

**North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources**  
**State Historic Preservation Office**

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper  
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History  
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

April 27, 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Kate Husband  
Office of Human Environment  
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Renee Gledhill-Earley *Renee Gledhill-Earley*  
Environmental Review Coordinator

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Pipe Replacement 108 on SR 2603 (Little Bear Creek Road) over Little Bear Creek, PA 17-08-0028, Cabarrus County, ER 18-0631

Thank you for your March 19, 2018, memorandum transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and do not concur that the John Mathias Barnhardt House (CA0280) is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C. Although the house may retain integrity of location, multiple alterations over the last century have rendered the house ineligible. These alterations include the construction of the 1920s replacement porch and addition of the porte cochere along the south and east façades – the concrete deck and columns reduce the integrity of the building. Other issues include the brick chimney on the east side, and the replacement of portions of the fieldstone foundation with concrete block. While the original portion of the house retains some original siding, the main façade has a brick apron, wood-panel siding and a plywood ceiling dating to the 1950s. Additionally, rear wings have replacement windows, vinyl siding, and a sliding glass door opening onto a modern deck. These alterations damage the integrity of the Barnhardt House, and make the case for eligibility under Criterion C highly questionable. Further, without photographs of the interiors, we are unable to assess its integrity.

Please note that the CD-R, included with the report, does not have digital copies of the photographs. Please provide either CD with all required items or one that simply contains the photographs so that we have the materials necessary for entering the property into our various databases. The CD should be clearly labeled to provide for appropriate handling.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's Regulations for Compliance with Section 106 codified at 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919-807-6579 or [environmental.review@ncdcr.gov](mailto:environmental.review@ncdcr.gov). In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT, [mfurr@ncdot.gov](mailto:mfurr@ncdot.gov)

Received: 03/27/2018

State Historic Preservation Office



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER  
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III  
SECRETARY

**ER 18-0631**

March 19, 2018

Due -- 4/19/18

MEMORANDUM

**TO:** Renee Gledhill-Earley  
Environmental Review Coordinator  
North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office

**FROM:** Kate Husband  
Architectural Historian  
NCDOT Division of Highways

**SUBJECT:** PA No. 17-08-0028, Replace Pipe No. 108 on SR 2603 (Little Bear Creek Road) over Little Bear Creek, Cabarrus County

H- EIC Letters  
4/17/18

Enclosed please find the Historic Structures Survey Report, survey site database, and additional materials for the above referenced project for your review and comment per 36CFR.800. Please contact me by phone (919-707-6075) or email (klhusband@ncdot.gov) if you have any additional questions or comments. We look forward to hearing from you.

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1020 BIRCH RIDGE RD  
RALIEGH NC 27610

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**HISTORIC STRUCTURES SURVEY REPORT**

**REPLACE PIPE NO. 108 ON S.R. 2603 (LITTLE BEAR CREEK ROAD) OVER LITTLE BEAR CREEK  
CABARRUS COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

**TIP No. N/A  
WBS No. 17BP.10.C.2  
Limited Services Contract No. 7000016411**

**Prepared by:**

**Frances Alexander, Project Manager  
Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.  
2228 Winter Street  
Charlotte, North Carolina 28205**

**Prepared for:**

**North Carolina Department of Transportation  
Environmental Analysis Unit  
Raleigh, North Carolina**

**March 15, 2018**

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**MATTSON, ALEXANDER AND ASSOCIATES, INC.**

*Frances P. Alexander*

**March 15, 2018**

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**Frances P. Alexander, M.A.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D.**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**North Carolina Department of Transportation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

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## MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is replacing Pipe No. 108 on S.R. 2603 (Little Bear Creek Road) over Little Bear Creek in Cabarrus County. NCDOT architectural historians conducted a reconnaissance-level review of the area of potential effects (APE) and identified one property—the John Mathias Barnhardt House (CA0280) (Study List 1990)—that required intensive-level investigation to determine National Register eligibility. This report contains the eligibility evaluation for that resource. The project location is depicted in **Figure 1**, and the APE is shown in **Figure 2**.

This architectural resources investigation consisted of background research into the historical and architectural development of the study area and a field survey of the APE. The principal investigators surveyed the entire APE, defined as the geographic area or areas within which a project may cause changes to the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist. The APE for this project extends seventy-five (75) feet in each direction from the center line of Little Bear Creek Road and 200 feet from either end of the pipe.

An in-depth field investigation of the property was undertaken in February 2018. The John Mathias Barnhardt House was originally surveyed during a 1979 county-wide survey and added to the Study List in 1990. The intensive-level evaluation contained within this report recommends the John Mathias Barnhardt House (CA0280) for National Register eligibility (**Table 1**).

**Table 1**

<b>Property Name</b>	<b>PIN</b>	<b>Survey Site Number</b>	<b>Eligibility Recommendation</b>	<b>Criteria</b>
John Mathias Barnhardt House	56913202240000	CA0280	Eligible	C

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## I. INTRODUCTION

This eligibility report was prepared in conjunction with the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) project entitled, *Replace Pipe 108 on S.R. 2603 (Little Bear Creek Road) over Little Bear Creek*. The WBS No. is 17BP.10.C.2. As shown in **Figure 1**, the project is located in Cabarrus County.

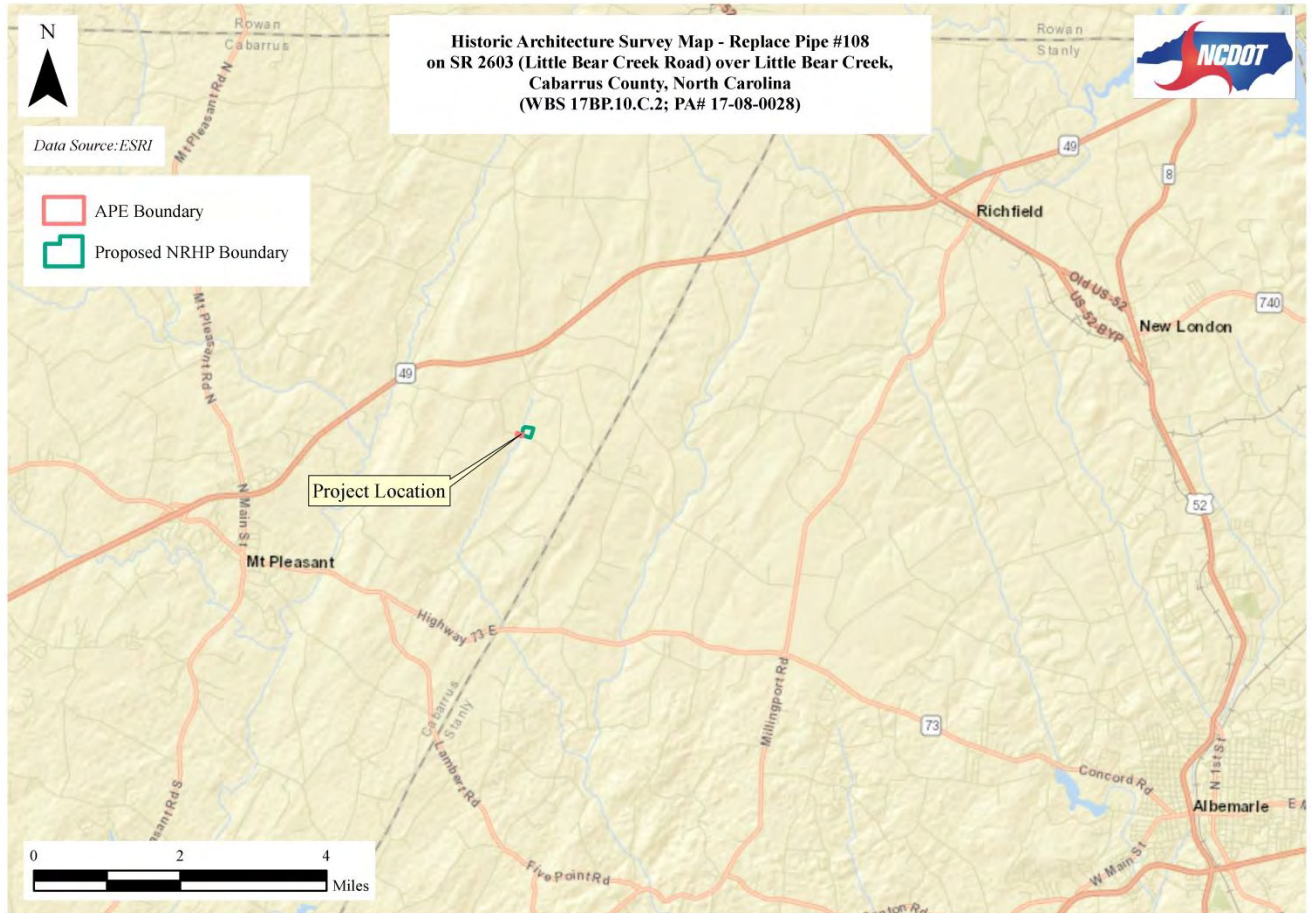
The area of potential effects (APE) for this road improvement project extends seventy-five (75) feet in each direction from the center line of Little Bear Creek Road and 200 feet from either end of the pipe. One individual resource—the John Mathias Barnhardt House (CA0280)—was the only property within the APE that warranted intensive-level investigation (**Table 1**). The house was originally surveyed in 1979 during a county-wide architectural survey and added to the Study List in 1990. The property is shown on the APE map (**Figure 2**).

This investigation was conducted to evaluate the resource for National Register eligibility. The current evaluation of eligibility report is part of the environmental studies undertaken by NCDOT and is on file at NCDOT, Raleigh, North Carolina. This documentation complies with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 CFR 800), the National Register criteria set forth in 36 CFR 61, and NCDOT's current *Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Work Products*. The report also complies with the *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina* established by the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office (HPO). Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires federal agencies to take into account the effect of federally funded, licensed, or permitted projects on properties listed in, or eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the North Carolina Historic Preservation Office a reasonable opportunity to comment.

The eligibility evaluation consisted of research into the history and architecture of the study area and a field investigation of the property. For the research phase, the principal investigators examined both primary and secondary sources which included deeds, National Register nominations, the HPO survey files for Cabarrus County, and the publication, *The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County, North Carolina*, written by historian, Peter Kaplan, for Historic Cabarrus, Inc. and the City of Concord in 1981. In developing the architectural context for this project, the principal investigators also conducted a windshield survey of rural Cabarrus County to identify other log houses that were comparable to the John Mathias Barnhardt House which is being evaluated in this report.

Field work took place in February 2018. The house, along with outbuildings and landscape features on the property, were examined and documented with photographs to assess the current level of integrity. The current tax parcel for the property is shown on the site plan included in the evaluation (**Figures 3**).

**Figure 1**  
**Project Location Map**





**Figure 2**  
**Area of Potential Effects (APE) Map**





## II. PROPERTY EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY

**John Mathias Barnhardt House (CA0280)**  
**(Study List 1990)**  
**(PIN 56913202240000)**  
150 Little Bear Creek Road  
Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County



Date of Construction: ca. 1789  
Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible



Figure 3. John Mathias Barnhardt House-Site Plan



## Physical Description

The ca. 1789 John Mathias Barnhardt House is located in a rural area of northeastern Cabarrus County that is characterized by rolling terrain, numerous creeks, and a mix of woodland and open fields with little modern development. Facing south, the dwelling occupies a 62.839-acre tract, just east of Little Bear Creek. The tract slopes east to west towards the creek, and the house sits within a roughly twelve-acre clearing on the upslope with bottomland pastures to the west. Although most of the outbuildings have been long demolished, the farmyard contains an early-twentieth-century, frame barn north of the house and a well house to the west. Mature pecan trees line the driveway, and other shade trees and remnants of boxwoods planted in the nineteenth century remain in the front yard. On the east side of the driveway is a stand of recently planted pine trees. A farm pond is situated in the lower pasture on the east side of the creek near the road.



John Mathias Barnhardt House, Overall View of House, Barn (Background), and Well House (Left), Looking Northeast from Little Bear Creek Road.





John Mathias Barnhardt House, Overall View and Barn (Background), Looking Northwest from Little Bear Creek Road.



John Mathias Barnhardt House, View of Well House and Pastures, Looking Northwest from Front Yard.





John Mathias Barnhardt House, View of Pastures and Pond, Looking West from Front Yard.

Built ca. 1789, the John Mathias Barnhardt House is a two-story, single-pile, log I-house that was covered in weatherboards not long after construction. The house has a symmetrical, three-bay façade, a side-gable roof above a flat-board cornice, a fieldstone foundation, and one exterior end chimney. The extant brick chimney replaced the blue slate original following a fire in the late 1950s, but the slate base of the original chimney remains intact. Portions of the fieldstone foundation were also replaced in the 1950s with concrete block. A 1920s replacement, the shed-roofed porch has a concrete deck and columns and extends to form a porte cochere on the east side. The entrance to an original root cellar projects from the side (west) elevation and retains its gable roof and batten door with strap hinges. The house also retains its original nine-over-six sash windows on the first story and six-over-six sash windows on the second story. The front door and flanking windows, all sheltered by the full-width porch, have fluted, Greek Revival surrounds with bullseye corner blocks. The two-panel front door is also a Greek Revival addition from the mid-nineteenth century. The other windows have simple, molded surrounds. The façade has a brick apron, wood-panel siding, and a plywood ceiling that all appear to date to the 1950s (HPO File).

A rear shed that was added to the log house contained two rooms flanking a center breezeway. In the early 1880s, the breezeway was enclosed, and a gable-roofed rear ell was added behind the west room of the rear shed. This L-shaped rear configuration was intact in the 1979 survey photographs, but the survey form noted that the rear shed and ell had been vinyl sided and a broad gable roof had been extended over the rear shed. The 1880s rear ell is intact although the chimney was rebuilt in 1989. The windows in the rear wings have been replaced, and a sliding-glass door now opens from the rear ell onto a modern deck. The house is vacant, and the principal investigators were not able to inspect the interior (HPO File).





John Mathias Barnhardt House, Façade (East Elevation) and Side (East) Elevation, Looking Northwest.



John Mathias Barnhardt House, Detail of Chimney and Blue Slate Base.





John Mathias Barnhardt House, Side (West) Elevation and Root Cellar, Looking East.



John Mathias Barnhardt House, Detail of Root Cellar Door.





John Mathias Barnhardt House, Side (West) Elevation and Rear Ell, Looking East.



John Mathias Barnhardt House, Side (East) Elevation and Rear Ell, Looking West.





John Mathias Barnhardt House, Detail of Front Porch With Original Slate Steps.



John Mathias Barnhardt House, Detail of Front Door and Flanking Window.



John Mathias Barnhardt House, Detail of Window (East Elevation).

Most of the historic outbuildings associated with the Barnhardt farm have been lost, and only a frame bank barn and a frame well house remain. The gable-roofed barn appears to date to the twentieth century although close inspection was not possible. In the 1990 draft National Register nomination for the property, the well house was listed as original to the property. The well may be either original or date to the early nineteenth century. However, the well house appears to be modern, and there are no survey photographs of the well house to use for more accurate dating (HPO File).





John Mathias Barnhardt House, Well House, Looking West.



John Mathias Barnhardt House, Barn, Looking North.

## Historical Background

This substantial log house was originally the centerpiece of a 100-acre farm established at the end of the American Revolution by John Mathias Barnhardt (1752-1818) and his wife, Ann Margaret Boshart. Barnhardt had been born in Philadelphia but as a small child had come to Cabarrus County (then part of Mecklenburg County) where his family settled on nearby Buffalo Creek. He served in the American Revolution, and in 1789, he and his family moved to the Bear Creek community where they acquired property from William Hearne and his wife. Barnhardt, his father, and brothers built the log house, with half-dovetail notching, soon after purchasing the land. The house was weatherboarded and had a slate chimney with mud mortar. Added later, the rear shed was pegged frame construction with a rock-pier foundation. The house remained in the Barnhardt family until 1902 when the property was sold at public auction to Mrs. L.H. Moose, and several years later, she sold the house to her son, Jacob O. Moose. (An earlier Jacob Moose had married Ann Margaret Barnhardt's sister so the Barnhardts and Mooses had long ties of kinship.) From 1906-1950, Jacob Moose leased the property to tenant farmers, but in the 1950s, Jacob's son, Thomas (1906-1994), and his wife, Reedy Jordan (1907-2003), moved into the house. Their daughter, Victoria M. Oxentine, of Valdese, is the current owner (Cabarrus County Deed Book 1: 76; HPO File; Kaplan 1981: 283; Thomas Moose and Reedy Jordan Moose, [www.findagrave.com](http://www.findagrave.com)).

During the 1979 survey, historian, Peter Kaplan, conducted an extensive interview with the Mooses who said that the farm had originally included a detached kitchen and freestanding bake ovens, a log barn, granary, tool shed, well house, a blacksmith shop, and a smelting furnace. The Moose family further noted that all the outbuildings were gone except for the well house.

The Kaplan interview recorded that, according to the Mooses, the interior walls, trim work, floors, and hardware were all original although there were some alterations in the mid-nineteenth century, the 1920s, and finally in the 1950s. Kaplan noted that the original house had a hall-and-parlor plan, but the center hall may have been created in the mid-nineteenth century when the Greek Revival finishes were added. Most of the interior trim work, including baseboards, molded window surrounds with corner blocks, and two-panel doors, were part of this Greek Revival treatment. In the early 1880s, after the death of George Barnhardt (son of Ann Margaret and Mathias) in 1871, the breezeway was enclosed to create a bathroom. At the same time, the detached kitchen was demolished, and a rear ell, containing a kitchen, was added. In the 1920s, a new porch and porte cochere were built with a concrete porch floor and columns (HPO File; Kaplan 1981: 283).

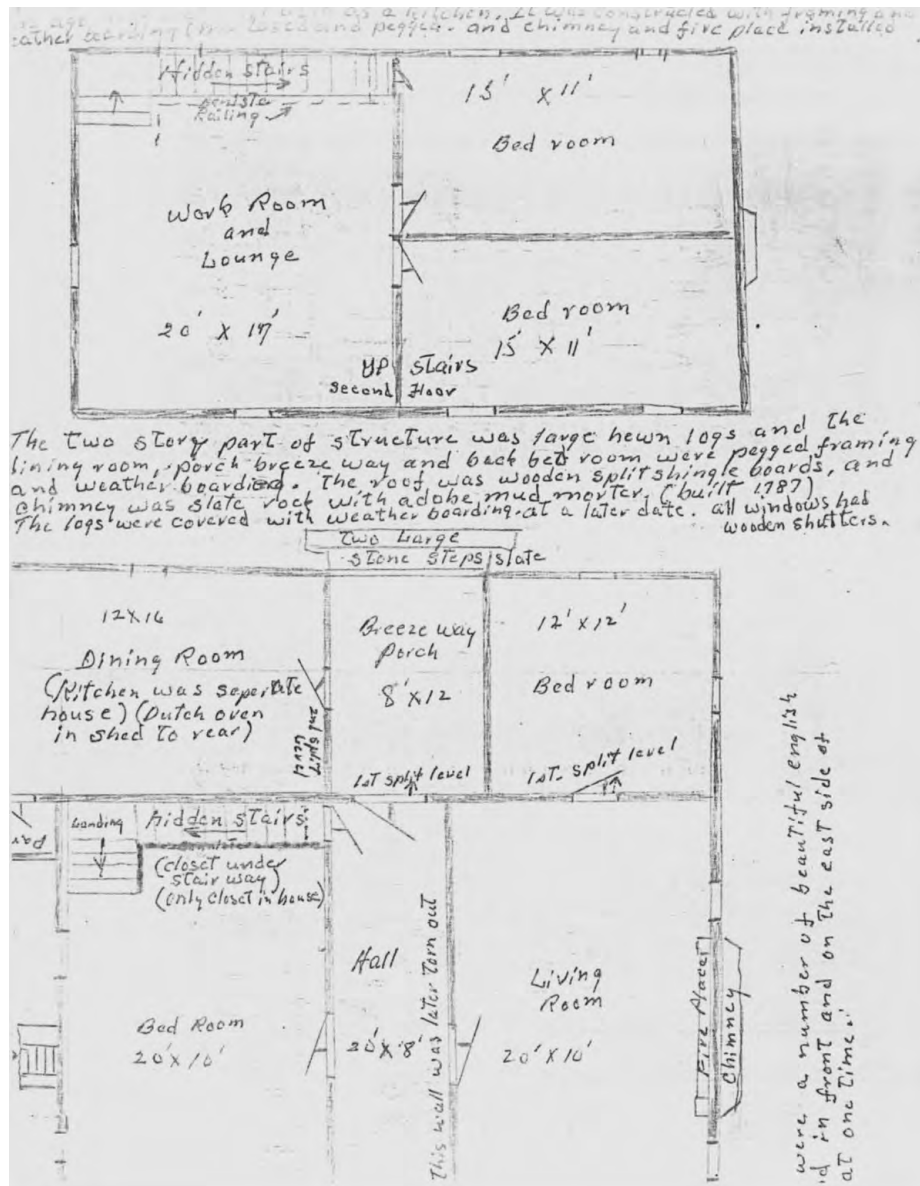
A sketch floor plan, made in 1920 by the Moose family and included in the HPO file, shows a two-room, center hall dwelling with a rear shed containing a center breezeway and two flanking rooms (**Figure 4**). The sketch map shows the parlor occupying the front east room while a bedroom was located on the west side of the hall. An enclosed, transverse staircase ran from the hall across the back of the front bedroom. A second bedroom occupied the east room of the rear shed and across the breezeway was the dining room. The dining room and an adjoining pantry extended past the wall plane of the side (west) elevation. (Not shown on the sketch plan, the rear kitchen ell extended off the dining room.) The upper floor contained three bedrooms of unequal size. The staircase opened into a large room on the west side of the house with two smaller bedrooms on the east side. There was no hall on the second floor (HPO File; Kaplan 1981: 283).

The 1920 sketch plan indicates that the wall between the parlor and the hall was later removed, but the date of this change was not given. When Thomas and Reedy Moose moved into the house in

1956, they made repairs and some alterations following years of vacancy. The chimney had to be replaced following a fire, but the blue slate base remains intact. At the same time, a brick mantel in the main parlor replaced the original, and a brick apron was added to the house façade. Finally, in 1989, the rear ell chimney was rebuilt following damage by Hurricane Hugo (HPO File).

Figure 4

John Mathias Barnhardt House  
1920 Sketch Plan



Source: North Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Survey File.

## National Register Criteria Evaluation

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the John Mathias Barnhardt House (CA280) is recommended **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture. Originally surveyed in 1979, the property was added to the Study List in 1990.

### Integrity

The John Mathias Barnhardt House retains the seven of the aspects of integrity needed for National Register eligibility. The house has its integrity of location, having occupied this site on the east side of Little Bear Creek in rural northeastern Cabarrus County since ca. 1789. The house also retains its rolling farm setting with open pastures and fields, a farm pond, and woodland. Although neither the well house nor the barn is historic, they contribute to the farm setting of the house. The surrounding environs also remains agrarian with little modern development, and thus its integrity of association and feeling is intact.

The house retains much of its integrity of design, materials, and workmanship and has not changed significantly since being surveyed in 1979 or added to the Study List in 1990. The weatherboarded log house retains its two-story, single-pile form, original six-over-six and nine-over-nine sash windows, both original and Greek Revival door and window surrounds, a Greek Revival two-panel front door, and a 1920s front porch. Original to the house, the root cellar, with its batten door and strap hinges, is intact. The 1950s replacement chimney on the side (east) elevation of the main block and the rear-ell chimney, rebuilt after Hurricane Hugo in 1989, are unchanged since the 1990 Study List designation. Furthermore, the gable roof installed over the rear shed and the vinyl siding on the rear wings occurred before the Study List designation. It is not known when the modern deck and sliding-glass door were added. Despite these alterations, the rear wings, both added after the original construction, remain subsidiary to the main block and are not substantially larger in size or massing than the originals. The alterations do not detract from the eighteenth-century, log house. The house is now vacant, and the principal investigators were unable to assess the integrity of the interior.

### Criterion A

The John Mathias Barnhardt House is recommended **not eligible** under Criterion A. To be eligible under Criterion A, the property must retain integrity and must be associated with a specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history or a pattern of events or historic trend that made a significant contribution to the development of a community, a state, or a nation. Furthermore, the property must have existed at the time and be documented to be associated with the events. Finally, the property's specific association must be important as well (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 12*).

The Barnhardt house is not recommended for eligibility under Criterion A because the property is not associated with either a specific event or a pattern of events that was important within a local, state, or national context. Specifically, the property does not have the integrity needed for eligibility in the area of agriculture. Although the house retains its original farm setting, the property no longer has a sufficient number of outbuildings to illustrate historic patterns of agriculture in Cabarrus County.



## Criterion B

The John Mathias Barnhardt House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion B (Person). For a property to be eligible for significance under Criterion B, it must retain integrity and 1) be associated with the lives of persons significant in our past, i.e. individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context; 2) be normally associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he/she achieved significance; and 3) should be compared to other associated properties to identify those that best represent the person's historic contributions. Furthermore, a property is not eligible if its only justification is that it was owned or used by a person who is or was a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 14).

The property is not eligible under Criterion B because the house is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context.

## Criterion C

The John Mathias Barnhardt House is **eligible** for the National Register under Criterion C (design/construction). For a property to be eligible under this criterion, it must retain integrity and either 1) embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; 2) represent the work of a master; 3) possess high artistic value; or 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15*: 17).

The John Mathias Barnhardt House, a Study List property, is recommended **eligible** under Criterion C for architecture. The house retains its original form, materials, and key elements of design and construction and thus has the integrity needed for eligibility under Criterion C. As historian Peter Kaplan noted in 1981, the Barnhardt house may have been the only two-story, frame or log, house built in Cabarrus County before 1800 that remained standing. Because development in the county has been extensive since the Kaplan survey was conducted thirty-nine years ago, the rarity of this two-story, log house has only increased (Kaplan 1981: 3).

As with numerous other counties in the North Carolina Piedmont, Cabarrus County had a strong log building tradition. Rooted in European building customs, log construction was familiar to all the cultural groups that settled the region. In Cabarrus County, log architecture began during the early settlement period of the mid-eighteenth century when Germans, Ulster Scots, and, a smaller number of English migrated south from Pennsylvania and nearby Mid-Atlantic states. Log buildings dominated the first generation of settlement construction and remained a common choice through the second and third generations, persisting until the late nineteenth century. As farmsteads prospered in the nineteenth century, log houses often became larger and more carefully finished than their eighteenth-century predecessors. They were nearly always covered with weatherboards, and the finer examples expressed popular architectural styles in their mantels and door and window surrounds. With its weatherboard exterior, flushboard interior, and Greek Revival trim work, the Barnhardt house anticipated this trend (Kaplan 1981: 3-5; Bishir and Southern 2003: 500-501; Bishir 1990: 142-148).

Most of the builders in Cabarrus County constructed log houses along traditional lines. The basic unit of design varied little with a single, four-walled room, or pen, which could be multiplied easily to create the saddlebag form, two pens with a center chimney, or the double-pen form, two pens

each with its own exterior chimney. The single pen could also be partitioned into several smaller rooms according to need and circumstance. The examples in Cabarrus County represent the types of log dwellings commonly built across the Piedmont. Most are single-pen dwellings with sleeping lofts and rear sheds. Although now demolished, the McCurdy Log House (CA002) (National Register 1974), with its initial single-pen form and later saddlebag addition, exemplified this type. Only a few, such as the Barnhardt house, rose to two full stories. The logs on these dwellings are hewn on two sides, producing flat surfaces on both the outside and inside walls, and fitted together with tight corner notches. Two standard notching techniques were prevalent in the region: the V-notch, which was cut to resemble an inverted letter V, and the half-dovetail, in which the top side of the hewn log was splayed. To produce a solid wall, small rocks and pieces of wood were wedged into the cracks (or chinks) between the logs and then sealed with a daubing of lime mortar or clay (Smith 1979: 11-12; Jordan 1985: 23-30; Kaplan 1981: 3; North Carolina Division of Archives and History 1974: Section 7, page 1).

For the present report, the principal investigators examined both the on-line records of the HPO and conducted a windshield survey of some of the surviving log houses in Cabarrus County. Forty-seven log houses are recorded online in the HPO, GIS Service database. Most of these log dwellings were originally identified during the 1979 county-wide architectural survey. For the current investigation, all these properties were reviewed using Cabarrus County tax records and GIS maps as well as Google and Bing maps, where available. Twenty-six, or more than half, of the forty-seven log houses are no longer extant, five may survive, and sixteen, or roughly one-third, are extant. (One of the surviving log houses was determined ineligible for the National Register in 2009.)

Ten log houses were chosen for field investigation. Two of these ten are listed in the National Register, and four are on the Study List. The remaining four houses were selected for survey because they were built prior to the Civil War and thus are more nearly contemporary with the Barnhardt house. Of the ten log houses inspected, one National Register property—the McCurdy Log House (CA002) (National Register 1974)—has been demolished. Two Study List properties—the James Morrison Log House (CA0496) and the William Mensinger House (CA0486)—are also no longer extant. Finally, a fourth property in this group of ten—Log House (CA0474)—has been demolished.

Among the six survivors, two—the Spears House (CA0851) (National Register 1989) and the Archibald Jackson White Log House (CA0601)—date to the late eighteenth century. The Spears House was originally built between ca. 1760 and 1795 as a single-pen, log dwelling, but a second pen standing one and one-half stories tall was erected ca. 1800. The second pen was positioned so that the two pens would create a dogtrot configuration. The house underwent alterations in the nineteenth century that included the addition of weatherboards and the enclosure of the dogtrot. By the time of the architectural survey in 1979, the house had fallen into disrepair, but in the 1980s, the dwelling was restored. During the restoration, new chimneys were built, and a new shed-roofed porch was added. Kaplan noted that the Spears House is the only surviving example of a dogtrot house remaining in Cabarrus County (Kaplan 1981: 201; Ray 1989: Section 7).





Spears House (ca. 1760-1795; ca. 1800), 1615 Morrison Road, Midland.

The Archibald Jackson White Log House was erected ca. 1790 as a single-pen log house with a loft, but the house has been completely remodeled. None of the original fabric of the house is visible, and Kaplan noted in 1979 that the White house had both asbestos and vinyl siding, a remodeled interior, and two large additions constructed in the 1920s. One of the additions extended the original log house, and the other was a two-room ell. Since the 1979, replacement windows have been installed, and a third addition has been constructed off the northwest corner of the house (Kaplan 1981: 218).

The remaining four properties examined during the windshield survey were erected in the early to mid-nineteenth century. One of these three is the Barnhardt-Morrison House (CA0284) (Study List 1981), located near the Spears House. The house originally had a two-room, single-pile form, but rear additions in the mid-nineteenth century created the boxy, hip-roofed, double-pile dwelling with both Federal and Greek Revival detailing. John Mathias Barnhardt's grandson, Jacob C. Barnhardt, either built or bought the house when he moved to the gold-mining community of Pioneer Mills to open a general store in 1855. The house is well preserved and unchanged since being surveyed in 1979 and added to the Study List in 1981 (HPO File; Kaplan 1981: 199).





Archibald Jackson White Log House (ca. 1790), 9415 John White Road, Midland.



Barnhardt-Morrison House (ca. 1855), 914 Morrison Road, Midland.



The James Litaker House (CA0468) was built ca. 1850 in the Cold Springs community between Concord and Mount Pleasant. Now vacant and in fair condition, the house, with its wide façade, appears to be a double-pen or dogtrot log house covered in modern aluminum siding. The house has new exterior-end chimneys, and most of the windows are modern replacements (HPO File).



James Litaker House (ca. 1850), 1562 Hess Road, Concord.

The John Franklin Tucker House (CA0586) was enlarged in 1861 by Tucker (1817-1877), but the original owner and builder are unknown. The house was typical of the small log dwellings that received later frame additions. The frame addition extended the log pen, and a small shed room was built across the façade of the frame section. The low upper story was also built by Tucker. The front shed room was extended and an inset porch added across the full width of the façade in the twentieth century by Tucker's granddaughter. In the 1940s, she also remodeled the rear ell added by her father as well as the interior. The site was inaccessible, but views from the road indicate that some of the outbuildings, including a log barn, remain extant behind the house. Kaplan stated that the house was heavily altered (Kaplan 1981: 217).



John Franklin Tucker House (Enlarged 1861), 9846 Flowes Store Road, Midland.

The final property examined during the windshield survey was the McKinley-Quay House (CA 0482) (Study List 1981). Originally built in the early nineteenth century, the two-story McKinley-Quay House reflects an extensive remodeling in the 1920s with Colonial Revival and bungalow styling. Like the John Mathias Barnhardt House, the log portion, built by John McKinley (1764-1827), had a two-story, single-pile form. Frame additions were undertaken by McKinley's son, Sandy, ca. 1840. When the farm was converted to a dairy operation in the mid-1920s, the house was enlarged and remodeled with four-over-one sash windows, a wraparound porch, and an entrance portico, among other changes. Despite the remodeling, the house retained its Federal interior detailing, reputedly some of the finest in the county. In addition to the 1920s modifications, the house has been aluminum sided, and one chimney has been rebuilt. When surveyed in 1979, the property has a collection of log outbuildings that included a corncrib, barn, smokehouse, and blacksmith shop as well as a later frame barn and concrete silos. Many of the outbuildings appear to survive but in poor condition (Kaplan 1981: 193).





McKinley-Quay House (Early Nineteenth Century; 1920s), 7570 Hickory Ridge Road, Harrisburg.



McKinley-Quay House (Early Nineteenth Century; 1920s), 7570 Hickory Ridge Road, Harrisburg.

When compared with the ten log dwellings in Cabarrus County selected for this field study, the John Mathias Barnhardt House stands out as a rare and intact survivor. As noted, four of the ten have been demolished. Of the two dating to the late eighteenth century, only one, the Spears House, remains intact if heavily reconstructed. The Archibald Jackson White Log House was remodeled completely and no longer has integrity of design, form, materials, or workmanship.

The four remaining log houses date to the nineteenth century. Two properties, the James Litaker House and the John Franklin Tucker House, lack architectural integrity. The Litaker house has replacement windows and siding and is now in fair-to-poor condition. The Tucker house underwent extensive remodeling in the nineteenth and mid-twentieth centuries which has altered the original massing, size, and form of the house. The original log house is largely encased in later additions. The Barnhardt-Morrison House had several mid-nineteenth-century additions that created a double-pile, hip-roofed dwelling with Federal/Greek Revival detailing. The McKinley-Quay House was also constructed as a two-story, single-pile log house. However, like the Barnhardt-Morrison House, the exterior of the McKinley-Quay House reflects later modifications, particularly a 1920s remodeling with Colonial Revival and bungalow design elements. In addition, the house is now aluminum sided and has one rebuilt chimney.

#### **Criterion D**

The John Mathias Barnhardt House is **not eligible** for the National Register under Criterion D (potential to yield information). 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 important (National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 15: 21*).

The property is not eligible under Criterion D because it is not likely to yield any new information pertaining to the history of building design or technology.

#### **National Register Boundary Description and Justification**

The proposed National Register boundary for the John Mathias Barnhardt House has been drawn according to the guidelines of National Register Bulletin 21, *Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*.

Shown on **Figure 5**, the proposed boundary encompasses the clearing on the north side of Little Bear Creek Road that borders Little Bear Creek to the east and contains the house and its setting of farmyard, pastures, woodland, and farm pond. The house is the only contributing resource. The two twentieth-century outbuildings—barn and well house—are noncontributing resources. The clearing of approximately twelve acres is defined by Little Bear Creek to the west, woodland to the north, the modern pine-tree farm to the east, and the tax parcel line along Little Bear Creek Road. Specifically, the tax parcel border follows the back of the drainage ditch that parallels the road. There are no significant landscape features associated with the Barnhardt house between the tax parcel line and Little Bear Creek Road. The proposed boundary excludes the areas north and east of the house that were historically cropland but that have reverted to forest.



Figure 5

**John Mathias Barnhardt House  
Proposed National Register Boundary**



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