



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

March 9, 2006

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: Peter Sandbeck *PSE for Peter Sandbeck*

SUBJECT: Historic Architectural Resources Survey Report, I-85 Widening From NC 73 to the US 29/601 Connector, NC 152 Interchange Improvements at US 29/601 and I-85 Bridge Over US 29 on NC 152, I-3802/I-3610/B-3029, Cabarrus and Rowan Counties, ER 05-0376

Thank you for your letter of December 20, 2006, transmitting the survey report by Debbie Bevin of Circa, Inc.

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

- Blake House, E side of SR 1622 (Trinity Church Road), .2 mi. N of junction with NC 73, Odell School vicinity, is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for architecture as a notable example of an early-nineteenth-century Cabarrus County vernacular house. The house exhibits Federal-style trim and is unusual for its enclosed stair that rises directly from the front porch.

We concur with the proposed National Register boundary as described, justified, and delineated in the survey report.

- CA 1055
- Goodman Farm, W side SR 1790 (Winecoff Road) S of intersection with SR 1778 (Orphanage Road), Concord vicinity, is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C for agriculture and architecture. The property is a now rare example of the dairy farms that once dotted the county in the first quarter of the twentieth century. The complex is representative of a dairy farm of the period and includes the 82-acre parcel, Queen Anne farmhouse, and surviving outbuildings.

We concur with the proposed National Register boundary as described, justified, and delineated in the survey report.

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
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SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919)733-6545/715-4801

For purposes of compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, we concur that the following properties and the remaining properties noted in the report are not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

- Samuel Deal House, SR 1221 (Old Beatty Road), North Kannapolis vicinity, is not eligible for the National Register because it has lost architectural integrity and integrity of setting.
- Shinn House, 1410 N. Main St., China Grove, is not eligible for the National Register because it has lost immediate setting integrity, thus compromising the house's ability to convey its architectural significance.

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, please 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
Debbie Bevin, Circa, Inc.

bc: Southern/McBride
106
County

PHASE II HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

I-85 WIDENING FROM NC 73 TO THE US 29/601 CONNECTOR
NC 152 INTERCHANGE IMPROVEMENTS AT US 29/601 AND I-85
BRIDGE NO. 34 OVER US 29 ON NC 152
CABARRUS AND ROWAN COUNTIES

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
T.I.P. NO. I-3802/I-3610/B-3039
WBS NO. 36780.1.1

Prepared for:

Mulkey Engineers and Consultants, Inc.
PO Box 33127
Raleigh, NC 27636

Prepared by:



CIRCA, INC.
P.O. Box 28365
Raleigh, NC 27611

November, 2005

PHASE II HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT

I-85 WIDENING FROM NC 73 TO THE US 29/601 CONNECTOR
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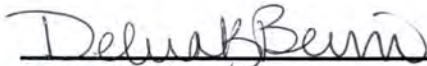
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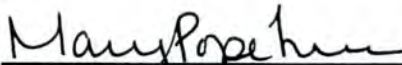
Circa, Inc.
P.O. Box 28365
Raleigh, NC 27611

November 2005



Principal Investigator
Circa, Inc.

11/18/05
Date



Supervisor, Historic Architecture Section
North Carolina Department of Transportation

12/8/2005
Date

MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

This North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) project is entitled I-85 Widening from NC 73 to US 29-601 (TIP No. I-3802), NC 152 Interchange Improvements at US 29/601 and I-85 (TIP No. I-3610), and Bridge No. 34 over US 29 on US 152 (TIP No. B-3039) in Cabarrus and Rowan Counties, North Carolina. The I-3802 study area comprises approximately 13.5 miles along I-85 from NC 73 to the US 29-601 connector in Rowan and Cabarrus Counties. The I-3610/B-3039 study area comprises approximately 4,000 feet along NC 152 from east of the junction with I-85 to west of the junction with US 601-29 near China Grove in Rowan County.

Circa, Inc. was contracted by Mulkey Engineers and Consultants, Inc. to perform a Phase II Survey of Historic Architectural Resources within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE). The survey included both background research and fieldwork to identify architectural resources which appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (National Register).

Circa delineated a preliminary APE and reviewed it in the field, and it was subsequently approved by Mary Pope Furr, supervisor of NCDOT's Historic Architecture Section. Based on NCDOT's study corridor width, the APE (Figure 1B) is approximately 1,500 feet wide along I-85 within the project area. The APE is expanded where interchanges or intersections occur or where topographical conditions may cause visual impacts from greater distances.

Fieldwork was completed on 100% of the APE. Debbie Bevin and April Montgomery of Circa, Inc. drove and/or walked the APE in October of 2004. All properties over fifty years of age were photographed and mapped on a USGS quadrangle map. Properties considered not worthy of further evaluation were submitted to NCDOT for use at a State Historic Preservation Office (HPO) concurrence meeting. Properties meriting intensive evaluation were documented in September of 2005 with additional photography, site plans, deed research, property description and history, and boundary descriptions if considered National Register-eligible.

The survey identified ninety-eight properties over fifty years of age within the APE. There were no properties within the APE which had previously been listed in the National Register, included on the State Study List, determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register, or locally designated. Ninety-four properties were considered not eligible and not worthy of further evaluation to determine National Register eligibility. These properties were presented at a NCDOT/HPO photo review session, and the signed concurrence form documents HPO's concurrence with our findings. The concurrence form, inventory list, photographs, and map showing the properties' locations are attached as Appendix A. Four properties were considered worthy of further evaluation to determine National Register eligibility. Of those, two appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register.

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INTRODUCTION

This North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) project is entitled I-85 Widening from NC 73 to US 29-601 (TIP No. I-3802), NC 152 Interchange Improvements at US 29/601 and I-85 (TIP No. I-3610), and Bridge No. 34 over US 29 on NC 152 (TIP No. B-3039) in Cabarrus and Rowan Counties, North Carolina. The I-3802 study area comprises approximately 13.5 miles along I-85 from NC 73 to the US 29-601 connector in Rowan and Cabarrus Counties. The I-3610/B-3039 study area comprises approximately 4,000 feet along NC 152 from east of the junction with I-85 to west of the junction with US 601-29 near China Grove in Rowan County.

Circa, Inc. was contracted by Mulkey Engineers and Consultants, Inc. to perform a Phase II Survey of Historic Architectural Resources within the project's APE (Figure IB). The purpose of the survey was to identify architectural resources within the APE which appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register. Debbie Bevin of Circa, Inc., served as principal investigator, with research and fieldwork assistance from April Montgomery and Ellen Turco. Initial fieldwork for the preliminary identification of properties was conducted in October of 2004. Intensive evaluation of properties considered potentially eligible for National Register-listing took place in September of 2005.

PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

The project area encompasses a narrow swath along the Interstate 85 corridor between Concord in northeast Cabarrus County and China Grove in southwest Rowan County (Figure IA). Rowan and Cabarrus Counties are located in North Carolina's central Piedmont. The natural environment is characterized by gently rolling hills and waterways emptying into the Pee Dee River basin.

PURPOSE OF SURVEY AND REPORT

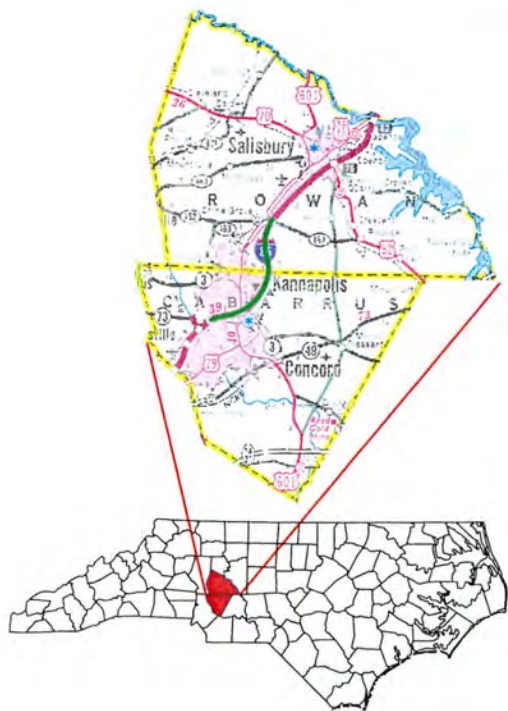
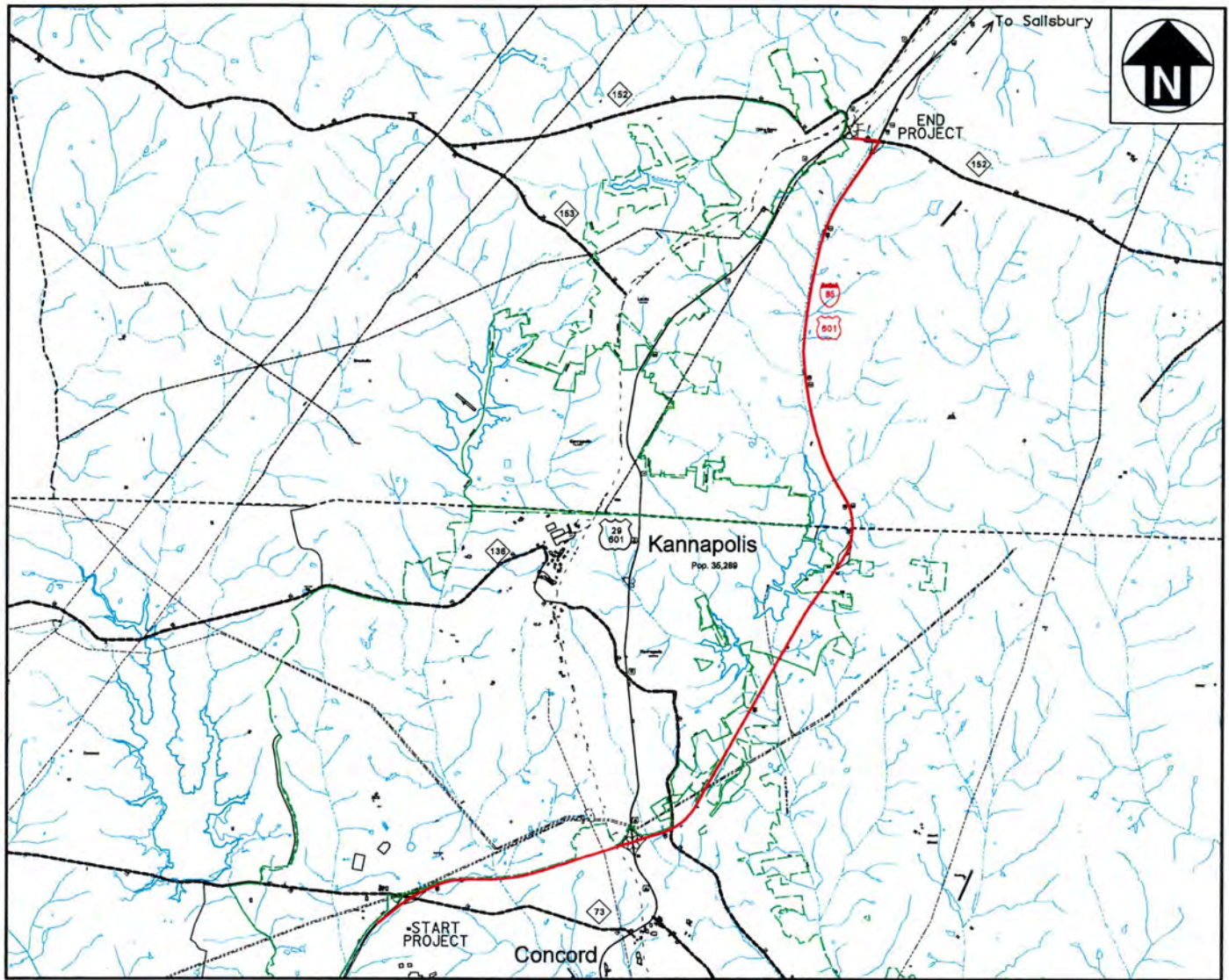
The purpose of the survey was to identify historic architectural resources within the APE which appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register. The survey is part of environmental studies conducted by NCDOT in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act and the National Historic 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 and to afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

METHODOLOGY

Circa conducted the survey and prepared this report in accordance with guidelines set forth in *Section 106 Procedures and Report Guidelines* (NCDOT, October 2003). The survey included both background research and fieldwork.

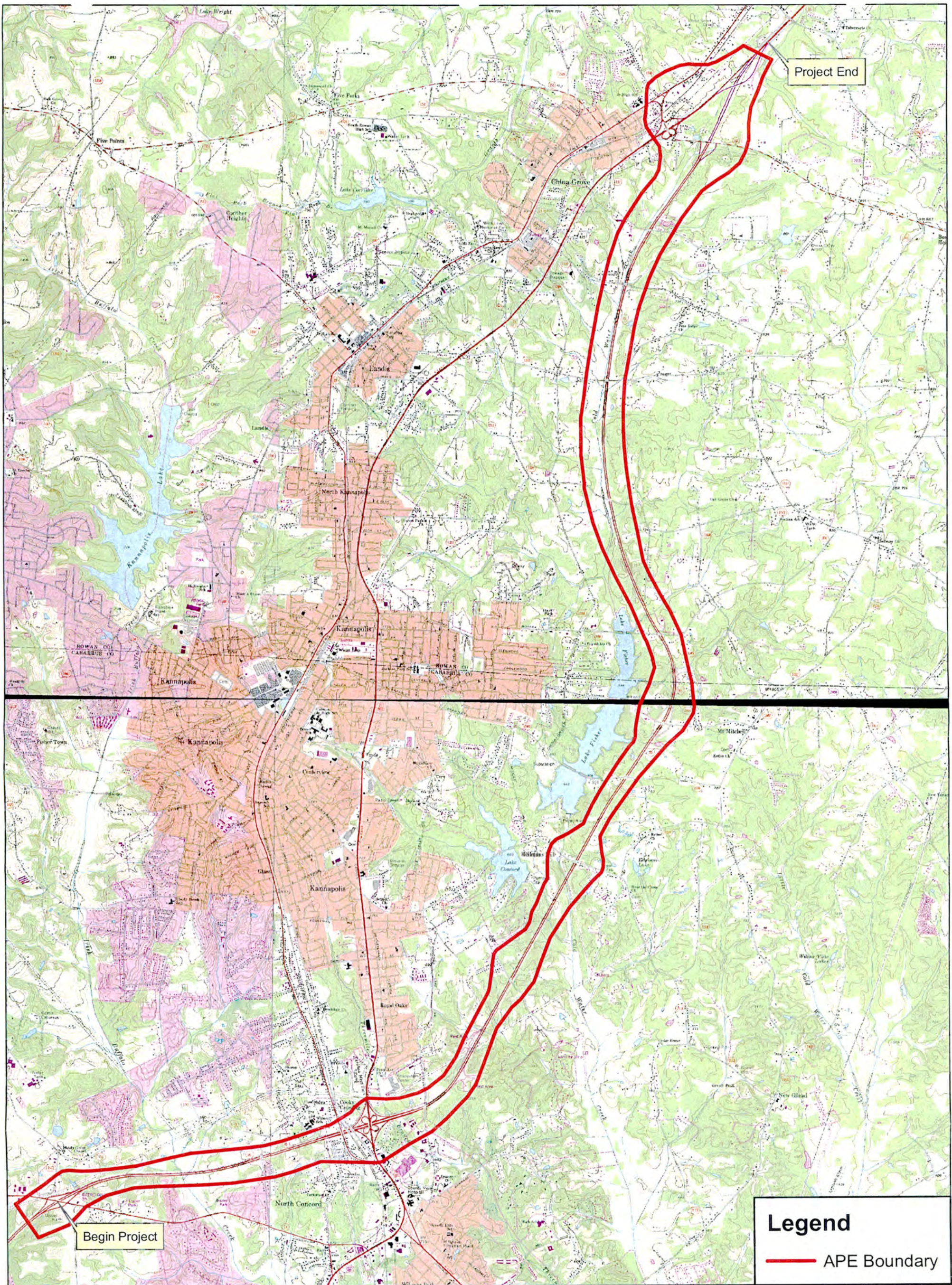
Background research into the historic and architectural development of the project area was conducted by reviewing survey maps, files, and publications at the Survey and Planning Branch of the HPO. Peter R. Kaplan conducted a survey of Cabarrus County in 1981 and published his findings in *The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County North Carolina*. Davyd Foard Hood conducted a survey of Rowan County in 1977, and *The Architecture of Rowan County North Carolina* was published in 1983. In 2000, Mr. Hood revisited the properties he first surveyed over twenty years earlier, and the survey publication was subsequently updated and reissued. Those surveys identified and recorded two properties within the APE, the Blake House (CA 444), and the Samuel Deal House (RW 317). Neither has been previously listed in the National Register, included on the State Study List, determined to be eligible for National Register listing, or locally designated. Both properties are evaluated in-depth in this report. Additional research was conducted at the North Carolina State Library and Archives in Raleigh. Land records were reviewed at the Cabarrus and Rowan County Registers of Deeds. First-person interviews with property owners were conducted when possible to obtain additional information.

Fieldwork was completed on 100% of the APE. Debbie Bevin and April Montgomery of Circa, Inc. drove and/or walked the APE in October of 2004. All properties over fifty years of age were photographed and mapped on a USGS quadrangle map. Properties considered not worthy of further evaluation were submitted to NCDOT for use at a HPO concurrence meeting (see Appendix A). Properties meriting intensive evaluation were documented in September of 2005 with additional photography, site plans, deed and historical research, and were evaluated for National Register eligibility.



	<p>PROJECT VICINITY</p>
<p>CABARRUS & ROWAN COUNTIES I-3802 / I-3610 / B-3039 I-85 FROM NC 73 TO THE US 29-601 CONNECTOR</p>	
<p>0 miles 2.0 miles 4.0</p>	

FIGURE 1A



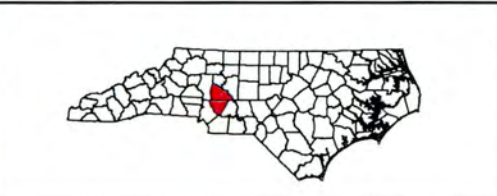
Legend

— APE Boundary



APE MAP
 I-3802/ I-3610/ B-3039
 I-85 from NC 73 to the US 29-601 Connector
 Cabarrus & Rowan Counties, North Carolina

Figure No.



1:50,000

USGS 7.5- Minute Topographic Quadrangles: China Grove, Concord, Enochville, & Kannapolis
 Contour Interval 10 Feet

1B

RESULTS OF SURVEY

The survey identified ninety-eight properties over fifty years of age within the APE. There were no properties within the APE which had previously been listed in the National Register, included on the State Study List, determined to be eligible for listing in the National Register, or locally designated. Ninety-four properties were considered not eligible and not worthy of further evaluation to determine National Register eligibility. These properties were presented at a NCDOT/HPO photo review session, and the signed concurrence form documents HPO's concurrence with our findings. The concurrence form, inventory list, photographs, and map showing the properties' locations are attached as Appendix A.

Four properties were considered worthy of further evaluation to determine National Register eligibility. Of those, two appear to be eligible for listing in the National Register.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Rowan and Cabarrus Counties are located in North Carolina's central Piedmont. The natural environment is characterized by gently rolling hills and waterways emptying into the Pee Dee River basin. Settlement of the region began in the mid-eighteenth century. Rowan County was established in 1753 and Cabarrus County in 1792. The first European settlers, primarily of Scots-Irish and German descent, had originally settled in Maryland and Pennsylvania. As desirable and affordable land grew scarce, the overflow population migrated south along the Great Wagon Road to Virginia, with some continuing on to central North Carolina. In general, the Scots-Irish settled western Rowan and Cabarrus counties, and the Germans, arriving slightly later, settled the somewhat less fertile areas to the east (Kaplan 10; Hood 28). This migration contributed to an increase in North Carolina's population from thirty-five thousand in 1730 to one-hundred-eighty-five thousand by 1775 (Kaplan 1).

As the Germans and Scots-Irish transformed the wilderness, a culture of small scale subsistence farming was established. The Federal Census of 1850 reveals most farmers in the area owned less than 200 acres of land (Kaplan 5). The 1860 census records show only a few dozen men owning more than twenty slaves in Cabarrus County (Kaplan 11). Slaveholders were concentrated in the western part of Rowan and Cabarrus counties due to the higher productivity of the soil. Yeoman farms formed the basic economic and social unit in the central and eastern part of the counties. Trade with Coastal Plain markets was stymied by a lack of passable east-west roads. Farm products had to be traded locally or, less commonly, sent via road or river south to Cheraw and on to Charleston. For this reason population growth was slow from settlement until the mid-nineteenth century when rail transport reliably connected the region to other markets.

Fueled by demand from textile mills in New England and Britain, around 1850 cotton emerged as the area's premier cash crop, particularly in the west. Not only did this occurrence increase the prosperity of Rowan and Cabarrus farmers, but it was the basis for the textile mill-based economy that began in the third-quarter of the nineteenth century and transforms the culture, economy, and landscape of the project area. Several factors lead to the industry's explosive growth in the region. The first was the area's success with cotton cultivation. The second factor was the extension of rail lines able to transport cotton and finished textile goods to distant markets. The North Carolina Railroad between Goldsboro and Charlotte was completed in 1856, and as a result Concord, the Cabarrus County seat, became a major regional cotton market. Additionally, the Western North Carolina Railroad from Salisbury to Asheville was finished in 1880 (Bishir 423), followed by the Yadkin Railroad from Salisbury southward to Albemarle in 1891. By the third-quarter of the century, wealthy cotton buyers were investing their profits in textile mills in towns such as Concord, Kannapolis, China Grove, Salisbury and Mount Pleasant.

As rural dwellers left the farm for the factory, the population and economic structure of Rowan and Cabarrus counties transitioned from rural to urban. Concord's population grew from 1,200 in 1880 to eight-thousand in 1900 (Kaplan xi). Father and son, John

Milton and William Robert Odell established several cotton mills in Concord in the 1880s and 1890s. The Odell Manufacturing Company became the largest textile mill in the state (Mattson 7). This rural-to-urban pattern was repeated in Kannapolis (situated in both Rowan and Cabarrus counties) when James William Cannon, a Concord cotton buyer, established a textile center and company town on several hundred acres of farmland north of Concord in 1907.

In the late 1920s, the cotton boll weevil destroyed cotton crops throughout the south. In response, the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service aggressively promoted agricultural diversification to avert economic disaster. Dairy production was one of the ways cotton farmers could adapt. State Extension Agents provided farmers with hands-on help as well as printed information on dairy practices such as herd building, breeding, and sanitation, as well as plans and specifications for modern dairy barns and other dairy-related buildings such as offices, milk houses and processing barns (Turco 8.6).

ARCHITECTURE IN CABARRUS AND ROWAN COUNTIES

Throughout North Carolina's Piedmont frontier, the first structures built were one or one-and-a-half story dwellings of round or hewn logs erected hastily to provide immediate shelter. Log dwellings came in both single and double-pen forms, often with chimneys situated at the building's end. In Rowan and Cabarrus Counties these dwellings were often secured at the corners by tightly-fitted full or half-dovetail notching, while the square, diamond and saddle-notch joining techniques found in other parts of the state were used mostly for outbuildings (Hood 31; Kaplan 3). The spaces in between the logs were filled or "chinked" with a solid material such as bricks or stones, and then "daubed" with a combination of plaster, mud, straw, clay or mortar to hold the chinking in place and provide additional protection from the elements. Interiors were one-room or two-room, often with a sleeping loft, but occasionally a three-room plan was employed. The three-room arrangement, with the entrance into a large room that had two smaller rooms beside it, is sometimes called "Quaker" because it was preferred by Quakers and other German settlers. Most of these earliest houses have been lost (Hood 31; Kaplan 6).

Despite the growing influence of nationally popular trends in architecture—such as the Federal (roughly 1820-1840) and Greek Revival (roughly 1840-1860) styles—the architecture of Rowan and Cabarrus counties remained provincial. By the mid-nineteenth century the rudimentary single and double-pen log houses fell out of favor and were replaced by more a substantial form--the two-story, single-pile, gable-roofed dwelling (Kaplan 8,11). Both frame and log versions of this form survive. These dwellings were intended to be more permanent and stylish than their predecessors; however, they were retarditaire compared with examples in the nation's urban centers such as Philadelphia and Charleston, and even New Bern, North Carolina. Frame construction became more common, and yet the abundance of timber made practical the continuance of the log tradition. Families with means disguised the method's rough character by the application of weatherboards, windows, doors, porches, and modest Greek or Federal decorative detail.

Sturdy agricultural outbuildings were essential to the success of the nineteenth-century yeoman farm. Rowan and Cabarrus County farmers relied heavily on familiar log construction techniques as timber was still plentiful and log outbuildings could be quickly assembled and even moved and reassembled if necessary. Square, saddle, and v-notch joints were preferred until the very end of the nineteenth century when frame outbuildings began to prevail. Outbuilding types found on Rowan and Cabarrus county farmsteads include single and double-pen corn-cribs, livestock barns, granaries, silos, smokehouses, spring houses, well houses, and tobacco barns (Kaplan 9; Hood 43-44).

Double-pen, all-purpose log barns with an open central wagon passage were standard through the late-nineteenth century. When frame construction came into favor the outward appearance of the barn changed, as did the interior spatial arrangement. In frame barns the central passage must be parallel with the roof ridge, making the entrance on the gable end. Exteriors were finished with weatherboards or board-and-batten siding.

Outbuildings often changed appearance as uses became more specialized. Around the late 1920s, barn construction evolved due to the State Agricultural Extension Service's promotion of dairy farming as an alternative to cotton cultivation. The Extension Service's dissemination of plans and specifications for modern dairy barns and other dairy-related buildings such as offices, milk houses, and processing barns (Turco 8.6) had a direct impact on the appearance of farms throughout the state as the prototypical gambrel roofed dairy barn, often with X-batten doors and window shutters, became prevalent. This characteristic form, which was also adopted for other types of barns, easily identifies a 1930s- or 1940s-era barn.

Textile factory owners and managers demanded an architecture that set their residences apart from modest mill worker housing. Around the turn of the twentieth century the style of choice was the Colonial Revival, which was emerging as nationally popular style. Colonial Revival dwellings are characterized by exterior symmetry, classically-inspired porches or porticoes, and formal floor plans. The style was not intended to be historically accurate, but rather interpreted idealized classical motifs and applied them to modern homes. In the South in particular, the style came to symbolize the social order of the antebellum era and as such also visually emphasized the hierarchy of the mill town.

PROPERTY INVENTORY AND EVALUATIONS

Properties Considered Eligible for the National Register

1. Blake House (CA 444)

E. side of SR 1622 (Trinity Church Rd.), .2 mi. N. of jct. w/ NC 73, Odell School vic.

Description

This two-story frame house appears to have been constructed in the early nineteenth century and remodeled on the exterior around the turn of the twentieth century. It retains many significant original interior and exterior details, including an enclosed stair, Federal-style trim, and a Flemish bond exterior end chimney. Early-twentieth-century alterations include a full-façade porch with turned posts, replacement of the original windows with four-over-four double-hung sash, replacement of the original weatherboards with German siding, and the addition of a rear ell.

The three-bay first floor façade is flush-sheathed, while the remainder of the house is German-sided. Centered on the first-floor façade are two entry doors, one leading into the principal first floor room, and the second leading directly into the enclosed stair. According to Peter Kaplan's countywide survey conducted in 1981, this is the only example of this stair configuration known to exist in Cabarrus County. The original, thinly molded, Federal door and window surrounds of the ground-floor façade are intact, as is the principal six-panel entry door with four-light transom. An original batten door with strap hinges accesses the enclosed stair. A fixed six-light sash has been added to the upper half of the batten door. The second-story façade includes two bays with windows into each of the upper two rooms.

An original exterior end chimney of Flemish bond brickwork with some glazed headers and stretchers stands on the west elevation. A later stack rises above the stepped shoulders of the chimney. Each side elevation contains four windows, two each on the first and second floors. A one-story gabled ell addition extends from the rear of the house, with later porch enclosures and shed-roofed additions extending beyond it. This ell replaced a kitchen which had been connected to the house by a breezeway (HPO Survey file).

The interior of the first floor follows a three-room Quaker plan. The first floor rooms include intact, thinly molded, Federal-style door and window surrounds, baseboards, chair rails, ceiling moldings, and six-panel doors. The brick mantel is a replacement of the original. The second floor, accessible only from the front porch entry, is simply finished with unpainted flush sheathing.

Two outbuildings remain on the property (See Site Plan, Figure 10). One is a ruinous frame barn (A) which is located to the northeast of the house. The second is a frame, shed-roofed storage building (B) located directly behind the house.

The house is located close to Interstate 85 in a rapidly developing part of Cabarrus County. It is owned by an investment land group and is currently for sale for development purposes. For now, however, the house sits largely undisturbed on an approximately 12-acre site, sheltered by mature trees and shrubs. A former road or drive curves from Trinity Church Road in front of the house, which is approached by a walk lined with mature boxwoods. The remainder of the parcel is wooded, with a large pond and a power line easement occupying the eastern portion of the property. Though the house is vacant, it is maintained by the current owners.

Historical Background

The house was built in 1828 (Cabarrus County property records) by an unknown member of the Blake Family (HPO Survey File). While deed records on file at the Cabarrus County courthouse are incomplete, they do indicate that the property passed from the Blake to Wall families, which were related by marriage. Wall family descendants were the last to occupy the house. In 2004, the property was sold by Thomas Edwin Wall to the Cabarrus Restaurant Group, which subsequently sold it to Our Gang Properties, LLC (Cabarrus County Deeds). The property is currently for sale for development purposes.

Evaluation of Significance and National Register Eligibility

The Blake house stands as one of a small number of surviving dwellings from the early-nineteenth century in Cabarrus County. According to Peter Kaplan in his published survey of the county's architecture, "the houses that contain the county's extant Federal detail are significant not only for their ornamental treatment but because they are the earliest group of substantial dwellings that remain in Cabarrus" (Kaplan 6).

Two other dwellings from the period survive in the general vicinity of the Blake House, the ca. 1820 Furr-Lee House and the 1831 Meek House, which was listed in the National Register in 2001. All three houses display the vernacular two-story, single-pile, side-gable form typical of substantial rural dwellings in the early-nineteenth century. The restored Furr-Lee House, which is located less than a mile north of the Blake House, follows a three-room plan with an enclosed stair rising from the main first floor room to the second story, and contains more elaborate trim than the Blake House, including a pair of fine Federal-style mantels (HPO Survey File). The National Register-listed Meek House was built later than the Blake and Furr-Lee Houses, and differs from them in its incorporation of Greek Revival details. Nevertheless, like the two earlier houses, it contains much Federal-style trim and an enclosed stair (National Register Nomination).

The Blake House is **eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for Architecture**. It is a notable early-nineteenth-century house finished with Federal-style trim. Its enclosed stair, which rises directly from the front porch, is thought to be unique in the county. The house retains strong integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The Blake House is **not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A** because the property is not known to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

The Blake House is **not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B** because it is not known to be associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context.

The Blake House is **not eligible under Criterion D** because the architectural component is unlikely to yield information in the history of building technology.

Boundary Description

The proposed boundary for this property includes approximately three acres, and encompasses the house's current and historic setting, in a grove of mature trees surrounded by open land. The eastern boundary is drawn to include the wooded tree line to the east of the house, as well as the ruinous barn. The majority of the parcel is excluded from the proposed boundary because it does not contribute to the setting or significance of the house. The proposed boundary provides an appropriate setting for the house. It is shown by the heavy dashed line on the accompanying tax parcel map (Figure 11).



Figure 2 - Blake House, Front Elevation



Figure 3 - Blake House, Front Porch



Figure 4 - Blake House, Rear Elevation



Figure 5 - Blake House, Enclosed Stair

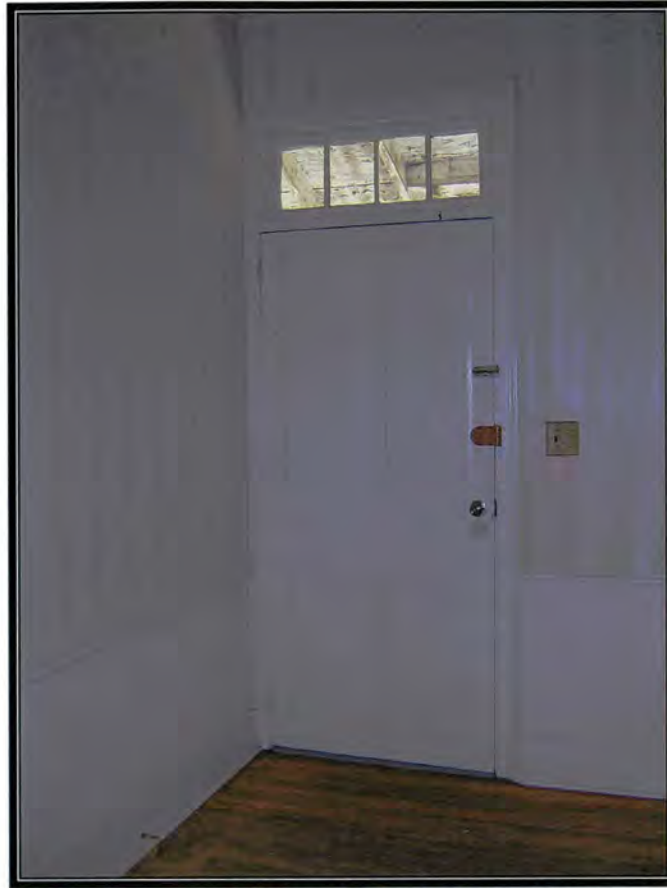


Figure 6 - Blake House, Interior View



Figure 7 - Blake House, Barn (A)



Figure 8 - Blake House, Shed (B)



Figure 9 - Blake House, Setting



FIGURE 10
BLAKE HOUSE
SITE PLAN



Scale:
1 inch equals 150 feet

0 15 30 60 90 120
Feet

DISCLAIMER:
Cabarrus County shall not be held liable for any errors in the data represented on this map. This includes errors of omission, commission, concerning the content of the data, and relative positional accuracy of the data. The data cannot be construed to be a legal document. Primary sources from which this data was compiled must be consulted for verification of information represented on this map document.

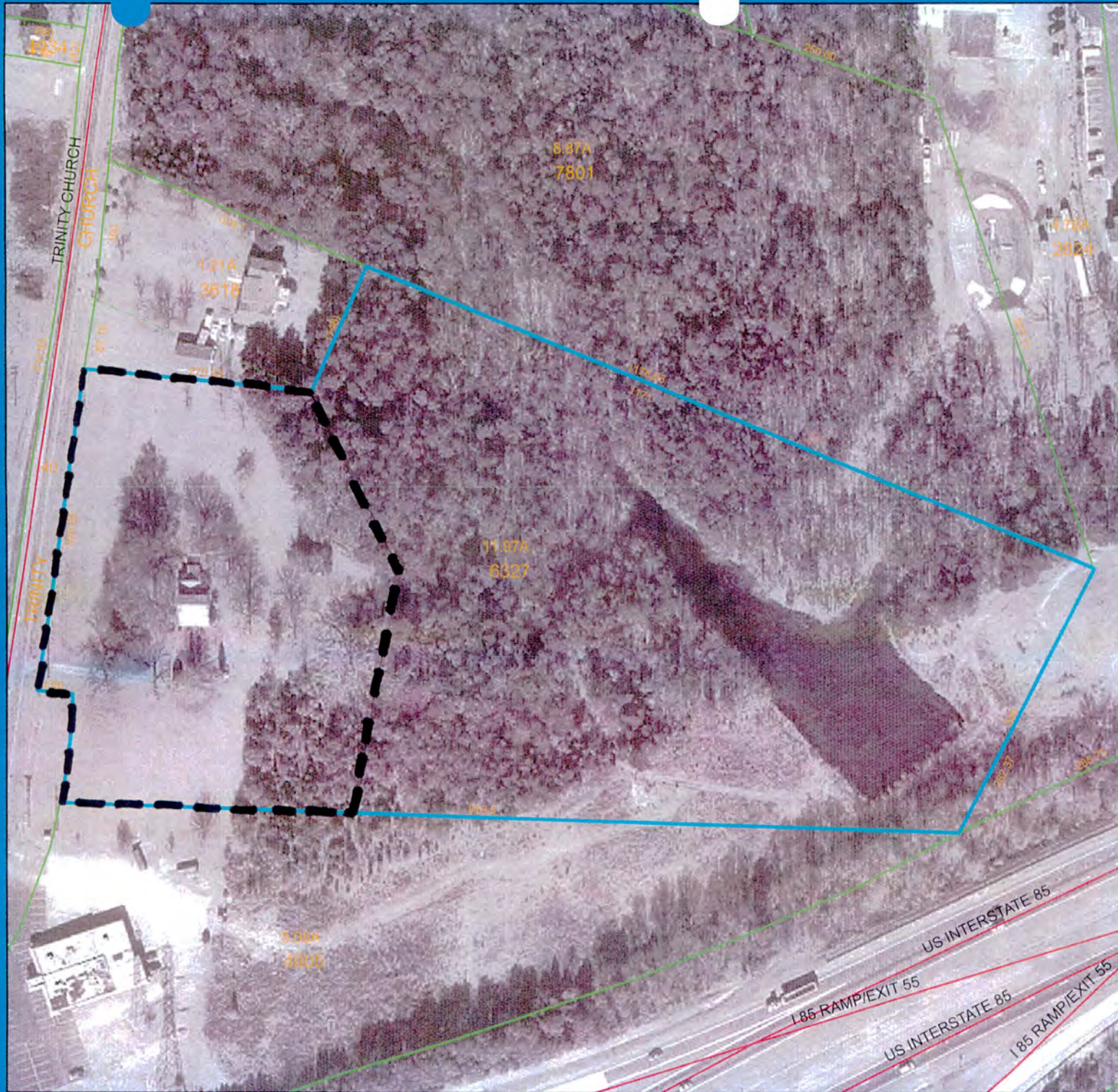


FIGURE 11
BLAKE HOUSE
NATIONAL REGISTER
BOUNDARY

NR Boundary



Scale:
 1 inch equals 150 feet

0 15 30 60 90 120 Feet

DISCLAIMER:
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2. Goodman Farm

W. side SR 1790 (Winecoff Rd.), south of int. with SR 1778 (Orphanage Rd.), Concord vic.

Description

The Goodman Farm is an 82-acre former dairy farm located on the north side of I-85 in northern Cabarrus County. The farm, once totaling 200 acres, was bisected by the Interstate in the late 1960s. That portion of the farm which is located south of the Interstate has been developed into a residential subdivision. The remaining farmland is in use by the Goodman family today, who raise beef cattle on the property (Goodman interview). The farm includes an early-twentieth-century house and numerous early-twentieth-century barns, sheds, and agricultural outbuildings, all set within a bucolic landscape of rolling pastures, ponds, and fence rows.

A cedar-lined gravel drive off of Winecoff Road (SR 1790) leads through pastureland and past vegetable beds to the vernacular Queen Anne-style farm house, which is located in the southeastern corner of the farm. The house is a two-story, three-bay, L-plan frame house with a projecting, gable-front section and a recessed main block. The house is weatherboarded, with simple flat corner boards and window and door trim. The projecting front gable contains a rectangular louvered vent with a peaked top and features simple bargeboards that are shaped slightly at the ends. A one-story porch with turned posts wraps around the projecting bay and shelters the central front entryway with sidelights. An original screen door features decorative sawnwork and a spindle frieze. The first story of the projecting bay has clipped corners with diamond-shaped window openings (which are no longer glazed) on each angled wall. On either side of the entry bay are paired windows with two-over-two double-hung sash, while each second floor bay contains single windows of the same sash configuration. Projecting from the rear of the main block is a gabled ell and several enclosed shed porches. Interior access to the house was not permitted.

The house is surrounded by mature shrubs and trees, and is adjacent to the cow pasture. Behind the house are numerous frame and metal sheds and outbuildings of various periods, used today for storage and to house domestic animals.

A complex of farm outbuildings is located in the northwestern corner of the property. These buildings were adjacent to another house, which burned in the 1970s or 1980s. That house was of similar vintage and style to the house that remains on the property. According to Earl Goodwin, who grew up in the house, his father, R.D. Goodman, built it around the turn of the twentieth century (Goodman interview). The farm complex includes approximately fourteen resources. They are of frame construction, have metal roofs, are sheathed with wood or metal siding, and are characterized by numerous shed-roofed extensions, often supported by cedar posts, to shelter equipment or animals. The locations of the outbuildings are shown on the accompanying site plan (Figure 23)

- A. Office. This small, rectangular, side-gable, frame building has three doors on its front elevation. It is sided with German siding and has exposed rafter tails. It could possibly have functioned as a farm office, but its original use is unknown.
- B. Arbor. Grape arbor constructed of recycled metal supports.
- C. Gas Pump. Cylindrical metal gas pump used for fueling farm equipment.
- D. Storage Shed. Shed with low-pitched metal roof supported on cedar posts.
- E. Storage Barn. This gable-roofed barn consists of a central enclosed section topped by a long, overhanging metal roof supported on cedar posts which forms deep sheds on either side. It is connected by a series of wooden pens to the Milking Barn (F).
- F. Milking Barn. The largest building in the complex is this two-story, gambrel-roofed, frame barn with a central passage. Shed additions on both sides extend the roof to give the appearance of a single gable roofline. Above the central passageway is an opening providing access to a hay mow overhead. There is a one-story, shed-roofed, concrete block addition on the south side.
- G. Silos. Five metal silos of various heights, used for storing feed, located behind the barn.
- H. Hay & Equipment Shed. Four-bay shed supported by cedar posts and topped by a shallow-pitched metal roof. Two of the bays are enclosed with wooden siding. The shed is currently used to store hay and equipment.
- I. Granary. Side-gable frame outbuilding with metal roof, used for storing grain.
- J. Granary. Side-gable frame outbuilding with metal roof and siding and enclosed rear shed addition, used for storing grain.
- K. Storage Barn. Storage barn with deep open sheds.
- L. Storage Barn. Two-story, metal-sided barn with deep sheds under a single gable roof, used for hay and equipment storage.
- M. Storage Barn. Two-story, gable-roof storage barn with metal siding and roof.
- N. Equipment Shelter. Small metal-roofed shed on posts.

History

According to Earl Goodman, who was raised on the farm and owns it today, his father, R.D. Goodman, came to the area in 1901 or 1902, built a house, and established a farm. The earliest recorded land transaction involving R.D. Goodman is from 1910, when he acquired 22 acres in the area from Dolph Litaker. He continued purchasing adjacent land through the 1920s and 1930s (Cabarrus County Deeds), until he had assembled approximately 200 acres. He ran a dairy operation on the farm, with 65 cows providing milk to the Woodside Dairy. R.D. Goodman served as County Farm Agent for thirty to forty years (Goodman interview), a role in which he advised farmers throughout the county about modern agricultural practices.

The Goodmans operated their dairy farm until 1967, when NCDOT constructed Interstate 85 through the middle of the property. According to Earl Goodman, the construction of the Interstate separated the farm's pastureland from its cropland, making it impossible to grow and cut the silage needed to feed the dairy cows. At that point the Goodmans switched to raising beef cattle, an operation they continue today (Goodman interview).

Evaluation of Significance and National Register Eligibility

According to Peter Kaplan, “the thirty years between 1880 and 1910 witnessed considerable change in Cabarrus County’s rural domestic building. The traditional two-story house form lost its status as the pre-eminent symbol of rural prosperity...(and) the L-shaped house of one or two stories, with Italianate or Queen Anne trim” took its place (Kaplan 17). Built ca. 1910, the surviving Goodman farmhouse is representative of this transition. Its L-plan form is adorned with simple Queen Anne-style details including the cut-away corners and diamond-shaped window openings of the projecting bay, the wrap-around porch with turned posts, and the screened door with decorative sawnwork and spindle frieze. The house appears to be largely intact and to have outstanding physical integrity.

While log farm buildings predominated in the nineteenth century in Cabarrus County, frame barns and outbuildings became more common by the turn of the twentieth century (Kaplan 20-21). The surviving outbuildings on the Goodman Farm are all of frame construction and date from the early to mid-twentieth century. The centerpiece of the complex is the two-story, central-passage milking barn, which was originally built with a gambrel roof, a form favored by prosperous farmers after 1910 (Kaplan 21). Later shed additions give the barn its present, gable-roofed appearance. Arranged around the barn are numerous barns, sheds, and storage buildings, and a number of ancillary structures.

The Goodman Farm is **eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for Agriculture** as a now rare example of the dairy farms that were found throughout the county in the first quarter of the twentieth century. The survival of the 82-acre core of the original farm, in an area of rapid commercial, industrial, and residential development and soaring land prices, is unusual. Its Queen-Anne style farmhouse and surviving outbuildings are also **eligible under Criterion C for Architecture** as representative examples of their style and type. The house and outbuildings are set within a bucolic landscape of rolling pastures, ponds, and fence rows. The entire property retains strong integrity of location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The Goodman Farm is **not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B** because it is not known to be associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context.

The Goodman Farm is **not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D** because the architectural component is unlikely to yield information in the history of building technology.

Boundary Description

The proposed boundary for the Goodman Farm corresponds to the 82-acre parcel which remains of the original 200-acre farm. It is bounded on the north by SR 1778 (Orphanage Rd.), on the east by SR 1790 (Winecoff Road), on the south by the I-85 right-of-way, and on the west by its boundary with adjacent parcels. This parcel represents the core of the original Goodman Farm and contains the surviving architectural resources and landscape features. It is shown by heavy dashed line on the accompanying tax parcel map (Figure 24).



Figure 12 - Goodman Farmhouse, front elevation



Figure 13 - Goodman Farmhouse, rear elevation



Figure 14 - Goodman Farm, Office (A)



Figure 15 - Goodman Farm, Arbor (B)



Figure 16 - Goodman Farm, Gas Pump (C)



Figure 17 - Goodman Farm, Outbuilding (foreground) (D)



Figure 18 - Goodman Farm, Outbuilding (E)



Figure 19 - Goodman Farm, Milking Barn & Silos (F & G)



Figure 20 - Goodman Farm, Outbuilding (H)



Figure 21 - Goodman Farm, Outbuildings (I, J, K)



Figure 22 - Goodman Farm, Outbuildings (L, M, N)

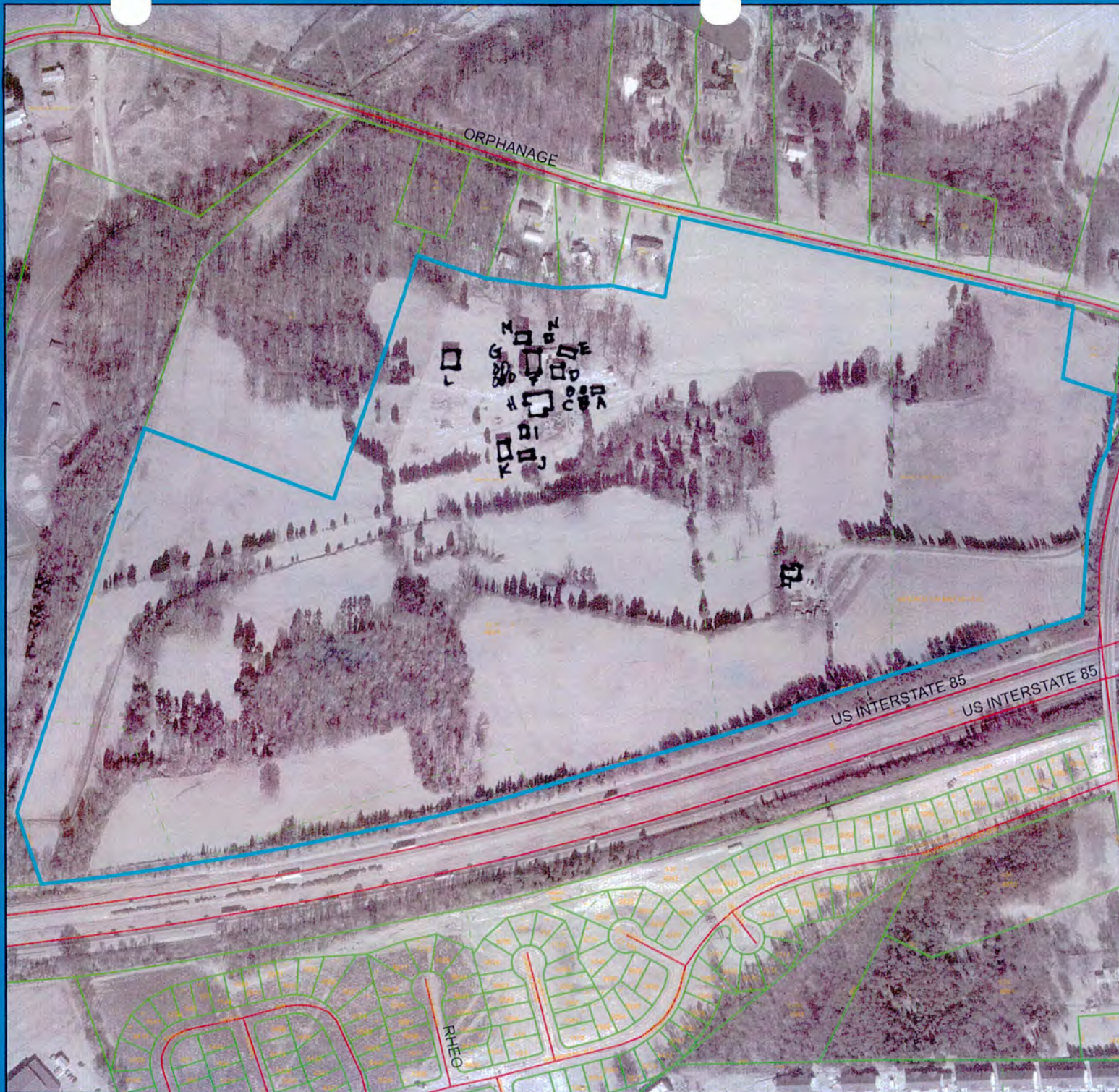
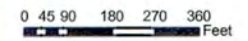


FIGURE 23
GOODMAN FARM
SITE PLAN



Scale:
 1 inch equals 400 feet



DISCLAIMER:
 Cabarrus County shall not be held liable for any errors in the data represented on this map. This includes errors of omission, commission, concerning the content of the data, and relative positional accuracy of the data. The data cannot be construed to be a legal document. Primary sources from which this data was compiled must be consulted for verification of information represented on this map document.

CABARRUS COUNTY PROPERTY MAP

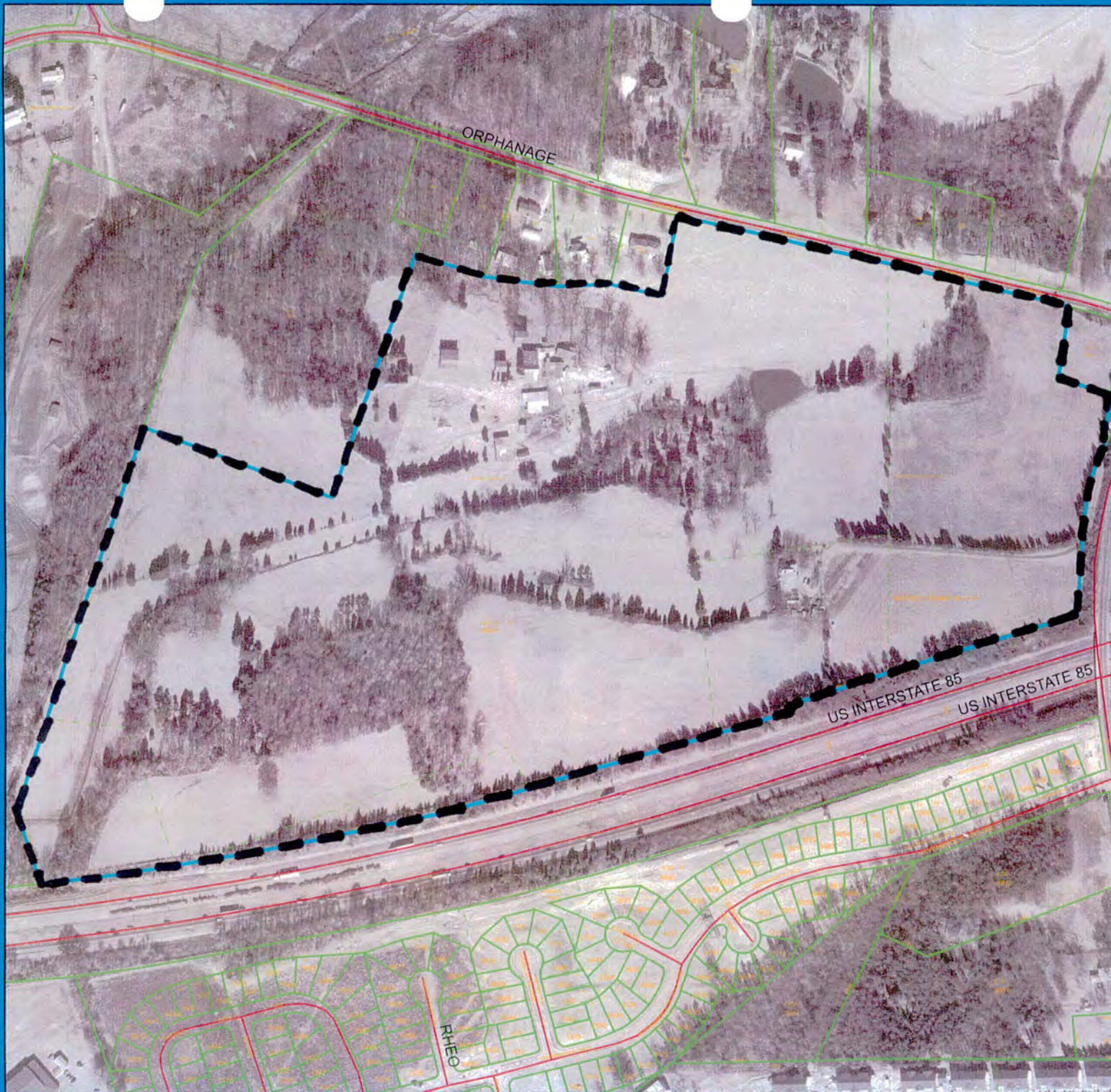


FIGURE 24

GOODMAN FARM NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY

 NR Boundary

Scale:
1 inch equals 400 feet

0 45 90 180 270 360
Feet



DISCLAIMER:
Cabarrus County shall not be held liable for any errors in the data represented on this map. This includes errors of omission, commission, concerning the content of the data, and relative positional accuracy of the data. The data cannot be construed to be a legal document. Primary sources from which this data was compiled must be consulted for verification of information represented on this map document.

Properties Considered Not Eligible for the National Register

56. Samuel Deal House (RW 317)

SR 1221 (Old Beatty Ford Road), N. Kannapolis vic.

Description

The Samuel Deal House is two-story, half-dovetailed log house with a frame shed on its front (north) elevation, and a frame, one-story, gabled ell extending from its rear (south) elevation. The house rests on stacked stone piers and has an exterior end chimney. The log house was probably built in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, but the front shed rooms, rear ell, and chimney appear to be later additions. The log portion of the house was originally weatherboarded, but many of the weatherboards are missing. The shed addition and ell are weatherboarded. The three-bay front elevation contains two six-over-six double hung windows and an off-center door leading into the two-room shed addition. Two six-over-six windows flank the chimney on the first floor of the west side elevation. The second floor of this elevation contains one square, divided window to the left of the chimney. The east side elevation includes one six-over-six window in the front shed room, one six-over-six window in the main block, and one window and a board-and-batten door into the ell. The rear elevation contains one six-over-six window in the second story of the log block. The ell projects from the rear and is off-set so that it extends several feet beyond the east elevation of the main block. There is an enclosed shed porch on the west elevation of the ell. The ell has a central chimney. Interior access was not permitted. The house is unoccupied and is in deteriorated condition.

The house sits on a five-acre parcel in a small grove of trees at the end of a private drive. No original outbuildings remain on the property, which once included a log pen, barn, smokehouse and wheat house (HPO survey file). One frame, gable-roofed shed is located to the rear of the house. A large cell tower has been constructed immediately adjacent to the house, and a mobile home is sited directly across from it (see Site Plan, Figure 30).

History

The house was built by a farmer named Samuel Deal (1830-1919), probably in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, on land inherited from his father Jacob. Following Samuel's death, the house along with 9 acres passed to his son Caleb, and then to Beulah Irene Deal (later Krimminger) in 1939. The parcel was sold to William and Eva Simmons in 1945, and it remains in the Simmons family today (Cabarrus County Deeds).

Evaluation of Significance and National Register Eligibility

According to Davyd Foard Hood, "the raising of houses by log construction was a technique that enjoyed a long history in the county—from the period of initial settlement prior to 1750 well into the fourth quarter of the 19th century" (Hood 21). The Samuel Deal House falls into the last period of log construction. Its simple gable-roofed form,

hewn logs joined with half-dovetail notching, stacked fieldstone piers, and weatherboard siding are typical of the log houses built throughout the period. Because access to the interior was not permitted, nothing is known about its original finish or current condition. The house's physical condition is deteriorating rapidly. Its setting has been severely compromised by a large cell tower and fenced compound immediately adjacent to the house, and a mobile home directly across from it.

Because of the prevalence of the log building tradition, there exist in the southeastern part of the county a number of surviving examples of greater architectural significance and integrity than the Deal House. Examples include the Will Corriher House and Farm (RW1344) and the Barger Family House (RW 668), both of which remain in use as residences and retain a number of log outbuildings.

The Samuel Deal House is **not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A** because the property is not known to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

The Samuel Deal House is **not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B** because it is not known to be associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context.

The Samuel Deal House is **not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C** because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. Furthermore, the property lacks sufficient integrity to meet National Register criteria.

The Samuel Deal House is **not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D** because the architectural component is unlikely to yield information in the history of building technology.



Figure 25 - Samuel Deal House, Side Elevation



Figure 26 - Samuel Deal House, Rear Elevation



Figure 27 - Samuel Deal House, Log Detail



Figure 28 - Samuel Deal House, Outbuilding



Figure 29 - Samuel Deal House, Setting



FIGURE 30
SAMUEL DEAL HOUSE
SITE PLAN



71. Shinn House

1410 N. Main St., China Grove

Description

This Craftsman-influenced Colonial Revival-style brick house sits on a 1.5-acre parcel on the southeast side of US 29 north of China Grove in Rowan County. The three-bay, two-story house is flanked by a one-story enclosed porch and a porte-cochere. The house is topped by a hipped roof with broad, bracketed eaves. The fanlit entry with sidelights is centered on the symmetrical façade and is sheltered by a pedimented portico supported by slender Tuscan columns. On either side of the entry are sets of three windows into each of the main first floor rooms. On the second story are paired windows in each bay, with a smaller set directly above the entry portico. The Craftsman-style double-hung windows found throughout the house have a divided upper pane and a solid lower pane.

On the northeast side of the house is a one-story porch which has been enclosed with the addition of glass panels between the original wide brick piers. On the southwest side of the house is a one-story porte-cochere. Both the porch and porte-cochere have hipped roofs and bracketed eaves to match the main block of the house. On the rear (southeast) elevation of the house are an original hipped-roof ell and shed-roofed extension, as well as a later flat-roofed addition.

Based on examination of the principal first floor rooms, the interior of the house appears to be largely intact, and, like the exterior, features a blending of Craftsman and Colonial Revival-style details.

To the rear of the house is a one-bay, brick, pyramidal-roofed garage and an adjacent modern metal car shelter. Also on the property are a small, German-sided, shed-roofed building, a two-story German-sided barn with exposed rafter tails, and a modern wooden equipment shed.

The house sits on a rise above US 29, which carries five lanes of traffic in front of it. Along the NCDOT right-of-way is a low brick wall and a modern sign advertising the real estate office that operates in the house. A sloping lawn leads up to the house, which is surrounded by mature trees and shrubs. A large, paved parking lot defines the southwestern parcel boundary and extends from its access off of US 29 up to the porte-cochere and around to the garage. The 1.5 acre-parcel includes the house and outbuildings as well as the parking lot. It has been subdivided from a larger parcel, which is currently for sale and is zoned for commercial use.

History

The house was built in 1933 by K.A. & Eva Shinn, who resided there until 1968 (Cabarrus County Deeds). Mr. Shinn was an executive with Cannon Mills in nearby Kannapolis. R.H. and Annie Davidson Honeycutt purchased the property from the Shinn in 1968. They later subdivided the property and built the funeral home that is

adjacent to it. In 2001 it was sold to the current owner and was converted from residential to office use (Greene interview and Cabarrus County Deeds).

Evaluation of Significance and National Register Eligibility

This substantial brick house displays a mixture of Craftsman and Colonial Revival details. Its symmetry, massing, fanlit entry, and pedimented portico reflect the Colonial Revival influence, while its windows, decorative brickwork, and overhanging bracketed eaves are characteristic of the Craftsman style. Several similar two-story, brick houses with blended Colonial Revival and Craftsman detail were noted along US 29 between China Grove and Salisbury. Houses such as these were built by prosperous industrialists and merchants in the region's towns and along major thoroughfares, and are reflective of the booming textile-fueled economy of Cabarrus and Rowan Counties in the first half of the twentieth century.

The Shinn House is **not eligible for the National Register under Criterion A** because the property is not known to be associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history.

The Shinn House is **not eligible for the National Register under Criterion B** because it is not known to be associated with individuals whose activities were demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context. While its first owner was an executive with Cannon Mills, his individual significance is undocumented and does not support National Register eligibility.

The Shinn House is **not eligible for the National Register under Criterion C** because it does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction. The house is an intact but typical example of a common type, and alterations to its site have compromised its setting and integrity.

The Shinn House is **not eligible for the National Register under Criterion D** because the architectural component is unlikely to yield information in the history of building technology.



Figure 31 – Shinn House, Front Elevation



Figure 32 – Shinn House, Rear Elevation



Figure 33 – Shinn House, Side Elevation with Porte-Cochere



Figure 34 – Shinn House, Front Elevation with Parking Lot



Figure 35 – Shinn House, Garage and Carport



Figure 36 – Shinn House, Outbuildings



FIGURE 37
SHINN HOUSE
SITE PLAN



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APPENDIX A

**PROPERTIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER
AND NOT WORTHY OF FURTHER EVALUATION**

evaluate: 1-2, 56, 71 see also May 2, 2005 Elig. Form

Federal Aid # TIP# I-3802, I-3610, B-3039 County: Rowan & Cabarrus

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

Project Description: **Improvements to I-85 from NC 73 to US 29-601**

On Aug. 02, 2005 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 properties identified as 72-79 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them 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:



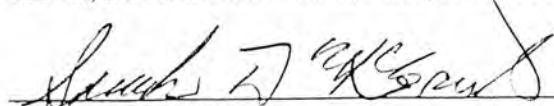
Representative, NCDOT

08.02.2005

Date

FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

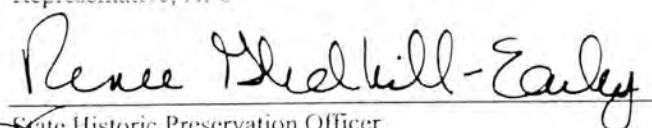
Date



Representative, HPO

8/2/05

Date



State Historic Preservation Officer

8-2-05

Date

eval/further info 1-2, 56, 71-79

See later form
8/2/05

Federal Aid #

TIP# I-3802, I-3610, B-3039

County: Rowan & Cabarrus

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

Project Description: **Improvements to I-85 from NC 73 to US 29-601**

On May 02, 2005 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 properties identified as 3-55, 57-70, 80-98 are considered not eligible for the National Register and no further evaluation of them 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:

Richard Sherman
Representative, NCDOT

05.03.2005

Date

FHWA, for the Division Administrator, or other Federal Agency

Date

Shawn D. [Signature]

5/3/05

Representative, HPO

Date

Renee Medhill-Easley
State Historic Preservation Officer

5-3-05

Date

INVENTORY LIST

PROPERTIES CONSIDERED POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER AND WORTHY OF FURTHER EVALUATION (keyed to survey map)

- No. 1** **House (CA 444)**
- No. 2** **Goodman Dairy Farm**

PROPERTIES CONSIDERED NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER AND NOT WORTHY OF FURTHER EVALUATION (keyed to survey map)

Unless additional information is provided below, the following properties are typical examples of common building types and architectural styles, and have no known historic significance:

- No. 3** **House**
- No. 4** **House**
- No. 5** **House**
- No. 6** **House**

Nos. 7-36 **Parkwood Neighborhood**

This neighborhood of single and multi-family residences is located on the west side of the Kannapolis Highway just south of I-85 in north Concord. For the purposes of this project, only the block closest to I-85 was surveyed. The neighborhood is comprised primarily of front or side-gable bungalows, period cottages, and minimal traditional dwellings dating from the 1920s-1950s. Replacement siding, porches, and windows are found throughout the neighborhood. Modern infill construction includes a large garage, a mobile home, several single-family residences, a large multi-family complex and a parking lot for a property converted to commercial use. The neighborhood includes typical examples of common types, lacks sufficient integrity to meet National Register criteria, and has no known historic significance.

No. 37	House
No. 38	House
No. 39	House
No. 40	House
No. 41	House
No. 42	House
No. 43	House Side-gable bungalow with dormer (partially obscured by tree in photo)
No. 44	House
No. 45	House
No. 46	House
No. 47	House
No. 48	House
No. 49	House
No. 50	House
No. 51	House Gable-front bungalow with asbestos siding (obscured by trees in photo)
No. 52	House
No. 53	House
No. 54	House
No. 55	House

- No. 56** **Samuel Deal House (RW 317)**
Probably built in the fourth quarter of the 19th century, this two-story log house has a frame shed on its north elevation and a frame one-story ell on its south elevation. It has six-over-six windows and a replacement chimney. It is in deteriorated condition and appears to be abandoned. No outbuildings remain on the site, which has been compromised by a large cell tower and mobile home immediately adjacent to the house. The property lacks sufficient integrity to meet National Register criteria.
- No. 57** **Charles Daughtery House (RW 1367)**
This large, two-story, frame, hipped-roof house was built about 1922. The original four-over-one windows have been replaced with one-over-one sash, the bungaloid porch piers have been replaced with turned posts and spindles, and an original rear ell has been replaced with an oversized addition. Due to these alterations, the house lacks sufficient integrity to meet National Register criteria.
- No. 58** **House**
- No. 59** **House**
- No. 60** **House**
One-story, brick, minimal traditional house (obscured by trees in photo)
- No. 61** **Barn**
One of three barns (along with Nos. 62 and 63) associated with two newer houses on what may have been one property historically.
- No. 62** **Barn**
- No. 63** **Barn**
- No. 64** **Commercial Building**
- No. 65** **House**
- No. 66** **House**
Gable-front bungalow (obscured by trees in photo)
- No. 67** **House**

No. 68 House

No. 69 House

No. 70 House

No. 71 House

This substantial, brick, foursquare house displays a mixture of Craftsman and Colonial Revival details. It has a hipped roof and is flanked by a one-story enclosed porch on one end and a porte-cochere on the other end. The house appears largely intact. To the rear of the house are a brick, pyramidal-roofed garage and three frame outbuildings. The house serves as a real estate office, and a large paved parking lot has been constructed immediately adjacent to the house to support its commercial use. The house is an intact but typical example of a common type, and alterations to its site have compromised its setting and integrity. The house has no known historic significance.

No. 72 House

No. 73 House

No. 74 Commercial Building

No. 75 Commercial Building

No. 76 Depot

This train depot was likely moved here from a nearby location adjacent to the railroad. The overall building form of the depot is recognizable, but other than the tile roof, little remains of the original fabric on the exterior or interior. The building has been clad in metal siding, and has been enlarged substantially with metal additions to the side and rear. The depot lacks sufficient integrity to meet National Register criteria.

No. 77 House

No. 78 House

No. 79 House

No. 80 House

No. 81	House
No. 82	House
No. 83	House
No. 84	Bridge Reinforced concrete bridge carrying NC 152 over railroad tracks in China Grove. The bridge railing features arched openings on either side of the roadway.
No. 85	House
No. 86	House
No. 87	House
No. 88	House
No. 89	House
No. 90	House
No. 91	House
No. 92	House
No. 93	House
No. 94	House
No. 95	House
No. 96	House
No. 97	House
No. 98	House



No. 1 House (CA 444) – to be evaluated



No. 2 Goodman Dairy Farm – to be evaluated



No. 3 House



No. 4 House



No. 5 House



No. 6 House



No. 7 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 8 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 9 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 10 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 11 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 12 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 13 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 14 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 15 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 16 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 17 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 18 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 19 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 20 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 21 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 22 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 23 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 24 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 25 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 26 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 27 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 28 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 29 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 30 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 31 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 32 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 33 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 34 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 35 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 36 Parkwood Neighborhood



No. 37 House



No. 38 House



No. 39 House



No. 40 House



No. 41 House



No. 42 House



No. 43 House



No. 44 House



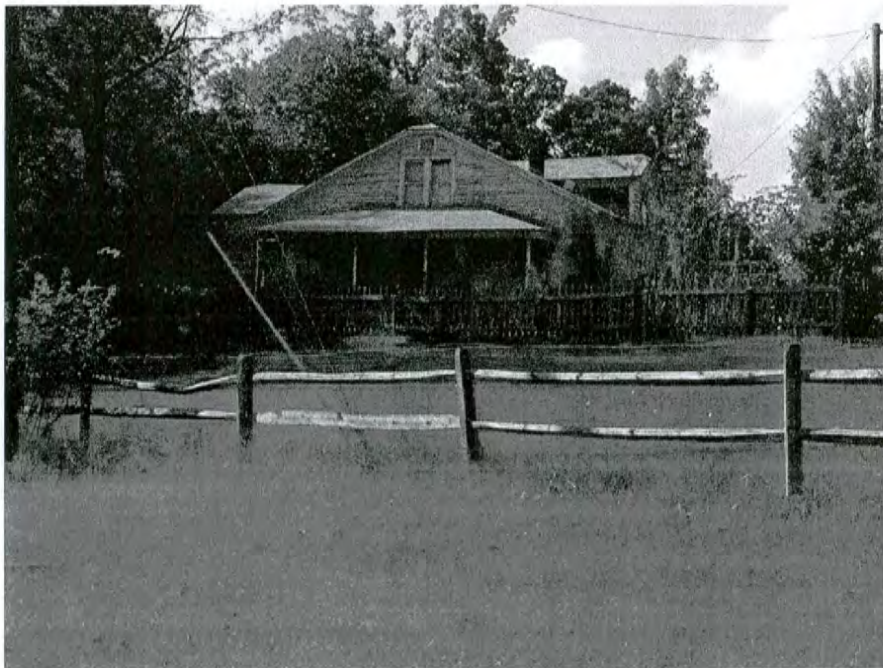
No. 45 House



No. 46 House



No. 47 Houses



No. 48 House



No. 49 House



No. 50 House



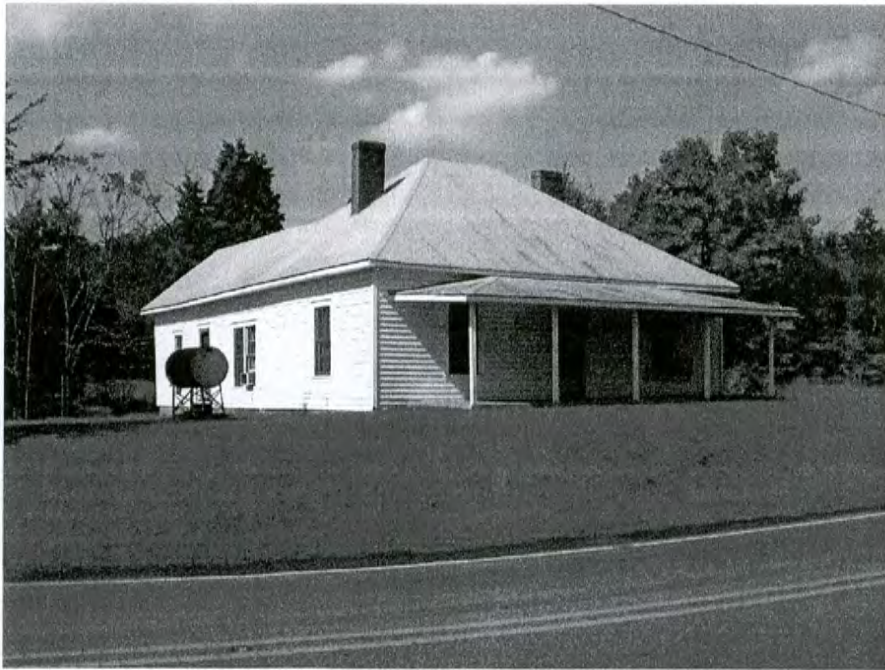
No. 51 House



No. 52 House



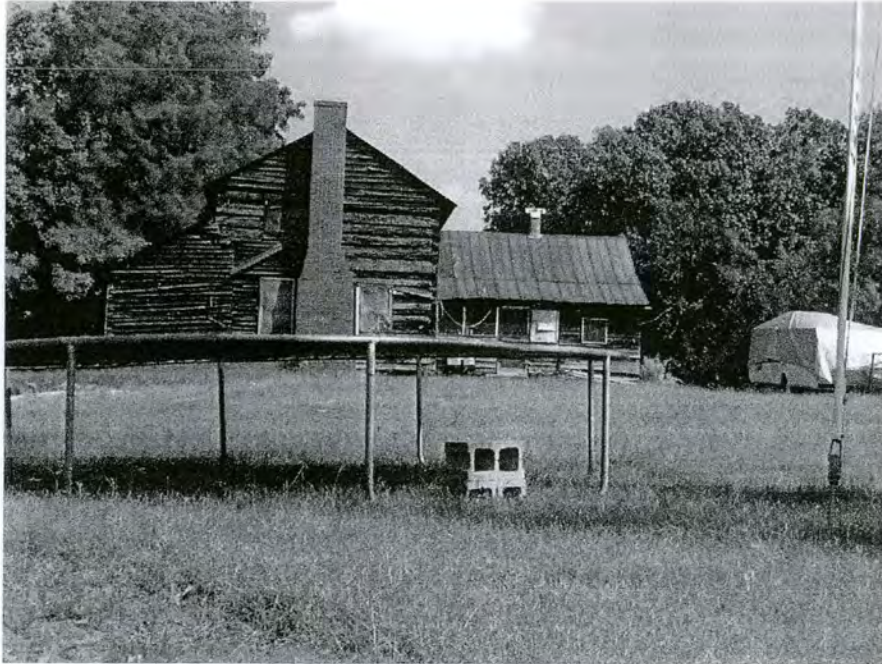
No. 53 House



No. 54 House



No. 55 House



No. 56 Samuel Deal House (side elevation)



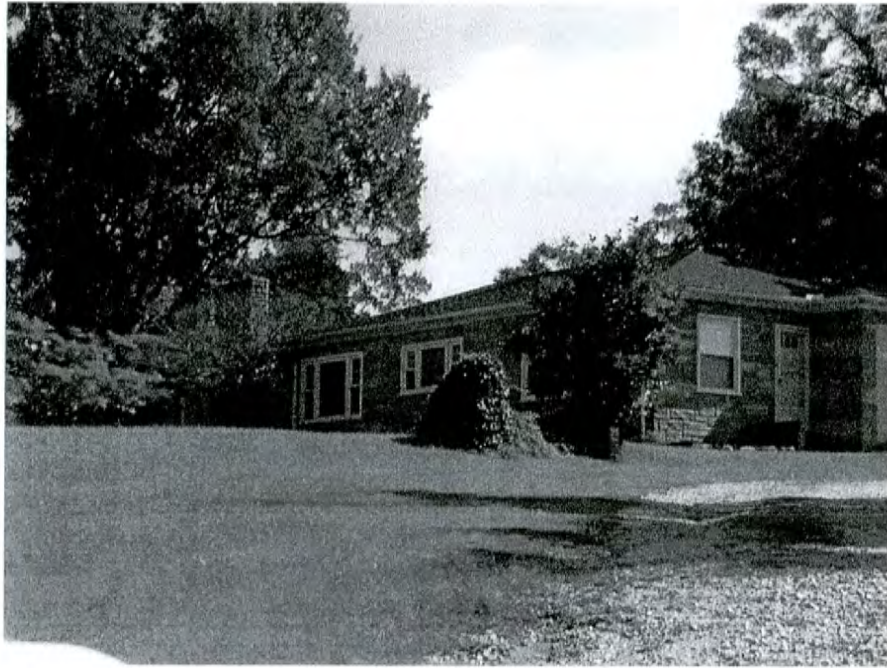
No. 56 Samuel Deal House (setting)



No. 57 Charles Daughtery House (front elevation)



No. 57 Charles Daughtery House (side and rear elevations)



No. 58 House



No. 59 House



No. 60 House



No. 61 Barn



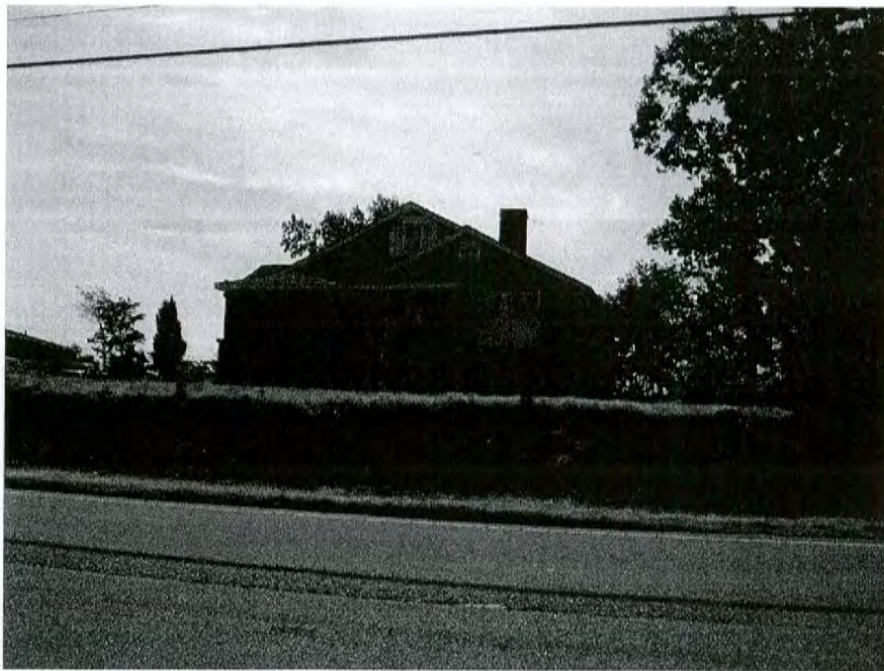
No. 62 Barn



No. 63 Barn



No. 64 Commercial Building



No. 65 House



No. 66 House



No. 67 House



No. 68 House



No. 69 House



No. 70 House



No. 71 House (front elevation)



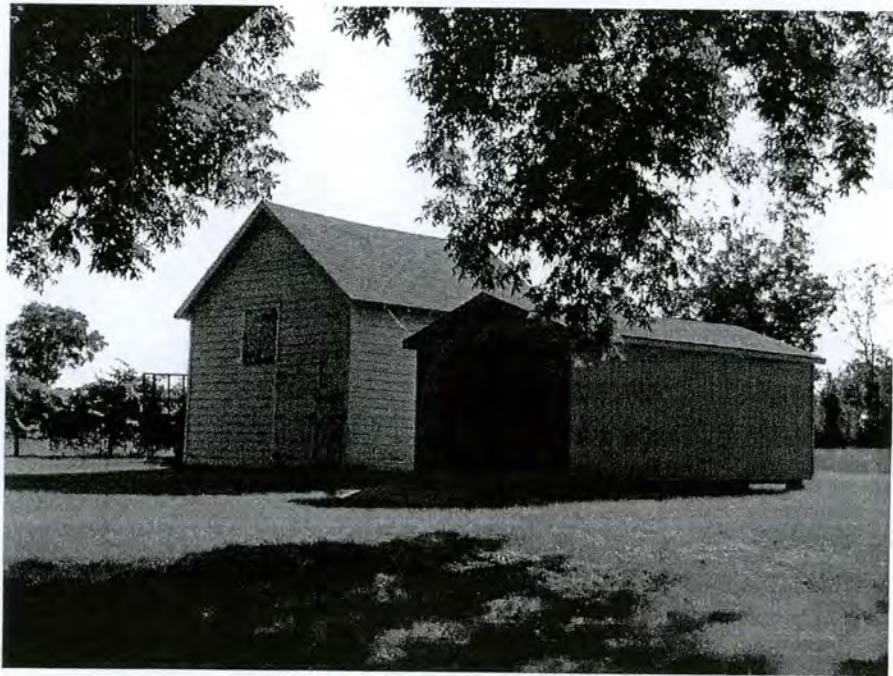
No. 71 House (side and rear elevations)



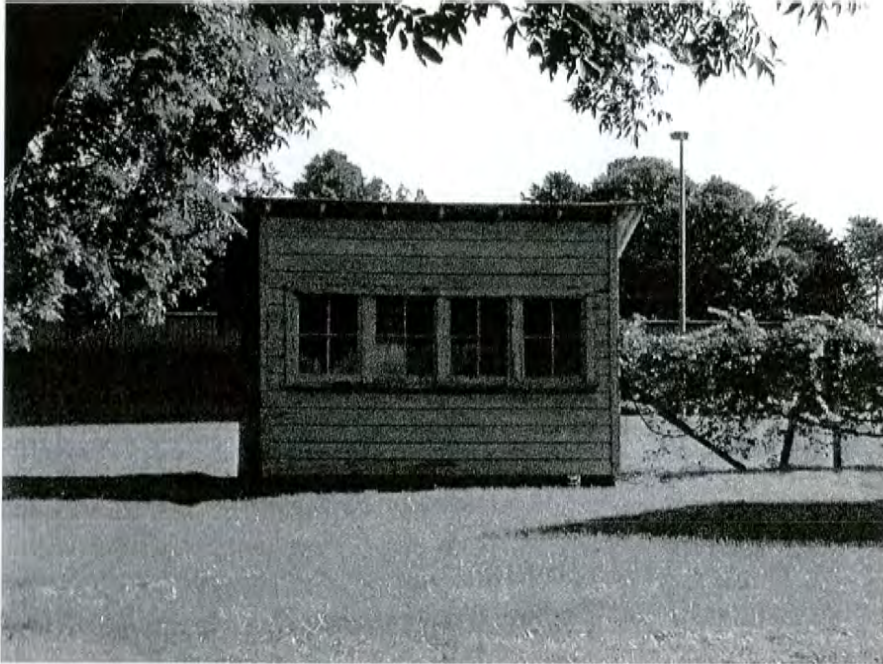
No. 71 House (setting)



No. 71 House (garage)



No. 71 House (outbuildings)



No. 71 House (outbuilding)



No. 72 House



No. 73 House



No. 74 Commercial Building



No. 75 Commercial Building



No. 76 Depot



No. 76 Depot



No. 77 House



No. 78 House



No. 79 House



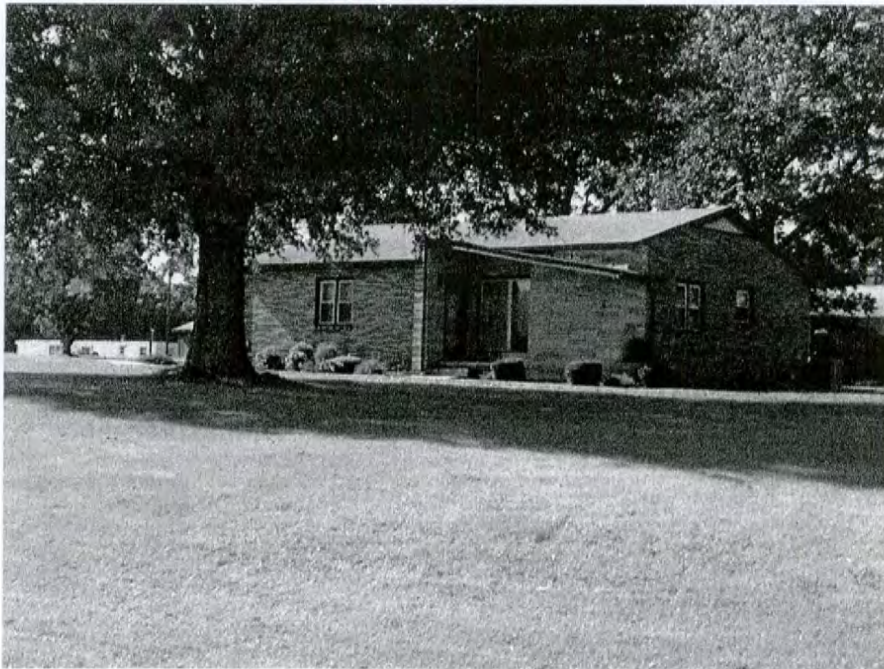
No. 80 House



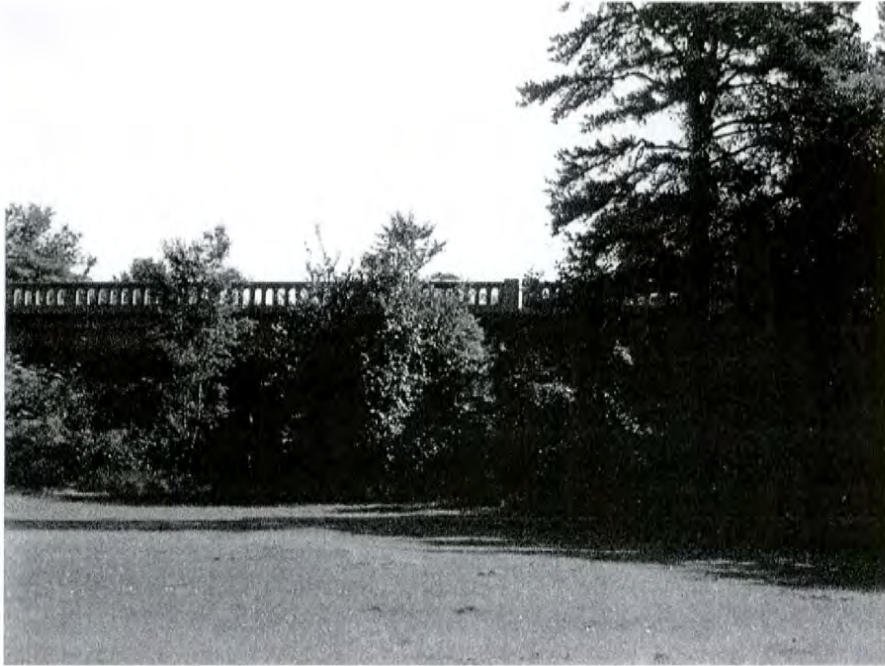
No. 81 House



No. 82 House



No. 83 House



No. 84 Bridge



No. 85 House



No. 86 House



No. 87 House



No. 88 House



No. 89 House



No. 90 House



No. 91 House



No. 92 House



No. 93 House



No. 94 House



No. 95 House



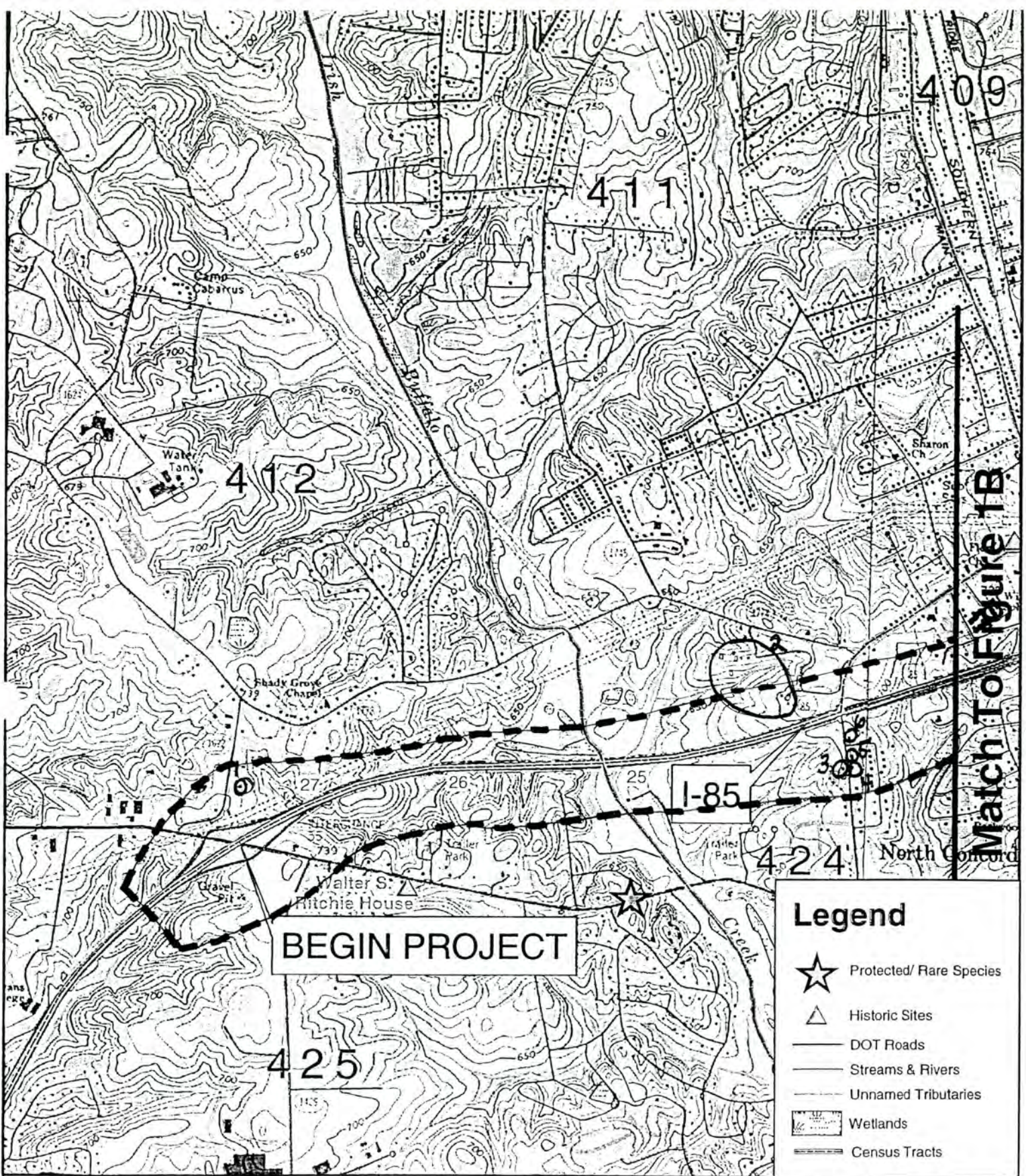
No. 96 House



No. 97 House



No. 98 House



Legend

-  Protected/ Rare Species
-  Historic Sites
-  DOT Roads
-  Streams & Rivers
-  Unnamed Tributaries
-  Wetlands
-  Census Tracts

BEGIN PROJECT

LAND SUITABILITY I-3802

I-85 From NC 73 To The US 29-601 Connector
Cabarrus & Rowan Counties, North Carolina

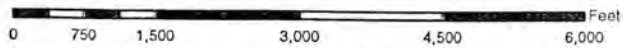
Figure No.

1A

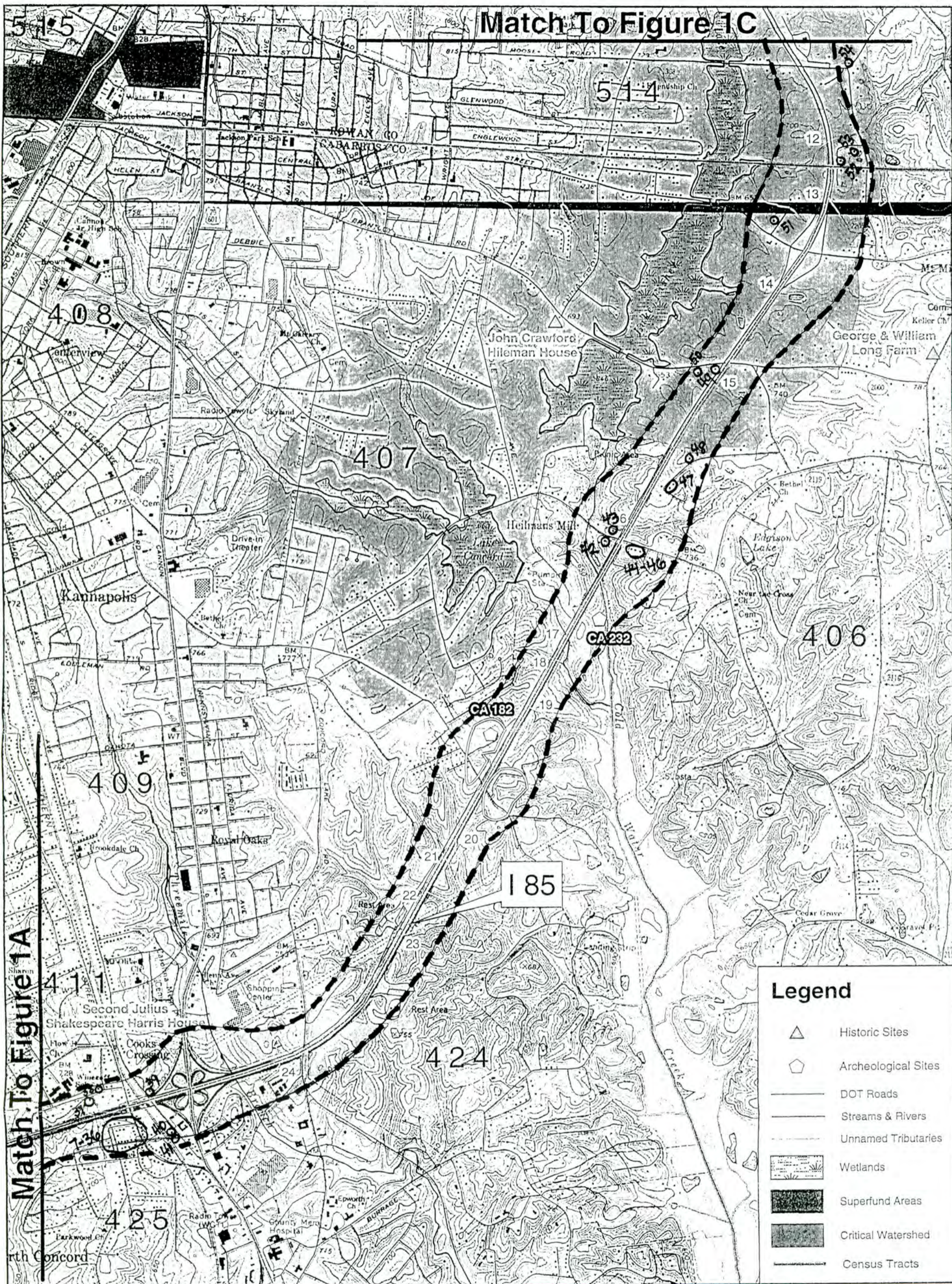


Prepared For:

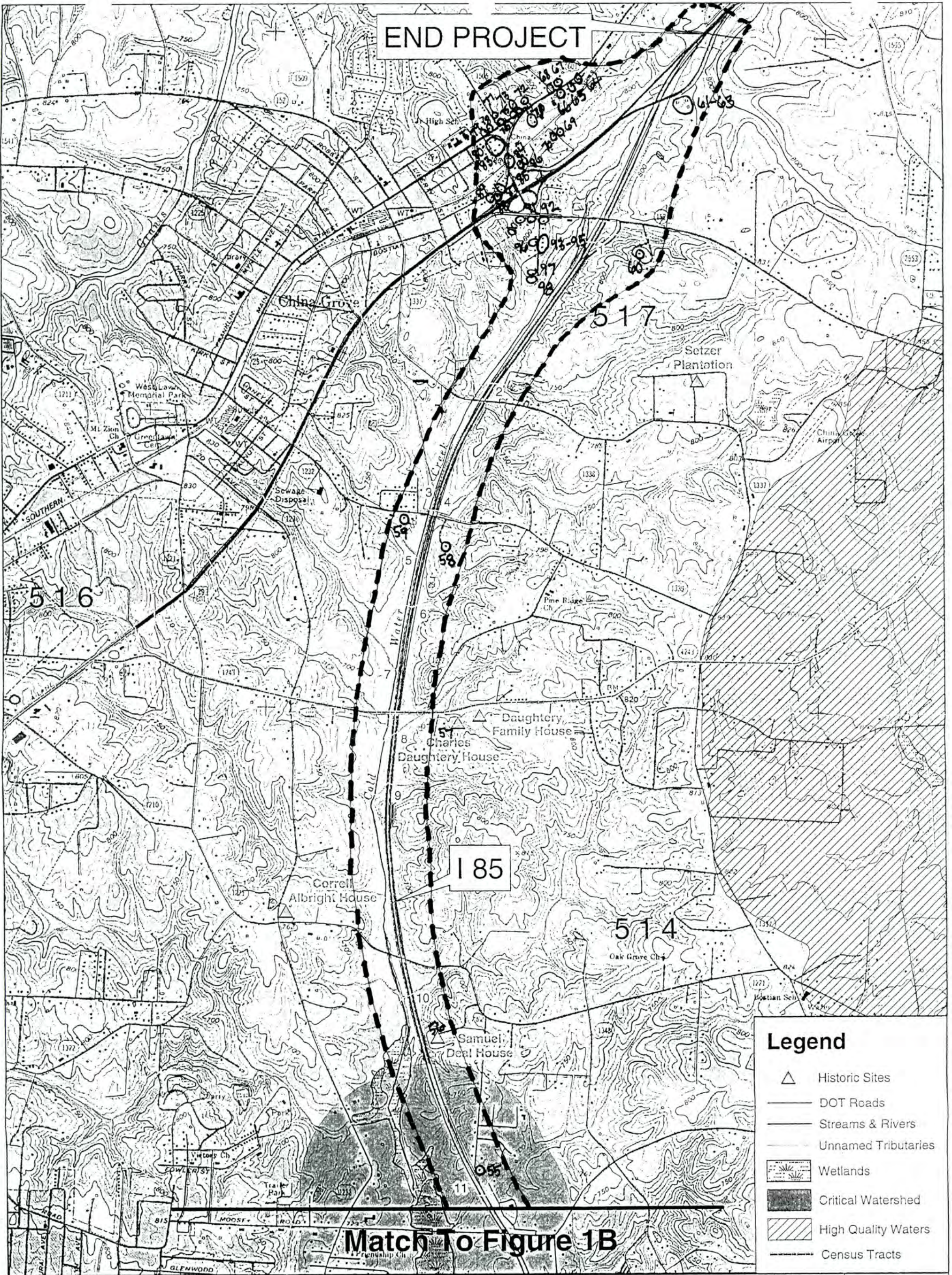
1:24,000



USGS 7.5- Minute Topographic Quadrangles: Concord, & Kannapolis
Contour Interval 10 Feet



	<p align="center">LAND SUITABILITY I-3802 I-85 from NC 73 to the US 29-601 Connector Cabarrus & Rowan Counties, North Carolina</p> <p align="right">Figure No. 1B</p>
	<p>Prepared For:</p> <p align="center">1:24,000 0 1,000 2,000 4,000 6,000 8,000 Feet</p> <p align="center">USGS 7.5- Minute Topographic Quadrangles: China Grove, Concord, China Grove, & Concord Contour Interval 10 Feet</p>



MULKEY
ENGINEERS & CONSULTANTS

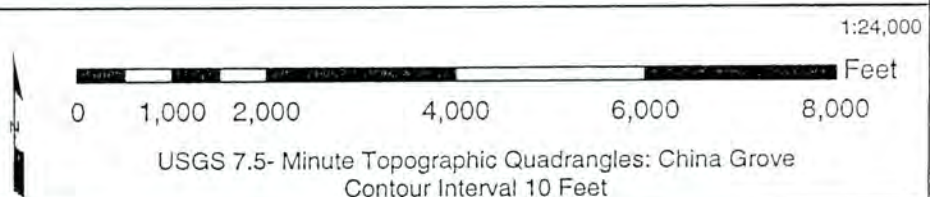
LAND SUITABILITY
I-3802

I-85 from NC 73 to the US 29-601 Connector
Cabarrus & Rowan Counties, North Carolina

Figure No.



Prepared For:



1:24,000

1C

APPENDIX B

HPO MEMORANDUM



North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State Historic Preservation Office

Peter B. Sandbeck, Administrator

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

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

April 12, 2005

MEMORANDUM

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

FROM: Peter Sandbeck *PBS*

SUBJECT: Environmental Assessment, Proposed Widening and Interchange Improvements
 Of I-85 from NC 73 to US 29/601 Connector (TIP Project No. I-3802), and
 NC-152 Interchange Improvements at US 29/601 and I-85 (TIP Project Nos.
 I-3610 & B-3039), Rowan and Cabarrus Counties, ER 05-0376

We have received notification from the State Clearinghouse and your memorandum of February 16, 2005, concerning the above project.

We have conducted a search of our maps and files and located the following structure of historical or architectural importance within the general area of this project:

- ◆ (RO 317) Samuel Deal House, south side SR 1221, 0.05 miles west of junction with SR 1440

We recommend that a Department of Transportation architectural historian identify and evaluate any structures over fifty years of age within the project area, and report the findings to us.

Your memorandum noted that archaeological site 31CA182 is located within the project area. The staff of the NC Department of Transportation recorded this site in 1989 in connection with the I-2303 project. Although no site form was submitted for the site, it has been evaluated as not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and no additional investigation of this site is recommended.

If the proposed improvements to I-85 are to be confined to the existing right-of-way, no archaeological investigation is recommended. If new right-of-way is to be acquired, please forward the location to us for additional evaluation.

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.

	Location	Mailing Address	Telephone/Fax
ADMINISTRATION	507 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919) 733-4763/733-8655
RESTORATION	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919) 733-6847/715-4801
SURVEY & PLANNING	515 N. Blount Street, Raleigh, NC	4617 Mail Service Center, Raleigh NC 27699-4617	(919) 733-6545/715-4801

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

cc: State Clearinghouse
Mary Pope Furr, NCDOT
Matt Wilkerson, NCDOT

APPENDIX C

RESUMES OF KEY PERSONNEL



PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Debbie Bevin, Architectural Historian

Debbie brings a wide range of experience and expertise to Circa, Inc. During her career, she has worked for the National Register of Historic Places, the Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation, the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, and a county-owned historic site. While at the SHPO, she was an Environmental Review Specialist responsible for transportation projects. She holds a BA in Architectural History from the University of Virginia and an MA in Historic Preservation from Georgia State University.

FIELD ASSISTANCE

April Montgomery, AICP, Principal & Preservation Planner

April has worked in the field of historic preservation in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Florida. She brings her considerable experience in preservation planning and Section 106 compliance to Circa, Inc. Prior to forming Circa, April was an Environmental Review Specialist with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. In that position, she reviewed over 1000 projects annually for compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 4(f) of the US DOT Act and other state and federal regulations. Prior to her work at the SHPO, April was employed as a Planner for the Metropolitan Planning Commission of Nashville, Tennessee. She holds a BA in History from Florida State University and an MA in Urban and Regional Planning from the University of Florida.

RESEARCH

Ellen Turco, Principal & Architectural Historian

Ellen has worked in the field of historic preservation for both state and local governments, for private consulting firms, and as an independent contractor. Prior to forming Circa, Inc., Ellen served as the Historic Preservation Planner for Wake County, North Carolina, population 600,000. She has worked as an Environmental Review and Historic Preservation Specialist with the North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office. She has authored numerous National Register nominations for both individual properties and districts, and conducted historic resource surveys in North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. She holds a BA in Philosophy from Eckerd College and an MA in Public History from North Carolina State University.