

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

Ramona M. Bartos, Administrator

Governor Roy Cooper
Secretary Susi H. Hamilton

Office of Archives and History
Deputy Secretary Kevin Cherry

June 10, 2019

MEMORANDUM

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

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

SUBJECT: Historic Structures Survey Report, Replace Bridge 174 on SR 1169, PA 19-01-0009,
Cabarrus County, ER 19-1654

Thank you for your May 7, 2019, memorandum transmitting the above-referenced report. We have reviewed the report and offer the following comments. Please note that your memo cites the bridge as Bridge No. 174 while the report uses Bridge No. 173.

We concur that the Henry Wallace House (CA0597) is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the reasons outlined in the report.

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 919-814-6579 or environmental.review@ncdcr.gov. In all future communication concerning this project, please cite the above referenced tracking number.

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



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER
GOVERNOR

JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

ER 19-1654

May 7, 2019

MEMORANDUM

Due -- 6/5/19

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

H-
eR letters

FROM: Kate Husband
Architectural Historian
NCDOT Division of Highways

Report cover
says 178

SUBJECT: Replace Bridge No. 174 on SR 1169 (Peach Orchard Road), PA No. 19-01-0009, Cabarrus County

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



Historic Structure Survey Report
Replace Bridge No. 173 on SR 1169 (Peach Orchard Road)
WBS No. 17BP.10.R.158, PA No. 19-01-0009
Cabarrus County, North Carolina
S&ME Project No. 4213-19-050

PREPARED FOR:

**North Carolina Department of Transportation
Environmental Analysis Unit
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598**

PREPARED BY:

**S&ME, Inc.
620 Wando Park Boulevard
Mount Pleasant, SC 29464**

April 2019



**Historic Structure Survey Report
Replace Bridge No. 173
SR 1169 (Peach Orchard Road)
Cabarrus County, North Carolina**

**FINAL REPORT
WBS No. 17BP.10.R.158, PA No. 19-01-0009**

Prepared for:

North Carolina Department of Transportation
Environmental Analysis Unit
1598 Mail Service Center
Raleigh, North Carolina 27699-1598

Prepared by:

S&ME, Inc.
620 Wando Park Boulevard
Mount Pleasant, South Carolina 29464

S&ME Project No. 4213-19-050

Heather Carpini, M.A.
Principal Investigator, S&ME, Inc.

Date

Mary Pope Furr
Supervisor, Historic Architecture Team
North Carolina Department of Transportation

Date

April 2019



Management Summary

On behalf of the North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT), S&ME, Inc. (S&ME) has completed a historic architectural analysis of one resource located within the project area for the replacement of Bridge No. 173, on SR 1169 (Peach Orchard Road) over McKee Creek, approximately four miles south of the center of the town of Harrisburg, in Cabarrus County (WBS No. 17BP.10.R.158, PA No. 19-01-0009) (Figures 1.1 and 1.2).

This project is subject to review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (NC-HPO)/Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)/United States Forest Service (USFS) 2015). An NCDOT architectural historian established an Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the project, which extends approximately 400 feet from either end of the existing bridge and 200 feet to either side of the current centerline to encompass anticipated construction activities, and conducted a preliminary assessment to identify resources of approximately fifty years of age or more within the APE. One previously recorded structure, the Henry Wallace House (CA0597), is located within the APE and warranted an intensive National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation; it is the subject of this report. NCDOT Architectural Historians determined that other properties and districts are not worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity.

In March 2019, S&ME conducted a historic architectural analysis and eligibility evaluation on the Henry Wallace House (Table 1.1). S&ME recommends the Henry Wallace House (CA0597) as not eligible for the NRHP.

Table 1.1. Summary of property surveyed in the Bridge No. 173 replacement project area.

Property Name	NC-HPO Survey Site No.	Eligibility Determination	Criteria
Henry Wallace House	CA0597	Not Eligible	N/A



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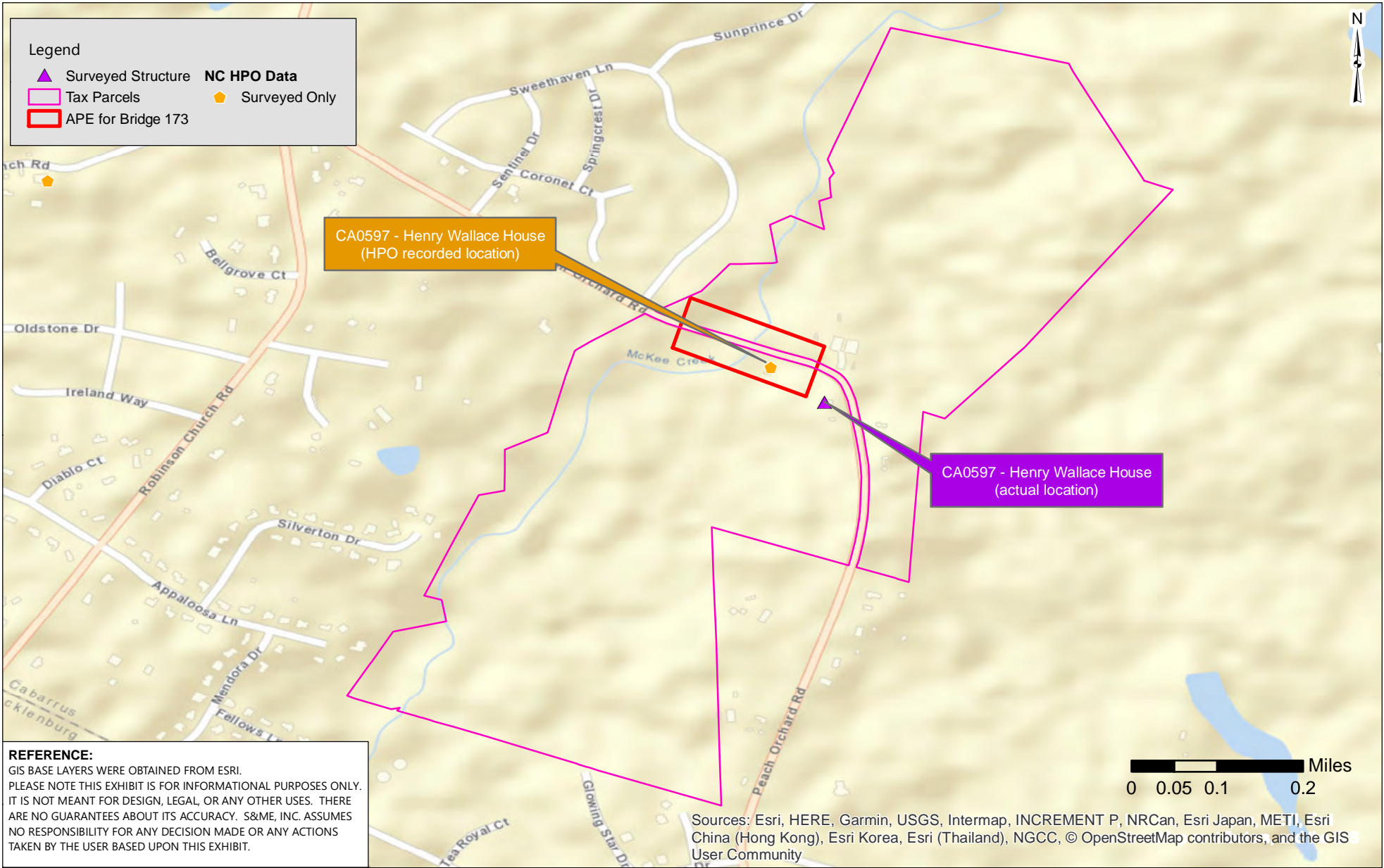
1.0 Introduction (Methodology)

On behalf of the NCDOT, S&ME completed a historic architectural analysis of one resource located within the project area for the replacement of Bridge No. 173 on SR 1169 (Peach Orchard Road) over McKee Creek, approximately four miles south of the center of the town of Harrisburg, in Cabarrus County (WBS No. 17BP.10.R.158; PA No. 19-01-0009) (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). Work was completed under Limited Services Contract Number 7000019086, dated February 5, 2019, and conducted in general accordance with the agreed-upon scope, terms, and conditions presented in Proposals No. 42-1800497, dated May 10, 2018, and 42-1801244 Rev. 1, dated January 28, 2019, and Purchase Order Number 6300057976, dated February 18, 2019.

NCDOT architectural historians established an APE for the project, approximately 400 feet from either end of the existing bridge and 200 feet to either side of the current centerline to encompass anticipated construction activities. NCDOT identified one previously resource within the APE, the Henry Wallace House (CA0597), that warranted further evaluation to determine its NRHP eligibility. No other properties within the APE are worthy of further study and evaluation due to lack of historical significance and/or integrity. This project is subject to review under the Programmatic Agreement for Minor Transportation Projects (NCDOT/NC-HPO/FHWA/USFS 2015).

The historic architectural analysis included surveying, analyzing, and evaluating the historic property according to NRHP criteria. Fieldwork for the project was conducted in March 2019, by Senior Architectural Historian Heather L. Carpini, who completed photography, mapping, research, and authored the report. Research was conducted at the Cabarrus County Register of Deeds and at the Cabarrus County Public Library. Additional information was compiled from survey records of the NC-HPO survey files and additional research was conducted using online federal census data, historic maps, and other county records.

This report has been prepared in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; the Department of Transportation Act of 1966, as amended; the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1979; the Department of Transportation regulations and procedures (23 CFR 771 and Technical Advisory T 6640.8A); procedures for the Protection of Historic Properties (36 CFR Part 800); 36 CFR Parts 60 through 79, as appropriate; NCDOT's current *Historic Architecture Group Procedures and Report Products* (2015); and NC-HPO's *Report Standards for Historic Structure Survey Reports/Determinations of Eligibility/Section 106/110 Compliance Reports in North Carolina* (2015).



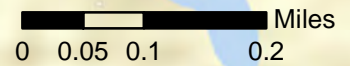
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- ▲ Surveyed Structure
- Tax Parcels
- APE for Bridge 173
- NC HPO Data**
- ◆ Surveyed Only

CA0597 - Henry Wallace House
(HPO recorded location)

CA0597 - Henry Wallace House
(actual location)

REFERENCE:
 GIS BASE LAYERS WERE OBTAINED FROM ESRI.
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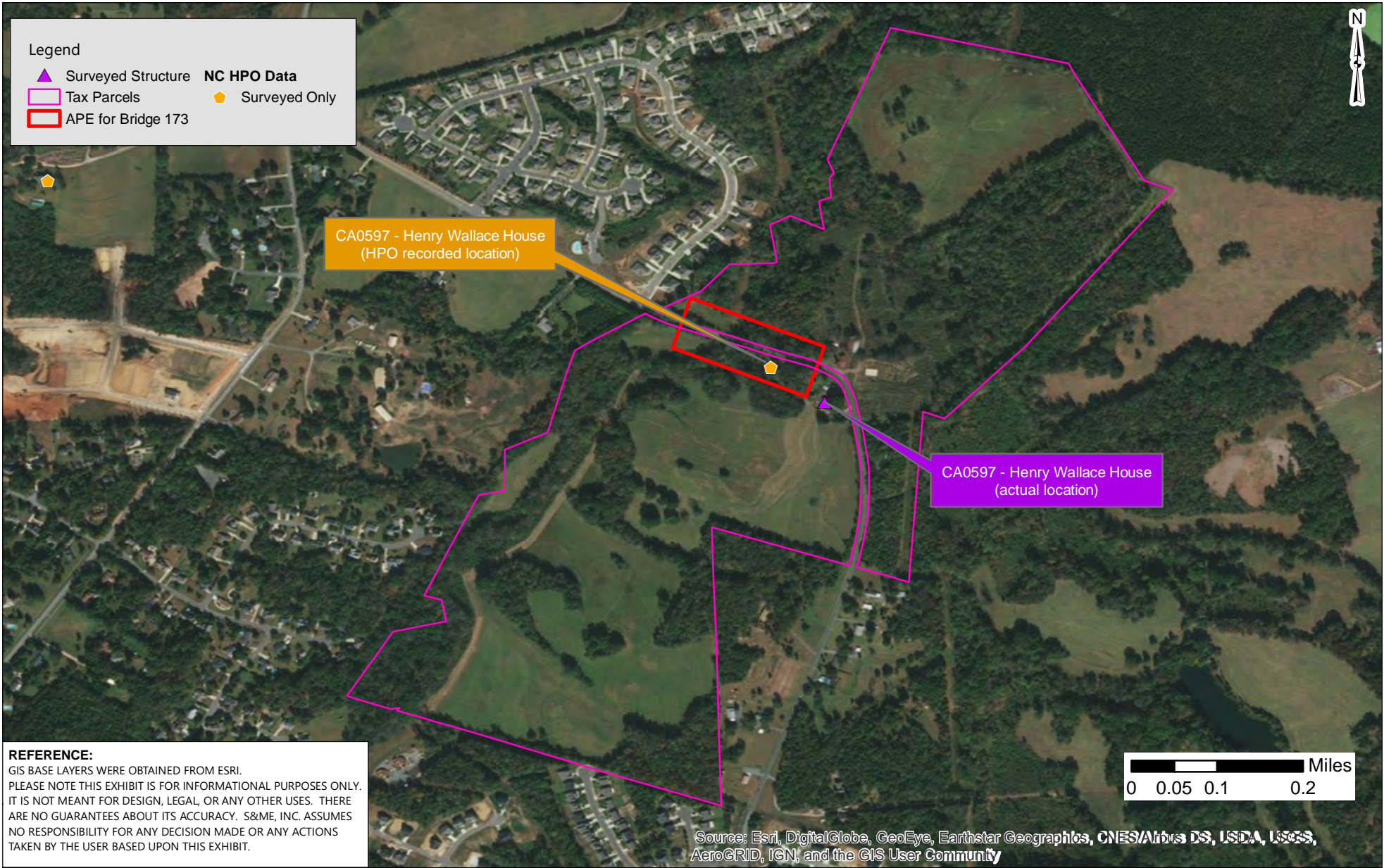


SCALE:	1 inch = 831 feet
DATE:	4/18/2019
DRAWN BY:	HLC
S&ME PROJECT NO.	4213-19-050

Street Map, Bridge No. 173 Replacement

Cabarrus County, North Carolina

EXHIBIT NO.
1.1



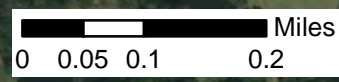
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- ◆ Surveyed Only

CA0597 - Henry Wallace House
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DATE:	4/18/2019
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S&ME PROJECT NO.	4213-19-050

Aerial Map, Bridge No. 173 Replacement

Cabarrus County, North Carolina

EXHIBIT NO.
1.2



2.0 Eligibility Evaluation

2.1 Henry Wallace House (CA0597)

Resource Name	Henry Wallace House
HPO Survey Site #	CA0597
Street Address	10960 and 11700 Peach Orchard Road
PIN	5515 05 7372 0000 and 5515 26 0428 0000
Construction Date(s)	Circa 1875; 1920; mid-twentieth century
NRHP Recommendation	Not Eligible; N/A



Figure 2.1. Henry Wallace House (CA0597), house, facing east.

The Henry Wallace House (CA0597) is located at 11700 Peach Orchard Road, along a sharp curve in the road to the east of McKee Creek; the house is located in the western portion of Cabarrus County, approximately four miles south of the town of Harrisburg (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). The Henry Wallace House was originally surveyed as part of the historic architecture survey of Cabarrus County in 1979; that survey recorded only one structure located on the property, the two-story, Triple-A, I-house, although it did indicate that there were other outbuildings (Survey File 1979:CA0597). In addition to the two-story house, there is a single story, side-gabled residence that dates to the early twentieth century, a well house, an agricultural storage building, and a carport, located on the same tax parcel; five agricultural outbuildings, across Peach Orchard Road to the north, are on a different tax parcel, which was historically part of the same property as the acreage on which the house stands and has the same owner, despite the parcel split (Figure 2.2).

Historic Structure Survey Report

Bridge No. 173 Replacement; WBS No. 17BP.10.R.158

Cabarrus County, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 4213-19-050

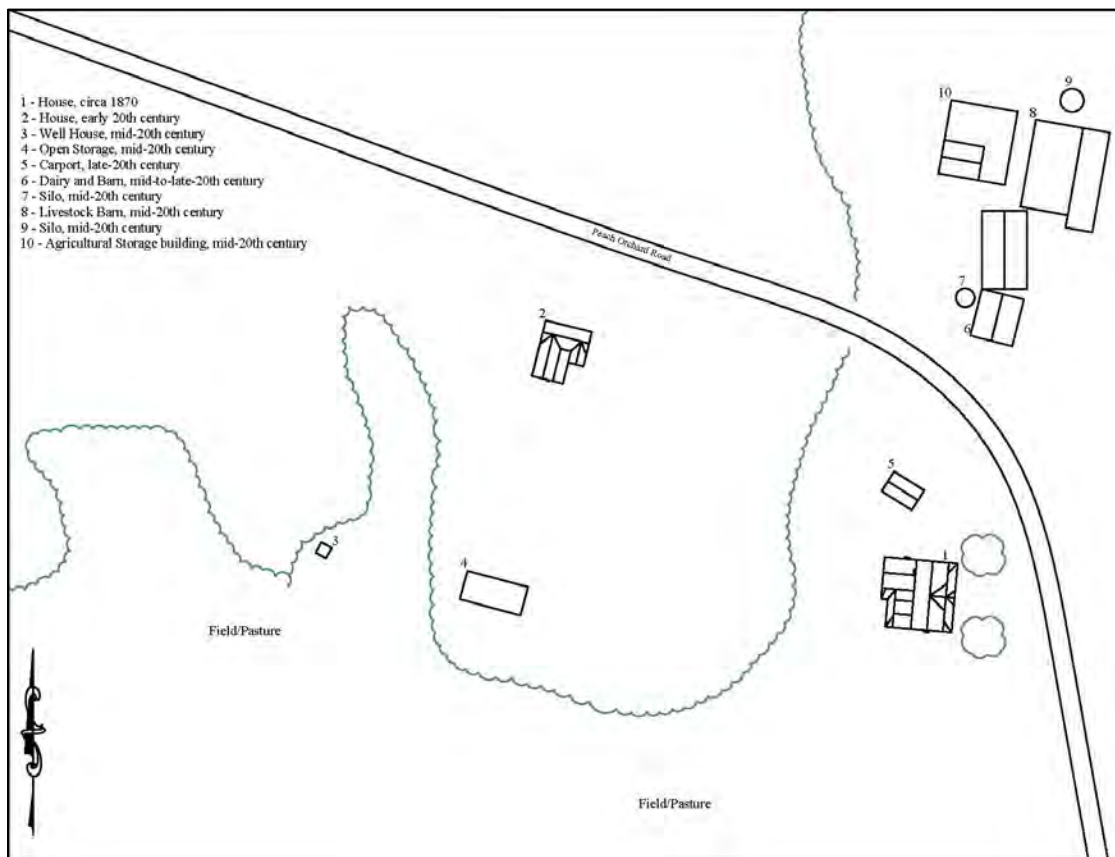


Figure 2.2. Site plan of the Henry Wallace House property (CA0597).

The Henry Wallace House is oriented with its front elevation facing east, facing Peach Orchard Road just before it curves to the west. The main section of the house is an I-house, with a side-gabled roof and central gable, creating the Triple A form that was popular in the Piedmont region of North Carolina during the second half of the nineteenth century; it rests on a brick pier foundation that has been infilled with concrete block (Figures 2.1 and 2.3). The front elevation has a central doorway that is flanked by a single six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash window on either side (Figure 2.1). The upper story has three evenly spaced six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows. A one-story, hipped-roofed porch, with a central gable that mirrors the gable along the roofline, spans the front elevation and is supported decorative metal posts; the porch floor is concrete on top of a modern brick foundation. The central gable has a peaked attic vent and is covered with a combination of shake and fish scale shingles; the porch gable has vertical beadboard. The house is one bay deep, with a paired six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window on the north elevation's first story and a single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window on the upper story (Figures 2.3 and 2.4). A single story, gabled rear ell has been appended to the northwestern corner of the main portion of the house; this addition also rests on a brick pier foundation that has been infilled with concrete block (Figures 2.3 and 2.4). The north elevation of the addition has a row of three six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows and a single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window; between these two window groupings is an exterior brick chimney. Another brick chimney, exterior to the main portion of the house, is visible along the wall at the intersection of the two-story structure and the rear ell (Figure 2.4 and 2.5).



Figure 2.3. Henry Wallace House (CA0597), facing south.



Figure 2.4. Henry Wallace House (CA0597), facing southeast.



Figure 2.5. Henry Wallace House (CA0597), facing east.

The west (rear) elevation of the rear ell has a single, off-center, six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window (Figures 2.4 and 2.5). Also along the east elevation is another single story, gabled rear addition, attached to the southwestern corner of the main structure, which is approximately half the length of the northern addition (Figure 2.6). The space between the two additions is connected by a shed-roofed hyphen. A hipped roof porch, which has been enclosed, wraps around the southern elevation of the larger addition and the western elevation of the smaller addition. The enclosed porch has single and double six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash windows and an entry door, reached by concrete stairs, on its western elevation (Figures 2.5 and 2.6). The southern rear ell has a single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window on its south elevation (Figures 2.6 and 2.7). The south elevation of the main structure has a central exterior brick chimney, flanked by a single six-over-six, double-hung, vinyl sash window on either side, on both the first and second stories (Figure 2.7). The exterior envelope of the house is covered with plywood and the roof is standing-seam metal. S&ME attempted to contact the property owner to gain interior access to the structure, but there was no response to the request.



Figure 2.6. Henry Wallace House (CA0597), facing northeast.



Figure 2.7. Henry Wallace House (CA0597), facing north.

Also located on the same tax parcel, to the west of the two-story, Triple A, I-house, is a single story, side-gabled house with a vernacular form that rests on a concrete block foundation (Figure 2.8). This house likely dates to the early twentieth century, although it may have been moved to its current location around 1950. The front elevation has three bays, with a central door flanked by a single two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame window on either side. The majority of the front elevation is spanned by a shed-roofed porch, which is supported by six square posts and has a simple balustrade. The porch is accessed by a set of concrete stairs. The side-gabled portion of the house is one bay deep and the western elevation of the house has a single, centered, two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame window (Figure 2.9).

A single story, gabled rear ell is attached to the southwestern corner of the house (Figures 2.9 and 2.10). The western elevation of this rear ell has two sets of paired two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame windows, one larger and one smaller. The south elevation has a single, small, two-over-two, double-hung, metal sash window and an exterior concrete block chimney (Figure 2.10). Attached to the eastern side of the rear ell is a shed-roofed addition that appears to be an enclosed porch structure. The east elevation of this porch has a central doorway and a single two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame window. The southeastern corner of the main side-gabled structure has a second, smaller, gabled rear ell addition; the southern elevation of this addition has a single, centered, two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame window (Figure 2.10). The eastern elevation of the house has two single two-over-two, double-hung, metal frame windows; one is located on the rear addition and one is centered within the gable end (Figure 2.11). The exterior of the house is covered with fiberboard siding and roof is covered with standing-seam metal. S&ME attempted to contact the property owner gain interior access to the structure, but there was no response to the request.



Figure 2.8. Henry Wallace House (CA0597), early-twentieth-century house, facing south.



Figure 2.9. Henry Wallace House (CA0597), early-twentieth-century house, facing southeast.



Figure 2.10. Henry Wallace House (CA0597), early-twentieth-century house, facing north.



Figure 2.11. Henry Wallace House (CA0597), early-twentieth-century house, facing southwest.

There are eight outbuildings associated with the Henry Wallace House (CA0597) property. Three of these outbuildings are located south of Peach Orchard Road, while the remaining five structures are north of the road, where it curves to the west (Figure 2.2). Located southwest of the one-story house is a small, early-twentieth-century well house (Figure 2.12). The well house is a single story, concrete block structure with a shed-roof and an off-center doorway. East of the well house is an open, frame, agricultural storage building that dates to the mid-twentieth century (Figure 2.13). Most of the framing on this storage building is rough timber; the eastern wall is covered with vertical wooden siding, while the rest of the building is open. The roof is covered with standing-seam metal. Northwest of the two-story, Triple A, I-house is a late-twentieth century carport (Figure 2.14). The carport has a frame structure, supported by rough timbers and triangular braces. The gabled roof is covered with standing-seam metal and the upper portion of the gabled ends is covered with vertical metal siding. Southwest of the two-story, Triple-A, I-house and south of the single story house are large open fields, which were likely once used for crops and converted to pasture land during the mid-twentieth century (Figures 2.15 and 2.16).



Figure 2.12. Henry Wallace House (CA0597), twentieth-century well house, facing southwest.



Figure 2.13. Henry Wallace House (CA0597), mid-twentieth-century open storage, facing north.



Figure 2.14. Henry Wallace House (CA0597), twentieth-century carport, facing west.



Figure 2.15. Henry Wallace House (CA0597), former agricultural fields, facing south.



Figure 2.16. Henry Wallace House (CA0597), former agricultural fields, facing east.

To the north of Peach Orchard Road are agricultural buildings associated with dairy farming and livestock production (Figure 2.17). A single story, gabled dairy barn is located closest to the road, with a silo directly to its west; these two buildings date to the mid-twentieth century (Figure 2.18). The dairy barn has a concrete block foundation that comes up approximately one-third of the wall structure; the upper portion is wooden frame with horizontal weatherboard siding (Figure 2.19). On the southern gable end, a central cased opening is flanked by two single, four-pane casement windows with wooden frames on either side; the side elevations each have five single, four-pane, wooden frame, casement windows (Figures 2.18 and 2.19). The roof of the structure is covered with standing-seam metal. The visible interior of the structure shows it has a wooden ceiling, a peg-board wall, and has been utilized for storage (Figure 2.20). An open, wooden frame storage structure, which may have once been used as a livestock shelter, has been attached to the northern elevation of the dairy barn (Figure 2.21). North of the dairy barn and its open addition is another mid-twentieth century, frame construction, gable-roofed, open livestock barn, with concrete troughs running down its center (Figure 2.22). To the north of this livestock shelter is a second silo, also dating to the mid-twentieth century (Figure 2.23). To the west of the dairy barn and livestock barn is a single story, side-gabled, wooden framed barn structure, with large shed-roofed extensions on its north, south, and east elevations; portions of these shed-roofed extensions on the north and east elevations have collapsed (Figure 2.24). The standing portion of this structure has vertical metal paneling in the gable ends and standing-seam metal on its roof.



Figure 2.17. Henry Wallace House (CA0597), mid-twentieth-century agricultural buildings, facing northeast.



Figure 2.18. Henry Wallace House (CA0597), mid-twentieth-century dairy barn and silo, facing north.



Figure 2.19. Henry Wallace House (CA0597), mid-twentieth-century dairy barn buildings, facing northwest.



Figure 2.20. Henry Wallace House (CA0597), mid-twentieth-century dairy, interior.



Figure 2.21. Henry Wallace House (CA0597), mid-twentieth-century dairy and barn, interior, facing south.



Figure 2.22. Henry Wallace House (CA0597), mid-twentieth-century livestock barn and silo, facing north.



Figure 2.23. Henry Wallace House (CA0597), mid-twentieth-century silo, facing northeast.



Figure 2.24. Henry Wallace House (CA0597), mid-twentieth-century agricultural building, facing southwest.

Historic Structure Survey Report

Bridge No. 173 Replacement; WBS No. 17BP.10.R.158

Cabarrus County, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 4213-19-050



2.1.1 History

The Henry Wallace House (CA0597) was surveyed as part of the architectural survey of Cabarrus County in 1979, which recorded only the two-story, triple-A farmhouse that is located on the parcel. The survey records date this house to around 1920, based on homeowner supplied information, but indicate that an earlier house that may have been constructed of logs formerly stood on the property but had been torn down (Survey File 1979:CA0597). HPOWEB indicates a circa 1900 construction date for the two-story house and tax records date the house to approximately 1920, while they date the one-story, frame residence on the property to 1925. However, the two-story, Triple-A, I-house form of the Henry Wallace House can date to any time between the 1860s to the early-twentieth century, with 1920 being a relatively late date for construction of this type of structure; the depiction of a structure at the location of the Henry L. Wallace House (CA0597) on the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) 1910 soil survey map indicates an earlier construction date than the 1920 date assigned in the survey (Figure 2.25). Based on documentary evidence, the approximate construction date of the house is likely around the late 1860s to 1870s, when the property was owned by either Cynthia Wilson or John N. D. Wilson. The smaller, one-story structure on the property, not included in the previous survey records, likely dates to the early twentieth century as well, corresponding to the ownership period of Henry L. Wallace, although it may have been moved to its current location after the mid-twentieth century change in the curve of Peach Orchard Road.

The current 71-acre property was part of an approximately 220 acre parcel that was purchased by Samuel Wilson from John Kimmons, Senior in 1837 (Cabarrus County Register of Deeds 1837 Deed Book 14:138). Samuel Wilson (1791–1856) was a farmer and miller in Cabarrus County who owned real estate worth \$5,000 in 1850; the location of his residence within the county is unclear, however the only land purchased by Samuel Wilson in Cabarrus County was the 220 acre parcel (United States Census Bureau 1850). In his 1856 will, Wilson indicated that the “plantation on which I now reside”, including all “houses, machinery, household, and kitchen furniture”, as well as a number of farm animals, livestock, and slaves, should pass to his wife, Cynthia; upon Cynthia’s death, his two sons, John N. D. and Marcus A. Wilson were to jointly inherit his plantation lands (Cabarrus County Probate Records 1856). Samuel Wilson also made provisions in his will that his daughter Mary would have a line of support from his plantation for the remainder of her life, potentially indicating that she had some disability.

In 1860, John and Marcus Wilson were living with Marion Hinson, a miller, in the eastern portion of Cabarrus County, within the jurisdiction of the Mount Pleasant Post Office; John was working as a farmer and a miller and Marcus was working as a farmhand (United States Census Bureau 1860). Living next door was their mother, Cynthia, who was identified as a farmer with real estate worth \$1,792 and a personal estate worth \$2,500, and their sister Mary (United States Census Bureau 1860). Presumably some event, possibly damage to the house on the McKee Creek property, required the family to move. In June 1861, John N. D. Wilson enlisted as a corporal in the First Regiment of the North Carolina cavalry and served through 1865 (*The Concord Times* 23 March 1893:2). By 1870, John Wilson was living with Cynthia Wilson in Township 1; Cynthia’s real estate was valued at \$7,000 and her personal estate at \$1,000. John was identified as being a farmer. The household also included his unmarried sister, Mary; his widowed sister Tirza A. Welch and her three children; Samuel Hall, identified as a miller; John Wilson, identified as a farmhand; and Edward Wilson, identified as a farmhand (United States Census Bureau 1870a). John N. D. Wilson reported operating both a cotton gin and a grist mill, with which he ground both wheat and corn, in the 1870 industrial census (United States Census Bureau 1870b). It is possible that the current two-story house was built between 1860 and 1870, explaining why the family moved back to the McKee Creek property by 1870.

When Cynthia Wilson died in 1872, her two sons became owners of the 220 acre tract. In 1875, John N. D. Wilson purchased his brother Marcus’s half interest in the land, described as lying on McKee Creek, “on which John N. D.

Historic Structure Survey Report

Bridge No. 173 Replacement; WBS No. 17BP.10.R.158

Cabarrus County, North Carolina

S&ME Project No. 4213-19-050



Wilson (Cabarrus County Register of Deeds 1889 Deed Book 44:595). Since John N. D. Wilson had been living on the property at the time of his death, at least one house, likely the two-story, Triple-A, I-house, was located on the property.

Dwight Lafayette and John Wilson Morrison were nephews of John N. D. and Marcus A. Wilson; they were two sons of their sister, Cynthia E. Wilson, and her husband, John Dwight Morrison (United States Census Bureau 1870a, 1880a). In 1889, “a barn at the old Wilson’s mill in No. 1 township, now owned by Messrs. D. L. and John Morrison, was burned” resulting in the loss of three horses, a cow, and a number of hogs (*The Standard* [Concord] 26 April 1889:3). Four years later, J. W. Morrison sold his interest in the 220 acre property to D. L. Morrison (Cabarrus County Register of Deeds 1893 Deed Book 48:385). Dwight L. Morrison, along with his wife, three children, and a farm laborer, were living in Rocky River Township (Township 1) at the turn of the twentieth century, potentially in the two-story, Triple-A, I-house; Morrison identified himself as a farmer at the time (United States Census Bureau 1900). In October 1901, D. L. and Mattie E. Morrison sold the 220 acre parcel to W. R. and N. E. Massey (Cabarrus County Register of Deeds 1901 Deed Book 63:285). Three years later, the Massey’s sold the property to H. L. Wallace (Cabarrus County Register of Deeds 1904 Deed Book 63:309).

Henry L. Wallace (1861–1937) was a 50 year old farmer, living in Township 1 in 1910; also in the household were his wife, Maggie, and their eight children (United States Census Bureau 1910). Wallace was the owner of the property when the 1910 USDA soil survey and the 1911 Miller map of Cabarrus County were drawn (Figure 2.25 and 2.26). In 1920, Wallace was identified as living between Hickory Ridge and the Camden Road, and was working as the operator of a farm; his son, Parks, was living in the household and operating a saw mill. The other members of the household were Maggie Wallace and four of their children, aged 13 to 21 (United States Census Bureau 1920). Living in the closest house was Henry and Maggie’s daughter, Jane Sethelle Cope; her husband, Charles H. Cope; four children; and her husband’s brother (United States Census Bureau 1920). By the following decade, Parks Wallace was identified as the head of the household, living with his wife Minnie, as well as his parents, his brother Roy, and a brother-in-law; living in adjacent residences were two of his brothers, Reese and Samuel (United States Census Bureau 1930). Presumably one of these nearby residences was the one-story house that is also located on the property; two structures are shown at this location on the circa 1921 United States Postal Service (USPS) rural delivery route map (Figure 2.27). In 1940, Henry L. Wallace was enumerated in Rocky River Township (Township 1), south of the Reedy River, along with his wife, Maggie; son, Roy; and a grandson, Richard Lee; however, a death certificate was issued for Henry L. Wallace in August 1937 (United States Census Bureau 1940; North Carolina Certificate of Death 1937:13-00-8). It is unknown why Wallace’s wife enumerated him to census takers, even though he had died three years earlier.

In 1945, as part of a judgement for the heirs of Henry and Maggie Wallace, Commissioner Hugh A. Houston sold the property, identified as “John D. Wilson’s Homeplace and Mill Tract”, to J. A. and Dorothy Divine (Cabarrus County Register of Deeds 1945 Deed Book 178:502). This deed included 171 acres of the original 220 acre tract; excluded was 49 acres that Henry and Maggie Wallace had sold to S. A. Wallace in 1921, which was identified in the deed as “a portion of the tract of land formerly owned by Sam Wilson, deceased” (Cabarrus County Register of Deeds 1921 Deed Book 95:180). It was during the ownership of the Divines that the dairy and livestock buildings located north of Peach Orchard Road were constructed.

John Armistead Divine (1909–1969) and his wife, Dorothy Evelyn McManus Divine (1912–1995), owned the property until 1969, when they transferred one-half interest in the property to their son, Armistead Eugene Divine, and John subsequently transferred the remaining undivided one-half interest to Dorothy (Cabarrus County Register of Deeds 1969 Deed Book 391:449, 453). In 1988, Dorothy Divine, now a widow, transferred the 100 acre

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portion of the property located northeast of Peach Orchard Road to her son (Cabarrus County Register of Deeds 1988 Deed Book 691:232); the following year, that deed was corrected for clarification that Dorothy Divine was transferring her one-half interest in the property to the northeast of the road, as her son already owned the other one-half interest (Cabarrus County Register of Deeds 1989 Deed Book 709:222). In 1990 and 1991, Dorothy Divine conveyed the remaining property, located southwest of Peach Orchard Road, to Armistead E. Divine; the first conveyance excluded her house and the two acres surrounding it, while the second conveyance indicated that it included both her house and the rental house on the property, although it did not specify which house was the one-story house and which was the two-story house (Cabarrus County Register of Deeds 1990 Deed Book 776:73; 1991 Deed Book 819:182). Armistead Eugene Divine died in February 2015, without a will and without direct heirs; his property passed to his 18 closest heirs, which included second cousins (Cabarrus County Clerk of Court, Probate Records 15-E-249). In 2017, two of these heirs placed each of their 1/18 interest in the property into trusts, which, along with the remaining heirs of Armistead E. Divine, are the current owners of the property (Cabarrus County Register of Deeds 2017 Deed Book 12689:290, 294).

A series of aerial photographs from 1948 through 2005 show the changes to the buildings and land associated with the Henry Wallace House during the second half of the twentieth century and the early part of the twenty-first century. The earliest aerial photograph is from 1948 (Figure 2.28). It shows the Henry Wallace House and the former alignment of Peach Orchard Road, with a sharp curve just north of the house; the one-story house is not visible at its current location, which would be north of the road alignment, but a roof shadow west of the two-story house may show the former location of the one-story house. None of the agricultural outbuildings north of the house have been built at this point. By 1950, the reroute of Peach Orchard Road had been completed, although the original route remains visible; both the one-story and the two-story houses were standing and the dairy building and a portion of the agricultural building to the west have been built (Figure 2.29). On the 1960 aerial, both houses are visible, as are a number of small outbuildings between them, including one corresponding to the location of the open agricultural storage building; across the road, the western barn had been expanded and the silo near the dairy had been constructed (Figure 2.30). A small extension to the western barn was added by 1961 (Figure 2.31). By 1965, the eastern livestock barn had been constructed and the western barn had been extended to essentially connect the two; the silo north of the livestock barn had been erected (Figure 2.32). Nine years later, a portion of the northern wooden extension of the dairy building had been constructed (Figure 2.33). In 1993, the extension of the dairy, essentially connecting it to the eastern and western barns, had been completed (Figure 2.34). The 2005 aerial shows an extension to the eastern wall of the eastern barn and a number of trailers and other modern outbuildings, which are no longer extant on the property (Figure 2.35). None of the aerial photographs shows evidence of the mill that is referenced in deed and census records and there was no evidence of mill ruins on the accessible portions of the property.



Figure 2.28. USGS aerial photograph (1948) showing the Henry Wallace House and property.



Figure 2.29. United States Army Map Service aerial photograph (1950) showing the Henry Wallace House and property.



Figure 2.30. USDA aerial photograph (1960) showing Henry Wallace House and property.



Figure 2.31. United States Air Force aerial photograph (1961) showing the Henry Wallace House and property.



Figure 2.32. USGS aerial photograph (1965) showing the Henry Wallace House and property.



Figure 2.33. USGS aerial photograph (1976) showing the Henry Wallace House and property.



Figure 2.34. USGS aerial photograph (1993) showing the Henry Wallace House and property.



Figure 2.35. USGS aerial photograph (2005) showing the Henry Wallace House and property.



2.1.2 *Architectural Context*

The area of western Cabarrus County, between the towns of Harrisburg and Midland, has historically been made up of primarily farm tracts, with homes surrounded by open fields, with agricultural outbuildings on the property, but few other homes in the general vicinity; these characteristics are generally retained by the Henry Wallace House and property. Although tax assessor information indicates that the Henry Wallace House was built in the early 1900s, it is likely, based on its form and architectural detail as well as documentary evidence that the house dates to around the 1870s. The form of the house closely identifies with the vernacular farmhouse style that was relatively common in rural Cabarrus County from the late-1800s through the early-1900s; the form was often used as a base for construction, with contemporary architectural and stylistic details added (Kaplan 2004). In addition to the main structure on the property, there is also a single story vernacular residence and a grouping of mid-twentieth century agricultural structures that are located on the acreage that was historically associated with the Henry Wallace House.

An assessment of the historic architectural inventory conducted in 1980 indicates that “the traditional two-story, single-pile house with end chimneys and the entrance on the long side was consistently chosen for dwellings of the wealthiest farmers, as well as their substantial, but less prosperous counterparts” (Kaplan 2004). The Triple A variation of the I-house form was particularly popular in Cabarrus County during the 1880s and 1890s (Kaplan 2004:22–23). The 1980 survey did not inventory all of the houses fitting into this category because they were numerous and many lacked significant architectural details (Kaplan 2004). The Henry Wallace House, which dates to the heyday of this type of rural construction, has an exterior end chimneys and retains the openings that originally would have had six-over-six, double-hung, wooden sash windows. Its full-width front porch and Triple A form fit with the late-nineteenth-century vernacular form, while the porch supports likely date to the late-twentieth century, which likely corresponded to a renovation of the house; the variable shingle patterns and molding in the central front gable, one of the few remaining details on the house, were popular architectural details during the late-nineteenth century.

The vernacular form of the single story house is a common early-twentieth century residential type, which was often used for rental or tenant houses. The simple side-gabled, frame construction with rear additions was found throughout Cabarrus County during the 1980 survey and few structures from this period were surveyed, as it was barely over the 50 years threshold for surveyed properties at the time. The 1920s and 1930s structures that were surveyed were high-style examples of contemporary architectural trends, which the one-story residence on the Henry Wallace House is not a representative example of. Combined with the mid-twentieth century agricultural structures, the two houses are part of a multi-decade farm complex that was in continual use from the 1870s through the late-twentieth century.

Cabarrus County has experienced significant growth during recent decades, resulting in a decrease in historic housing stock; the rural portion of western Cabarrus County, near the project area, however, has largely escaped the substantial residential and commercial growth that has expanded out from Charlotte, through Mecklenburg County to the west, and into the northern portions of Cabarrus County. Although some late-twentieth and early-twenty-first century residential infill has occurred in this area, larger tracts of farmland are still common in this section of the western portion of the county and the landscape has not been as significantly altered as in other portions of the county.

The complex of structures on the Henry Wallace House property contains resources that date from the 1870s through the early-twenty-first century; examples of properties containing all of these components are rare. The

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Henry Wallace House dates to the second half of the nineteenth century, although twentieth-century alteration and enlargement of the house have somewhat altered its original form and detailing, but its architecture still aligns with the popular Triple A style of rural vernacular construction. Examples of architecture from this time period remain visible throughout the county, despite increased residential building in recent years. One of the most similar examples is the Atlas Garmon House (CA0413), which has not been evaluated for National Register eligibility (Figure 2.36). This house is identified as an 1890 traditional vernacular house, and it shares a similar form with the Henry Wallace House, including window arrangement, porch configuration, and central gable detailing, as well as having a single story rear addition; however, the Atlas Garmon house retains original exterior siding and windows. Also built along similar lines, with a construction date of 1906 in county tax records, and with similar style and additions is a previously unsurveyed house, located at 6009 US Highway 601 (Figure 2.37). Other previously surveyed examples of this form of architecture, which are in various states of repair and range along the spectrum of integrity, include: the 1892 Martin L. Cline House (CA0352), the 1890 Jackson Safrit House (CA0543), and the 1880 John Crawford Hileman House (CA1564), which was moved from its former location (CA0403) in the 1990s; none of these structures has been evaluated for NRHP eligibility (Figures 2.38–2.40). An unsurveyed house, located at 4601 Cold Springs Road South, which is dated to around 1910 in tax assessor records, has the same form and a similar porch configuration, as well as extensive additions; it is currently undergoing renovations that have compromised a large amount of historic fabric (Figure 2.41). The James T. Brooks Farm (CA0327), a 1913 farm and outbuildings, has a double front gable instead of the Triple A style, but has a number of extant outbuildings with good integrity (Figure 2.42).



Figure 2.36. Atlas Garmon House (CA0413), facing east.



Figure 2.37. Unsurveyed house, 6009 US Highway 601, facing east.



Figure 2.38. Martin L. Cline House (CA0352), facing east.



Figure 2.39. Jackson Safrit House (CA0543), facing west.



Figure 2.40. John Crawford Hileman House (CA1564), facing north.



Figure 2.41. Unsurveyed house, 4601 Cold Springs Road South, facing east.



Figure 2.42. James T. Brooks Farm (CA327), facing north.

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Contemporaneous structures to the single story, vernacular house on the Henry Wallace House property, with similar forms, are scattered throughout the county. Many houses that look similar to the single story house are dated to the early twentieth century, although some date to the last decade of the nineteenth century as well. The circa-1900 William Cline House (CA0354) has a slightly higher roofline, exterior brick chimney, and hipped roof porch, but does show the same side-gabled, three-bay form, with rear ell additions (Figure 2.43). The Thomas Joyner House, which is surrounded by extant outbuildings from the early to mid-twentieth century, is a three-bay, side-gabled, frame residence, with hipped roof porch spanning the front elevation; in contrast to the rear ell addition on the house on the Henry Wallace House property, the Thomas Joyner House has a side addition (Figures 2.44 and 2.45). The Linkler-Alexander Farm (CA0466), a circa-1911 single story, side-gabled farmhouse, has a wider front elevation, but does have a full-width, shed-roofed porch and rear ell additions (Figure 2.46). The circa-1890 D. O. Plott House presents the same three-bay, side-gabled form, with shed-roofed porch and rear ell addition, as the single story house on the Henry Wallace House property, although it is two bays deep in comparison to the single bay of the Henry Wallace House property structure (Figure 2.47). Although a duplex residence, likely used as a tenant farm house, the unsurveyed structure at 2938 Cline School Road, which is dated to 1914 in the county tax records, also presents the same side-gabled form with full-width, shed-roofed front porch (Figure 2.48).



Figure 2.43. William Cline House (CA0354), facing north.



Figure 2.44. Thomas Joyner House (CA0449), facing south.



Figure 2.45. Thomas Joyner House (CA0449), outbuildings, facing southeast.



Figure 2.46. Linkler-Alexander Farm (CA0466), facing west.



Figure 2.47. D. O. Plott House (CA0525), facing northeast.



Figure 2.48. Unsurveyed House, 2938 Cline School Road, facing east.

2.1.3 *Integrity*

Evaluation of the seven aspects of integrity required for National Register eligibility for the Henry Wallace House (CA0597) and associated structures are as follows:

- Location: Medium to High

The Henry Wallace House remains in its original location; historic outbuildings also remain in their original locations on the property. The single story house on the property may have been moved from another location on the property around the middle of the twentieth century.

- Design: Medium

The Henry Wallace House has been enlarged since its original construction, likely to accommodate changing family needs. The front portion of the house retains its basic late-nineteenth-century form, however it has undergone alterations, including multiple additions to the rear of the structure; a porch on the rear ell appears to have been enclosed. The single story residence on the property also retains the basic form of the main portion, but has additions to the rear of the structure. The historic outbuildings generally retain their original designs, although the barns have various later additions that date to the late-twentieth century. Since interior access was not granted, the interior design integrity was not assessed.

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- **Setting:** Medium to High

When the Henry Wallace House was constructed, in the late-nineteenth century, this portion of Cabarrus County was a rural farm community with a number of extended families living nearby; this condition remained into the early twentieth century. Since the house was built, the road configuration has changed and an S-shaped curve in Peach Orchard Road, north of the two-story house, has been straightened, although this occurred in the mid-twentieth century. Although some modern residential development has occurred along portions of Peach Orchard Road, the majority of it is not visible from the Henry Wallace House. Large tracts of open, former farmland remain in this western portion of the county, however other farm tracts have been allowed to re-timber and become forested areas.

- **Materials:** Low

The Henry Wallace House and its associated structures retain some of their original material. The Henry Wallace House retains its original framing and foundation materials, although the foundation has been infilled with concrete block, as well as original chimneys. The house has lost its original windows, on all but the front elevation, to modern replacements and its original siding has either been removed or covered by plywood. The current roof is likely a mid-twentieth-century replacement of an original roof and the metal porch supports are likely a late-twentieth-century replacement for original posts. The only remaining exterior materials on the house are found in the central front gable. The single story house has also lost most of its material integrity; the windows are mid-to-late twentieth-century replacements, as is the siding. Although there was likely an original brick chimney somewhere in the house, it is no longer visible from the exterior. The outbuildings have undergone some changes since their original construction, including covering of exterior walls with metal panels. The structure with the greatest material integrity is the dairy, which retains its original foundation, siding, and windows. Since interior access was not granted, the material integrity of the interior of the structures was not assessed.

- **Workmanship:** Low

The original workmanship on the Henry Wallace House exterior has been altered by installation of modern windows and siding, which has compromised architectural detailing that may have been original on the house. The replacement of original porch supports with metal supports has removed a defining detail from the porch structure. The wooden shingles in the central front gable and the wooden sash windows on the front elevation are the only remaining hint of such elements. The workmanship on the single story house has also been compromised by modern renovations, including the installation of replacement siding and windows. The workmanship on the outbuildings remains mostly unchanged. Since interior access was not granted, the workmanship on the interior of the building was not assessed.

- **Feeling:** Medium

The Henry Wallace House is a late-nineteenth-century to mid-twentieth-century family farmstead, which represents the growth and development of small farms in western Cabarrus County during this period. The two-story house continues to convey its late-nineteenth century construction date, despite the application of modern exterior materials, and reads as a late-nineteenth to early-twentieth century vernacular farm residence. The single story house continues to feel like a small, vernacular, rural residence from the early-twentieth century. The presence of the outbuildings and open pastures contributes to the feeling of the property as a farm, although the loss of other early to mid-twentieth century outbuildings detracts some from context.



- Association: Low to Medium

The Henry Wallace House retains its association with the Wallace family, who took ownership of the property in the early-twentieth century. The rear additions to the two-story house were likely undertaken during the ownership of the Wallace family, as was the construction of the single story residence. The more modern alterations to the houses were completed during the Divine family ownership, as was the construction of the agricultural complex to the north of Peach Orchard Road. The house and farm have undergone significant changes since the Wilson family ownership of the property, including an enlargement of the two-story residence, compromising the property's association with the Wilson family.

2.1.4 Eligibility

The Henry Wallace House is recommended as ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion A, as it does not have a significant association with a particular event or broad pattern of history. Although it represents a late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth-century rural residence and farm, there have been alterations to the property that have undermined its integrity in this respect. Additions and loss of historic material on the two-story house have compromised its feeling of a late-nineteenth-century residence and similar alterations to the one-story residence have compromised its connection to the early-twentieth-century history of the property. Although the agricultural structures north of Peach Orchard Road retain integrity, the changes to the associated houses detract from the significance of the entire property. Additionally, there are other, better preserved examples of this property type in the surrounding area. The two-story house and associated structures are recommended ineligible under Criterion B, as it does not have an association with a prominent person. The house was owned by members of the Wilson, Wallace, and Divine families, who were local community farmers; however, they did not achieve a level of prominence to elevate them above the other nearby residents. While the Henry Wallace House is an example of a rural farmhouse residence, it has undergone alterations that have compromised its original architectural form and detail, as well as losing materials and workmanship, making it ineligible under Criterion C. The single story house on the property has also undergone similar alterations and loss of materials and workmanship; it is a basic example of an early-twentieth-century rural vernacular form and there are more significant examples remaining extant in the county. Neither the two-story house nor the associated structures are likely to yield important historical information, so they are considered ineligible under Criterion D, for building technology.



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