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 Meek House_______________________________________________________________
other names/site number Lin Oaks______________________________________________________

2. Location

street & number W 1/2 of SR 1624 0.3 mi. N. E. of jct. with SR 1622  □ not for publication
(3075 Boy Scout Camp Road)
city or town Kannapolis______________________________________________________________
state North Carolina code NC county Cabarrus code 025 zip code 28081

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.)

[Signature]
State Department of Cultural Resources
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]
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

□ entered in the National Register.
  □ See continuation sheet.
□ determined eligible for the National Register.
  □ See continuation sheet.
□ determined not eligible for the National Register.
□ removed from the National Register.
□ other, (explain) ________________________________________________________________

[Signature]
Date of Action

[Signature]
Date

_________________________
**Mark House**

Name of Property

**Cabarrus County, NC**

County and State

5. **Classification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property</th>
<th>Category of Property</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property</th>
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<tr>
<td>(Check as many boxes as apply)</td>
<td>(Check only one box)</td>
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**Ownership of Property**

- ☑ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☐ public-Federal

**Category of Property**

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

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

N/A

6. **Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from Instructions)

- DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling
- AGRICULTURE / Agricultural Outbuilding

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from Instructions)

- DOMESTIC / Single Dwelling
- AGRICULTURE / Agricultural Outbuilding

7. **Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from Instructions)

- Federal
- Greek Revival

**Materials**

(Enter categories from Instructions)

- foundation Brick
- walls Weatherboard
- roof Asphalt Shingle
- other

**Narrative Description**

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

Period of Significance
Ca. 1831

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Unknown

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:
North Carolina Archives & History...
Meek House
Name of Property

Cabarrus County, NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 13.8 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1  
Zone 1,7
Easting 5,2,9,8,4,0
Northing 3,2,9,4,2,8,0

2  
Zone 1,7
Easting 5,3,0,0,2,0
Northing 3,9,2,4,1,8,0

3  
Zone 1,7
Easting 5,3,0,0,0,0
Northing 3,9,2,3,8,0,0

4  
Zone 1,7
Easting 5,2,9,6,4,5
Northing 3,9,2,4,1,4,0

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title  Michelle A. Michael, consultant
organization ________________________________
date 04/15/01
street & number 2343 Rolling Hill Road
telephone 910.323.5066

city or town Fayetteville
state NC
zip code 28304

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property’s location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner
(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name  Mr. and Mrs. H. Alexander Viola
street & number PO Box 1046
telephone 828.693.3365

city or town Hendersonville
state NC
zip code 28793

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.
7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Summary:

The Meek House, 3075 Boy Scout Camp Road (SR 1624) is located at the end of a dirt lane off Boy Scout Camp Road (SR 1622) near Kannapolis in rural Cabarrus County. The dirt lane terminates at the back (north) side of the Meek House. The two-story, side-gable Meek House faces south. The other buildings on the site are located to the northeast and west of the main house. Wooded areas containing native trees surround the house site providing a natural buffer to surrounding homes and land. The exact date of construction for the house is not known, however, the house appears to have been built around 1831 based on the Greek Revival influence on the predominately Federal-style home, local association with the Meek family, and deed research. The home is one of the best-preserved examples of the two styles in Cabarrus County. The Meek House maintains a remarkable degree of historic integrity with respect to location, setting, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is in excellent condition and is currently undergoing restoration.

Setting:

The Meek House is sited on thirteen acres in rural Cabarrus County. A dirt lane located off Boy Scout Camp Road leads to the Meek House. Traveling approximately .5 miles through several other properties the dirt lane allows ingress and egress to the virtually inaccessible Meek House. The house is not visible from any main road. The acreage consists of two parcels, a twelve-acre parcel and a one-acre parcel. The Meek House, Wheat House, Barn, and ruins are located on the twelve-acre parcel. Although the one-acre lot encompasses the non-contributing structures, it is almost in the center of the acreage and is therefore included in this nomination.

The house is located near the center of the property facing south. A relatively flat lawn with a few trees extends from the house and terminates at a shallow drop off which continues northeast around the perimeter of the property. This drop off is approximately two feet deep in some places and appears to be the remnant of a former roadbed. It is six to eight feet wide. Trees and underbrush have grown into this roadbed and extend beyond buffering the house from adjacent properties.

Two older outbuildings, the wheat house and barn, are located just northeast of the Meek House. They accentuate the setting with the feeling and association of the agricultural past of the property. The area beyond the buildings is wooded. The dirt lane allows a clearing between the outbuildings and the house. The back of the Meek House has a small yard with grass and shrubbery. Behind the house to the north is a densely wooded area that extends to the adjacent
property and beyond. The terrain in the woods is much different than the building site. It is no longer flat, rather, shallow valleys and sloping hills provide a much more diverse landscape.

Directly behind the dining room wing of the house is the remnant of a second roadbed. This remnant is approximately six feet wide with remnants of wire fencing along the west side near the house. Mr. Dan Linker, Jr., a descendant of the former owners, remembers as a child approaching the house from this road and going through at least one gate to get to the house. In addition to the roadbed, two visible stacks of stone are located in the woods northwest of the house. Leaves and overgrowth have obscured the form but they appear to be roughly nine feet long by eight feet wide. It is possible that this was the location of accessory buildings to the Meek House. In addition, there is an interesting stonewall located near the stacks at the head of a creek. It is approximately twenty feet long and three feet tall. According to Mr. Linker there was a springhouse and other buildings on the property. Further archaeological study would confirm the use of both of these sites as well as documentation of the roadbeds.

West of the main house on the building plain are three non-contributing buildings, a smokehouse, a 1940s house, and a metal building. These like the Meek House are sited on a flat plain with grass and trees. Beyond the structures to the south, west, and north are woods.

Meek House Exterior:

The exterior of the Meek House illustrates an intact interpretation of the Federal-Greek Revival style of architecture dominant in Cabarrus County in the early nineteenth century. The front façade of the Meek House reveals four bays on the first floor and two bays on the second. The simple square posts set on brick piers capped with square capitals support the full-width shed porch roof. The recent porch restoration included restoring the porch with six posts based on ghost marks of the original. In addition, the brick piers were constructed to support the posts. Flush boards and a molded return compose the porch eaves. Two central doors lead into the hall and parlor respectively. Two-part moldings with a beaded outer edge surround the six-panel doors and windows. A unique lozenge-and-arrow transom window caps each door. Two double-hung windows flank the doors on the first floor; they are nine-over-six sash with surrounds that match the door surrounds. The second floor front façade consists of two windows with six-over-six sash with molded surrounds. Full-height pilasters with capitals that match the porch posts are the corner boards for the main block. The side-gable eaves are clapboard with short, molded returns. Two single-shoulder brick chimneys sit on stone bases and flank the house. One of the chimneys is missing the top portion above the shoulder. The windows on the sides duplicate the front nine-over-six on the first floor and six-over-six on the second floor. The attic story has two, four-pane stationary sash flanking the chimneys.
The rear of the house has a projecting one-room, one-story gabled wing contemporary with the main block used as a dining room. The end chimney has been removed but the base is still present. Windows are nine-over-six sash to match the windows on the remainder of the first floor. There are also two, four-pane stationary sash in the attic portion of the gable. Pilasters with capitals mark the corners as they do on the main two-story block of the house. A shed porch supported by posts matching the front covers the L-shape made by the corner of the wing and main block. There are two doors with lozenge-and-arrow transom windows leading to the wing and the main block that match the doors on the front.

A wing was added to the west side of the dining room wing near the turn of the century. It includes a corridor, bathroom, and the kitchen. It is also clad in clapboard. The doors on this addition are late nineteenth century with multiple panels. The windows are six-over-six, double-hung sash.

Meek House Interior:

The interior of the Meek House is remarkably intact. The first floor is comprised of a hall-and-parlor plan with perpendicular rear wing. Architectural details include walls, ceilings, and dado finished in flush sheathing. Molded chair rail, baseboards, and cornice moldings accent the walls and wood flooring. Other elements include three-part door and window surrounds and fine mantels. The mantel in the west room is a Federal-style tripartite mantel with plain pilasters and center tablet. The east room mantel is a more elaborate adaptation of the previous with fluted pilasters and center panel. The wing room also contains extant architectural detailing and a plain tripartite mantel. All of the doors on the first floor have lock boxes from England with the seal illustrating the British Coat of Arms and the names "J. Carpenter's patent" and J. Tildesley, licensee". One lock is from Philadelphia; it is adorned with an American eagle and the inscription "J. Walker improved lock".

An enclosed stair with flush sheathing leads from the western room to the center hall of the second floor. A simple molded handrail with thin rectangular balusters and turned, tapered newel posts adorn the stair opening on the second floor. The center hall separates a large room on the west side and two smaller rooms on the east side. Flush sheathed walls and ceilings; wood floors, molded baseboards and surrounds, and simple crown moldings compose the second floor interior treatments. The western room has a simple Federal-style mantel, more restrained than the first floor mantels. A screwed board-and-batten door is evident on the south wall of this room that leads to the attic room over the rear wing. This room is finished with wide wood plank floors and unpainted flush sheathing. There is no evidence that a fireplace was ever present in either of the eastern rooms.
A corridor and wing have been built on the western side of the dining wing using its original door opening, parallel to the main block. The interior walls and ceilings are sheathed in beaded board; all of the doors are multi-panel. A bathroom has been built on the south side, dividing the space into a corridor and bathroom. The west side of the corridor opens into the kitchen wing, which displays the same interior appointments as the corridor.

Outbuildings/1940s house:

There are five outbuildings and a small 1940s house on the site. The oldest, known as the "Wheat House," appears to be contemporary with the Meek House, and it is a contributing building. It is a single-pen form, built of pit-sawn wood on a pier foundation made up of single stones. The side-gable roof has a wide overhang on one side with ghost marks of a former exterior staircase. The interior is one room with a loft room above. The floor is finished with wide wood boards. The wheat house is in a state of deterioration and the second floor is not accessible at this time. A circa 1900 barn is also sited near the house. It is a large frame barn with standing seam metal roof and plain clapboard. The gable-front façade has two bay openings without doors. The interior space is divided into at least two sections with an upper loft. Fire has damaged the barn significantly and limited its accessibility. Just west of the Meek House is a small one-story, one-bay, wood frame building referred to as the smokehouse. The early twentieth century building has plain clapboard siding and exposed rafter ends. A plain plank door with plain surround is on the east side while a small window hinged on the side is located on the north side. A small, late twentieth century frame well house is located to the rear of the house.

An acre of land was subdivided from the main estate and contains a second house. Built in the 1940s, it is a one-story, two-bay, side-gable, frame house with vernacular craftsman elements. A large addition was built onto the northwest side. Also located on this acre is a one-story, three-bay, butler building. In order to unite the property and prevent future development the Violas purchased both properties in 1994.
Inventory:

The inventory is keyed to the attached site map.

1. **Wheat House.** Early-Mid-19th Century. Contributing building. Located northeast of the main house. The side-gable frame building is one-story with a loft. A double-leaf plank door with plain surround marks the entrance. The standing seam metal roof has a wide overhang on the north side. The wall under the overhang exhibits ghost marks of a former exterior stair to the loft. The interior of the wheat house is one room with wide wood floorboards and pit sawn ceiling boards. The loft is inaccessible due to deterioration.

2. **Barn.** Early 20th Century. Non-contributing building. Located northeast of the main house, the barn does not date to the period of significance but does not detract from the property and in fact enhances the agricultural setting of the property. The barn is a one-story with full loft frame constructed building sheathed with plain weatherboard and covered with a standing seam metal roof. The building has suffered fire damage and is in a state of deterioration.

3. **Smokehouse.** Early 20th Century. Non-contributing building. Located just west of the main house. The smokehouse is a one-story, one-bay, structure with plain clapboard and standing seam metal roof. A simple plank door on the east side and small window on the north side are the only fenestration.

4. **House.** 1940s. Non-contributing building. Located west of the main house, this house is a one-story, house that has been altered. It appears to have been a one-story, two-bay, side-gable house with clapboard siding. There are 6/6, 2/2, and 4/4 double-hung sash windows. Additions to the side and rear have obstructed the appearance of the house.

5. **Metal building.** Late 20th Century. Non-contributing building. This one-story, three-bay building is sheathed in metal.

6. **Well House.** Late 20th Century. Non-contributing building. A small, gabled, brick structure located directly behind the main house.
8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary:

The Meek House meets Criterion C for architecture due to its local architectural significance as an I-house form, and its distinctive stylistic features. The Meek House is one of the most important examples of the transition between Federal and Greek Revival architecture in Cabarrus County. Although the exact date of construction is not known, the house's long association with the Meek family, the architectural style, and related deed research indicate a circa 1831 date of construction.

Historical Background:

Cabarrus County was formed from Mecklenburg County in 1796. By 1800, the population of Cabarrus County was over five thousand. It is not known exactly when the Meek House was built. The house is linked to the Meek family in both the 1980 countywide survey publication, The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County and the book Open the Gate and Roam Cabarrus with Us. The earliest deed linking a Meek with the property is dated 1831 transferring the property from Elizabeth Moore & Others to William Lee Alexander Meek. The total acreage was 335 acres near Alston’s Run. A house is not mentioned in this deed. However, this is the same year that William Lee Alexander Meek married Margaret Cannon. It is therefore thought that William Lee Alexander Meek built the house after he obtained the land and married his wife. The 1831 date coordinates with the Greek Revival influence on Federal architecture in piedmont North Carolina. In 1853, Laird Alexander and his wife Jane Meek Alexander, William Meek's sister and brother-in-law, signed a deed transferring the property to Asa Bost. It stayed in the Bost family until 1895 when the property was transferred from Caleb and Susie Bost to J.W. Linker. It is believed that the Linker family added the kitchen wing near the turn of the century. The property remained in the Linker family until 1994. At that time Alex and Anne Viola, purchased it from Dan Linker, Jr. The Violas are restoring the house. The recent restoration included scraping and painting the house, removing the screens from the porches, and, building the brick piers under the porch posts, and restoring the original front porch configuration of six posts based on ghost marks found on the porch. The owner plans to restore the brick chimneys in the near future. The name Lin Oaks is derived from the Linker family connection to the house and the oak trees found on the property.
Architecture Context:

Rural Cabarrus County has several examples of residential Federal-Greek Revival architecture. However, most of them are deteriorated or altered. The Meek House has been used continuously for residential purposes since its construction about 1831. The only additions to the house include a kitchen and bathroom wing and the addition of central heat and air conditioning. The interior and exterior of the house are both amazingly intact. Peter Kaplan describes the house in The Historic Architecture of Cabarrus County as, "This highly important frame house with Federal and Greek Revival details is one of Cabarrus County's best-preserved early nineteenth century residences" (Kaplan p. 170). The exterior and interior of the house remain intact. The exterior maintains such details as the six-panel doors with elaborate transom windows, double-hung 9/6 windows on the first floor, and double-hung 6/6 on the second floor all set in two-part molded surrounds. The full-height corner posts with molded capitals frame the façade of the house. The interior of the house is also intact. Flush sheathed walls, ceilings, and dado accent the wood floors. The Federal-style mantels, door and window surrounds, and enclosed stair all add to the integrity of the house.

The two-story, single-pile, side-gable house, typical of the plan used in Cabarrus County in the early nineteenth century, has been relatively unaltered at the Meek House. The Meek House also illustrates the influence of the Greek Revival style, which came into fashion in Piedmont North Carolina circa 1820. Nearby, "Mill Hill" (NR 1974) illustrates a much greater Greek Revival influence. Built circa 1821, Mill Hill possesses identical architectural elements to the Meek House including the lozenge-and-arrow transoms and the unusual concave moldings found at the bases of the door surrounds. The similarities in detail, close proximity of the houses, and contemporary dates of construction all suggest that Jacob Stirewalt contributed to the construction of the Meek House. Jacob Stirewalt was described as a master builder who built houses in Cabarrus County as well as the surrounding counties of Rowan, Lincoln, and Iredell. Jacob and his father John used many templates and details from Owen Biddle's The Young Carpenter's Assistant (Kaplan p. 171). In addition to residential architecture he is also known to have built the second Cabarrus County courthouse in 1826.

Another comparable house nearby is the Federal-style Furr-Lee House. It is located less than two miles away from the Meek House and maintains its location, setting, design, feeling, and association. Like the Meek House, The Furr-Lee House is a two-story, single-pile house with side-gable roof. The only known alteration is the addition of a pedimented entry stoop. It also has a four-light transom versus the more decorative transom at the Meek House. The Furr-Lee house is three-bays while the Meek House has a four-bay façade. The Meek House illustrates an excellent interpretation of the Federal style influenced by the Greek Revival style of architecture. In addition, its exterior and interior make it one of the best-preserved examples of this
combination of styles in Cabarrus County. The wheat house also contributes to the Meek House as an early outbuilding. The site and condition of the house allow it to maintain a strong integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.
9. Bibliography (Continued)


10. UTM Reference: 5 - Zone 17/Easting 529700/Northing 3924020

10. Boundary Description

The Meek House Property consists of 13.80 acres as described in the Cabarrus County Land Records as parcel numbers 56022627980000 and 56022659140000 and illustrated on the attached tax map.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary described above represents the remaining land attached to the Meek House property. Although the one-acre parcel contains noncontributing structures it is surrounded by the remaining 12.80 acres and therefore is included in the boundary for the nomination.
12. Photographs

The following information pertains to all photographs:

Photographer: Michelle A. Michael
Date: March 2001
Location of Negatives: North Carolina Preservation Office, Raleigh

A. View of Front South façade of the Meek House.
B. View of East side of the Meek House.
C. View of Back (North) side of the Meek House.
D. View of Back (Northeast) side of the Meek House.
E. View of Back (Northwest) side of the Meek House.
F. View of the West side of the Meek House.
G. View of the West side of the Meek House.
H. Mantel in East room.
I. View of West Room from Dining Room Wing illustrating door surround and mantel.
J. View of the stair.
K. View of the front (West) façade of the Wheat House.
L. View of the Barn
M. View of the Property looking East.