

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Boger-Hartsell Farm

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number SW corner of jct. US Hwy 601 & SR 1148 N/A not for publication

city or town Concord vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Cabarrus County code 025 zip code 28025

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey J. Cross SHPD 5/28/98
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

<p>I hereby certify that the property is:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register. <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> other. (explain:)</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Signature of the Keeper</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p>Date of Action</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
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Boger-Hartsell Farm
Name of Property

Cabarrus County, NC
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
7		buildings
		sites
1	1	structures
		objects
8	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Single dwelling

Agriculture: Storage

Agriculture: Animal Facility

Agriculture: Field

Domestic: Secondary Structure

Domestic: Single dwelling

Agriculture: Storage

Agriculture: Storage

Vacant: Not in Use

Vacant: Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Italianate

Other: Log barn & corncrib

foundation Brick, Concrete, Fieldstone

walls Weatherboard, Log

roof Asphalt, Metal

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Boger-Hartsell Farm
Name of Property

Cabarrus County, NC
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Agriculture

Period of Significance

Ca. 1872-1948

Significant Dates

Ca. 1872

1882

1911

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Propst, A.H. (contractor); Hartsell,

McDonald and White, Jack (builders/carpenter)

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Boger-Hartsell Farm
Cabarrus County, NC

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Narrative Description.

The Boger-Hartsell Farm is located on the south side of the Rocky River in southeastern Cabarrus County in the piedmont of North Carolina. The farm is immediately bound on the east by US 601 and by SR 1148 to the north in the Flowe's Store community. Concord, the county seat, is approximately five miles to the northwest of the farm. The "pleasantly undulating" topography of the county creates a picturesque setting for this farmstead. Mature white oaks are scattered about the property, while a large field surrounded by woodlands bounds the south and west of the nominated tract.

In 1865 Sarah E. Boger Little (1831-1911) inherited 136 acres of an over one thousand-acre farmstead on the Rocky River from her father Martin Boger, Sr. The Boger family was one of the largest land and slave owners in Cabarrus County. The years preceding the Civil War, Martin Boger, Sr. owned forty-three slaves who worked his substantial land holdings.

Upon marrying Joab McDonald Hartsell (1838-1910) in February 1866, they purchased an additional 100.25 acres of land. The nominated eight and a half acres belonging to John Sharpe Hartsell, the grandson of Sarah and McDonald, represents a residual portion of this larger 236.25 acre tract of land. John Sharpe Hartsell owns a total of 33.28 acres; however the nominated portion of the property includes the majority of the late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century outbuildings, which surround the 1882 one-story farmhouse. At ninety-two, John Sharpe Hartsell still lives in the house and maintains the farm outbuildings.

The contributing structures of the complex include the farmhouse, a log barn, a log corncrib, a well house and canopy, a granary, a smokehouse, a hen house, and a washhouse. The rural setting of the farm still evinces the character and setting of a nineteenth- and early twentieth-century agrarian society of piedmont North Carolina. Although the land has not been farmed since 1960, the nominated property retains the highest degree of integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Inventory List

1. Boger-Hartsell House	1882	Contributing
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In 1882 with the aid of contractor A.H. Propst, McDonald Hartsell and Jack White, a neighboring farmer and carpenter, began construction on a new home that would support the Hartsell's growing family and farm operation. Receipts, dating from 1882 to 1883, for lumber, brick, paint, and the services of the contractor were found in the papers of McDonald Hartsell (Exhibit A). The site already contained a small one-and-a-half story, hall-and-parlor-style house that was moved back and used as a kitchen and dining room.¹ This structure was never directly connected to the new center hall plan, double-pile house, and was later destroyed in 1919.²

Although a modest dwelling, the 1882 farmhouse is a one-story, weatherboarded L-plan rich with Greek Revival and Italianate detailing. The front (south) façade has three-bays with a wrap-around porch that was added in 1911. The porch extends across two bays of the front and east elevations with a plain matchstick balustrade and posts. At this time, a second six-over-six sash window was paired with an original in the center of the third bay on the front porch and second bays on the east and west elevations.

The house sits on a continuous brick foundation and has a brick stair with small stepped piers leading to the front door. Peter Kaplan describes the front entrance as "the dwelling's most elaborate exterior feature."³ The heavily molded, four-paneled door with narrow four-pane sidelights and a two-paneled transom illustrates the fine Greek Revival detailing of this structure.

The front façade's gable with a plain, boxed cornice and returns is further accentuated by the molded soffitt and frieze that runs along the eaves of the house. A louvered vent with a simple wooden surround is centered within the gable. Under this vent, an original six-over-six sash, narrow window is centered. Molded corner boards punctuate each corner of the house; they also mark the later additions to the rear elevation.

The rear ell gable (north elevation) has a boxed cornice with returns similarly detailed as the front façade's gable; the centered window has been shortened however. The rear ell with a small porch was added to the west side of the house in 1911 after the deaths of Sarah and McDonald. At this time, Robert L. Hartsell, their eldest son, purchased the farm from the other family heirs. The rear porch was later enclosed and a bathroom created at the northwest corner of the house. Fixtures were not added to the bathroom until the 1950s. The ell also has brick steps leading to a half basement with fireplace and boiler. The room functions as storage now.

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Two interior chimneys heated the original rooms of the center hall plan. When the ell was added, an exterior chimney was added to the kitchen (east elevation). None of the chimneys are in use at the present.

The interior of the house remains largely intact. Four original Greek Revival post-and-lintel mantels with center ornaments are located in each main room. Three of the mantels have a center bulls eye motif, while the fourth has a center keystone. High molded baseboards and four-paneled doors with heavy molded surrounds and original porcelain doorknobs appear throughout the house. Many of the floors are covered with narrow pine boards.

Although they do not detract from the overall character of the house, several changes occurred in the 1930s. John Sharpe Hartsell remembers molded two-pane French doors closing the front (east) living room to the hall. At this time, the mantels in the front two rooms were switched. The more elaborate keystone mantel now graces the living room. Recently, asphalt shingles replaced original wooden shake shingles.

All outbuildings are closely clustered around the farmhouse.

2. Log Barn

Ca. 1872

Contributing

Built ca. 1872 when the quality of log outbuildings began to show a decline, this structure is described as "the finest log barn in the county."⁴ The barn sits to the south of the house as the land begins to flatten into field. Family tradition maintains that the half-dovetail corners, displaying nearly flush ends, were hewed and notched by McDonald's brother, Jonah Hartsell. Mirroring German tradition of barn raising, this barn was raised in two days with the help of about sixty men from the surrounding community.⁵

The barn is located approximately 130 feet to the east of the house down a small incline. Evidence of the original fence system used to contain mules and horses is found in an old painted photograph. The fence no longer occupies the site, but would have been found at the front (west) side of the barn. The outline of old farm path passing directly beside the barn and in front of the house is marked by a slight bank and is still clearly visible.

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The central log section with side gables measures thirty-six feet wide by twenty feet deep. The center doors measure fourteen feet wide with a plank ramp easing the transition from the ground. The ten-foot high board-and-batten doors swing on pivots fashioned from the ends of six by six-inch timbers. The lower timber ends are rounded to fit into holes cut in the floor. The tops of the timbers extend approximately eighteen inches and are then rounded to form pintles, which fit into wooden gudgeons. According to John Sharpe Hartsell the doors were opened only to allow wagons to enter. At all other times a "people-sized" door within the left passage door was used.⁶

Within this log section, two side stalls flank the large doors, measuring eleven by twenty feet. The pen walls rise six additional feet, thus dividing the space into three sections. The loft floor is twelve feet above the central log section. The foundation of the barn is stacked fieldstone.

The ca. 1874 weatherboarded sheds of hand hewn timbers were added to each end of the log barn and across the entire length of the back.⁷ Oftentimes, the sheds added to original log barns were weatherboarded.⁸ The good condition of the interior fieldstone foundation is due to the protection these additions offered. Pegged mortise and tenon joints connect the timbers. Again, peeled poles were used for the flooring of these loft areas. Board-and-batten doors close the fronts of the two eight foot wide sheds. The sheds currently store hay.

Except for the addition of the sheds in 1874, only minor changes have been made to the barn. The barn's gable and hip roof is covered with seamed metal. Braces have been added to support the front cantilevered section of the hipped roof. Some of the pole rafters have been replaced with sawn timber. In addition, a water-damaged portion of the bottom north wall has been patched with concrete block. None of these changes effect the integrity of this handsome log barn.

3. Log Corncrib

Ca. 1885

Contributing

The double-crib is a gabled log structure with a central passage that has similar half-dovetail corners as the ca. 1872 log barn. An open pole shed on the western side provides cover for wood and farm implements, while the roofline on the eastern side extends and partially encloses the side, providing shelter for larger equipment. The crib sits about sixty feet north of

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the farmhouse. The crib measures eighteen by thirty-eight feet. Wooden planks cover the loft floor, some measuring twenty inches wide. The evolution of the single-crib form to the double-crib echoes the change seen in domestic architecture from the single log pen house to the dogtrot house. The result is a the central aisle or breezeway between the two sides.⁹

4. Well house and canopy

Ca. 1885

Contributing

The well house sits about twenty-five feet from the southwest corner of the front of the farmhouse. The canopy is a modest weatherboarded structure with an asphalt-shingled roof that is supported at two corners by four by fours. An engaged shed with a door supports the other side of the canopy, and presently stores an old hammered copper and wooden bathtub. The shed section rests on a cement block foundation, indicating it may have been a later addition. A brick square caps the dug well.

5. Granary

Ca. 1913

Contributing

The front gabled granary, measuring thirty-two by fifty feet, is typical in form to others found in North Carolina. The granary is located just north of the corncrib. The wagon sheds on either end have been enclosed with vertical boards creating a contrast to the granary's original horizontal boards. Wagons and other early farm implements still remain inside. Two board-and-batten doors are stacked on both the eastern and western side of the structure. According to John Sharpe Hartsell, the iron door handle on the western door is the only surviving piece of the original house that occupied this site.¹⁰

7. Hen house

Ca. 1937

Contributing

The hen house is a weatherboarded structure with a metal shed roof, measuring eighteen by twenty feet. Oddly, one corner meets with two doors. Some of the boards have been replaced by white clapboard siding. Two narrow levered windows are paired on the south and north side to allow for ventilation. A small opening at ground level is located on the eastern side.

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6. Smokehouse

Ca. 1939

Contributing

This weatherboarded, front gabled smokehouse with exposed rafters sits directly west of the farmhouse. The building measures fourteen by eighteen feet, and rests on a brick foundation with a cement floor. Inside, metal meat hooks hang from many of the intermediate rafters. An original 1930s light fixture still hangs over the door. According to John Sharpe Hartsell, this ca. 1939 structure replaced an earlier log smokehouse that he remembers as a young man.¹¹

8. Wash house

Ca. 1940

Contributing

This board-and-batten structure, measuring ten by thirteen feet, has a low front gabled metal roof. Small windows on each side allow minimal light to enter. The wash house is approximately thirty feet northwest of the smokehouse.

9. Doghouse and pen

Ca. 1960

Noncontributing

Recently constructed, the doghouse and mesh wire fencing behind the well house are located near the smokehouse. The doghouse and pen is counted as one noncontributing structure.

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Cabarrus County

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Statement of Significance:

The Boger-Hartsell Farm in southeastern Cabarrus County is a rare surviving example of a piedmont North Carolina farm complex that has remained in the ownership of the same family for over one hundred and fifty years. Settled by German emigres from Pennsylvania, farmers in the southeastern section of the county prospered on small to mid-sized holdings that produced diversified crops using family and slave labor. Following the Civil War, the local landowners followed the statewide agricultural trend toward tenant farming and cotton cultivation. In the mid-to late-nineteenth century, cotton became the county's leading cash crop to support the booming textile industry, which was host to names such as Cannon and Odell.

The Boger-Hartsell Farm followed this evolution of agricultural practices. Although not included in this nomination, a ruinous tenant house and blacksmith shop sit across US 601 on property that was original to the farmstead and later divided between family heirs. Sitting on a small hill, the 1882 one-story, L-shaped farmhouse is at the center of the nominated parcel and anchors the complex. In addition to the house, the nominated acreage features a collection of increasingly rare outbuildings, including a ca. 1872 log barn, a ca. 1885 log corncrib, a well house and canopy, a granary, a smokehouse, a hen house, and a wash house. Incorporating elements of the Greek Revival and Italianate styles in a traditional house type, the farmhouse represents a notable development in the nineteenth-century residential architecture of Cabarrus County. The Boger-Hartsell Farm meets Criterion A for significance in the history of the county's agriculture and Criterion C for architecture. The impressive collection of outbuildings bears witness to over a century of farming. The Boger-Hartsell Farm presents an important glimpse into the nineteenth-and early twentieth-century agrarian society in the piedmont of North Carolina.

Historical Background and Agricultural Context:

Declared a county in 1792, Cabarrus County separated from its neighboring Mecklenburg County at that time.¹² During the early nineteenth century, the county's relative isolation and fertile soil promoted self-sufficiency through cultivation of the land. The Rocky River, the broadest of the county's rivers, runs from the northwest corner to the southeast corner of the

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county. Along the banks of the river, where the Boger-Hartsell land is found, the soil is extremely fertile and rich. In 1840 the population of the county was 9,000; by 1860, the population had grown to 11,000. With the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, which connected nearby Charlotte and Goldsboro in 1856, the cotton industry of Cabarrus County began to burgeon. Undoubtedly, the railroad created new markets for farmers as well.

Along the Rocky River, John Milton Odell and James William Cannon opened cotton mills in Concord and Kannapolis. In 1850 the county produced 2400 bales of cotton; only a decade later, the cotton crop had nearly doubled to 4700 bales. With this increase in cotton production in the mid-nineteenth century, the proportion of slaves doubled to twenty-eight percent by 1860. Leading crops of the antebellum period also included corn, wheat, and oats.

After the Civil War, without the labor of slaves, farms were harder to cultivate; thus, lands often split, and the southern trend of tenant farming quickly spread. Both Cannon and Odell mills survived and prospered during the war, but the family farm remained the predominant economic unit until the twentieth century. By the turn of the century, the textile industry transformed the county from an exclusively rural into a predominantly urban county. Cotton still remains one of the largest cash crops in Cabarrus County.

In development, the Boger-Hartsell farm was no different than other late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century farmsteads in the county. Emigrating from Pennsylvania, Hartsell and Boger ancestors first came to North Carolina in the mid-eighteenth century.¹³

In December 1865, Sarah Boger Little inherited 136 acres on the crest of a hill along the Rocky River from her father, Martin Boger, who owned one of the most prosperous farms in the county. In February 1866, Sarah married Joab McDonald Hartsell, a neighbor from the southern border of Cabarrus and Stanly Counties. McDonald, who served in Company B, the seventh North Carolina Regiment in the Civil War, had recently returned to Cabarrus County.¹⁴ With Sarah and her children from a previous marriage to Martin Calvin Little (who died in the war), the Hartsells moved into the one-and-a-half-story, hall-and-parlor-style house that occupied the land.¹⁵ Family lore supposes the hall-and-parlour house was built by Calvin Little.

In 1882 McDonald Hartsell began construction on a new home for his growing family. Sarah and McDonald's family soon included David Johnson Little (1857-1936), Martin Franklin

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Little (1858-1922), Mary J. Little (1860-1876), Calvin B. Hartsell (1862-1901), Robert L. Hartsell (1867-1962), Luther T. Hartsell (1870-1961), and an infant. The 1870 Census shows Hartsell land valued at nineteen hundred dollars, and their personal property valued at one hundred dollars.¹⁶

With production mirroring other mid-sized to large farms in Cabarrus County, the Boger-Hartsell farm produced crops of corn, wheat, oats, and cotton. By 1880, the farm showed eighty acres of improved land, and 102 acres of unimproved land including woodlands and forest. The land and buildings were valued at \$3000; equipment was valued \$250; livestock was valued at \$350. The 1880 Agricultural Schedule lists the following crops in production with their output: Ten acres of cotton produced eight bales; thirty acres of corn produced 250 bushels; forty acres of wheat produced sixty bushels; ___ acres of Irish potatoes produced ten bushels; and .25 acres of sweet potatoes produced thirty bushels. The family maintained a vegetable garden for domestic use, as well as nine hogs, one milch cow, two beef cows and twenty chickens. The family also kept eleven sheep, yielding nine pounds of wool. An apple orchard of 250 trees yielded 250 bushels. Just beyond the log barn, several remaining fruit trees that disappear into the woods suggest the possible placement of this orchard. Two mules and one horse furnished power for farm implements.¹⁷

Sarah and McDonald's son Robert took on increased responsibility at the farm. Educated at Unionville Academy, he also taught at several schools in Cabarrus County. In 1898 he married one of his students and a distant cousin, Bessie Jeanette Boger (1882-1970). From 1925-1959, Robert served on the Board of Education in Cabarrus County.¹⁸

The 1910 Census shows the farm occupied by Sarah and McDonald, Robert and Bessie, and their children, Lenna Marie Hartsell (1899-1996), Robert Alton Parker (1904-19__), John Sharpe Hartsell (1907-), and an unnamed infant.¹⁹ After McDonald Hartsell's death in 1910, and Sarah Hartsell's death only a year later, Robert purchased the farm for \$5200.

For a short time, Luther, Sarah and McDonald's youngest son, helped with the farm, however his interest was in law. Earning a degree from University of North Carolina, he opened a law office in Concord, and became the County Attorney in 1901. Luther later served in North

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Carolina's House of Representatives and then the Senate. Luther's nephew, John Sharpe, would later join his firm in Concord.

Additions to the family and household soon included Charles Lee (1909-19__), Bessie Louise (1913-19__), Rosalyn (1917-), and Harold (1923-19__). Lenna, Bessie, and Rosalyn all became teachers in Cabarrus County.²⁰

Upon the death of Robert Hartsell in 1962, the Boger-Hartsell farm operation ceased. Bessie Boger Hartsell remained on the farm until her death in 1970. John Sharpe Hartsell, son of Robert and Bessie, currently resides in the house.

Architectural Context

Much of the architectural context is derived from the county survey, *The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County, North Carolina*, conducted by Peter Kaplan. In the mid-eighteenth century, log construction with half dovetail joints was the predominant construction method found in Cabarrus County. The county's remoteness and abundant timber encouraged local building tradition rather than popular styles. Throughout the county, house forms evolved from hall-and-parlor to center-hall plans.

The Federal style of the early to mid-nineteenth century soon melded with the more refined Greek Revival style. Pattern books made it possible for local builders to incorporate these classical stylistic details, although somewhat restrained, into traditional forms. "Favoni" (SL), one of the county's finest examples of Greek Revival exterior design is located in Popular Tent, northwest of the Flowe's Store community. This house also has one of the most complete Federal-style interiors. This combination is seen throughout the county in structures built during this time period. Between 1840-1870, the Greek Revival style flourished.

The fifteen years following the Civil War witnessed only gradual change in rural building types; however between 1880 and 1910, considerable change took place. The favored Greek Revival two-story, single-pile center-hall plan was gradually replaced by the Italianate and Queen Anne style, one or two-storied L-shaped house with center-hall plans. Sawn and molded mantels and door surrounds, high baseboards, and four-panel doors became notable features of

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houses across the county. The 1856 North Carolina Railroad increased the availability of these manufactured architectural details, which resulted in a proliferation of embellishment to late nineteenth-century houses. In addition to the railroad, new building techniques rather than increased prosperity created an impetus for the adoption of the newer, more fashionable styles and forms. The Hartsell family was one of the first families to incorporate this adaptation of traditional house forms when building their home in 1882.

The Boger-Hartsell Farm is significant in Cabarrus County because it is one of the best surviving examples of the changing domestic architectural style and form witnessed in the late nineteenth century, as well as its collection of significant rural outbuildings. Other fine farmhouses of the period exist in the county, but few remain with such a large number of intact outbuildings as this one.

Within the Flowes' Store community, the farmsteads of Martin Boger (SL) and Dr. D.W. Flowe (SLHD) followed a similar stylistic evolution as the 1882 Boger-Hartsell house. Martin Boger, brother of Sarah Boger Hartsell, inherited a 164-acre tract next to the Boger-Hartsell tract, and built an imposing two-storied, L-shaped Italianate-style house in 1890. Not unlike the Boger-Hartsell farm, the house is surrounded by an important collection of outbuildings, thus illustrating the continued agricultural contribution of the Boger heirs.

Dr. D.W. Flowe, a physician, farmer, and merchant of the community also built a stylish one-story Italianate house in 1880. The D.W. Flowe house displays decorative brackets and notable sawn balusters. This Italianate house is the most elaborate of the three mentioned. Unfortunately, the D.W. Flowe house has not retained the quality of outbuildings the other two have. It is said that much to the chagrin of Mrs. Flowe, the Boger-Hartsell farm was modeled after this Italianate-style house.

The handsome ca. 1872 Boger-Hartsell log barn suggests that a house existed on the property prior to the 1882 farmhouse. This fact is also supported by oral family history that suggests the first dwelling on this site was a hall-and-parlor-style house. Although other intact examples of log barns exist, few show the superb craftsmanship of the Hartsell barn. Destroyed in recent years, the 1831 Melcher Log Barn (SL) in northeast Cabarrus county was the largest log outbuilding still standing in the county. Although an unfortunate fate, its corner joints

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were not as well-fitted as the later Hartsell log barn. The wide array of outbuildings on Boger-Hartsell Farm reflects diversified daily patterns, which combined both agricultural and domestic practices. The form of the other outbuildings such as a smokehouse, hen house, and corncrib commonly shows a much slower evolution.²¹ An aerial view of the farm shows the outbuildings located in diagonal lines radiating at a slight angle from the house. The domestic outbuildings are located near the back door to allow greater ease with domestic chores (see sketch map).

The Boger-Hartsell farm and its extensive set of outbuildings evoke the nineteenth- and early twentieth-century agrarian life of Cabarrus County and piedmont North Carolina. Although the field patterns have disappeared, field and woodlands surrounding the farm lend to the rural setting. The farm as a whole is in excellent condition. John Sharpe Hartsell lives on the farm and maintains the buildings and the nominated eight and a half acres. He is planning several preventive and restorative steps to the farm in the near future.

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ENDNOTES

¹ Interview with Rosalyn Hartsell Green, 3/97.

² Interview with John Sharpe Hartsell, 1/98.

³ Kaplan, Peter. 215.

⁴ Ibid., 20.

⁵ Ibid., 215.

⁶ Interview with John Sharpe Hartsell, 1/98.

⁷ Kaplan, Peter., 215.

⁸ Noble, Allen G., 3.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Interview with John Sharpe Hartsell, 1/98.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Unless otherwise noted, within Section 8 information derived from introduction in *The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County North Carolina* by Peter Kaplan.

¹³ Hartsell, Eunice Lee.

¹⁴ Hartsell, John Wilson & Eva Caroline Barbee.

¹⁵ Interview with John Sharpe Hartsell, 1/98.

¹⁶ Ninth Census of U.S., 1870.

¹⁷ Tenth Census of U.S., 1880.

¹⁸ Hartsell, Eunice Lee, 175-176.

¹⁹ Thirteenth Census of U.S., 1910.

²⁰ Interview with John Sharpe Hartsell, 1/98.

²¹ Noble, Allen G., 3.

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Tenth Census of the United States, 1880: Agricultural Schedule, State Archives, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910: Cabarrus County, North Carolina. Population Schedule, State Archives, Raleigh, North Carolina.

Verbal Boundary Description:

Both woodland and roadway bound the nominated eight and a half acres. Young woodlands mark the south and west boundaries, while US Highway 601 immediately bounds the farm on the east and SR 1148 bounds the property on the north.

Boundary Justification

The nominated eight and a half acres evokes the late nineteenth and early twentieth-century setting of the agrarian society in Cabarrus County. The acreage contains the majority of the original agricultural and domestic outbuildings, as well as the 1882 farmhouse.

