



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources

James B. Hunt, Jr., Governor
Betty Ray McCain, Secretary

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

December 14, 1993

Nicholas L. Graf
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
Department of Transportation
310 New Bern Avenue
Raleigh, N.C. 27601-1442

Re: Historic Structures Survey Report for widening NC
49 from Harrisburg to Yadkin River, Cabarrus,
Davidson, Rowan, and Stanly Counties, R-2533
and B-2612, 8.1661001, NH-28-1(5), ER 94-7854

Dear Mr. Graf:

Thank you for your letter of November 12, 1993, transmitting the historic structures survey report by Mattson and Associates concerning the above project.

The following properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

Stonewall Jackson Training School (CA 945). The school was included in the National Register on March 15, 1984, under Criterion A for its association with the humanitarian reform movement, B for its association with James Cook and Louis Asbury, and C for its Colonial Revival and Gothic Revival architecture.

Mount Pleasant Historic District (#36). The historic district was included in the National Register on May 12, 1986, under Criterion A for community development, B for persons important to the development of the town, C for architecture, and D for the information it is likely to yield.

The following properties are included in the state study list. For purposes of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur they are eligible for the National Register under the criteria cited:

Daniel Luther Barringer House (CA 298). Criterion C--The house is one of the most prominent examples of late nineteenth century rural domestic architecture in Cabarrus County.

A. C. Lentz House and Harness Shop (CA 460). Criterion A--The well-preserved house and substantial harness and collar shops are rare surviving examples of early rural industrial activity in Cabarrus County. The array of farm buildings with rolling fields is one of the most complete farmsteads in Cabarrus County.

Morgan Walker House (CA 248). Criterion C--The mid-nineteenth century dwelling is among the more intact surviving examples of vernacular Greek Revival farmhouse design in Cabarrus County.

For purposes of Section 106, we also concur the following properties are eligible for the National Register:

Barringer-Lanning House (#13). Criterion C--The property expresses the outstanding stonework that exemplified the buildings erected by the Wagoner family.

Barringer-Melchor House (CA 295). Criterion A--The property is a good representative of a late nineteenth-early twentieth century farmstead in central Cabarrus County. Criterion C--The house is one of the more intact examples of mid-nineteenth century rural domestic architecture in the county.

Bessie Dry House (#16). Criterion C--The Victorian house ranks among the best-preserved early twentieth century farmhouses in Stanly County.

George Miller House (#26). Criterion C--This well-preserved residence is exemplary of the adaptation of stylish, picturesque elements to the traditional I-house in Stanly County.

St. Peter's Lutheran Church (CA 572). Criterion A--The building represents the formation of independent African American churches in Cabarrus County following the Civil War. Criterion C--The church is an intact example of the small, rural churches built in the county between the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Stokes Ferry Bridge (#2). Criterion A--The bridge reflects the Good Roads Movement as it improved highway transportation in the Piedmont of North Carolina. Criterion C--The bridge is a rare example of a steel Warren deck truss type in North Carolina.

Matthew Franklin Teeter House (CA 581). Criterion C--The house is among the most imposing and architecturally sophisticated early twentieth century farmhouses in Cabarrus County.

The following properties were determined not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons cited below:

These properties have undergone numerous character-altering changes:

Arey House (#1)

Barnhardt Family Farm (CA 279)

William Dry House (#18)

Daniel C. Faggart House (CA 385)

Walter Fisher House (CA 400)

Harrisburg High School (#47)

Victor Columbus House (CA 461)

McLester-Fraley House (#4)

Mount Pleasant High School (#34)

George H. Walker House (CA 591)

C. L. Earnhardt House and Shop (#21)

These properties do not possess the historical or architectural significance necessary for inclusion in the National Register:

Corum Barbee House (CA 270)

George Barringer Farmstead (#19)

House (CA 435)

These properties are no longer extant and no above ground architectural evidence remains:

Davis Farm (CA 372)

House (CA 480)

Melchor Log Barn (CA 254)

William Mensinger Log House (CA 486)

Victor Melchor House (CA 294). The house has lost the physical integrity necessary for inclusion in the National Register.

Warren (Monk) Wagoner House (#11). The house does not meet the exceptions specified in Criteria Consideration G of the National Park Service's Guidelines regarding the registration of properties less than fifty years of age.

H. H. Cassil House (#44). Better examples of this type and Peep's work exist in the county.

Overall, the boundaries for the aforementioned National Register-eligible properties appear appropriate. However, for each of these properties, we believe the historical boundary should follow the edge of the roadway rather than the North Carolina Department of Transportation's right-of-way line.

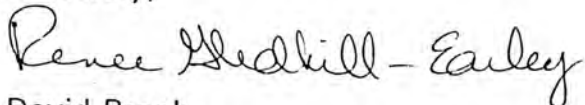
Nicholas L. Graf
December 14, 1993, Page 4

In general the report meets our office's guidelines and those of the Secretary of the Interior.

The above comments are made pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 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, please contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763.

Sincerely,



for David Brook
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

DB:slw

cc: Mattson and Associates
H. F. Vick, NCDOT
B. Church, NCDOT

bc: File
✓ Brown/Stancil
County
RF

AN ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY AND EVALUATIONS
FOR NC 49 WIDENING
HARRISBURG TO THE YADKIN RIVER
CABARRUS, STANLY, ROWAN, AND DAVIDSON COUNTIES
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
TIP NUMBER R-2533, B-2612
STATE PROJECT NUMBER 8.1661001

Prepared for

KO and Associates, P.C.
Consulting Engineers
Raleigh, North Carolina

Prepared by

Mattson and Associates
Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D.
Charlotte, North Carolina

May 30, 1993

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Maps and Illustrations	ii - viii
Management Summary	ix - xi
Introduction	1
Physical Environment	8
Architectural and Historical Background	13
Methodology	39
Architectural Inventory and Evaluations	41
A. Recorded properties considered eligible for or listed in the National Register	44
B. Recorded properties not eligible for the National Register	144
Summary of the Architectural Resources Survey	210
Bibliography	213
Appendix: Contract Specifications	217

LIST OF MAPS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

Maps

Figures		Page
1.	Project Location Map	2
2.	Project Corridor Map	3
3.	Area of Potential Effects Maps	5
4.	Roadways in General Survey Area, 1939	30
5.	Daniel Luther Barringer House, Site Plan	54
6.	Daniel Luther Barringer House, Potential National Register Boundaries	55
7.	Barringer-Lanning House, Site Plan	61
8.	Barringer-Lanning House, Potential National Register Boundaries	62
9.	Barringer-Melchor House, Site Plan	71
10.	Barringer-Melchor House, Potential National Register Boundaries	72
11.	Bessie Dry House, Site Plan	80
12.	Bessie Dry House, Potential National Register Boundaries	81
13.	A. C. Lentz House and Harness Shop, Site Plan	91
14.	A. C. Lentz House and Harness Shop, Potential National Register Boundaries	92
15.	George Miller House, Site Plan	100
16.	George Miller House, Potential National Register Boundaries	101
17.	Mount Pleasant Historic District, Site Plan	106
18.	Mount Pleasant Historic District, Geographical Context	107
19.	St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Site Plan	114
20.	St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Potential National Register Boundaries	115
21.	Stokes Ferry Bridge, Site Plan	120
22.	Stokes Ferry Bridge, Potential National Register Boundaries	121

23.	Stonewall Jackson Training School Historic District, Site Plan	125
24.	Stonewall Jackson Training School Historic District National Register Boundaries	126
25.	Mathew Franklin Teeter House, Site Plan	133
26.	Mathew Franklin Teeter House, Potential National Register Boundaries	134
27.	Morgan Walker House, Site Plan	142
28.	Morgan Walker House, Potential National Register Boundaries	143

Plates

1.	Western Terminus of Project, Harrisburg	9
2.	Rolling Farmland, North of NC 49	9
3.	Eastern Terminus of Project, Yadkin River	11
4.	Daniel Luther Barringer House	46
5.	Daniel Luther Barringer House	46
6.	Daniel Luther Barringer House	47
7.	Daniel Luther Barringer House	47
8.	Daniel Luther Barringer House, View Toward NC 49	48
9.	Daniel Luther Barringer House, Interior	48
10.	Daniel Luther Barringer House, Interior	49
11.	Daniel Luther Barringer House, Interior	49
12.	Daniel Luther Barringer House, Interior	50
13.	Daniel Luther Barringer House, Interior	50
14.	Daniel Luther Barringer House, Interior	51
15.	Daniel Luther Barringer House, Interior	51
16.	Daniel Luther Barringer House, Interior	52
17.	Daniel Luther Barringer House, Fields North of House	52
18.	Daniel Luther Barringer House, Granary West of House	53
19.	Barringer-Lanning House	58
20.	Barringer-Lanning House	58
21.	Barringer-Lanning House	59
22.	Barringer-Lanning House, Interior	59
23.	Barringer-Lanning House, Garage	60
24.	Barringer-Melchor House and Setting	65

25.	Barringer Melchor House and Farmyard	65
26.	Barringer-Melchor House	66
27.	Barringer-Melchor House	66
28.	Barringer-Melchor House	67
29.	Barringer-Melchor House, Interior	67
30.	Barringer-Melchor House, Interior	68
31.	Barringer-Melchor House, Farmyard	68
32.	Barringer-Melchor House, Farmyard and Fields	69
33.	Barringer-Melchor House, Seed Houses	69
34.	Barringer-Melchor House, Cultivated Fields	70
35.	Barringer-Melchor House, View Towards NC 49	70
36.	Bessie Dry House	75
37.	Bessie Dry House	75
38.	Bessie Dry House	76
39.	Bessie Dry House	76
40.	Bessie Dry House, Interior	77
41.	Bessie Dry House, Interior	77
42.	Bessie Dry House, Interior	78
43.	Bessie Dry House, Interior	78
44.	Bessie Dry House Property, Log Barn	79
45.	A. C. Lentz House and Harness Shop	85
46.	A. C. Lentz House and Harness Shop	85
47.	A. C. Lentz House and Harness Shop	86
48.	A. C. Lentz Harness Shop	86
49.	A. C. Lentz House	87
50.	A. C. Lentz House	87
51.	A. C. Lentz House	88
52.	A. C. Lentz Harness Shop	88
53.	A. C. Lentz Farm Complex	89
54.	A. C. Lentz Farm Complex	89
55.	A. C. Lentz Farm Complex	90
56.	A. C. Lentz Cultivated Fields	90
57.	George Miller House and Setting	95
58.	George Miller House	95
59.	George Miller House	96
60.	George Miller House	96

61.	George Miller House	97
62.	George Miller House	97
63.	George Miller House, Interior	98
64.	George Miller House, Interior	98
65.	George Miller House, Interior	99
66.	George Miller House Property, Field North of House	99
67.	Mount Pleasant Historic District	103
68.	Mount Pleasant Historic District	103
69.	Mount Pleasant Historic District	104
70.	Mount Pleasant Historic District	104
71.	Mount Pleasant Historic District	105
72.	Mount Pleasant Historic District, View Towards NC 49	105
73.	St. Peter's Lutheran Church	110
74.	St. Peter's Lutheran Church	110
75.	St. Peter's Lutheran Church	111
76.	St. Peter's Lutheran Church	111
77.	St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Interior	112
78.	St. Peter's Lutheran Church Cemetery	112
79.	St. Peter's Lutheran Church Property, Setting	113
80.	Dry School and Grocery Store	113
81.	Stokes Ferry Bridge	118
82.	Stokes Ferry Bridge	118
83.	Stokes Ferry Bridge	119
84.	Stokes Ferry Bridge	119
85.	Stonewall Jackson Training School	123
86.	Stonewall Jackson Training School	123
87.	Stonewall Jackson Training School, View from NC 49	124
88.	Stonewall Jackson Training School, View from NC 49	124
89.	Mathew Franklin Teeter House	129
90.	Mathew Franklin Teeter House	129
91.	Mathew Franklin Teeter House	130
92.	Mathew Franklin Teeter House	130
93.	Mathew Franklin Teeter House, Interior	131
94.	Mathew Franklin Teeter House Property, Windmill and Outbuildings	131
95.	Mathew Franklin Teeter House Property, Modern House	132

96.	Mathew Franklin Teeter House	132
97.	Morgan Walker House and Setting	137
98.	Morgan Walker House	137
99.	Morgan Walker House	138
100.	Morgan Walker House	138
101.	Morgan Walker House, Interior	139
102.	Morgan Walker House, Interior	139
103.	Morgan Walker House Property, Smokehouse	140
104.	Morgan Walker House Property, Barn	140
105.	Morgan Walker House Property, Well	141
106.	Arey House	146
107.	Arey House	146
108.	Arey House	147
109.	Arey House Property, Granary	147
110.	Arey House Property, Log Barn	148
111.	Corum Barbee House	150
112.	Corum Barbee House	150
113.	Corum Barbee House	151
114.	Barnhardt Family Farm, House	153
115.	Barnhardt Family Farm, House	153
116.	Barnhardt Family Farm, House Interior	154
117.	Barnhardt Family Farm, House Interior	154
118.	Barnhardt Family Farm, Log Dwelling No. 1	155
119.	Barnhardt Family Farm, Log Dwelling No. 2	155
120.	Barnhardt Family Farm, Log Dwelling No. 3	156
121.	Barnhardt Family Farm, Log Barn	156
122.	George Barringer Farmstead	159
123.	George Barringer Farmstead	159
124.	George Barringer Farmstead	160
125.	George Barringer Farmstead	160
126.	George Barringer Farmstead	161
127.	George Barringer Farmstead	161
128.	William Dry House and Setting	164
129.	William Dry House	164
130.	William Dry House	165
131.	William Dry House	165

132.	William Dry House Property, Root Cellar	166
133.	William Dry House Property, Barn	166
134.	Daniel C. Faggart House and Setting	169
135.	Daniel C. Faggart House	169
136.	Daniel C. Faggart House	170
137.	Daniel C. Faggart House	170
138.	Daniel C. Faggart House	171
139.	Daniel C. Faggart House, Interior	171
140.	Daniel C. Faggart House Property, Outbuildings	172
141.	Walter Fisher House and Setting	175
142.	Walter Fisher House	175
143.	Walter Fisher House	176
144.	Walter Fisher House	176
145.	Walter Fisher House, Interior	177
146.	Walter Fisher House, Interior	177
147.	Walter Fisher House Property, Smokehouse	178
148.	Harrisburg High School	182
149.	Harrisburg High School	182
150.	Harrisburg High School	183
151.	Harrisburg High School	183
152.	Harrisburg High School	184
153.	Harrisburg High School	184
154.	House	186
155.	House	186
156.	House	187
157.	House	187
158.	V. C. Lentz House	190
159.	V. C. Lentz House	190
160.	V. C. Lentz House	191
161.	V. C. Lentz House	191
162.	V. C. Lenz House, Interior	192
163.	V. C. Lentz House Property, Barn	192
164.	McLester-Fraley House	194
165.	McLester-Fraley House and Outbuildings	194
166.	Victor Melchor House	196
167.	Victor Melchor House	196

168.	Victor Melchor House	197
169.	Victor Melchor House, Interior	197
170.	Mount Pleasant High School	201
171.	Mount Pleasant High School	201
172.	Mount Pleasant High School	202
173.	Mount Pleasant High School	202
174.	Mount Pleasant High School	203
175.	Warren Wagoner House	205
176.	Warren Wagoner House	205
177.	George H. Walker House	207
178.	George H. Walker House	207
179.	George H. Walker House and Outbuildings	208
180.	George H. Walker House	208

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This project is entitled, *NC 49 Widening, from Harrisburg to the Yadkin River*. The TIP Number is R-2533, B-2612 and the State Project Number is 8.1661001. The project includes the widening of NC 49, from approximately 1,000 feet east of SR 1300 in the Town of Harrisburg to the Yadkin River. The project also includes replacing the existing southbound bridge across the Yadkin River. The project length is approximately 31 miles and crosses four counties, including Cabarrus, Stanly, Rowan, and Davidson. An Environmental Assessment will be prepared for the widening portion of the project and a Categorical Exclusion will be prepared for the bridge replacement.

Under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, an architectural survey was necessary in planning for this federally funded project. The survey had the following goals: (1) to determine the area of potential effects (APE) for the NC 49 project; (2) to locate and identify all historic architectural resources within the APE; and (3) to determine the potential eligibility of these resources for the National Register of Historic Places.

The methodology for the survey consisted of a Phase 1 Reconnaissance Level Survey and a subsequent Phase 2 Intensive Survey. During Phase 1, background research was begun, a windshield survey was conducted of the general study area, and a preliminary list was completed of historic properties within this area. Phase 2 included extensive research and a field survey conducted by automobile and on foot to determine the APE, and to locate and evaluate the significance of the entire tract of each property within the defined area. The boundaries of the APE are shown on U. S. Geological Survey (USGS) topographical maps (see Figure 3). The project area encompassed primarily farms and woodland, single-family residences, light manufacturing, and small businesses. One hundred per cent of the APE was surveyed.

Of the resources within the APE, two are currently listed in the National Register and 29 additional properties were evaluated for National Register eligibility, representing three antebellum residences, one mid nineteenth- to early twentieth-century farmstead, three late nineteenth- to early twentieth-

century farmsteads, four late nineteenth-century residences, eight early twentieth-century residences, two 1920s public schools, one 1935 stone-veneered residence, one late 1940s stone-veneered residence, one early twentieth-century church, one residential historic district, one institutional historic district, and one steel, deck truss bridge. Ten of these resources were considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register. Four previously recorded properties within the APE are no longer extant and are identified as such in the following lists.

Properties Listed in the National Register

Mount Pleasant Historic District (#36) pp. 102-107 CA147
Stonewall Jackson Training School Historic District (#43)(CA 945) pp. 122-126

National Register Study List Properties

Daniel Luther Barringer House (#9)(CA 298)
A. C. Lentz House and Harness Shop(#23)(CA 460)
Morgan Walker House (#37)(CA 248)

Recorded Properties Potentially Eligible for the National Register

Daniel Luther Barringer House (#9)(CA 298) pp. 44-55
Barringer-Lanning House (#13) pp. 56-62 ST 119
Barringer-Melchor House (#12)(CA 295) pp. 63-72
Bessie Dry House (#16) pp. 73-81 ST 59
A. C. Lentz House and Harness Shop (#23)(CA 460) pp. 82-92
George Miller House (#26) pp. 93-101 ST 80
St. Peter's Lutheran Church (#40)(CA 572) pp. 108-115
Stokes Ferry Bridge (#2) pp. 116-121 RW 653
Mathew Franklin Teeter House (#46)(CA 581) pp. 127-134
Morgan Walker House (#37)(CA 590) pp. 135-143

Recorded Properties Potentially Ineligible for the National Register

Arey House (#1) pp. 144-148 ST 192
Corum Barbee House (#49)(CA 270) pp. 149-151
Barnhardt Family Farm (#41)(CA 279) pp. 152-156
George Barringer Farmstead (#19) pp. 157-161 CA 831

Potentially Ineligible Properties (cont.)

- William Dry House (#18) pp. 162-166 *ST 60*
Daniel C. Faggart House (#39)(CA 385) pp. 167-172
Walter Fisher House (#30)(CA 400) pp. 173-178
Harrisburg School (#47) pp. 179-184 *CA 245*
House (#42)(CA 435) pp. 185-187
Victor Columbus Lentz House (#24)(CA 461) pp. 188-192
McLester-Fraley House (#4) pp. 193-194 *ST 225*
Victor Melchor House (#22)(CA 294) pp. 195-197
Mount Pleasant High School (#34) pp. 198-203 *CA 834e*
Warren (Monk) Wagoner House (#11) pp. 204-205 *ST 120*
George Walker House (#38)(CA 591) pp. 206-208

No Longer Extant Previously Recorded Properties

- Davis Farm (CA 372)
House (CA 480)
Melchor Log Barn (CA 254)
William Mensinger Log House (CA 486)

INTRODUCTION

This architectural survey and evaluations report is prepared for the proposed widening of NC 49, from approximately 1,000 feet east of SR 1300 in the Town of Harrisburg to the Yadkin River. The project also includes replacing the existing southbound bridge across the Yadkin River. An Environmental Assessment will be prepared for the widening portion of the project and a Categorical Exclusion will be prepared for the bridge replacement. The project length is approximately 31 miles and crosses four counties, including Cabarrus, Stanly, Rowan, and Davidson. The TIP Number is R-2533, B-2612, and the State Project Number is 8.1661001. Figure 1 shows the location of the project area with respect to its larger geographical context, and Figure 2 focuses on the project and the general study areas.

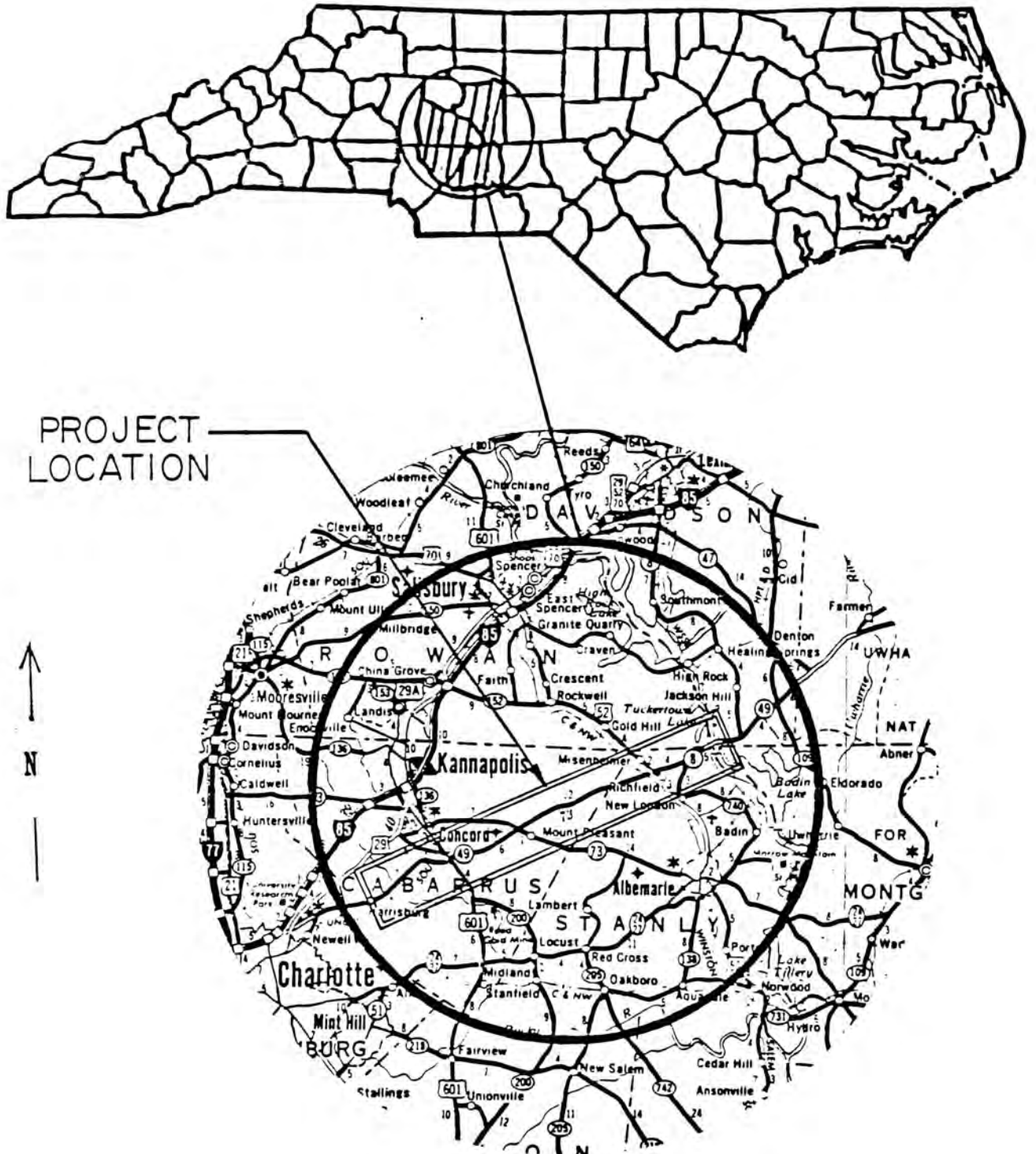
The purpose of this project is to provide a high level of service for the user and to provide safe and efficient travel along NC 49. NC 49, along with US 64 from Raleigh to Asheboro, basically parallels I-85 from Raleigh to Charlotte. Several projects are currently included in the Transportation Improvement Program of the North Carolina Department of Transportation that will provide a multi-lane cross-section along the NC 49/US 64 corridor between Charlotte and Raleigh that can serve as an alternative to I-85.

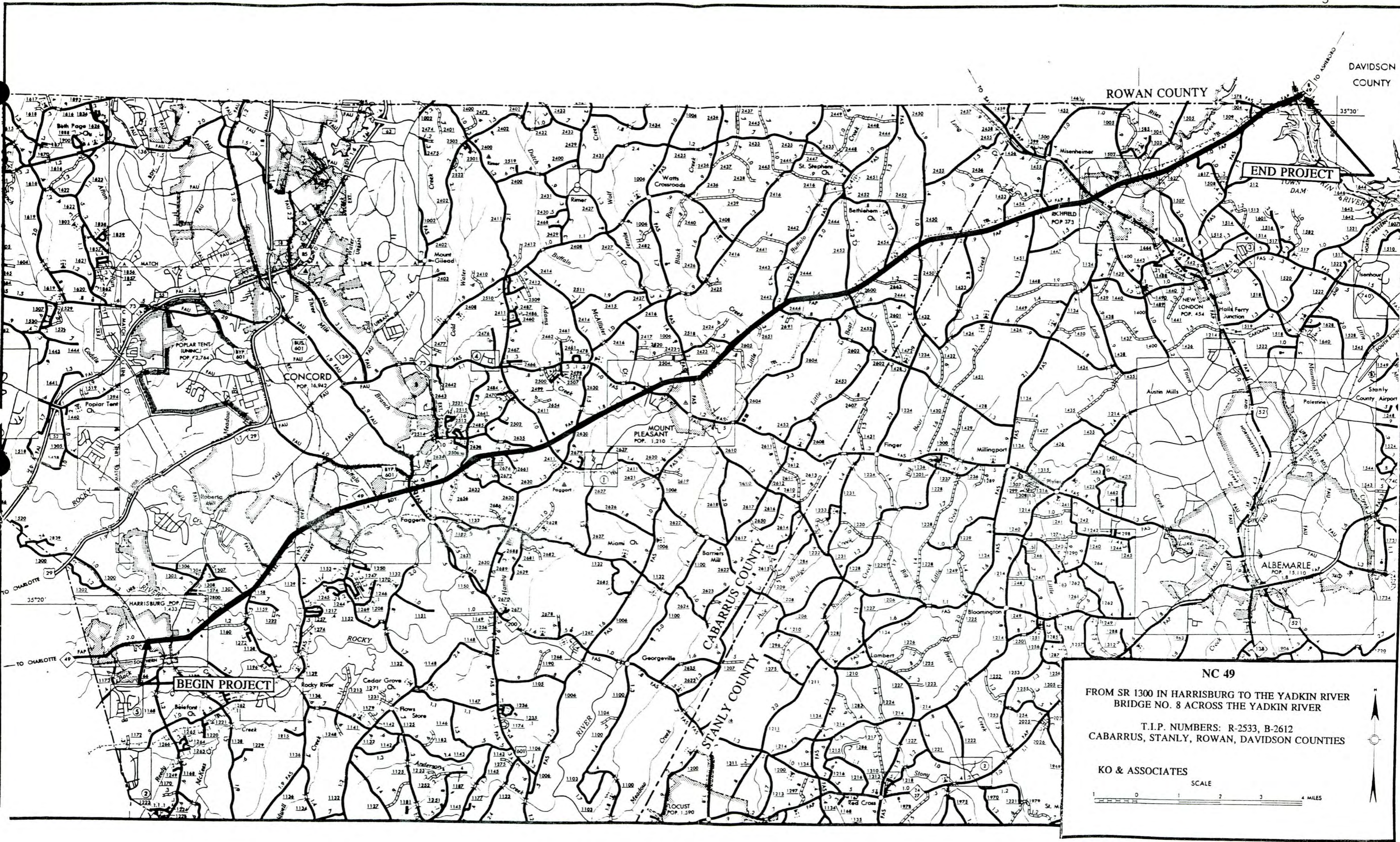
The architectural resources survey was prepared on behalf of KO and Associates, P. C., Consulting Engineers, Raleigh, North Carolina, for the North Carolina Department of Transportation. C. Cyrus Painter, P. E. was the project manager for KO and Associates. The principal investigator for the project was Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D. of Mattson and Associates, Charlotte, North Carolina.

This architectural resources survey was conducted as part of the planning for alternative highway bypass routes of NC 49, from Harrisburg to the Yadkin River. The architectural resources survey was conducted in accordance with the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, and the report was prepared according to the guidelines set forth by the North Carolina

Figure 1

NC 49 Widening, From SR 1300 in Harrisburg
to the Yadkin River Bridge No. 8
T.I.P. Numbers R-2533, B-2612





NC 49

FROM SR 1300 IN HARRISBURG TO THE YADKIN RIVER
BRIDGE NO. 8 ACROSS THE YADKIN RIVER

T.I.P. NUMBERS: R-2533, B-2612
CABARRUS, STANLY, ROWAN, DAVIDSON COUNTIES

KO & ASSOCIATES

SCALE

1 0 1 2 3 4 MILES

FIGURE 2

Department of Transportation and the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, as modified by NCDOT (29 June 1992). The architectural components of the project were conducted from May 1 to May 20, 1992, for the reconnaissance survey (Phase 1), and June 1 to July 23, 1992, and December 10, 1992 to January 15, 1993, for the intensive field work (Phase 2).

Contract specifications, including the scope of services, are found in the Appendix. Briefly, the identification of properties within the area of potential effects was required for this federally funded project under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 C.F.R. 800) and Section 4(f) of the Department of Transportation Act of 1966. Section 106 first requires the identification of all properties eligible and potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places according to criteria defined in 36 C.F.R. 60. Secondly, this legislation requires that any federal undertaking be evaluated as to the effect of the project on historic resources within the area of potential effects using the criteria of effect outlined in 36 C.F.R. 800.9.

In order to comply with the requirements of both the N.H.P.A. and Section 4(f), the work program of this contract included the following: (1) historical and architectural research focusing on the project area--the entire NC 49 corridor from Harrisburg to the Yadkin River and the environs affected by the NC 49 widening; (2) field work within the survey area to identify the location of properties listed in, or potentially eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places; (3) determination of the area of potential effects (APE), which is defined as the geographical area, or areas, within which an undertaking may cause changes to the character or use of historic properties, if such potentially eligible properties exist; and (4) the preparation of a report describing the project, the survey process, and the conclusions of the survey.

The APE is delineated on USGS maps and is illustrated in Figure 3. The APE has generally the same configuration as the project area, following NC 49 from Harrisburg east to the Yadkin River. In general, the APE follows topographical features and modern development, extending between approximately .10 and .5 mile beyond the project area, usually to points where

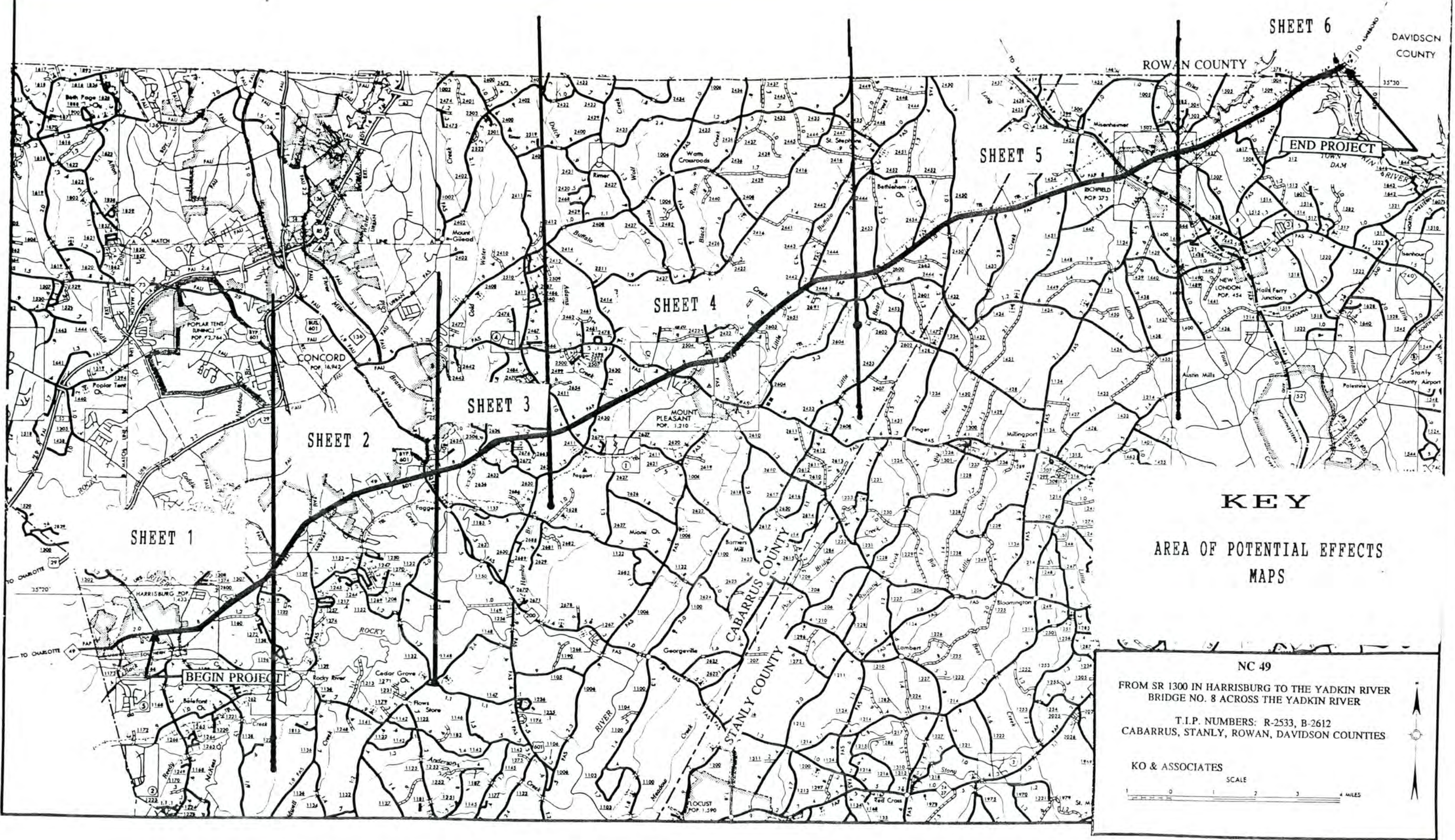
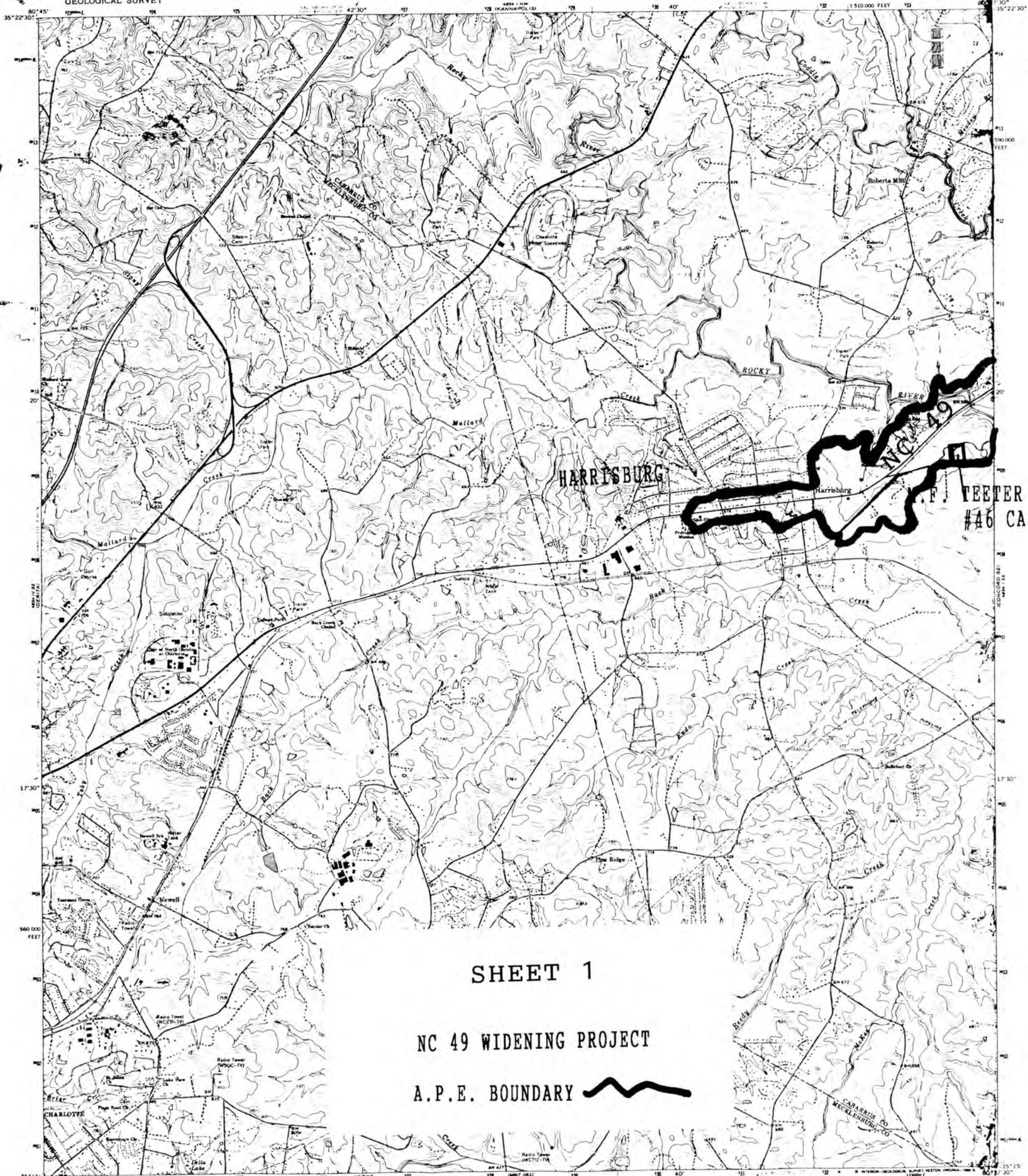


FIGURE 3



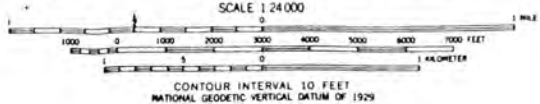
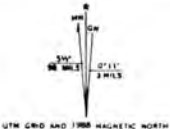
F. F. YEETER HSE
#46 CA 581

SHEET 1

NC 49 WIDENING PROJECT

A.P.E. BOUNDARY

Maped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, USC&GS, and North Carolina Geodetic Survey
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1965. Field checked 1969
Supersedes map dated 1949
Polyconic projection, 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on North Carolina coordinate system
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17,
shown in blue
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 10 meters south and
18 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Primary highway	Light duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U S Route
	State Route

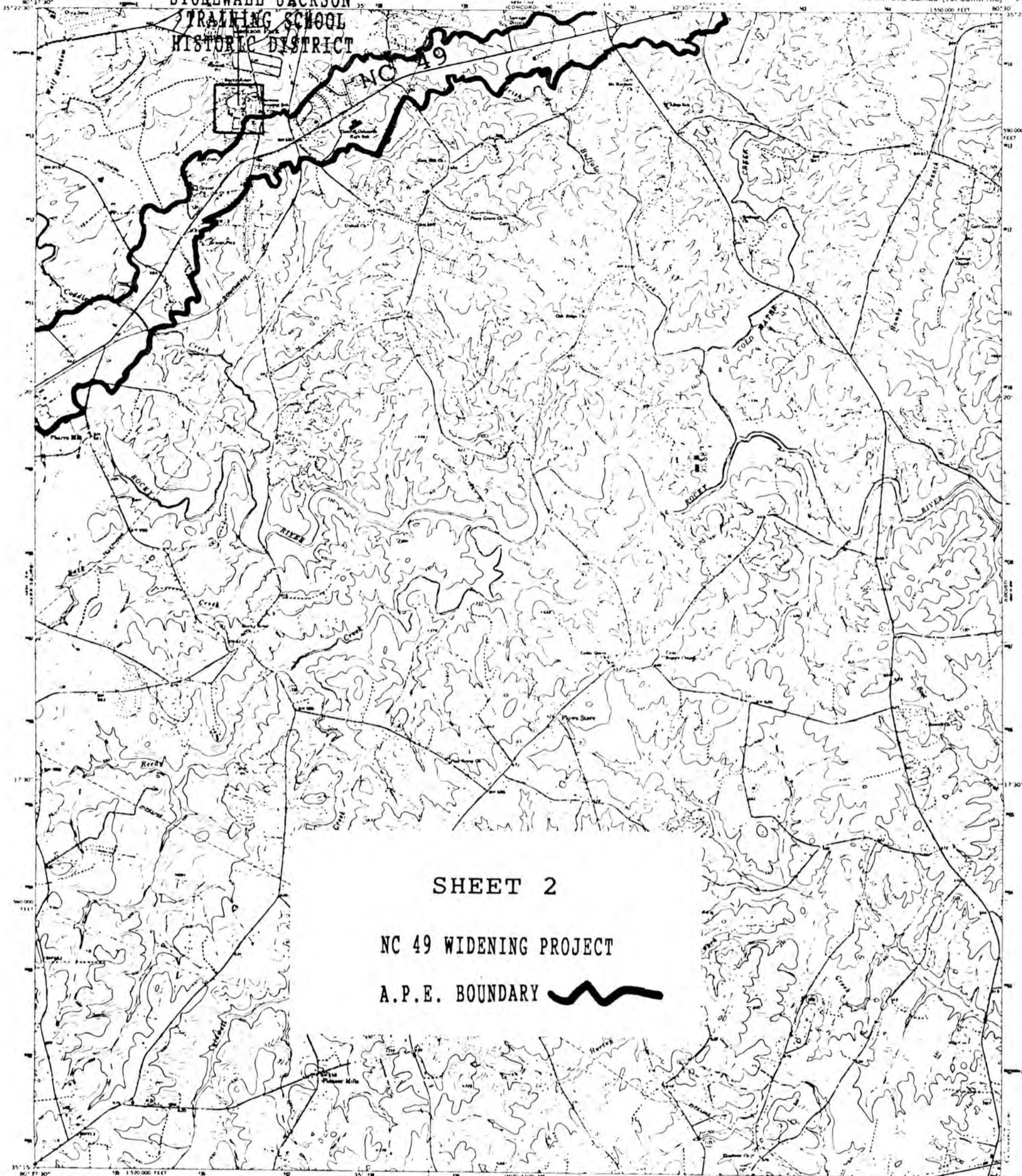


THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Revisions shown in purple and woodblock in cooperation
with State of North Carolina agencies from aerial photographs
taken 1984 and other sources. This information not field checked
Map edited 1988

HARRISBURG, N. C.
35080-C6-F1-024

1968
PHOTO REVISSED 1988
DMA 4854 1 SW - SERIES 1943



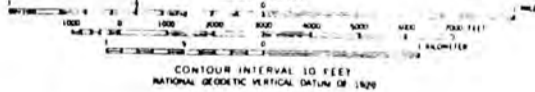
SHEET 2

NC 49 WIDENING PROJECT

A.P.E. BOUNDARY 

Mapped, edited and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and USCGS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1965. Field checked 1969.
Supersedes map dated 1949.
Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum.
10,000-foot grid based on North Carolina coordinate system.
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 17, shown in blue.
To place on the projected North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 10 meters south and
18 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks.
Faint dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines when
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unclassified.
Red line indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

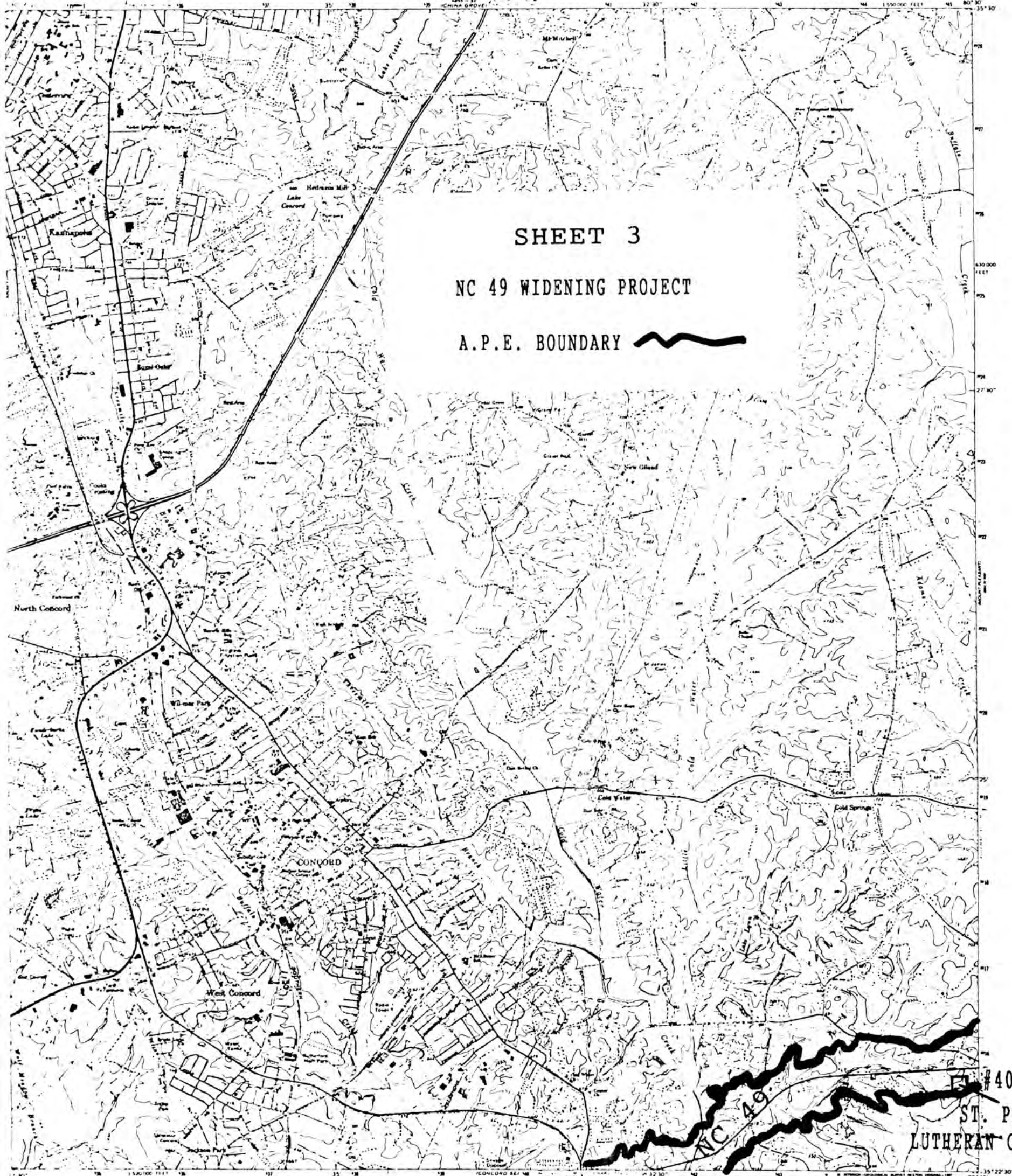
THIS MAP COMPLES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
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Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled in cooperation with
State of North Carolina agencies from aerial photographs taken 1954
and other sources. This information not field checked. Map posted 1987.
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas.

ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Primary highway hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

CONCORD SE, N. C.
35080-C5-TF-024
PHOTOREVISED 1987
DMA 4854 1 SE - SERIES 7542



SHEET 3

NC 49 WIDENING PROJECT

A.P.E. BOUNDARY



#40
ST. PETER'S
LUTHERAN CHURCH

Map compiled and published by the Geological Survey
in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey
and the North Carolina Geological Survey.
Topographic data by photogrammetric methods from aerial
photographs taken 1965. Field checked 1969.
Supervisors map dated 1948.
Projection: projection on 1927 North American datum
10,000 foot grid based on North Carolina coordinate system
1960 meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 17, shown in blue.
To place on the projected North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 10 meters south and
18 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks.
Fire red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is uncheckered.
Red line indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown.



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Revisions shown in purple and uncheckered compiled in
cooperation with State of North Carolina agencies from
aerial photographs taken 1964 and other sources. This
information not field checked. Map edited 1987.

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface	Light duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Life Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

CONCORD, N. C.
35080-05-TF-024
1988
PHOTOREVISED 1987
DMA AREA 1 NE—SERIES 1842

SHEET 4

NC 49 WIDENING PROJECT

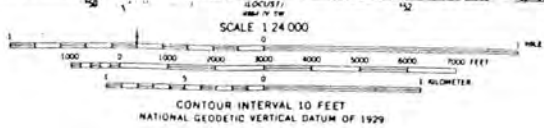
A.P.E. BOUNDARY

MORGAN WALKER USE
#37 CA 590

MOUNT PLEASANT
HISTORIC DISTRICT

NC 49

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NGAA, and North Carolina Geologic Survey
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
1977 Field checked 1978 Map edited 1980
Projection and 10,000 foot grid ticks North Carolina coordinate
system (Lambert conformal conic)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 17
1927 North American Datum
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 10 meters south and
18 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

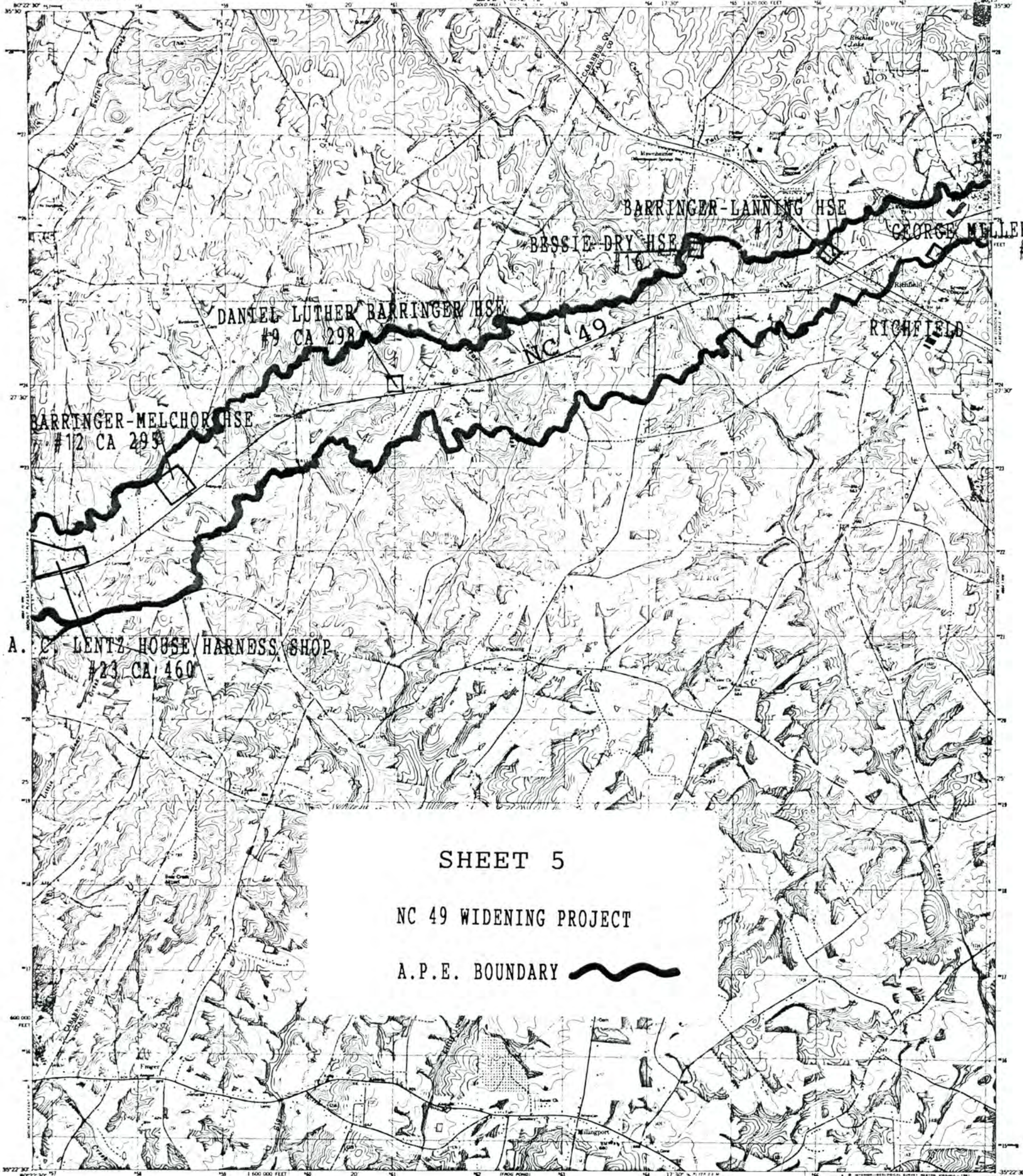


ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway hard surface	Light-duty road hard or improved surface
Secondary highway hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

MOUNT PLEASANT, N. C.
NW 4 MOUNT PLEASANT 19 QUADRANGLE
N3522 5-198022 5:7.5
1980
DMA 4954 IV NW SERIES 1982

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FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
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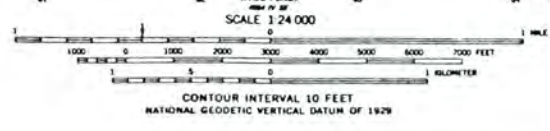
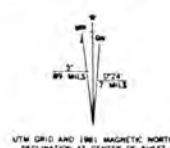


SHEET 5

NC 49 WIDENING PROJECT

A.P.E. BOUNDARY 

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, and North Carolina Geodetic Survey
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1977. Field checked 1978. Map edited 1981.
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks. North Carolina coordinate
system (Lambert conformal conic).
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 17
1983 North American Datum.
To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 11 meters south and
19 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks.
Flashed dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked.



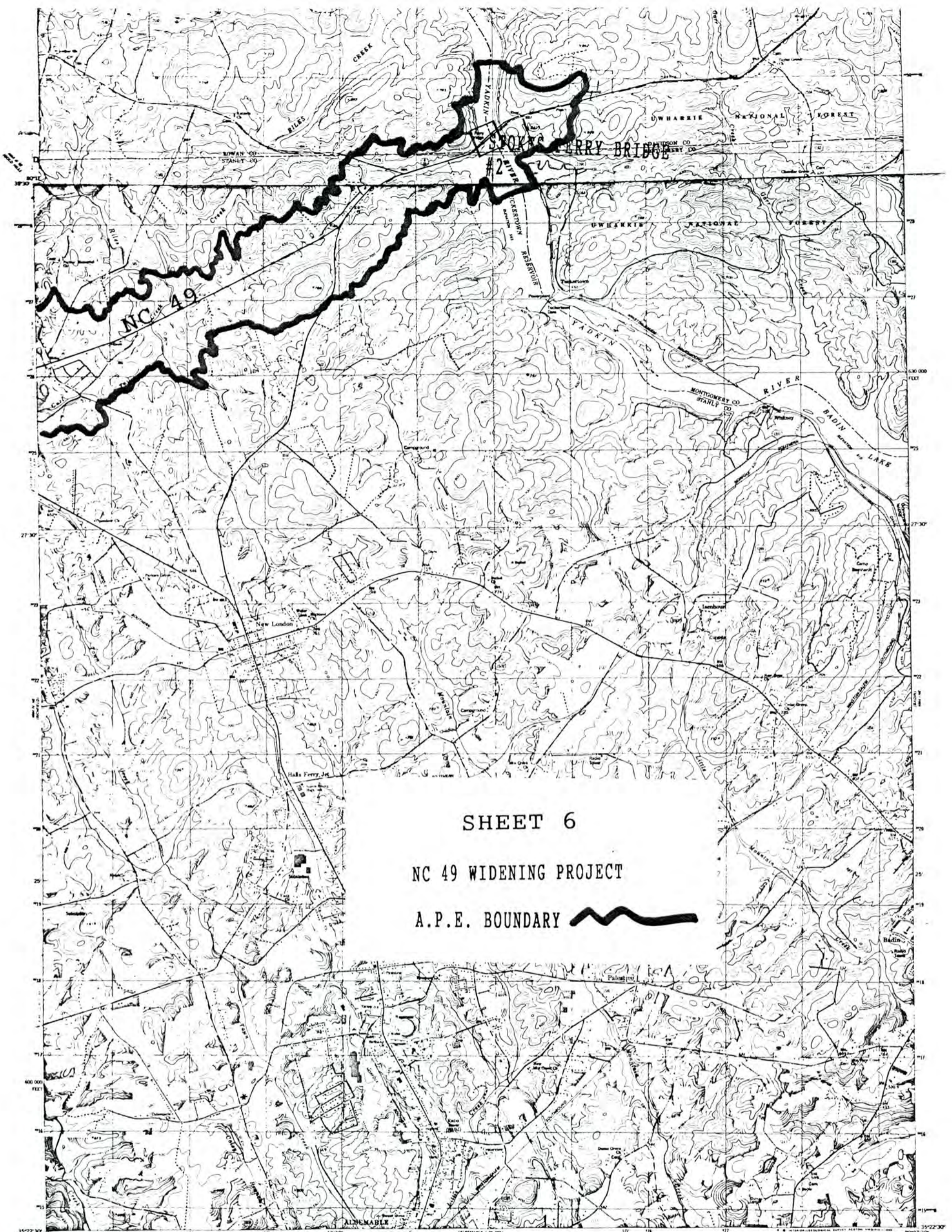
ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U S Route
	State Route



RICHFIELD, N. C.
NEAR MOUNT PLEASANT 18 QUADRANGLE
N35225-W80157.5
1981
DMA 4854 14 (N) - SERIES 1942

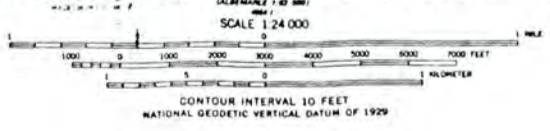
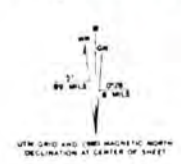
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SHEET 6
NC 49 WIDENING PROJECT
A.P.E. BOUNDARY



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 under authority of the Department of the Interior
 Geology, U.S. Geological Survey
 Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
 taken 1977. Field checked 1978. Map edited 1980.
 Projection and 10,000 foot grid (feet): North Carolina coordinate
 system (Lambert conformal conic).
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 17
 1927 North American Datum.
 To place on the projected North American Datum 1983
 move the projection lines 11 meters south and
 19 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks.
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of
 the National or State reservations shown on this map.



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, hard surface	Light duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

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 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

NEW LONDON, N. C.
 1:24,000 ALBEMARLE 15 QUADRANGLE
 N3522 5-W8007 5/7 5
 1980
 DMA 4954 I NW - SERIES 78A2

sight lines are significantly broken by wooded areas, rolling terrain, or post-World War II construction.

At the west end of the project, in Harrisburg, the APE boundary is defined by modern residential, commercial, and institutional land uses that flank the existing four-lane NC 49. East of Harrisburg, the APE boundary follows the Southern Railroad tracks, elevation contour lines, tree lines, segments of secondary roads, and portions of Rocky River and Coddle Creek to the Old Charlotte Road (SR 1157). Here, the north side of the APE includes a section of the historic Stonewall Jackson Training School, while the south side is marked by modern residential growth. Moving east, the northern APE traces modern residential subdivisions and follows generally wooded, hilly land to the US 601 Bypass, where modern commercial land uses predominate. The southern APE between the Old Charlotte Road and the new US 601 Bypass typically conforms to elevation contour lines amidst woodland, which effectively buffer the project from farms oriented to secondary roads to the south.

From the US 601 Bypass to Mount Pleasant, the APE typically follows areas of modern residential development, expanses of woodland, and secondary roads along the crests of rolling landscape. This section of the project area is predominantly agrarian, and the farmsteads, rural churches, and small crossroads settlements beyond the APE boundaries are effectively shielded from the project by woodland and rolling hills. At Mount Pleasant, the southern APE is largely marked by residential streets, including dwellings within the north side of the Mount Pleasant Historic District. The northern APE traces elevation contour lines through farmland mostly north of Fisher Road (SR 2423). Running east from Mount Pleasant to the Cabarrus County line, the APE rolls through sparsely settled wooded areas and undulating cropland and pastures that flank the project area, shielding it from the scattered farmsteads beyond the APE.

In western Stanly County, the APE largely follows elevation contour lines through wooded areas. At Richfield, the northern APE is partly defined by residential growth along US 52, while the southern APE is marked by residential and commercial land uses along NC 49 and US 52, which buffer the great majority of the town's early twentieth-century core from the project

area. Thus, most of Richfield's early buildings, which are concentrated around the intersections of US 52 and SR 1134 (Main Street) and Cemetery Street, are not within the APE.

East of Richfield, the APE continues to trace the edges of woodland and rolling hills to the Stokes Ferry Bridge at the Yadkin River, which is the eastern terminus of the project. As in other sections of the survey area, this topography provides a sufficient buffer between the project area and the farmsteads that dot the landscape to the north and south of NC 49. While the northwest bank of the Yadkin River defines portions of the APE's east side, the APE boundary also extends beyond the river into Davidson County. Here, the APE is defined primarily by dense woodland that shield views of the project area, including the Stokes Ferry Bridge, from points east of the Yadkin River.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The project area, which is approximately 31 miles long and comprises roughly 1,200 acres, follows existing NC 49, from Harrisburg east to the Yadkin River. The western boundary begins in the Town of Harrisburg (population 1,433), which is transected by NC 49. Here, where this highway widens to four lanes, the project area consists mostly of modern, auto-related commercial enterprises, while the APE includes several post-World War II churches, a cemetery, and a public school. Moving eastward, NC 49 follows rolling topography through farmland and past scattered residences and small businesses. These dwellings and businesses date mostly from the post-World War II decades, reflecting the construction of this two-lane road through Cabarrus and Stanly counties in the late 1940s and early 1950s. The Southern Railway runs parallel to NC 49 for approximately five miles east of Harrisburg, before turning northward towards Concord. The city limits of Concord extend southward into the APE and project area. This section of the APE contains the Stonewall Jackson Training School, an historic complex of early twentieth-century, red-brick Colonial Revival buildings and weatherboarded agricultural facilities that constitute the first juvenile corrections center in North Carolina. A National Register historic district, the southeast portion of the Stonewall Jackson Training School stands just north of the intersection of NC 49 and Old Charlotte Road. Although the presence of the training school campus, with its substantial farmland, has contributed to the persistent rural character of this area, to the east, the APE has experienced recent commercial and residential development. This growth has been sparked not just by NC 49--which is an increasingly popular east-west commuting route--but also by the new US 601 Bypass. This north-south roadway intersects NC 49 and links southeast Concord and its environs directly to Interstate 85, which skirts the north side of Concord (Plates 1 and 2).

In addition to Harrisburg and the outskirts of Concord, the project area and APE pass through the towns of Mount Pleasant (population 1,210) and Richfield (population 373). In both communities, the project area includes concentrations of post-World War II auto-related establishments and industrial activities along NC 49, which cuts through the northern outskirts of Mount Pleasant and Richfield. The APE extends into earlier residential



Plate 1. Western Terminus of Project, Looking East.



Plate 2. Rural Landscape North of NC 49, Looking South.

neighborhoods. In Mount Pleasant, the north side of the APE includes the public school, while the south side of the APE extends into the north end of the Mount Pleasant Historic District. This National Register district reflects the development of Mount Pleasant as a rural market center, small college town, and textile mill community, from the middle nineteenth century into the early twentieth century. In Richfield, the APE is marked by dwellings erected between the late 1920s and 1950s. Of note are several stone-veneered cottages built by the Wagoner family of stonemasons, whose work is visible throughout western Stanly County.

While modern commercial, institutional, light-industrial, and residential buildings appear throughout the project area and portions of the APE, agrarian landscapes continue to predominate. NC 49 rolls through pastures and cropland rimmed by cedar trees and drained by numerous streams. Dense woodlands grow along the stream courses. Farm complexes, many of which represent the settlement of this area during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, are dispersed along secondary roads that crisscross the APE. A collection of these farmsteads stand within the project area, including a contiguous group of farms established east of Mount Pleasant by the Lentz, Barringer, Melchor, and Earnhardt families during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Whereas the mechanization of local farms, which effectively occurred after World War II, has helped sustain the agricultural economy, it has also led to a significant reduction in farm labor and, in turn, to abandoned and deteriorating farmhouses and outbuildings. In addition, as local farming families move into modern housing--often oriented to NC 49--early farmhouses now serve as rental property

The east end of the project is at the Yadkin River, where the Stokes Ferry Bridge crosses the Tuckertown Reservoir. Both sides of the river are heavily wooded, and the east side constitutes the western boundary of the Uwharrie National Forest. The 1932 Stokes Ferry Bridge, an impressive steel-truss, deck span, is in the project area, while a small segment of the national forest, flanking NC 49 just east of the bridge and the river, is in the APE (Plate 3).



Plate 3. Eastern Terminus of Project, Looking West.

Zoning ordinances within the APE and project area not only reflect the various land uses that mark the area, but also prefigure patterns of development. In Cabarrus County, at the west end of the project, the north side of the project area, from Harrisburg east to SR 1309, is zoned A-I, "Agricultural Industrial," while the south side is zoned I-2, "Heavy Industry." From US 601 to Mount Pleasant, the project area and APE are zoned ARR, "Agricultural/Rural Residential." The area from SR 2444, east of Mount Pleasant, to the Cabarrus County line is zoned A-2, "Agriculture" (Cabarrus County Planning Department, 1988). Future land use planning for the county includes zoning of the area west of Mount Pleasant, around US 601 and SR 2411 and SR 2630, "Medium Density Residential" (Kimberly Schriefer Interview 1992).

In Stanly County, the project area and APE are predominantly zoned RA, "Residential/Agricultural," with small pockets zoned MI, "Light Industrial," at the intersection of NC 49 and SR 1453, west of Richfield. East of Richfield, the area around the NC 49/NC 8 intersection is zoned HB, "Highway Business," and the area near the Tuckertown Reservoir is zoned R1, "Residential Single Family (Stanly County Planning Department 1973)(Linda Lowder Interview 1992). In Richfield, NC 49 is zoned HB, while other residential streets are zoned R1 (Official Zoning Map of Richfield 1988).

In conclusion, the environmental setting of the project area and APE reflects a cultural landscape which developed primarily around agrarian pursuits. Marked by numerous waterways, the land continues to support small farmsteads bordered by woodland. However, the project area also includes a variety of other, mainly post-World War II, land uses reflecting the construction of NC 49 in the late 1940s and early 1950s. Moreover, the expansion of Concord in recent decades has led to nascent suburban development near the west end of the project area. Approximately 65% of the project area is given to agriculture, 20% to residential land use, 5% to woodland, 5% to commercial and manufacturing purposes, and 5% to other land uses. The project area comprises farmland, residences, commercial and manufacturing land uses, and schools and churches.

ARCHITECTURAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

FRONTIER PERIOD TO CA. 1840

White settlers began migrating to present-day Cabarrus and Stanly counties, located in the southwest North Carolina Piedmont, in the mid-eighteenth century. The great majority of land seekers were of Scotch-Irish or German descent who traveled the Great Wagon Road from rural Virginia, Maryland, and southeastern Pennsylvania, through the Shenandoah Valley and Blue Ridge Mountains, and into the Carolina backcountry. This north-south route passed directly through the area that would become Cabarrus County (Merrens 1964, 53-57). Scotch-Irish settlers arrived a few years earlier than other groups and occupied the superior croplands of the western and southwestern portions of Cabarrus County. German settlement predominated throughout central and eastern Cabarrus and northwestern Stanly counties, constituting a major part of the general study area (Ramsey 1964, 151). Drained by numerous waterways, including Little Buffalo, Adams, Irish Buffalo, and Cold Water creeks, which flow southeasterly into the Pee Dee River, this area, too, offered productive soil as well as abundant sources of water. By the early nineteenth century, the general study area was populated by farmsteads owned by such German families as the Barnhardts, Earnhardts, Misenheimers, Barringers, Moores, Melchors, Clines, and Lentzes. The farms established by these families and their descendants remain significant elements of the cultural landscape.

As the settlement of the Piedmont progressed in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, counties were created and divided to address the needs of the growing population. In 1792, the North Carolina Legislature approved the formation of the County of Cabarrus from what was then northeast Mecklenburg County. By 1800, the Federal Census recorded just over 5,000 people, including about 700 slaves in the new county. Stanly County, which was located east of the Great Wagon Road, grew more slowly than its neighboring counties to the west. Populated primarily by families of German descent who had resettled from Cabarrus and Rowan counties, the county was eventually formed out of western Montgomery County in 1841 (Second Census of the United States, 1800; Koontz 1978; Kaplan, 1981, 2; Dodenhoff 1992, 10-11).

The principal early churches reflected the two predominant culture groups. The Scotch-Irish established Presbyterian churches at Rocky River, Poplar Tent, and Bethpage in the southern and western sections of Cabarrus County. Germans erected two union churches (serving members of the Lutheran and Reformed faiths) in the north and eastern portions of the county. In 1771, St. John's Lutheran Church was created just north of the general survey area, and was the centerpiece of a strong rural German community (Goins and Walker 1976; Dodenhoff 1992, 15). In western Stanly County, south of the general survey area, German Reformed members founded churches on Bethel Bear Creek and Bear Creek in the early nineteenth century (Dodenhoff 1992, 15).

These scattered early religious institutions were the primary symbols of community and social order in a region characterized by geographical isolation and attendant small-scale, subsistence agriculture. The lack of east-west roads delimited communication between the Piedmont and the coastal plain of North Carolina, as the major trade routes followed roads down the valleys of the Yadkin, Pee Dee, and Catawba rivers into South Carolina. At the turn of the nineteenth century, only two significant stage routes were located in the general vicinity of the project area, and only one roadway transected the APE (Historic Sites Map 1981). River navigation was unreliable and the poor quality of the overland routes further restrained trade and constricted cultural exchange. In 1840, Cabarrus County's population, offset by emigration, was approximately 9,000, while the population of Stanly County would not surpass 7,000 until the eve of the Civil War (Kaplan 1981, 4; Dodenhoff 1992, 11-15).

Early settlers generally farmed small to medium-sized tracts that measured between 100 and 400 acres. Some landowners attained prosperity through the sale of grains, livestock, and cotton at Salisbury, Charlotte, and more distant trading centers in South Carolina; but centers of trade and commerce were remote and the great majority of rural families engaged in diversified subsistence farming. Industrial activities were confined to rural artisan pursuits, particularly blacksmithing and milling. The numerous rivers provided a power source for grist and sawmills, and in the early eighteenth century, Stanly County, for example, contained 12 water-powered mills, seven

of which included sawmill operations (Johnson 1937, 91; Kaplan 1981, 4; Clayton 1983, 32-44; Dodenhoff 1992, 13-14;).

While the region remained almost entirely agrarian, in Cabarrus County, nascent urban places like Concord and Mount Pleasant were beginning to appear. In 1796, Concord was established as the county seat near the geographic center of the county, north of the general survey area. By the 1830s, Mount Pleasant, which is partially located within the APE, had taken shape as a small village. Occupying a picturesque hillside between Adams and Little Buffalo creeks, Mount Pleasant grew initially as a stagecoach stop along a major early trade route between Salisbury, 23 miles to the north, and South Carolina markets (Hood and Cross 1978).

Built Environment: Frontier Period to Ca. 1840

During the decades of early settlement, the built environment was shaped by the remoteness of the region and the building practices of the two dominant culture groups. Builders of German and Scotch-Irish stock tended to apply conservative, vernacular elements of style to a small repertoire of traditional forms, plans, and types of construction.

Although few buildings exist from the early settlement period, the surviving properties and available records reveal that early settlers relied heavily upon log construction (Kaplan 1981, 2-8; Dodenhoff 1992, 18-23). The preference for log construction reflected the building practices of the German and Scotch-Irish immigrants. Unlike English immigrants to the region, both groups had cultural ties to southeastern Pennsylvania, where log building prevailed in the eighteenth century (Swaim 1978, 28-45; Jordan and Kaups 1989, 135-210; Rehder 1992). Dodenhoff (1992, 19) observes that in eastern Stanly County, populated primarily by settlers of English descent, early houses and outbuildings were typically of heavy timber construction. By contrast, in and around the general survey area--in western and northern Stanly County--Germans and Scotch-Irish opted for familiar log construction. The log dwellings in Cabarrus and Stanly counties typically were simple one-story buildings with a sleeping loft, though a number rose to two full stories. Their traditional interior plans followed one- or two-room (hall-and-parlor) arrangements, as well as three-room (Quaker Plan) layouts. Chimneys were

usually located on the exterior gable ends and were often dry-laid stone. The walls were secured in place by either half-dovetailed or V notching.

Log outbuildings--barns, corncribs, smokehouses, granaries--conformed to traditional side-gable or gable-front forms. Barns and corncribs frequently consisted of two pens, one on each side of a central wagon passage. Smokehouses and granaries were usually single-pen structures with projecting roofs sheltering the front gable ends (Kaplan 1981, 7; Dodenhoff 1992, 19-23).

While log was the popular method of construction, the elements of style were typically conservative and simply expressed. The influence of classically inspired Georgian and Federal domestic architecture was evident in the appearance of symmetrical, three-bay facades, and in the treatment of mantels, window moldings, and doorways. Popular Georgian-style ornament, which lingered into the early nineteenth century, included mantels with boldly raised panels and heavily molded shelves, thick moldings around windows and doors, and raised door panels. By contrast, the vernacular Federal style, which persisted locally into the middle nineteenth century, was distinguished by such hallmarks of the style as delicately molded chair rails over flat wainscots, six-panel doors with flat panels, and mantels often adorned with reeding and thinly molded shelves (Kaplan 1981, 6-7; Dodenhoff 1992, 19-27).

The William Mensinger Log House (CA 486), which is no longer extant, was probably one of the finer log farmhouses of the early settlement era. Erected in the early 1800s east of present-day Mount Pleasant, this gable-roofed, two-story log farmhouse had a three-room Quaker plan, a pair of stone end chimneys, and symmetrical three-bay facade sheltered by a shed-roofed porch. The interior was finished with a blend of vernacular Georgian and Federal details, including a broad mantel with a heavily molded overmantel, and delicate window and door surrounds (Kaplan 1981, 288).

Located within the general survey area, but south of the APE, the John Mathias Barnhardt House survives as one of the notable early log houses in Cabarrus County (Kaplan 1981, 283). This National Register Study List property has half-

dovetailed notching and a weatherboard exterior, which was evidently applied at the date of construction (Kaplan 1981, 283). The house follows a hall-and-parlor plan and the interior includes raised six-panel doors in the vernacular Georgian mode. Most of the surviving interior trim reflects the Greek Revival influence and was probably added during the mid-nineteenth century.

A substantially altered log house is located immediately south of the APE, west of Mount Pleasant. Located on SR 2633, the Corzine-Isenhour House consists of a ca. 1840 log section, which was more than doubled in size with frame additions in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Kaplan 1981, 244). The house originally consisted of a one-room, story-and-a-half log unit with a loft reached by an enclosed stair. In the late nineteenth century, the house was enlarged with an adjacent frame, first-floor room and two full-height rooms on the second story. The present weatherboarded dwelling includes two rear ells, rebuilt brick end chimneys, and a remodeled interior, including modern doors and mantels, and sheet-rocked walls.

No log outbuildings from the frontier period or early nineteenth century remain within the general survey area. The Melchor Log Barn (CA 254), which had stood within the APE until the early 1980s, and was a National Register Study List property, is no longer extant. This spacious V-notched barn, a full five stables wide and two stables deep, was built ca. 1831 for Christopher Melchor, one of Cabarrus County's major antebellum landowners and entrepreneurs (Kaplan 1981, 254).

Although log construction evidently predominated in the sections of Cabarrus and Stanly counties heavily settled by Germans and Scotch-Irish, as the area developed and the number of sawmills increased, dwellings built with heavy timber frames and mortise and tenon joints also appeared. These frame houses reflected their log counterparts in form, plan, and decorative detail (Kaplan 1981, 5-7; Dodenhoff 1992, 19-27). Today, none survives within the general survey area, but Kaplan recorded one example along NC 49 east of Harrisburg (Kaplan 1981, 190). This story-and-a-half house, which stood on the Davis Farm (CA 372), was constructed of a heavy timber frame with brick nogging--a rare early construction technique in Cabarrus County. The Davis farmhouse followed a three-room Quaker plan and contained restrained Federal-style

trim. The house as well as its surrounding log and frame outbuildings were razed during the 1980s.

ANTEBELLUM PERIOD: CA. 1840 TO THE CIVIL WAR

As with most of the Carolina Piedmont, Cabarrus and western Stanly counties experienced slow but steady growth during the 20 years preceding the Civil War. Although this area remained outside the nation's economic and cultural mainstream, it benefited from the construction of roads and railroads during the middle nineteenth century. The Agricultural Census of 1850 recorded the persistence of small-scale, subsistence agriculture. The preponderance of Cabarrus County farms measured approximately 200 acres, with less than one-half of this acreage cleared. In Stanly County, only 41 farmers by 1850 held more than 750 acres and only 18 owned more than 1,000 acres (Seventh Census of the United States 1850; Dodenhoff 1992, 16). However, the expansion of plank roads and the construction of the state-supported North Carolina Railroad, which by 1856 connected Concord with Goldsboro, Raleigh, Salisbury, and Charlotte, began to spur the production of cash crops and invigorate the entire economy (Griffin and Standard 1957; Knapp 1975; Kaplan 1981, 8-15; Dodenhoff 1992, 16-18).

The majority of the general survey area in the antebellum decades was characterized by moderate agricultural prosperity. This area was populated by a combination of subsistence and cash-crop farmers who owned few slaves and continued to rely heavily on corn, wheat, and livestock production. Although cotton yields increased throughout the region--annual cotton production in Cabarrus County doubled to 4,700 bales between 1850 and 1860--it was not the dominant crop in the German-populated eastern and southeastern sections. And whereas the county's slave population rose from 14 percent of Cabarrus County's population in 1800 to 28 percent in 1860, only a handful of landowners in the German section owned 20 or more slaves (Lefler and Newsome 1973, 392; Kaplan 1981, 8-9).

By contrast, the western and northwestern sections of Cabarrus County were marked by an emerging Scotch-Irish planter class, which owned the majority of slaves and grew cotton as the principal cash crop. "These sectional

differences," writes Kaplan (1981, 9), "grew from the earth itself." The superior sandy- and clay-loam soils in western Cabarrus County enabled farmers there to acquire greater wealth and accumulate more land and slaves than later-arriving settlers in eastern Cabarrus and western Stanly counties (Allen, Thornton, and Hill 1911, 5-6; Ramsey 1964, 151).

While the region remained agrarian, urban places also began to expand and various industrial activities arose. In 1853, the stagecoach stop of Mount Pleasant was selected by the Lutheran Synod of North Carolina as the site for the Western Carolina Male Academy, which was renamed North Carolina College in 1859. The institution never fully recovered from its closing during the Civil War. However, the college attracted a core of professionals and merchants to the town, and the hilltop campus of brick or frame buildings was the centerpiece of Mount Pleasant throughout the late nineteenth century. Situated directly south of the APE, this campus today is a National Register historic district (Hood and Cross 1978). Concord, which remained a small village before the Civil War, nevertheless acquired its first cotton mill along the North Carolina Railroad tracks, prefiguring the town's textile boom in the late nineteenth century.

Gold mining, which had existed with erratic success in Cabarrus and Stanly counties around the turn of the eighteenth century, enjoyed a brief resurgence in the antebellum decades. Gold had been discovered in 1799 on the John Reed farm in Cabarrus County south of the general survey area. In 1825, the first gold in Stanly County was discovered at the Barringer Mine in the Misenheimer vicinity. Many mines were simply diggings that farmers worked sporadically, and thus produced few permanent buildings. Today, a mortared stone chimney at the Reed Gold Mine is the principal above-ground artifact of the gold-mining era. However, relatively substantial mining ventures arose in both counties before the Civil War, including a total of 11 mines in Stanly County. While the antebellum mining industry injected a great deal of money into the area, the gold was ultimately of low quality and excavation did not yield spectacular results. Mining had ended permanently in Cabarrus County by 1860, and lingered on a small scale in Stanly County into the latter nineteenth century. No above-ground evidence of the gold-mining

era remains in either the APE or the general survey area (Knapp 1975; Kaplan 1981, 13-14; Clayton 1983, 83; Dodenhoff 1992, 17-18).

Antebellum Built Environment

The surviving architecture of the antebellum period testifies to the persistent popularity of a small number of traditional house types, typically adorned with restrained interpretations of the fashionable styles. Although farmers regularly built log outbuildings during these decades, dwellings were increasingly frame constructed. The more prosperous farming families tended to erect two-story residences, occasionally adding them to earlier, smaller log dwellings (e.g., Kaplan 1981, 182). In particular, the two-story, one-room-deep house type was the favorite choice among more affluent farmers. Indeed, this basic house type--known to students of vernacular architecture as the "I-house"--was the preeminent architectural expression of rural wealth and status throughout North Carolina in the nineteenth century. Over the course of the century, the popularity of the I-house held fast, while its ornamentation varied to suit changing architectural tastes (Southern 1978, 70-83; Kaplan 1981, 9-12; Dodenhoff 1992, 25-27).

Between the 1840s and the Civil War, the most fashionable buildings in the region were influenced primarily by Greek Revival architecture. This style had first appeared in North Carolina in the 1820s, and its appeal began to wane in major Eastern cities by the 1850s. However, in the Piedmont the Greek Revival reached its height of popularity in the middle nineteenth century and remained a stylish selection into the post-Civil War period (Bishir 1990, 163-212). Nationally circulated builders' guide books, such as Asher Benjamin's *The Practical House Carpenter*, published in 1830, are known to have been in use in Cabarrus and Stanly counties by the 1840s. Local builders adapted the illustrations from these books to design Greek Revival mantels, staircases, doorways, porticoes, and trim to suit the tastes and pocketbooks of their clients. The results were characteristically conservative, as homeowners usually opted for simple interpretations of the style. Greek Revival houses in Cabarrus and Stanly counties tended to be distinguished by such features as shallow-pitched gable roofs with molded returns, heavily molded sidelights and transoms, flush boarding on the facade, doors with two vertical panels, windows with six panes in each sash, and post-and-lintel mantels. On occasion, builders altered the

standard side-gable I-house with a low hip roof, or, for the most sophisticated clients, dressed up the facade with wide pilasters, stylized entablatures, or fluted porch columns (Kaplan 1981, 9-11, 182, 185; Dodenhoff 1992, 25-26).

Cabarrus County today holds a small collection of basically intact Greek Revival I-houses. In the Poplar Tent community west of Concord (northwest of the APE), the ca. 1840 Dr. Charles Harris House was erected as the seat of a 1,000-acre cotton plantation known as "Favoni." This house features such hallmarks of the Greek Revival style as a broad hip roof and hip-roofed portico with paired Tuscan columns. Located nearby, the ca. 1840 Moss-Morris House is distinguished by a main entrance modeled closely from an Asher Benjamin design. The doorway is comprised of a two-leaf door, heavily molded and paneled sidelights, and four flanking pilasters with bold capitals. Located east of Mount Pleasant (south of the APE), the ca. 1856 Daniel Moose House clearly represents the vernacular Greek Revival in its heavy gable returns, windows and entrance trimmed with fluted surrounds and corner blocks, and broad, hip-roofed front porch supported by square posts with molded caps (Kaplan 1981, 182, 185, 289).

Within the APE, four surviving antebellum farmhouses reflect the influence of the Greek Revival style. Two of them are considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register. Situated west of Mount Pleasant, the ca. 1858 Morgan Walker House (#37)(CA 248) epitomizes the conservative tastes and building practices that shaped middle-class farmhouse design in this period (see Plates 97-105). A National Register Study List property, this I-house follows the traditional hall-and-parlor plan, with two front doors and a rear shed extension. A shallow-pitched gable roof with molded returns caps the main body of the house, which retains its full-facade front porch with simple square posts and balustrade. The porch shields flush sheathing across the first floor of the facade and doorways with broad surrounds and corner blocks. The essentially intact interior features post-and-lintel mantels and two-panel doors with fluted surrounds (Kaplan 1981, 248). The Morgan Walker House is considered potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, for Architecture.

Located east of Mount Pleasant along NC 49, the Barringer-Melchor House (#12)(CA 295) was erected ca. 1856 for George Wilson Barringer (see Plates 24-35). This frame, gable-roofed I-house displays such representative Greek Revival elements as gable returns, flush sheathing across the first story of the facade, and molded window and door surrounds with corner blocks. The shed-roofed front porch has chamfered posts and decorative brackets that were added by W. D. Melchor, who acquired the property in 1902. The interior follows a center-hall plan and displays two-panel doors and a post-and-lintel mantel. The present 36-acre Barringer-Melchor tract contains a collection of outbuildings dating from the construction of the house to the early twentieth century, and surrounding cultivated fields and pasture. The largely intact farmhouse is considered potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, for Architecture, and the entire property is potentially eligible under Criterion A, for its agricultural significance (Kaplan 1981, 284).

The two ineligible houses are the Victor Melchor House (#22)(CA 294) and the Daniel C. Faggart House (#39)(CA 385). Situated directly west of the Barringer-Melchor farm, the Victor Melchor House is distinguished by its hip roofed square form with adjoining hip- and gable-roofed wings (see Plates 166-169). The hall-and-parlor interior retains several original two-panel doors. However, the Victor Melchor House is abandoned and in deteriorating condition, and a great deal of its original exterior and interior elements of style have been stripped away.

Located northwest of the Morgan Walker House, the Daniel C. Faggart House was probably built ca. 1851 (see Plates 134-140). The exterior of the house reflects the influence of the Greek Revival in its low hip roof, six-over-six windows, broad, hip-roofed front porch, and sidelights flanking the main entrance. The interior retains the original center-hall plan, and includes such transitional Federal-Greek Revival features as a reeded post-and-lintel mantel in the north front room, and unusual center-hall ceiling trim consisting of a simple, carpenter-built scalloped molding. However, the Faggart House has undergone a host of recent alterations. The current owner has rebuilt the original chimney on the south elevation and removed most of the chimney on the north elevation. The porch posts are replacements and the balustrade has been removed. On the interior, the original mantel in the

south front room no longer remains and the fire openings have been enclosed. Only one original outbuilding, a granary, survives on the property.

POST-CIVIL WAR PERIOD TO CA. 1940

During the decades following the Civil War and extending into the early twentieth century, Cabarrus and Stanly counties, like the rest of the Piedmont, underwent dramatic social and economic changes. While rural areas reflected the rise of farm tenantry resulting from the abolition of slavery, railroad-oriented textile manufacturing centers reflected New South industrialization. In addition, population growth and the gradual improvements in roadways spurred crossroads settlements as well as the expansion of rural churches and schools for both whites and African-Americans.

The Civil War inflicted little physical damage on Cabarrus and Stanly counties, but as elsewhere in the South, the war caused significant economic and social upheavals and permanently transfigured landholding patterns. With the abolition of slavery and the shortage of manpower, planters and smaller farmers alike sold or rented portions of their holdings. As farm tenantry increased in the aftermath of the war, the number of farms increased while their average size decreased. Between 1860 and 1870, the number of farmsteads in Cabarrus County rose by 30 percent. In 1880, the average size of a Stanly County farm was only 43.2 acres, and the Agricultural Census recorded 206 tenant farms in the county (Ninth and Tenth Censuses, Agricultural Schedules 1870 and 1880). Tenant farming within the general survey area was not as prevalent as in those parts of Cabarrus County where cotton production predominated, nevertheless, this area, too, was marked by the subdivision of landholdings and the concomitant growth of smaller farmsteads.

Agriculture was slow to recover in the postwar decades, and in Stanly County, for example, farmers had 2,000 more acres under cultivation in 1860 than in 1880. Yet a major shift was underway towards a cash-crop economy. While farmsteads, including the great majority in the general study area, remained diversified--raising corn, wheat, oats, hay, and some livestock--they also were devoting more acreage to cotton. In addition, by the early 1900s, farming conditions improved as new roads and especially rail lines expanded markets.

The growth of urban places, including major industrial centers, fostered truck farming and dairy production (Dodenhoff 1992, 38-29; Kaplan 1981, 15, Tenth Census, Agricultural Schedule 1880).

Farmers also contributed to the cash economy by engaging in an assortment of other entrepreneurial pursuits. Within the general study area, the Lentz family manufactured harnesses, horse collars, washboards, and tobacco boxes. Their neighbors the Earnhardts were carpenters as well as farmers, crafting furniture and producing an array of architectural millwork for local houses. Other farmers operated steam-powered sawmills, grist mills, cotton gins, or small country stores (Kaplan 1981, 22).

Country churches remained important fixtures in both counties, reflecting not only population growth but also the rise of newly independent African-American churches. Within the APE, blacks organized St. Peter's Lutheran Church (#40)(CA 572) south of Cold Springs, reflecting the relatively sizable number of black Lutherans in this section of Cabarrus County. Outside the general survey area, African Methodist Episcopal churches arose amidst black enclaves at the fringes of such crossroads settlements as Flowes Store and New Gilead (Kaplan 1981, 21, 213, 248, 304). Established churches for white congregations, like St. John's Lutheran Church north of Mount Pleasant, and Bethel Bear Creek Reformed Church near Millingport, south of the APE, were expanded or rebuilt to meet the needs of growing memberships (Kaplan 1981, 257; Dodenhoff 1991, 30). Moreover, scores of new churches for whites were constructed at such newly formed crossroads settlements as Cold Springs and Bost's Mill south of the APE, and Mt. Olive and Matton's Grove north of the APE (Kaplan 1981, 14, 232, 244, 255; Dodenhoff 1991, 309).

Civic institutions also multiplied during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Small private academies, such as those in the Poplar Tent and Rocky River communities in western Cabarrus County, and the Gladstone Academy in Misenheimer (just north of the APE) provided education to a limited number of white pupils in the late nineteenth century. In 1910, the Mitchell Home and School (later reorganized as Pfeiffer College), acquired a ten-acre site in Misenheimer, north of the APE. In the late 1920s, Stanly County's public school system was well established, permitting Pfeiffer College

to eliminate its lower grades and concentrate on a college-level program. By the eve of World War II, the college campus encompassed approximately 365 acres, including a complex of five brick, Colonial Revival buildings north of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad tracks, and a dairy operation on farmland to the east (Kaplan 1981, 22-23; Dodenhoff 1992, 324-326).

Public education remained a minor institution of rural life until after 1900. Under the initial leadership of Governor Charles B. Aycock, North Carolina upgraded its educational facilities with state financial aid during the first quarter of the twentieth century. Schoolhouse construction expanded in both Cabarrus and Stanly counties. Cabarrus County had over 50 rural schools in 1911, including facilities--generally of lesser quality--for black children (Miller 1911; Kaplan 1981, 22; Dodenhoff 1992, 41).

The number and quality of African-American schools rose by the 1920s with the assistance of funds and standard designs provided by the national Rosenwald Foundation. By the end of the decade, Cabarrus County contained ten Rosenwald schools, and Stanly County had six (Hanchett 1988, 430, 440). Three are known to survive in Cabarrus County, including the Dry School just south of the APE and adjacent to St. Peter's Lutheran Church. This altered one-room schoolhouse has a simple, one-story gable-front form and German-sided exterior (Kaplan 1981, 22).

As improved roads allowed for bus transportation during the 1920s and 1930s, larger brick elementary and secondary consolidated schools replaced wooden buildings. Such one- or two-story facilities with restrained Colonial Revival or Gothic Revival elements were erected throughout the two counties, attaining their highest level of architectural sophistication in the larger cities. Simpler examples which have been expanded and modernized stand in both Mount Pleasant (#34) and Harrisburg (#47) within the APE (Kaplan 1981, 22, 42, 173; Dodenhoff 1992, 51-52).

The growth of public schools reflected an interest in state-supported social reforms that inspired the Stonewall Jackson Training School (#43) (CA 945). North Carolina's first institution for juvenile offenders, this correctional facility was established in rural Cabarrus County south of Concord in 1907.

Partially located within the APE, the Stonewall Jackson Training School campus today includes a group of brick-veneered, Colonial Revival institutional buildings erected during the 1920s. These handsome buildings were designed by noted Charlotte architect Louis Asbury. The school campus is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (Brown and Kaplan 1984; Kaplan 1981, 39) (see Plates 85-88).

As a new rural landscape was taking shape, towns were also multiplying along the expanding web of railroad lines that crossed the Piedmont. In Cabarrus County, three new trading centers grew up along the North Carolina Railroad: Cook's Crossing; Glass (later engulfed by Kannapolis); and Harrisburg. The latter settlement was located amidst some of the county's most productive farmland and attained the largest size of the three communities. Marking the west end of the project, Harrisburg contained at least two general stores and a cotton gin by the 1880s, and in the early 1900s included a small commercial core and surrounding streets of mostly one-story, frame houses. Today, the town includes approximately a dozen dwellings and a cluster of commercial properties dating between 1900 and World War I. These buildings are oriented to the railroad tracks south of the APE, shielded from the project by modern development along NC 49 (Kaplan 1981, 23-24; Branson 1872 and 1890).

By the early twentieth century, Stanly County contained the east-west Norfolk and Southern Railroad as well as extensions of the Winston-Salem Southbound Railroad and the Southern Railroad. Completed in the 1890s, the shortline of the Southern Railroad linked the eastern part of the county to Salisbury to the north and created the town of Richfield, a portion of which is located in the APE. By the 1920s, Richfield contained a large feed mill and general store west of the railroad tracks (south of the APE), and a brick-veneered Lutheran Church and several streets of residences on the east side (Dodenhoff 1992, 329-334).

While railroads sparked the emergence of small trading and processing towns, they also set the stage for the development of larger industrial centers, and particularly the spectacular growth of Concord and Kannapolis as textile-producing cities (Hall et al. 1987, 187, 189, 191, 194-195). Writes Kaplan (1981, 24), "The textile industry transformed Cabarrus from an almost exclusively

rural into a predominantly urban county." Concord became one of the Piedmont's major textile manufacturing cities as well as the principal cotton market for an area that stretched from Mecklenburg to eastern Stanly counties. The town grew from a courthouse village of 800 residents in 1870 to a city of 7,910, the eighth largest in the state, by 1900 (Freeze 1980). Six miles north of Concord, Kannapolis was created as the site of the main Cannon Manufacturing Plant in 1907. Between 1914 and 1920, Cabarrus Cotton Mills erected two large mills at the southern end of the town. The Cannon and Cabarrus firms constructed hundreds of houses for their workers, and by the end of the 1920s approximately 1,600 mill houses stood in the town, which boasted a population estimated to be 12,000, or about equal to that of Concord (Kaplan 1981, 27-28; Glass 1978; Hall 1987).

In Stanly County, sizable textile-mill complexes also developed in Albemarle and Norwood. The Efird Manufacturing Company and Wiscassett Mills Company began operations in Albemarle in the 1890s, financed in part by Cannon Mills. During this period, the Norwood Manufacturing Corporation also began textile production. Between 1900 and 1929, the company established a village complex typical of textile mill villages throughout the Piedmont, including worker housing, a company store, and Baptist church (Dodenhoff 1992, 41-42, 211-213, 232, 238, 254).

Despite the rapid growth of the textile industry in Cabarrus and Stanly counties, the APE remained primarily agrarian. Mount Pleasant's lack of a railroad limited its ability to share in the industrialization of the region, but the construction of two yarn mills around 1900 increased employment in the town. The principal plant was the Tuscarora Cotton Mill which was organized south of the APE in 1899. By the 1920s, the complex consisted of a story-and-a-half brick mill and several dozen one-story, frame worker houses (Kaplan 1981, 279; Bumgarner 1985). The Mount Pleasant National Register Historic District (#36), the northern portion of which extends into the APE, partially reflects the town's development during the textile era. The historic district encompasses not only architecture tied to the town's role as an agricultural center, but also mill housing, both yarn mills, and commercial and residential districts that expanded with the modest industrial growth (see Plates 67-72).

As the twentieth century progressed, industrial as well as agricultural progress became closely linked to a system of good roads and bridges. Responding to growing motorcar ownership and the potential of the trucking industry to spur economic growth, the state legislature passed the Highway Act of 1921, launching the Good Roads Movement (Lefler and Newsome 1954, 530-533; Waynick 1970, 3-36). The grading and paving of roadways gained momentum in both counties, and in 1923, for example, Charlotte Road was paved from Albemarle to Charlotte. By 1939, four state highways crisscrossed the two counties, and both NC 62 and NC 73 passed through the project area (Figure 4). By the end of the 1930s, two US highways also transected the project area, as US 29 connected Harrisburg to Concord and Charlotte, and US 52 cut through Richfield en route to Salisbury (*Transportation Map of North Carolina* 1939; Dodenhoff 1992, 43).

The building of roads included the construction of highway bridges. During the 1920s and 1930s, steel-truss bridges were erected over the Pee Dee, Yadkin, and Rocky rivers, and simpler concrete and wooden spans were built across smaller waterways. Within the project area, the building of NC 62 was accompanied, in 1932, by the erection of the steel, deck-truss Stokes Ferry Bridge (#2) near the site of a former ferry crossing on the Yadkin River (see Plates 81-84). Constructed with the assistance of federal funds, the bridge represented the growing role of federal government grants in carrying forward road improvement projects in the region during the Depression (*Stanly County, A Record of Progress* 1938; Dodenhoff 1992, 60). The Stokes Ferry Bridge is a handsome 12-span, Warren deck-truss bridge, 1,139 feet long. It is one of only four of its basic type existing in North Carolina and the only one spanning the Yadkin River. The bridge is considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, for Transportation and Criterion C, for Engineering Design ("Bridge Inspection Report" 1990; NCDOT, Division of Highways, Computer Data Base, 1992).

Built Environment: Post-Civil War Period to Ca. 1940

Domestic Architecture

During the latter nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the architecture of Cabarrus and Stanly counties, as elsewhere in the Piedmont, underwent a gradual evolution. As the two counties recovered from the Civil War,

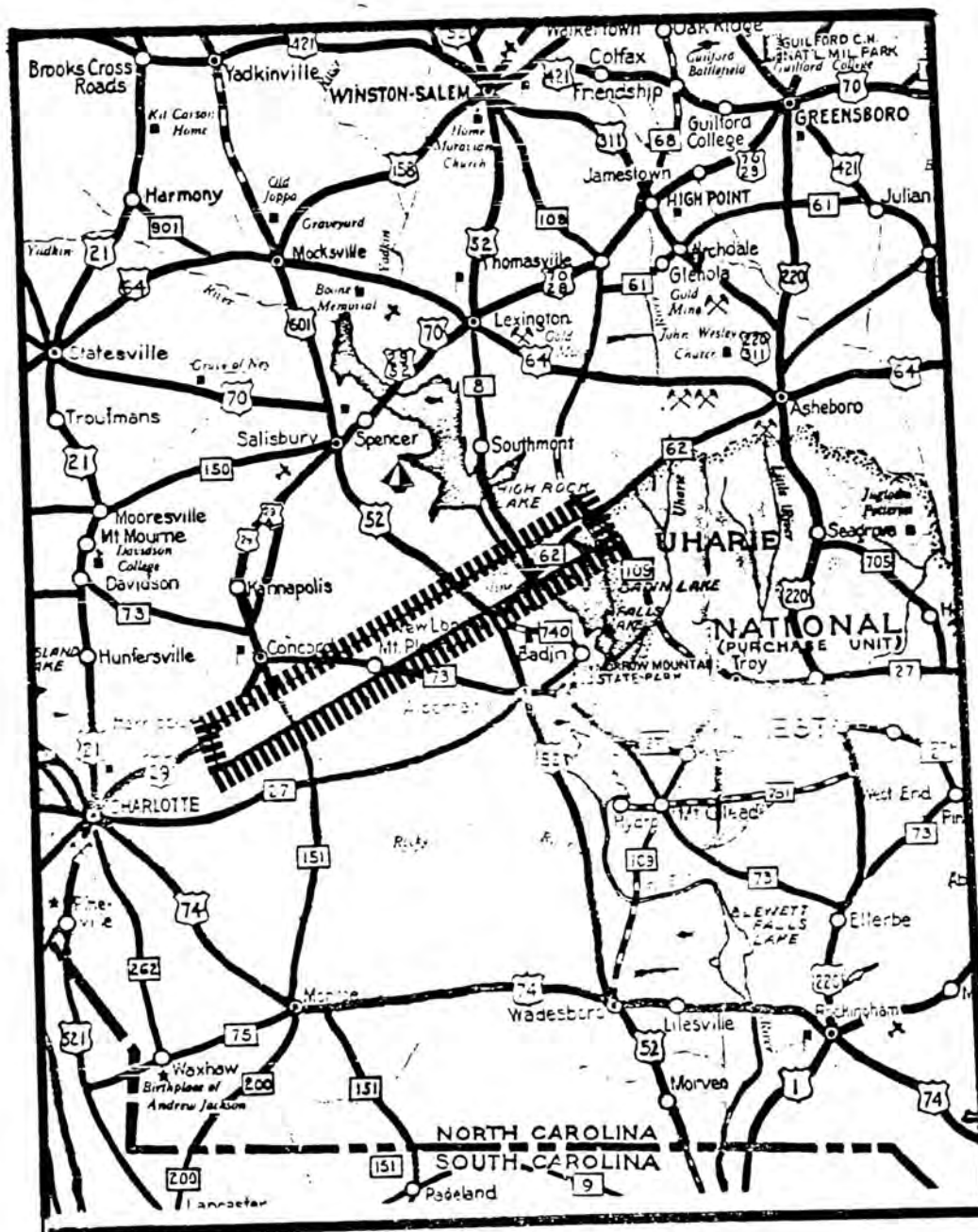
traditional forms and materials predominated and changes in design were primarily cosmetic. Although the Greek Revival remained popular into the late nineteenth century, gradually the familiar I-house and one-story, two-room dwelling were updated with fashionable picturesque elements of style. Later decades witnessed changes which were more dramatic. Builders increasingly took advantage of lighter, faster balloon framing techniques, the flood of new architectural pattern books, and mass-produced millwork, framing members, weatherboards, and bricks, which were often shipped into specific localities by railroad (Kaplan 1981, 15; Bishir 1990, 281-295; Bishir et al. 1990, 240-289). More complex forms and plans appeared which correlated with the picturesque movement--particularly the Italianate style and, later, the Queen Anne. While traditional forms persisted into the 1910s, by the 1920s, nationally popular architectural styles such as the Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, and bungalow were the designs of choice, gaining widespread acceptance in the rapidly growing towns (Kaplan 1981, 15-20; Dodenhoff 1992, 32-36, 52-58).

The I-house type remained a popular symbol of middle-class respectability from the postwar decades into the early 1900s. Well-crafted and relatively plain versions--some even retaining the traditional hall-and-parlor plan--were built throughout these years, epitomizing North Carolina's conservative building traditions (e.g., Arey House #1, Barnhardt House #41) (Dodenhoff 1992, 34; Kaplan 1981, 18, 248). Between the late 1860s and 1880s, versions often blended vernacular Greek Revival and picturesque motifs, combining, for example, Greek Revival post-and-lintel mantels, gable returns, and six-over-six windows, with Italianate-inspired clipped-gable roofs, bracketed cornices, and porches trimmed with decorative sawn balustrades and brackets (Kaplan 1981, 15-16). In rural Cabarrus County, fine examples of this blending of elements include the ca. 1870 William M. Orchard House near Cold Springs, the ca. 1880 Michael Scott House (a rare brick example) near New Gilead, the 1885 Rufus Kluttz House in the Watts Crossroads vicinity, and the ca. 1876 Victor Columbus Lentz House (#24) (CA 461) located within the APE east of Mount Pleasant (Kaplan 1981, 246, 287, 296). Although the Victor Columbus Lentz House retains important original exterior elements of form and style, its architectural integrity has been comprised by modern additions and substantial interior alterations (see Plates 158-163).

FIGURE 4

PRINCIPAL ROADWAYS IN THE GENERAL STUDY AREA, 1939

GENERAL STUDY AREA 



TRANSPORTATION MAP OF NC, 1939

Between the late 1880s and 1910s, I-houses with a decorative center gable became popular in the two counties. The new roof feature may have been inspired by designs in mid-nineteenth-century pattern books promoting romantic, picturesque cottages with steeply pitched gables, often dripping with Gothic trim. In Cabarrus and Stanly counties, center-gable I-houses ranged from relatively plain examples, to those displaying a variety of vernacular picturesque or Colonial Revival traits (Kaplan 1981, 18-19; Dodenhoff 1992, 34). Outstanding remaining versions include the ca. 1890 John Crawford Hileman House east of Kannapolis, the ca. 1900 D. O. Plott House near Cold Springs, and the 1907 J. O. Mowrer House in the Bethpage vicinity (Kaplan 1981, 18-19, 159, 172, 247).

The APE holds two early twentieth-century center-gable I-houses which are considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, for Architecture. Situated north of NC 49 in Misenheimer, the ca. 1900 Bessie Dry House (#16) boasts gables trimmed with patterned wood shingles and pierced with heart-shaped louvered ventilators. The well-preserved interior retains a formal parlor with dark-stained beaded board walls and wainscoting, and original mantels in the principal rooms (Dodenhoff 1992, 35, 320-321). The largely wooded Dry tract also contains a two-unit log barn which is contemporary with the house (see Plates 36-44).

Located south of NC 49 in Richfield, the George Miller House (#26) ranks among Stanly County's most accomplished picturesque I-houses (see Plates 57-66). The facade of the house features a projecting, cutaway central pavilion, capped by a center gable. This gable is embellished with patterned wood shingles and an octagonal, louvered ventilator. The hip-roofed front porch has a gabled entrance bay treated with an unusual hexagonal cut-out design. The interior retains its original finish, including beaded board walls and wainscoting, and a remarkable parlor mantel with a paneled overmantel (Dodenhoff 1992, 327-329).

While the I-house remained a favorite choice among well-to-do farmers throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, local landowners also asserted their social status with a variety of other forms.

Within the APE, prosperous farmer Daniel Luther Barringer selected the conservative two-story, double-pile house type for his new residence (#9)(CA 298) (see Plates 4-18). Built between 1891 and 1894, this imposing house is considered to be one of Cabarrus County's most substantial farmhouses of the late nineteenth century (Kaplan 1981, 283). Although conservative in its basic exterior symmetry and center-hall interior plan, the Barringer House displays a variety of vernacular picturesque features. Both the main block and two-story rear ell have clipped-gable roofs, and the wraparound verandah has decorative sawn brackets and a balustrade composed of delicately jigsawed panels. The two-story rear porch, which extends across the rear elevation of the main block and east side of the ell, has broad posts which were turned to create an unusual braided effect. The interior of the house blends restrained picturesque and lingering Greek Revival elements, including post-and-lintel mantels and doors with two vertical panels. However, both mantels in the principal front rooms have been removed in recent years. Despite this loss, the Daniel Luther Barringer House is considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, for Architecture.

By the late 1880s, houses with consciously irregular massing and picturesque trim arose as popular new symbols of rural prosperity. Their emergence, asserts Kaplan (1981, 17), "was made possible by the introduction of lighter nailed house frames that made it easier to vary house forms than had been feasible with heavier mortise-and-tenon framing." Builders constructed both one- and two-story versions, often characterized by restrained T-shaped forms and wraparound porches. However, the fullest expressions boasted a blend of roof types and a panoply of applied sawnwork, reflecting the sophisticated Queen Anne residences that were constructed by the growing ranks of professionals and prosperous merchants in Concord and Albemarle (see, for example, Kaplan 1981, 105-112; Dodenhoff 1992, 118-119, 121).

A variety of essentially intact one- and two-story T-shaped farmhouses survive in Cabarrus and Stanly counties (e.g., Kaplan 1981, 177, 223, 225-226, 231-232, 234). Near Flowe's Store in Cabarrus County, the ca. 1890 Martin Boger House and the ca. 1890 Benjamin Burleyson House epitomize the two-story version, displaying projecting cross-gable roofs, complements of sawn, turned, and molded picturesque trim, and wraparound verandahs. In Harrisburg, the ca.

1905 Stafford House features a two-story projecting bay with cut-away corners emblematic of the Queen Anne style (Kaplan 1981, 191, 210, 213). In Stanly County, particularly well-preserved, picturesque one-story cottages include the ca. 1890 Cagle House at Big Lick crossroads and the ca. 1910 Henderson Rogers House south of Richfield. The Cagle House features a bracketed cross-gable roof and a multiple-gabled wraparound porch with turned posts and balusters. The Rogers House is decorated with feathered wood shingles in its cross gables, and a turned-post porch with delicate drop-pendant brackets (Dodenhoff 1992, 35-36, 164, 312).

The APE contains a small collection of picturesque houses with fashionable irregular massing. For example, the two-story Walter Fisher House (#30)(CA 400), built 1909-1910 near Mount Pleasant, features decorative sawnwork in the front-facing projecting bay, and a large wraparound porch (see Plates 141-147). However, the house has experienced recent alterations, including vinyl siding (Kaplan 1981, 252). One-story, cottage versions include the George Barringer residence (#19) (see Plates 122-127) and House (#42)(CA 435) (see Plates 154-157). Both of these cottages combine asymmetrical forms with decorative sawnwork concentrated on the front porches.

Standing in contrast to these relatively restrained expressions of picturesque architectural tendencies is the Mathew Franklin Teeter House (#46)(CA 581). Located towards the west end of the APE, east of Harrisburg, this spacious, two-story, Queen Anne residence ranks "among the most elaborate early twentieth-century farmhouses still standing in [Cabarrus] county" (Kaplan 1981, 206). Modeled after the Debarry Fisher House in Concord, the Teeter House features a high hip roof pierced by cross gables, and a polygonal turret on the eastern bay. The wraparound verandah has paired classical columns and is topped by a second-story balcony over the entrance bay. This particularly accomplished Queen Anne farmhouse is considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, for Architecture (see Plates 89-96).

After World War I, bungalows and dwellings with Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival influences achieved widespread acceptance in the two counties (Kaplan 1981, 19, 56-60; Dodenhoff 1992, 55-56). Versions were produced by trained architects as well as contractor-builders, who often interpreted forms,

plans, and elements of style popularized in pattern books and magazines (Kaplan 1981, 19, 251; Dodenhoff 1992, 304, 318). In northwestern Stanly County, the Wagoner family of stonemasons built a remarkable collection of hand-chisled, rock-faced dwellings as well as schools, churches, stores, outbuildings, and recreational facilities between the 1930s and 1950s (Dodenhoff 1992, 316-320). Within the APE, in Richfield, the Wagoners erected the stone-veneered Barringer-Lanning House (#13), a well-preserved Tudor Revival cottage that represents the superb craftsmanship of this locally important family of builders. The house is considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, for the work of a master (see Plates 19-23).

Farm Outbuildings

Farm complexes after the Civil War and into the early twentieth century were characterized by traditional types of outbuildings, though framing gradually superseded the use of logs for these structures. As farmsteads remained largely self-sufficient and farmers continued to raise small grains, livestock, and cotton, the typical post-bellum farm complex contained the customary assortment of gable-front or side-gable outbuildings. Like its antebellum counterpart, the typical middling farm of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries included a barn, corncrib, granary, smokehouse, wash house, privy, and an assortment of sheds, workshops, coops, and pens. Some farmers erected separate cotton houses, but many others stored cotton in available space in barns or other common outbuildings (Kaplan 1981, 20; Dodenhoff 1992, 37-39).

While outbuildings--like farmhouses--tended to follow a small number of conservative types, by the early twentieth century, farmers also began adopting a wider variety of outbuilding forms and plans. For example, more prosperous farmers began erecting larger, more space-efficient gambrel-roofed barns after 1910. As dairy farming increased, many farms included sizable gable- or gambrel-roofed, frame dairy barns with adjoining silos (Kaplan 1981, 21).

A large number of late nineteenth and early twentieth-century farmsteads retaining a wide assortment of outbuildings are dispersed throughout the two

counties. Examples include the Moss-Coble, Henry Little, and Wagoner Sells farms, which are all on the National Register Study List in Stanly County, and the E. F. Van Pelt, Thomas M. Query, Martin Boger, and Misenheimer-Moose farms in Cabarrus County (Dodenhoff 1992,38, 73-74, 174; Kaplan, 19, 177, 194, 210).

Farm complexes containing a full complement of outbuildings are rare today in the APE, though an assortment of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century outbuildings remain. For example, the tracts containing the Arey House (#1) and the Bessie Dry House (#16) also include two-unit log barns built in the late nineteenth century (see Plates 44, 110). Just south of the latter house, a substantial frame barn and a root cellar survive on the William Dry farm (#18) (see Plates 132-133). A small assemblage of abandoned frame outbuildings are located around the George Walker House (#38) (CA 591) (see Plate 179). The George Barringer Farmstead (#19) holds a sizable collection of abandoned early twentieth-century frame outbuildings, including a barn, wash house, privy, corncrib, hog shed, canopied well, and smokehouse (see Plates 125-126).

Two notable farmsteads situated along NC 49 within the APE are considered potentially eligible for the National Register. The Barringer-Melchor farmstead (#12)(CA 295) contains not only the architecturally significant vernacular Greek Revival farmhouse, but also a representative assortment of frame outbuildings and pristine farmland historically associated with the property. Among the farm buildings are a 1920s gable-front dairy barn and a structure erected for housing machinery for cleaning and sorting seeds (see Plates 31-34). Kaplan (1981, 286) ranks the A. C. Lentz House and Harness Shop complex (#23)(CA 460) as "one of northeast Cabarrus County's principal landmarks." The tract contains a remarkable assortment of frame outbuildings organized around a ca. 1900 farmhouse and 1914 harness shop (see Plates 45-56). While the Barringer-Melchor property is considered potentially eligible for the National Register for its agricultural as well as architectural importance (Criteria A and C), the Lentz tract is proposed eligible strictly under Criterion A, for Industry and Agriculture.

Churches

Rural churches erected between 1865 and ca. 1940 were usually simply detailed weatherboarded, rectangular buildings with gable-front roofs (Kaplan 1981, 21; Dodenhoff 1992, 40-41). Many of these churches have razed, substantially enlarged, or veneered with brick. A well-preserved surviving example is the St. Paul's Methodist Church, built in 1889 for a white congregation near Bost's Mill. This elegant vernacular building is simply treated with pointed-arched windows, gable returns, and a recessed entry centered on the one-bay facade (Kaplan 1981, 232).

The APE contains an important African-American church which dates from the turn of the century. St. Peter's Lutheran Church (#40) (CA 572) is considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, for Ethnic Heritage/Black, and Criterion C, for Architecture (see Plates 73-80). Located west of Mount Pleasant, this church is one of three surviving early twentieth-century churches for black congregations in Cabarrus County (Kaplan 1981, 213, 248, 304). Each is a frame, weatherboarded, gable-front building with simple stylistic treatment. Though now abandoned, St. Peter's Lutheran Church remains largely intact on the exterior and the interior. The conservative design is distinguished by patterned sawn shingles in the front-facing gable, and a corner entrance tower.

Public Schools

Within the APE, the two surviving early high schools in Mount Pleasant and Harrisburg (#s 34 and 47) are typical, though altered, expressions of the consolidated public schools built for white students in Cabarrus and Stanly counties and across the state during the 1920s and 1930s (see Plates 148-153 and Plates 170-174). Both are two-story, brick-veneered buildings with restrained concrete trim reflecting the public-school architecture of the era. These two schools have been significantly altered in recent decades by the replacement of original window sash, modernized interiors, and the construction of large new buildings on the school grounds. Finer and more intact examples of the public schools of this period include the J. W. Cannon High School, erected in Concord in 1924, and the 1924 Albemarle High School (Kaplan 1981, 41-42, 156; Dodenhoff 1992, 51-52, 77). The Cannon High School epitomizes Colonial Revival schoolhouse architecture of this period in its columned entrance and

terra cotta and limestone details. The Albemarle High School, a Stanly County National Register Study List property, is a Tudor Revival design embellished with limestone trim and a prominent Tudor-arched entrance of molded plaster.

POST-WORLD WAR II DECADES TO THE PRESENT

The general study area remained overwhelmingly agrarian during the years after World War II. However, better roadways and increased automobile ownership led some local farmers away from the land and into "public work" in the cotton mills. New, non-farm dwellings and small businesses and industries also were drawn to the study area, reflecting the expansion of Concord, and, significantly, the construction of NC 49 across Cabarrus and Stanly counties. Linking Charlotte to Raleigh via Asheboro, the new two-lane highway was constructed through the study area in the late 1940s and early 1950s, with the last segment from Mount Pleasant west to Harrisburg being finished in 1954 (J. Lee Pharr Interview 1992; Mike Boyd Interview 1992). NC 49 cut through the northern ends of Richfield, Mount Pleasant, and Harrisburg, generating commercial strip activities, some industrial growth, and residential expansion. Since the 1950s, the highway has attracted a variety of new development, including dwellings for commuters and retired local residents, retail, recreational, and service establishments, industries, several new churches, and the Central Cabarrus High School.

Today, the general study area and the APE remain primarily rural, though agricultural endeavors reflect patterns of change occurring throughout the Piedmont. While farmers continue to raise small grains, the majority of farmland is devoted to livestock and pasture. No one has raised cotton commercially for at least the last three decades. A number of early farmhouses are rental properties and some are abandoned. Today in Stanly County, only slightly more than one-half of the residents live on farms, and the total number of farms fell from 717 in 1977 to 572 in 1987. Meanwhile the total number of part-time farmers has exceeded full-time farmers (Federal Census, Agricultural Statistics for Stanly County, 1987; Dodenhoff 1992, 62).

In the midst of such changes, the remaining cultural resources in the general study area and the APE continue to reflect the development of Cabarrus and Stanly counties through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The

majority of farmhouses and outbuildings surveyed display conservative, regional building patterns. Most of these properties are frame with weatherboard siding, yet surviving log barns reveal the persistence of log construction in the area at least into the late nineteenth century. The appearance of brick-veneered buildings primarily represents the dissemination of nationally popular designs and the availability of new building materials in the early twentieth century. Yet even into the middle decades of this century, some local builders were essentially hand-crafting vernacular Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival cottages using regional stone.

The variety of properties identified in this survey as potentially eligible for the National Register exemplify typical construction of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, regional variations of national styles, and nationally popular designs. Reflecting the region's cultural heritage and agrarian economy, as well as its social and economic development in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, these resources range from farmsteads to correctional facilities, and from simple, rural African-American churches to impressive steel-truss bridges.

METHODOLOGY

The methodology consisted of two phases. In Phase 1, a reconnaissance level survey was conducted. The architectural survey files of the State Historic Preservation Office were searched for National Register and Study List properties located in the general study area. Sufficient background research was conducted to acquire a basic understanding of the history and architectural development of the area. Local historians, public officials, and property owners were interviewed, notably Ms. Ann May of Historic Cabarrus, Inc. in Concord; Ms. Doris Barnhardt and Ms. Barbara Fink of the Eastern Cabarrus Historical Museum in Mount Pleasant; Mr. Jonathan B. Marshall of the Cabarrus County Planning Department; Ms. Kimberly Schriefer, Harrisburg Town Planner; the staff of the Albemarle-Stanly County Historic Preservation Commission in Albemarle; and the staffs of the Historic Salisbury Foundation and the Rowan County Public Library in Salisbury.

The field study conducted during Phase 1 comprised a windshield survey of the general study area and the recording on USGS maps of all National Register and Study List resources. Other properties, which in the professional judgment of the principal investigator warranted additional study, were also mapped. Sufficient photographs were taken to illustrate the findings. The results of this preliminary inventory of historic and potentially historic properties were then presented for discussion at a meeting with the North Carolina Department of Transportation staff.

Sufficient architectural resources were identified to warrant an intensive survey and additional historical research in Phase 2. During this second phase, the APE was delineated on topographical maps. This defined survey area encompassed not only the project area, but all areas which would be potentially affected by the project. Within this area, an intensive survey was conducted during which all properties 50 years of age or older, and which in the professional judgment of the surveyor are worthy of being so recorded, were photographed and keyed to USGS maps. A sufficient number of photographs were taken of these properties to assess or verify their National Register qualifications, and potential National Register boundaries were delineated on appropriate maps--usually tax maps.

The background research conducted in Phase 2 included the analysis of an assortment of primary and secondary sources. Of note were the published architectural inventories of Cabarrus County (Kaplan 1981) and Stanly County (Dodenhoff 1992). These were comprehensive, county-wide surveys of both rural and urban properties which also identified existing National Register resources and generated National Register Study List properties. The State Historic Preservation Office survey files were inspected to identify all recorded properties within the APE and general survey area. In the Cabarrus County and Stanly County public libraries, historical maps, newspaper clippings, and published local histories were studied. Finally, scores of local residents were interviewed during the course of the Phase 2 survey.

ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Summary

Mattson and Associates evaluated 31 properties for their National Register eligibility. Two of these properties, the Stonewall Jackson Training School Historic District (#43)(CA 945) and the Mount Pleasant Historic District (#36) are currently listed in the National Register. Ten additional sites were recommended for eligibility to the National Register. Two of these are farmsteads comprised of farmhouses, outbuildings, cultivated fields, and woodland. The other potentially eligible sites consist of four farmhouses, two small-town houses, one rural church, and one highway bridge. These properties recommended as eligible are the Daniel Luther Barringer House (#9)(CA 298); Barringer-Lanning House (#13); Barringer-Melchor Farmstead (#12)(CA 295); Bessie Dry House (#16); A. C. Lentz House and Harness Shop (#23)(CA 460); George Miller House (#26); St. Peter's Lutheran Church (#48)(CA 572); Stokes Ferry Bridge (#2); Mathew Franklin Teeter House (#46)(CA 581); and the Morgan Walker House (#37)(CA 590).

Nineteen additional sites were evaluated but were considered to be ineligible for listing in the National Register. These other properties include the Arey House (#1); Corum Barbee House (#49)(CA 270); Barnhardt Family Farm (#41)(CA 279); George Barringer Farmstead (#19); William Dry House (#18); Daniel C. Faggart House (#39)(CA 385); Walter Fisher House (#30)(CA 400); Harrisburg School (#47); House (#42)(CA 435); Victor Columbus Lentz House (#24)(CA 461); McLester-Fraley House (#4); Victor Melchor House (#22)(CA 294); Mount Pleasant High School (#34); Warren (Monk) Wagoner House (#11); and George H. Walker House (#38)(CA 591). Finally, four previously recorded sites are no longer extant and are identified as such on the following property lists. The following section includes physical descriptions, historical data, and eligibility assessments for each evaluated property.

Property List

Properties Listed in the National Register

- ✓ Mount Pleasant Historic District (#36)
- ✓ Stonewall Jackson Training School Historic District (#43)(CA 945)

National Register Study List Properties

- ✓ Daniel Luther Barringer House (#9)(CA 298)
- ✓ A. C. Lentz House and Harness Shop (#23)(CA 460)
- ✓ Morgan Walker House (#37)(CA 248)

Properties Potentially Eligible for the National Register

- ✓ ~~Daniel Luther Barringer House (#9)(CA 298) SL~~
- ✓ Barringer-Lanning House (#13)
- ✓ Barringer-Melchor House (#12)(CA 295)
- ✓ Bessie Dry House (#16)
- ✓ A. C. Lentz House and Harness Shop (#23)(CA 460) SL
- ✓ George Miller House (#26)
- ✓ St. Peter's Lutheran Church (#40)(CA 572)
- ✓ Stokes Ferry Bridge (#2)
- ✓ Mathew Franklin Teeter House (#46)(CA 581)
- ✓ Morgan Walker House (#37)(CA 590) SL

Properties Potentially Ineligible for the National Register

- ✓ Arey House (#1)
- ✓ Corum Barbee House (#49)(CA 270)
- ✓ Barnhardt Family Farm (#41)(CA 279)
- ✓ George Barringer Farmstead (#19)
- ✓ William Dry House (#18)
- ✓ Daniel C. Faggart House (#39)(CA 385)
- ✓ Walter Fisher House (#30)(CA 400)
- ✓ Harrisburg School (#47)
- ✓ House (#42)(CA 435)
- ✓ Victor Columbus Lentz House (#24)(CA 461)

Potentially Ineligible Properties (cont.)

- ~~McLester-Fraley House (#4)~~
- Victor Melchor House (#22)(CA 294)
- ~~Mount Pleasant High School (#34)~~
- Warren (Monk) Wagoner House (#11)
- ~~George Walker House (#38)(CA 591)~~

Also: H.H. Cassin House (#44)
not elig. C.C. Earnhardt Hse/Shop (#21)
in addition

No Longer Extant Previously Recorded Properties

- ~~Davis Farm (CA 372)~~
- ~~House (CA 480)~~
- ~~Melchor Log Barn (CA 254) SL~~
- ~~William Mensinger Log House (CA 486)~~

POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE RECORDED PROPERTIES

Daniel Luther Barringer House (Study List)(#9)(CA 298)

North side NC 49, .75 mile east of junction with SR 2450,
Mount Pleasant Vicinity, Cabarrus County (p. 32 in essay)

The Daniel Luther Barringer House is described by Kaplan (1981, 283) as "one of Cabarrus County's most substantial late nineteenth-century rural residences" (Plates 4-18). Erected during 1891-1894, this residence illustrates the influence of picturesque architectural trends on an essentially conservative farmhouse design in the county. The frame, weatherboarded house comprises a two-story, double-pile, main block, including a slightly recessed rear bay, and a two-story rear ell, all of which have clipped gable roofs suggestive of the Italianate style. The three-bay facade has handsome paired entry doors with round-arched windows flanked by heavily molded sidelights. The front porch extends across the facade and one bay of the west elevation. The porch survives largely intact, although some balusters are missing and a portion along the west side has been enclosed. The porch displays pairs of thin wood posts which rise to decorative sawn brackets, and a balustrade composed of decorative sawn balusters. The two-story rear porch extends across the rear elevation of the main block and the east side of the ell. This unusual porch includes broad posts on the first floor that were turned to create a braided effect. The bold design contrasts with the more delicate detailing of the porch's second tier, which has thinner tapered and chamfered posts treated with decorative brackets. A turned-post balustrade runs between these supports. The exterior chimney on the ell's gable end is no longer extant.

The interior, which follows a center-hall plan, retains the preponderance of its original finish. The most significant alteration has been the recent removal of the mantels in the two principal first-floor rooms. (Displaying restrained post-and-lintel designs, these mantels have been installed in the house of a family member.) Nonetheless, original mantels remain in the rear first-floor rooms and all of the upstairs bed chambers. These mantels have post-and-lintel designs with simple paneled friezes. All of the rooms retain walls and ceilings covered with flush boards (although some of the rooms are

wallpapered), and two- and four-panel doors survive throughout the house. The center hall features an open-string staircase with a turned newel and balusters, and decorative, curvilinear brackets on the stair ends. The upstairs of the rear ell includes a loom room, which still contains an early loom.

Facing south towards NC 49, the Barringer House is surrounded by cultivated fields and pasture historically associated with the farm. Originally comprised of approximately 120 acres, the Barringer tract currently consists of approximately 48 acres. In recent decades all of the early outbuildings have been razed, though a post-World War II frame, gable-front granary is located west of the house, beside a pond which was also created in recent decades. Two mobile homes, which are periodically occupied by tenants, and a farm machinery shed stand just to the north of the residence. The Barringer house is currently unoccupied but remains in the Barringer family, and survives in stable condition, but in need of repair (Luther Barringer Interview 1992).

The Daniel Luther Barringer House, a National Register Study List property (1981), is considered potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, for Architecture. Although the house is suffering from recent neglect and no longer retains the mantels in the two front rooms, it survives with the great majority of its original elements intact. An architectural landmark in eastern Cabarrus County, the house ranks as one of the most prominent examples of late nineteenth-century rural domestic architecture in the county (Kaplan 1981, 283). Although its spacious double-pile plan and clipped gable roof were unusual architectural elements in rural Cabarrus County, the Barringer House, nonetheless, represents the conservative tastes that influenced middle-class farmhouse design in this period (Kaplan 1981, 287-288). The potential National Register boundaries encompass the house and 15 acres of land, including adjacent pasture, that define the setting. The boundaries follow existing property lines to the north, south, and east of the house, and conform to the original Barringer property line--which follows a farm lane--along the west side (Figures 5-6).

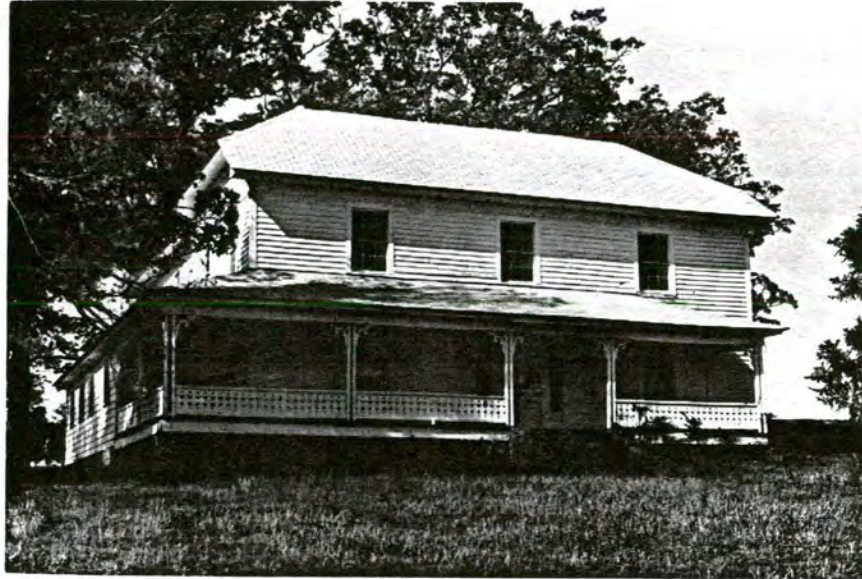


Plate 4. Daniel Luther Barringer House, Facade, Looking North.

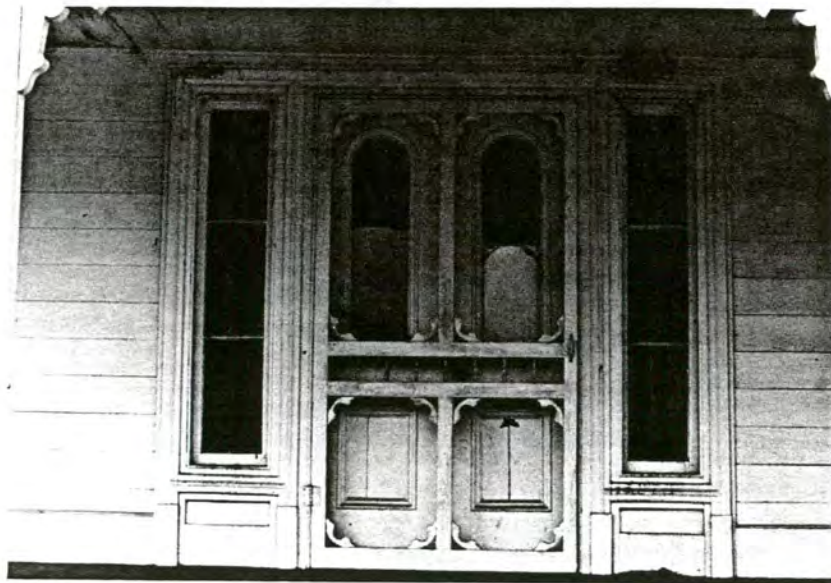


Plate 5. Daniel Luther Barringer House, Main Entrance, Looking North.



Plate 6. Daniel Luther Barringer House, East and Rear Elevations, Looking Southwest.



Plate 7. Daniel Luther Barringer House, Rear Elevation, Looking South.

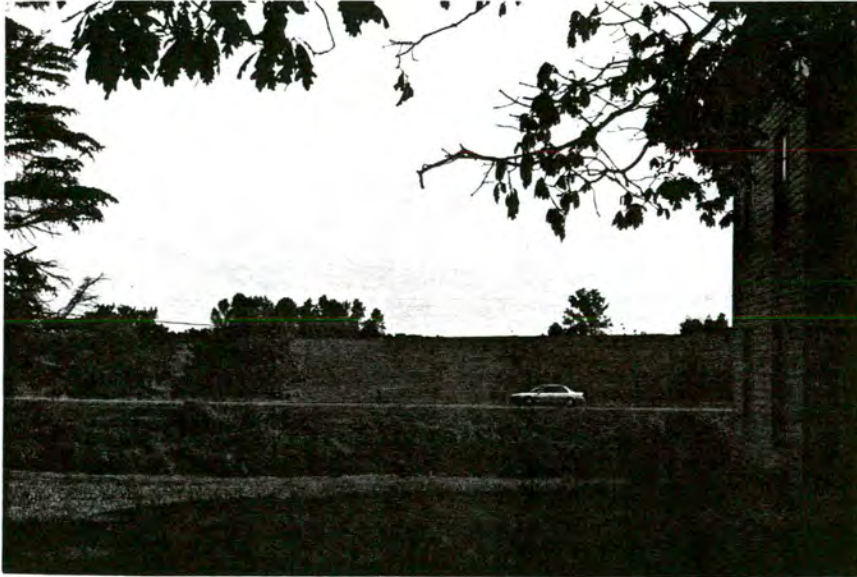


Plate 8. Daniel Luther Barringer House, Looking South towards NC 49.



Plate 9. Daniel Luther Barringer House, Stairhall.



Plate 10. Daniel Luther Barringer House, Staircase.



Plate 11. Daniel Luther Barringer House, West Front Room and Stairhall.

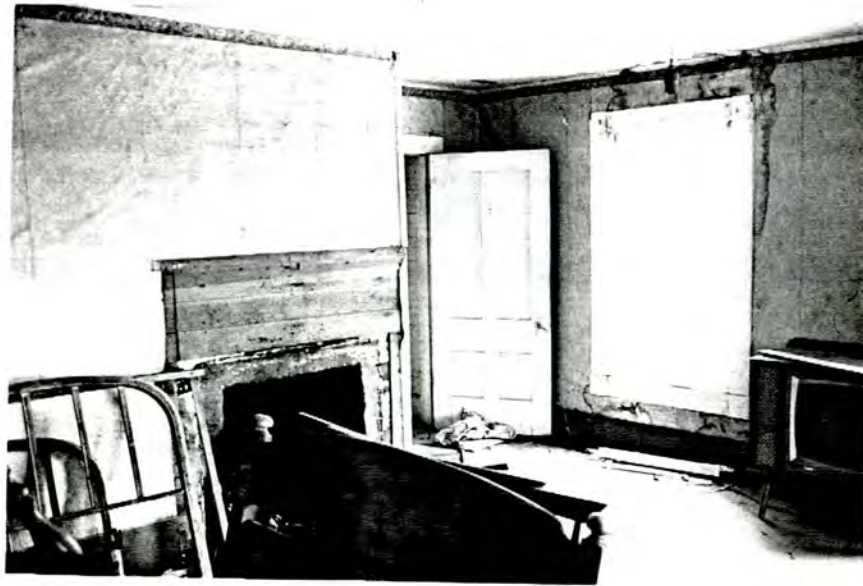


Plate 12. Daniel Luther Barringer House, East Front Room.



Plate 13. Daniel Luther Barringer House, Upstairs Stairhall.



Plate 14. Daniel Luther Barringer House, Mantel in Upstairs Bedroom.



Plate 15. Daniel Luther Barringer House, Mantel in Upstairs Bedroom.

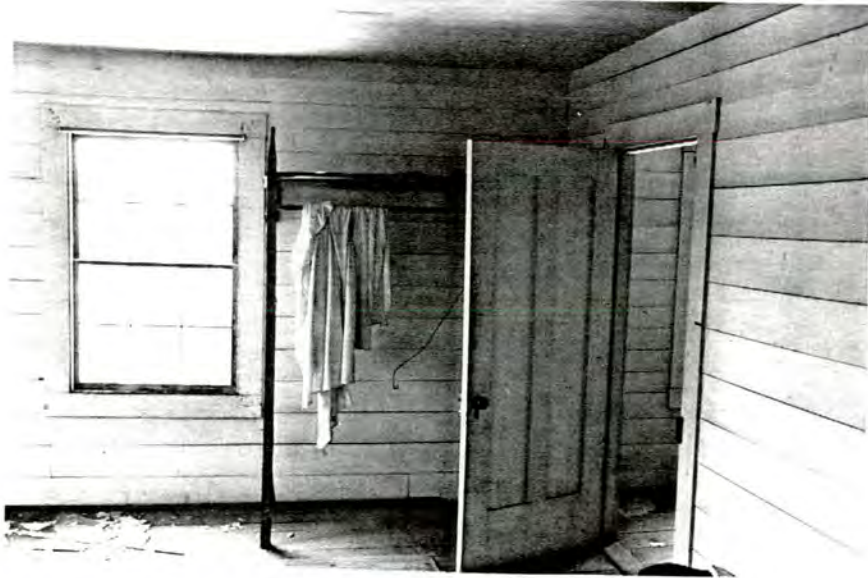


Plate 16. Daniel Luther Barringer House, Upstairs Bedroom.



Plate 17. Daniel Luther Barringer House Property, Pasture North of House, Looking North.



Plate 18. Daniel Luther Barringer House Property, Granary, Looking West.

Figure 5

Site Plan
Daniel Luther Barringer House
(not to scale)



PASTURE

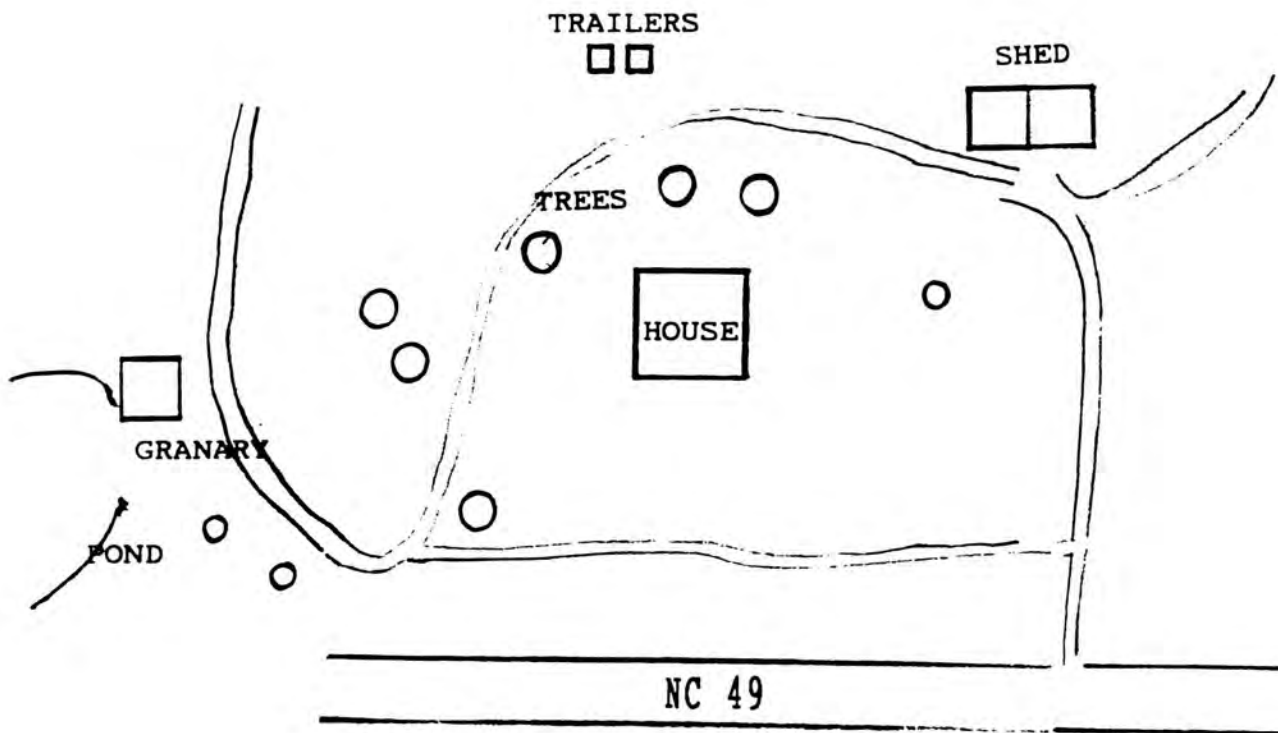
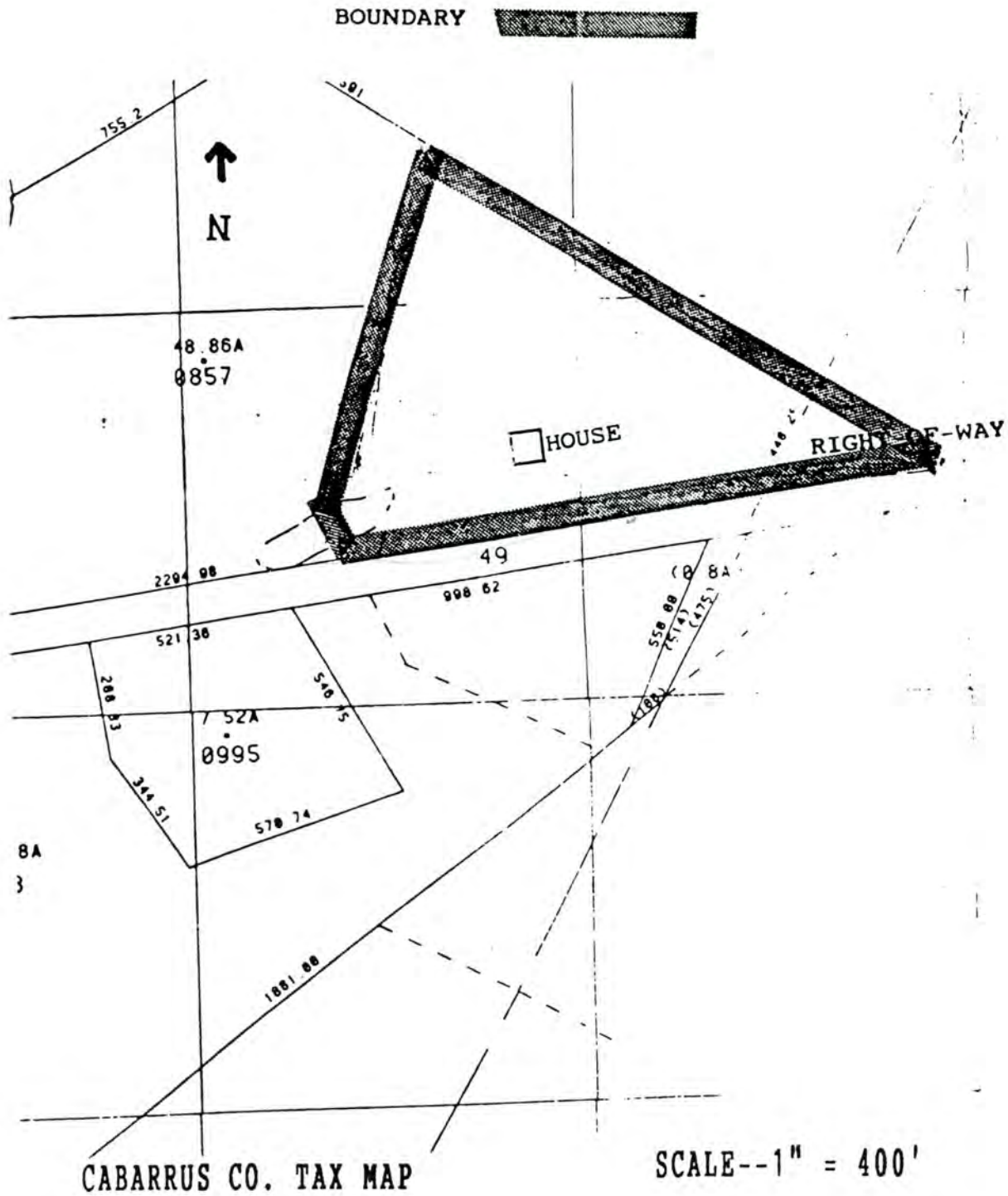


Figure 6

Daniel Luther Barringer House
Potential National Register Boundaries



Barringer-Lanning House (#13)

Northeast side US 52, approximately .2 mile north of junction with NC 49
Richfield, Stanly County (p. 34 in essay)

The ca. 1935 Barringer-Lanning House was built by stonemasons Warren ("Monk") Wagoner and Haden Wagoner for David Barringer, who owned a general contracting business in Richfield. In the early 1940s, the house was acquired by W. Lanning, a Richfield merchant. It remains in good condition and in the Lanning family (Warren "Monk" Wagoner Interview 1992)(Plates 19-23).

This well-preserved Tudor Revival cottage has a fashionable veneer of white flintstone, an irregular massing with cross-gable roofs, gable-roofed porch on the south elevation, and an arched recessed entry. The interior follows an open plan and survives essentially intact. It includes plaster walls and ceilings, a handsome slate mantel in the living room, and an arched doorway with double, multi-paned glass doors joining the dining room and living room.

While the house is a fine example of the vernacular Tudor Revival style, its special significance lies in its association with the Wagoner family of stonemasons. Beginning in the 1930s, two generations of Wagoners constructed remarkably well-executed, hand-chiseled stone-veneered houses, churches, schools, stores, outbuildings, and recreational facilities in northwestern Stanly County and throughout the region (Dodenhoff 1992, 316-320). "The Wagoners," asserts Dodenhoff (1992, 316), "provide an intriguing case study of a painstaking artisan skill applied to building forms associated with the age of mass production."

In the early twentieth century, two Wagoner brothers, Frank and Columbus, moved to the Richfield vicinity from Cabarrus County, and in the late 1920s became the first generation of Wagoner stonemasons in Stanly County. They had apparently learned the craft from observing and consulting with other Piedmont stonemasons of German descent. Columbus Wagoner's son Haden and Frank Wagoner's sons, Herman, L. D., and Monk apprenticed with their fathers. Monk and L. D. operated a stone quarry established by their father, and while L. D. concentrated mostly on quarrying, Monk, Herman, and cousin

Haden worked on a variety of commissions. The stone buildings and structures crafted by the Wagoners constitute a body of work that displays the skills of consummate artisans. They are handsome, painstakingly hand-chisled buildings with a variety of white flintstone, fieldstone, quartz, granite, and Mt. Gilead bluestone veneers. These native stones were carefully chosen for their suitability to the building's form and function (Monk Wagoner Interview 1992; Dodenhoff 1992, 317). Although a great deal of Wagoner stonework post-dates World War II--notably Morrow Mountain State Park projects--significant work was also accomplished in the 1930s and early 1940s. Much of it is located in and about Richfield and Misenheimer, bestowing this area with a distinctive architectural character. Handsome local representations of their earlier work include the Barringer-Lanning House, Haden Wagoner House, Herman Wagoner House, Casper House, Grey Stone Inn, and assorted outbuildings.

The Barringer-Lanning House is considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, representing the work of a master. The property expresses the outstanding stonework that exemplified the buildings erected by the Wagoner family. Furthermore, the vernacular Tudor Revival design of the Barringer-Lanning House typifies the Wagoner-built dwellings of the 1930s and early 1940s. The potential National Register boundaries outline the existing 2.2-acre house tract (Figures 7-8).



Plate 19. Barringer-Lanning House, Facade, Looking East.



Plate 20. Barringer-Lanning House, North Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 21. Barringer-Lanning House, Rear Elevation, Looking West.



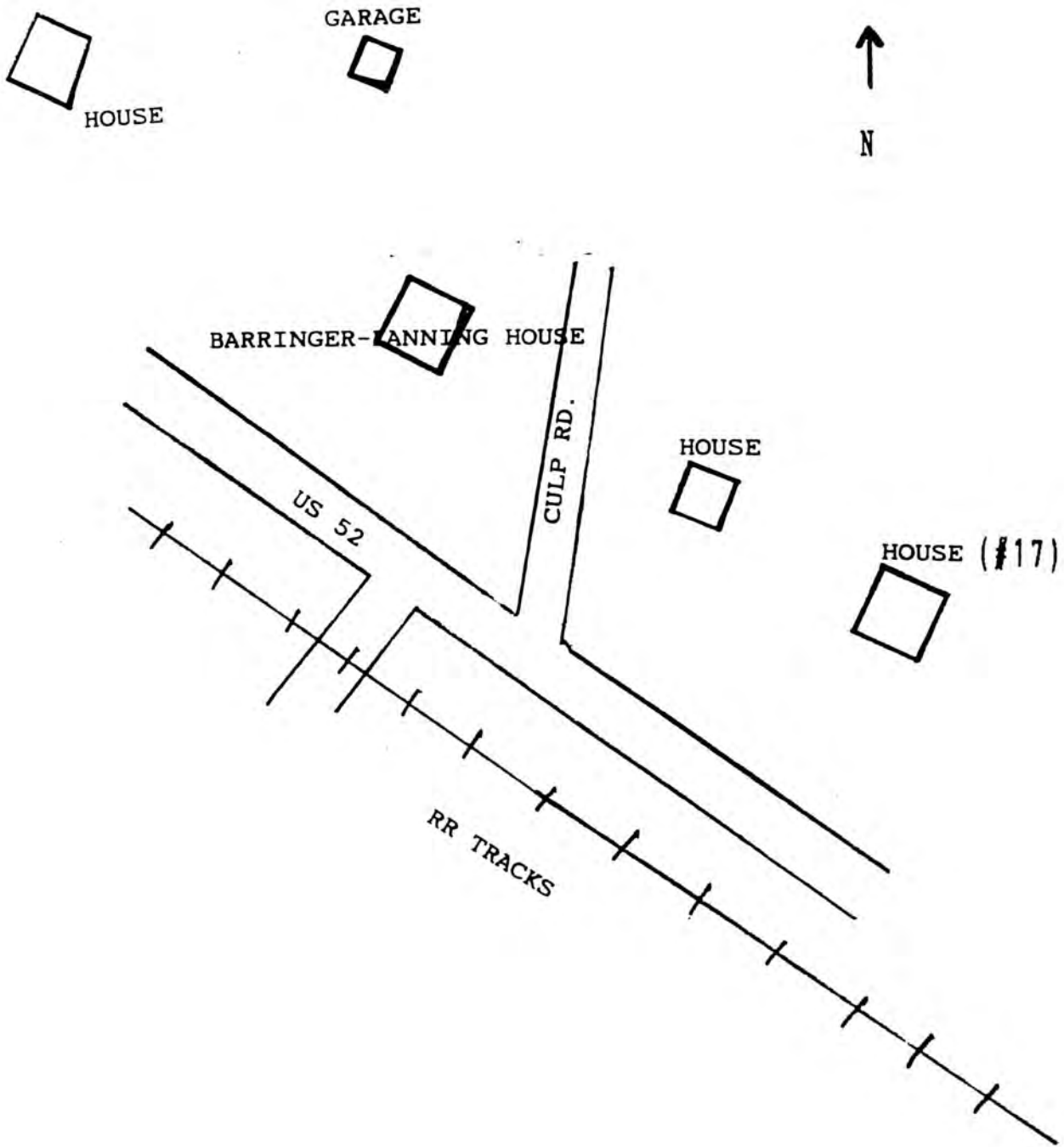
Plate 22. Barringer-Lanning House, Living-Room Mantel.



Plate 23. Barringer-Lanning House, Auto Garage, Looking North.

Figure 7

Site Plan
Barringer-Lanning House
(not to scale)



Barringer-Melchor House (#12)(CA 295)

North side NC 49, west of junction with SR 2454, Mount Pleasant Vicinity
Cabarrus County (pp. 22 and 35 in essay)

The Barringer-Melchor House is part of a 36-acre tract comprising this basically intact ca. 1856 dwelling, a varied collection of contemporary and early twentieth-century outbuildings, and cropland and pasture (Plates 24-35). Erected for George Wilson Barringer, the dwelling is a frame, weatherboarded, gable-roofed I-house that typifies vernacular Greek Revival farmhouses built throughout Cabarrus County in the mid-nineteenth century (Kaplan 1981, 284). Facing south, the main body of the house retains original six-over-six, double-hung, sash windows, brick exterior chimneys on the gable ends, gable returns, and a shed-roofed porch across the three-bay facade. The one-story porch has original tapered posts and simple square balusters, and shields a flush-board facade and an entrance consisting of arched double doors. W. D. Melchor, who acquired the property in 1902, embellished the porch with decorative sawn brackets and also extended it to form a porte-cochere on the east side. However, this extension has been removed recently, and a free-standing carport is under construction. The rear elevation of the house has an original one-story shed extension and a two-room, one-story ell, which was added in the late nineteenth century (George Melchor Interview 1992).

The interior follows a center-hall plan and retains much of its early vernacular finish. Flush boards cover the walls and ceilings in the main block and shed extension, and many original two-panel doors remain. In the early twentieth century, W. D. Melchor installed multi-paned glass doors leading to the principal first-floor rooms, and updated the east front room with a handsome Colonial Revival mantel. The west front room retains the original, delicately molded, post-and-lintel-mantel. An open-string stair with a turned newel and balusters ascends from the front of the hallway. The rear kitchen ell has been modernized and its porch has been enclosed.

Shaded by mature trees, a cluster of frame, weatherboarded outbuildings stand behind the house. These buildings include a woodshed, wash house, and granary which date approximately to the house, and a substantial gable-front barn and shed-roofed chicken coop built by the Melchor family before World War II. Located east of the house, across SR 2454, are two structures associated

with the Melchors' seed wholesaling business, which operated during the early and middle decades of this century. The larger structure, to the south, still houses the original wood-frame machinery for the cleaning and sorting of crop seeds (George Melchor Interview 1992). The complex also contains two sheds for tractors and farm machinery that were erected during the 1950s.

The present 36-acre parcel represents the 1902 land acquisition of W. D. Melchor, whose family farm was located immediately west of the Barringer tract. The rolling farmland survives essentially unaltered, with pasture and cropland defined by tree lines and fencing (George Melchor Interview 1992).

The Barringer-Melchor property is considered potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, for Agriculture, and Criterion C, for Architecture. Under Criterion A, this property clearly represents farms in central Cabarrus County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Reflecting the proliferation of smaller farms in this region after the Civil War and continuing into the twentieth century, the Melchors operated a 36-acre tract on which they engaged in diversified agriculture, growing cotton, corn, wheat, and oats, as well as raising some livestock, including dairy cows (Kaplan 1981, 15, 20-21). While such mixed farming had also characterized the central portion of the county in antebellum times, the increase in dairy production reflected not only the improvement of rural roads by the 1920s, but also the emergence of nearby urban markets for milk and butter--particularly the textile town of Concord (Kaplan 1981, 21). Moreover, like other farmers, the Melchors engaged in entrepreneurial activities to supplement their income, operating a small seed shop to the east of the house (see pp. 24 and 35). Today, the property's cultural landscape--including buildings and fields--continues to illustrate the farms typical of central Cabarrus County in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Under Criterion C, the farmhouse stands as one of the more intact examples of mid-nineteenth-century, rural domestic architecture in the county. Its basic I-house form and simple Greek Revival-inspired detail reflect on of the most popular farmhouse designs of this period in Cabarrus County (Kaplan 1981, 9-13). The potential National Register boundaries follow the existing property lines, which constitute 36 acres, encompassing the farmhouse, outbuildings, and adjoining pasture and cropland (Figures 9-10).



Plate 24. Barringer-Melchor House and Setting, Looking North from NC 49.



Plate 25. Barringer-Melchor House and Farmyard.



Plate 26. Barringer-Melchor House, Facade and East Elevation, Looking Northwest.



Plate 27. Barringer-Melchor House, Facade, Looking North.



Plate 28. Barringer-Melchor House, Rear Elevations, Looking South.

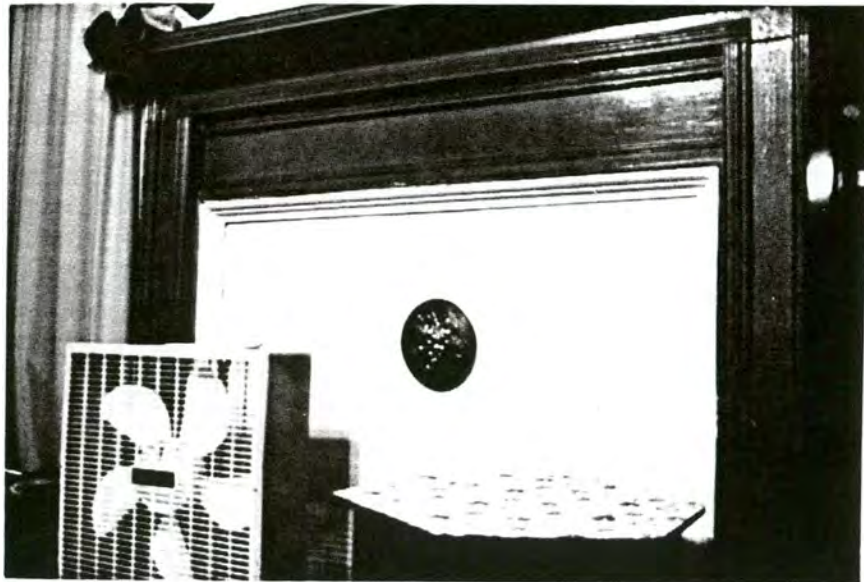


Plate 29. Barringer-Melchor House, Mantel, West Front Room.



Plate 30. Barringer-Melchor House, Mantel, East Front Room.



Plate 31. Barringer-Melchor Property, Granary, Looking North.



Plate 32. Barringer-Melchor Property, Barn and Fields, Looking North.



Plate 33. Barringer-Melchor House Property, Seed Houses, Looking East.



Plate 34. Barringer-Melchor Property, Fields, Looking West from Farmyard.

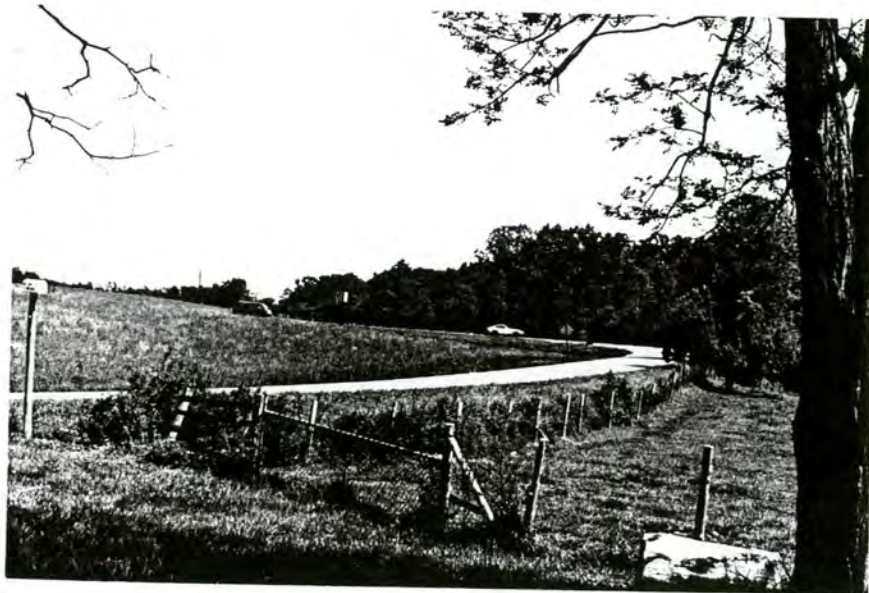


Plate 35. Barringer-Melchor Property, Looking South towards NC 49, from House.

Figure 9

Site Plan
Barringer-Melchor House
(not to scale)

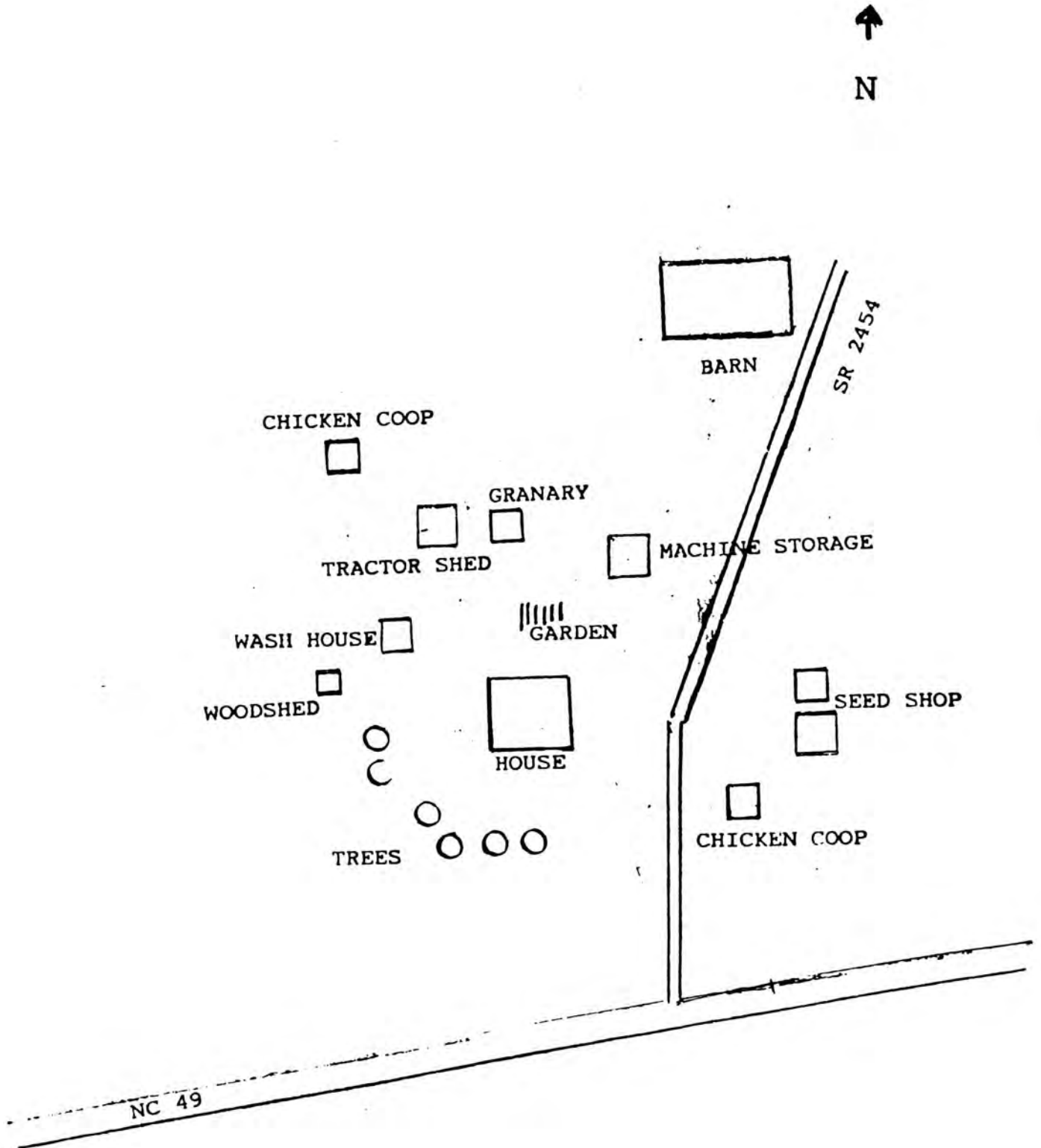
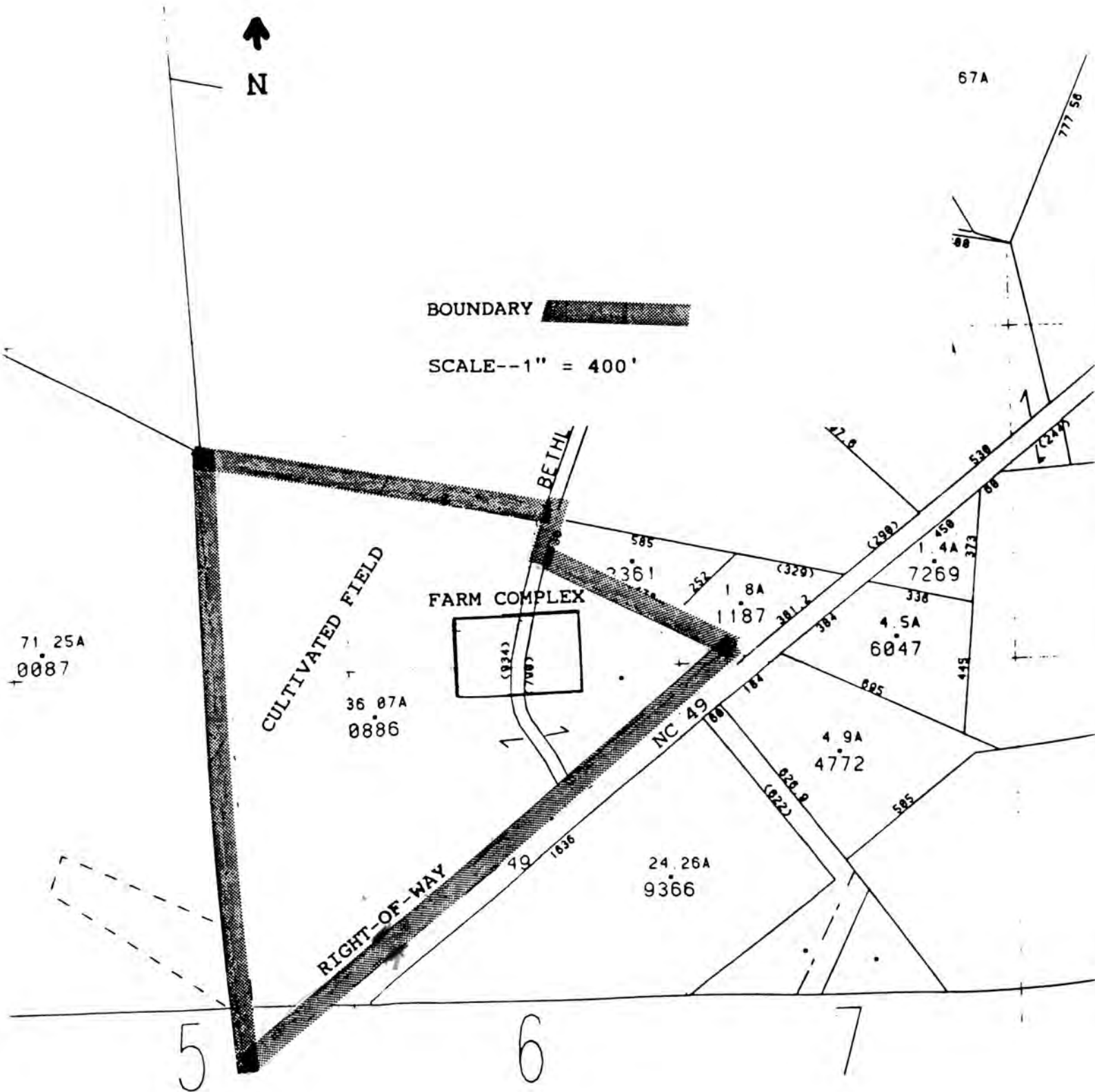


Figure 10
Barringer-Melchor House
Potential National Register Boundaries



Bessie Dry House (#16)

Southeast side SR 1455, .75 mile west of junction with US 52

Misenheimer, Stanly County (pp. 31 and 35 in essay)

This well-preserved frame, German-sided dwelling was erected around the turn of the century by farmer John Dry (Plates 36-44). In keeping with Stanly County's conservative building traditions, Dry selected the traditional side-gable, three-bay, I-house type, which he had decorated with a stylish center roof gable. All three roof gables in the main block are treated with patterned wood shingles and pierced by heart-shaped louvered vents. The house retains original brick end chimneys, double-hung, two-over-two, sash windows, and a hip-roofed front porch with original square posts. The turned balustrade is a replacement that replicates the original (Peter Edquist Interview 1992). Heavily molded surrounds enframe the windows and main entrance on the two-story block. The front door features paired round-arched windows set above three recessed panels. A one-story, kitchen and dining room ell extends to the rear, where a modern deck has been attached.

The interior of the house follows a center-hall plan and retains much of its original finish. Of note is the parlor (west front room) which features dark-stained beaded-board walls and wainscoting. The open-string staircase has turned balusters anchored by a heavy, turned newel. The interior also includes original five-panel doors throughout the main block and bracketed mantels in the principal rooms. The kitchen ell has been modernized.

Only one original outbuilding survives on the Dry property. It is a well-preserved V-notched, double-crib barn capped by a side-gable metal roof. Contemporary with the house, the barn stands south of the residence in a horse pasture, and is currently used to stable horses. The property also contains a frame shed with a projecting gable-front roof that was erected in recent years (Peter Edquist Interview 1992).

The Dry family owned and occupied the house until the early 1960s, and Dodenhoff (1992, 320) recorded the property as the "Bessie Dry House," after one of the children of John and Daisy Dry. Bessie Dry, a schoolteacher, lived here during the middle decades of the century. The present owners restored

the dwelling in the 1980s. Shaded by mature trees, the house stands on approximately 70 acres of the original John Dry farmstead, which probably comprised more than 100 acres. Formerly used for cropland and pasture, this acreage is now mostly woodland. However, a portion of the south side of the parcel was farmed until recent years (Peter Edquist Interview 1992).

The Bessie Dry House is considered potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, for Architecture. Characterized by Dodenhoff (1992, 320) as an "exceptionally well appointed late Victorian farmhouse," the Dry house ranks among the best-preserved early twentieth-century farmhouses in Stanly County. Whereas numerous such I-houses were erected throughout the county in this period, few survive which are as intact or which exhibit such handsome vernacular detailing. The well-preserved barn contributes to the architectural significance of the property. This outbuilding stands as a notable example of the traditional double-crib form and log construction that characterized barns in the North Carolina Piedmont into the twentieth century. The potential National Register boundaries encompass the house, barn, and their setting, which comprises a clearing behind the dwelling, and the tree-shaded front yard. The setting contains approximately 10 acres (Figures 11-12).



Plate 36. Bessie Dry House, Facade, Looking South.



Plate 37. Bessie Dry House, East Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 38. Bessie Dry House, West Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 39. Bessie Dry House, Rear Elevation and Shed, Looking North.



Plate 40. Bessie Dry House, Mantel, East Front Room.

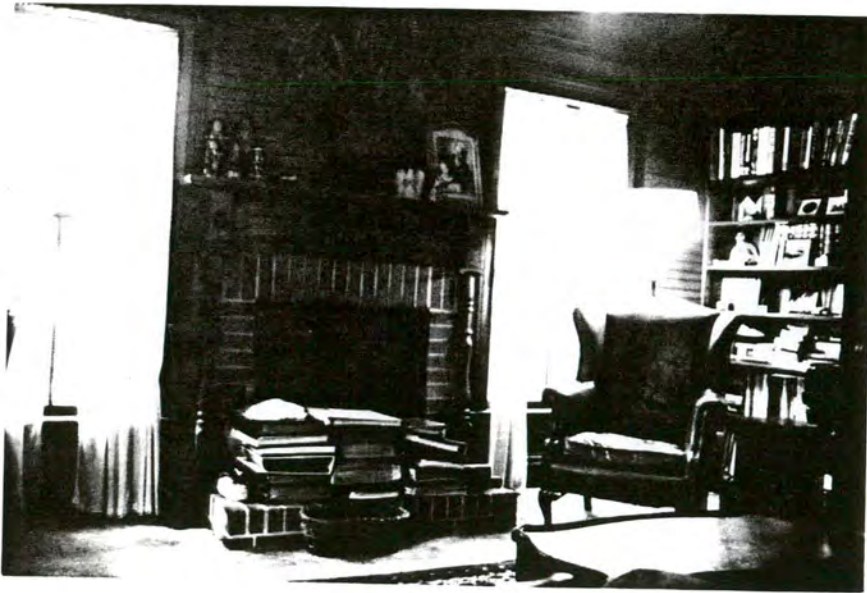


Plate 41. Bessie Dry House, Parlor in West Front Room.

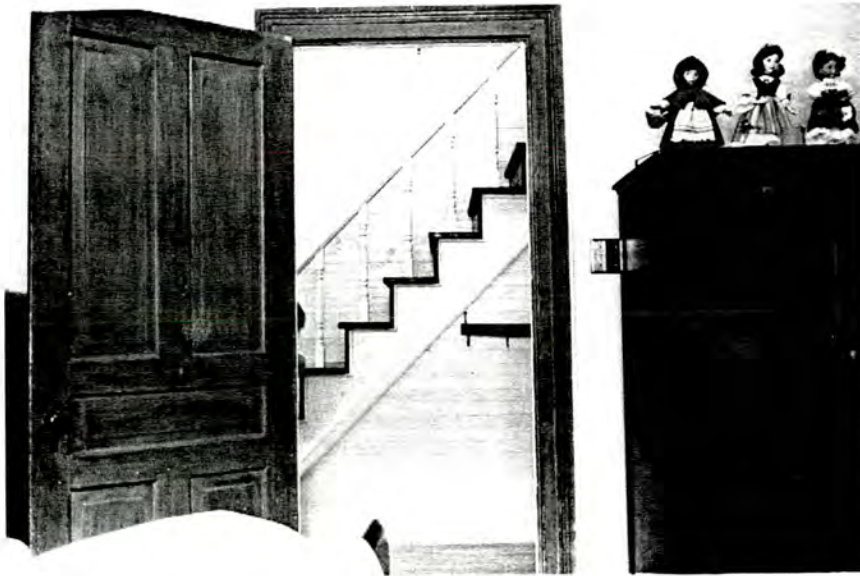


Plate 42. Bessie Dry House, West Front Room and Stair.



Plate 43. Bessie Dry House, Stairhall.



Plate 44. Log Barn on Bessie Dry Property, Looking South.

Figure 11

Site Plan
Bessie Dry House
(not to scale)

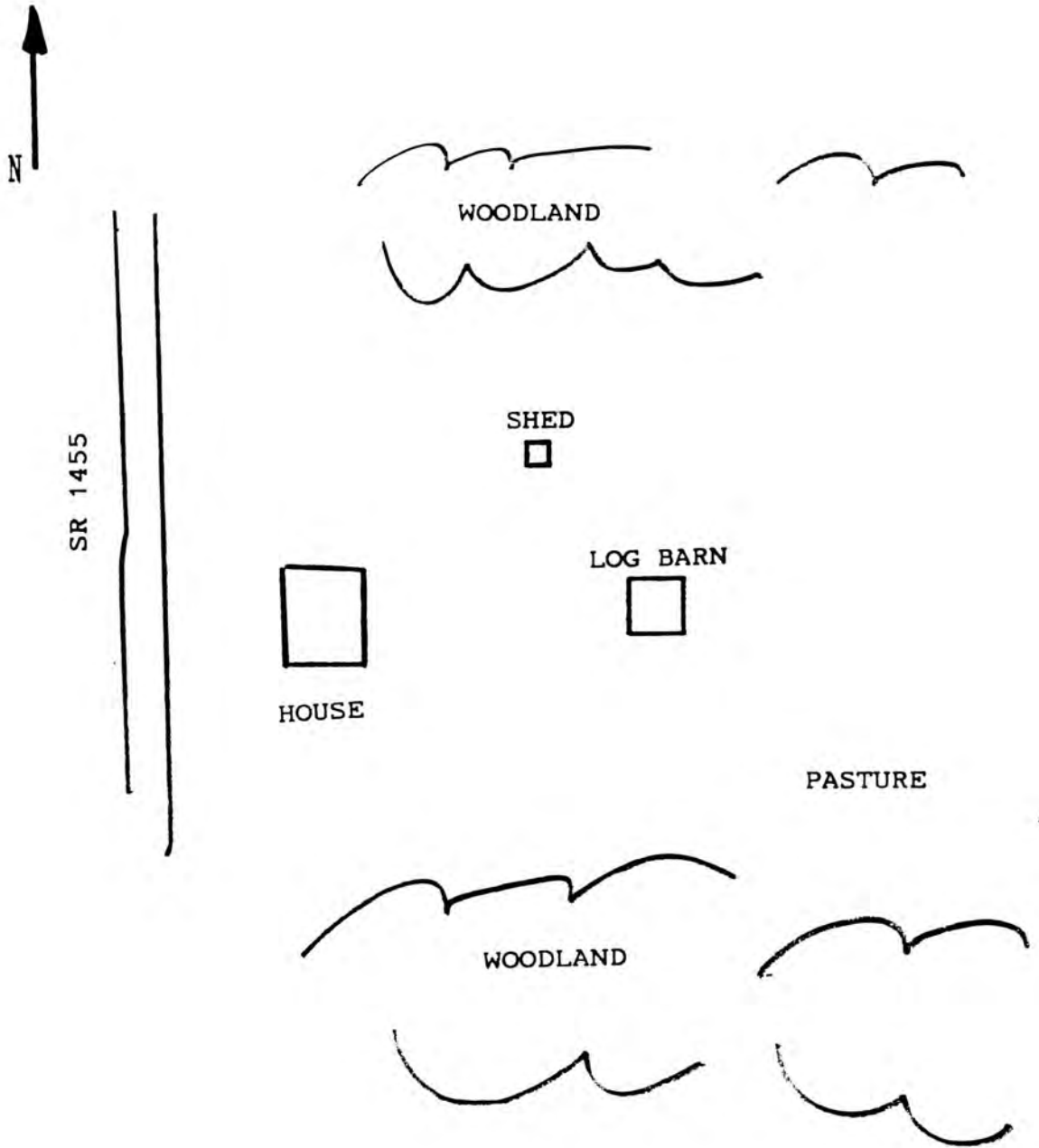
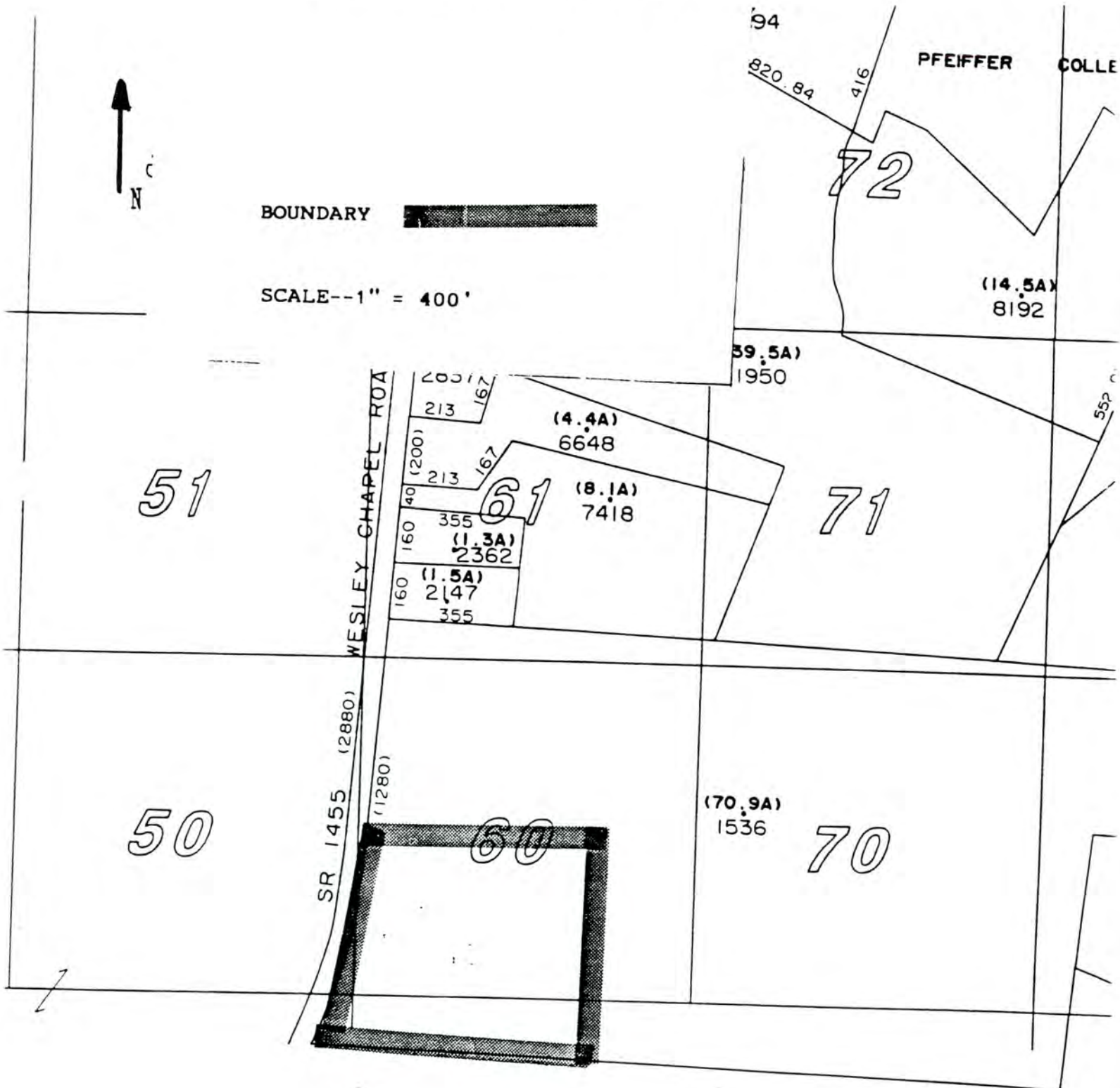


Figure 12

Bessie Dry House
Potential National Register Boundaries



A. C. Lentz House and Harness Shop (Study List)(#23)(CA 460)

East side SR 2453, .1 mile north of junction with NC 49, Mount Pleasant vicinity Cabarrus County (p. 35 in essay)

The A. C. Lentz House and Harness Shop tract comprises a largely intact assemblage of early twentieth-century, frame agricultural buildings, a substantial harness shop, and fields and woodland (Plates 45-56). This property was developed by Adolphus Crooks Lentz (1877-1974), the son of Victor Columbus Lentz, whose farmhouse (#24)(CA 461) still stands to the northwest. A. C. Lentz, farmer and craftsman, carried on a family tradition of leather working that had begun with his grandfather, Peter J. Lentz. Holly Lentz, the son of A. C. Lentz, worked in the harness shop for several decades and owns and occupies the property today. The harness shop was closed with the death of A. C. Lentz (Kaplan 1981, 286-287).

The farmhouse, harness shop, and remarkable assortment of farm outbuildings are clustered together along the east side of SR 2453, directly north of NC 49. SR 2453 is an early north-south roadway that historically passed through farming communities associated with St. Stephen's Lutheran Church (north) and Bear Creek Reformed Church (south) (Holly Lentz Interview 1992; Dodenhoff 1992, 302-303). The farm complex faces a gently rolling cultivated field located on the west side of SR 2443. NC 49, which was cut through the Lentz tract during the late 1940s, divides this cropland from additional fields associated with the Lentz farm south of the highway. A creek, small pasture, and woodland are situated directly behind the farmyard. Woodlands mark the east and west boundaries of the tract and also border NC 49 along a portion of the east side of the complex. A tree line defines the northern boundary, separating the Lentz farm from property historically associated with the Earnhardt family (#25)(CA 380). A modern volunteer fire department building stands south of the complex, at the southeast corner of the NC 49/SR 2453 intersection.

The weatherboarded harness shop building was erected in 1914, and is the most significant building in the complex. It is a broad, two-story, gable-front building with a ca. 1930 shed wing along the north elevation. The unpartitioned interior contains a full complement of early harness making

machinery. A weatherboarded collar house, which may be the oldest building in the complex, is located behind the harness shop, near the creek. This two-story building also retains a full complement of early equipment. Kaplan (1981, 286) asserts that these two buildings make up "one of the few rural industrial sites remaining in Cabarrus County and the only one not devoted to the processing of corn, grains, or cotton."

Adjacent to the harness shop and horse collar house is an extensive farmyard, including the ca. 1900 farmhouse, a 1921 gambrel-roofed barn, smokehouse, wash house, granary, corncrib, well house, wood house, music house, and sheds. The Lentz house represents the popular center-gable I-house type, with early ells projecting to the rear and side of the main block. Although the house displays original decorative bargeboards on the center gable, and a turned-post hip-roofed front porch, it has undergone a series of exterior modifications. The balcony that occupied the center bay of the facade has been removed and the porches on the main block and ells have lost their original turned balusters and spindles. The exterior is also covered with replacement asbestos shingles, and a modern brick chimney is located on the north gable end. However, the interior of the main body of the house retains some exceptional woodwork, including a center-hall stairway with turned balusters and applied curvilinear brackets on the stair ends. An outstanding mantel, which is richly embellished with spindlework and a mirrored overmantel, is located in the south front room.

A National Register Study List property, the A. C. Lentz House and Harness Shop is considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, for both Industry and Agriculture. The well-preserved and substantial harness shop and collar house are rare surviving examples of early rural industrial activity in the county, and the only remaining architectural evidence of the workshops built by the Lentz family of leather workers. The farm complex, states Kaplan (1981, 286), "forms one of northeast Cabarrus County's principal landmarks." The remarkable array of frame outbuildings ranks among the most complete farmyards in the county, and is complemented by pristine rolling fields. These resources represent the diversified, cash-crop agriculture which predominated in this section of Cabarrus County during the latter nineteenth and early twentieth century.

The gambrel-roofed barn reflects the rise of dairy farming in the twentieth century, as Cabarrus County experienced urban growth.

The potential National Register boundaries encompass the farm complex and adjacent fields, woodlands, and pasture owned by A. C. Lentz on the north side of NC 49 (Figures 13-14). These boundaries encompass approximately 40 acres of the 78-acre Lentz farm. This area excludes Lentz property south of NC 49, which was constructed in the late 1940s and is considered a significant postwar intrusion. Although the potential boundaries thus exclude some cultivated fields, they include a substantial and representative portion of tree-lined cropland as well as the creek-drained pasture east of the farm complex. The geographical relationship of the farm complex to the historic north-south roadway (SR 2453) and rolling fields to the west is also preserved. A larger rural historic district incorporating the adjoining Victor Columbus Lentz and Earnhardt properties is not justifiable. Both of these properties have undergone significant modern alterations and have lost the great majority of their outbuildings and cropland.



Plate 45. A. C. Lentz House and Harness Shop, Looking East.



Plate 46. A. C. Lentz House and Harness Shop, Looking East along NC 49.



Plate 47. A. C. Lentz House and Harness Shop, Looking North.



Plate 48. A. C. Lentz Harness Shop, Looking North.



Plate 49. A. C. Lentz House, Facade, Looking East.



Plate 50. A. C. Lentz House, Rear Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 51. A. C. Lentz House, Mantel.



Plate 52. A. C. Lentz Farm Complex, Looking South.



Plate 53. A. C. Lentz Collar House, Looking North.



Plate 54. A. C. Lentz Farm Complex, Looking Southeast.

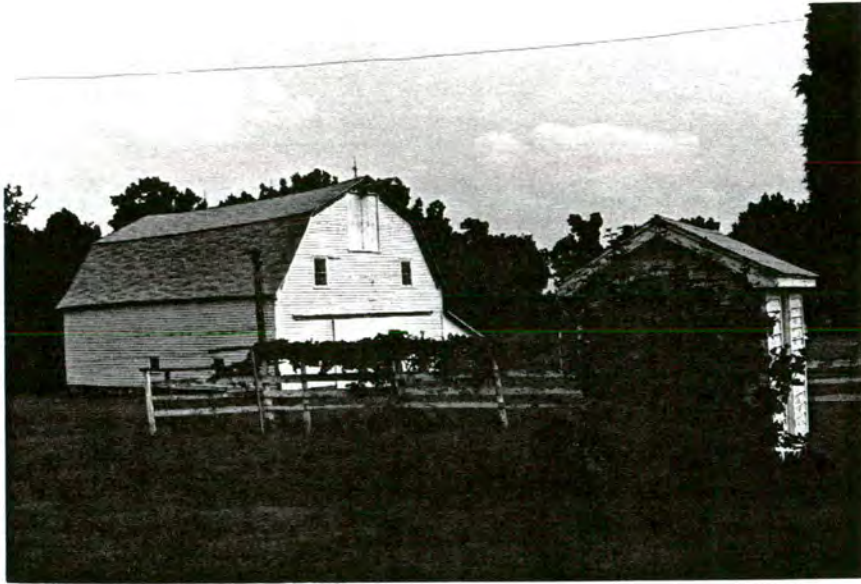


Plate 55. A. C. Lentz Barn, Looking Southeast.



Plate 56. A. C. Lentz Cultivated Fields, Looking Southwest from House.

Figure 13

Site Plan

A. C. Lentz House and Harness Shop

(not to scale)

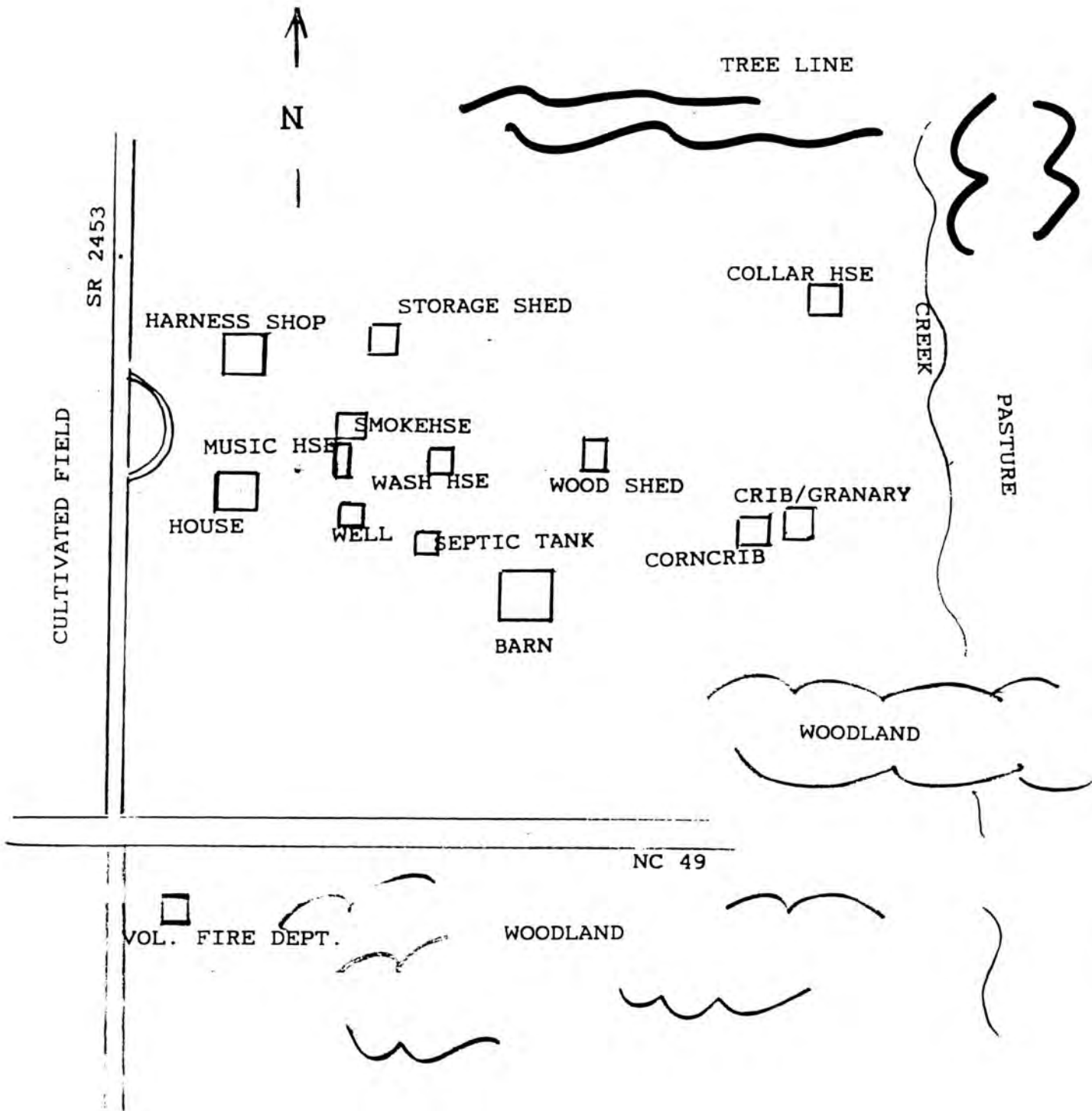
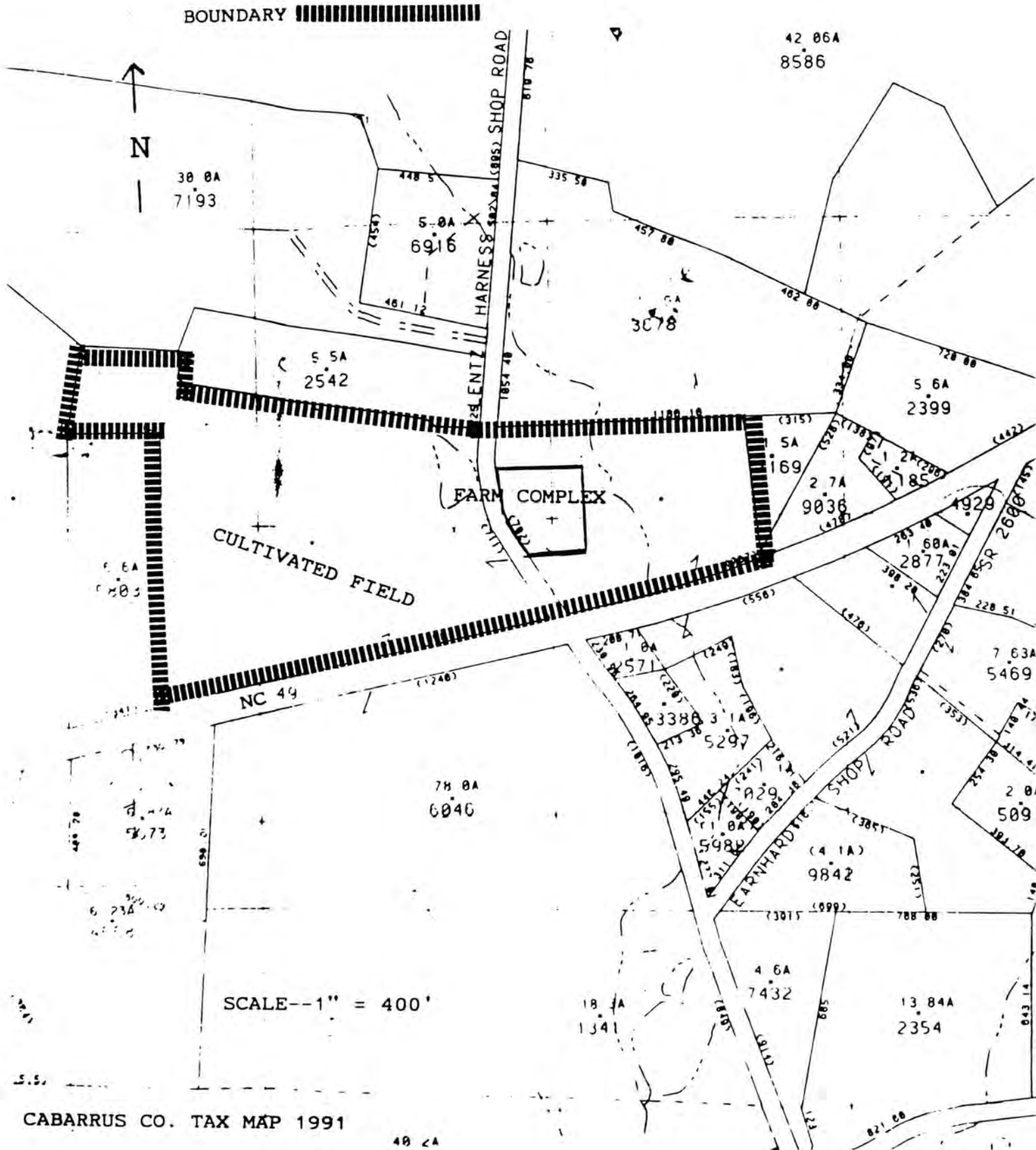


Figure 14

A. C. Lentz House and Harness Shop
Potential National Register Boundaries



George Miller House (#26)

North side SR 1134, approximately .3 mile south of junction with NC 49
Richfield, Stanly County (p. 31 in essay)

George Miller, farmer, carpenter, and investor in the Richfield Milling Company, built this picturesque frame I-house ca. 1910 (Plates 57-66). Dodenhoff (1992, 327) describes it as "one of the county's most felicitous celebrations of the late Victorian style." Recently restored, the traditional three-bay form is distinguished by a projecting center pavilion with cutaway, bracketed corners and an array of detailed millwork. The front gable is sheathed with feathered shingles and pierced by an octagonal, louvered ventilator. Throughout the exterior of the main block, delicately molded inset window surrounds are complemented by window screens with picturesque millwork. Using documentary photographs of the house, the present owners have replaced porch piers added in the 1920s with turned posts and balusters that replicate the originals. The basic configuration of the facade-width front porch remains essentially unaltered, and features a gabled entrance bay with an original, applied hexagonal cut-out design. The major exterior modifications are the brick infill foundation and the enclosure of the rear porch.

The elaborate exterior woodwork is reflected in the largely intact interior finish. The center hall and front downstairs rooms have beaded wainscoting, and all of the rooms in the original main block and the two parallel rear ells retain their original beaded-board sheathing. Mantels with a picturesque blend of incised and applied decoration survive in the principal first-floor rooms and upstairs bed chambers. The parlor features an exceptional mantel with a paneled overmantel and a thinly molded shelf.

The house is in excellent condition and is currently owner occupied. The house was renovated in the late 1980s and early 1990s, and in 1991, the present occupants received the Stanly County preservation award for their restoration (Paulette Tuzenew Interview 1992).

Remaining outbuildings include a frame smokehouse whose projecting gable front shelters the well, and a frame, gable-front auto garage. The present

house lot is bordered on the north, east, and west sides by fields, including cropland to the north and east.

The George Miller House is considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, for Architecture. This well-preserved residence is exemplary of the adaptation of stylish, picturesque elements to the traditional I-house in Stanly County. The house survives with its significant architectural elements intact, and recent renovations have restored the front porch to its original appearance. The potential National Register boundaries conform to the current house lot, and include the house and two outbuildings (Figures 15-16).



Plate 57. George Miller House and Setting, Looking East.



Plate 58. George Miller House, Facade, Looking North.



Plate 59. George Miller House, Porch and Entrance, Looking North.



Plate 60. George Miller House, West Elevation, And Smokehouse, Looking East.



Plate 61. George Miller House And Smokehouse, East Elevations, Looking West.



Plate 62. George Miller House, Rear Ell, Looking South.



Plate 63. George Miller House, Mantel, East Front Room.



Plate 64. George Miller House, Mantel, West Front Room.



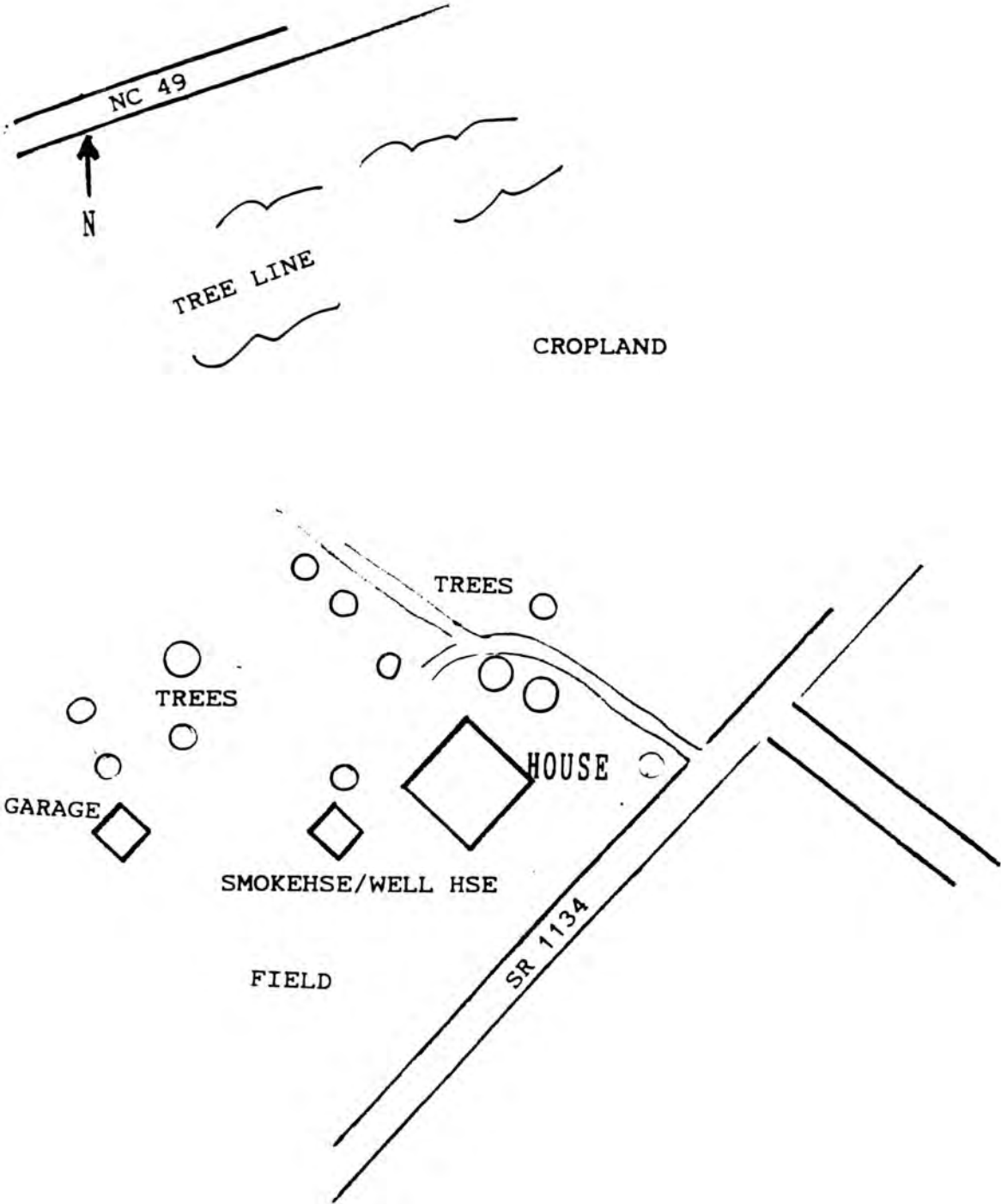
Plate 65. George Miller House, Stairhall.



Plate 66. George Miller Property, View of Fields North of House.

Figure 15

Site Plan
George Miller House
(not to scale)



Mount Pleasant Historic District (National Register)(#36)

Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County (p. 27 in essay)

The Mount Pleasant Historic District comprises 184 properties along a two-mile section of the town's two major thoroughfares of Main and Franklin streets. The district reflects the development of the town from a small college village in 1850 to a rural textile community during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The historic district also depicts the prosperity of the town's merchants, clergy, artisans, and other professional groups, and their attempts to establish a stronger industrial-based economy. The finest architecture in town is located here. The district has a varied and impressive collection of houses representing the Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Colonial Revival, and bungalow styles. Several houses in the district rank among the finest examples of their respective styles in the county. The Mount Pleasant Historic District remains essentially unaltered since its nomination to the National Register (Bumgarner 1985), and continues to qualify under the nominated Criteria A, B, C, and D (Plates 67-72).

The boundaries of the Mount Pleasant Historic District include those portions of the town's thoroughfares that developed prior to 1930, and encompass a high proportion of the original pre-1930 buildings. According to the Boundary Justification in the National Register nomination, the proposed district lies within the traditional business and residential sections of Main, Franklin, Walnut, South Halifax, Jackson, and North College streets. The boundaries have been drawn to retain "the traditional village atmosphere that is characteristic of Mount Pleasant," and are delineated on the maps that accompanied the nomination (Bumgarner 1985) (Figures 17-18). The northern border of the district extends into the APE. This border runs along North Main Street, terminating along the north sides of the parcels at Nos. 615 and 616 North Main Street--approximately 400 feet south of NC 49. This boundary line is currently buffered from NC 49 by modern houses and commercial activities. This report concurs with the existing boundaries of the Mount Pleasant Historic District, and does not propose any modifications.

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Plate 67. Mount Pleasant Historic District, North Main Street, 400 Block, Looking North.



Plate 68. Mount Pleasant Historic District, North Main Street, 100 Block, Looking South.



Plate 69. Mount Pleasant Historic District, Commercial Core along West Franklin Street, Looking South.



Plate 70. Mount Pleasant Historic District, No. 619 North Main Street, Looking West.



Plate 71. Mount Pleasant Historic District, No. 616 North Main Street, Looking East.



Plate 72. Mount Pleasant Historic District, Looking North towards NC 49 from Northern Boundary of the District, North Main Street.

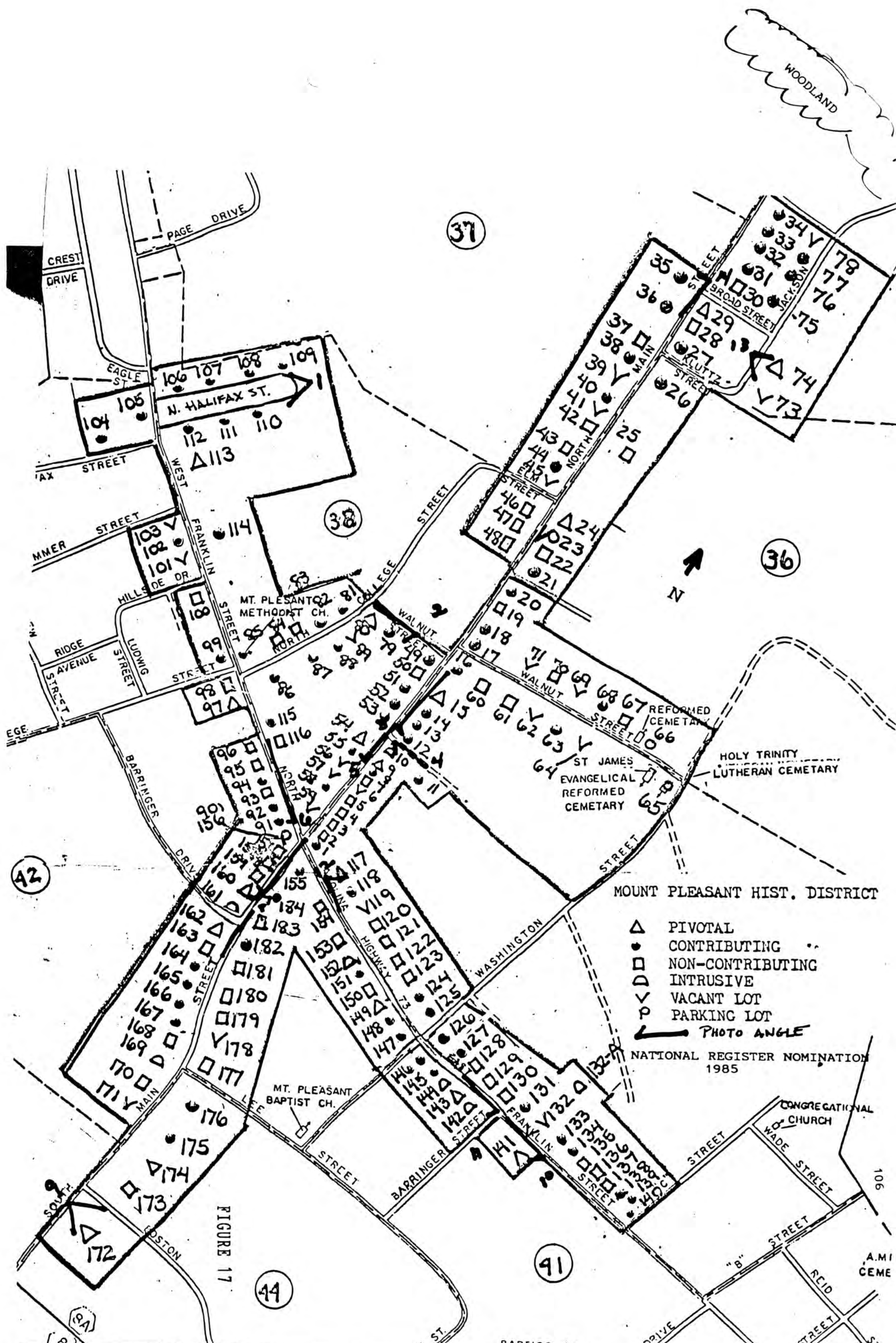


FIGURE 17

MOUNT PLEASANT HIST. DISTRICT

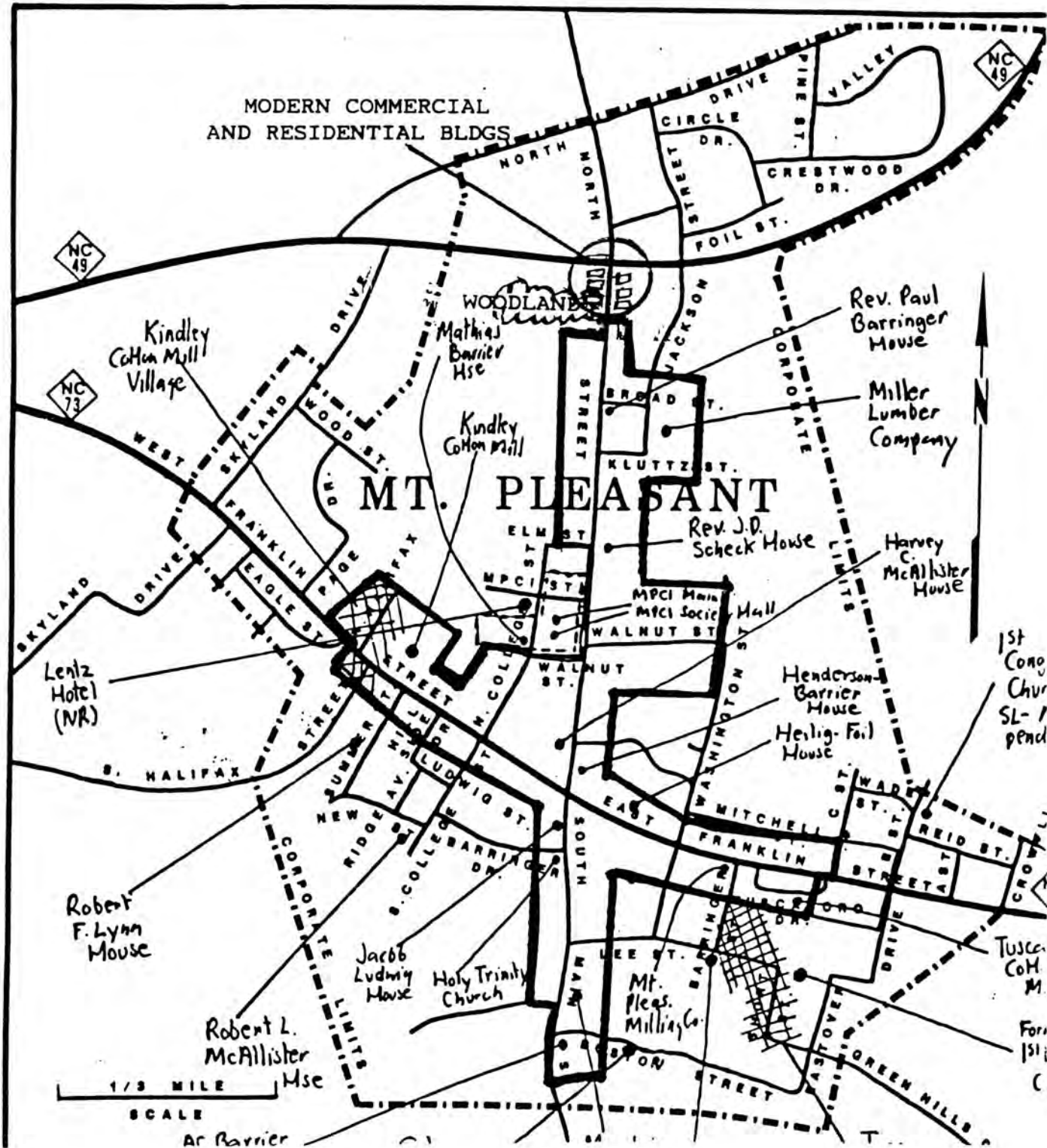
- △ PIVOTAL
- CONTRIBUTING
- NON-CONTRIBUTING
- ◇ INTRUSIVE
- VACANT LOT
- PARKING LOT
- ↖ PHOTO ANGLE

NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION
1985

FIGURE 17

Figure 18

Mount Pleasant Historic District
Geographical Context Map (Kaplan 1979)
(See Figure 17 for Specific National Register Boundaries)



St. Peter's Lutheran Church (#40)(CA 572)

South side NC 49, .1 mile west of junction with SR 2635, Cold Springs vicinity
Cabarrus County (pp. 24 and 36 in essay)

St. Peter's Lutheran Church stands as one of only three surviving early twentieth-century African-American churches in rural Cabarrus County (Kaplan 1981, 21, 248). Black farmers in the vicinity of Cold Springs founded this church in 1899, on land reputedly given to the church by the Dry and Ervin families (Kaplan 1979). The existing frame and weatherboarded church was constructed ca. 1900, replacing a temporary log building on the site (Plates 73-80). Although now abandoned and in need of repairs, the church continues to exemplify the simply detailed frame churches serving both black and white congregations in rural Cabarrus County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Kaplan 1981, 21). The one-story building retains decorative pattern-sawn shingles in the front-facing gable, gable returns, and a steeped entrance tower, which rises in two stages from the northern corner of the facade. Original six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash windows survive throughout the exterior, and are paired at the center of the facade.

The interior is also largely intact, consisting of early light fixtures and pews, and the original altar railing, light fixtures, wainscoting, lectern, and pulpit. A wood-burning stove remains at the west end of the sanctuary.

The building stands in a tree-shaded clearing, which contains a brick-veneered facility erected in the middle 1980s to replace the weatherboarded church. The site also includes a small cemetery consisting of approximately 50 marked graves. The cemetery comprises unmarked graves and a small collection of early twentieth-century unshaped stones, simple, curvilinear tablets, and one false crypt. The earliest identified marker dates from 1918. Modern, post-World War II markers are dispersed throughout the cemetery.

A former African-American school building, known as Dry School (CA 375), and a former grocery store are located directly south of the church property. The one-story, gable-front, weatherboarded school was probably erected with the help of Rosenwald funds in 1919-1920 (Hanchett 1988, 430; Kaplan 1979). This building is currently used as a dwelling, and has been altered. The north

and south elevations have been resided, and no windows remain along these sides of the building. Several of the original brick foundation piers have been replaced by concrete blocks. The frame, weatherboarded store was moved to the site from Concord in recent decades (Kaplan 1979).

St. Peter's Lutheran Church is considered potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, for Ethnic Heritage/Black, and Criterion C, for Architecture. Under Criterion A, the building represents the formation of independent African-American churches in Cabarrus County after the Civil War and into the early 1900s (Kaplan 1981, 21). This church also reflects the influence of Lutheranism on black churches organized in areas settled predominantly by German Lutherans. Under Criterion C, the church building is an exceptionally intact example of the small, rural churches built in the county between the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and one of only three existing black churches dating from this period (Kaplan 1981, 21, 213, 304). Although no longer in use, St. Peter's Lutheran Church retains its key elements of form, plan, and style.

The potential National Register boundaries conform to the existing two-acre church parcel, encompassing the historic church building, cemetery, modern church, and clearing (Figures 19-20). The clearing not only defines the setting, but also was historically used for church gatherings, including annual homecomings (Reverend John Poole Interview 1992). The boundaries exclude the Dry School and grocery store located south of the church tract. Schoolhouses for black children were often erected close to or on the grounds of black churches in the South, and better-preserved examples of this church-school relationship exist at the Bell's Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church and Bell's Mission School, located north of the APE, near New Gilead, and the Bellefonte United Presbyterian Church and Bellefonte School, near Harrisburg (Kaplan 1981, 21-22, 189, 304).



Plate 73. St. Peter's Lutheran Church and Modern Church Building, Looking West.



Plate 74. St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Facade, Looking West.

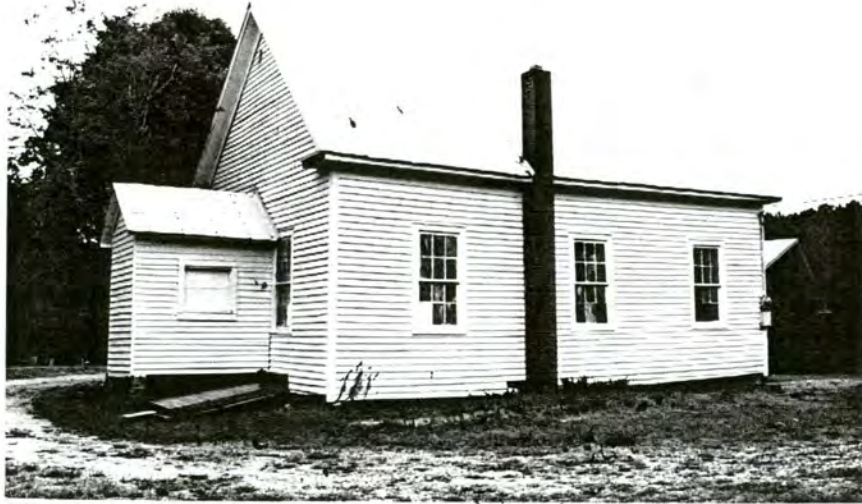


Plate 75. St. Peter's Lutheran Church, South Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 76. St. Peter's Lutheran Church, North Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 77. St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Interior.



Plate 78. St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Cemetery, Looking South.



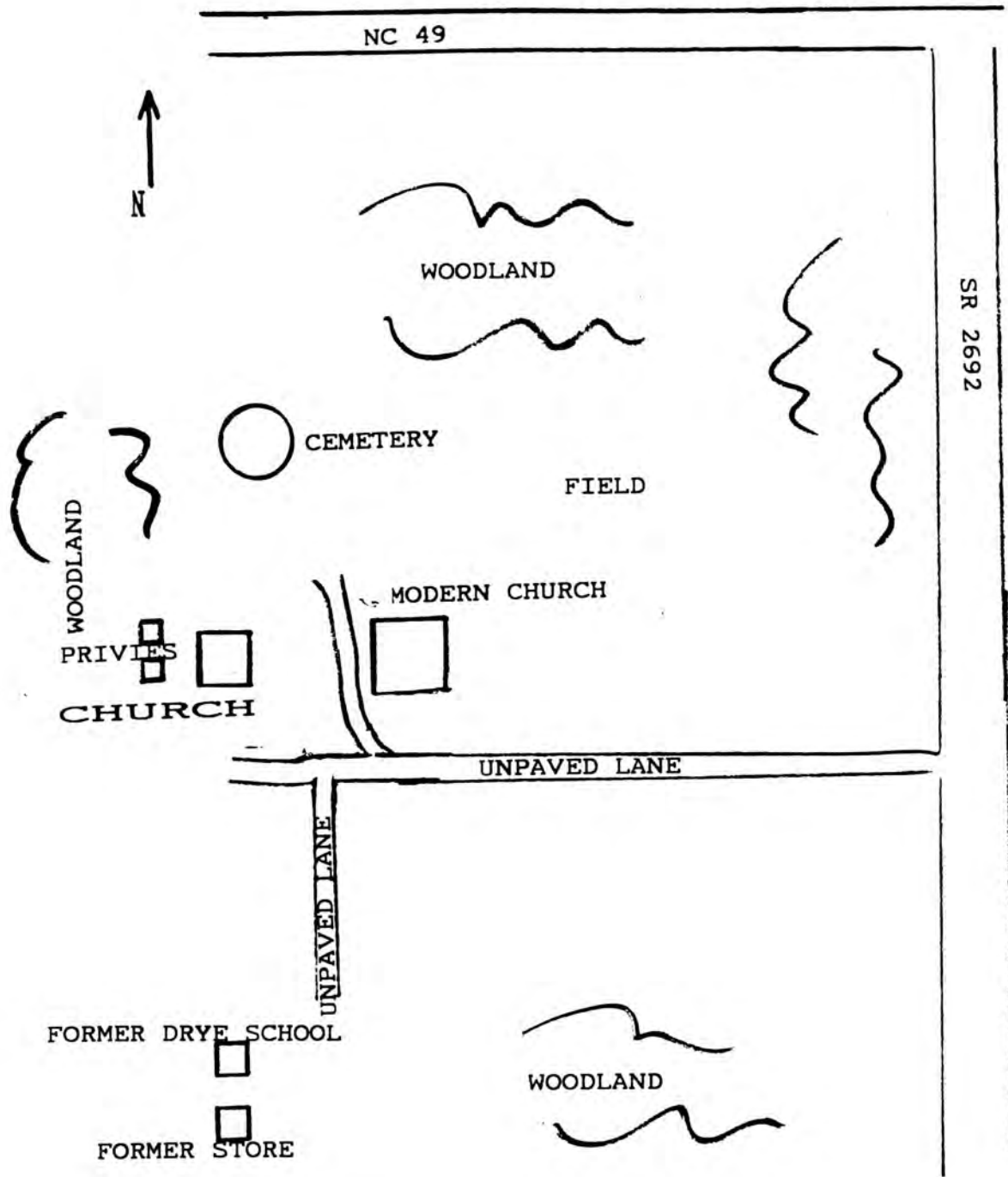
Plate 79. St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Clearing, Looking East.



Plate 80. Dry School and Grocery Store, Looking South.

Figure 19

Site Plan
St. Peter's Lutheran Church
(not to scale)



115

FIGURE 20

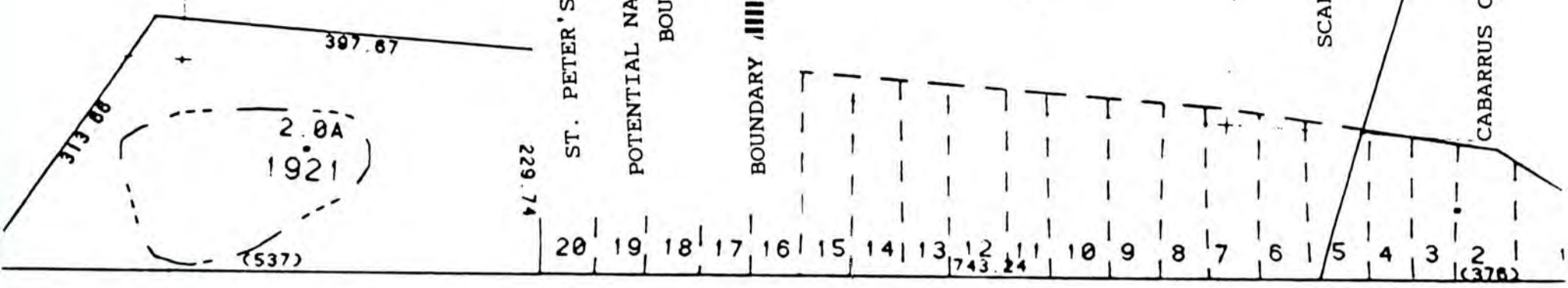
ST. PETER'S LUTHERAN CHURCH
POTENTIAL NATIONAL REGISTER
BOUNDARIES

BOUNDARY



SCALE--1" = 150'

CABARRUS CO. TAX MAP 1991



NC 49

001

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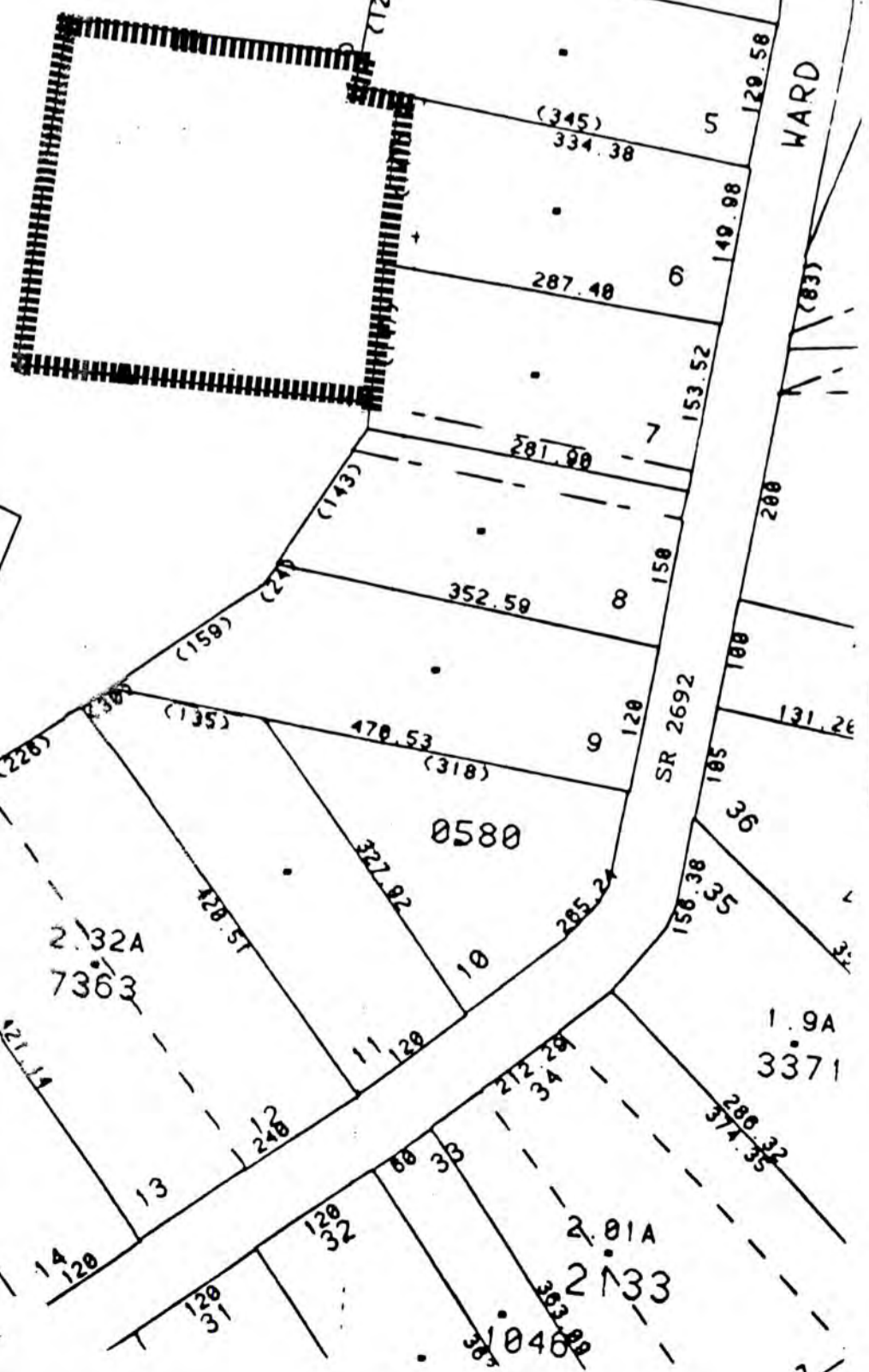
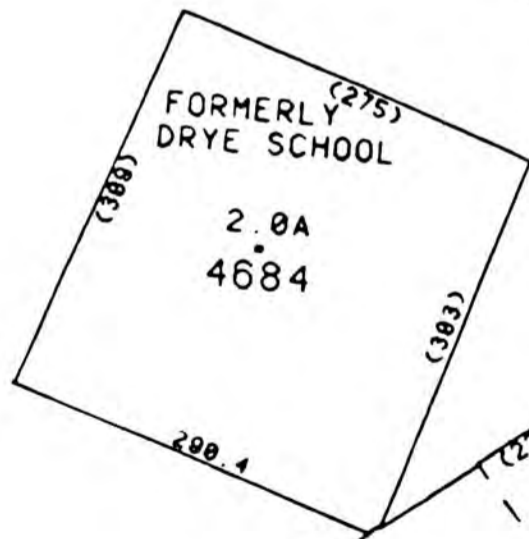
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14 99A
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(275)
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DRYE SCHOOL
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4684



WARD

SR 2692

2.13A
3002

1.00A
5172

2.01A
3371
2.133
3040

Stokes Ferry Bridge (#2) (Bridge No. 8)

NC 49 at the Yadkin River, approximately .75 mile northeast of junction with NC 8, Richfield Vicinity, Rowan County (p. 28 in essay)

Identified on its plaque as State Project No. 517, the Stokes Ferry Bridge was constructed over the Yadkin River and the Winston-Salem South Bound Railroad in 1932 (Plates 81-84). The impressive bridge was erected in conjunction with NC 62, which connected New London in Stanly County with the cities of Asheboro and Raleigh to the east, and improved significantly east-west highway transportation in the central Piedmont. The bridge was built partly with federal funds and was part of the North Carolina Good Roads Movement, which saw the improvement and new construction of roadways and vehicular bridges throughout the general study area and the state between the 1920s and 1940s (Lefler and Newsome 1954, 530-533).

The twelve-span Stokes Ferry Bridge measures 1139 feet long and approximately 24 feet wide, supporting a two-lane vehicular roadway. The bridge rises 45 feet above the high water mark and 23 feet above its crossing of the railroad. The main spans of the Stokes Ferry Bridge are supported by a steel, Warren, deck truss resting on reinforced concrete piers and supporting a reinforced concrete roadbed. The truss members are steel I-beams connected by gusset plates, and the truss is bolted to the piers. The bottom lateral members are lattice I-beams. The Warren truss has vertical bracing members. The approach spans are constructed of a reinforced concrete and steel I-beam deck mounted on reinforced concrete piers. The roadbed is flanked by a concrete, balustrade railing. This bridge now handles only west-bound traffic. To the south is a reinforced concrete and steel, deck girder bridge resting on concrete piers. Built in 1960, this two lane vehicular bridge carries east-bound traffic ("Bridge Inspection Report for Bridge No. 8, Rowan County," 1990).

Stokes Ferry Bridge is one of only four bridges of its type (Type 309) in North Carolina, and the only one of its type over the Yadkin River (North Carolina Division of Highways, Computer Data Base 1992). This handsome structure survives with its design elements intact, and it continues to support the legal

capacity of 80,000 pounds. Its low sufficiency rating of 16.3 may be partly due to the relatively narrow width of the bridge for two-lane traffic.

Because of the rarity of this steel, Warren, deck truss bridge type in the state, and its reflection of the Good Roads Movement as it improved highway transportation in the Piedmont, the Stokes Ferry Bridge is considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, for Transportation, and Criterion C, for Engineering Design. The potential National Register boundaries encompass the bridge (Figures 21-22).



Plate 81. Stokes Ferry Bridge and Setting, Looking Southwest.



Plate 82. Stokes Ferry Bridge, Looking Northeast.

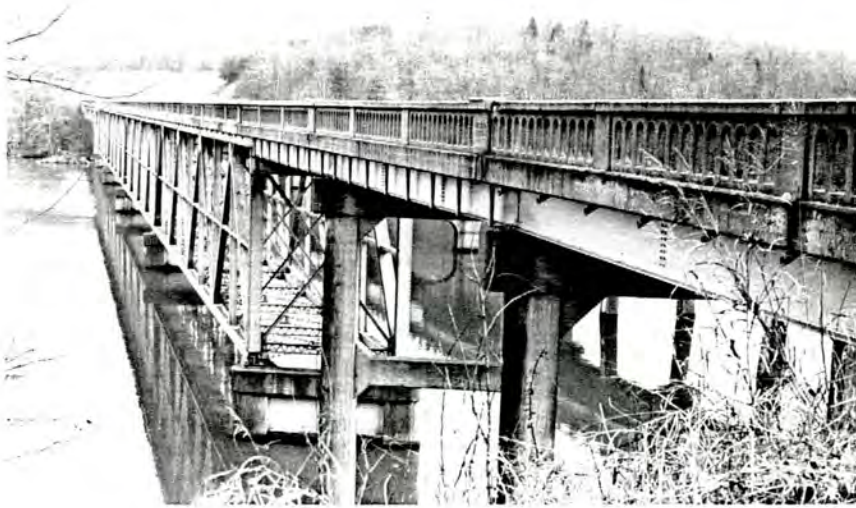


Plate 83. Stokes Ferry Bridge, Looking East.



Plate 84. Stokes Ferry Bridge and 1960 Bridge, Looking East.

Figure 21

Site Plan
Stokes Ferry Bridge
(not to scale)

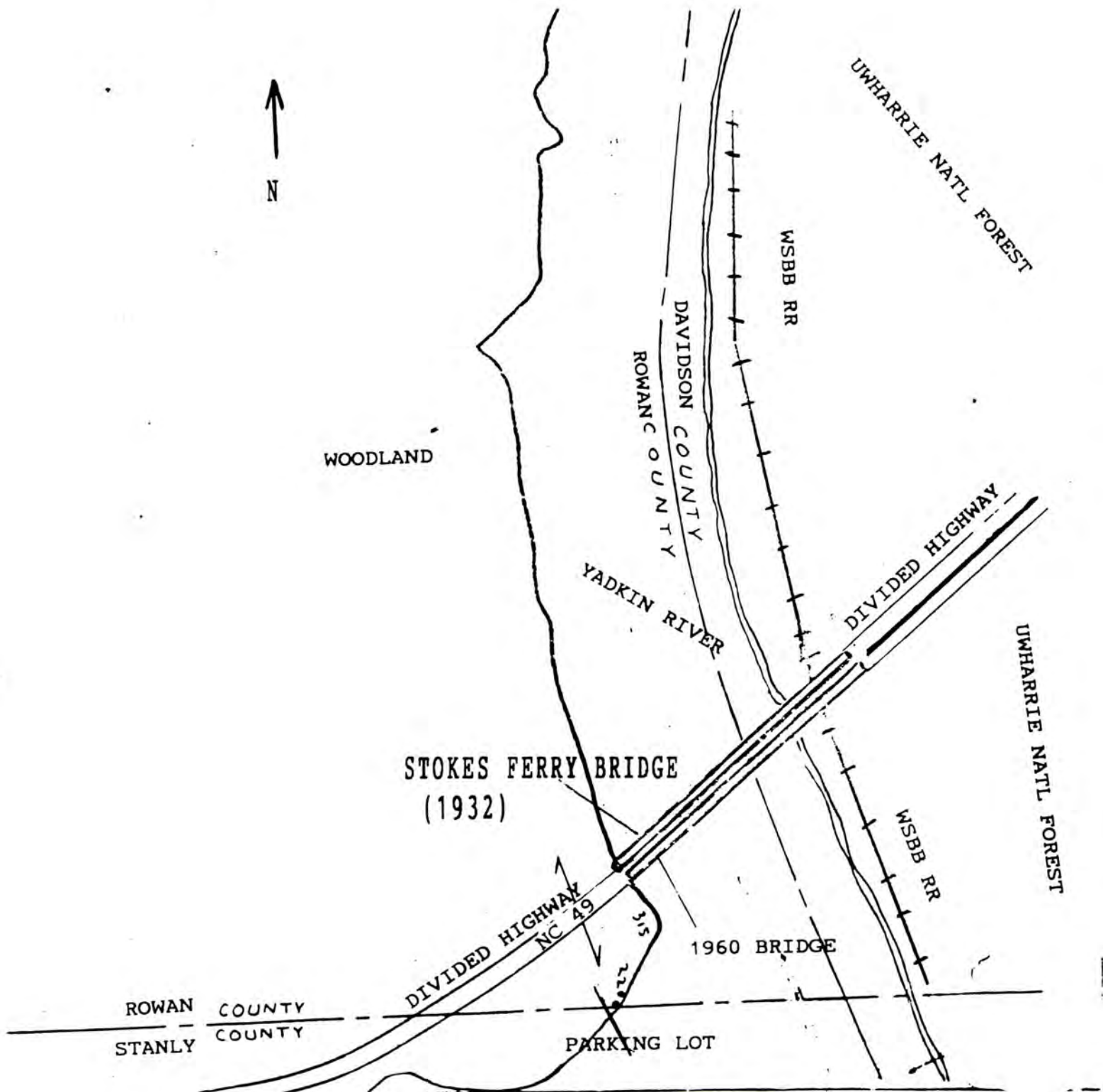
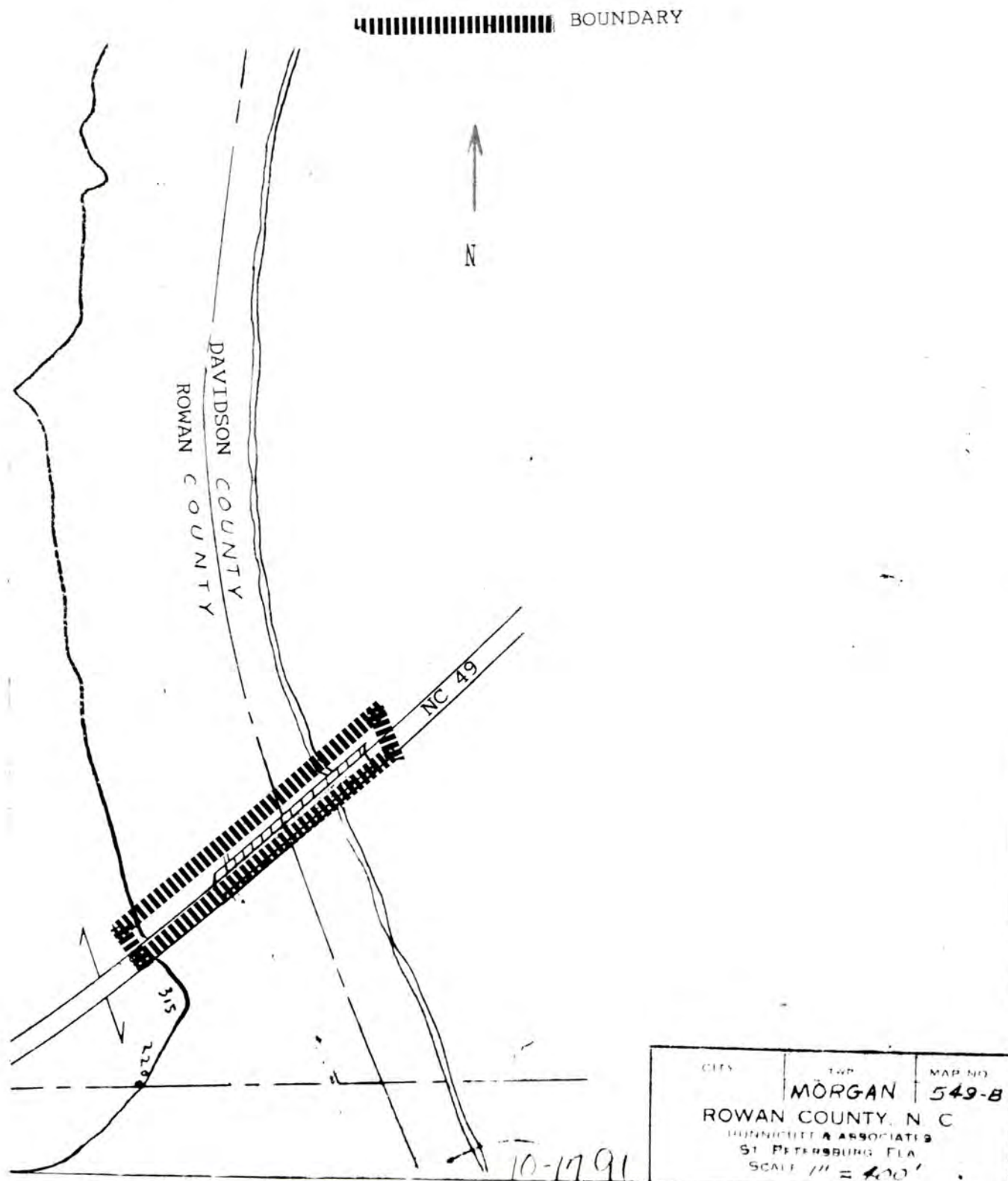


Figure 22

Stokes Ferry Bridge
Potential National Register Boundaries



**Stonewall Jackson Training School Historic District
(National Register)(#43)(CA 945)**

East and west sides SR 1157, .2 mile south junction with SR 1314, Concord
Cabarrus County (p. 25 in essay)

Sited along a ridge with numerous outcroppings, the Stonewall Jackson Training School Historic District comprises a handsome institutional campus of over 50 school and farm buildings erected for the first juvenile corrections facility in North Carolina (Plates 85-88). Most of the campus buildings within this National Register district date from 1909 to 1930, when the campus experienced its major development. Nearly all of the buildings erected during this period were designed by Louis H. Asbury (1878-1975), a leading North Carolina architect based in Charlotte. The training school buildings were Asbury's largest single project. The great majority of these institutional buildings are brick-veneered Colonial Revival structures, and they form a highly unified and impressive architectural collection. The farm buildings are representative of substantial agricultural structures of the early twentieth century. Although a number of the buildings that contribute to the significance of the district are currently unoccupied, the district remains essentially intact and continues to qualify for the National Register under the nominated Criteria A, B, and C (Wells 1983).

This National Register property is situated north of the intersection of NC 49 and Old Charlotte Road (SR 1157). The boundaries of the district are delineated on the maps which accompanied the National Register nomination (Figures 23-24). According to the Boundary Justification in the nomination, the historic district includes all of the remaining buildings of historical and architectural significance on the Stonewall Jackson campus, as well as areas of open space between the major groups of structures. The boundaries include two undeveloped areas owned by the school, and at the south end of the district, near NC 49, the boundary is marked by woodland. This report concurs with this boundary justification and does not propose a modification of the existing borders of this historic district as it extends into the APE.



Plate 85. Stonewall Jackson Training School, Institutional Buildings, Looking North.



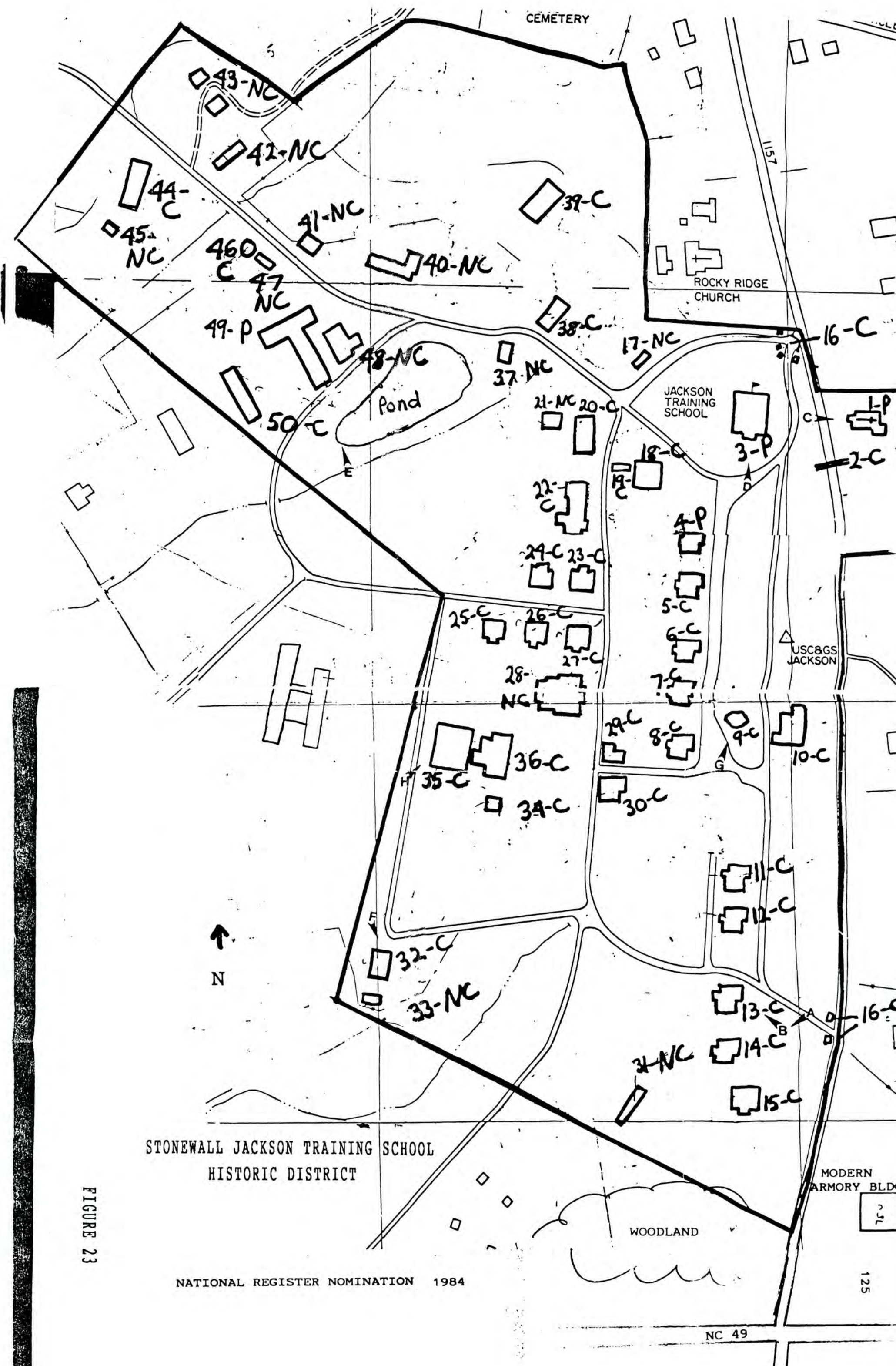
Plate 86. Stonewall Jackson Training School, Institutional Buildings, Looking North.



Plate 87. Stonewall Jackson Training School, Campus, Looking



Plate 88. Stonewall Jackson Training School, Wooded Area South of Institutional Buildings and West of Old Charlotte Road, Looking North from NC 49.



STONEWALL JACKSON TRAINING SCHOOL
HISTORIC DISTRICT

FIGURE 23

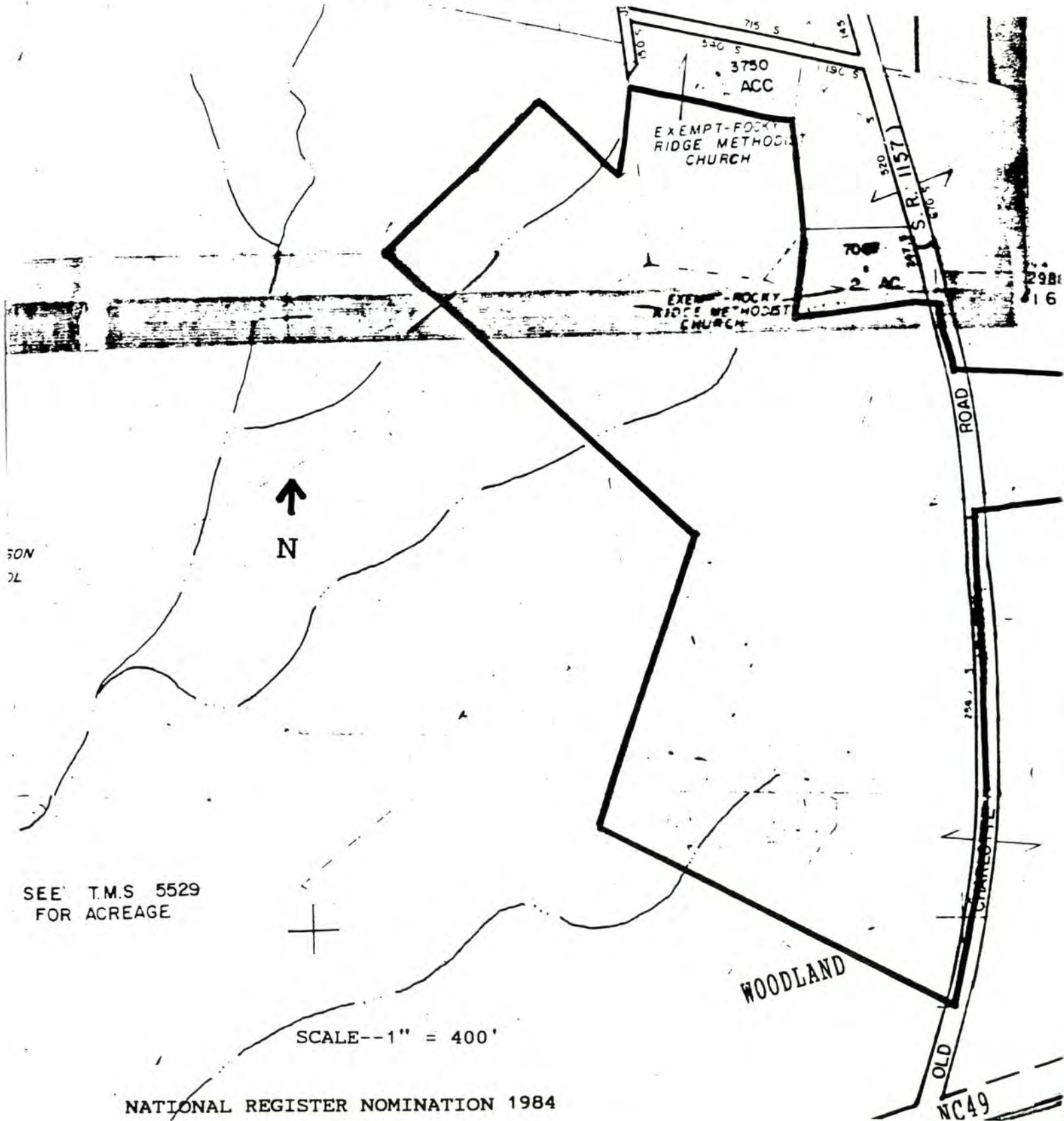
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION 1984

NC 49

125

Figure 24

Stonewall Jackson Training School
National Register Nomination Boundaries, 1984



Mathew Franklin Teeter House (#46)(CA 581)

North side SR 1160, .5 mile east of junction with NC 49, Harrisburg vicinity
Cabarrus County (p. 33 in essay)

Described by Kaplan (1981, 206) as ranking "among the most elaborate early twentieth-century farmhouses still standing in the county," this Queen Anne residence was built for Mathew Franklin Teeter about 1903 (Plates 89-96). Teeter instructed the contractors, Honeycutt and Tucker of Locust, North Carolina, to copy the design of the Debarry Fisher House in Concord. The finished design mirrors the Fisher House in form and detail (Kaplan 1981, 129). The two-story, frame house has a high-hip-roofed main block and projecting gable-roofed bays displaying sawn shingles and small Palladian windows. A polygonal turret capped by a conical roof marks the southeast corner of the facade. A verandah with a gabled entrance bay and paired classical columns wraps around the facade, and is topped by a second-story balcony over the entry. Original one-over-one, double-hung, wood-sash windows survive throughout the exterior. The principal alteration to the exterior is the brick balustrade along the verandah, which replaced the original turned balusters in the 1960s. Also, the rear porch has been enclosed and covered with aluminum siding.

The interior of the Teeter House survives essentially intact. The staircase, in the broad entrance hall has paneled and chamfered newels, turned balusters, and decorative brackets under the treads. The house retains its mantels trimmed with a variety of garlands, festoons, and Ionic columns supporting overmantels. The principal investigator was permitted access into the interior, but was allowed to take only one interior photograph.

The Mathew Franklin Teeter House remains occupied by the Teeter family and is in good condition. A modern brick ranch-style house, owned and occupied by a family member, is located immediately to the west of the Teeter residence. Cultivated fields and pasture associated with the Teeter farm are situated to the south. Several farm outbuildings are located to the east of the house tract, but the log corncrib and frame granary and smokehouse described by Kaplan (1981, 206) are no longer extant. A windmill, post-World War II auto garage and a frame shed stand behind the house.

The Mathew Franklin Teeter House is considered potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, for Architecture. A handsome example of the Queen Anne style, it is among the most imposing and architecturally sophisticated early twentieth-century farmhouses in Cabarrus County. Although the verandah has been modified in recent decades, the house survives essentially intact on both the exterior and interior. While farmland historically associated with the residence remains to the south, the tract no longer retains the number or variety of early farm outbuildings for the property to have special agricultural significance. The potential National Register boundaries, therefore, encompass the house and immediate surroundings north of SR 1160. The boundaries follow the existing property line on the west side (which excludes the modern brick residence), trace the tree line north of the house, and follow a portion of the circular drive to the east of the house (Figures 25-26).



Plate 89. Mathew Franklin Teeter House and Setting, Looking North.



Plate 90. Mathew Franklin Teeter House, Facade, Looking North.

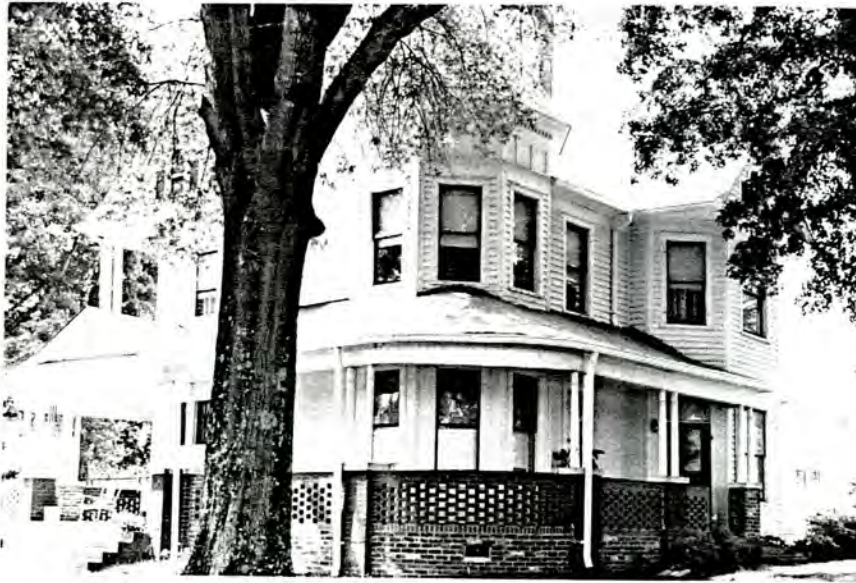


Plate 91. Mathew Franklin Teeter House, Facade and East Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 92. Mathew Franklin Teeter House, Rear Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 93. Mathew Franklin Teeter House, Mantel.



Plate 94. Mathew Franklin Teeter House, Windmill and Outbuildings, Looking East.



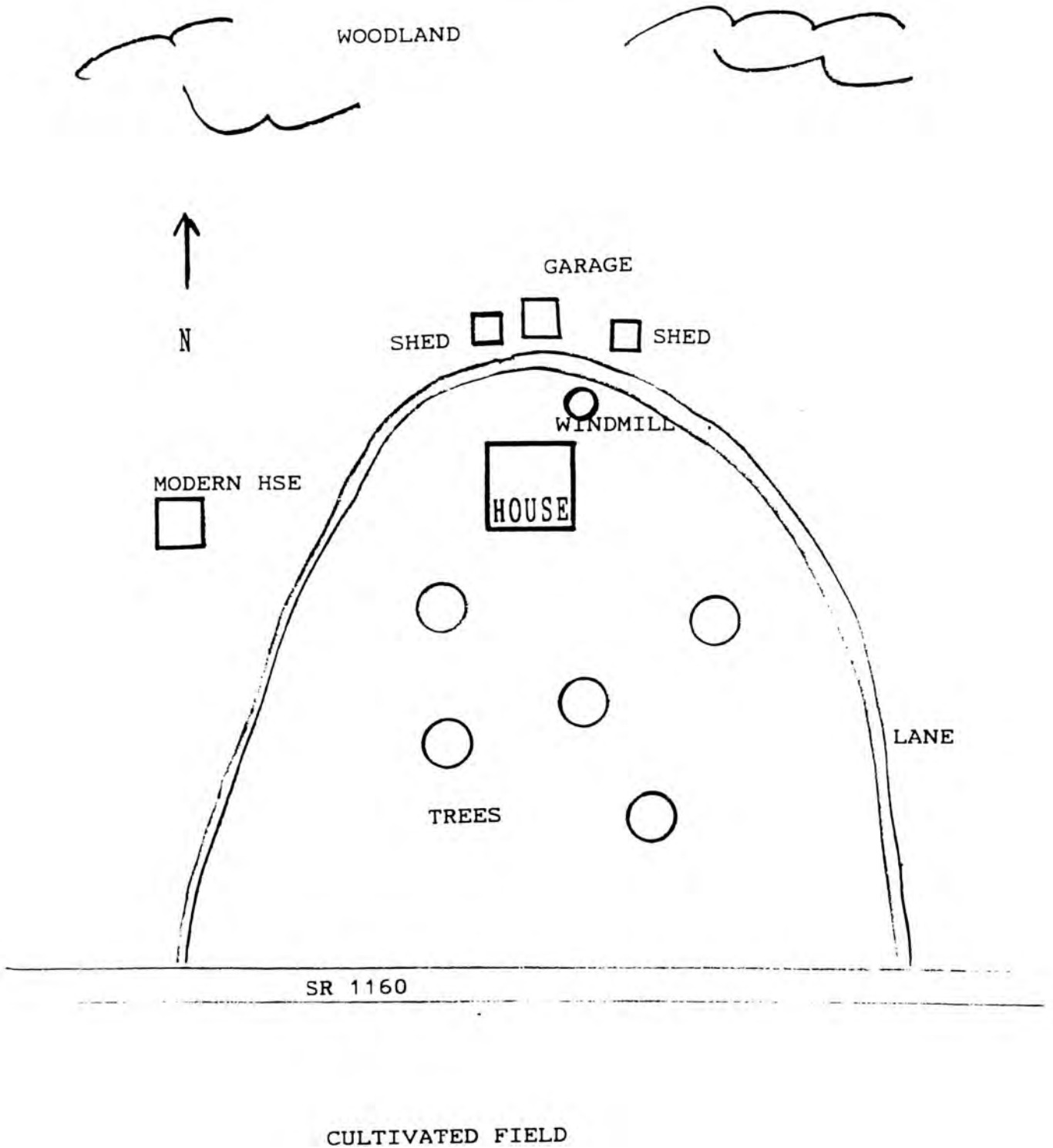
Plate 95. Mathew Franklin Teeter House Setting, Modern House West of Teeter House, Looking Northeast..



Plate 96. Mathew Franklin Teeter House and Setting, Looking West from East side of Potential National Register Boundary.

Figure 25

Site Plan
Mathew Franklin Teeter House
(not to scale)



Morgan Walker House (Study List)(#37)(CA 590)

West side SR 2630, .1 mile north junction with NC 49, Mount Pleasant Vicinity
Cabarrus County (p. 21 in essay)

This frame I-house is a relatively unaltered version of the vernacular Greek Revival style as it was interpreted throughout rural Cabarrus County in the mid-nineteenth century (Plates 97-105). Family tradition maintains that Morgan Walker (ca. 1835-1862) arranged for the initial stages of construction about 1858, and that his wife, Margaret (1832-1909), had the house completed after Walker's death in the Civil War. Standing on a brick-pier foundation, the house retains its original facade-width, shed-roofed front porch with square posts, simple caps, and a number of the original turned balusters. The porch shields a three-bay, flush-board facade, and two four-panel doors--one leading into the hall (south front room), the other into the parlor. The dwelling has six-over-six, double-hung, sash windows throughout, a shallow-pitched, standing-seam metal roof with gable returns, and two brick exterior chimneys on the gable ends. An original one-story, shed-roofed wing extends across the rear elevation (Kaplan 1981, 248).

The largely intact, hall-and-parlor interior includes four-panel doors with fluted surrounds and corner blocks, delicately fluted post-and-lintel mantels in the principal first-floor rooms, and flush-board walls and ceilings. An open-string stair with square balusters and a slender, chamfered newel rises from the front doorway that opens into the hall.

The Walker farmyard contains a ca. 1865, frame, gable-front smokehouse sited behind the house, a ca. 1865, canopied well situated northwest of the house, an early twentieth-century frame, gable-front, center-passage barn, and a frame, gable-front corncrib, both located north of the house. A spring, which is said to have been the Walker family's original source of potable water, is located north of the present house clearing. A farm pond, date unknown, is located amidst trees northwest of the house. The property also includes a modern, one-story, frame residence, which stands just behind the Walker farmhouse. This dwelling is occupied by the current property owners, who are restoring the Walker House.

The Morgan Walker House, a National Register Study List property (1981), is considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion C, for Architecture. The mid-nineteenth-century dwelling is among the more intact surviving examples of vernacular Greek Revival farmhouse design in the county. In its basic form, plan, and elements of style, this house clearly embodies the craftsmanship and conservative architectural tastes of this period in Cabarrus County (Kaplan 1981, 248). The smokehouse and canopied well contribute to the architectural significance of the property.

Although the tract on which the house and outbuildings stand consists of approximately 49 acres, the majority of this property northwest of the farmyard has not been cultivated in recent decades and is now overgrown. Because the early field patterns are no longer readily visible, and a number of other county farms have fuller collections of outbuildings, this property is not considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under Criterion A, for Agriculture. The potential National Register boundaries encompass the existing architectural resources, pond, and spring site--approximately 15 acres. The boundaries include the farmyard clearing and thick stands of trees to the south and east, which were historically wooded and include mature cedars, pines, oaks, and dogwoods. The boundaries trace existing property lines along the east, west, and south sides of the present tract (Figures 27-28).



Plate 97. Morgan Walker House and Setting, Looking South.



Plate 98. Morgan Walker House, Facade, Looking West.



Plate 99. Morgan Walker House, Rear Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 100. Morgan Walker House, Facade and South Elevation, Looking West.

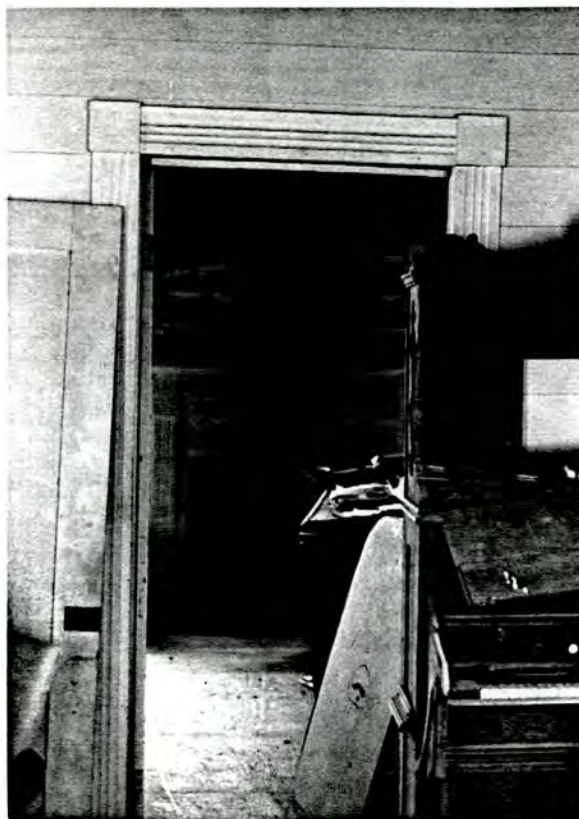


Plate 101. Morgan Walker House, South Front Room, and Mantel, North Front Room.



Plate 102. Morgan Walker House, Mantel, South Front Room.



Plate 103. Morgan Walker House Property, Barn, Looking North.



Plate 104. Morgan Walker House Property, Smokehouse, Looking West.



Plate 105. Morgan Walker House Property, Well Canopy, Looking East.

Figure 27

Site Plan
Morgan Walker House
(not to scale)

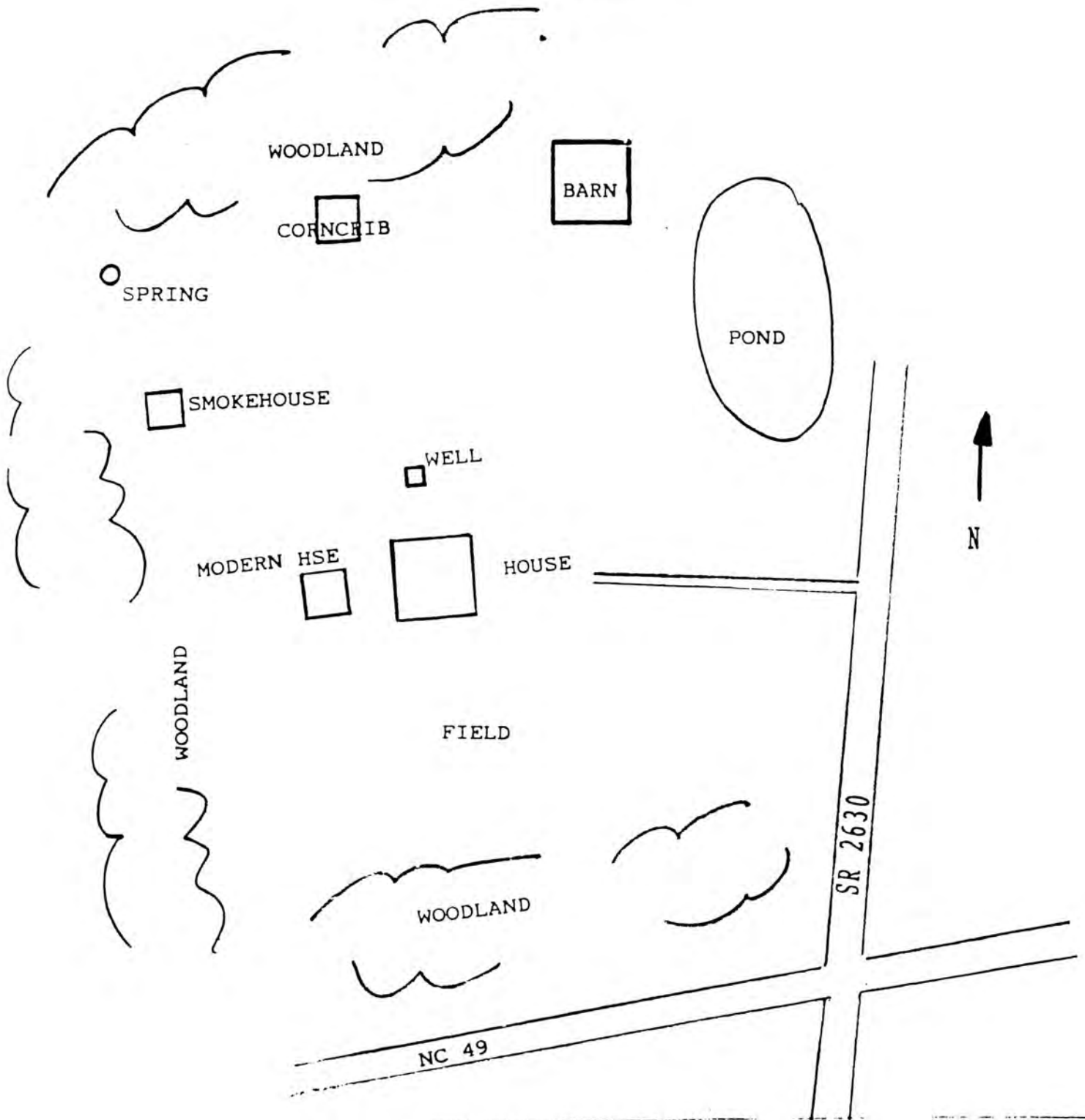
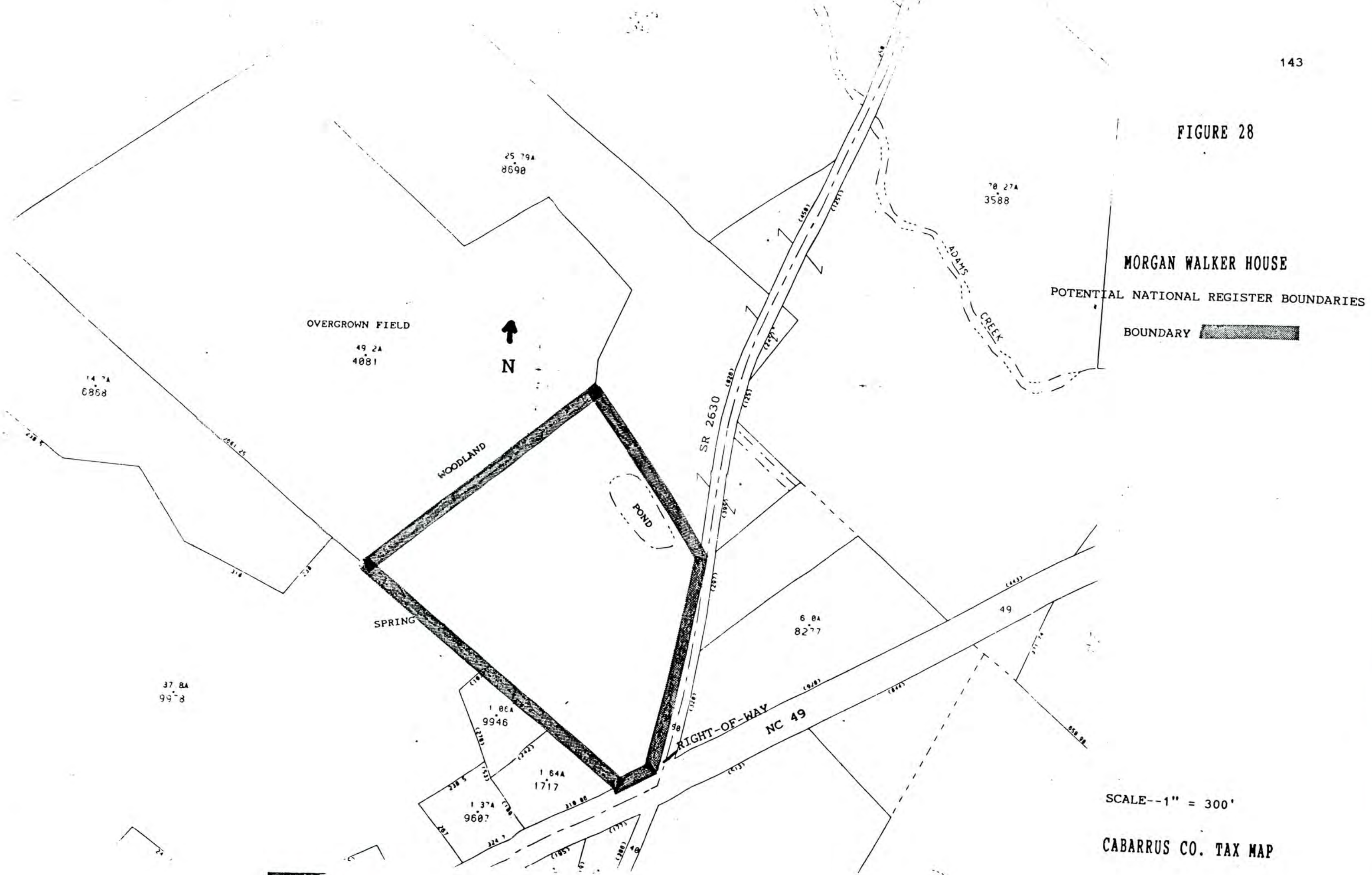



FIGURE 28



MORGAN WALKER HOUSE
 POTENTIAL NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARIES
 BOUNDARY 

SCALE--1" = 300'
 CABARRUS CO. TAX MAP

POTENTIALLY INELIGIBLE RECORDED PROPERTIES

Arey House (#1)

North side NC 49 at junction with NC 8, New London Vicinity,
Stanly County

Facing south towards NC 49, the ca. 1890 Arey House is a frame, three-bay, side-gable I-house typical of farmhouses erected throughout Stanly County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Plates 106-110). Local tradition maintains that the house was built for Dr. Henry Boyle Arey. Dr. Arey practiced medicine in New London until his death in 1898 (Dodenhoff 1992, 262).

Although the exterior of the main block retains its original basic form, two front doors, and shallow-arched first-story window lintels, the house has been significantly altered. The house has aluminum siding, replacement brick exterior end chimneys, replacement windows with one-over-one, metal sash, and a 1920s front porch with bungalow-inspired treatment. The rear kitchen and dining-room ell has replacement windows, a modern chimney stack, an enclosed porch on its north elevation, and a modern rear deck.

The interior follows a hall-and-parlor plan, which illustrates the persistence of this traditional plan in the county. The interior retains an upstairs mantel with curvilinear molding in the frieze, and the original open-string staircase in the hall (east front room) with a turned newel and balusters. However, the other mantels and most of the other original finish have been replaced. The current owners did not permit interior photographs to be taken.

The Arey property includes a ruinous frame granary, a gable-front, frame smokehouse, and a double-crib log barn. The side-gable log barn is joined with half-dovetailed notching, has a cantilevered roof, and is flanked by vertical-board sheds. The current owners have used this building as both a square dance hall and, since 1979, as a factory for producing bedspreads and archery targets.

The Arey House is not considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under any Criterion. Although the basic form and plan survive

intact, the dwelling has undergone significant alterations. Examples of well-preserved I-houses from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries survive throughout the county (e.g., Dodenhoff 1992, 33-35). Within the APE in Stanly County, the Bessie Dry House (#16) stands out as a handsome representative of the I-houses erected during this period (Dodenhoff 1992, 320). The well-executed log barn on the Arey tract does not have the special significance to qualify individually for the National Register. Log barns were erected in Stanly and Cabarrus counties into the early 1900s, and a number of examples survive--many of them in tandem with well-preserved houses or large collections of other farm outbuildings (e.g., Dodenhoff 1992, 21-22, 320; Kaplan 1981, 7-8, 254). The property lacks the number or variety of early outbuildings or cultivated fields to be considered potentially eligible for the National Register for its agricultural significance.

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Plate 106. Arey House and Setting, Looking North.



Plate 107. Arey House, Facade, Looking North.



Plate 108. Arey House, East Elevation, Looking West.

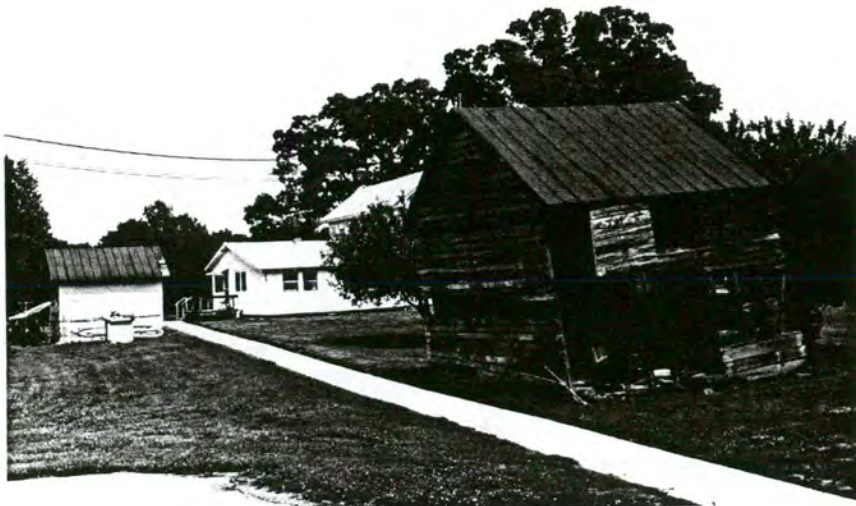


Plate 109. Arey House and Granary, Looking East.

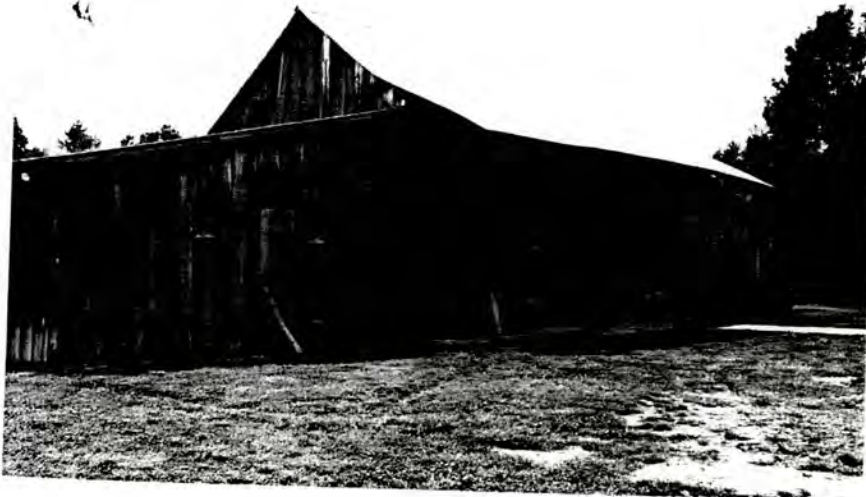


Plate 110. Arey Log Barn, Looking West.

Corum Barbee House (#49)(CA 270)

South side NC 49, .2 mile southwest of junction with SR 1160, Harrisburg vicinity, Cabarrus County

Located in a rural setting south of NC 49, this double-pile, hip-roofed, frame cottage represents a popular early twentieth-century house type in Cabarrus County (Kaplan 1981, 19, 192) (Plates 111-113). While the more elaborate, picturesque versions included projecting bays and wraparound verandahs, this simpler example displays a restrained, vernacular blend of picturesque and classical elements. The weatherboard exterior has one-over-one, double-hung, sash windows, and the symmetrical three-bay facade has smaller sash windows serving as sidelights around the center door. The front porch retains slightly tapered posts on brick piers. The high hip roof is pierced by corbelled chimney stacks and features a center gable with patterned wood shingles and paired fixed-sash windows. A kitchen wing with an enclosed porch extends to the rear. The house rests on a brick-infill foundation. The only remaining outbuilding is an auto garage, and a modern brick house is situated directly to the east. The principal investigator did not gain access into the interior.

Although the Corum Barbee House survives largely intact, it does not have the special architectural significance to qualify for the National Register under Criterion C. Furthermore, it lacks the number or the variety of outbuildings to be potentially eligible for agricultural significance.



Plate 111. Corum Barbee House, Facade, Looking North.



Plate 112. Corum Barbee House, East Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 113. Corum Barbee House, Rear Elevation and Setting, Looking South.

Barnhardt Family Farm (#41)(CA 279)

Southeast side NC 49, .2 mile northeast junction with SR 2630

Cold Springs vicinity, Cabarrus County

This typical frame, weatherboarded I-house was built between 1890 and 1910 by Frank Barnhardt (Plates 114-121). Barnhardt and his wife, Katherine Misenheimer, settled on land she had inherited, and operated a farm and sawmill during the early decades of the twentieth century. In 1962, grandson David F. Barnhardt acquired the property. Since that time Barnhardt has brought three log houses to the farm from different sites in Cabarrus and Stanly counties, and rebuilt them with a combination of original and replacement materials. These log dwellings stand in woodland north of the house. A two-unit log barn is situated directly southwest of the house.

Standing in the clearing of a wooded tract, the house has undergone significant exterior alterations in recent decades. The house has replacement brick end chimneys and porch posts, and the porch balustrade is no longer extant. The interior retains most of its simple, vernacular finish. Following a center-hall plan, it has flush-board walls in the two principal first-floor rooms, tongue-and-groove sheathing in the stairhall, doors with two vertical panels, and post-and-lintel mantels with restrained applied decoration.

All three of the log houses are one-story buildings, and two of them have lofts. Two of the houses have half-dovetail notching and one has V notching. However, each has been extensively altered since their relocation. Windows have been added, concrete chinking applied, replacement rock chimneys constructed, and interiors considerably modernized.

The Barnhardt Family Farm is not considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under any Criterion. The Barnhardt house has been significantly modified, and numerous, well-preserved I-houses dating from the turn of the century survive in Cabarrus County (e.g., Kaplan 1981, 16-17, 247, 252). The log houses, while illustrating traditional forms and notching techniques, have all been relocated to their present sites and extensively altered. The property lacks the number and variety of outbuildings and the cultivated farmland to possess agricultural significance.



Plate 114. Barnhardt House, Facade, Looking West.



Plate 115. Barnhardt House, North Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 116. Barnhardt House, Living-Room Mantel.



Plate 117. Barnhardt House, Stairhall.



Plate 118. Barnhardt Family Farm, Log Dwelling No. 1, Looking South.



Plate 119. Barnhardt Family Farm, Log Dwelling No. 2, Looking North.



Plate 120. Barnhardt Family Farm, Log Dwelling No. 3, Looking North.



Plate 121. Barnhardt Family Farm, Log Barn, Looking West.

George Barringer Farmstead (#19)

East side SR 2454, .5 mile northeast junction with NC 49, Richfield vicinity
Cabarrus County

George Barringer is said to have inherited this tract from his father, George Wilson Barringer, in the 1890s (Nellie Barringer Interview 1992). The elder Barringer owned the Barringer-Melchor House (#12)(CA 295) which stands on an adjacent agricultural tract to the west. The George Barringer Farmstead consists of an abandoned frame farmhouse, a collection of abandoned frame outbuildings, and approximately 50 acres of cultivated fields (Plates 122-127).

Facing north on a rise of land and shaded by mature trees, the George Barringer farmhouse is a one-story, T-shaped dwelling with vernacular picturesque elements. The house is essentially a traditional two-room, center-hall dwelling updated with a front-facing, projecting bay, and wraparound porch. In traditional fashion, a two-room ell extends to the rear, and shed rooms expand living space on both this wing and the main body of the house. A gable-roofed wing, added in the early twentieth century, extends from the east elevation of the rear ell. Although slowly deteriorating, the weatherboard exterior of the house retains most of its original features, including windows with six-over-six or four-over-four, double-hung sash, a diamond-shaped vent in the projecting bay, and original turned porch posts with delicate sawn brackets. Many of the original square balusters are also intact, but the balustrade has collapsed on the east side. Applied saw-tooth trim embellishes portions of the porch frieze and may have originally decorated the entire span of the frieze. The original brick chimney survives on the east gable end, but the darker red-brick chimney on the west gable appears to be an early twentieth-century replacement. The house rests on a brick infill foundation, which was probably added in the latter 1930s, and appears to be contemporary with the doors on the main facade and west gable end (Nellie Barringer Interview 1992). An original two-panel door survives on the rear of the house. The dwelling is capped by an early standing-seam metal roof.

The principal investigator was denied access into the interior, but the current owner states that it has undergone significant alterations. A cursory inspection of the interior from the front porch reveals a replacement brick

mantel in the east front room, replacement doors, and sheet-rocked walls. (The owner states that no original mantels remain.)

The farm complex contains an array of early twentieth-century outbuildings with traditional gable-front, side-gable, and shed-roofed forms. Loosely arranged along a winding lane behind the house are a canopied well, granary, gable-front barn, corncrib, wash house, privy, smokehouse, and hog shed. A mid-nineteenth-century tractor shed stands west of the dwelling. The outbuildings are abandoned and in deteriorating but generally stable condition. A broad cultivated field historically associated with this complex is located to the north across SR 2454, and a smaller field and woodland are located to the south, between the complex and modern houses lining NC 49, which runs approximately .2 mile to the south.

The George Barringer Farmstead is not considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under any Criterion. The house does not have the special architectural significance for eligibility. Although the exterior retains many of its original vernacular picturesque features, it has also lost original elements because of neglect or later additions. The interior has lost important features, notably original mantels. Numerous, more intact examples of rural picturesque cottages exist throughout Cabarrus and western Stanly counties (e.g., Kaplan 1981, 214, 234, 271; Dodenhoff 1992, 311, 327, 332). Many other examples remain in Concord. Although the farmstead retains a basically complete collection of outbuildings and adjoining cultivated fields, Cabarrus County retains a number of largely intact farmsteads, including the remarkably complete Misenheimer-Moose complex, north of the APE near Mount Pleasant (Kaplan 1981, 254), and the A. C. Lentz House and Harness Shop tract (#23)(CA 460). Western Stanly County contains exceptional farm complexes, many of which remain in use (e.g. Dodenhoff 1992, 304-306, 314-316).



Plate 122. George Barringer Farmstead, House, Looking South.

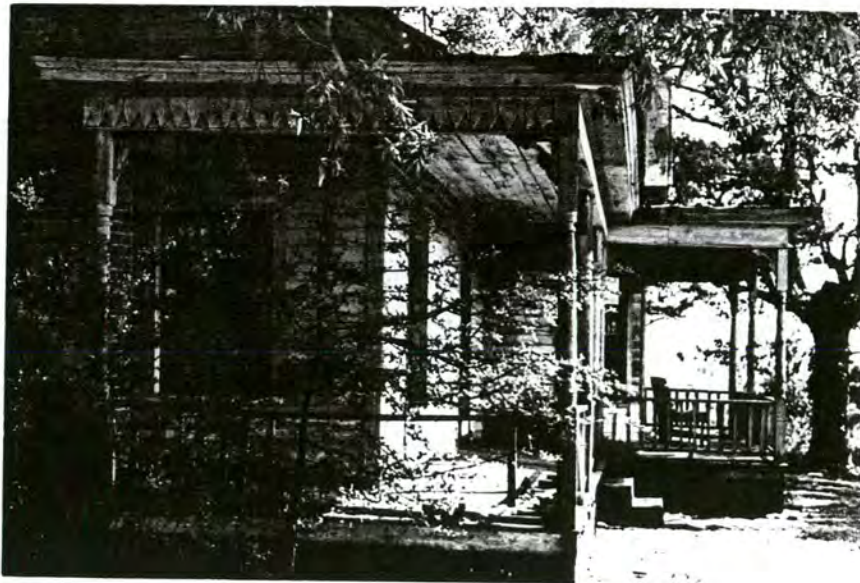


Plate 123. George Barringer Farmstead, Porch and East Elevation of House, Looking West.



Plate 124, George Barringer Farmstead, Rear Elevation of House, Looking North.



Plate 125. George Barringer Farmstead, Barn and Smokehouse, Looking South.



Plate 126. George Barringer Farmstead, Privy and Hog Shed, Looking East.



Plate 127. George Barringer Farmstead, Cultivated Fields North of House, Looking North.

William Dry House (#18)

East side SR 1455, .2 mile north junction with NC 49, Misenheimer Vicinity
Stanly County

Facing west, the William Dry House was erected in stages between the latter nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Plates 128-133). William Dry (1839-1915), a native of Cabarrus County, settled in Stanly County after the Civil War. He erected the original section of this house ca. 1866. By 1880, the Dry farm included 40 acres under cultivation, producing the typical assortment of cotton, corn, and small grains raised on farms throughout the county. The William Dry House remains in the Dry family, and is currently owned and occupied by William Dry's granddaughter, Helen Dry Freeman, and her husband, Lawrence (Dodenhoff 1992, 322; Helen Dry Freeman Interview 1992).

This rambling two-story, frame farmhouse has been substantially altered over the course of the twentieth century. Today, the original one-story, two-room, house serves as the south wing and contains the kitchen and den. This gable-roofed unit no longer retains its original front and rear engaged porches or original brick exterior chimney on the gable end. In the early twentieth century, Dry's son, George, added the two-story, I-house block, which he arranged gable-end to the road. By 1920, George Dry had appended two- and one-story ells to this unit, creating a T-shaped house with a hip-roofed front porch around the "L" created by the expansion. Modern alterations include the asbestos siding, the enclosed porch along south ell, and the brick infill foundation.

Although the principal investigator did not gain access into the interior, Dodenhoff (1992) describes it as being "extensively remodeled." The interior does, however, include some original doors with two vertical panels, and the later two-story section contains an original mantel embellished with curvilinear molding in the frieze.

Shaded by mature trees, the Dry farm complex retains a gable-front, frame root cellar and a large frame barn. The barn has a projecting gable front roof, which also extends to form an equipment-storage shed on the north elevation.

However, other early outbuildings have been destroyed, including a blacksmith shop built by George Dry in the early 1900s.

The William Dry House is not considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under any Criterion. Although it illustrates the expansion of a Stanly County farmhouse over several generations, as families grew and tastes changed, the house has undergone a number of modern alterations. While the tract includes a sizable barn and root cellar, the property no longer contains the number or the variety of farm buildings to have special agricultural significance.



Plate 128. William Dry House and Setting, Looking South.



Plate 129. William Dry House, West Elevations, Looking East.



Plate 130. William Dry House, North Elevations, Looking South.



Plate 131. William Dry House, East Elevations, Looking West.

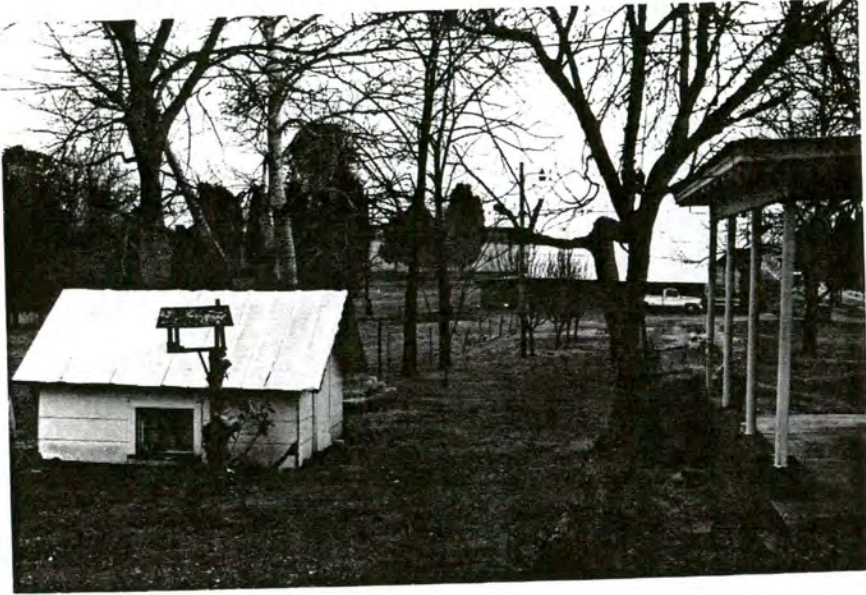


Plate 132. William Dry House, Root Cellar, Looking South.



Plate 133. William Dry House, Barn, Looking East.

Daniel C. Faggart House (#39)(CA 385)

East side SR 2411, .4 mile north junction with NC 49, Cold Springs Vicinity
Cabarrus County

Erected ca. 1851, this frame, weatherboarded I-house displays transitional vernacular Federal/Greek Revival elements (Kaplan 1981, 245) (Plates 134-140). Original exterior elements include the low, standing-seam metal hip roof on the main block and front porch, sidelights flanking the principal entry, and six-over-six, double-hung, sash windows. The four-bay, first-floor facade features flush boards and two entrances, providing separate access into the center hall and the north front room. The interior, sheathed with flush boards, retains a reeded, post-and-lintel mantel with a center frieze panel in the north front room, and unusual scalloped ceiling trim in the broad center hall. The hall also consists of an open-string stair with thin balusters and newel, a four-panel door with raised panels, and a batten rear door.

However, the Faggart House has also undergone a number changes. The existing brick chimney on the south elevation is a ca. 1960 replacement of the original brick chimney, and the upper half of the chimney on the north elevation has been removed. The present owner, John Kimray, also replaced the original stone foundation piers with the existing brick infill, removed the porch balustrade, and replaced the original solid pine porch posts with the present hollow wooden posts, which rest on small concrete bases (John Kimray Interview 1992). While the shed-roofed extension on the north side of the rear elevation appears to be original, the gable-roofed kitchen and dining room ell was added around the turn of the century, and the ell's shed appendage was constructed in the 1960s. The rear porch was also enclosed in the 1960s.

The interior has also undergone a host of alterations. Although the principal investigator was permitted access only into the center hall, Kimray states that he has removed the fire openings and mantels in the south front room, kitchen, and upstairs bed chambers. The wall between the kitchen and dining room in the ell also has been removed, and the ell has been substantially modernized.

The Faggart property, comprising approximately 44 acres of pasture, cropland, and woodland, contains two frame granaries and several modern, metal storage sheds also. Only one outbuilding--a frame and weatherboarded granary with a side-gable roof--is contemporary with the house.

The Daniel C. Faggart House is not considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under any Criterion. Although this antebellum farmhouse includes original elements that illustrate architectural development in Cabarrus County before the Civil War, the house has also lost a number of its original features. Such key architectural elements as the original chimneys, front porch posts and balustrade, and the majority of mantels no longer remain. Cabarrus County contains a host of more intact mid-nineteenth-century farmhouses, including the 1843 Daniel Isenhour House, the ca. 1856 Daniel Moose House, the 1866 George Ritchie House, the ca. 1860 William B. Reed House, the ca. 1856 Barringer-Melchor House, and the ca. 1858 Morgan Walker House, which stands just east of the Faggart tract (Kaplan 1981, 248, 284, 285, 289, 298). Both the Barringer-Melchor House and the Morgan Walker House are located within the APE and are considered potentially eligible for the National Register. The Faggart property does not contain the number or variety of early outbuildings to be considered potentially eligible for the National Register for its agricultural significance.

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Plate 134. Daniel C. Faggart House and Setting, Looking East.



Plate 135. Daniel C. Faggart House, Facade, Looking East..



Plate 136. Daniel C. Faggart House, North Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 137. Daniel C. Faggart House, South Elevation, Looking Northeast.



Plate 138. Daniel C. Faggart House, Rear Ell, Looking West.



Plate 139. Daniel C. Faggart House, Stairhall.



Plate 140. Daniel C. Faggart House, Outbuildings, Looking South.

Walter Fisher House (#30)(CA 400)

North side SR 2423, .2 mile east of junction with SR 2424

Mount Pleasant Vicinity, Cabarrus County

Walter Fisher (1873-1920) erected this two-story, frame farmhouse in 1909-1910 (Plates 141-147). Facing southwest, it follows one of several popular forms that rivaled the traditional I-house type in Cabarrus County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Kaplan 1981, 252). It is distinguished by a consciously irregular, T-shaped form, with a broad, hip-roofed wraparound veranda, classical porch columns, and an interior brick chimney and stove flue. The replacement turned balusters match the design of the original balustrade, and several of the porch columns are also modern replacements. The gable in the front-facing projecting bay is embellished with decorative sawnwork, a diamond-shaped vent, and diagonal flush boards. A one-story kitchen wing extends to the rear.

However, within recent decades, the exterior of the house has undergone a series of significant alterations. The weatherboarding has been covered with vinyl siding, the original slate roof shingles replaced by asphalt shingles, and the original two-over-two, double-hung, sash windows altered by replacement one-over-one lights. The rear ell contains modern paired and single windows and the rear porch has been enclosed. The entire house rests on a brick infill foundation.

The interior of the house retains its original plan and a great deal of its original finish. The main body of the dwelling includes plaster walls, tongue-and-groove ceilings, pine floors and tongue-and-groove wainscoting in the stairhall and principal first-floor rooms. Original mantels survive in the principal first-floor rooms and upstairs bed chambers. Of note is the mantel in the north front room that features slender, curvilinear posts bracing the mantel shelf, and a mirrored overmantel. The broad central hall contains a closed string, paneled staircase that rises in two flights to the second floor. Principal alterations have occurred primarily in the kitchen, which has been extensively modernized.

The Fisher farmyard has been changed considerably in recent decades. A large gambrel-roofed mule barn with a cupola, which originally stood to the southwest, across SR 2423, has been razed, as have all but one of the other early outbuildings. The only surviving outbuilding is an unusual two-story, frame smokehouse, reflecting the substantial hog butchering operation that once occurred on this farm. This structure has a projecting upper story and shed extensions on the side elevations. The shed appendage on the south elevation served as a wash house.

The Walter Fisher House is not considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under any Criterion. Although this house stands as an imposing local example of a fashionable early twentieth-century farmhouse design, and its interior is largely intact, the exterior has experienced a number of modifications. More intact examples of this popular T-shaped design remain throughout rural Cabarrus County, including the Bureyson and Boger residences in the Flowe's Store community (southeast of Harrisburg), the Stafford House near Harrisburg, the John Petrea House near Cold Springs, and the Malcom G. Lentz House on SR 2604, east of Mount Pleasant (Kaplan 1981, 17-18, 247, 287). Furthermore, urban examples are numerous, and a host of well-preserved models stand in Concord as well as in nearby Mount Pleasant (Kaplan 1981, 105, 108, 109, 261, 262, 264, 270). Moreover, while the Fisher property includes a sizable and intact smokehouse, no other early outbuildings remain. Therefore, the property is not considered to retain special historical significance as an agricultural enterprise.

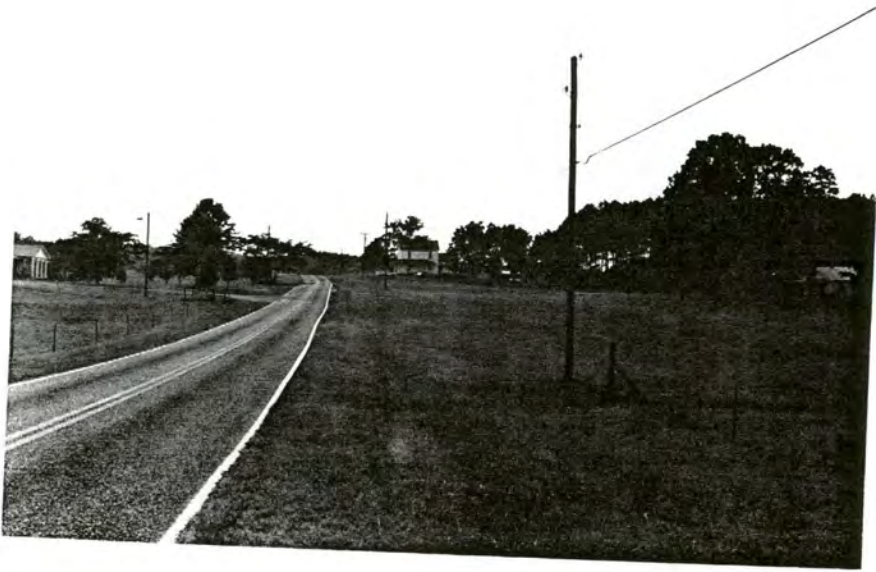


Plate 141. Walter Fisher House and Setting, Looking North.



Plate 142. Walter Fisher House, Facade, Looking East.



Plate 143. Walter Fisher House, North Elevation, Looking South.



Plate 144. Walter Fisher House, Rear Wings, Looking North.

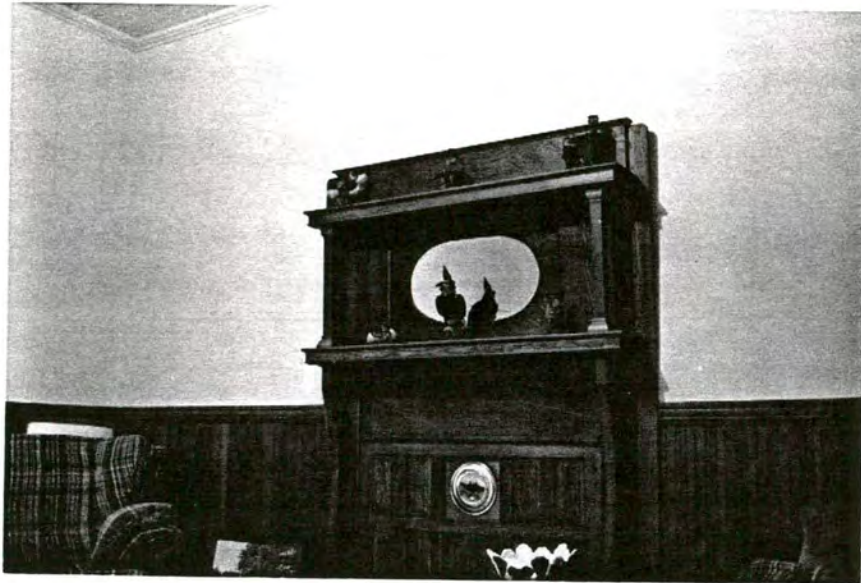


Plate 145. Walter Fisher House, Mantel, North Front Room.



Plate 146. Walter Fisher House, Stairhall.



Plate 147. Walter Fisher House Property, Smokehouse, Looking East.

Harrisburg High School (#47)

South side NC 49, .1 mile west of junction with SR 1138, Harrisburg
Cabarrus County

The original section of Harrisburg High School was constructed in 1927, during the first phase of public-school consolidation in Cabarrus County and throughout the state. This school provided primary and secondary instruction for white students in western Cabarrus County and replaced a smaller, frame local facility (no longer extant), which is said to have stood approximately one block to the north. In 1966, when Central Cabarrus High School was constructed, Harrisburg High School became a middle school, and it currently serves the elementary grades (James Lowry Interview 1993). The 1927 school building faces north towards four-lane NC 49 at the eastern outskirts of Harrisburg. The school stands amidst a complex of modern brick and glass educational buildings (Plates 148-153).

With its two-story, rectangular, brick-veneered form and restrained Colonial Revival trim, Harrisburg High School represents the consolidated schools built in small communities throughout the county and the state during the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s (Kaplan 1981, 22). The school building has a flat roof and banks of windows separated by areas of masonry, which indicate interior partitions between classrooms. The slightly projecting center entrance bay is treated with cast-concrete detailing, including a pedimented parapet, window lintels and sills, and a broken pediment directly above the recessed entry. A two-story addition, erected in the late 1930s or early 1940s, extends to the rear. The interior of the main block consists of a short center hall leading to the auditorium and the main, perpendicular hallway. Stairways at the corners of the building lead to the second story.

However, both the exterior and interior of Harrisburg High School have undergone a number of significant modern alterations. All of the windows have replacement metal sash, replacement doors are prevalent (though some original wood doors survive), transoms above interior doors have been enclosed, original wood floors are covered with linoleum tile, and portions of the halls have modern, simulated-wood paneling. All of the original light fixtures have been replaced by fluorescent lights, and dropped acoustic-tile

ceilings exist throughout the interior. The auditorium has been remodeled to accommodate classrooms and a library. Its original sloped floor has been leveled and portions of the walls are paneled.

Although the school grounds retain several early architectural resources, modern facilities predominate. A steel water tower, said to date from the late 1930s or early 1940s, is situated directly behind the school. A 1930s one-story, hip-roofed building, probably erected with funding from the Works Progress Administration (WPA) to serve as a classroom for agricultural instruction, survives to the east of the school (James Lowry Interview 1993). However, modern classroom buildings dominate the grounds around the original school. Directly to the front and west stands a 1950s two-story, brick gymnasium building, which is connected to the original school by a metal covered walkway. A similar walkway connects the original school to a complex of 1950s, one-story classroom buildings, which form a small courtyard on the west side of the school grounds. A tennis court and ball fields constructed in recent decades are located in front and to the northeast of the school. Recent landscaping characterizes the main driveway leading to the front entrance.

The Harrisburg High School is not considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under any Criterion. While in its basic form, materials, and decorative trim the 1927 school typifies the consolidated schools of this period, the facility has been significantly altered. Notably, all of the windows have replacement metal sash and modern buildings, attached to the original school by covered walkways, are located directly to the front and west of the 1927 school. Additionally, both Cabarrus and neighboring Stanly counties have more sophisticated and/or intact examples of consolidated school architecture of this era. The J. W. Cannon High School, erected in Concord in 1924, epitomizes Colonial Revival schoolhouse architecture of this period in its classical entrance and terra cotta and limestone details. The 1924 Albemarle High School, a Stanly County National Register Study List property, is a Tudor Revival design with limestone trim and a prominent Tudor-arched entrance of molded plaster (Kaplan 1981, 41-42, 156; Dodenhoff 1992, 51-52, 77). In the smaller communities of Cabarrus County, surviving 1920s consolidated schoolhouses also include the Odell, Allen, Winecoff, Bethel, and Cline schools. Both the Colonial Revival Odell and Cline schools have greater architectural

integrity than the Harrisburg school, retaining, for example, original banks of double-hung, wood-sash windows. Bethel High School, located southeast of Harrisburg, also stands out for the integrity of its site. The tree-shaded campus features a two-story, brick-veneered, Colonial Revival principal's residence, and the construction of modern educational facilities has occurred to the rear of the original school.



Plate 148. Harrisburg High School, Facade, Looking South.



Plate 149. Harrisburg High School, Hallway.

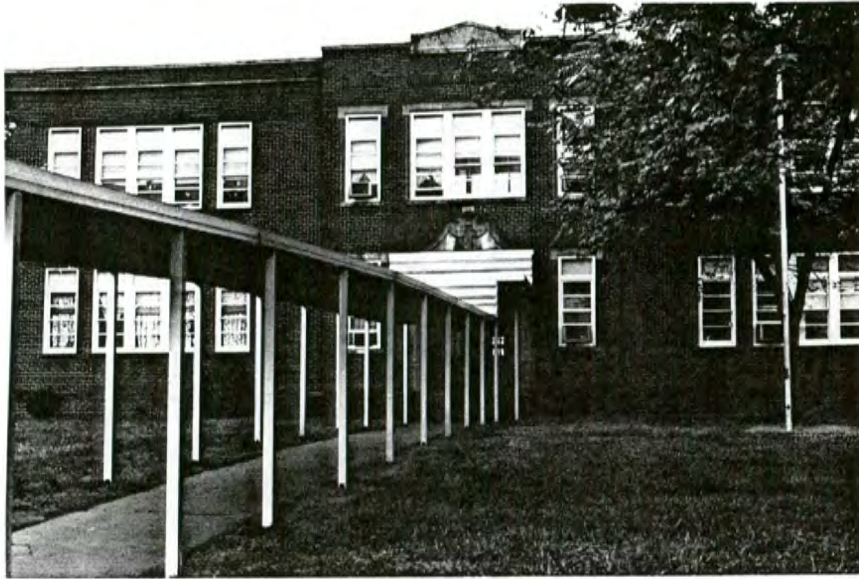


Plate 150. Harrisburg High School, Looking South.

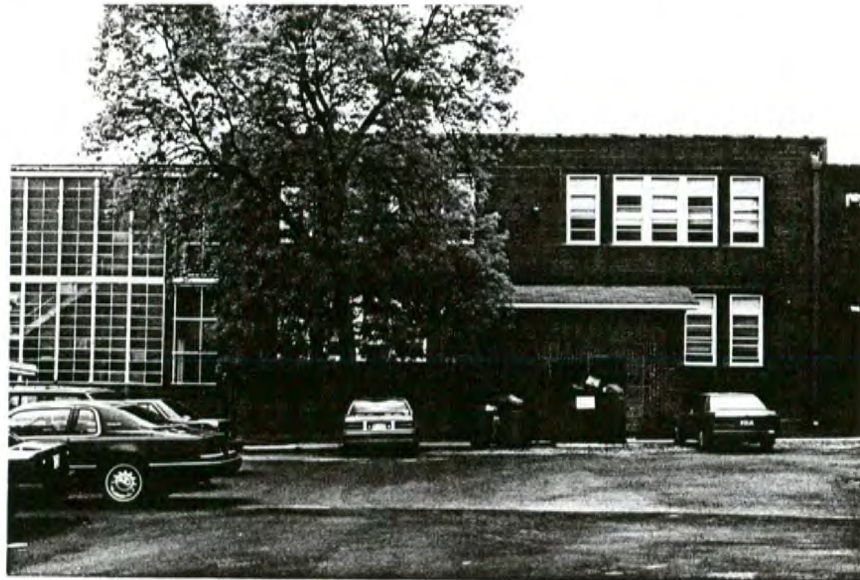


Plate 151. Harrisburg High School, Looking East Towards West Elevation of 1927 School.



Plate 152. Harrisburg High School, Looking East Towards WPA Agriculture Building.



Plate 153. Harrisburg School, Looking North Towards NC 49.

House (#42)(CA 435)

West side US 601, .1 mile north of junction with NC 49, Concord
Cabarrus County

This one-story, frame house was built for farmer George Litaker around the turn of the century (Plates 154-157). Litaker owned several hundred acres of land, and the farmyard once included a full complement of outbuildings. Today, only a frame, weatherboarded well house/smokehouse remains. The house is now encompassed by modern development, and faces US 601, which is currently under improvement. The house is rental property, and the principal investigator did not gain access into the interior.

The house is a basically intact example of the T-shaped picturesque cottage, which was a popular choice among middle-class farmers in Cabarrus County around the turn of the century. Capped by a cross-gable roof, the house has a facade-width front porch with turned posts, sawnwork balustrade, and a gabled entrance bay. The exterior also retains original weatherboards, diamond-shaped vents in the principal roof gables, and two-over-two, double-hung, sash windows.

However, the exterior has undergone some alterations, including the brick infill foundation, replacement chimney stacks, and replacement windows in the rear kitchen ell. This ell may have been added around the 1920s, replacing a free-standing kitchen (Kaplan 1979).

This house is not considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under any Criterion. The house does not have the special architectural significance for eligibility. A host of picturesque cottages remain in rural Cabarrus County, including many which are fuller expressions of vernacular picturesque design (e.g., Kaplan 1981, 194, 214, 215). Moreover, the towns and cities in the county contain numerous examples (e.g., Kaplan 1981, 110, 112, 271). The property does not retain sufficient outbuildings or farmland to be potentially eligible for its agricultural significance.



Plate 154. House and Setting, Looking Southwest.



Plate 155. House, Facade, Looking West.



Plate 156. House, South Elevation and Well House, Looking North.



Plate 157. House, Rear Elevation, Looking Southeast.

Victor Columbus Lentz House (#24)(CA 461)

West side SR 2453, .2 mile north of junction with NC 49, Mount Pleasant vicinity, Cabarrus County

Situated on a rise of land overlooking rolling fields and NC 49, the Victor Columbus Lentz House was erected ca. 1876 (Plates 158-163). Lentz (1850-1936) was a farmer, miller, merchant, and harness maker. He carried on a family tradition of leather working begun by his grandfather, John Lentz, and continued by his father, Peter J. Lentz. The two sons of Victor Columbus Lentz, Adolphus Crooks and Malcolm Greeley, became important local farmers, manufacturers, and community leaders (Kaplan 1981, 286-287). Today, the house is in good condition and owner occupied, but it has undergone significant alterations in recent decades.

The Lentz dwelling is one of a collection of two-story, clipped-gable roof houses built in Cabarrus County in the late nineteenth century (Kaplan 1981, 17, 51, 126). The basic form is the traditional I-house, with a three-bay facade and end chimneys. The exterior retains the original weatherboards, hip-roofed porch with chamfered posts, double-door front entry with sidelights and transom, and six-over-six, double-hung, sash windows. The porch shields flush boards across the first-floor facade, and a simple frieze and cornice returns accent the roof line.

However, the exterior has undergone alterations within the last decade. The original brick chimneys with stepped shoulders and corbelled caps have been replaced by the existing brick chimneys with paved shoulders and simple caps. The turned porch balustrade is also a recent addition, probably replacing sawnwork or simpler, square balusters. Moreover, the original hip-and gable-roofed rear wings have been significantly altered by modern additions.

The interior of the Lentz House has been drastically modernized. The original center-hall plan no longer survives, as the current owners have removed interior walls on both floors of the main body of the house and in the rear ells. Little of the original finish remains. The door and window surrounds as well as mantels are all replacements.

The Lentz property includes an early twentieth-century, frame barn, but no other outbuildings remain. Notably, no architectural evidence survives of the harness-making operation or the Lentz general store, which had also served as an early post office.

As a result of such changes to the house and farmyard, the Victor Columbus Lentz House is not considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under any Criterion. Although the house retains important exterior elements of form and style, it has been significantly changed, and the interior has been particularly modernized. In addition, the nearby A. C. Lentz House and Harness Shop (#23)(CA 460) stands as a more intact expression of the Lentz family's historical significance in this area.



Plate 158. V. C. Lentz House and Setting, Looking Northwest.



Plate 159. V. C. Lentz House, Facade, Looking North.



Plate 160. V. C. Lentz House, Rear and East Elevations, Looking South.



Plate 161. V. C. Lentz House, Rear and West Elevations, Looking South.



Plate 162. V. C. Lentz House, Living Room.



Plate 163. V. C. Lentz House Property, Barn, Looking North.

McLester-Fraleley House (#4)

South side NC 49, .5 mile west of junction with NC 8, New London vicinity
Stanly County

Erected ca. 1900, the McLester-Fraleley House faces south, away from NC 49 and towards traces of an early roadway that linked New London to the Yadkin River (Plates 164-165). Extensively modernized in recent years, this three-bay, frame I-house has vinyl siding, a new brick foundation, and a one-bay entry porch, which replaced the original facade-width front porch. A replacement interior chimney with a brick stack is located at the junction of the main block and one-story kitchen ell. The rear of the house retains the original hip-roofed porch which extends along the ell and rear elevation of the main block, but the square porch posts are replacements. The house retains its center roof gable, triangular vents in the gables, slender corner pilasters, gable returns (flush at the gable ends), and six-over-six, double-hung, sash windows. The property also contains a frame and weatherboarded, gable-front corncrib and smokehouse which appear to be contemporary with the house.

According to Dodenhoff (1992, 266), the house and outbuildings were built for the McLester family around the turn of the century. Subsequent owners included the Fraleleys and Snyders. Abandoned in recent decades, the dwelling was converted to a "haunted house" tourist attraction by the Snyders. Recently the house has been modernized and is used as an occasional rural retreat by a resident of Albemarle. Because the house is rarely occupied, the principal investigator was unable to gain access into the interior.

The McLester-Fraleley House is not considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under any Criterion. While the house represents a popular farmhouse design in Stanly County during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, it has undergone significant alterations. The house tract retains only two outbuildings and only several acres of land remain associated with the property. Stanly County contains numerous late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century farmhouses and farmsteads that are more intact and which more clearly illustrate the architectural and agricultural development of the county during this period (e.g., Dodenhoff 1992, 32-38, 255, 320).



Plate 164. McLester-Fraley House, Facade and West Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 165. McLester-Fraley House, Rear Elevation, Outbuildings, Looking South.

Victor Melchor House (#22)(CA 294)

Northwest side NC 49, .3 mile west of SR 2454, Mount Pleasant vicinity
Cabarrus County

Situated amidst cropland and pasture north of NC 49, the ca. 1850 Victor Melchor House is distinguished by its hip roofed square form with adjoining hip- and gable-roofed wings (Plates 166-169). The wings were probably added to the main block during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The exterior retains original weatherboards and six-over-six and two-over-two, double-hung, sash windows. However, the house has undergone significant changes. The original porch no longer remains, the exterior chimney on the east elevation is ruinous, doors have been lost, and the house as a whole is rapidly deteriorating. The hall-and-parlor interior retains several original two-panel doors, but the preponderance of interior elements have been stripped away.

The Victor Melchor House is not considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under any Criterion. The house is abandoned and deteriorating, and most of its important original elements of design no longer survive.



Plate 166. Victor Melchor House and Setting, Looking North.



Plate 167. Victor Melchor House, East Elevations, Looking West.



Plate 168. Victor Melchor House, North Elevations, Looking Southwest.

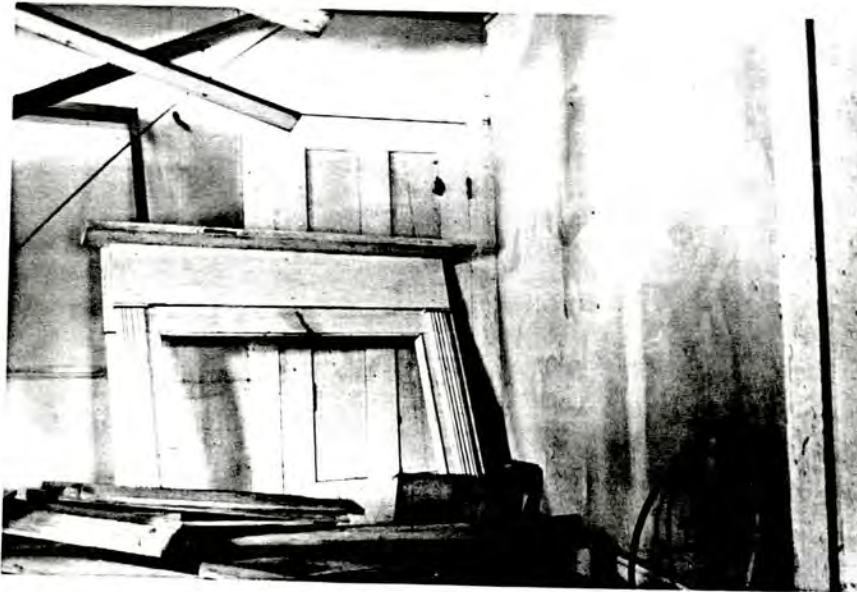


Plate 169. Victor Melchor House, Interior of Main Block.

Mount Pleasant High School (#34)

West side SR 1006, approximately .2 mile north of junction with NC 49

Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County

The original section of Mount Pleasant High School was erected in 1926 during the first phase of public-school consolidation in Cabarrus County (Plates 170-174). This school provided secondary instruction for white students in the Mount Pleasant area. In 1966, when Central Cabarrus High School was constructed, Mount Pleasant High School became a middle school (John McDonald Interview 1993). The original school building faces east towards SR 1006, at the northern outskirts of Mount Pleasant. The 1926 school stands amidst a complex of modern brick buildings, with a 1950s football field and one-story brick field house located at the south end of the school grounds, along NC 49. The original school remains in use, but the second-story suffered severe water damage as a result of Hurricane Hugo in 1989, and is no longer in service. The construction of additional classroom facilities is currently under way on the grounds and the original Mount Pleasant High School is targeted for demolition in June, 1993 (Robert Garmen Interview 1993).

With its two-story, rectangular main block, red-brick veneer, symmetrical facade, and restrained cast-concrete trim, Mount Pleasant High School is typical of the public schools built during the consolidation movement. In Cabarrus County, such surviving educational facilities also include the Harrisburg, Odell, Bethel, Cline, Winecoff, and Allen schools, all erected during the 1920s (Kaplan 1981, 22). Mount Pleasant High School has a flat roof and banks of windows separated by areas of masonry, which indicate interior partitions between classrooms. The center entrance bay is the natural focus for the building's cast-concrete detailing. This area features molded window surrounds and fluted spandrels, classical treatment around the recessed entry, and "Mt. Pleasant High School 1926" engraved in the stepped parapet. Two-story rear ells extend from the north and south sides of the central block and are distinguished by arched openings in the projecting entrance bays. The interior of the main section consists of a short center hall leading to the auditorium and the main, perpendicular hallway. Stairways at the corners of the building lead to the second story.

However, both the exterior and interior of Mount Pleasant High School have been significantly altered. All of the windows have replacement metal sash, replacement doors are located throughout, and the transoms above interior doors have been enclosed. All of the original light fixtures have been replaced by fluorescent lights, and dropped acoustic-tile ceilings exist throughout the interior. The auditorium has been subdivided into classrooms. Finally, the school's identification plaque, which had been bolted into the recessed entranceway, was recently removed (probably in anticipation of the building's demolition).

Although the grounds retain the original curved driveway and lawn in front of the school, modern facilities dominate the campus. A prefabricated metal gymnasium stands directly north of the 1926 school, joined to it by a covered metal walkway. Located to the west and south of the original school is a modern campus of one- and two-story classroom, auditorium, and gymnasium facilities. Basically arranged around two courtyards and connected by covered walkways, these flat-roofed, brick and glazed buildings date from the late 1950s and 1960s. The football stadium and other playing fields are located directly south of this complex.



The Mount Pleasant High School is not considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under any Criterion. Although the 1926 school building represents the consolidated schools of the period in its basic form, materials, and decorative trim, it has been significantly modernized on both the exterior and interior. The building has also suffered from damage related to Hurricane Hugo, and demolition is pending. Additionally, both Cabarrus and neighboring Stanly counties have more sophisticated and/or intact examples of school architecture reflecting the consolidation movement. The J. W. Cannon High School, erected in Concord in 1924, epitomizes Colonial Revival schoolhouse design of this period in its classical entrance columns and terra cotta and limestone details. The 1924 Albemarle High School, a Stanly County National Register Study List property, is a Tudor Revival building with limestone trim and a prominent Tudor-arched entrance of molded plaster (Kaplan 1981, 41-42, 156; Dodenhoff 1992, 51-52, 77). In the smaller communities of Cabarrus County, the one-story, Colonial Revival Odell and Cline schools both have greater architectural integrity than the Mount Pleasant facility, retaining, for

example, original window sash. Finally, the two-story Bethel High School, located in rural Cabarrus County southwest of Mount Pleasant, stands out for the integrity of its site. The tree-shaded campus features a two-story, brick-veneered, Colonial Revival principal's residence, and the construction of modern educational facilities has occurred to the rear of the 1920s Bethel school building.



Plate 170. Mount Pleasant High School, Facade, Looking West.



Plate 171. Mount Pleasant High School, Detail Of Entrance Bay, Looking West.



Plate 172. Mount Pleasant High School, Rear Wing, Looking Southwest.

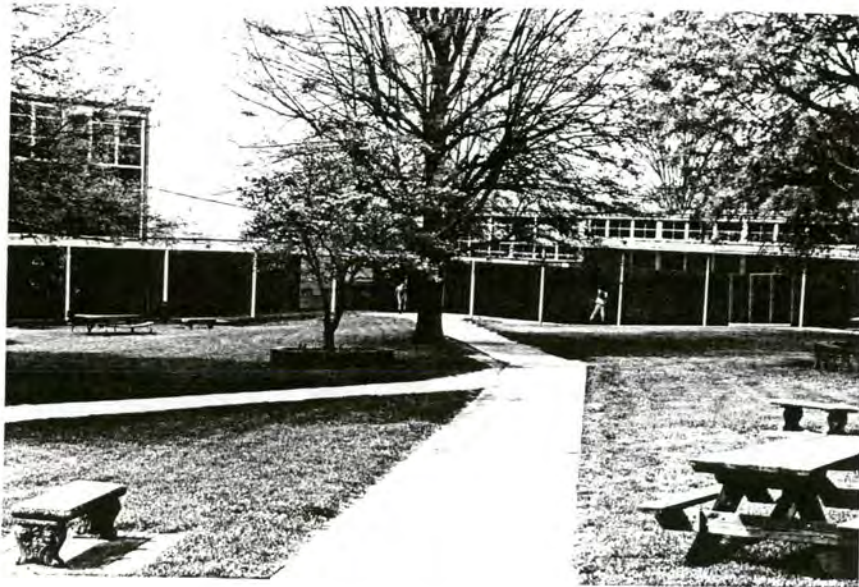


Plate 173. Mount Pleasant High School, Modern Classroom Buildings Directly West of 1926 School, Looking Southwest.



Plate 174. Mount Pleasant High School, School Grounds, Looking North
From NC 49.

Warren (Monk) Wagoner House (#11)

North side NC 49, .25 mile west of junction with NC 52, Richfield

Stanly County

Warren (Monk) Wagoner erected this stone-veneered, story-and-a-half, T-shaped dwelling during the late 1940s and 1950s (Plates 175-176). Facing south, the house rests on a wooded rise of land overlooking NC 49. Wagoner, a member of a locally significant family of stonemasons, built the house with the assistance of his cousin, Haden Wagoner (Dodenhoff 1992, 316-323). The effort of hand chiseling the six-inch Mt. Gilead bluestone veneer resulted in a superbly crafted dwelling that took 10 years to complete. The dwelling follows an open floor plan and features a flagstone living-room mantel with a hearth of Tennessee crab orchard stone. The wall divider in the kitchen is of rusticated crab orchard stone.

The Warren Wagoner House is not considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under any Criterion. Completed in the 1950s, the house has achieved its significance within the past 50 years. The property is not considered to have the exceptional significance to qualify for the National Register under any of the Criteria Considerations. A number of well-preserved rock buildings and structures erected by the Wagoner family survive which are greater than 50 years of age (Dodenhoff 1992, 316-319, 323).



Plate 175. Warren (Monk) Wagoner House, Facade and East Elevation, Looking Northwest.



Plate 176. Warren (Monk) Wagoner House, Rear Elevation, Looking Southwest.

George H. Walker House (#38)(CA 591)

North side NC 49, .2 mile west of junction with SR 2630,
Mount Pleasant Vicinity, Cabarrus County

Facing east, the George H. Walker House consists of an 1885 one-story frame section and an 1890 two-story main block (Plates 177-180). The one-story unit is attached to the north elevation of the main house. In its basic form and arrangement of bays, the main body of the house closely resembles the Morgan Walker House (#37)(CA 590), erected for George's father in the 1850s. The George H. Walker House is an I-house with a two-bay second story, three-bay first story, and a one-story rear shed extension. The dwelling retains its original hip-roofed front porch, which has turned posts and balusters and decorative sawn brackets. The main block also retains original six-over-six, double-hung, sash windows (Kaplan 1981, 248).

However, the exterior of the Walker house has been heavily remodeled. The original weatherboards on both the 1885 and 1890 sections are covered with asbestos siding, and the original chimneys have been replaced by brick flue stacks. Original windows have been removed or altered on the 1885 unit and on the rear shed extension of the 1890 block. Despite four visits to the house, the principal investigator was unable to gain access into the interior.

The George H. Walker House is not considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under any Criterion. Although the basic form of the house and the front porch on the main block survive intact, the exterior of the house has undergone significant alterations. Cabarrus County contains numerous examples of better preserved late nineteenth-century I-houses (e.g., Kaplan 1981, 16, 18-19). The current one-acre parcel includes an early frame smokehouse, corncrib, an auto garage, and a deteriorating barn. It does not contain the number or variety of intact outbuildings or contributing cultivated fields that would give the property special agricultural significance.



Plate 177. George H. Walker House, Facade and South Elevation, Looking Northwest.



Plate 178. George H. Walker House, Rear Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 179. George H. Walker House, Smokehouse and 1885 Wing, South Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 180. George H. Walker House, North Elevations of Main Block and 1885 Wing, Looking South.

The following previously recorded properties are no longer extant and no above-ground architectural evidence remains.

Davis Farm (CA 372)

East side SR 1304, .1 mile north of junction with NC 49, Harrisburg vicinity

House (CA 480)

South side NC 49, near Buffalo Creek, Mount Pleasant vicinity

Melchor Log Barn (CA 254)

East side SR 2605, .8 mile southeast junction with NC 49, Mount Pleasant vicinity

William Mensinger Log House (CA 486)

Southeast side NC 49, .1 mile southwest of SR 2442, Mount Pleasant vicinity

SUMMARY OF THE ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY

Thirty-one properties within the APE were evaluated regarding their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Of these, two are currently listed in the National Register and 10 additional properties were found to be potentially eligible. These resources are the Daniel Luther Barringer House (#9)(CA 298); Barringer-Lanning House (#13); Barringer-Melchor House (#12)(CA 295); Bessie Dry House (#16); A. C. Lentz House and Harness Shop (#23)(CA 460); George Miller House (#26); Mount Pleasant Historic District (#36)(National Register 1985); St. Peter's Lutheran Church (#40)(CA 572); Stokes Ferry Bridge (#2); Stonewall Jackson Training School Historic District (#43)(CA 945)(National Register 1983); Mathew Franklin Teeter House (#46)(CA 581); and the Morgan Walker House (#37)(CA 590).

The ineligible properties are the Arey House (#1); Corum Barbee House (#49)(CA 270); Barnhardt Family Farm (#41)(CA 279); George Barringer Farmstead (#19); William Dry House (#18); Walter Fisher House (#30)(CA 400); Daniel C. Faggart House (#39)(CA 385); Harrisburg High School (#47); House (#42)(CA 435); Victor Columbus Lentz House (#24)(CA 461); McLester-Fraley House (#4); Victor Melchor House (#22)(CA 294); Mount Pleasant High School (#34); Warren (Monk) Wagoner House (#11); and the George Walker House (#37)(CA 591). Four previously recorded properties which are no longer extant are the Davis Farm (CA 372), House (CA 480); Melchor Log Barn (CA 254); and the William Mensinger Log House (CA 486).

A brief synopsis of the potential National Register properties follows:

The 1891-1894 Daniel Luther Barringer House is among the most prominent examples of late nineteenth-century rural domestic architecture in Cabarrus County. It is a substantial frame farmhouse with a two-story rear ell capped by a distinctive clipped gable roof.

The ca. 1935 Barringer-Lanning House is a stone-veneered Tudor Revival cottage significant as the work of the Wagoner family of stonemasons.

The Barringer-Melchor House is part of a 36-acre tract including this ca. 1856 vernacular Greek Revival farmhouse, a collection of outbuildings, and historically associated farmland. The entire tract is proposed for National Register eligibility.

The ca. 1900 Bessie Dry House is a handsome I-house with a center roof gable. The rural parcel includes an intact two-unit log barn.

The A. C. Lentz House and Harness Shop tract is a handsome farmstead established in the early twentieth century. It is particularly notable for the two-story frame harness shop, erected 1914. Approximately 40 acres of the Lentz tract, including the farm complex and adjoining farmland north of NC 49 is considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register.

The ca. 1910 George Miller House is a well-preserved frame I-house embellished with picturesque elements of style. Located in Richfield, the Miller House is described by Dodenhoff (1992, 327) as "one of the county's most felicitous celebrations of the late Victorian style."

The Mount Pleasant Historic District is a National Register district comprising 184 properties along a two-mile section of the town's two major thoroughfares of Main and Franklin streets. This district contains handsome domestic, commercial, and industrial resources representing the development of the town in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

St. Peter's Lutheran Church is a rare surviving early twentieth-century, African-American church in Cabarrus County. Situated in a clearing in a rural setting, the well-preserved ca. 1900 church is a frame, gable-front building with a steeped entrance tower.

Stokes Ferry Bridge was constructed over the Yadkin River and the Winston-Salem Southbound Railroad tracks in 1932. The impressive steel, Warren, deck-truss bridge is one of only four bridges of its type in North Carolina, and the only one of its type over the Yadkin River.

Stonewall Jackson Training School Historic District is a National Register district designating the first juvenile corrections facility in North Carolina.

The property comprises a handsome institutional campus of school and farm buildings. Most of the campus buildings date between 1909 and 1930, and were designed by Louis H. Asbury, a leading North Carolina architect based in Charlotte.

The Mathew Franklin Teeter House ranks among the most elaborate early twentieth-century farmhouses surviving in Cabarrus County. The 1903 Queen Anne residence is distinguished by a polygonal turret.

The ca. 1858 Morgan Walker House is a largely intact vernacular Greek Revival I-house. The farmyard contains an assortment of outbuildings, including smokehouse and well canopy that are contemporary to the Walker House.

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Appendix
Contract Specifications

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the contract between Mattson & Associates and KO and Associates, based upon this proposal, is to conduct a cultural resources survey within the area of potential effects for the NC 49 project (TIP R-2533). Based upon the results of the survey, an architectural resources survey and evaluations report will be prepared according to the requirements set forth in Attachment B: Description of Services Required for Consideration of Cultural Resources in the Preparation of Environmental Documents (22 August 1989), as modified by NCDOT (29 June 1992), and the Guidelines for the Preparation of Reports of Historic Structures Surveys and Evaluations Submitted to the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (Survey and Planning Branch, 1989), as modified by NCDOT (29 June 1992). This proposal and the subsequent contract do not include the preparation of Sections VIII. and IX. of Attachment B.

The goal will be to identify all historic or potentially historic properties as defined by the criteria for the National Register of Historic Places.

WORK PROGRAM FOR ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY REPORT

The purpose of the Architectural Survey Report will be to examine buildings, structures, objects, districts, and cultural landscapes of potential architectural and/or historical significance that would likely be affected by the proposed NC 49 project. The investigation will be conducted through implementation of these steps:

1. Data collection through examination of published historical and architectural works, files of the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office Survey and Planning Branch, and historic maps and photographs. Primary resources including county records and pertinent collections in the state archives and other repositories will be examined if determined to be helpful. Interviews with local historians and knowledgeable citizens will be conducted. This historical background research will culminate in an essay analyzing the history and architecture of the general study area, and establishing contexts for reference in the report.
2. Field survey during which all properties in the area of potential effects that are fifty years of age or older, and which in the professional judgement of the surveyor are worthy of being so recorded, will be photographed and keyed to USGS maps. A list of the properties photographed will be prepared noting properties listed in or determined potentially eligible for the National Register, and those properties that do not appear to meet the National Register criteria.
3. Historic Structures Data Sheets will be completed for those properties which have not been previously recorded and are to be

included in the body of the survey report. The data sheets for previously recorded properties may also need to be updated (for those properties included in the body of the report).

4. Preparation of the preliminary draft and preliminary survey reports according to the appended Guidelines.
5. Providing summary of Step 4 for the DEIS.

DELIVERABLES

The following documents will comprise the product to be delivered to KO and Associates and other appropriate parties by Mattson and Associates:

1. Project area Photographic Inventory including 3X5 black and white photographs, labeled, keyed to USGS topographic maps, and accompanied by a list categorizing all properties as to their listing in or eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.
2. Draft survey report prepared according to the Guidelines set forth by the North Carolina SHPO, and modified by NCDOT.
3. Final survey report incorporating suggestions received concerning the content of the draft report.
4. North Carolina Site Forms and accompanying documentation for properties requiring recording at this level, i.e., those to be included in the body of the survey report.
5. Number of copies of reports to be submitted:

Three copies of the Draft Survey Report

Six copies of the Final Survey Report

WORK REQUIRING SEPARATE NEGOTIATIONS

The following items, detailed in Sections VIII and IX of Attachment B, will require separate negotiations:

1. Formal "Requests for Determination Eligibility" submitted to the Secretary of the Interior.
2. Any 4(f) Statements required.
3. Memoranda of Agreement.

PROPOSED SCHEDULE

The schedule for this project will be determined in consultation with KO and Associates based upon the correlation of the survey report with other environmental documents.

BUDGET

LABOR:

1. Background Research includes search of primary and secondary historical resources, interviews with local historians, research of survey files at the SHPO in Raleigh and of other appropriate surveys and reports at local repositories.
2. Field Activities include: conducting a comprehensive survey of project area to assess the character and extent of the area of potential effects; reviewing the character and condition of previously recorded resources; identifying other resources over fifty years of age; preparing a photographic survey of previously recorded properties which in the professional judgement of the surveyor are worthy of being so recorded; labeling photos and keying them to USGS topographic maps; conducting additional field work on properties listed in or considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register.
3. Analysis includes the selection of properties considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register, and the determination of the potential boundaries of these properties.
4. Report Preparation includes a survey report presented as a separate, bound technical appendix to the DEIS. This report will conform to Guidelines for the Preparation of Reports of Historic Structure Surveys and Evaluations issued by the North Carolina Division of Archives and History and modified by NCDOT. North Carolina Historic Structure Data Sheets, photographs, field notes, and maps prepared by the consultant during the field work will be submitted to NCDOT or other designated repository. The preparation of the report includes composition of the historical and architectural essay and summaries of the report to be included in the DEIS. Report preparation also entails written evaluations of properties considered potentially eligible for the National Register, including the preparation of historic boundaries, and written evaluations of other recorded properties, which are included in the body of the survey report.

ADDENDUM
POTENTIALLY INELIGIBLE RECORDED PROPERTIES

H. H. Cassil House (#44)

South side NC 49, .4 mile east of junction with SR 1158, Harrisburg vicinity
Cabarrus County

Built in 1932-1933, the H. H. Cassil House stands on a rise of land overlooking NC 49 (Plates 181-191). A long, tree-lined drive leads to the house and past two other major buildings on the tract--a ca. 1940, vinyl-sided, columned Colonial Revival residence built for Cassil's son-in-law, and a large factory building which is under construction. Three modern storage buildings are located directly behind the Cassil House, including a brick-veneered garage attached to the house by a frame breezeway. A post-World War II pond is also located on the property. No intact original outbuildings associated with the house survive.

The H. H. Cassil House is a two-story, three-bay-wide, brick-veneered dwelling representative of the fashionable Colonial Revival houses erected in Cabarrus County between the 1920s and World War II (Kaplan 1981, 54-58). The focal point of the main facade is the Neo-Federal entrance composed of a fanlight, sidelights, and a portico with thin Tuscan columns. The exterior also includes a hip-roofed dormer, a brick chimney and screened porch with a roof balustrade on the east gable end, and a projecting two-story bay on the west elevation. However, the exterior has also undergone some modern alterations. The eaves are vinyl sided, the original slate roof shingles have been replaced by asphalt shingles, and the original double-hung, second-story windows in the center bay of the rear elevation have been replaced by modern casement windows. Other modern elements include a wooden patio at the rear of the house, and a frame breezeway which connects the rear entrance to a modern brick-veneered garage. A large gravel parking area is situated immediately east of the residence.

The largely intact interior follows a center-hall, double-pile plan. Hardwood floors, plaster walls and ceilings, and one-panel doors with simple surrounds and original fixtures survive throughout the house. The east front room features a delicately detailed Neo-Federal mantel. The kitchen and bathrooms have been modernized.

H. H. Cassil, a textile salesman said to be from Atlanta, Georgia, commissioned prominent Charlotte architect William H. Peeps to design the residence (Judy Pierce Interview 1993). During the 1920s and early 1930s, Peeps was not only active in Charlotte, where he designed some of the finer Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival residences in Myers Park, but also in Cabarrus County. Particularly in Concord, where prosperity from the textile industry spurred the construction of fashionable houses, Peeps was commissioned to design a selected number of fine historically inspired residences. Excellent examples of his interpretations of the Colonial Revival in Concord include the L. T. Hartsell House and the W. W. Flowe House (Kaplan 1981, 58, 118). Each is a grander and more richly detailed expression of the style than the Cassil residence. Peeps also designed the only example of the Jacobethan Revival style in Cabarrus County, the imposing residence of textile-mill owner E. T. Cannon in Concord (Kaplan 1981, 119).

The H. H. Cassil House is not considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register. Although a handsome Colonial Revival residence designed by a notable architect in the region, the house does not appear to have the special architectural significance for National Register status. Numerous examples of similar dwellings from the 1920s and early 1930s survive in nearby Concord as well as in other local communities, including Mount Pleasant. Finer examples of Peeps' work in this style also survives in Concord, while many examples of his work remain in Charlotte. Furthermore, finer rural examples of the Colonial Revival style also exist in Cabarrus County, including the 1917 Paul Stallings House near Rocky River and the 1923 Julius Shakespeare Harris House near Winecoff School (Kaplan 1981, 19, 20, 159, 206). The seats of large farms, these houses also exemplify the adoption of typically urban designs by wealthier Cabarrus County landowners during the 1910s and 1920s.

The H. H. Cassil House is currently owned and occupied by the Pierce family. The Pierces also remodeled the adjacent residence for use as an office, and are building the factory at the west side of the tract. The property is zoned for industrial use and future plans for the site include additional industrial development, possibly encompassing the entire tract (Judy Pierce Interview 1993).



Plate 181. Setting, H. H. Cassil Tract, Looking Southeast From NC 49.



Plate 182. H. H. Cassil House, Front Facade, Looking South.



Plate 183. H. H. Cassil House, West Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 184. H. H. Cassil House, Rear Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 185. H. H. Cassil House, Garage and Patio, Looking West.



Plate 186. H. H. Cassil House, Stairhall.



Plate 187. H. H. Cassil House, East Front Room.

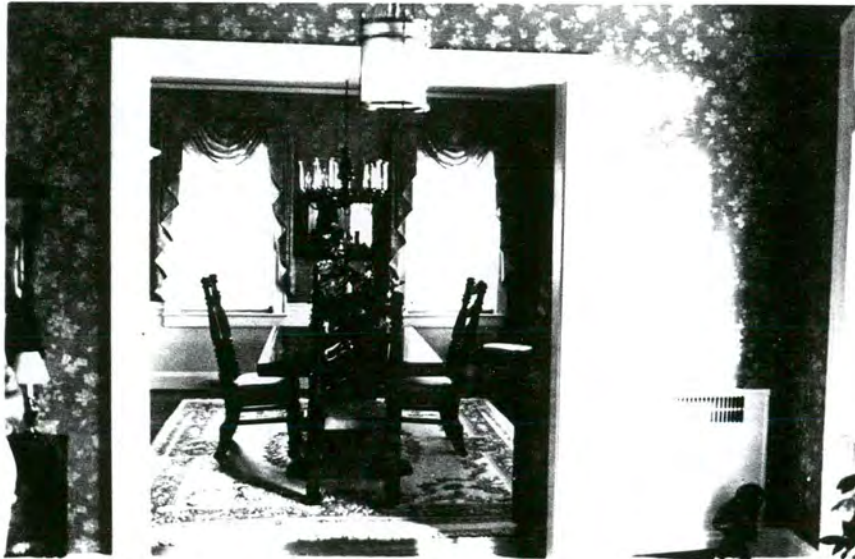


Plate 188. H. H. Cassil House, West Front Room.

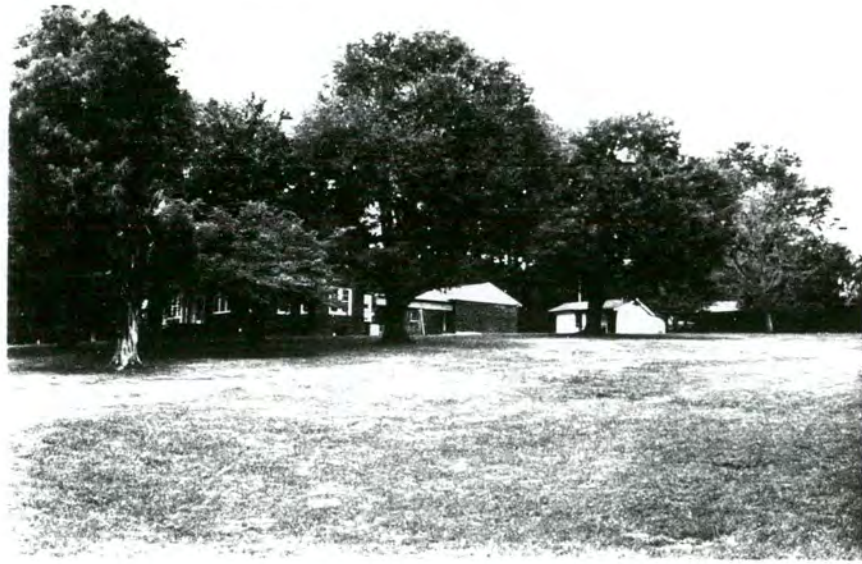


Plate 189. Cassil Property, Modern Storage Sheds, Looking Southeast.

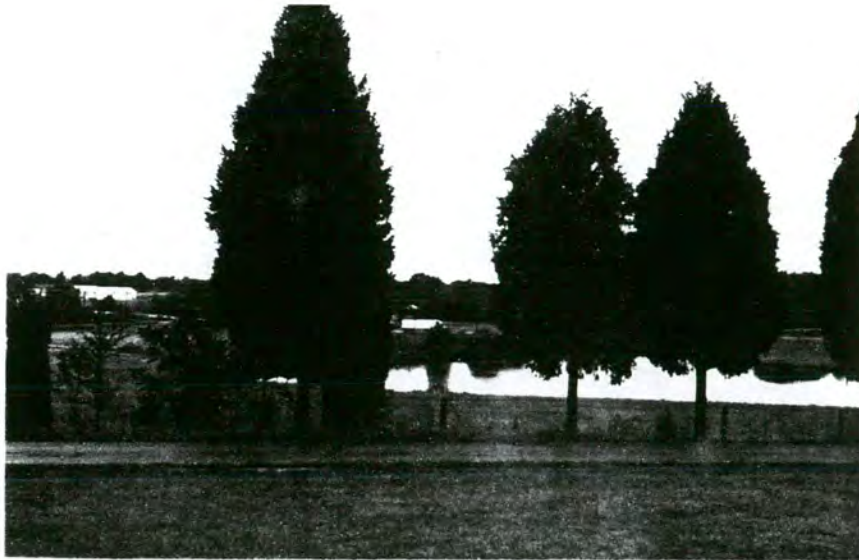


Plate 190. Cassil Property, Looking North Towards NC 49.



Plate 191. Cassil Property, Adjacent Colonial Revival House Built For Cassil's Son-in-Law. Looking South.

C. L. Earnhardt House and Shop (#21)

North side SR 2600, .1 mile east of junction with SR 2453

Mount Pleasant vicinity, Cabarrus County

The 1897 C. L. Earnhardt residence and adjacent 1945 furniture shop stand on a rural tract immediately south of NC 49 (Plates 192-200). The house, which is shaded by a row of mature pecan trees, faces south towards the original roadway (SR 2600) and farmland. A ca. 1940 frame barn, ca. 1940 frame corncrib, and a modern metal corncrib are located south of the Earnhardt house, across SR 2600. A post-World War II shed and 1897 well house stand behind the house in the backyard, which is enclosed by a hurricane fence. An earlier, larger barn, which once stood east of the existing barn is no longer extant. Also gone is the original Earnhardt furniture shop. A two-story, frame, gable-roofed structure which was located near the site of the present corncrib, it was razed by fire in 1945 (Earl Earnhardt Interview 1993). The existing shop faces NC 49 east of the house. A ca. 1945, frame auto garage is situated immediately west of this shop.

The Earnhardt house is a story-and-a-half, frame dwelling which has undergone a number of alterations. During the 1920s, Earnhardt added the upper story with a hip roof to the original one-story house. The current upper story windows in the front facade are modern replacements of three-over-one sash, double-hung windows. Also in recent years, the porch balustrade has been removed, the porch roof redesigned with a broad front-facing gable, and the porch has been extended to create a carport on the west side. The house also has a modern brick infill foundation and a stuccoed brick chimney on the exterior of the east elevation. The original interior chimney on the east side was removed when the upper story was constructed. The porch along the rear ell has been enclosed and modern windows installed.

The exterior of the house retains the original four-over-four sash, double-hung windows on the first story of the main block, German siding, and original turned porch posts, spindlework, and decorative sawnwork in the front facing gable on the west side of the main facade. The well house is joined to the rear ell by a deteriorated latticed breezeway. The principal investigator did not have access to the interior. However, it is said that the original center hall has been removed and the front stairway has been relocated to the rear (Earl Earnhardt Interview 1993).

The workshop faces north towards NC 49. It is a story-and-a-half, side-gable building with original asbestos siding, a pair of dormers on the main facade, sheet-metal roof, and one-story wings on the side and rear elevations. The shop has undergone a series of modifications, including the replacement and addition of entrances and windows throughout the exterior. In contrast to the house and original workshop, the existing shop was sited toward NC 49, which was being planned in 1945 and would be constructed through the Earnhardt tract by the end of the decade.

C. L. Earnhardt was a farmer and furniture maker. He also manufactured architectural woodwork for farmhouses in the community, including the porch posts and decorative sawnwork for his own residence (Margaret Earnhardt Interview 1993). When he died in 1935, his son, Houston, assumed control of the furniture-making business. It was thus Houston Earnhardt who erected the existing shop. The house is today occupied by Margaret Earnhardt, widow of Houston, while the shop is currently not in use.

The Earnhardt property is not considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register under any Criterion. The house does not have the special architectural significance for eligibility under Criterion C. Furthermore, the C. L. Earnhardt furniture shop is no longer extant and the existing shop is less than 50 years of age. This shop is not associated with C. L. Earnhardt, but with his son, Houston. The property, therefore, does not have sufficient integrity to represent C. L. Earnhardt's woodworking industry.



Plate 192. Setting, C. L. Earnhardt House and Shop, Looking Southeast.



Plate 193. C. L. Earnhardt House, Front Facade, Looking North.



Plate 194. C. L. Earnhardt House, West Elevation, Looking Northeast.



Plate 195. C. L. Earnhardt House, Rear Elevations, Looking Southeast.



Plate 196. C. L. Earnhardt House, East Elevation, Looking West.



Plate 197. Workshop, Looking East From Earnhardt House.



Plate 198. Workshop, Front Facade, Looking South.



Plate 199. Workshop, West and Rear Elevations, Looking North.



Plate 200. Earnhardt Farm Outbuildings, Looking South.