1. NAME
   Common: McCurdy Log House
   AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION
   STREET AND NUMBER: S.R. 1148, 1.5 miles west of U.S. 601
   CITY OR TOWN: Concord vicinity
   STATE: North Carolina
   CODE: 37
   CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: Eighth
   CODE: 025

3. CLASSIFICATION
   CATEGORY (Check One)
   [ ] District [ ] Building
   [ ] Site [ ] Structure
   [ ] Object
   OWNERSHIP
   [ ] Public
   [ ] Private
   [ ] Both
   [ ] In Process
   [ ] Being Considered
   [ ] Occupied
   [ ] Unoccupied
   [ ] Preservation work in progress
   ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
   [ ] Yes
   [ ] Restricted
   [ ] Unrestricted
   [ ] No
   PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)
   [ ] Agricultural
   [ ] Government
   [ ] Industrial
   [ ] Military
   [ ] Religious
   [ ] Educational
   [ ] Private Residence
   [ ] Museum
   [ ] Scientific
   [ ] Transportation
   [ ] Other (Specify)
   [ ] Unoccupied
   [ ] Comments

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
   OWNER'S NAME: Miss Letha P. Snyder
   STREET AND NUMBER: 275 Virginia Street, S.E.
   CITY OR TOWN: Concord
   STATE: North Carolina
   CODE: 37

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
   COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
   Cabarrus County Courthouse
   STREET AND NUMBER:
   CITY OR TOWN: Concord
   STATE: North Carolina
   CODE: 37

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
   TITLE OF SURVEY:
   DATE OF SURVEY:
   DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
   STREET AND NUMBER:
   CITY OR TOWN:
   STATE:
   CODE:
At the end of a dirt road is the home place of Captain Archibald McCurdy, a farm complex consisting of four major early log buildings and a few later structures. The first building at the end of the road is a small one-story frame cottage built in 1904. About fifty yards behind this (west) is the one-story double-pen log house owned by McCurdy. The older (south) section is of hewn logs with mud chinking and half-dovetailed corner timbering. There are central doors, attached with strap hinges, in the east and west walls and a six-light window in the south wall. To the north of the east door is a six-over-six sash window. Both pens rest on large stones placed at points of stress. The exposed gable of the south pen has lapped siding. A brick chimney rises at the center of the north wall of the south pen and is mostly concealed by the second pen which is connected by interlocking the logs of the north pen with the corner timbering of the south pen. This arrangement is secured with wooden pegs. The roof, covered by corrugated sheets of metal except for the west side of the south pen which is covered by wooden shingles, extends unbroken over both pens interrupted only by the central chimney which came to serve both pens. The second pen is somewhat larger and appears never to have been chinked but to have been weatherboarded at the time it was built. The north end retains most of this weatherboarding and also features dovetailed corner timbering. This pen also has central doors, attached with strap hinges, in the east and west walls with a small four-pane window just to the south of the east door. There is a central window opening in the north wall; the sash is missing and the window has been boarded over.

The north pen contains a wide fireplace with a pot hook for cooking. The square fire opening has vertical sheathing above and to each side, surmounted by a crude, bracketed shelf. A semi-enclosed stair rises along the east wall of this pen. It has a simple, square newel, plain balusters, and a beaded handrail. Most of the interior walls of this pen have horizontal sheathing, except for the west wall. Access from the north to south pen is through a passageway west of the chimney. The exposed face of the chimney is stone at this point. The walls of the south pen are of white-washed logs. The fire opening here is also square and also has a pot hook; however, it lacks the sheathing of the north room fireplace. There is a similar bracketed shelf above the fireplace.

A short distance to the west of the house is a log meat house, a low, gabled structure with a wide overhang on the north gable end to protect the entrance door. Inside the building is a wooden trough used in salt curing meats. Still further west, perhaps thirty yards, is a story-and-a-half log storage house. It has corn cribs on each side of a wagon storage area and a loft above. The roof is covered with wooden shingles. Finally, at the westernmost part, is a two-story dog-trot barn with a gable roof. The ridge of the roof runs north and south. A wide shed roof, located just beneath the roof, saves, extends around the barn. The barn roof is completely covered with wooden shingles.
The McCurdy Log House, a notable example of eighteenth century log construction, is part of a farm complex including a number of other log structures. Built during the Revolutionary period, it has remained for nearly two centuries in the ownership of descendants of Archibald McCurdy, a farmer-tradesman who was an officer in the Continental Line.

Family tradition holds that Archibald McCurdy built his log house about 1773, at the time that he married Margaret Sellers. However, the earliest deed found was drawn on March 22, 1783, between James and Elizabeth Love to Archibald McCurdy, blacksmith. It was for 180 acres which had been granted to Love by the General Assembly in 1782. It lay on the Rocky River and McCurdy paid 120 pounds current money for the land and "mines, waterways and houses."

McCurdy was born in Anson County on April 16, 1752. Local history reports that Margaret Sellers and her father immigrated from southern Pennsylvania to Mecklenburg County following an attack by Indians, during which she saw her mother murdered and her home burned.

McCurdy enlisted to fight in the Revolution as a private and rose to lieutenant in the North Carolina Continental Line. Governor Alexander Martin commissioned him a captain in the First Battalion of the Mecklenburg County Militia in 1782. McCurdy participated in the battles of Cowpens, Hanging Rock, Camden, and Rogley's Mill. An interesting tradition tells of Martha overhearing a British and Tory plot to attack General Green's camp that same night. She disguised herself in Archibald's clothing and rode to give warning. Along the way she passed through a British camp and swam a swollen stream. The story continues that upon reaching the American camp she found it difficult to convince them of her identity but her husband was nearby to recognize her, and the day was saved.

Following the war McCurdy resumed his trade as blacksmith and wagon-maker. He was appointed and served as a justice of the peace and was elected to the North Carolina General Assembly in 1795, 1797 and 1802. McCurdy remarried at the age of 75, following the death of Margaret, to Elizabeth Goodman who was 36 and bore him four children. His home place has remained in the hands of his descendants through the years and only recently has it descended to the third generation, owing to the longevity of McCurdy and his descendants.
As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

Note: H. G. Jones
Title: Director, Division of Archives and History
Date: 31 October 1973

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register
(Continuation Sheet)

Mecklenburg County Records, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina (Subgroup: Deeds).