

NORTH CAROLINA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
Office of Archives and History
Department of Cultural Resources

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Barrett-Faulkner House

Peachland, Anson County, AN0090, Listed 9/4/2012

Nomination by Frances Alexander

Photographs by Frances Alexander, January 2012



Overall view



Rear view

**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 Barrett-Faulkner House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 2063 Monroe-White Store Road (S side SR 1003, approx. 1.3 mi. E of SR 1005) not for publication
N/A
city or town Peachland vicinity
state North Carolina code NC county Anson code 007 zip code 28133

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 for 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 of certifying official/Title Date
North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources
State or 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 certifying official/Title Date
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 of the Keeper Date of Action

Barrett-Faulkner House
Name of Property

Anson County, NC
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	2	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	2	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories and subcategories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories and subcategories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Other: Dogtrot House
MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Wood

roof Wood
other Brick

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** moved from its original location.
- 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

Second quarter of the 19th century

Significant Dates

1847

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

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 Office of Archives and History

Barrett-Faulkner House
Name of Property

Anson County, NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.30 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 17S 563300 3862520
Zone Easting Northing
2 _____

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing
4 _____

See continuation sheet

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 Richard Mattson and Frances Alexander
organization Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc. date 30 April 2012
street & number 2228 Winter Street telephone 704-376-0985
city or town Charlotte state NC zip code 28205

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 Francis M. Faulkner, III and Philip D. Kesinger
street & number 2063 Monroe-White Store Road telephone 704-624-3785
city or town Peachland state NC zip code 28133

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 listing. 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 Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20303.

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7. Narrative Description

The Barrett-Faulkner House faces north towards Monroe-White Store Road in rural, southwestern Anson County near the boundary with Union County. The house is located approximately six and one-half miles north of the South Carolina border and several miles west of the once flourishing community of White Store. White Store has now largely disappeared. The county seat of Wadesboro is located roughly fourteen miles to the northeast, and the towns of Polkton and Peachland (the mailing address) lie several miles to the north along US Highway 74. The area surrounding the Barrett-Faulkner House is sparsely populated and still largely rural with rolling farmland and large commercial timber operations. The house sits on a roughly five-acre parcel that is a subdivision of an approximately one-hundred-acre agricultural tract that remains in cultivation. Also within the nominated area are a cultivated field and the yard that forms the immediate setting for the house. The yard contains a mixture of mature trees and new plantings bordered by underbrush.

According to Faulkner family tradition, the Barrett-Faulkner House was built in the early nineteenth century and moved to its current location in 1847, at which time the dwelling was remodeled with its present Greek Revival elements of style. The original location of the house is not known, but it is said to have been sited on low ground approximately 1,200 feet away from its present location. The house is a one-and-one-half-story, frame dwelling, five bays wide, with a single-pile main block. Within the main block are two square rooms, measuring sixteen feet by sixteen feet, that are divided by a spacious, twelve-foot-wide, central hallway. The form and plan of this block suggest that the original dwelling may have been a traditional "dogtrot house". The dogtrot house type consists of two separate, single-pile pens, or rooms, divided by a wide, open passageway, or "dogtrot", and joined by a common roof.

The Barrett-Faulkner House has a side-gable roof that slopes back in a continuous pitch to cap a one-bay-deep shed extension along the entire width of the rear elevation. It is not clear whether the rear shed was original to the dogtrot house or whether it was added during the 1847 remodeling. The roof has flush eaves with a molded box cornice along the façade. The house is sheathed in plain weatherboard with mitered corners. The large, two-panel front door in the center of the façade is surrounded by broad sidelights over panels and a four-light transom. The sidelights display a distinctive pattern of square and rectangular panes that date from the Greek Revival-style remodeling of the house. Unless otherwise noted, the windows are nine-over-nine-light,

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double-hung, wood-sash with simply molded surrounds. According to the owner, the façade windows are early 1960s replacements that replicate the originals; the rest are original. There are two exterior, brick chimneys on the gable ends. The unaltered chimney on the east gable end displays original common-bond construction with diagonal brickwork in the paved shoulders. The chimney on the west gable end has later stucco below a replacement brick stack that dates to the 1950s. These two chimneys are flanked by nine-over-nine windows on the first floor and smaller, four-over-four attic windows.

Based on a circa 1904 photograph of the house, the central, gable-front entry porch was restored to its 1847 Greek Revival design during the 2010-2011 renovation. The 1920s, bungalow-inspired, brick porch piers were replaced by paneled box piers with simply molded caps and bases. Other changes were also made in the 2010-2011 construction. The 1920s, brick kneewalls flanking the front steps were removed, and the deteriorated, standing-seam metal roof was replaced with cedar shingles to resemble those depicted in the circa 1904 photograph.

The dwelling rests on a solid, brick foundation that was probably constructed in the 1950s when a one-story, one-bay wing was added to the west elevation. Covered with plain weatherboard siding, this wing has a side-gable roof with a boxed eave on the north and south elevations to match the box eaves along the facade and rear of the house. The 1950s wing originally housed a bathroom and an engaged screened porch at the corner. During the recent renovation, the porch was enclosed with plain weatherboard siding, and a six-panel door was installed on the west gable end. The concrete steps leading to this side door are flanked by brick kneewalls with concrete caps. A modern, six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash window was added to the south side of the entry to match the existing, 1950s window on the north side. The wing includes a brick chimney flue on the rear (south) elevation which is flush with the rear shed.

The rear elevation of the house underwent changes in both the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. As noted above, the rear shed appears to have been added during the 1847 remodeling and probably had enclosed end bays. A nine-over-nine window on the side (east) elevation of the rear shed matches those of the main block and may have been reused when the rear wing was added. The rear shed also may have had an open, center porch onto which the staircase to the upper floor opened. The plain weatherboards that cover the walls of the now-enclosed center rear room indicate that

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these were once exterior walls. It is not known when this center bay was enclosed, but the paired nine-over-six windows used in the center bay may have been added either in the 1920s or the 1950s when other changes were made to the house. This pair of windows was replaced by French doors in 2010-2011. The paired, square, six-over-six-light, double-hung, wood-sash windows on the west end of this elevation were added during the 2010-2011 construction. A free-standing, frame pergola, built 2010-2011, is situated immediately behind the house and shelters a gravel terrace. Modern wood fencing behind the wing encompasses a modern HVAC system.

The well-preserved interior has an expansive, twelve-foot-wide, center hall separating the two main, east and west, rooms on the first floor. Cypress and pine were used for the floors and flushboard ceilings throughout the main block. The walls and the enclosed stairway in the center hallway are covered with plain weatherboard siding, further supporting the likelihood that the hall was once the open passageway of a dogtrot house. The matching weatherboard sheathing on the interior of the end walls in the hallway is an unusual feature in an enclosed dogtrot and was an aesthetic, rather than functional, addition. The other interior walls of the main block have flushboard, cypress or pine, sheathing, and the walls in the east room remain unpainted. Four-panel doors lead into the two main rooms while a two-panel door opens into the rear extension. These doors and the windows in the two principal rooms have original, simply molded surrounds. Reflecting the Greek Revival style, the two rooms feature large, matching post-and-lintel mantels with wide pilasters supporting broad, plain friezes and molded mantel shelves. The east room (now the living room) also has tall, molded baseboards.

The rear shed contains three rooms: a central sitting area flanked by a bedroom (east) and kitchen (west). The bedroom retains its flushboard walls and ceiling and a five-panel door. The wood ceilings and walls in the sitting room and kitchen also remain intact. As noted earlier, the north wall of the sitting room (the rear elevation of the main block) is weatherboarded, indicating that this room may have originally been an open rear porch, possibly flanked by enclosed end bays since the date of the house's construction or added at a subsequent date. During the 2010-2011 renovation, the rotted or damaged flooring in the sitting room and kitchen was replaced with wood flooring to match; the door between the sitting area and kitchen was enlarged; and the kitchen was remodeled with modern appliances and wood cabinets. In the kitchen, a five-panel door opens into the main west room (now the dining room), and a 1950s paneled door with a glazed upper section leads into the 1950s side wing. This wing has

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been remodeled to include a modern bathroom and laundry room. A 1950s door leads from the dining room into the modern bathroom.

The enclosed staircase ascends to the north in one flight from the sitting area in the rear shed to the upstairs. This staircase survives substantially intact although during the recent renovation, the damaged bottom wooden steps were replaced, and the batten door at the foot and the simple, wood railing on the east wall were installed. The simply finished upstairs retains its original three-room layout with flushboard walls, floors, and ceilings, and simple, flat, window and door surrounds. A small bathroom was partitioned from the south side of the central room. The bathroom and the batten doors to the bedrooms are modern additions.

In addition to the Barrett-Faulkner House, the property includes two noncontributing resources: a brick wash house, probably erected in the 1920s, and a deteriorated, brick pump house that dates to the 1950s. Located immediately west of the dwelling, the wash house is a one-story, rectangular, side-gable building with a modern, four-panel door, brick flue, and cedar roof shingles installed during the recent renovation of the house. The brick walls are laid in common bond, and there is a nine-over-six window in the east elevation. The principal investigators did not gain access to the interior. The pump house is a one-story, one-bay, gable-front, brick building surrounded by underbrush east of the house. Now abandoned and in poor condition, the pump house has a metal, standing-seam roof and a deteriorated, batten door on the gable end.

The house on this property is closely related to the surrounding environment. Archaeological remains, such as trash pits, wells, privies, and structural remains, which may be present, can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the building. Information concerning use patterns, social standing and mobility, as well as structural details, is often only evident in the archaeological record. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of the building. At this time, no investigation has been done to discover these remains, but it is likely that they exist, and this should be considered in any development of the property.

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8. Statement of Significance

The Barrett-Faulkner House is a notable, local expression of the Greek Revival style in Anson County. One of a small collection of Greek Revival dwellings that survive in Anson County from the mid-nineteenth-century, the house meets National Register Criterion C for architecture. The house is also significant for its dogtrot plan. Dogtrot houses were once common in the South, but the Barrett-Faulkner House is the only example of this house type identified to date in Anson County. The property also meets National Register Criteria Consideration B: Moved Properties because the house has architectural significance from both before and after its 1847 relocation to its present site.

The Barrett-Faulkner House was built in the early nineteenth century but is reputed to have been moved approximately 1,200 feet to its present location in 1847 when it was remodeled with Greek Revival architectural features. The house reflects the prevailing building patterns of this period in Anson County and the region as builders and their clients favored customary conservative forms and plans that were updated with elements of the nationally popular Greek Revival style. The Barrett-Faulkner House is a traditional, frame, one-and-one-half-story dwelling with a single-pile, center-hall main block, a symmetrical, five-bay façade, and a side-gable roof that extends to cover a rear shed. The wide, rectangular form and the two-room plan with a spacious center passageway sheathed in plain weatherboards indicate that the house originally had a dogtrot floor plan. The prominent, gable-front entry porch, restored to its 1847 design during a 2010-2011 renovation of the house, features heavy, paneled piers in the Greek Revival mode. The front porch shelters the sophisticated entrance which is flanked by wide sidelights with distinctive square and rectangular panes and a transom. The simply finished, well-preserved interior features large, Greek Revival-style mantels in the two main rooms. The period of significance is the second quarter of the nineteenth century to include the original construction of the house as well as its relocation and Greek Revival remodeling in 1847.

Historical Background

According to Faulkner family tradition, the Barrett-Faulkner House probably began as a simpler, early nineteenth-century dwelling that stood approximately one-quarter mile from its present site along Monroe-White Store Road. The exact location is unknown,

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but the house is reputed to have been sited on low ground within the farm holdings established by Dominic Barrett during the early nineteenth century. Barrett had acquired sizeable tracts of land from the Rushing family in the White Store area of Anson County, including his first purchase of 567 acres along Brown Creek in 1819 and an additional 312 acres in 1825, also along Brown Creek, that encompassed the present site of the Barrett-Faulkner House. Characterized by fertile land laced by streams draining into the Pee Dee River, the area around the crossroads community of White Store thrived during the first half of the nineteenth century. In addition to rich farmland, the community also benefited from the Charlotte-Cheraw (South Carolina) stage road, as the Monroe-White Store Road was then known, which passed through the community just east of the Barrett farm. The stage route provided cotton farmers in the southern North Carolina Piedmont with important connections to the river port town of Cheraw, South Carolina, on the Pee Dee River. From Cheraw, goods could be transported to coastal Georgetown, South Carolina, for shipping to national markets. During the antebellum era, White Store boasted a town hall, a private academy, a post office and a collection of stores, churches, taverns, and small manufactories. The social center of the area, White Store was the site of political debates, horse races, circuses, and festive balls for local elites. Cotton plantations developed nearby, and prominent families erected substantial plantation houses in the Greek Revival style (*Anson County Heritage* 1995: 147-148; Bruney 1993: 14-16; Bishir and Southern 2003: 302).

Dominic Barrett died in 1840, and his son, Armstrong Barrett (1819-1861), inherited the substantial Barrett holdings. In 1845, Armstrong Barrett married Margaret Jane Rushing, and, according to family tradition, they moved and remodeled the house about two years later when their daughter, Martha Jane (1845-1919), was two years old. The Barretts moved the house to face the Charlotte-Cheraw stage road, a site more convenient for the small stagecoach stop they operated from their farm (*Anson County Heritage* 1995: 147-148; Faulkner Interview 2012).

On the eve of the Civil War, the Armstrong Barrett household included two children, Martha Jane and George, and the farm was valued at \$3,500.00. The farm comprised 700 acres, including eighty acres of cultivated fields and pasture. Typical of other middling farms in Anson County in this period, the Barrett farm was a diversified operation growing cotton, corn, and other grains, and raising livestock (*Anson County Deed Books* S: 260; V: 163; Will Book B: 114; U.S. Census, Anson County, Agricultural Schedule 1860).

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In 1861, Armstrong Barrett was killed during the Civil War at the Battle of Manassas. His daughter, Martha Jane Barrett, eventually inherited the house and land. She married Anson County farmer, Asa W. L. Faulkner (1837-1898), around 1866, and the Faulkners raised eight children to adulthood in the house. Faulkner was a successful farmer, grist mill owner, and merchant who owned the general store at White Store. According the 1880 agricultural census, the Faulkner farm contained 402 acres, of which 152 acres were "improved." The farm was valued at \$4,000.00 in 1880 and produced twelve bales of cotton as well as quantities of corn and oats, and livestock (Anson County Estate Book D: 76; Deed Books 58: 127, 59: 246; U.S. Census, Anson County, Agricultural Schedule 1880).

The house and a portion of the farm were later inherited by their son, Francis Marion Faulkner (1886-1961), who married Emma Ruth Richardson and reared seven children on the farm. Through the middle decades of the twentieth century, the house was the seat of an approximately one-hundred-acre cotton farm. Faulkner added the west wing and built the wash and pump houses that survive near the dwelling. Although vacant in recent decades, the house has remained in the Faulkner family. The farmland is now leased, and no agricultural outbuildings associated with the farm are extant. The Barrett-Faulkner House is now owned by Francis Marion Faulkner III and Philip D. Kesinger of Hudson, New York, who restored the residence between 2010 and 2011 (Faulkner Interview 2012).

Architectural Significance

The Barrett-Faulkner House has architectural significance as a fine and well-preserved, mid-nineteenth-century adaptation of the Greek Revival style in Anson County. The house stands as one of only a small collection of remaining Greek Revival-style houses in the county. With its traditional form and plan and restrained but distinctive classical treatments, the design of the house clearly illustrates how Anson County builders in this period often combined conservative, regional building patterns with individual tastes and national architectural trends. As with the other Piedmont counties along the South Carolina border, Anson County's architectural trends in the early to mid-nineteenth century were influenced, in part, by Upland South Carolina builders and stylistic ideas that followed transportation routes up the Pee Dee Valley into North Carolina (Bishir and Southern 2003: 29, 298, 304).

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The two-room plan with an exceptionally broad center passageway sheathed in weatherboards indicates that the Barrett-Faulkner House was originally a dogtrot house later remodeled with an enclosed passageway and Greek Revival-style features. The dogtrot was a common rural house type in North Carolina and throughout the Upland South into the early twentieth century, but no other examples of dogtrot houses have been identified to date in Anson County. Thus, the Barrett-Faulkner is a rare illustration of this house type in the county. Constructed of log or frame, the dogtrot represented a simple and efficient solution to the problem of expanding the traditional one-room house. As additional space was required, builders simply constructed a second, similar pen (if of log construction), or room, in line with an existing one-room house. The two rooms were separated by a wide, open passageway and covered by a common roof. For log dwellings in particular, the dogtrot plan allowed for double-pen houses without the difficulties of either employing long, horizontal logs, or creating a common exterior wall for two, discrete, notched-log pens. Finally, in his discussion of the dogtrot house, folklorist Henry Glassie observed that the dogtrot's characteristically broad form and focus on the expansive central passageway was well-suited for the Greek Revival style. In the mid-nineteenth century, regional builders occasionally applied the dogtrot's distinctively horizontal proportions and plan to the new Grecian style. Glassie noted that "houses of dogtrot proportions were planned and erected widely but thinly by Greek Revival architects" (Glassie 1968: 96; Noble 1984: 166; Bishir 1990: 147, 296).

During the middle decades of the nineteenth century, architecture in Anson County and across North Carolina was influenced by the Greek Revival movement. Greek Revival architecture steadily gained popularity on a national scale after 1820, providing a symbolic link between the world's oldest and newest democracies while appealing to America's established taste for neoclassical design. Like no other preceding style, the Greek Revival style was promoted by widely circulating builders' guides. Works such as Asher Benjamin's *Practice of Architecture* (1833) and Minard Lafever's *The Modern Builders' Guide* (1833) offered up plates of Greek porticoes, doors, windows, pilasters, mantels, and cornices that local builders could execute in board lumber and readily apply to traditional frame house types. Hallmarks of this style included shallow-pitched, gable or hip roofs with broad friezeboards, heavy cornice returns or pedimented gables; fluted door and window surrounds; and pedimented porticoes or porches with heavy, Doric columns or square pillars. Like other forms of neoclassicism, Greek Revival-style domestic architecture featured symmetrical facades that often had center entranceways flanked by sidelights and transoms. Interiors displayed such elements as formal center

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hallways and classically derived post-and-lintel mantelpieces (Bishir 1990: 195-212; Bishir and Southern 2003: 34-39).

In Anson County, Greek Revival architecture rose to popularity between the mid-1830s and the Civil War, and elements of the style persisted as part of the local building vocabulary into the latter nineteenth century. While the Barrett-Faulkner House is the only recorded Greek Revival-style dwelling with the distinctive dogtrot plan and proportions, Anson County has eight other previously surveyed Greek Revival-style houses. As with the Barrett-Faulkner House, the Greek Revival style in Anson County was usually conservatively expressed with classically derived porch columns, broad facades with central entrances, two-panel doors, and post-and-lintel mantels. Several examples have cornerboards, low-pitched hip roofs, and broad, plain frieze boards. A few are imposing, double-pile, hip-roofed plantation seats, but most are traditional two-story, single-pile houses with simple Greek Revival motifs. The oldest and largest of the surviving Greek Revival-style houses were built for the county's planter elites who gained wealth shipping cotton southward through the Pee Dee River port of Cheraw, South Carolina. The circa 1835 Bennett-Dunlap House, in the Morven community, is a prominent, frame residence with a square form capped by a low hip roof with a wide frieze. The exterior displays paneled cornerboards and a two-story, central entry porch with classical columns. The William Little House and the William Smith House, both built in the 1840s near Ansonville, are also substantial, hip-roofed, double-pile plantation seats in the Greek Revival style. They have broad, five-bay façades and Grecian-inspired cornerboards and friezeboards. Both houses have two-story porticos and side porches that are later additions (Bishir and Southern 2003: 300-302; NCSHPO Files).

Although less imposing than these plantation seats, the Barrett-Faulkner House is a well-preserved, regional example of Greek Revival architecture, displaying many key features of the style. The unusually broad proportion of the simple, side-gable main block gives the house the horizontal emphasis typical of Greek Revival architecture. The deep, front-gable porch, supported by heavy box pillars, is suggestive of Greek porticos and is the predominant element within the otherwise simple façade of five, symmetrical bays. The style is also expressed in the two-panel door that is flanked by sophisticated sidelights with fluted surrounds and lower panels. The entrance is also capped by a simple, multiple-light transom. On the interior, the house has heavy, post-and-lintel mantels in the principal rooms that were common to Greek Revival designs.

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Other local planters and successful farmers of this period erected simpler versions of the Greek Revival style, typically adapting the traditional two-story, single-pile house with classically inspired elements. A fine example is the circa 1850 Chambers-Morgan House (National Register 1996) at White Store. The house followed the conservative two-story, rectangular form with brick, exterior end chimneys. The five-bay façade is punctuated by three doors that lead into the center hall and two flanking rooms. The Greek Revival style is expressed in the shallow side-gable roof that forms an engaged, two-tier front porch supported by paneled box piers. The façade is covered with flushboard siding (Bishir and Southern 2003: 302-303; NCSHPO Files).

Another notable example is the circa 1852 Ratliff House near White Store. Architectural historians, Catherine Bishir and Michael Southern, assert that the Ratliff House exemplifies “an important regional form” in its narrow, two-story main block, hall-parlor layout, two front doors, and enclosed porch end bays on the front and rear elevations. One of the enclosed end bays on the front porch (“the preacher room”) is accessible only from the porch. Among this dwelling’s Greek Revival embellishments are the wide friezeboard, cornerboards, and heavy, box piers. Sited nearby, the circa 1860 Solomon Jones House, near Gravelton, is a traditional two-story, frame, side-passage dwelling with a shallow hip roof. The two-story porch configuration illustrates a treatment common in the South Carolina border counties with the main porch posts positioned forward of the porch floor to shield the floor from inclement weather (Bishir and Southern 2003:301-302).

The most unusual decorative features found on the exterior of the Barrett-Faulkner House are the elaborate sidelights of square and rectangular panes. The design was apparently created by a local or regional builder because it is not found in the popular pattern books of the day by Benjamin or Lafever. No other houses in Anson County are known to display this feature. However, the Greek Revival-style Ashcraft House (circa 1852), located nearby in eastern Union County, displays wide sidelights of a similar design. The comprehensive survey of historic architecture in Union County, completed in 1989, discovered no other examples in the county. In her 1990 book, *Sweet Union*, architectural historian Suzanne S. Pickens notes that the Ashcraft House includes tall, brick foundation piers which were an Upland South Carolina trait and that “the South Carolina influence had a substantial effect on nineteenth-century houses in the county’s southern environs”. Thus, the sidelights on the Ashcraft and Barrett-Faulkner houses may have been the work of a South Carolina craftsman (Pickens 1990: 23-24, 349).

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Verbal Boundary Description: The boundary for the Barrett-Faulkner House is marked with a heavy, dark line and conforms to the 5.30-acre tax parcel shown on the accompanying Anson County tax map at a scale of 1' = 125'.

Boundary Justification: The boundary for the Barrett-Faulkner House encompasses the current 5.30-acre tax parcel. This tract is the residual acreage historically associated with the Barrett-Faulkner House and provides an appropriate setting for the house.

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Section Number Photographs Barrett-Faulkner House
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Photographs

The following information pertains to each of the photographs:

Name of Property: Barrett-Faulkner House
Location: Peachland Vicinity
County: Anson County
Name of Photographer: Mattson, Alexander and Associates, Inc.
Location of Digital Photos: North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office
North Carolina Office of Archives and History
109 E. Jones Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27601-2807

Date of Photographs: January 2012

1. House and Wash House, View Looking Southwest
2. East Elevation, View Looking West
3. House and Setting, View Looking South from Monroe-White Store Road
4. West Elevation, View Looking East
5. South (Rear) Elevation, View Looking North
6. Chimney Detail, East Elevation, View Looking West
7. Main Entrance, View Looking South
8. Center Hallway
9. East Room, Looking through Center Hallway to West Room
10. East Room, Mantel
11. Upper Story, West Room
12. Pump House, Looking East