



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

Michael F. Easley, Governor
Lisbeth C. Evans, Secretary
Jeffrey J. Crow, Deputy Secretary

Office of Archives and History
Division of Historical Resources
David Brook, Director

May 16, 2005

MEMORANDUM

TO: Gregory Thorpe, Ph.D., Director
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
NCDOT Division of Highways

FROM: Peter Sandbeck *PSE for Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Architectural Resources Survey Report, Widen SR 1394 (Poplar Tent Road) from SR 1445 (Derita Road) to US 29-601 Bypass, U-3415, Cabarrus County, ER 04-0087

Thank you for your letter of April 17, 2005, transmitting the survey report by Frances Alexander of Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following property is listed in the State Study List and remains eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

- ◆ Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church, southeast side of SR 1394 (Poplar Tent Road) 0.2 mile northeast of junction with SR 1440, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion Consideration A and Criteria A and B. The church is associated with the Scots-Irish settlers who shaped the development of this area of the Piedmont. The ca. 1850 church was one of the first formed by these early settlers. Poplar Tent church is also a rare and fine example of Greek Revival church architecture in the county and the region. We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as defined and delineated in the survey report.

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following property is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under the criterion cited:

- ◆ Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church Manse, north side of SR 1394 (Poplar Tent Road), 0.5 mile northeast of junction with SR 1440, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion Consideration A and Criterion A for its historical association with the Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church, a Cabarrus County landmark. The manse is only one of two known nineteenth-century manses in Cabarrus County. We concur with the proposed National Register boundaries as defined and delineated in the survey report.

ADMINISTRATION
RESTORATION
SURVEY & PLANNING

Location
507 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC
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For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places:

- ◆ Properties 1, 3, 4, and 6 – 34.

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

Thank you for your cooperation and consideration. If you have questions concerning the above comment, contact Renee Gledhill-Earley, environmental review coordinator, at 919/733-4763. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

cc: Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT
Frances P. Alexander, Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.

bc: Southern/McBride
County



RECEIVED

APR 28 2005

HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MICHAEL F. EASLEY
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT
SECRETARY

April 27, 2005

Mr. Peter B. Sandbeck
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
4617 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-4617

Ref #: ER 04-0087

2

Due 5/19/05

Dear Mr. Sandbeck:

RE: U-3415, Widen SR 1394 (Poplar Tent Road) from SR 1445 (Derita Road) to US 29-601 Bypass, Cabarrus County, NC; WO# 9.8100498, WBS# 35652.1.1

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is conducting planning studies for the above-referenced project. Please find attached two copies of the U-3415 Phase II report which concludes:

- Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church (Property #2) is recommended **eligible** for the National Register.
- Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church Manse (Property # 5) is recommended **eligible** for the National Register.

Please review the report and provide us with your comments. If you have any questions concerning the accompanying information, please contact Richard Silverman, Historic Architecture Section, (919) 715-1618.

Sincerely,

Richard Silverman
Historic Architecture Section
Office of Human Environment

RECEIVED

APR 28 2005

Attachment

cc:
cc (w/ attachment):

Teresa A. Hart, P.E., Project Development Manager, PDEA
John F. Sullivan, III, P.E., Division Administrator, FHWA

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**PHASE II
ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**WIDEN S.R. 1394 (POPLAR TENT ROAD) FROM
S.R. 1445 (DERITA ROAD) TO U.S. 29-601 BYPASS
CABARRUS COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA**

**NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
T.I.P. NO. U-3415
WBS NO. 35652.1.1**

Prepared for:

**North Carolina Department of Transportation
Project Development and Environmental Analysis Branch
1548 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1548**

Prepared by:

**Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.
2228 Winter Street
Charlotte, North Carolina 28205
(704) 358-9841
(704) 376-0985**

15 April 2005

**PHASE II
ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT**

**WIDEN S.R. 1394 (POPLAR TENT ROAD) FROM
S.R. 1445 (DERITA ROAD) TO U.S. 29-601 BYPASS
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Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1548**

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(704) 376-0985**

15 April 2005

MATTSON, ALEXANDER AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

Frances P. Alexander

Frances P. Alexander, M.A.

15 April 2005

Date

Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D.

Date

N.C.D.O.T.

Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This North Carolina Department of Transportation (N.C.D.O.T.) project is entitled, *Widen S.R. 1394 (Poplar Tent Road) from S.R. 1445 (Derita Road) to U.S. 29-601 Bypass, Cabarrus County*. The T.I.P. Number is U-3415. The proposed transportation improvement includes the widening of S.R. 1184 (Poplar Tent Road) on the western outskirts of Concord, the seat of Cabarrus County. The project location is depicted in **Figure 1**.

N.C.D.O.T. proposes to widen existing two-lane S.R. 1394 (Poplar Tent Road) to four lanes. The project area extends for six and one-tenth miles along Poplar Tent Road from its junction with S.R. 1445 (Derita Road), the western terminus of the project, to U.S. 29-601 Bypass, which forms the eastern terminus. The purpose of this project is to alleviate congestion along the road and to improve access to Concord Regional Airport which is located near the western terminus.

This architectural survey was conducted in order to identify historic resources located within the area of potential effects (A.P.E.) for the undertaking as part of the environmental studies conducted by N.C.D.O.T. and documented by an environmental assessment (E.A.). This report was prepared as a technical addendum to the E.A. which is on file at the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Raleigh, North Carolina. The technical addendum is part of the documentation prepared to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (N.E.P.A.) and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Federal regulations require federal agencies to take into account the effect of their undertakings on properties included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

The report meets the guidelines for architectural surveys established by N.C.D.O.T. (October 2003). These guidelines set forth the following goals for architectural surveys: (1) to determine the A.P.E. for the project; (2) to locate and identify all resources fifty years of age or older within the A.P.E.; and (3) to determine the potential eligibility of these resources for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. In addition, this report conforms to the expanded requirements for architectural survey reports developed by N.C.D.O.T. and the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources (February 1996).

The methodology for the survey consisted of background research into the historical and architectural development of the area and a field survey of the A.P.E. (see **Figure 2A-2C**). The field survey was conducted to delineate the A.P.E. of the proposed highway improvement and to identify all properties within this area that were built prior to 1955. The boundaries of the A.P.E. are shown on U.S. Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) topographical maps. The A.P.E. encompasses a variety of residential and agricultural properties. One hundred percent of the A.P.E. was surveyed.

A total of thirty-four (34) resources were identified as being at least fifty years of age (see **Appendix A**). Two (2) of these resources, the ca. 1850 Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church and the late nineteenth century manse for the church, are evaluated in the Property Inventory and Evaluations section of the report. Both of these resources are considered eligible for the National Register. The remaining thirty-two properties in the survey are houses dating from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century. These houses either lack architectural or historic significance or no longer retain sufficient architectural integrity to meet National Register criteria.

	<u>Page No.</u>
<u>Properties Listed in the National Register</u>	
None	
<u>Properties Listed in the North Carolina Study List and Considered Eligible</u>	
No. 2 Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church	18
<u>Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Eligible for the National Register</u>	
No. 5 Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church Manse	24
<u>Properties Evaluated Intensively and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register</u>	
None	
<u>Other Properties Evaluated and Considered Not Eligible for the National Register</u> (See Appendix A)	

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II. INTRODUCTION

This Phase II intensive level architectural survey was undertaken in conjunction with the proposed improvements to S.R. 1394 (Poplar Tent Road) in Cabarrus County. The T.I.P. Number for this North Carolina Department of Transportation project is U-3415. The proposed action concerns the widening of S.R. 1394 (Poplar Tent Road) on the western outskirts of Concord. The project location is depicted in **Figure 1**. Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc. of Charlotte, North Carolina, conducted this study for the North Carolina Department of Transportation, Raleigh, North Carolina. Richard L. Mattson and Frances P. Alexander served as the principal investigators, and the work was undertaken in July 2004.

N.C.D.O.T. proposes to widen existing two-lane S.R. 1394 (Poplar Tent Road) to four lanes. The project extends for six and one-tenth miles from its junction with S.R. 1445 (Derita Road), the western terminus of the project, to U.S. 29-601 Bypass, which forms the eastern terminus (see **Figure 1**). The purpose of this project is to alleviate congestion along the road and to improve access to Concord Regional Airport which is located near the western terminus.

This architectural survey was undertaken in accordance with the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 C.F.R. 800), and the F.H.W.A. Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents). Section 106 requires the identification of all properties eligible for, or potentially eligible for, listing in the National Register of Historic Places according to criteria defined in 36 C.F.R. 60. In order to comply with these federal regulations, this survey followed guidelines set forth in *Section 106 Procedures and Guidelines* (N.C.D.O.T., October 2003).

Federal regulations require that the area of potential effects (A.P.E.) for the undertaking be determined. The A.P.E. is defined as the geographical area, or areas, within which a federal undertaking may cause changes to the character or use of historic properties, if such properties exist. The A.P.E. for this project is depicted on U.S. Geological Survey topographical maps (see **Figures 2A-2C**). The A.P.E. is based primarily on the relationship of the proposed widening to both natural and manmade boundaries. At the western end of the project, in the vicinity of the Interstate 85 junction, the A.P.E. is defined by areas of woodland and modern, commercial and office park development. Moving eastward, the A.P.E. is bounded primarily by vestiges of the rolling farmland that once characterized the area, modest houses built along Poplar Tent Road after World War II, and modern residential subdivisions. The A.P.E. at the intersection with U.S. 29, which forms the eastern terminus, is characterized by modern convenience stores, gas stations, and shopping centers.

U-3415 SR 1394 (Poplar Tent Rd.)
 in Concord from SR1445 (Derita Road) to
 US 29/601 Bypass Widening. Realignment of
 SR 1305 (Pitts School Rd.).

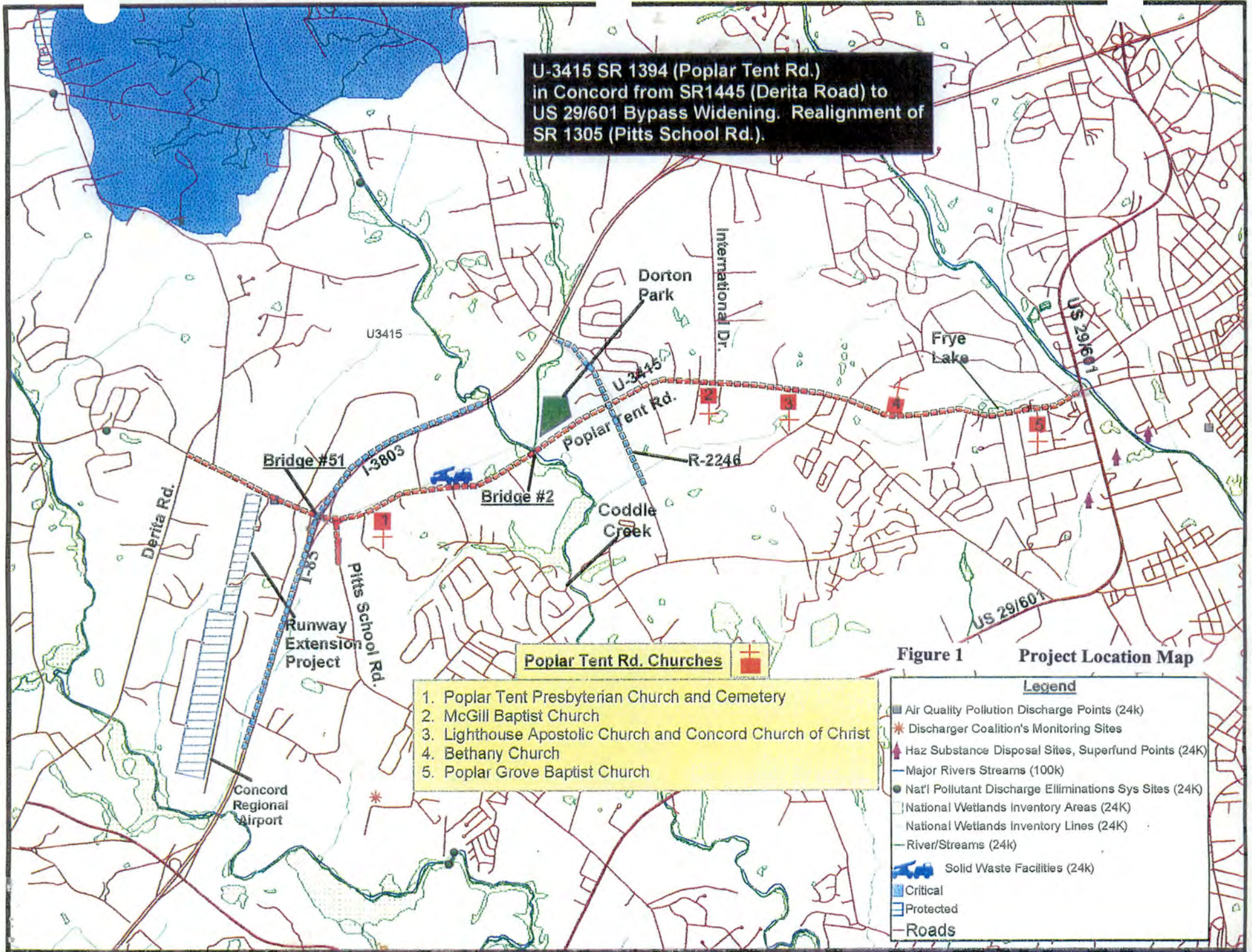


Figure 1 Project Location Map

Poplar Tent Rd. Churches

1. Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
2. McGill Baptist Church
3. Lighthouse Apostolic Church and Concord Church of Christ
4. Bethany Church
5. Poplar Grove Baptist Church

- Legend**
- Air Quality Pollution Discharge Points (24k)
 - * Discharger Coalition's Monitoring Sites
 - ▲ Haz Substance Disposal Sites, Superfund Points (24K)
 - Major Rivers Streams (100k)
 - Nat'l Pollutant Discharge Eliminations Sys Sites (24K)
 - ▭ National Wetlands Inventory Areas (24K)
 - National Wetlands Inventory Lines (24K)
 - River/Streams (24k)
 - Solid Waste Facilities (24k)
 - Critical
 - ▭ Protected
 - Roads

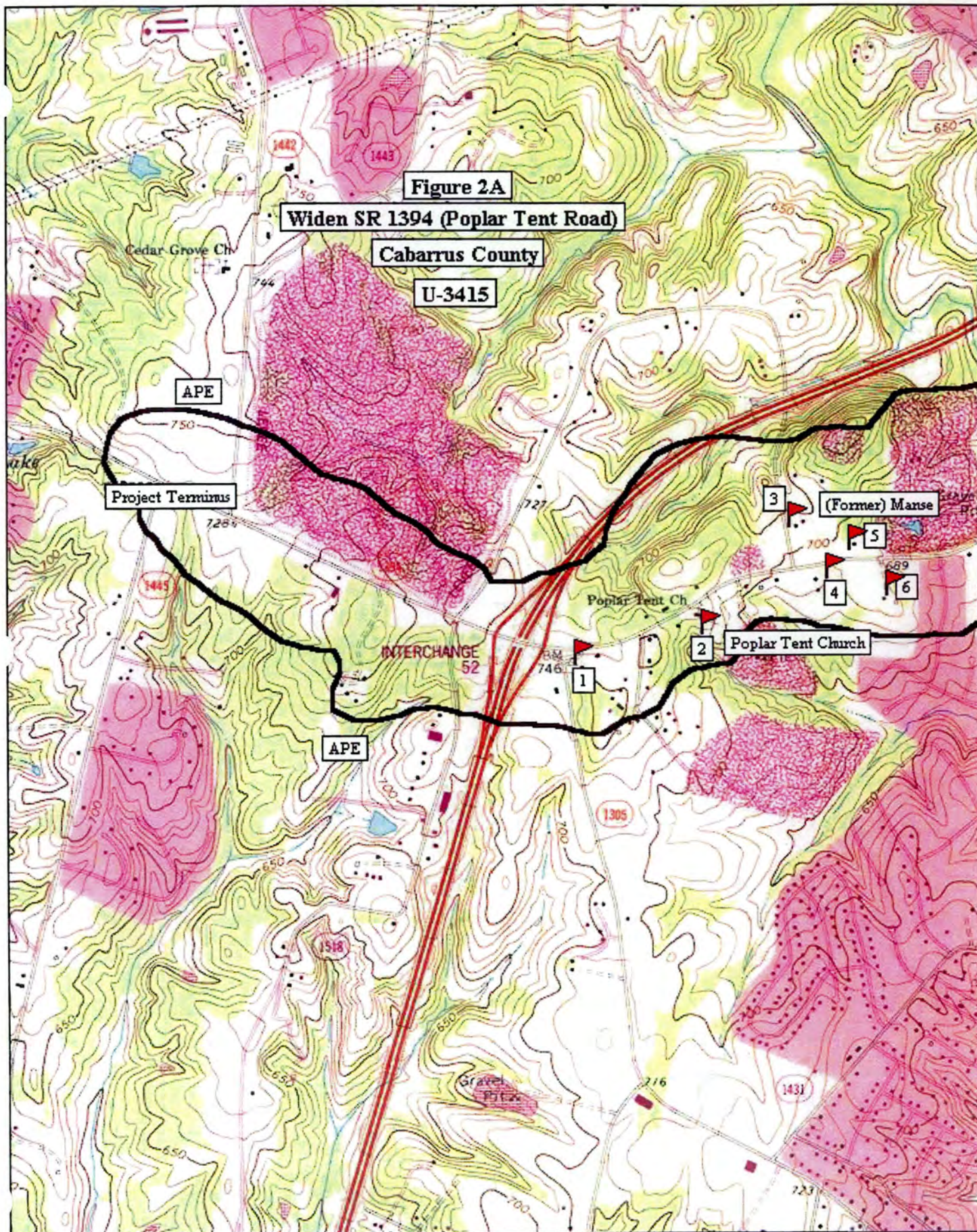


Figure 2A

Widen SR 1394 (Poplar Tent Road)

Cabarrus County

U-3415

APE

Project Terminus

INTERCHANGE 52

APE

Poplar Tent Ch

(Former) Manse

Poplar Tent Church

Gravel Pit

MN TN
7°

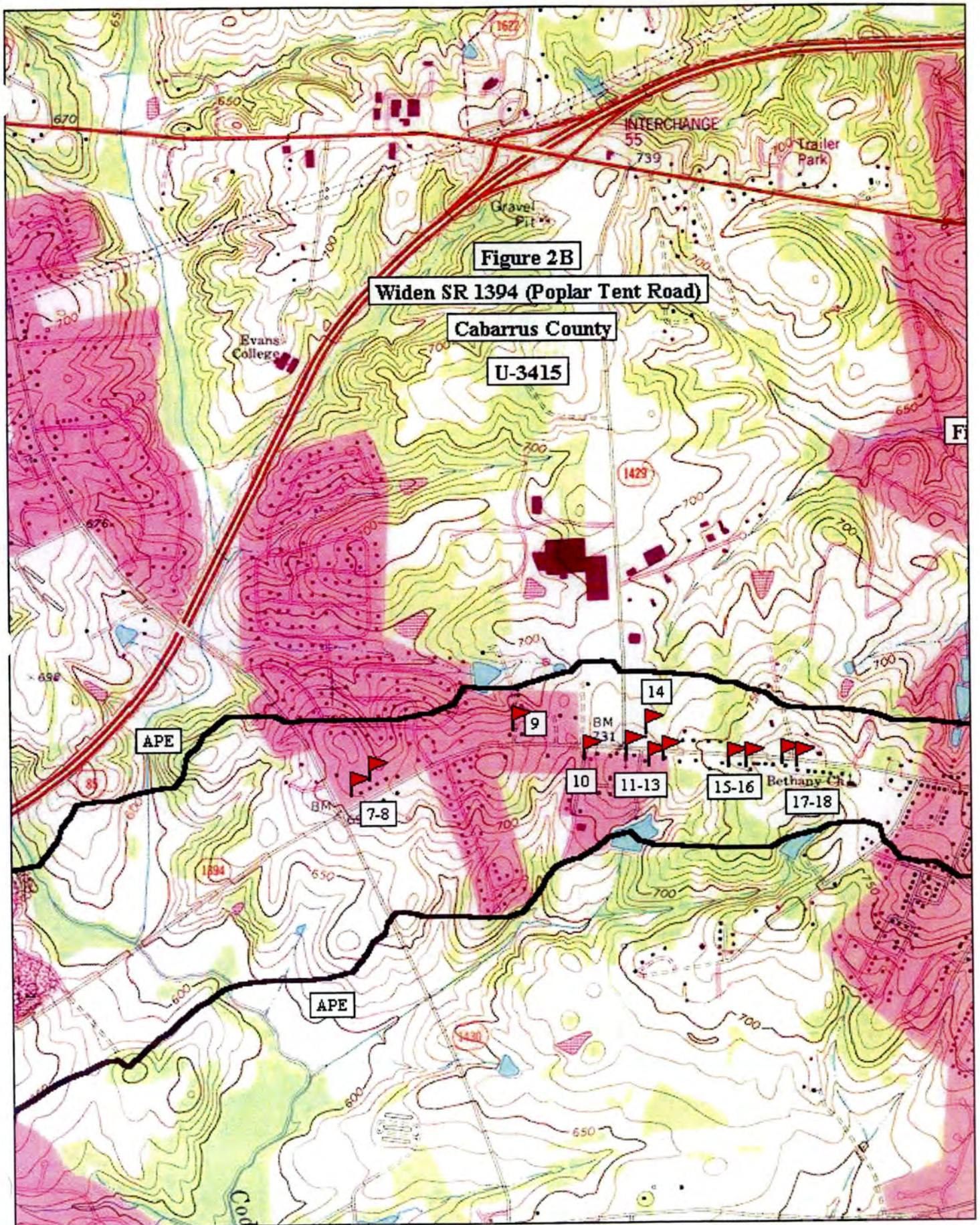


Figure 2B

Widen SR 1394 (Poplar Tent Road)

Cabarrus County

U-3415

APE

APE

7-8

9

10

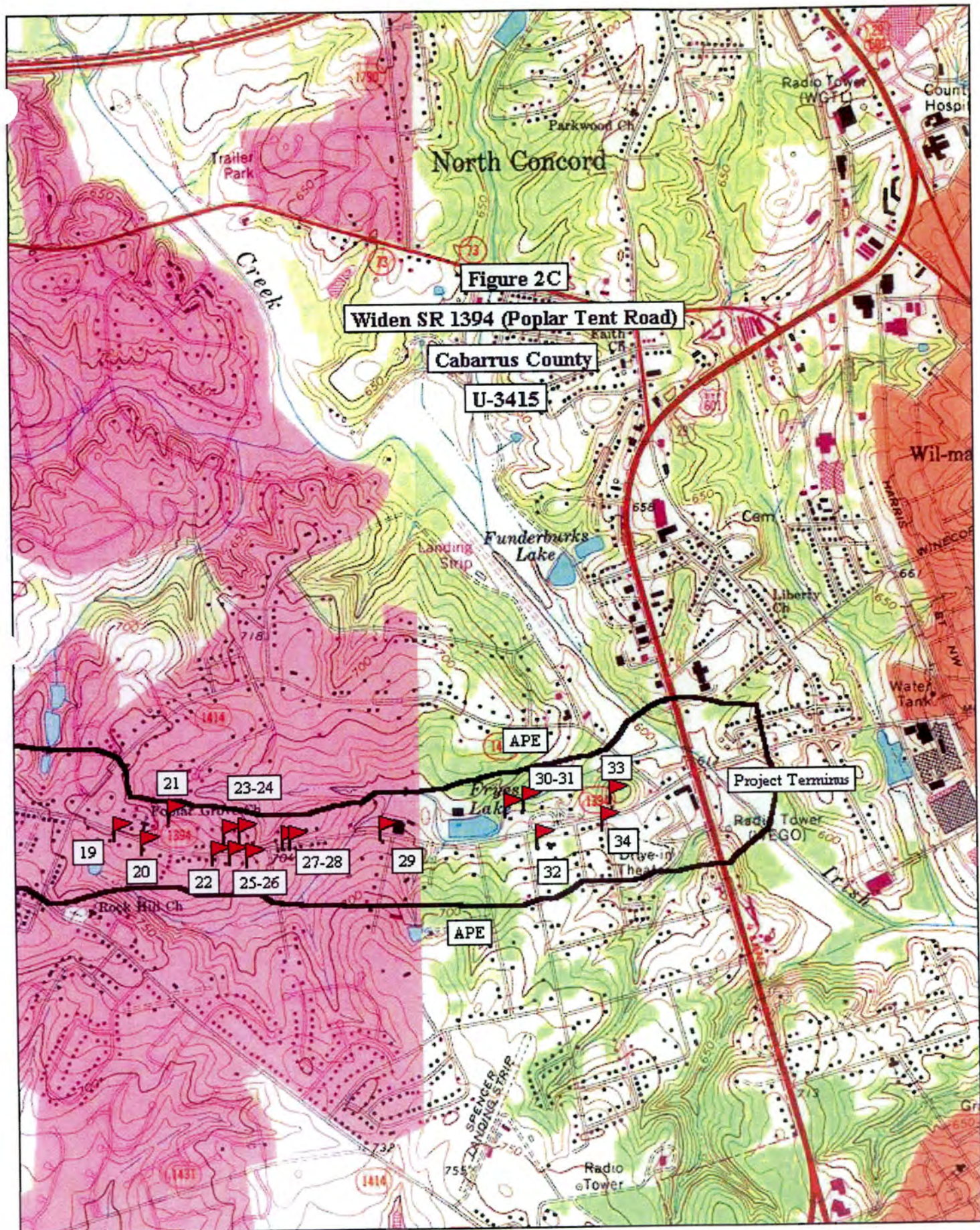
11-13

14

15-16

17-18

MN TN
7 1/2°



MN TN
7 1/2°

III. PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The project extends along two-lane Poplar Tent Road in western Cabarrus County in the Piedmont region of North Carolina. Interstate Highway 85 passes under the west side of the project area while U.S. 29 marks the eastern terminus. Coddle Creek crosses Poplar Tent Road near the center the project. Once agrarian, this area is now dominated by modern residential and commercial construction. The Interstate 85 interchange at Poplar Tent Road, and the proximity of the project to Charlotte to the south, have generated rapid suburban development. Modern offices and residential subdivisions characterize the west side of the project near the interchange, while a new shopping center stands at the project's east end. Amidst the rapid growth, Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church (ca. 1850) and Manse (ca. 1800, remodeled ca. 1880) survive along Poplar Tent Road as landmarks to the county's early period of settlement. To the east of these historic properties, modest, twentieth century churches and houses facing the road reflect the growth of western Cabarrus County after World War II. The adjacent cities of Kannapolis and Concord boomed during the early and middle decades of the twentieth century as major textile manufacturing centers. Located just west of the city of Concord, Poplar Tent Road between the 1940s and 1960s attracted families of textile workers and others who commuted by automobile into Concord.

IV. METHODOLOGY

This Phase II intensive level architectural survey was conducted as part of the planning for improvements to Poplar Tent Road in western Cabarrus County. The architectural survey for this federally funded project was undertaken in accordance with the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (36 C.F.R. 800), and the F.H.W.A. Technical Advisory T 6640.8A (Guidance for Preparing and Processing Environmental and Section 4(f) Documents). The survey followed guidelines set forth in *Section 106 Procedures and Guidelines* (N.C.D.O.T., October 2003).

The Phase II architectural survey had three objectives: 1) to determine the area of potential effects; 2) to identify all resources within the A.P.E. which may be potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places; and 3) to evaluate the National Register eligibility of these potential resources according to National Register criteria defined in 36 C.F.R. 60. The N.C.D.O.T. Phase II survey guidelines set forth the following procedures for complying with these mandates: 1) identify and map the area of potential effects; 2) conduct historical research; 3) undertake a preliminary field survey in which all properties at least fifty years of age within the A.P.E. are photographed and mapped; 4) prepare a preliminary presentation of findings; 5) conduct an intensive field survey; and 6) prepare a final presentation of findings.

The survey consisted of field investigations and background research. The field work began with a windshield survey of the general project area in order to determine the A.P.E. (see **Figures 2A-2C**). Subsequently, all properties fifty years of age or older within the A.P.E. were photographed and depicted on U.S.G.S. quadrangle maps. Properties were evaluated as either individually eligible for the National Register or as contributing elements to a National Register historic district.

Background research, using both primary and secondary sources, was conducted at local and regional repositories. Research also included a review of previous surveys and evaluations of eligibility of architectural resources in the study area. In the 1979, a countywide architectural inventory was conducted for Cabarrus County that culminated in the published work, *The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County, North Carolina* (Kaplan 1981). This publication provided an architectural context for evaluating the significance of properties within the A.P.E.

Following the research and the preliminary field survey, a preliminary presentation of findings was prepared and submitted to N.C.D.O.T. for review with the State Historic Preservation Office. In this report, the properties identified during the initial field survey were grouped into two sections: 1) those resources considered not eligible for the National Register; and 2) those properties that warranted further evaluation.

After consultation with N.C.D.O.T., an intensive level field survey was undertaken for those resources considered worthy of further evaluation. The exterior and interior of each resource was examined and photographed, where permitted. The field work was conducted in July 2004, and one hundred percent of the A.P.E. was examined. Properties considered potentially eligible for the National Register were evaluated, and the following information provided for each resource: physical description; photographs; site plan; historical data; and potential National Register boundaries, which were depicted on county tax maps.

V. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND ESSAY

Early Settlement to the Civil War

In common with other parts of the North Carolina Piedmont, white settlers began migrating to present-day Cabarrus County in the mid-eighteenth century. Most of these land seekers were of Scots-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, into the North Carolina backcountry. This north-south route passed directly through the area that would become Cabarrus County. Scots-Irish settlers arrived a few years earlier than other groups and occupied the superior croplands of western Cabarrus, which includes the study area. German settlement marked the central and eastern sections. Drained by numerous waterways, including the Rocky River and Coddle Creek, western Cabarrus County offered settlers productive soil and abundant sources of water. By the early nineteenth century, farms owned by such families as the Weddings, the Brumleys, the Mosses, and the HARRISES populated this area (Merrens 1964: 53-57; Ramsey 1964: 151; Kaplan 1981: 179-186).

As 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 Cabarrus County from what was then northeast Mecklenburg County. Concord, located just east of the study area, was founded as the county seat in 1796. By 1800, the Federal Census recorded just over 5,000 people, including about 700 slaves, in the new county (Second Census of the United States 1800; Kaplan 1981: 2).

The principal early churches reflected the predominant culture groups. Germans established two union churches (serving members of the Lutheran and Reformed faiths) in the north and eastern parts of the county. The Scots-Irish formed Presbyterian churches at Rocky River, Bethpage, and Poplar Tent in the southern and western sections of Cabarrus County. Within the study area, Scots settlers organized Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church (National Register Study List) in the 1750s and erected the present red brick, Greek Revival sanctuary about 1850. The church was one of a group of handsome, brick, temple-form Presbyterian churches erected in this part of the Piedmont during the decade preceding the Civil War. The others included Rocky River Church in Cabarrus County, Centre Church in Iredell County, and Sugaw Creek Church in Mecklenburg County (Kaplan 1981: 12, 204; Spence 1954).

These religious institutions were primary symbols of community and social order in a region marked by geographical isolation and attendant small-scale, subsistence agriculture. Before the arrival of the railroad, the lack of east-west trade routes limited communication between the Piedmont and the coast plain of North Carolina. The major trade route followed roads down the valleys of the Yadkin, Pee Dee, and Catawba rivers into South Carolina. River navigation was unreliable and the poor quality of the overland routes further restrained trade and constricted cultural exchange. The Agricultural Census of 1850 recorded that the preponderance of Cabarrus County farms measured approximately 200 acres, with less than half of this acreage cleared. Some landowners attained prosperity through the sale of grains, livestock, and cotton at Salisbury, Charlotte, and the more distant trading centers in South Carolina. But centers of trade were remote and most rural families engaged in diversified subsistence farming. Industrial activities were rural artisan pursuits, such as blacksmithing and milling, as the numerous quick rivers provided a power source for grist and sawmills (Kaplan 1981: 4-10).

The coming of the state-supported North Carolina Railroad in 1856 opened an era of economic, social, and cultural development in the Piedmont. The railroad connected Cabarrus County with the Coastal Plain to the east, and the market cities of Goldsboro, Raleigh, Salisbury, and Charlotte. While the county remained agrarian, nascent urban places with access to the railroad began to grow. Although the county seat of Concord remained a small village before the Civil War, the coming of the railroad set the stage for economic development. By 1860, a cotton mill had opened alongside the railroad tracks in Concord, anticipating the ensuing textile boom of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Harrisburg, located south of the study area, also developed alongside the rail line. The town was sited amidst some of the county's most productive farmland, and took shape as a thriving agricultural market center (Kaplan 1982: 4, 23-24; Branson 1872 and 1890).

The new access to markets by rail encouraged cash-crop agriculture. By the Civil War, the county contained a small but influential Scots-Irish planter class, while smaller farmers were cautiously but steadily raising crops for sale. Cotton was the main money crop in western Cabarrus where the superior sandy-loam and clay-loam soils enabled farmers to acquire greater wealth and accumulate more land and slaves than later-arriving settlers in eastern Cabarrus. Between 1850 and 1860, cotton yields in this area doubled to nearly 5,000 bales, and at the eve of the war, the slave population made up twenty-eight percent of the county's population. Families such as the Harrises and Mosses established sizable holdings in the fertile bottomlands of the Rocky River and its tributaries. The Harris family arrived from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, about 1750 and over the course of several generations built plantations near the Rocky River. The grand Greek Revival plantation seat, Favoni (now gone), was built ca. 1840 for William Shakespeare Harris. Nearby, prominent planter John Beauregard Moss also commissioned a fine Greek Revival residence as the seat of a successful cotton plantation (Allen, Thornton, and Hill 1911: 5-6; Ramsay 1964: 151; Kaplan 1981: 185-186).

In addition to agriculture, gold mining, which knew erratic success in the county 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 southeastern Cabarrus County, but relatively substantial mining ventures did not occur until the 1840s and 1850s. The gold was ultimately of low quality, and excavation did not yield spectacular results. By 1860, mining had ended permanently in Cabarrus County (Kaplan 1981: 13-14).

Post-Civil War Period to the Present

The Civil War inflicted no direct physical damage on Cabarrus County. However, in common with the region as a whole, the war's aftermath brought social and economic changes to the county. With the abolition of slavery and the shortage of manpower, planters and smaller farmers alike sold or rented portions of their holdings. As farm tenancy increased, the number of farms grew while their average size declined. Between 1860 and 1870, the number of farmsteads in Cabarrus County jumped by thirty percent, and especially in the western and southwestern sections, the trend towards smaller holdings operated by families of tenants continued into the twentieth century. Cotton remained the preeminent cash staple, and by the early 1900s, the growth of nearby textile manufacturing centers increased demand for the crop. Simultaneously, the rise of urban populations boosted demands for fruits, vegetables, and dairy products (Kaplan 1981: 15).

In the postwar decades, commercial farming as well as urban and industrial growth were intimately tied to the expansion of rail lines. In 1880, there were 1,500 miles of railroad track in North Carolina. By 1900, track mileage had expanded to 4,000, linking the towns and cities of the Piedmont to a national network of rail lines and northern markets. The railroads attracted the cotton mills which in turn fostered the development of towns and the promise of prosperity. The number of textile mills in the state expanded fivefold between the 1880s and 1910s, and civic boosters in Charlotte, thirty miles south of Concord, proclaimed that more than 300 mills stood within a 100-mile radius of the city. At the eve of the First World War over 51,000 men, women, and children labored in the region's textile industry, compared to only 10,000 in 1885. By the 1920s, the Piedmont region of North and South Carolina had surpassed New England as the world's leading textile producer (Hall et al. 1987: 24-25; Glass 1992: 32, 34; Lefler and Newsome 1973: 474-489).

Concord's rapid rise in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries mirrored regional trends. Thriving as a cotton market center and burgeoning textile town, Concord's population soared from 880 to nearly 12,000 between 1870 and 1910. Cabarrus County historian Peter R. Kaplan observed, "The textile industry transformed Cabarrus from an almost exclusively rural into a predominantly urban county." 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 built hundreds of houses for their workers, and by the end of the 1920s, some 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: 24, 27-28; Glass 1992: 42-43).

Smaller investors also erected mills and mill villages in and around Concord to create an extensive industrial landscape at the outskirts of the city. The Lippard Mill opened in 1893, and by World War I the Roberta Mill, the Brown Manufacturing Company, the Norcott Manufacturing Company, and the Young-Hartsell Cotton Mill were all in operation. By the early twentieth century, capital investment in Concord reached two million dollars, surpassed in the state only by Charlotte and Winston. The city's production of cloth and yarn ranked second only to Charlotte's output (Freeze 1980: 90-93; Kaplan 1981: 25, 27).

The Depression stalled the expansion of the city during the 1930s, but the relatively stable financial position of Cannon Mills in these years bolstered the local economy. Cannon's aggressive marketing campaigns and new product lines that featured an unprecedented array of colorful towel sets allowed it to withstand the nation's early economic collapse. The company employed additional laborers in accordance with the National Recovery Act of 1933 and the Wages and Hours Act of 1938. Both of these federal acts required industries to reduce the workweek for individual employees and to hire workers for second or third shifts. Significantly, Cannon Mills did not expand its mill villages to house the new work force, but rather took advantage of improved roadways and growing automobile ownership to recruit workers who commuted from surrounding communities. The new strategy heralded the end of an era when the development of mill villages was considered integral to the operation and success of textile mills (Herring 1949: 13-14, 19; Kaplan 1982: 60-61).

Within the study area, modest bungalows and Colonial Revival cottages appeared along Poplar Tent Road between the late 1920s and 1950s. Some were farmhouses, but the vast majority were built for those who commuted daily into Concord or Kannapolis for work in the mills or the

supporting factories and retail stores. By the late 1950s and 1960s, larger brick and stone-faced ranch houses were constructed on larger parcels near of the west end of the study area where Poplar Tent Road intersected with US 29 at the western outskirts of Concord.

As the twentieth century progressed, both industrial and agricultural progress became linked to a system of good roads and bridges. Responding to growing motorcar ownership and the potential of the trucking industry to stimulate economic growth, the state legislature passed the Highway Act of 1921 that launched the Good Roads Movement. By 1930, a loose network of paved and improved roads crisscrossed the county. N.C. 15 (present U.S. 29) linked Concord to Charlotte (south) and Salisbury (north), and east-west N.C. 74 tied the county to key north-south routes in the Piedmont. Poplar Tent Road in the study area was evidently improved and realigned to follow its present route in the 1940s and early 1950s (*Transportation Map of North Carolina* 1930).

In the midst of profound economic and social shifts, the growth of western Cabarrus County has continued in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. The construction and expansion of Cabarrus Memorial Hospital on the northern outskirts of Concord and the building of Interstate 85 engendered rapid suburban development. By the 1970s, Concord and Kannapolis had become one contiguous urban area of approximately 60,000 inhabitants. In recent decades, the closing of many of the region's textile mills sent powerful economic shock waves through the county, but the spectacular expansion of Charlotte to the south has spawned vigorous commercial and residential development in southern and western Cabarrus. In the study area, modern residential subdivisions and shopping centers area sited beside agricultural fields and nineteenth century buildings, representing a landscape in the midst of change.

Architecture Context: Antebellum Churches in Cabarrus County

Cabarrus County stands out in the Piedmont for its exceptional pair of red brick, temple-form Presbyterian churches erected before the Civil War: Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church (ca. 1850) and Rocky River Presbyterian Church (1860-1861). Although antebellum rural churches in the region were usually simply detailed, frame or log buildings, Poplar Tent and Rocky River clearly reflect the growing prosperity of the Scots-Irish communities that constructed these fashionable and well-crafted sanctuaries. The two buildings are not only rare surviving examples of antebellum churches in Cabarrus County, but also handsome, conservative expressions of the national architecture slowly gaining regional popularity by the middle years of the nineteenth century (Kaplan 1981: 12-13; 23, 184, 204; Bishir and Southern 2003: 35, 500; Spence 1954).

In the decade before the Civil War, Presbyterians in the western Piedmont erected a collection of notable brick, temple-form churches. In addition to Poplar Tent and Rocky River in Cabarrus County, the group included Sugaw Presbyterian Church in Mecklenburg County and Centre Presbyterian Church in Iredell County, both of which remain well-preserved. Located within the study area, Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church displays the Greek Revival style in its temple shape and classical pediment atop simple, broad pilasters. The pilasters on the side elevations mark the bays, which contain tall, multiple pane windows. The large cemetery, partially enclosed by the original stone wall and containing eighteenth- and nineteenth-century headstones, is located to the rear of the church. The Poplar Tent Presbyterian Manse also remains, sited facing Poplar Tent Road within the study area east of the church. A former farmhouse probably built in the early antebellum period, the manse was acquired by the church in 1879 and evidently remodeled at that time (Kaplan 1981: 184-185; Bishir and Southern 2003: 35-500).

Located south of the Poplar Tent community, Rocky River Presbyterian Church is unusual among the Piedmont's antebellum temple form sanctuaries for its Italianate rather than Greek Revival architectural elements. While similar to Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church in its scale, low gable front roof, common bond brick exterior, and decorative restraint, the building features Italianate round arched doors and windows with brick hoods, and molded pilasters. Enclosed by a stone wall, the cemetery stands nearby, and the 1873 red brick manse stands to the southwest (Kaplan 1981: 204-205; Bishir and Southern 2003: 500; Spence 1954).

VI. PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Properties Evaluated Intensively and Recommended as Eligible For the National Register

Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church (Study List 1980)

Southeast side of S.R. 1394 (Poplar Tent Road), 0.2 mile northeast of junction with S.R. 1440
Cabarrus County

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Figure 3, Plates 1-4)

Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church (ca. 1850) is a well-preserved, Greek Revival building with a temple form and a common bond brick exterior. Three bays wide and four bays deep, the church has broad pilasters with slender capitals that carry the pediment and define the bays. Wood panels divide the tall windows into two sets of panes. The lower eight-over-eight lights illuminate the main level of the sanctuary while the eight upper lights illuminate the gallery. The prominent center entrance has double leaf, four panel doors and a multiple light transom divided by a heavy mullion.

Inside, the original gallery remains intact, supported by Tuscan columns. The gallery runs along both sides of the nave and above the vestibule, and is reached by two sets of stairs. Most of the original pews were replaced during a renovation in the 1950s. The chancel was also enlarged and remodeled at that time, and a two-story education wing was added to the rear of the church (Kaplan 1981: 184).

The church grounds feature a large cemetery that is partially enclosed by the original stone wall. The cemetery holds many fine eighteenth and nineteenth century, fieldstone and marble headstones. These slender tablets display traditional and popular classical designs typical of Piedmont cemeteries that developed from the early settlement period into the post-Civil War decades (Kaplan 1981: 184-185; Bishir and Southern 2003: 35-500). The parcel also includes a modern community center as well as several other auxiliary buildings.

Historical Background

Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church was founded in the 1750s as one of a group of Presbyterian churches established by Scots-Irish settlers in this section of the Piedmont before the American Revolution. The other Presbyterian churches were Providence (1767), Steele Creek (1760), Sugaw Creek (1755), Centre (1765), Rocky River (1750), Hopewell (1762), and Philadelphia (1770). Poplar Tent derives its name from a large poplar tree that is said to have been the site of the first services, providing shade for worshipers. The Reverend John Thompson of Donegal, Ulster, was the first minister, and served the church between 1751 and 1753. Little is known of the early church buildings except that the second building was frame. The Reverend Walter W. Pharr, pastor during the years 1843 and 1857, convinced the growing congregation to replace that wooden church with the present brick edifice. Completed about 1850, the new Greek Revival sanctuary expressed the prosperity of the Scots-Irish planter class in western Cabarrus. The church's sizable gallery was built to accommodate the slaves of the congregation. Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church was renovated in the 1950s when the large education wing was added to the rear. The church remains an active part of the Poplar Tent community (Kaplan 1981: 184; Spence 1954).

Evaluation of Eligibility

Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for its association with the Scots-Irish settlers who shaped the development of this section of the Piedmont. Poplar Tent was among the first churches formed by these early settlers, whose names predominate in the church cemetery. In the 1981 work, *The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County*, the church is considered “historically and architecturally one of Cabarrus County’s most significant landmarks” (Kaplan 1981: 184). The growing prosperity of the church’s Scots-Irish planters in the antebellum decades is neatly epitomized in the handsome Greek Revival church building. The church is also recommended eligible under Criterion C for architecture as a rare and fine example of antebellum Greek Revival church architecture in the county and the region. As a religious property that derives its significance from both its historical associations and architectural character, the church also fulfills Criterion Consideration A. The property is not recommended eligible under any other criterion. The property is not recommended under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. Finally, the church is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

National Register Boundary Description and Justification (Figure 4)

The recommended National Register boundaries for Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church encompass roughly the eastern half of the current tax parcel. The boundaries include the historic church building, the historic cemetery, and their settings, but eliminate modern buildings, the parking lot, and woodland found on the western portion of the tract. The proposed boundaries conform to the existing right-of-way along Poplar Tent Road.

Figure 3

Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church
Site Plan

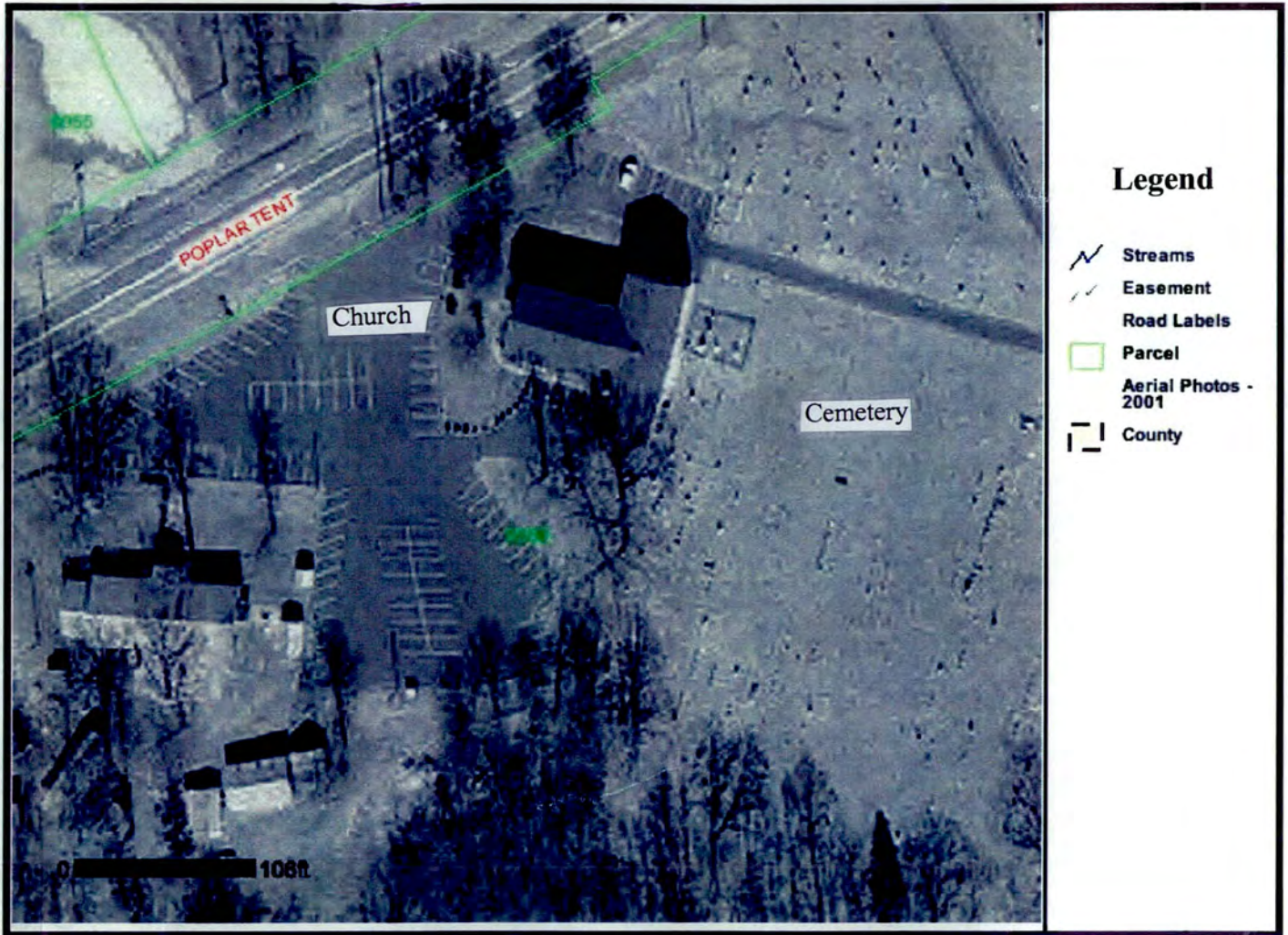


Figure 4

Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church
Proposed National Register Boundaries

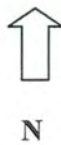
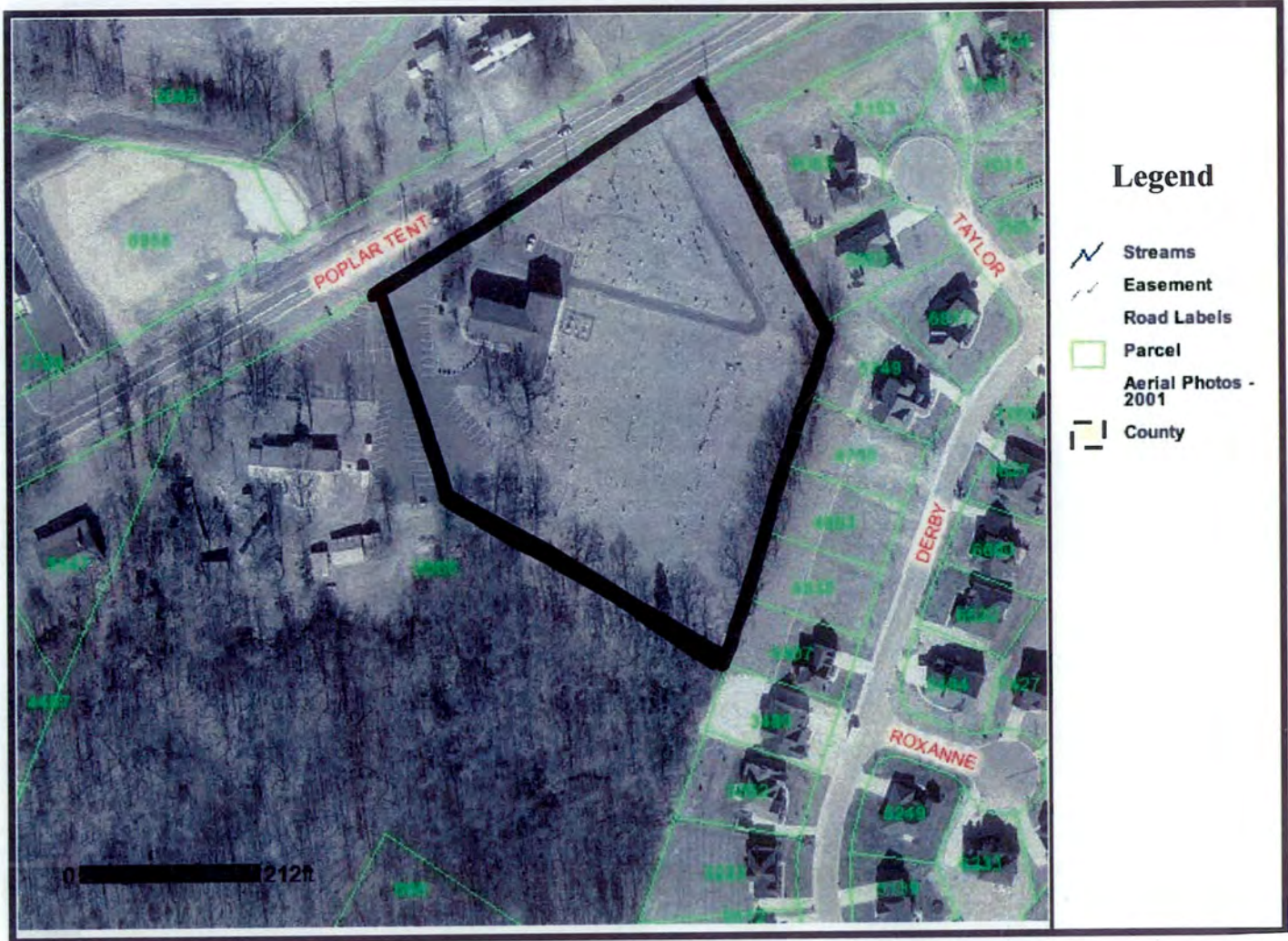




Plate 1. Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church, Front (West) Elevation, Looking East.



Plate 2. Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church (No. 2), Side (South) Elevation, Looking North.



Plate 3. Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church (No. 2), Cemetery, Looking East.



Plate 4. Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church (No. 2), Cemetery, Looking West Towards Educational Wing.

Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church Manse

North side of S.R. 1394 (Poplar Tent Road), 0.5 mile northeast of junction with S.R. 1440
Cabarrus County

Physical Description and Evaluation of Integrity (Figure 5, Plates 5-12)

According to historian Peter Kaplan and local church history, the dwelling was originally an early nineteenth century farmhouse that was later acquired by Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church for use as its manse. The house has a traditional two story, single pile form with a shallow hip roof, a rear ell, and shed appendages and displays a mix of elements inspired by both the Federal and Italianate styles. The house was evidently remodeled when acquired by the church in 1879, and there are several twentieth century alterations. A pair of chimneys are situated at the rear of the main block, and the hip roofed porch has a modern concrete floor and 1920s classical columns. Aluminum siding covers the original weatherboards. The exterior retains its ornate, Italianate-inspired entrance with sidelights over panels, a recessed transom with sawn brackets, and a heavily molded, cross-topped surround. The tall, paired windows with six-over-six lights, are also Italianate elements. The windows on the first floor of the front elevation have been altered with large single panes flanked by original six-over-six windows (Kaplan 1981: 185).

The interior of the house is a mix of Federal and Italianate elements. The interior contains Federal six panel doors and classical mantels. The finest mantel is in the east front room and has slender pilasters and delicate moldings in the Federal mode. Other mantels in the main block have simple post and lintel designs. The center hall plan remains intact. A later mantel with a curvilinear frieze is located in the rear ell. The most notable Italianate interior element is the stairway which has a turned newel and balusters, and a gently curved landing on the second floor. The house stands on a small parcel shaded by mature oak trees. Only a single outbuilding, a frame shed, survives among any former farm structures (Kaplan 1981: 185).

Historical Background

Tradition conveys that Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church acquired this former farmhouse from Joseph Young in 1879 for use as the manse. The house was then reputedly moved to its present site facing Poplar Tent Road east of the church. The church evidently remodeled the house with Italianate features. The house served as the residence of the pastor until the mid-twentieth century. Robert Poplin, the current owner and occupant, purchased the manse for his family residence in 1960. The house is currently for sale, and there are plans to demolish the property for commercial use (Kaplan 1981: 186; Poplin Interview 2004).

Evaluation of Eligibility

Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church Manse is recommended as eligible for the National Register under Criterion A and Criteria Consideration A for its historical association with Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church. Historically and architecturally, the church is one of Cabarrus County's major landmarks. The substantial manse served the church from ca. 1879 to the mid-twentieth century and testifies to the church's prominence in the county. The manse building survives as one of only two known remaining nineteenth century manses in Cabarrus County. The other is the 1873 Rocky River Presbyterian Church Manse, a Greek Revival-Italianate dwelling beside Rocky River Presbyterian Church. The manse is not considered eligible under Criterion C because of twentieth century alterations to the porch and windows and the addition of aluminum siding. The property is not recommended under Criterion B because it is not associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic

context. Finally, the former manse is not considered eligible under Criterion D because the architectural components are not likely to yield information important in the history of building technology.

National Register Boundary Description and Justification (Figure 6)

The recommended National Register boundaries for the former manse are defined by the current tax parcel and follow the right-of-way along Poplar Tent Road. This parcel includes the manse and the tree-shaded lot that defines the setting.

Figure 5
Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church Manse
Site Plan



Figure 6

Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church Manse
Proposed National Register Boundaries





Plate 5. Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church Manse, House and Setting, Looking North.



Plate 6. Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church Manse, Facade, Looking North.



Plate 7. Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church Manse, Side (West) Elevation of House, Looking Northeast.



Plate 8. Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church Manse, Side (East) Elevation and Rear Ell, Looking West.



Plate 9. Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church Manse (No. 5), Entrance Detail.



Plate 10. Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church Manse, House Interior, Hall and Staircase.



Plate 11. Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church Manse, House Interior, Parlor Mantel.



Plate 12. Poplar Tent Presbyterian Church Manse, Outbuilding, Looking North.

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*Widen S.R. 1394 (Poplar Tent Road) from S.R. 1445
(Derita Road) to U.S. 29-601 Bypass
Cabarrus County
T.I.P. No. U-3415*

APPENDIX A:

**CONCURRENCE FORM
INVENTORY LIST
RESOURCE PHOTOGRAPHS**

CONCURRENCE FORM FOR PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Project Description: Widen SR 1394 (Poplar Tent Rd.) from SR 1445 (Derita Rd.) to US 29-601 Bypass in Concord

On 08/02/2004, representatives of the

- North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT)
- Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
- North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (HPO)
- Other

Reviewed the subject project at

- Scoping meeting
- Historic architectural resources photograph review session/consultation
- Other

All parties present agreed

- There are no properties over fifty years old within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are no properties less than fifty years old which are considered to meet Criteria Consideration G within the project's area of potential effects.
- There are properties over fifty years old within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE), but based on the historical information available and the photographs of each property, the property identified as 1, 4-34 is considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of it is necessary.
- There are no National Register-listed or Study Listed properties within the project's area of potential effects.
- All properties greater than 50 years of age located in the APE have been considered at this consultation, and based upon the above concurrence, all compliance for historic architecture with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and GS 121-12(a) has been completed for this project.
- There are no historic properties affected by this project. (Attach any notes or documents as needed)

Signed:

Mary Posich 8.2.2004
 Representative, NCDOT Date

REHA 8/2/04
 FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency Date

Shirley D. [Signature] 8/2/04
 Representative, HPO Date

Renee Bledhill-Early 8-2-04
 State Historic Preservation Officer Date

If a survey report is prepared, a final copy of this form and the attached list will be included.

report on #233

INVENTORY LIST

Properties Not Eligible for Listing in the National Register and Therefore Not Worthy of Intensive Evaluation (Keyed to Field Survey Map)

No. 1 House

This deteriorated, one story, side gable dwelling has German siding, six-over-six windows, and a side wing. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for National Register eligibility.

No. 3 House

The vinyl sided cottage has replacement one-over-one windows, and a screened porch. The house no longer retains sufficient architectural integrity to meet National Register criteria.

No. 4 House

This altered, front gable cottage has vinyl siding, both four-over-one and replacement one-over-one windows, a rebuilt porch and porte cochere, and a modern chimney. The house lacks the architectural integrity to warrant National Register eligibility.

No. 6 House

This vinyl sided, side gable bungalow has a front gable dormer, three-over-one windows, and a screened porch. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed to meet National Register criteria.

No. 7 House

This altered, mid-twentieth century cottage has vinyl siding, replacement one-over-one windows, and a front exterior chimney with decorative brickwork. The house no longer retains sufficient integrity to warrant National Register eligibility.

No. 8 House

The vinyl sided, side gable cottage has a front gable porch supported by metal posts, and six-over-six windows. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed to merit National Register eligibility.

No. 9 Cannon House

Originally the centerpiece of a farm owned by Will Cannon, this house was surveyed during a county-wide investigation in 1980. At the time, it was noted that this late nineteenth century dwelling had four original mantels with bracketed shelves, four panel doors, vertical board wainscoting in the center hall, and an open string staircase with turned balusters and a turned newel. At the time of the survey, the interior had both original plaster and replacement sheetrock walls. A log barn and log smokehouse were gone by the time of the 1980 examination.

The two story, single pile, frame dwelling retains a crosssetted, four panel entrance with sidelights and molded window surrounds, but the house has asbestos siding, a later hip roofed porch with columns, a twentieth century side porch, and a heavily altered rear ell. The foundation has been

entirely rebuilt, and only one original chimney survives. The current owners report that at least one of the mantels has been replaced. The house no longer has the architectural integrity to merit National Register eligibility.

No. 10 House

This vinyl sided, Colonial Revival cottage has both front and side porches. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed to merit National Register eligibility.

No. 11 House

The one story, vinyl sided cottage has a side gable roof, a front gable entry porch, and paired, six-over-one replacement windows. The house lacks the architectural integrity needed for National Register eligibility.

No. 12 House

This front gable bungalow has four-over-one windows, weatherboard siding, a front gable entry porch, and a front exterior chimney. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for National Register eligibility.

No. 13 House

The heavily altered, front gable bungalow has vinyl siding, replacement one-over-one windows, and a front gable entry porch. The house no longer retains its architectural integrity.

No. 14 House

The frame, side gable bungalow has a shed roofed dormer, four-over-one windows, vinyl siding, and a large, modern addition on the east side. The house no longer retains sufficient architectural integrity to warrant National Register eligibility.

No. 15 House

This frame, side gable bungalow retains its tree-shaded, rural setting. The house is well-preserved with German siding, six-over-one windows, and a front gable porch supported by brick piers resting on brick pedestals. The house also has a side wing with a separate entrance suggesting that the wing served as an office. Although intact, this bungalow lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for National Register eligibility.

No. 16 House

This vinyl sided, front gable bungalow has replacement one-over-one windows and a front gable porch. The house no longer retains its architectural integrity.

No. 17 House

This vinyl sided, front gable bungalow has three-over-one windows and replacement porch posts. The house no longer retains its architectural integrity.

No. 18 House

The aluminum sided, Colonial Revival cottage appears to date to the mid-twentieth century. The dwelling has an arched entry porch, three-over-one windows, and a front exterior chimney. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for National Register eligibility.

No. 19 House

This vinyl sided, mid-twentieth century cottage has a center gable, six-over-six windows, and an inset porch. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for National Register eligibility.

No. 20 House

This asphalt sided, cross gable bungalow has four-over-one windows and a wraparound porch supported by battered piers. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for National Register eligibility.

No. 21 House

This front gable bungalow has three-over-one windows and a hip roofed porch supported by battered piers on brick pedestals. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for National Register eligibility.

No. 22 House

This vinyl sided, front gable bungalow has replacement one-over-one windows and replacement porch posts. The house no longer retains its architectural integrity.

No. 23 House

This vinyl sided, front gable bungalow has six-over-six windows and a hip roofed porch. The modest house has only marginal architectural integrity and lacks architectural or historical significance.

No. 24 House

This vinyl sided, front gable bungalow has six-over-six windows, a hip roofed porch, and an added picture window. The house no longer retains its architectural integrity.

No. 25 House

This vinyl sided, Colonial Revival cottage has a side porch and replacement one-over-one windows. The house no longer retains the architectural integrity needed for National Register eligibility.

No. 26 House

This simple, vinyl sided cottage has a side gable roof, and an entry porch. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for National Register eligibility.

No. 27 House

This postwar, Colonial Revival cottage has an L-plan, front porch, six-over-six windows, and vinyl siding. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for National Register eligibility.

No. 28 House

The side gable, Colonial Revival cottage has six-over-one windows, vinyl siding, and both entry and side porches. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for eligibility.

No. 29 House

The side gable, Colonial Revival cottage has six-over-six windows and a side porch. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for eligibility.

No. 30 House

This 1952 ranch house has a permastone exterior, steel sash, casement windows as well as replacement picture windows. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for eligibility.

No. 31 House

Also built in 1952, this low slung, brick ranch house has steel sash, casement windows and a screened side porch. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for eligibility.

No. 32 Groff House

Built ca. 1950, this brick ranch house has steel sash, casement windows and an attached garage. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for eligibility.

No. 33 House

Built after World War II, this intact, frame ranch house has a low, horizontal form, weatherboard siding, steel sash, casement windows, and an inset entrance. The house lacks architectural or historical significance.

No. 34 House

The frame, Colonial Revival cottage has a side gable roof, German siding, a front gable entry porch, added picture windows, and an enclosed side porch. The house lacks the architectural or historical significance needed for eligibility.



House (No. 1), Looking East.



House (No. 3), Looking East.



House (No. 4), Looking South.



House (No. 6), Looking Southwest.



House (No. 7), Looking North.



House (No. 8), Looking North.



Cannon House (No. 9), Façade, Looking North.



Cannon House (No. 9), Side (West) Elevation, Looking Southeast.



Cannon House (No. 9), Rear Ell and Additions, Looking Southwest.



Cannon House (No. 9), Side (East) Elevation, Looking West.



Cannon House (No. 9), Entrance Detail.



House (No. 10), Looking South.

*Widen S.R. 1394 (Poplar Tent Road) from S.R 1445
(Derita Road) to U.S. 29-601 Bypass
Cabarrus County
T.I.P. No. U-3415*



House (No. 11), Looking South.



House (No. 12), Looking South.



House (No. 13), Looking Southeast.



House (No. 14), Looking North.



House (No. 15), Looking Southeast.



House (No. 15), Side (West) Elevation, Looking East.



House (No. 16), Looking South.



House (No. 17), Looking Southeast.



House (No. 18), Southwest.



House (No. 19), Looking Southwest.



House (No. 20), Looking South.



House (No. 21), Looking Northeast.



House (No. 22), Looking East.



House (No. 23), Looking North.



House (No. 24), Looking Northeast.



House (No. 25), Looking South.



House (No. 26), Looking South.



House (No. 27), Looking South.



House (No. 28), Looking Southeast.



House (No. 29), Looking Southwest.



House (No. 30), Looking Northwest.



House (No. 31), Looking Northeast.



Groff House (No. 32), Looking Southeast.



House (No. 33), Looking North.



House (No. 34), Looking West.

APPENDIX B:

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Richard L. Mattson, Ph.D.
Historical Geographer

Education

- 1988 Ph.D. Geography
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1980 M.A. Geography
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1976 B.A. History, Phi Beta Kappa
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois

Relevant Work Experience

- 1991-date Historical Geographer, Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1991 Visiting Professor, History Department, Queens College, Charlotte, North Carolina
- Developed and taught course on the architectural history of the North Carolina Piedmont, focusing on African-American architecture, textile-mill housing, and other types of vernacular landscapes.
- 1989-1991 Mattson and Associates, Historic Preservation Consulting
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1988 Visiting Professor, Department of Urban and Regional Planning,
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- Taught historic preservation planning workshop, developed and taught course on the history of African-American neighborhoods. The latter course was cross-listed in African-American Studies.
- 1984-1989 Private Historic Preservation Consultant,
Raleigh, North Carolina
- 1981-1984 Academic Advisor, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, University of
Illinois, Urbana, Illinois
- 1981 Instructor, Department of Geography, University of Illinois, Urbana,
Illinois
- 1978-1980 Private Historic Preservation Consultant, Champaign, Illinois

Frances P. Alexander
Architectural Historian

Education

- 1991 M.A. American Civilization-Architectural History
George Washington University
Washington, D.C.
- 1981 B.A. History with High Honors
Guilford College
Greensboro, North Carolina

Relevant Work Experience

- 1991-date Architectural Historian, Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 1988-1991 Department Head, Architectural History Department
Engineering-Science, Inc., Washington, D.C.
- 1987-1988 Architectural Historian, Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic
American Engineering Record, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.
- 1986-1987 Historian, National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service,
Washington, D.C.
- 1986 Historian, Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service,
Chicago, Illinois