

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 any 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 Mallard, John Wesley, House

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number west side of SR 1301, 0.25 miles south of SR 1329 (1371 Warren Road) not for publication N/A

city or town Faison vicinity N/A

state North Carolina code NC county Duplin code 061 zip code 28341

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Jeffrey Brown SHPO 10/27/04
Signature of certifying official 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 commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

 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): _____

Mallard, John Wesley, House

Name of Property

Duplin County, North Carolina

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 the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Historic and Architectural Resources of Duplin County, North Carolina,

ca. 1790-1943

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE processing

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE processing

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

Italianate

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick

roof asphalt

walls weatherboard

chimneys brick

other metal

Narrative Description

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

Mallard, John Wesley, House
Name of Property

Duplin County, North Carolina
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.)

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or a 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. 1886

Significant Dates

Ca. 1886

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 State Historic Preservation Office

Mallard, John Wesley, House
Name of Property

Duplin County, North Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2 acres

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

Zone Easting Northing
1 17 659820 388740
2 _____

Zone Easting Northing
3 _____
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 Janet K. Seapker and Edward F. Turberg, architectural historians

organization _____ date September 23, 2004

street & number 307 North Fifteenth Street telephone 910-762-6301

city or town Wilmington state NC zip code 28401-3813

12. 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 the SHPO or FPO.)

name Kenneth R. Warren

street & number 1371 Warren Road telephone 910-267-4491

city or town Faison state NC zip code 28341

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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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John Wesley Mallard House
Duplin County, North Carolina

7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION.

Built ca. 1886 in the fertile agricultural region of western Duplin County, North Carolina, the John Wesley Mallard House is numbered among a group of classically inspired plantation seats that were erected within close proximity to the county's northwestern economic and social center of Faison. Many of the properties remain in the hands of family descendants. The J. W. Mallard House faces east, looking onto SR 1301, Warren Road. Surrounded by cotton fields, the house sits on flat land, drained by agricultural ditches. Beside the rear wing, to the south, sits an old, well-maintained tobacco pack house; at the rear, west of the house is a large modern barn.

State road SR 1301, Warren Road, running north-south almost midway between US-117 and I-40, skirts the front (east side) of the Mallard property and continues north less than a mile to a junction with NC-403 (Faison's Main Street). About one mile west of the house is the Duplin-Sampson County line, and in various directions, as wheel spokes, spread the headwaters of Reedy, Horsepen and Tenmile branches. The ten-acre house site lies within a thirty-three-acre trapezoidal tract bordered on the east by SR 1301, ditches on the north and south, and wooded stretch on the west.

The landscaping around the house is casual; perennial flowerbeds cascade from the edge of Azalea bushes planted along the foundation. A river birch and a chestnut oak grow to the east, between the house and the road. Tall pecan trees line the drive on the south and have perennial flowers planted at the bases.

1. House. ca. 1886. Contributing building

The two-story, Greek Revival-Italianate residence is an example of the styles; a decade after fashions in other regions of the county and state began to turn to Queen Anne and other late Victorian designs. The ca. 1886 house is a simple Greek Revival style house with Italianate brackets hung on the cornices. Except for the enclosure of the front porch with screens and the interior remodeling of the rear wing, the "I-house" house stands much as it did when J. W. Mallard had it built in 1886.

Exterior.

The east-facing main block of the house is two-stories high, three bays wide and two bays deep with plain-edge weatherboarding that terminates at the ends in narrow corner boards. Windows contain six-over-six sash within unmolded frames. The central entrance consists of a four-panel door surrounded by sidelights above panels and a wide transom. A one-story front porch extends across the principal facade, its four, square posts supporting a low-pitched hip roof. Diminutive Italianate brackets accentuate the porch cornice and are repeated in full scale in the eaves and return cornices of the gable-end main block. Twin exterior end chimneys of dark-hued bricks, laid in running bond

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John Wesley Mallard House
Duplin County, North Carolina

above a stepped base and offset flues with stepped caps, rise at the gable ends. The one-story transverse, end-gable rear wing is one bay wide and four bays deep with a door centered in the south side and six-over-six sash in the side walls. The eaves contain brackets similar to those on the front porch. A chimney stack rises through the ridge about one-third of the way from the house. On the west elevation is a modern, gable roof storage area, accessible through a five, horizontal paneled door.

Interior.

The house has a center hall plan, one room deep on the south and two rooms deep on the north. The hall has been shortened to accommodate a bathroom on the western end. A straight-run staircase rises from the rear, with a turned newel post on a square base, turned balusters, and a molded handrail. A diminutive board-and-batten door on the side face provides access to the enclosure beneath. The mantels throughout have a simple, robust Greek Revival character with flat pilasters supporting wide, flat lintels and 45° angle Greek Revival moldings used decoratively below the shelves. The firebox opening is closed in the northeast room and the mantel removed. Doors feature four raised panels, box locks and faux wood-grained knobs; the front door has a Carpenter lock dated 1867. The frames are molded with two-parts. The ceilings are of beaded wood, except for the Celotex one in the parlor on the south. The chamber on the northeast is part of the rear wing. It has battens added along the lengthwise seams of the boards. This chamber also has a wainscot of beaded boards installed vertically. The one-story, rear wing also contains a laundry, dining room, kitchen, and den with fireplace, all of which are finished with modern materials. They were configured within a vintage service wing, which contained the kitchen, pantry and dining room, connected by a porch running along the south. The second floor contains two bedchambers in the front. They are finished identically to most of the rooms on the first level: wooden, Greek Revival mantels, simple door and window trim, four-panel doors, plaster walls and beaded board ceilings. Carpeting covers the tongue-and-groove heart pine floors.

2. Pack House. Ca. 1900. Non-contributing building

Southwest of the house stands the pack house, a small, gable roof, frame structure, with side sheds, now used as a storage shed.

3. Barn. 1999. Non-contributing building

A large, new gable-front barn, sheathed with metal, rests on a continuous brick foundation.

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John Wesley Mallard House
Duplin County, North Carolina

8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.

Summary

The John Wesley Mallard House, an locally important, intact example of combined Greek Revival and Italianate styles appearing in the post-bellum period of architectural development in Duplin County, is eligible for listing under Criterion C: architecture. The property, originally consisting of 52 acres, now contains ten acres surrounding the house and outbuildings.

The architectural context of the John Wesley Mallard House is discussed in the associated historic contexts titled: "Town Building and Agricultural Development in Duplin County, 1876-1943," pages E22-37 in the MPDF, Historic and Architectural Resources of Duplin County, North Carolina: ca. 1790-1943. The John Wesley Mallard House meets the registration requirements discussed on pages 63-64 for significance in the history of the county's architecture outlined in Property Type 2B: "Houses Built Between the Civil War and 1943," pages F60-63.

Historical Background

The upland region of Duplin County was greatly enhanced for agricultural development after 1838, when the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad expanded transportation between local markets and centers of trade. The railroad enabled farmers to ship their produce south to the port city of Wilmington and north into Virginia. Planters who settled in the area during the antebellum period included the Faison, Herring and Hicks families who purchased tracts of farmland and built up a strong economic and social system that prevails into the early twenty-first century.

The railroad changed agricultural practices from being subsistence farming to raising crops for sale. Some farmers added industrial components to assist in their operations.

Eliza M. Hicks (1858-1900) sold 52 acres of property to John Wesley Mallard (1843-1916) in 1886 for \$1040.¹ The price does not indicate there was a substantial dwelling on the tract. Mallard built the house where he, his wife, three sons and a daughter lived. The 1900 census lists him as a farmer.² Typical of rural residences, Mallard's property also had "... a two acre 'mill site' where he had a sawmill, crate factory, grist mill and cotton gin. He built his own water tank to supply these enterprises. There was also an unusually good artesian well that supplied water through a large pump on the spacious back porch for the house. Most of the family were Methodists, but it is

¹ Duplin County Deed Book 38, 433, March 8, 1886.

² *Twelfth Census of the United States*, 1900, Duplin County, 49.

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John Wesley Mallard House
Duplin County, North Carolina

known that he gave the lumber to build Miller's (Free Will Baptist) Chapel Church. It is also said that he helped many colored 'hands' to buy their own homes."³

His son, E. (Ernest, b. 1882) F. Mallard, the youngest son, inherited the house, but his mother, Bettie, had a life estate in the property. Upon her death in 1921, E. F. took possession.⁴ E. F. was living in Brunswick County, and was employed as the cashier of the Citizens Bank in Shallotte.⁵ He retained ownership until February 4, 1930 when, W. F. Pierce, receiver for the Bank of Shallotte, at sheriff's sale, purchased the property.⁶ In 1933, A. W. and E. F. Mallard, executors of John Wesley Mallard's estate, put in a successful upset bid. Within the upset bid process, they assigned the bid and the lands to N. H. Carter.⁷ N. H.'s widow, Lou H. Carter and her children and their spouses, conveyed the property to Collin R. Smith in 1943.⁸ In 1946, with his health failing, Smith, and his wife, Mattie May, sold the farm to John Warren, Sr.⁹ John Warren and his wife Effie, in 1959, sold 33.5 acres to their son, Kenneth R. Warren, retaining life estates in the "home place."¹⁰

Architectural Context

The Italianate style in America developed as part of the picturesque movement and the influx of a myriad of revival styles. Andrew Jackson Downing's published architectural treatises of 1842 and 1850 launched the Italianate style into popularity. A full-fledged Italianate style raged in the port of Wilmington, the largest city in the state (Wilmington Historic District, NR 1974). By 1851, Wilmington builders were using the Italianate forms and details found in Downing's 1850 *The*

³ Letter from Mattie Lee S(mith) Lee (J. W. Mallard's great-granddaughter) to "Lucille," dated September 30, 1981, contained in Survey file.

⁴ Duplin County Wills, book 6, 197-200.

⁵ Advertisement for The Citizens Bank, *Brunswick County News*, Nov. 15, 1917.

⁶ Duplin County Deeds, book 314, 516-517.

⁷ Duplin County Deeds, book 357, 625.

⁸ Duplin County Deeds, book 425, 163.

⁹ Duplin County Deed Book 440, 231; Letter from Mattie Lee S. Lee.

¹⁰ Duplin County Deed Book 518, 670; Letter from Mattie Lee S. Lee.

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John Wesley Mallard House
Duplin County, North Carolina

Architecture of Country Houses to create abodes for commission merchants and movers-and-shakers of the urban center.

The traditional conservatism of North Carolina did not impede the Italianate style from infiltrating the rural areas. From the 1850s through the 1880s, in the Cape Fear region, large and small houses sprang up in the coastal plain exhibiting the Italianate style. Most often, the Italianate details, especially brackets, were appended to a basic Greek Revival style form; two rooms wide and one room deep. The tracks of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, running south to north through Duplin County allowed the Italianate style easily to find its way from Wilmington. Within a short time, the style spread into the countryside evidenced by the ca. 1855 Buckner Hill House in the Bowdens vicinity (NR 1973). It employs the Italianate style by attaching brackets to the otherwise Greek Revival style dwelling.

In Duplin County the Italianate style was second in popularity only to the most prevalent style—the Greek Revival. Kenansville, Duplin’s county seat (Kenansville Historic District, NR 1975) includes the 1855, wooden frame Chauncey Graham House. Within the town of Faison (Faison Historic District, NR 1997) are several examples of post-bellum Italianate style houses, among which are the J. B. King House, built ca. 1874, and the Walter L. Hicks House from the 1880s.¹¹ Architecturally, the Mallard House is most closely related to the William E. Faison House, ca. 1876, located just across the Duplin County line in Sampson County. It is two-stories high, three bays by two bays, and has interior chimneys and a bracketed cornice. Its one-story hip-roofed porch has posts square-in-section and turned balusters¹² They all have bracketed cornices in common.

The J. W. Mallard House has good exterior and interior integrity in the Greek Revival style. The Mallard House has nicely executed gable ends with bracketed returns. The front entrance is well crafted, with transoms and sidelights around a four-panel door.

While like other Greek Revival style houses, the Mallard House has a center hall, it is only one room deep. The interior of the Greek Revival house is simply finished with plaster walls, plain door and window frames, baseboards, four-panel doors and pilastered mantels. The Duplin County Greek Revival dwellings owe their academic design quality to the cultural transference enabled by the railroad that traveled through the area. In the case of the J. W. Mallard House, it is rendered simply and decorated with Italianate brackets, a bow to the later style.

¹¹Martin, *Op.Cit.*,86 & 89.

¹²Butchko, *Op.Cit.*,67.

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John Wesley Mallard House
Duplin County, North Carolina

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

Ainsley, W. Frank, *Front Porches, Front Parlors: The Historic Architecture of Faison, North Carolina*. (Faison, NC: Town of Faison, 1994).

Bishir, Catherine W. and Michael T. Southern, *A Guide to the Historic Architecture of Eastern North Carolina*. (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1996).

Brunswick County News, Nov. 15, 1917.

Duplin County Deeds.

Duplin County Wills

Martin, Jennifer, *Along the Banks of the Old Northeast: The Historical and Architectural Development of Duplin County, North Carolina*. Rose Hill, NC: Duplin County Historical Foundation, Inc., 1999.

Martin, Jennifer, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Duplin County, North Carolina, ca. 1790-1943." (National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1994).

Survey File, Letter from Mattie Lee S(mith) Lee to "Lucille," dated September 30, 1981.

Twelfth Census of the United States, Duplin County North Carolina, 1900, National Archives, Washington, D.C. Microfilm, State Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

The property fronts along the west side of State Route 1301, 0.25 miles south of the intersection with SR 1329. See 1" = 200' scale aerial tax map attached for property boundaries.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property includes a two-acre tract historically associated with the John Wesley Mallard House. The nominated property retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

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John Wesley Mallard House
Duplin County, North Carolina

The following information applies to all photographs

John Wesley Mallard House
Faison, Duplin County, North Carolina
Janet K. Seapker, photographer
August 2002
North Carolina State Historic Preservation Office – negative location

Individual photograph information is as follows:

Photo #1
Exterior, overall front, looking southwest

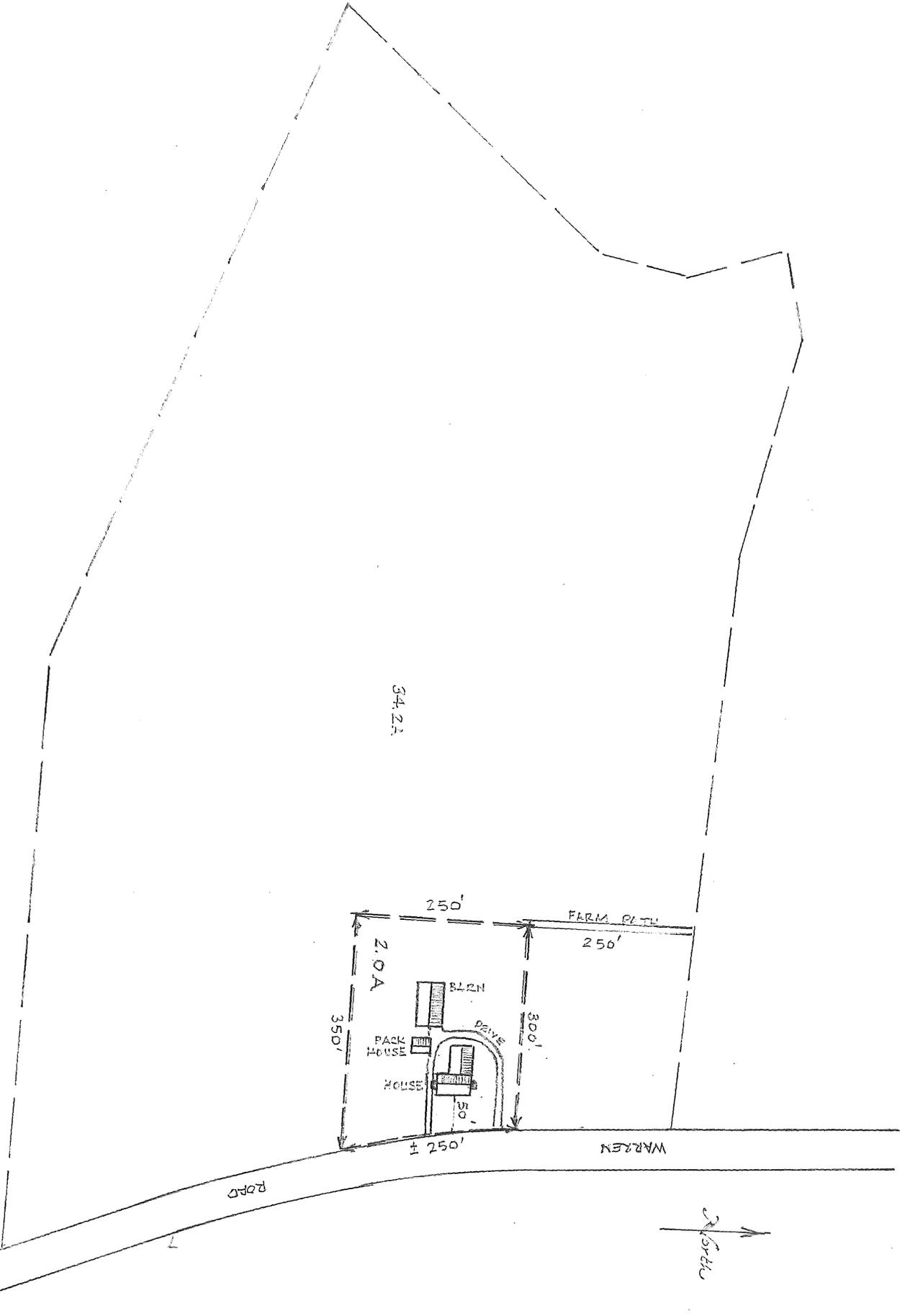
Photo #2
Exterior, overall front, looking northeast

Photo #3
Exterior, overall rear, looking northwest

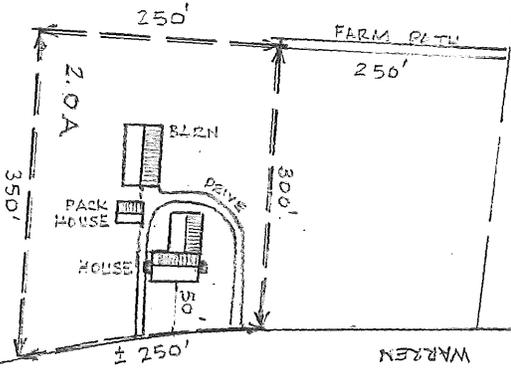
Photo #2
Pack house, looking south

Photo #3
Interior, stair, looking southwest

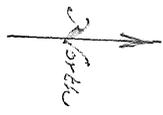
Photo #6
Interior, southeast, second floor bedroom mantel

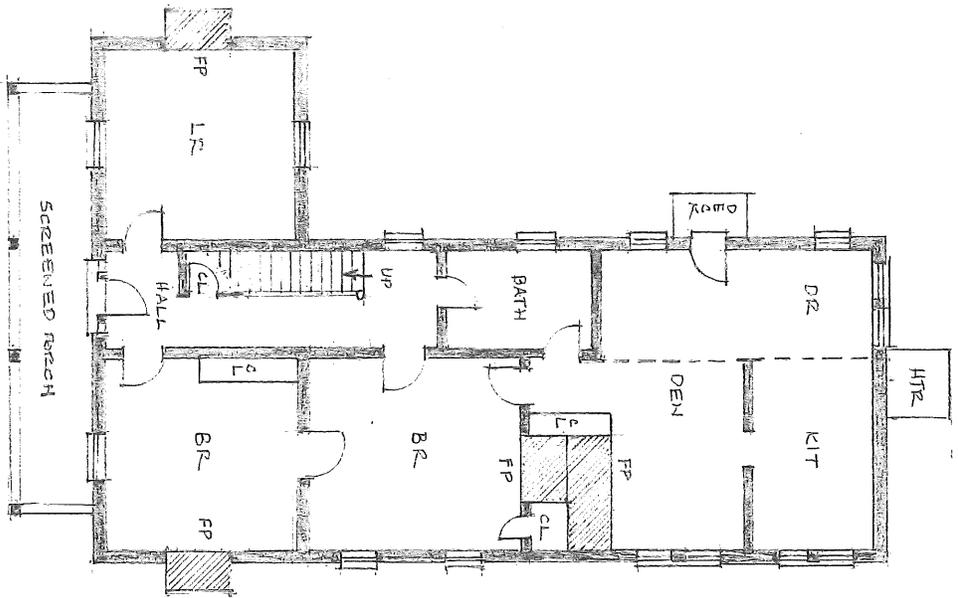


34.2A



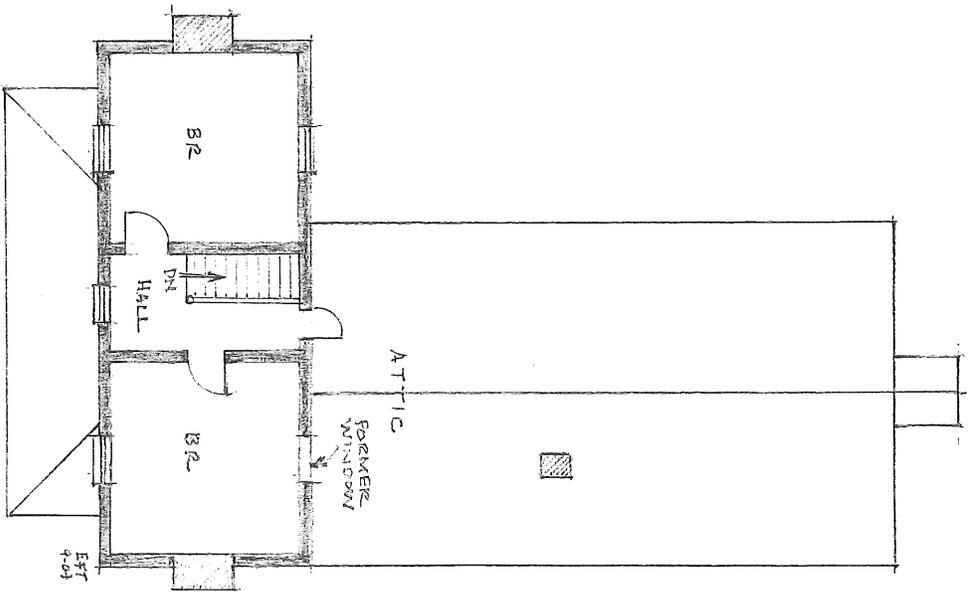
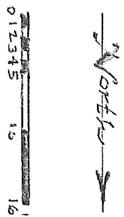
JOHN WESLEY MALLARD HOUSE
 W. SIDE SR1301, D. 25MI S SR1324
 FAISON, DUPLIN CO., NC
 FAISON QUARTERS





FIRST FLOOR

JOHN WESLEY MALLARD HOUSE
 W. SIDE 581301, 0.25 MI. S. SL1329
 FAISON, DUPLIN CO., NORTH CAROLINA
 FAISON QUAD



SECOND FLOOR

