevation, there are openings covered in metal (Photo 30 and Photo 31, p. 25).



Photo 30: Agricultural Outbuilding, West Elevation.



Photo 31: Agricultural Outbuilding, West Elevation Near North Corner.

Southeast of the primary resource is a one-story, secondary dwelling that was built around 1930 for R.O. Caldwell's cousin, Ralph A. Caldwell (Photo 32). The building has an L-shaped plan, with the primary core running in a north-to-south direction from Winecoff School Road and a wing that extends from the east elevation. The wood-frame structural system is clad in weatherboard and is covered by a cross-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The primary entrance, located on the south elevation, is boarded over with a piece of plywood. The window openings are filled with single and paired, three-over-one, wood-frame, double-hung sash windows. A one-story addition is located on the north elevation.



Photo 32: South Elevation of the Secondary Dwelling.

Although the area surrounding the R.O. Caldwell house is no longer as rural as it was when the dwelling was built in 1923, the parcel on which it sits remains relatively unaltered. Historic aerials show three different driveways that extended from the house: one eastward to S. Main Street, one southeastward near the intersection of Winecoff School Road and S. Main Street, and one southward to Winecoff School Road. While the driveway that extended east is no longer extant, the latter two remain. Similarly, a comparison of the 1938 and current aerials show that the landscape patterns—small fields lined with wooded areas—on the east side of the parcel are still intact. The eastern and westernmost sections of this property are covered with overgrown grasses, which were once the locations of agricultural fields. The central section of the parcel is dotted with mature coniferous and deciduous trees and covered in overgrown shrubbery and vegetation. Although it appears that the western half of the parcel was once devoted to an orchard, the area immediately surrounding the house was covered in dense trees, like it is today (Photo 33 and Photo 34, p. 27).

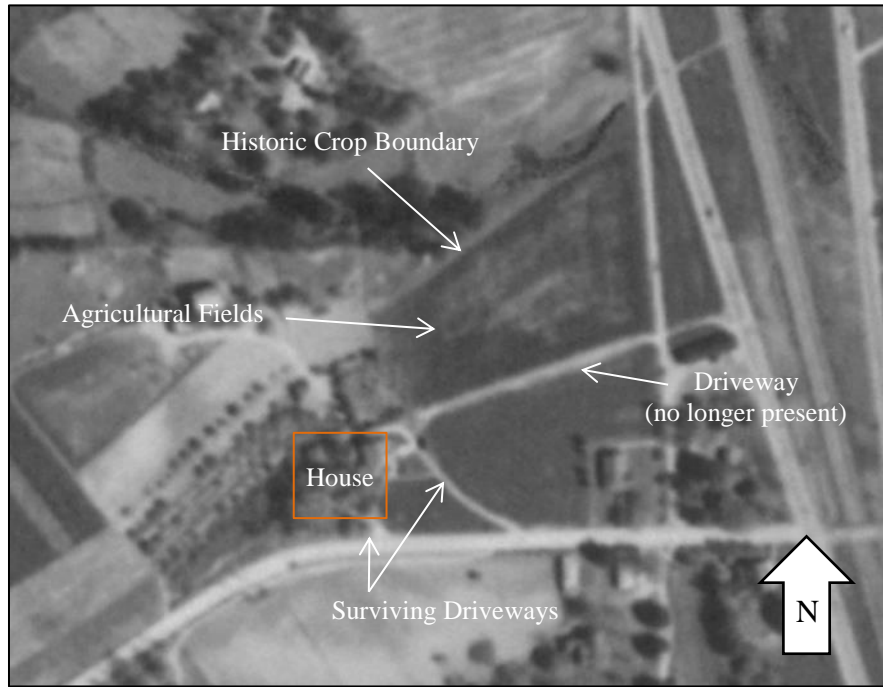


Photo 33: 1938 Aerial of the R.O. Caldwell Property (Cabarrus County Information Technology Services 2013).



Photo 34: Current Aerial of the R.O. Caldwell Property (Bing.com).

Historic Context

During the nineteenth century, the land on which the R.O. Caldwell House currently sits was part of a rural landscape dotted with farm houses, schools, and some business (Miller 1911; United States Bureau of Soils 1910). However, in the first decade of the twentieth century, James W. Cannon developed a new mill village at the northern border of the county called Kannapolis. In less than a decade, this town flourished, which had a direct impact on the surrounding areas. A road—present-day Kannapolis Highway/S. Main Street/U.S. 29A—and the Norfolk Southern Railroad extended from Concord, the county seat, to Kannapolis (Cabarrus County Heritage Book Committee 1998:13). Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, business and home owners took advantage of the increased traffic on U.S. 29A, and this corridor became increasingly popular for both dwellings and businesses (Miller 1911)

The area surrounding the R.O. Caldwell House was specifically known as Cook's Crossing throughout the early-twentieth century. During that time, present-day Winecoff School Road was sparsely dotted with houses, including those of the Winecoff, Cook, and Umberger families, businesses, and a school (Figure 8) (Miller 1911).

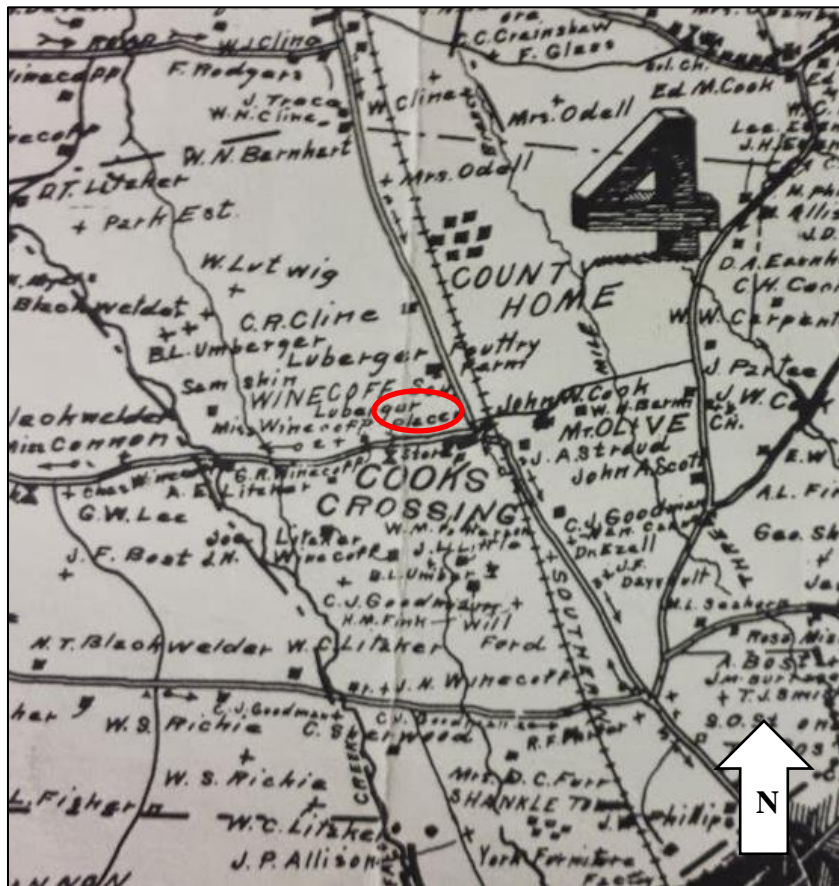


Figure 8: Miller's 1911 Map of Cabarrus County Showing the Approximate Location of the R.O. Caldwell Estate (Not Yet Built) Noted in Red (Miller 1911).

Beginning in 1923, Robert Olin Caldwell, who typically went by Olin, started buying pieces of land from homeowners on the north side of Winecoff School Road. He was born on February 11, 1889 to Robert V. Caldwell and Martha (Maggie) Morris Caldwell of the Poplar Tent area (Township Number 2) of Cabarrus County (Find a Grave 2013a; United States Federal Census [U.S. Census] 1900, 1910, 1920). Olin worked as a farmer for most of his life, and on August 6, 1917, he married Lula Jay Harris. Lula, born October 25, 1889, was the daughter of J.B. and Fleita, also residents of Poplar Tent. J.B. Harris died in 1890 and Fleita died in 1892, leaving their daughter an orphan (Find a Grave 2013b). Following J.B. and Fleita's death, J.B.'s brother, Julius Shakespeare Harris, became Lula's guardian and caregiver. Lula's first marriage was to C.S. Caldwell, Olin's older brother, in 1912. C.S. died in a drowning accident in 1915; two years later Lula married Olin (North Carolina State Board of Health [NCSBH] 1890, 1892, 1915; North Carolina Marriage Certificate 1912, 1917).

Five years after their marriage, Olin and Lula bought three tracts of land at Cook's Crossing in the Number 4 Township of the County from the following people: William M. Robbins and Fannie I. Robbins, J.W. Cook and Margaret Cook, and W.M. Patterson and M.E. Patterson (Cabarrus County Deed Book [CCDB] 100:142, 101:116, 216:86). It is on these three lots, combined, that the current R.O. Caldwell House was built. Local legend suggests that Lula's uncle, J. Shakespeare Harris, built the house for his niece and her husband. Although records show that Lula and J. Shakespeare were extremely close and she and R.O. Caldwell lived with him at his home in Poplar Tent during the first few years of their marriage, archival research could neither concretely confirm nor deny his involvement in the development of this house. In 1923, when R.O. Caldwell obtained the first set of the parcels, Harris was 78; it is possible that he was influential in the design of the building, but his age suggests that he was not heavily involved in the construction process (North Carolina Death Certificate 1936; U.S. Census 1920). By 1930, J. Shakespeare resided with Olin, Lula, their five children, and two servants at Olin's new house at Cook's Crossing (U.S. Census 1930). Harris died in 1936, and Lula passed away two years later (North Carolina Death Certificate 1936, 1938).

Within two years, Olin remarried to Lois Bundy of South Carolina. They continued to live at the house currently located at 202 Winecoff School Road with Olin's father. After completion of the main house, Olin built a secondary dwelling at the southeast corner of his property; this was intended for his cousin, Ralph A. Caldwell (Hill 1942; U.S. Census 1940). In addition to being a farm manager, Olin worked with Ralph, who managed a service station called Caldwell and Caldwell, located on S. Main Street (U.S. 29A), just north of the intersection with Cook's Crossing Road (present-day Winecoff School Road). These families lived next to and worked with each other for approximately 40 years until Olin's death on July 5, 1966. Within a year of his death, John Barnhardt, executor of the estate of R. Olin Caldwell, sold the property to Roy D. Mills and his wife, Annie Lee D. Mills. On May 25, 1967, the Mills paid \$48,100.00 for three tracts of land, which were subject to provisions set forth in Olin's will: "I further give and grant unto my cousin, Ralph A. Caldwell, the privilege of occupying, rent free, the house in which he now resides, located on

the North side of Winecoff School Road and being a part of my said home place” (CCDB 370:316).

Roy Douglas Mills was born on October 4, 1923 in Cabarrus County and married Annie Lee Davis in 1943. Mills owned and “operated a wholesale greenhouse and served as the chief of the Winecoff Volunteer Fire Department for many years” (Legacy 2013). As a result of his interest in landscape, Roy built several, decorative brick walls surrounding the house that still survive today. Roy, Annie, and their children lived in this house for several decades; Roy died in January of 2012. Today the house sits vacant and is owned by the Roy D. Mills Revocable Trust (CCDB 9725:1; Legacy 2013).

Evaluation

The R.O. Caldwell House possesses historic integrity of location because it remains in its original location, although its integrity of setting and association have been compromised as a result of encroaching development along Winecoff School Road and S. Main Street as well as the overgrown vegetation throughout the property. The house has had minimal alterations since its construction date including: the addition of the mid-twentieth-century mudroom, late-1920s sunroom, and early-2000s asbestos abatement. In recent years the house has been vacant and has experienced some deterioration and vandalism. On the whole, the additions, vacancy, asbestos removal, vandalism, and deterioration have not compromised the historic characteristics that would make the R.O. Caldwell House eligible for the NRHP. It retains a large amount of original features and detailing, many of which are intact in fair to good condition. Furthermore, the original plan of the house appears relatively unaltered, despite the previously mentioned changes. As a result it has a high level of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling integrity (Table 1).

Table 1: R.O. Caldwell House (CA 423) Assessment of Historic Integrity.

Aspect of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	<i>High</i>	This resource remains in its original location.
Design	<i>High</i>	Although there have been some additions, such as the rear mud room, the redesign of the kitchen, and the possible post-1923 construction of the sunroom, the form, scale, and plan of the building have been minimally altered over time.
Setting	<i>Moderate</i>	The resource is still immediately surrounded by fields and trees and the property; however, Winecoff School Road and S. Main Street have been heavily developed in recent decades.

Aspect of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Materials	<i>High</i>	The exterior and interior of the house has had minimal material replacement. Much of the historic fabric of the interior materials and details are intact.
Workmanship	<i>High</i>	Original architectural details remain intact to exhibit workmanship throughout the building.
Feeling	<i>High</i>	The scale and architectural features of the building continue to express a sense of its history.
Association	<i>Moderate</i>	The architectural features continue to invoke historical associations relevant to the period of significance, although the site has been somewhat compromised as the property vegetation has become severely overgrown and the several of the outbuildings are inaccessible. Furthermore, it no longer functions as a farm house.

The R.O. Caldwell House was built in 1923, just prior to a large wave of development that occurred in the area as a result of the popularity of the mill village, Kannapolis. Caldwell’s house is located on Winecoff School Road, which was little more than a small crossroads community in the early 1920s; however, over time, traffic steadily increased on S. Main Street—the primary thoroughfare between the increasingly popular town to the north and Concord, the county seat. By the third quarter of the twentieth century, the area quickly developed as people bought property and built houses and businesses along the road and adjacent railroad. According to the National Park Service (NPS), for a resource to be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A it must have an important association with a significant event or historic trend and “a property can be associated with either (or both) of two types of events:[...] a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history [or] a pattern of events or a historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a State, or the nation” (NPS 2013). Furthermore, “mere association with historic events or trends is not enough, in and of itself, to qualify under Criterion A: the property’s specific association must be considered important as well” (NPS 2013). Although this property was used for farming and was one of several small farms in the area, this specific estate was not important in the agricultural trend of Cabarrus County. For this reason, the R.O. Caldwell House **is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.**

For a resource to be considered eligible under Criterion B, it must be associated with a person who is “individually significant within a historic context” and has “gained importance within his or her profession or group” (NPS 2013). When the house was surveyed in 1980, its connection with Julius Shakespeare Harris, noted prominent citizen and Civil War veteran,

was highlighted. However, he only resided in the house for the last decade of his life and did not reside in the house in the 1860s or during his prime as a notable citizen of the area. None of the other residents of the R.O. Caldwell House are known to have made significant contributions to area history and, as a result, this resource **is recommended not eligible under Criterion B.**

This house was one of several built along Winecoff School Road and the surrounding area during the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s in styles that were popular at the time, such as Craftsman and Colonial Revival. However, the R.O. Caldwell house was built just before this substantial wave of development in the second quarter of the twentieth century. It is one of the few surviving buildings in the area that was constructed on, and retains, its large parcel, evidence of small-scale farming through landscape features, and rural feel. The closest, similar example is the Goodman Farm (CA 1055) located approximately 0.75 miles west on Orphanage Road. This early-twentieth century dairy-farm complex at 726 Orphanage Road contains a two-story farmhouse that was likely built around the turn of the twentieth century and retains several of its agricultural outbuildings (Photo 35). It was determined to be eligible in 2006.



Photo 35: Primary Elevation of the Farm House at Goodman Farm (CA 1055) (Left) and an Aerial View of the Complex, Showing the Surviving Agricultural Buildings (Right) (Bing.com; Cabarrus County Information Technology Services 2013).

Many of the surviving neighboring buildings from this period are one- or one-and-a-half story dwellings. These modest examples of the Craftsman, Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles were built on small lots that are representative of suburban neighborhoods. During a windshield survey of these buildings, Dovetail noted that a majority of these buildings have experienced compromised integrity of materials and workmanship through additions and replacement windows and siding (Photo 36 and Photo 37, p. 33).



Photo 36: House on S. Main Street, Located Southwest of the R.O. Caldwell House.



Photo 37: House on S. Main Street, Located Southwest of the R.O. Caldwell House.

Although no nearby, two-story, brick buildings that date to the early-twentieth century in the immediate area could be found in the windshield survey, houses similar in style and construction date can be found in northern Cabarrus County and Rowan County. The T.C. Fisher House (RW 374) at 301 W. Marsh Street in Salisbury, North Carolina was constructed in 1925. This two-story, brick building has a one-story sunroom and a porte-cochère. It retains its original fenestrations, wrap-around porch, and overall Craftsman feel and detailing. Although it has not received a formal evaluation of NRHP eligibility as an individual building, in 1989, this house was determined to be a contributing resource to the Salisbury Historic District Expansion (RW 403) (Manieri 1989) (Photo 38). Another similar example is the Harvey Jeremiah Peeler House (CA 1072) in Kannapolis. This two-story, three-bay dwelling was constructed in 1923 and is a blend of the Colonial Revival and Craftsman Styles. It has a brick structural system capped by a hipped roof and features a wrap-around porch. Despite minor deterioration, alterations when the house was converted to

a funeral home, and removal of original slate and tin roofs, the house was listed on the NRHP in 2007 under Criterion C “for its local architectural significance as a well-designed example of Craftsman and Colonial Revival domestic architecture in the community” (Lee 2007) (Photo 39).



Photo 38: Primary Elevation of the circa-1925 T.C. Fisher House (RW 374),
Salisbury, North Carolina (Realtor.com 2013).



Photo 39: Primary Elevation of the Circa-1923 Harvey Jeremiah Peeler House (CA 1072),
Kannapolis, North Carolina (Cabarrus County Information Technology Services 2013).

Like the Harvey Jeremiah Peeler House (CA 1072), the R.O. Caldwell House is a good example of the blending of Colonial Revival (the door surround, crown molding, interior brackets, and porches) and Craftsman Styles (windows on main house and two-story sunroom, doors, and mantelpiece). Originally the house incorporated Mission-style details with the use of curved roof tiles; however, a storm damaged the roof and they had to be replaced. Despite minor and common alterations to the house over the past 90 years and deterioration as a result of vacancy and neglect, the original interior and exterior fabric remains, on a whole, intact. Because of its unique architectural detailing in the area, surviving landscape features, retention of the parcel's original, rural nature, and intact historic fabric on the exterior and interior, Dovetail **recommends that the R.O. Caldwell house is eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.**

For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant (NPS 2013). The R.O. Caldwell House is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. Therefore, this resource **is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.**

In sum, the R.O. Caldwell House is **recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C and not eligible under Criteria A, B, and D.**

CA 1561: Dr. H.W. Barrier House

Date of Construction: 1935, with earlier house encased
Modifications: 1950s, third quarter of
the twentieth century, 1980s

2837 S. Ridge Avenue
PIN: 561292390000



Architectural Description

The Dr. Henry W. Barrier House is located at 2837 S. Ridge Avenue in Kannapolis, North Carolina. It is situated on a 10.48-acre lot immediately southeast of the intersection of S. Ridge Avenue and Mt. Olivet Road (Figure 9). The parcel abuts to the western side of the Carolina Memorial Park and is just north of a power line. The irregularly shaped lot is dotted with mature deciduous and coniferous trees and is accessed by a U-shaped driveway that extends eastward from S. Ridge Avenue to the front of the house. In addition to the main house there are two secondary resources: a garage and a shed (Figure 10, p. 37).

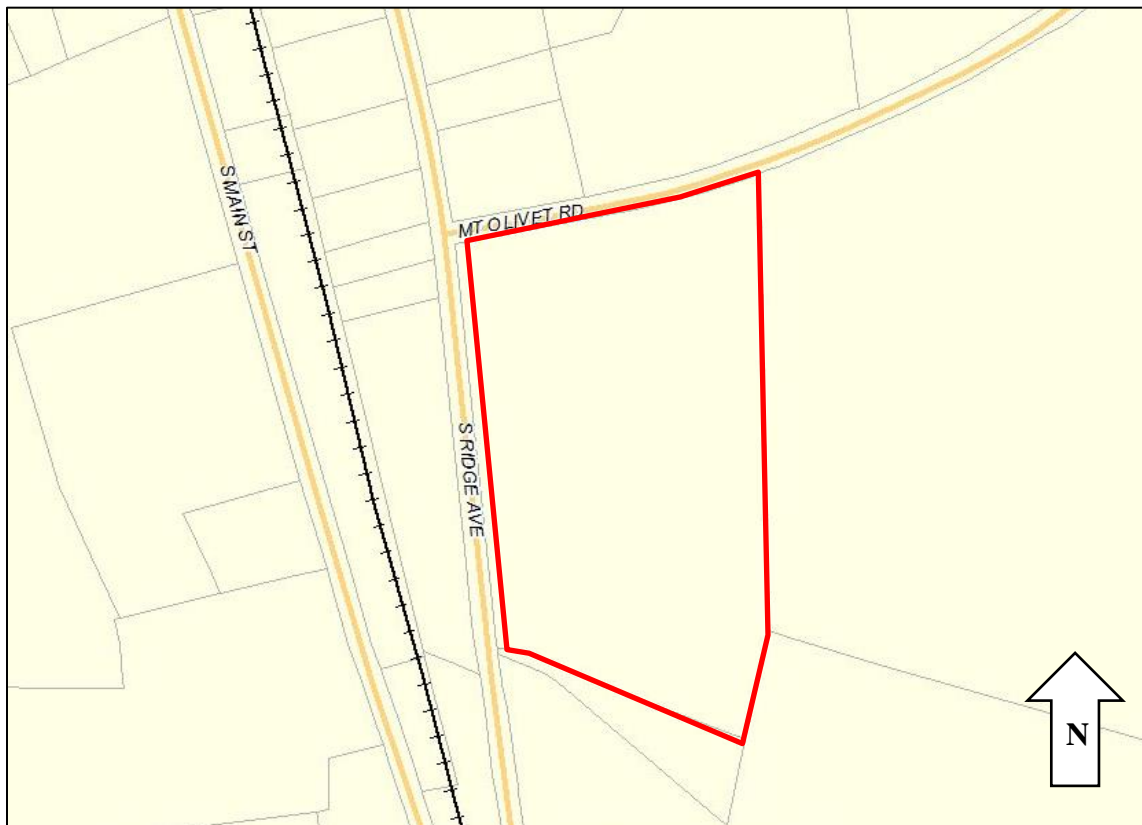


Figure 9: Boundaries of the Henry W. Barrier House (CA 1561) (Cabarrus County Information Technology Services 2013).

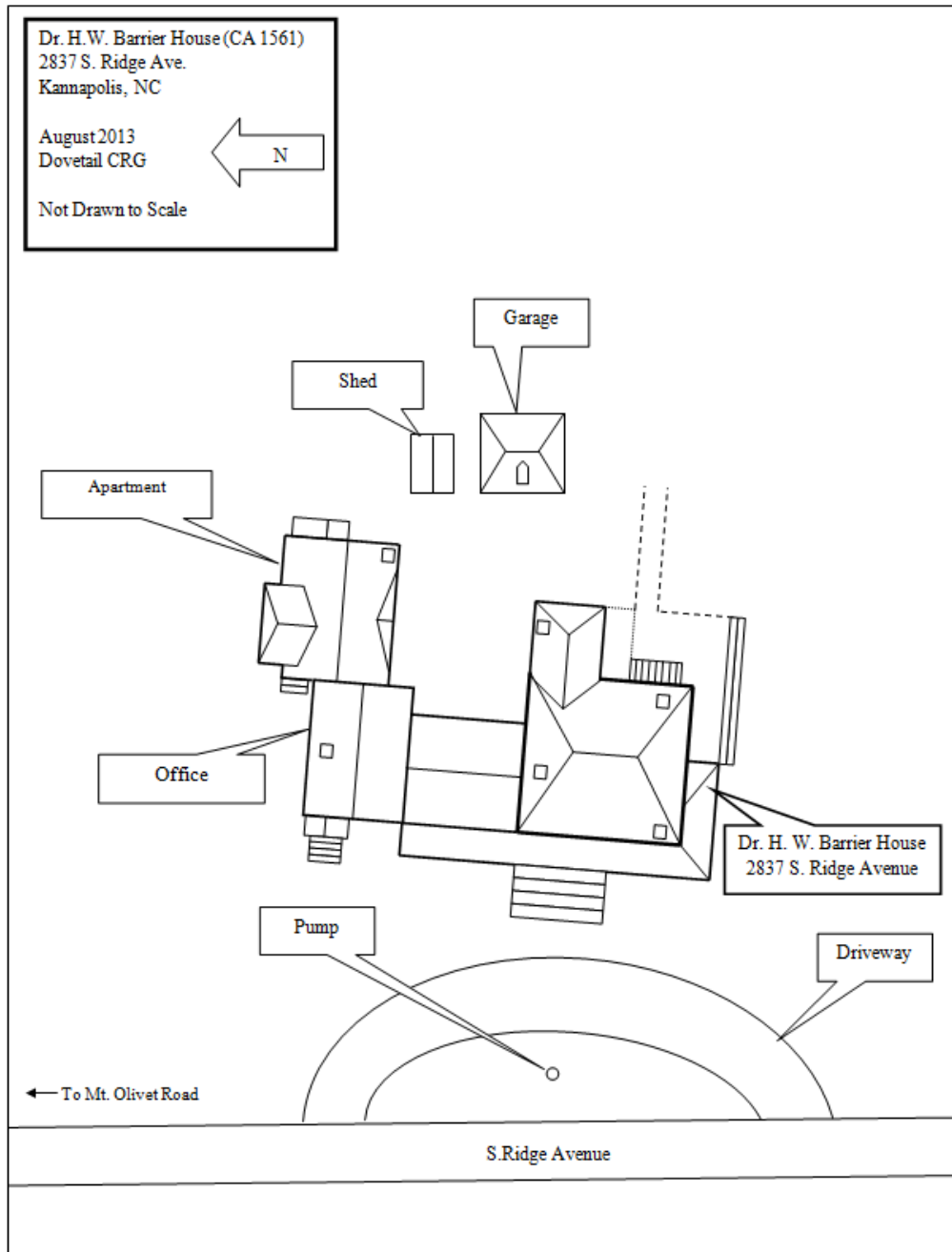


Figure 10: Site Plan for the Dr. H.W. Barrier House (CA 1561).

The primary resource is a two-story, four-bay house constructed as a single-family dwelling and later converted into multi-family housing (Photo 40, p. 38). Family history suggests that Dr. Barrier purchased the land in 1935 with a house already built on it. Architectural evidence, such as exterior weatherboard visible on the back of a closet on the first story and irregular room shapes, support this theory. Other than a few feet of weatherboard and exposed framing beams, the original house is not visible, and archival research could not determine a date of construction. It is likely, however, that the building as it stands today,

was built over time by Dr. Henry Webster Barrier, beginning around 1935, when he purchased the land. He first built a two-story, brick house that completely encased the original smaller dwelling. The foundation and the structural system are clad in a stretcher-bond veneer using textured bricks (Photo 41). The building is covered by a moderately pitched, hipped roof sheathed in curved, red, pressed-tin shingles. All of the wide eaves exhibit exposed, wooden rafter tails. Three brick chimneys with corbeled caps pierce the roof: one exterior-end chimney is located on the west elevation, one interior-end chimney is located at the north elevation, and one interior chimney is near the center of the roof (Photo 42, p. 39).



Photo 40: West (Primary) Elevation of the Dr. H.W. Barrier House.



Photo 41: Detail of the Textured Bricks Used on the Exterior of the House.



Photo 42: West Elevation of the Dr. H.W. Barrier House.

The primary entrance is off centered on the west elevation. It is filled by a wooden door with nine, fixed lights at the top half and an exterior metal storm door. The door is flanked by sidelights, each composed of six lights at the top and a panel at the bottom (Photo 43). The windows on the west elevation of the first story have been replaced. Currently the openings are filled with a large, single-sash window set below a rectangular window, which once held a transom window (Photo 44, p. 40). The other fenestrations are single and paired, six-over-one, wood-frame, double-hung sash windows, which are likely original to Dr. Barrier's circa-1935 construction phase. Each fenestration is set below a soldier course, and the windows feature a brick sill (Photo 45, p. 40).



Photo 43: Primary Entrance on the West Elevation.



Photo 44: Replacement First Story Window Looking West From Inside the House.



Photo 45: Detail of the Second Story Windows.

A one-story, wraparound porch is located on the west and south elevation of the house (Photo 46, p. 41). It is raised on a brick foundation and accessed by a set of brick steps that were built during the third quarter of the twentieth century (Beasley and Faggart 2013). The foundation is lined with a low, brick wall that has a soldier course at the base and a decorative, open triangle centered between each post. The wall is topped with a poured-

concrete cap. The porch is covered by a hipped roof sheathed in curved, red tile that matches the main house roof and supported by square, brick posts. Built-in, brick planters extend from either side of the steps. An addition to the porch is located on the south elevation. According to decedents of H.W. Barrier, he built the uncovered deck that lines the southeast corner in the 1960s or 1970s (Beasley and Faggart 2013).



Photo 46: Detail of the Porch, Looking Northeast.

A two-story ell extends from the east elevation (Photo 47). Like the main core of the building, it has a brick, stretcher-bond veneer, hipped roof clad in red, curved, pressed-tin shingles, exposed rafter tails below the wide eaves, soldier courses above and brick sills below all fenestrations, and an exterior-end, brick chimney with a corbeled cap. Because this wing is so similar to the main core of the house, it is likely that they were built around the same time. The window openings on this wing are filled with paired, three-over-one and single, six-over-one, double-hung sash windows (Photo 47). A circa-1980, wooden deck is located on the south elevation of the ell; it provides access to the second-story kitchen.



Photo 47: South Elevation of the Two-Story Addition.

By the early 1940s, Henry Barrier operated his general physician practice out of his home, and it is likely that he constructed the office building on his property around the same time (Hill 1942). The office is located immediately north of the main house and the structural system and foundation are clad in a brick, stretcher-bond veneer with a soldier course near the bottom of the walls. The building is covered by a front-gabled roof sheathed in curved, tin shingles (Photo 48). The wide, overhanging eaves are lined with wooden boards and feature exposed, wooden rafter tails on the north and south elevations. The roof is pierced by an interior, brick chimney with a corbeled cap. A one-story foyer extends from the west elevation near the northwest corner and is composed of the primary entrance for this office. A set of brick stairs is located in front of the door and is lined with a low wall topped with a concrete cap (Photo 49, p. 43). Like the main core of the building it is clad in a brick, stretcher-bond veneer and covered by a front-gabled roof sheathed in pressed-tin shingles. The ridge of the roof on the main core and foyer have a finial embellishment. Window openings are filled with six-over-one, double-hung sash windows; however, most are boarded over with plywood.

During the third quarter of the twentieth century, Dr. Barrier added a two-story apartment building to the east elevation of the office. It has a brick, stretcher-bond veneer and is covered by a cross-gabled roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The western gable end is clad in wavy-bottom asbestos shingles. The apartment is accessed by a one-story, front-gabled foyer on the west elevation. A narrow, two-story addition is located on the east elevation. It has a wood-frame structural system that is clad in wide, wood boards (Photo 50 and Photo 52, pp. 43–44).



Photo 48: West Elevation of Dr. Barrier's Office.



Photo 49: Northwest Oblique of the Office.



Photo 50: West Elevation of the Apartment Addition Noted in Yellow.



Photo 51: South Elevation of the Apartment Addition.



Photo 52: East Elevation of the Apartment Addition.

Attached to the north elevation of the main house is a one-story hyphen that connects the dwelling to the office. The western half functions as a walkway between the two buildings. This part was once covered by a gabled roof sheathed in the same curved tile as the house and office, which suggests it was built around the same time as the office (early 1940s) (Photo 53, p. 45). The eastern half is a two-bay garage that was added around the mid- to late-1950s (Photo 54, p. 45) (Cabarrus County Information Technology Services 2013). The structural system is clad in a brick, stretcher-bond veneer and is covered by a salt-box roof,

which is sheathed in a combination of tar paper and pressed-tin shingles. Two paneled garage doors, each set below a six-light transom, are located on the west elevation. Three windows and a single-leaf door, all boarded over with plywood, are located on the east elevation.



Photo 53: East Elevation of the One-Story Hyphen that Connects the House and the Office.



Photo 54: West Elevation of the Garage.

The interior of the Dr. H.W. Barrier house has experienced change and compromised original detail and fabric as a result of material replacement, conversion into a multi-family dwelling, vacancy, neglect, and vandalism. The primary entrance provides access to a room that spans half of the west elevation (referred to as the northwest room on the first story plan). The floors are covered with narrow, wooden boards, which are possibly original to the house. The walls and ceilings are lined with wooden baseboards and crown moldings. A fireplace is

located on the eastern wall of the room; it has a brick mantle with corbeling at the top to support a wooden, molded mantle shelf. Double-leaf, multi-light doors provide access to the hallway below the stairs and the northeast room (Figure 11; Photo 55 and Photo 56, p. 47).

At the southeast corner of the room is the primary staircase that leads to the second floor. The stairs are lined with a balustrade that features three, wooden, tapered balusters on each tread capped by a wooden handrail. The staircase winds to landing, where it connects to a second, narrow staircase that extends toward the east side of the house (Photo 57, p. 48).

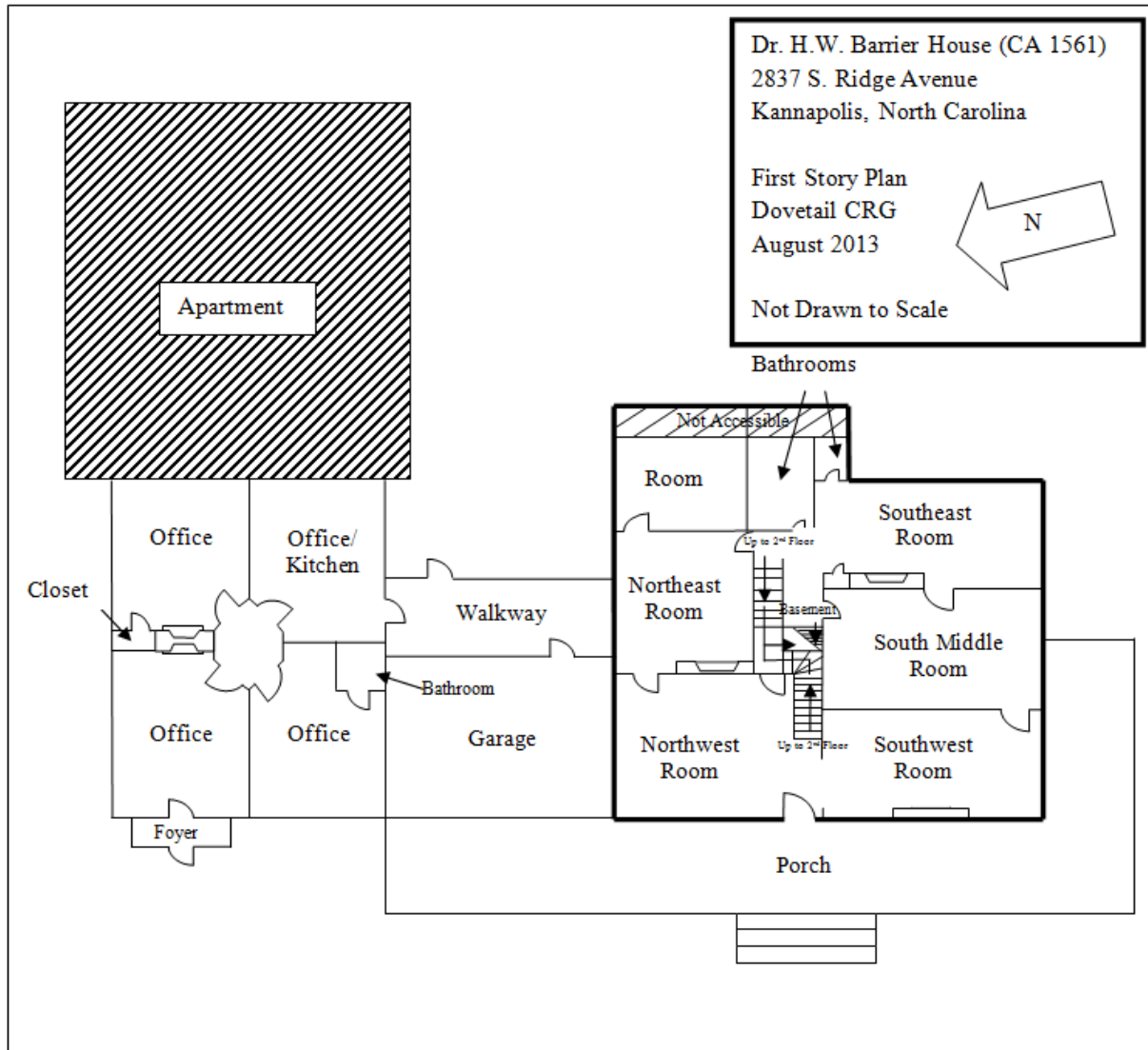


Figure 11: First Story Plan of the Dr. H.W. Barrier House.



Photo 55: Northwest Room Looking Southwest Toward the Main Entrance.



Photo 56: Detail of the Brick Fireplace in the Northwest Room, Looking Northeast.



Photo 57: Main Staircase, Looking East.

The rectangular-shaped room at the southwest corner has a wood floor made up of approximately 2-inch wide boards. An 8-inch wide baseboard and approximately 4-inch wide crown molding lines the perimeter of the room. On the western wall is a fireplace; its back and side liners are made of brick and the side slips are lined with tile. The mantelpiece has Colonial Revival features, such as dentils and molded cornice around the top. According to the grandchildren of Dr. H.W. Barrier, this fireplace, including the tiles and mantle, were in place since, at least, the mid-twentieth century, if not earlier (Beasley and Faggart 2013). The windows on the west elevation of the first story have been replaced; originally the top sash was a stained-glass window (Photo 58–Photo 59, p. 49).



Photo 58: Southwest Room, Looking Southwest Toward the Fireplace.



Photo 59: Detail of Fireplace in the Southwest Room.

Accessed by a door near the south elevation, the south-middle room is a narrow, rectangular shape. The ceiling of this room is lined with a wide crown molding and features white beams that run in an east-to-west direction, likely a framing member for the original house to which Dr. Barrier added. The floors are made of wood boards and are lined with a baseboard that is similar to that in the southwestern room (Photo 60, p. 50).



Photo 60: Northwest Corner of the South-Middle Room.
Note the exposed beams on the ceiling.

A wooden, two-paneled door on the eastern wall of the south-middle room leads into the southeast room. The room has a wooden floor and is lined with a similar baseboard and crown molding as those found in previously discussed rooms. The same beams found in the south-middle room are visible on this ceiling. A fireplace located on the western wall of this room has brick back and side liners and a modest mantle, which features unadorned pilasters that support the mantle shelf. The southern side of the build-out is lined with wooden cabinets. Similar, narrow cabinets flank the fireplace on the east side (Photo 61, p. 50). Just north of the fireplace on the same wall is a narrow closet, the back of which is lined with wooden weatherboard, which is likely a visible piece of the original house. A wooden, paneled, exterior door with three fixed lights at the top is located in this room near the southwest corner (Photo 62, p. 51).



Photo 61: Southeast Room Looking Northwest Toward the Fireplace.



Photo 62: View of the Weatherboard at the Back of the Closet in the Southeast Room.

The northeast room is irregularly shaped and has wooden floors. The walls are lined with a wooden baseboard and crown molding. A fireplace, similar to the one in the southwest room, is near the southwest corner and features it has back and side liners made of brick, the side slips are lined with tile, and the mantle shelf is supported by narrow pilasters (Photo 63, p. 52). Built-in cupboards are located on the north side of the fireplace. A multi-light door on the western wall connects this room and the northwest room.

The ell that extends off the east elevation is composed of a half bathroom, a full bathroom, and another room located at the northeast corner of the ell. While the walls in the half bathroom are painted plaster, the larger, full bathroom is lined with wall and floor tiles and features a tub/shower, toilet, double sink, and closet (Photo 64, p. 52).

At the center of the main part of the house is an irregularly shaped hallway that connects the following rooms and features: a narrow, rear stairway, the northwest room, the northeast room, the bathroom and room in the ell that extends off the eastern elevation, the southeast room, the south-middle roof, and the stairwell that leads to the basement (Photo 65, p. 53). Access to the basement was not granted at the time of the current survey.



Photo 63: Northeast Room with Detail of Fireplace.



Photo 64: Looing East in the Half Bath (Left) and Full Bath (Right) in the Ell.



Photo 65: Looking West at the Irregular-Shaped Hall in the Center of the First Story.

The second story is accessed by two staircases: a formal set located in the northwest room and a narrow, steep set of stairs located in the hallway. Both merge together at a central landing and continue toward the south wall. The house, as developed by Dr. Barrier in the 1930s, likely originally included three to four second-story bedrooms (Figure 12, p. 54). Several of these retain some of their historic fabric, including wooden floors, thin crown molding, baseboards, and unadorned window surrounds. The ceilings are now lined with paneled, drop ceilings. Access to the attic is located in the main hallway of the second story. The stairwell, composed of wooden steps and an unadorned banister, is lined with walls clad in horizontal boards. The entrances to the hallways adjacent to the stairwell are marked with an arched door frame. Within the second story of the ell is a kitchen, bathroom, and a space that was likely intended as a dining room. A series of irregular halls and room sizes, as well as the remodel when the house was converted into apartments, has resulted in an asymmetrical and unusual floor plan (Photo 66–Photo 71, pp. 55–57).

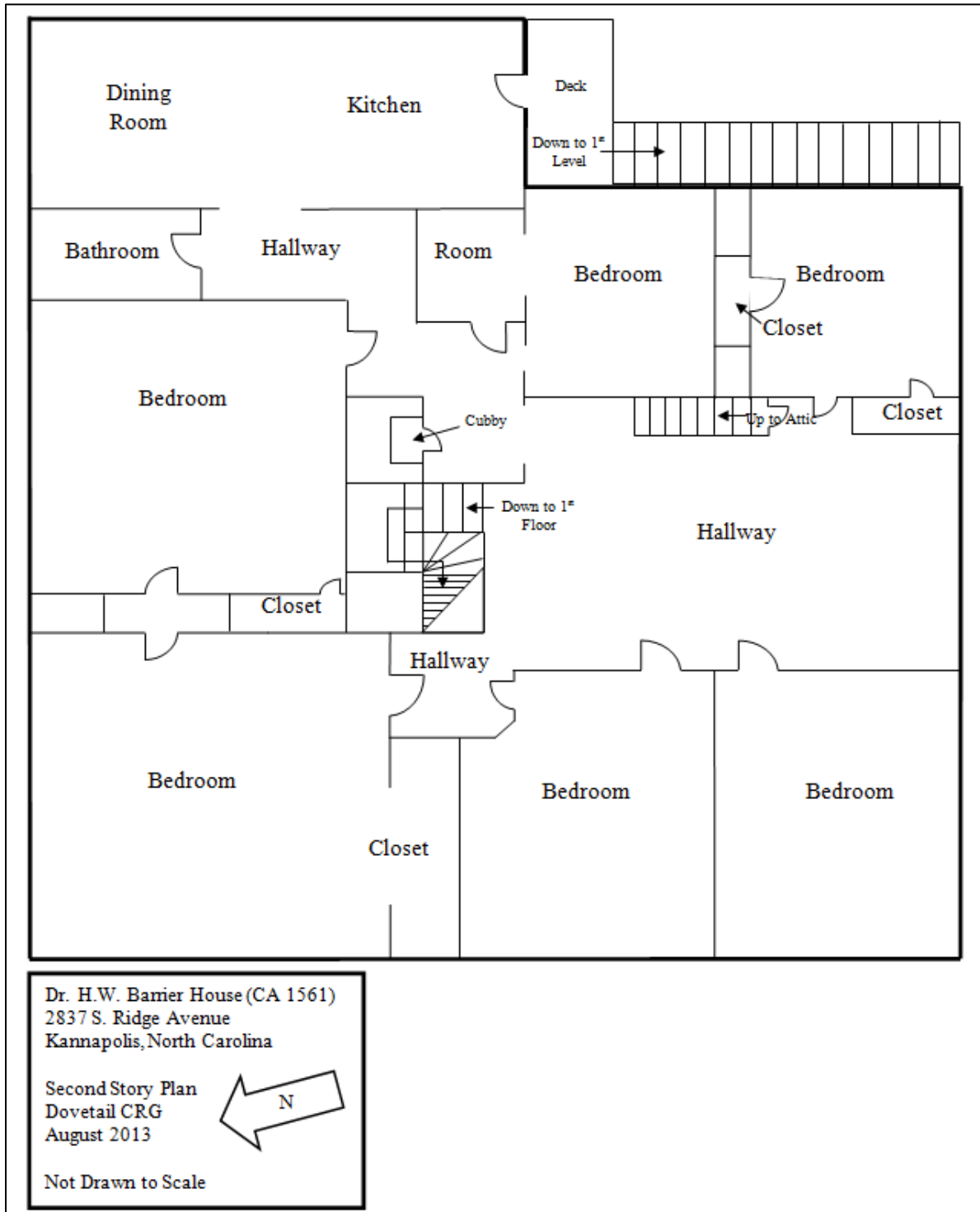


Figure 12: Second Story Plan of the Dr. H.W. Barrier House.



Photo 66: Hallway on the Second Floor, Looking South.



Photo 67: Southeastern-Most Bedroom on the Second Story.



Photo 68: Bedroom on the Second Floor, Looking Southeast.



Photo 69: Attic Stairwell, Looking Northeast.



Photo 70: Arched Doorway and Irregular-Shaped Hallway, Looking Northwest.



Photo 71: Kitchen Located on the Second Story, Looking Southwest.

On the first story, a hyphen extends northward from the northeast room to the office. The hyphen, made up of a narrow walkway on the east side, was likely built around the same time as the main house and the office. The garage is on the west side, which was built around the mid-twentieth century (Photo 72). At the northern terminus of the walkway is the office that Dr. Barrier built for his practice. The main core features four rooms, all of which center around a hexagon-shaped hall. The primary entrance to the office, located on the west elevation, enters into a small, exterior foyer, which connects to an office/waiting room at the northwest corner. All four rooms have baseboards that line the wall, dropped ceilings, wooden floors, and paneled doors that enter into the hall. Each door is set below a hopper-style transom with the metal hardware still intact (Photo 73, p. 59). A chimney is located between the two northernmost rooms; as a result, each room has a brick fireplace that features four brick corbels (Photo 74, p. 59). A bathroom was installed into the southwestern office, and the southeast office was converted into a kitchen. It is likely that these modifications took place when the house was converted into apartments around 1980 (Photo 75, p. 60).



Photo 72: Walkway from Main House to Office, Looking North Toward the Office.



Photo 73: Hexagon-Shaped Hallway and Office Overview, Looking Northwest (Left) and a Detail of the Entrance, Looking West Toward the Foyer (Right).



Photo 74: Northwestern Office and Fireplace Detail, Looking East.



Photo 75: Southeastern Office Remodeled to be a Kitchen.

On the east elevation of the office, Dr. Barrier constructed a two-story apartment, initially for his daughter and grandchildren, likely during the 1960s or early 1970s. The primary entrance is located on the east elevation, originally at the west elevation near the northwest corner. When the building became a multi-family apartment, instead of a single-family apartment, an exterior foyer was added to the west elevation, as evidenced by the exterior veneer and windows visible within the foyer on the original west elevation (Photo 76, p. 61). It is on this projection that the primary entrance is now located; it provides access to the first story entry and the second story by way of set of wooden stairs. This apartment building is also accessed by an interior door in the office. The rooms in this addition have either tiled, carpeted, or wooden floors and paneled, drop ceilings with crown molding (Photo 77 and Photo 78, p. 61–62).



Photo 76: Looking South in the Apartment Foyer Addition. The original exterior wall of the apartment is on the left and the current foyer exterior wall is on the right



Photo 77: Overview of Rooms in the Apartment.



Photo 78: Apartment Kitchen Overview.

Located east of the primary resource is a one-story, one-bay shed that was built during the mid-twentieth century (Photo 79). It has a concrete-block structural system and is covered by a front-gabled roof sheathed in shingles. The primary entrance is centered on the west elevation; however, the door is no longer attached. A four-light, fixed window lined with metal bars is on the north elevation. A metal pump, likely built when the house was constructed, is located just west the house (Photo 80, p. 63).



Photo 79: Southwest Oblique of the Shed.



Photo 80: Pump, Looking Northwest.

A one-and-a-half story, one-bay garage is situated east of the primary resource (Photo 81). This circa-1940 outbuilding has a wood-frame structural system and is clad in a brick, stretcher-bond veneer. The building is covered by a pyramidal roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Wooden rafters are visible bellow the eaves. A front-gabled dormer, sheathed in asphalt shingles, is located on the east elevation and features paired, four-over-one, wood-frame, double-hung sash windows.



Photo 81: West (Primary) Elevation of the Garage.

Historic Context

Until the early-twentieth century, the land on which the Dr. H.W. Barrier House now sits was in a rural part of Cabarrus County. As previously discussed in the R.O. Caldwell House historic context, it was not until the success of Kannapolis in the 1910s and 1920s that the U.S. 29A corridor and the surrounding streets began to become increasingly developed. During the first few decades of the twentieth century, few buildings were located on the east side of the Norfolk Southern Railroad, with the exception of Mount Olivet Church, a few dwellings, and an almshouse, known as the Cabarrus County Home, located just north of Mt. Olivet Road. This building functioned as a place for the elderly and poor (Figure 13) (Miller 1911; United States Department of Commerce 1915).

By 1910, a building was located on the site of the present-day Dr. H.W. Barrier House. At this time, the road known as S. Ridge Road between Mt. Olivet Road and the intersection with Winecoff School Road did not exist; therefore, it is likely that this early building was accessed by the road currently called Mt. Olivet Road (Figure 13).

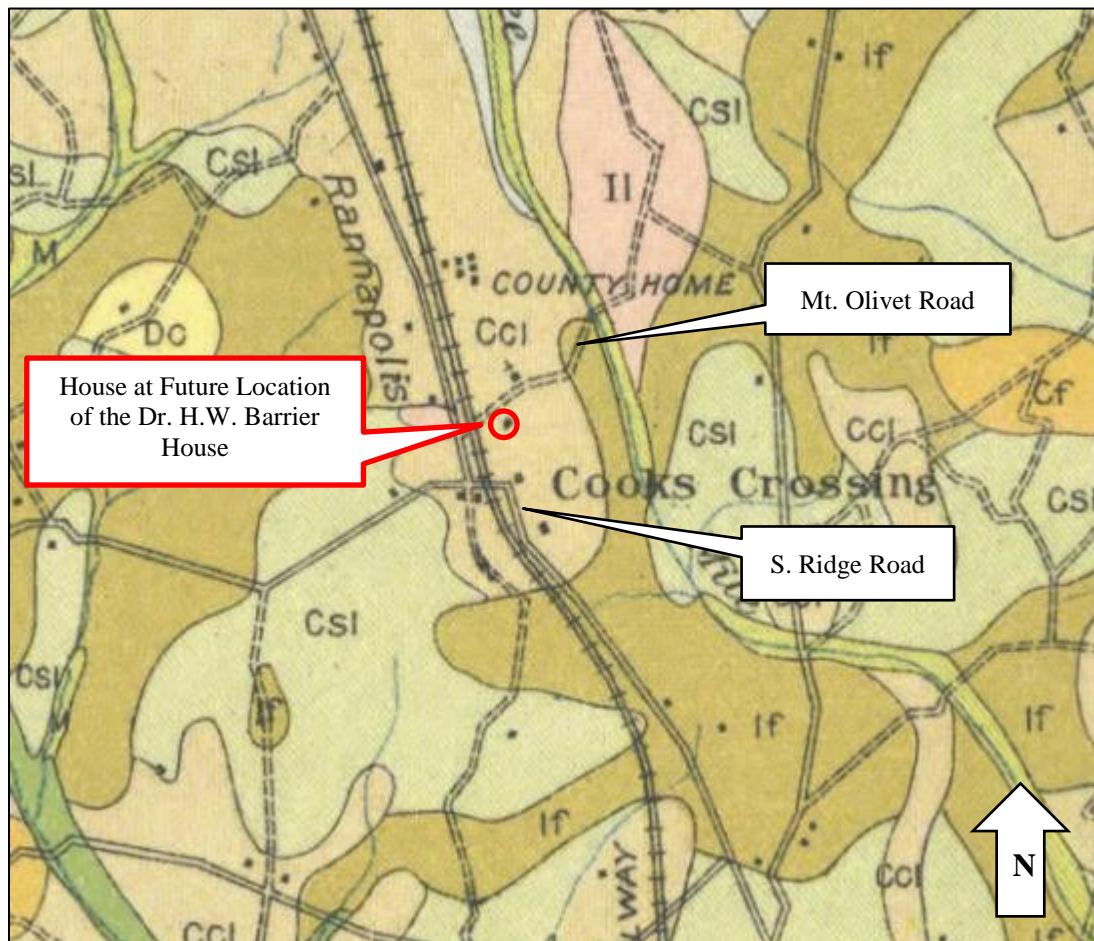


Figure 13: 1910 Soil Map Showing Early House at Current Barrier House Site (United States Bureau of Soils 1910).

By the beginning of the second quarter of the twentieth century, Bascom Leonard Umberger, Sr. owned the land and associated building located southwest of Mt. Olivet Road. Umberger was born December 16, 1873 in Wythe County, Virginia (NCSBH 1929). In 1900, Bascom married Jennie B. Ludwick of Cook's Crossing in Cabarrus County; following the marriage he moved in with Jennie and her parents. Around the age of 30, Umberger opened a subscription business "to sell goods through salesmen from house-to-house over the United States" which he called "the Home Educational Company" (Wilson 1917:45). He was also "one of the founders of the Citizens Bank and Trust Company...established and [was] president of the Purity Ice-Cream Company, Treasurer of the Concord Real Estate Company, and of John K. Paterson Insurance Company...Directory of Elizabeth College...and Lutheran Survey Publishing Company in South Carolina" (Wilson 1917:45). These business and professional ventures made him extremely wealthy and provided him with the means to purchase dozens of tracts of land in Cabarrus County. "His real estate operations have been daring, extensive and successful. In addition to being interested in five real estate companies, he built up the prosperous suburb of 'Bergerburg,' [—located off U.S. 29A near 68th the intersection with Bethpage Road] and is one of the largest landowners in that section" (Wilson 1917:43–48). He and Jennie continued to live in a large house, which is no longer extant, at Cook's Crossing situated northwest of the R.O. Caldwell house for several decades. Bascom L. Umberger died on August 29, 1929 in Concord (NCSBH 1929).

Following his death, Bascom's son, B.L. Umberger, Jr. became the Administrator of his estate and began selling off parcels of his father's land. On March 30, 1935, he sold a tract of land "on the east side of the Concord-Kannapolis Highway and on the south side of the road going by Mt. Olivet M.E. Church, and adjoining the lands of R.O. Caldwell, C.J. Goodman, J.W. Cook Estate, and others" to Dr. Henry Webster Barrier for \$4,000.00 (CCDB 134:39).

Henry W. (H.W.) Barrier was born on January 13, 1891, in Mount Pleasant, North Carolina to William Mathias and Anna Smith Barrier (NCSBH 1976). He received his education at Mt. Pleasant Collegiate Institute, Waver College, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chicago Medical School, and the United States Veterans School of Neuropsychiatry. At the onset of World War I, H.W. enlisted and served as a physician for the U.S. Army Base Hospital No. 11, AEF, in France (Ancestry.com). On October 10, 1923, he married Octavia Wayne Earnhardt and soon thereafter he began his internships, the first of which relocated the newlyweds to Fort McKenzie in Sheridan, Wyoming (Beasley and Faggart 2013). Later internships included St. Elizabeth Hospital in Washington, D.C., and Edward Hines Hospital of Neuropsychiatry in Chicago. In the late-1920s, Barrier contracted tuberculosis and returned to North Carolina to recover at a veteran's hospital near Asheville. It was at this time that his family—his wife and two daughters, Betty Jean and Kathryn Arlette—moved to Kannapolis, North Carolina while Henry recovered.

Within five years, H.W. Barrier decided to make his home in the quickly growing area between Kannapolis and Concord. When he purchased the land south of Mt. Olivet Road near Cooks Crossing in 1935, a frame building clad in weatherboard was already extant on the property. Instead of demolishing the building, he chose to build a larger, two-story house around it (Beasley and Faggart 2013).

It was typical for doctors, such as Walter Pharr Craven of Mecklenburg County and Evan Alexander Erwin of Scotland County, to operate their practice out of their home in the first half of the twentieth century (Walter Pharr Craven House [MK 1494] and Evan Alexander Erwin House [CK 354]). Similarly, Barrier operated his private physician practice out of his home (Hill Directory Company, Inc. 1942). He also constructed an office building immediately north of the house. Architectural similarities suggest that the office was built either at the same time or very soon after the main dwelling (Photo 82).



Photo 82: Dr. H.W. Barrier in Front of His Home Office During the 1940s or 1950s (Beasley and Faggart 2013).

During the 1930s, “Charles A. Cannon and his associate George A. Batte, Jr., led an effort to pursue more accessible and full-service healthcare for the wave of workers that Cannon Mills brought to Cabarrus County” (Carolinas HealthCare System 2013). However, as population continued to grow, “the small, private ‘sick house’ on Union Street was not able to accommodate the growing population, so Mr. Cannon and Mr. Batte sought the help of state legislators” (Carolinas HealthCare System 2013). In 1935, the General Assembly of North Carolina enacted legislation which allowed the county create hospital for the public

(Carolinas HealthCare System 2013). Noticing that medical practices were changing, H.W. Barrier purchased land and built a medical office building across the road from the new hospital during the mid-1940s. Throughout the 1940s, 50s, and 60s, he was a staff member and doctor of the Cabarrus County Hospital and was financially influential in its development through monetary contributions (Cabarrus County Board of County Commissioners 1952; Westmoreland 1950).

During the 1960s or 1970s, Henry built a two-story apartment building on the rear elevation of his office for his daughter, Betty Jean, and her family. They lived with him for the rest of his life (Beasley and Faggart 2013). Henry Webster Barrier died on July 14, 1976. Subsequently, since his wife was already deceased, his estate went to his daughters. Around 1980, the house, office building, and apartment were converted into a multi-family dwelling composed of five apartments. In 2006, Betty, her husband Joseph N. Fries, and Kathryn Barrier Hayes, a widow, sold approximately 14 acres of land to the Carolina Cemetery Park Corporation, who operate the cemetery currently located immediately east of the Barrier house (CCDB 6521:147). Today, the estate, including the vacant house and associated outbuildings, is still owned by the Carolina Cemetery Park Corporation.

Evaluation

The Dr. H.W. Barrier House possesses historic integrity of location because it remains in its original location. When the building was converted into a multi-family dwelling, the resource's integrity of setting, feeling, design, and association were somewhat compromised. Despite years of neglect, deterioration, and vandalism, the building, both interior and exterior, retain a moderate level of materials and workmanship integrity (Table 1).

Table 2: Dr. H.W. Barrier House (CA 1561) Assessment of Historic Integrity.

Aspect of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Location	<i>High</i>	This resource remains in its original location.
Design	<i>Low</i>	As a result of modifications during the building's conversion into a multi-family dwelling, the design of the 1935 building has been altered over time.
Setting	<i>Moderate</i>	While the parcel continues to be dotted with trees and shrubbery and retains its driveway, associated outbuildings, and overall rural feel, the area around it has changed since the building was constructed. It is now surrounded by a large cemetery just to the east and a lot of new construction on the west side of the railroad tracks.
Materials	<i>Moderate</i>	Despite vandalism and deterioration, the resource retains a moderate amount of historic fabric and materials.

Aspect of Integrity	Level of Integrity	Assessment
Workmanship	<i>Moderate</i>	Some of the original architectural details remain intact to exhibit workmanship throughout the building.
Feeling	<i>Low</i>	The development of additions, modifications over time, and deteriorated state of the building's interior compromise the resource's integrity of feeling. The scale and architectural features of the building continue to express a sense of its history.
Association	<i>Moderate</i>	The exterior architectural features are, as a whole, intact and continues to invoke historical associations relevant to the period of significance; however, the interior has been so altered and has deteriorated to such a degree in recent decades that it does not relate to the property's historic associations.

The Dr. H.W. Barrier House was built in 1935 during a period of growth and development along the U.S. 29A corridor of Cabarrus County. According to the NPS for a resource to be considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A it must have an important association with a significant event or historic trend and “a property can be associated with either (or both) of two types of events[...]: a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history [or] a pattern of events or a historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a State, or the nation” (NPS 2013). Furthermore, “mere association with historic events or trends is not enough, in and of itself, to qualify under Criterion A: the property's specific association must be considered important as well” (NPS 2013).

There are several other recorded examples of North Carolina resources that were used as a dwelling and doctor's office, including, but not limited to, the Dr. Walter Pharr Craven House (MK 1494) and Dr. Evan Alexander Erwin House (CK 354). Another similar example is the Cicero McAfee McCracken House (BN 525), which is a 1924 dwelling with an associated secondary frame building originally used as Dr. McCracken's office. The McCracken House was listed on the NRHP under Criterion B and the Craven and Erwin properties under Criterion C; the nominations suggest that each property retained moderate or high levels of integrity at the time of their listing (Photo 83, p. 69) (Hood 1995; Keane 2006; Mattson and Huffman 1990).

Although the current study property was used as a home office for Barrier's physician practice, research did not yield any information suggesting that the house or office had a connection with any important or significant event associated with local-, county-, state-, or nation-wide medical practices. For this reason, the Dr. H.W. Barrier House **is recommended not eligible under Criterion A.**



Photo 83: Dr. Walter Pharr Craven House (MK 1494) (Top Left); Dr. Evan Alexander Erwin House (CK 354) (Top Right); Cicero McAfee McCracken House (BN 535) (Bottom).

For a resource to be considered eligible under Criterion B, it must be associated with a person who is “individually significant within a historic context” and has “gained importance within his or her profession or group” (NPS 2013). Dr. Barrier was a prominent individual among the Cabarrus County medical field and was likely influential in the continued success of the Cabarrus Medical Center. However, research completed during this project did not suggest that he obtained notable significance within the private practice or public realm above and beyond other physicians employed in the county at this time. As a result this resource **is recommended as not eligible under Criterion B.**

According to the National Park Service, NRHP Criterion C “applies to properties significant for their physical design or construction, including such elements as architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, and artwork. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet at least one of the following requirements: embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; possess high artistic value; represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction” (NPS 2013). In recent decades, Dr. H.W. Barrier House, especially the office—one of the most distinctive elements of this resource—has of experienced a loss of integrity as a result of alterations, neglect, deterioration, and vandalism (Photo 84, p. 70). The apartment added to the rear (east) elevation of the office in the late-1960s or early-1970s changed the resource’s design and compromised its setting, feeling, and association. During

the 1980s, the single-family dwelling and office were converted into a series of five apartments. At this time, the drop ceilings in the office were installed, first-story windows on the main enclosure of the office front porch, and addition of multiple kitchens and bathrooms to the house and office. It was also during this time that some of the layout and 1935 floor plan were altered. The building, as it currently stands, is not distinctively characteristic of an architectural type, period, or method of construction nor does it possess high artistic value. As previously mentioned, there are other, more intact, examples of the house with associated doctor's office that are listed on the NRHP within North Carolina. In its current state, the Dr. H.W. Barrier House is not an outstanding representation a significant and distinguishable entity. As a result, the Dr. H.W. Barrier House **is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.**



Photo 84: Comparison of the Dr. Barrier's Office. 1940/1950 photograph (top) and 2013 photograph (bottom) (Beasley and Faggart 2013).

For a property to be eligible under Criterion D, it must meet two requirements: 1) the property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) the information must be considered significant (NPS 2013). The Dr. H.W. Barrier House is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology. Therefore, this resource **is recommended not eligible under Criterion D.**

In sum, the Dr. H.W. Barrier House is **recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A, B, C, and D.**

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