

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 Farish-Lambeth House  
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 6308 Deep River Road N/A not for publication  
city or town Sanford X vicinity  
state North Carolina code NC county Lee code 105 zip code 27330

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 A. Crow SHPO 2/5/02  
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 commenting or other official/Title 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): \_\_\_\_\_

**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	
2	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	1	structures
0	0	objects
<hr/>		
2	2	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 Lee County, North Carolina."

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category	Subcategory
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category	Subcategory
DOMESTIC	single dwelling
DOMESTIC	secondary structure

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**

(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

**Materials**

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation    Brick  
 walls         Wood  
  
 roof            Asphalt  
 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.
X 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

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
#

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 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 fifty years.

Period of Significance

1852-ca. 1940

Significant Dates

1852

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreege of Property** approximately 5 acres

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing
1	17	<u>670570</u>	3	17
2	17	<u>3942790</u>	4	17

\_\_\_ 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	<u>J. Daniel Pezzoni</u>	date	<u>July 27, 2001</u>
organization	<u>Landmark Preservation Associates</u>	telephone	<u>(540) 464-5315</u>
street & number	<u>6 Houston St.</u>	zip code	<u>24450</u>
city or town	<u>Lexington</u> state <u>VA</u>		

**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	<u>Brooks Graham</u>	telephone	<u>(336) 274-5244 or 256-0300</u>
street & number	<u>114 S. Tremont Dr.</u>	zip code	<u>27403</u>
city or town	<u>Greensboro</u> state <u>NC</u>		

**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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Farish-Lambeth House  
Lee Co., N.C.

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## NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

### Summary

The Farish-Lambeth House is located at 6308 Deep River Road (SR 1466) in northern Lee County, North Carolina. The house stands at an elevation of 350 feet on a hill overlooking the valley of the Deep River several miles upstream from the Deep's confluence with the Haw River to form the Cape Fear River. The north-facing two-story frame house was built in 1852 and features an unusual four-bay front elevation. Greek Revival in style, the house has weatherboard siding, asphalt-shingled gable roofs, a foundation and exterior gable-end chimneys of brick, six-over-six double-hung windows, and a one-story hip-roofed front porch. To the rear extends a compound one-story wing with a complex evolution spanning the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and a system of formerly open-air breezeways that now form a T-plan interior passage. The center-passage-plan interior displays Greek Revival trim and mantels; wood floors; and plaster-and-lath, board-sheathed, paper tile, and plaster-board walls and ceilings; and mostly two-panel doors with a mix of iron, brass, porcelain and brown pottery knobs. Near the house stand several outbuildings including a 1930s chicken house.

### Inventory

1. Farish-Lambeth House. 1852 with later rear additions. Contributing building.
2. Chicken house. 1930s. Contributing building.
3. Pump house. 1950s. Noncontributing structure.
4. Shed. Ca. 1990. Noncontributing building.

### House Exterior

Distinctive exterior characteristics of the Farish-Lambeth House include its chimneys, its Greek Revival details, and the aforementioned four-bay front elevation. The chimneys are laid in five-course American bond and have tumbled shoulders, a northern Lee County architectural characteristic discussed in the Statement of Significance section of the nomination. The west chimney has a parged semi-circular plaque in the shoulder painted with the date "1852". The home's Greek Revival details include paneled corner pilasters with molded bases and caps, a cornice with returns and modillion-like elements, and symmetrical molded trim with blank corner blocks around the windows and front entry. The window trim has a slightly peaked profile in its center molding, whereas the center molding of the trim around the front entry is flat. The four-bay front elevation is asymmetrical, with two close-set windows on the right-hand first and second stories and a single window to the left of the entry. Other exterior features of the front of the house include turned porch posts; a beaded matchboard porch ceiling; an entry with a

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**Description (continued)**

transom, sidelights and a double-leaf door with single-panel leaves that create the appearance of a two-panel door when closed; a foundation of brick piers with twentieth-century brick infill; louvered wood shutters with Roman numerals carved on them (perhaps to facilitate their reattachment to the correct windows); ridge-top lightning arrestors; and iron lightning rods that run down the faces of the two chimneys.

The one-story rear wing appears to be the product of three or more phases of construction, as explained below in the interior description. As a result the wing has an accretive appearance with multiple intersecting gable and shed roofs. On the east side extends a screen porch with chamfered posts, a mid-twentieth-century balustrade and a flush-board ceiling. The posts have three different styles of chamfering, and two with the same chamfering also have mortises for a former balustrade. This evidence suggests most or all of the posts were originally used in other contexts, perhaps an early version of the front porch. At the south end of the wing is a stretcher-bond brick chimney with randomly interspersed header courses, a detached stack, stepped shoulders, pencilled mortar joints and a stone base. Other exterior features of the rear section include a foundation of brick piers with twentieth-century brick infill, tapered exposed rafter ends in the kitchen roof, and a small section of novelty weatherboard siding.

**House Interior**

The front entry opens into a center passage that contains a two-run stair with square-section newel posts with molded caps, rectangular-section banisters, a horizontal flush-boarded spandrel with a two-panel closet door, and a small section of board-and-batten sheathing on the ceiling under the landing. The beaded baseboards in the passage appear throughout the original section of the house. The room on the west side of the passage has two front windows and a level of detail that suggests it served as the main parlor. The Greek Revival mantel is the most stylish in the house, with pilasters with beaded edges and a central molding with a slightly peaked profile. The windows, which have trim similar to that on their exteriors, have panels between their sills and the floor. The room on the east side of the passage has similar window trim and apron panels, but its Greek Revival mantel is less refined than that in the right-hand room, with overlapping boards used to create stepped effects in the pilasters and frieze (this mantel may be an early post-bellum replacement of the original). The left-hand room is served by a closet created out of the space under the center-passage stair about 1908. The second floor repeats the plan of the first. Its two mantels are less ornate, with single frieze panels defined by beaded trim, and door and window trim combine beading and simple fillets.

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**Description (continued)**

As noted above, the compound rear wing appears to have had a complex evolution. The earliest section may be the southeast corner, which has the brick and stone chimney described above. The section is built with mortise-and-tenoned and pegged hewn members indicative of a mid-nineteenth century or earlier date of construction. The section was remodeled as a dining room in the early twentieth century and now features a vertical beaded matchboard wainscot, a beaded matchboard ceiling, picture rails, and a Colonial Revival mantel with tapered pilasters capped by small volutes. It may be that this room and a corresponding section of formerly open-air breezeway once directly abutted the rear wall of the main house.

Between the dining room and the main house a room was inserted in the late nineteenth century that is more crudely finished than the others, with flush-board walls and a batten door. This room adjoins the left-hand first-floor room; opposite, across a section of breezeway that continues the center passage, is a room remodeled as a bedroom in the mid-twentieth century. The fourth and last room in the section occupies the southwest corner and was built as a kitchen around 1900. The room has 1950s wood cabinetry, a porch (now enclosed) with a steeply pitched beaded matchboard ceiling, and a corresponding section of breezeway with beaded matchboard walls. (The other sections of breezeway, which are closer to the main house, have walls sheathed with flush boards attached with cut nails, the latter indicative of nineteenth-century construction.) A small room with a high window and beaded matchboard sheathing was created out of a corner of the kitchen, entered from the breezeway. This room was originally intended as an indoor water closet, but in the 1930s it was used as a bedroom for a family servant, and in later years it served as a child's playroom and a laundry room. A small bathroom addition was instead made off the dining room in the 1940s.

**Outbuildings and Landscape Features**

An extensive collection of domestic and agricultural outbuildings once accompanied the Farish-Lambeth House. Of this complex, only one outbuilding survives: a frame 1930s chicken house with vertical-board walls, a metal-sheathed shed roof, and south-facing six-over-six double-hung windows. Small openings at the south corners allowed the "biddies" to come and go, and a concrete platform on the interior once supported a heater. Nearby stands a one-story frame shed constructed about 1990, with vinyl siding, an asphalt-shingled gable roof, a concrete foundation, and a side car port. In the yard to the west of the house is a small 1950s pump house of stretcher-bond textured brick construction with a metal-sheathed gable roof. Around the house stand mature oaks and other deciduous and evergreen trees. A hay field separates the house from woods at the southern edge of the nominated parcel.

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**Farish-Lambeth House  
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**Description (continued)**

**Integrity Statement**

The Farish-Lambeth House possesses good architectural integrity from the period of significance, 1852 to ca. 1940. Character-defining original exterior features such as the overall form, decorative chimneys, and Greek Revival styling remain in place and unaltered, as do later features such as the front porch posts and the evolved rear wing. So too the interior is little altered. The house has lost nearly all of the historic domestic and agricultural outbuildings that once accompanied it, but this loss has little bearing on the integrity of the significant architectural elements of the house itself. The property's general surroundings retain their lightly developed, rural historic character, with views of woods and fields and the valley of the Deep River.

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Lee Co., N.C.

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## NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### Summary

The Farish-Lambeth House meets Criterion C and is eligible in the architecture area of significance as a representative of a group of architecturally distinguished Greek Revival houses located in the northeast quadrant of Lee County, North Carolina. The house shares with the others distinctive decorative chimney details that, in this case, include a semicircular date plaque. The house is secondarily significant for its complex accretive rear wing and breezeway/circulation path. The house and its architectural context are described in the Multiple Property Documentation form "Historic and Architectural Resources of Lee County, North Carolina" (pages E 18-19) and under the property type "Residential: Houses, Domestic Outbuildings, and Residential Landscapes" (pages F 39-43). The form also sets out registration requirements for domestic resources under Criterion C that the Farish-Lambeth House meets: 1) it illustrates an aspect of the county's architectural development; 2) it possesses a high degree of architectural integrity; and 3) it possesses integrity of setting. The period of significance for the Farish-Lambeth House extends from the date of construction of the original section of the house in 1852 until ca. 1940, by which date the rear wing had evolved to its final configuration. The property is eligible at the local level of significance.<sup>1</sup>

### Historic Background

John W. Farish (b. ca. 1826) is described in records as a farmer and a merchant. In 1852, the year he is believed by the Lambeth family descendants to have built the Farish-Lambeth House, Farish operated a store in the town of Lockville, located across the Deep River in present Chatham County, and he lived in Lockville in March of that year. In the 1860 census Farish is described as the owner of \$4,500 in real estate and \$14,000 in personal estate, including twelve slaves. He resided with his wife Mary A. (b. ca. 1833) and the couple's son William T. (b. ca. 1853). The Ramsey map of Chatham County shows "Farrish" as the property's resident in 1870, and an undated plat that has survived in the possession of the Lambeth family descendants identifies J. W. Farish as the owner of between 500 and 1,000 acres including the nominated parcel. Another indication of Farish's or his family's association with the area is a feature known as the Farish Fish Trap on the Deep River near the present US 1 bridge. Fish traps in the form

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<sup>1</sup> Pezzoni, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Lee County, North Carolina." A number of individuals and organizations assisted in the preparation of this report. Foremost among these was the owner of the property and the nomination's sponsor, Brooks Graham.

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Statement of Significance (continued)

of river-spanning stone walls were constructed by early settlers to aid in harvesting fish.<sup>2</sup>

There are indications that Farish was involved in coal and copper mining after the Civil War, either on the Farish-Lambeth House property or at the nearby Clegg Copper Mine. There is also a tradition that Farish experienced financial difficulties after the war, prompting him to sell his house. The new owner was Alfred Thomas Lambeth (1834-1903), who is thought to have acquired the property about 1870. A Chatham County deed suggests Lambeth acquired 722 acres at or near the Farish-Lambeth House in 1868. Like Farish, A. T. Lambeth was a farmer and merchant--he worked in Farish's store in the late 1850s--and he was involved in copper mining. Lambeth formed Lambeth Brothers with his brother Benjamin and operated a sawmill and store in the Chatham County communities of Bynum and Lockville. A. T. Lambeth is said to have operated a store and a cotton gin on his farm as well. From 1888 to 1894 he served as a Chatham County commissioner.<sup>3</sup>

The population and agriculture schedules of the 1880 federal census provide a wealth of detail about the Lambeths and their farm. A. T. Lambeth, known by the nickname "At", lived with his wife Dorothy Chapman Bell Lambeth (b. ca. 1844) and their children William Benjamin (1866-1924), who helped his father on the farm, Thomas Bell (1869-1924), a student, and Eugene Edgar (1870-1935). Also living on the place were a teenage niece and nephew of Mrs. Lambeth's; Annie Foshee, a black cook; and three teenaged black farm laborers, including Annie's daughter Mary. Lambeth's farm was described as containing over 800 acres, most of it wooded, and was valued at \$3,000. Lambeth raised a typical assortment of livestock, draft animals, and barnyard fowl, as well as crops of corn, oats, wheat and cotton. His herd of sixty sheep was somewhat unusual, as was his ten-acre orchard containing 200 bearing peach trees and a hundred bearing apple trees, which produced a respectable \$150 in income. The main orchard was located across Deep River Road to the north of the nominated parcel, but additional fruit

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<sup>2</sup> Chatham County Deed Book A-K, p. 155; U. S. census; Lambeth Family Collection; Pezzoni, *History and Architecture of Lee County*, xv, xviii, 190. and Dorothy Garnett and Brooks Graham personal communication. The Farish-Lambeth House stood in Chatham County until 1907-08 when Lee County was created out of the southern part of Chatham and the eastern part of Moore County.

<sup>3</sup> Chatham County Deed Book A-N, p. 41; Dorothy Garnett personal communication; and Pezzoni, *History and Architecture of Lee County*, 190.

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Statement of Significance (continued)

trees were set out on a hillside near the southern edge of the parcel.<sup>4</sup>

A. T. and Dorothy's son Edgar attended North Carolina State University in Raleigh but had to quit his studies to manage the farm, apparently after his father became ill in later life. In 1908 he married Cumberland County native Minnie Clyde Geddie (1880-1967), and a daughter, Dorothy Bell Lambeth (later Garnett), was born in 1913. During Dorothy Bell's childhood the property possessed a sizeable collection of domestic and farm outbuildings. A detached kitchen and dining room survived behind the house: a two-room frame building with a center chimney (the dining room may also have served as lodgings for farm hands). The family salted and smoked meat in a large smokehouse equipped with a "smoker" formed out of an iron pot. There was a building known as the "pea house" where feather beds were stored in the summer. Next to the pea house stood a potato house, which had clay insulation between the studs and contained pine straw for packing the potatoes. A shed on the side housed a cider mill. The present storage shed on the property stands on the site of a power house which in 1919 (the year the property was electrified) contained a Lally battery generator. The Lally generator was replaced by two generations of Delco generators. To the east of the house in the area known as "the lot" stood several barns for the sheltering of animals, corn, and hay; a granary; and a wagon shelter. Also in this general direction stood the store, a "double-built" building with shuttered windows used to store cotton by the 1920s; a cotton gin; and a blacksmith shop. Other former buildings included a "garden house" (a privy with four seats), a buggy house, an apiary, and a wood house.<sup>5</sup>

A photograph believed to have been taken in the 1890s and owned by the present owner of the house (Brooks Graham) provides details on the historic appearance of the house and front yard. The house and front porch roofs were sheathed with wood shingles during the period, and a lattice scaffold attached to the west end of the porch provided support for vines. The front porch stood on stout square-section posts that may have been original. A small semi-subterranean structure stood off the west gable end; this may have been the "flower pit," used for overwintering ornamental plants. The front yard, bordered along Deep River Road by a tall

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<sup>4</sup> U.S. census; Dorothy Garnett and Brooks Graham personal communication.

<sup>5</sup> Dorothy Garnett and Brooks Graham personal communication; Holshouser, *Lee County's Historical Houses*, 13. Of the large number of outbuildings that stood on the property during the period of significance, only a 1930s chicken house survives.

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Farish-Lambeth House  
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**Statement of Significance (continued)**

picket fence, contained yuccas and ornamental shrubs. Dorothy Bell Chapman Lambeth is known to have grown Pampas grass, roses, and a mulberry tree. Her son and daughter-in-law received paper-shell pecans from a relative in Mississippi, which they planted on the farm. (The 1920s and 1930s was a period of experimentation in the growing of pecans in Lee County.) Minnie Lambeth made scuppernong wine which she parceled out to sick neighbors.<sup>6</sup>

Like his father, Eugene Edgar Lambeth operated a store in Lockville, and later he operated one in the nearby village of Moncure. The Moncure store was known as Lambeth Brothers and included Edgar's brother Thomas in its operation. After Edgar's death in 1935, his widow Minnie boarded teachers from nearby Deep River School. Use of the house as an informal teacherage continued into the 1950s. To help with the increased demands of cooking and housekeeping, Minnie hired a black cook, Nettie, who lived in the tiny room next to the back kitchen. In 1940 Minnie's daughter Dorothy Bell Lambeth married Charles Wesley Garnett, a superintendent at an industrial plant in nearby Sanford. They built a house on the hill top at the southwest corner of the nomination parcel, but they lived elsewhere during the Second World War. Dorothy and Charles divorced and Dorothy returned to the Farish-Lambeth House in 1945, which she acquired after her mother's death in 1967 and where she lived until shortly before her death in 1999. The Farish-Lambeth House is now owned by Dorothy Garnett's daughter, Brooks Graham, who plans a sympathetic rehabilitation of the property.<sup>7</sup>

**Architectural Context**

The significance of the Farish-Lambeth House in the architectural development of Lee County is discussed in the Multiple Property Documentation form "Historic and Architectural Resources of Lee County, North Carolina" under the heading "Transportation-related Development in Lee County, 1850-1879: Architecture." The house is significant as one of several mid-nineteenth-century farmhouses in the northeast quadrant of Lee County that feature decorative chimney brickwork. The dated examples of these houses span the period from the mid-1840s through the 1850s. The tumbled shoulder brickwork and use of parged semicircular date plaques suggest the

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<sup>6</sup> Dorothy Garnett and Brooks Graham personal communication; Pezzoni, *History and Architecture of Lee County*, 131. The historic photograph is owned by the property owner (Lambeth Family Collection).

<sup>7</sup> Dorothy Garnett and Brooks Graham personal communication.

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**Statement of Significance (continued)**

same accomplished brickmason was involved in the construction of each house. The Chatham County industrial schedules of the 1850 federal census list one brickmason, Paskill McCoy, who probably operated in the Cape Fear River area of Chatham County. McCoy produced 150,000 brick and 2,000 yards of plastering during the year preceding the census. He may have been the builder of the Farish-Lambeth House chimneys and the others.<sup>8</sup>

The Farish-Lambeth House is also significant for its Greek Revival detail and other distinctive architectural features. The modillion treatment in the eaves appears to be unique in Lee County, whereas the paneled corner pilasters are shared by a nearby house, the Obediah Farrar House (listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1993). The mantels in the two downstairs front rooms illustrate the range of treatment available in the Greek Revival domestic architecture of the county. The mantel in the west room has a plainly rendered pilaster-and-frieze form that is virtually indistinguishable from Greek Revival mantels created for houses of the period in other parts of the South. The layered mantel in the east room, on the other hand, is more akin to a vernacular design tradition that flourished in Lee County during the early post-bellum period and that is characterized by its free interpretation of Greek Revival (and Gothic Revival) prototypes and by its arresting visual effects.<sup>9</sup>

Lastly, the rear additions and breezeway system of the Farish-Lambeth House are significant as an elaborate expression of basic design principles that historically prevailed in local domestic planning. Lee County homeowners often added back rooms to their dwellings to serve for food preparation and other menial functions. The danger from cooking fires prompted some homeowners to insert breezeways between dwelling and wing. The rear breezeway of the Farish-Lambeth House may have its origin in this simple custom, but over time, as rooms were added, the breezeway took on more of a semi-enclosed circulation function. The end product--a complex of rooms connected to the main house, each other, and the outdoors by the extended breezeway--illustrates the flexibility of the local architectural vernacular.

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<sup>8</sup> Pezzoni, "Historic and Architectural Resources of Lee County," E 18-19; Pezzoni, "Obediah Farrar House."

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.; Pezzoni, *History and Architecture of Lee County*, 77-79.

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**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 11

**Farish-Lambeth House  
Lee Co., N.C.**

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**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundaries of the nominated parcel are depicted on the 1:200-scale map that appears as Exhibit A.

**Boundary Justification**

The boundaries of the nominated parcel embrace the key historic resource--the Farish-Lambeth house itself--and associated yard area. The approximately five-acre nominated parcel occupies the north end of the 32.79 acres presently associated with the Farish-Lambeth House. The north, east and west boundaries of the nominated parcel correspond to modern property lines. The south boundary is drawn so as to exclude acreage that is now primarily wooded and does not contribute to the historic setting of the property.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Farish-Lambeth House  
Lee Co., N.C.

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**PHOTOGRAPHS**

1.     1. Subject: Farish-Lambeth (same for all photos)  
       2. Location: Lee Co., N.C. (same for all photos)  
       3. Photographer: J. Daniel Pezzoni (same for all photos)  
       4. Photo date: November 2000 (same for all photos)  
       5. Original negative archived at the North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh (same for all photos)  
       6. Description of view: Front (north) and west elevations of house.  
           View looking southeast.  
       7. Photograph number appears at beginning of entry (same for all photos)
2.     6. West and south elevations of house with pump house to left.  
           View looking northeast.
3.     6. South and east elevations of house with shed and chicken house to left.  
           View looking northwest.
4.     6. First-floor west room mantel.
5.     6. First-floor center-passage stair.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number Exhibit Page 13

Farish-Lambeth House  
Lee Co., N.C.

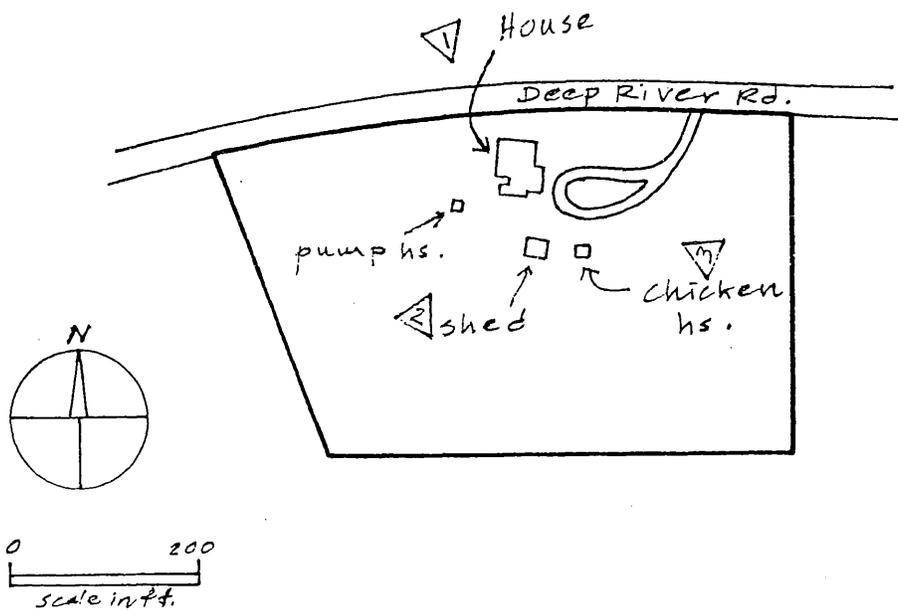
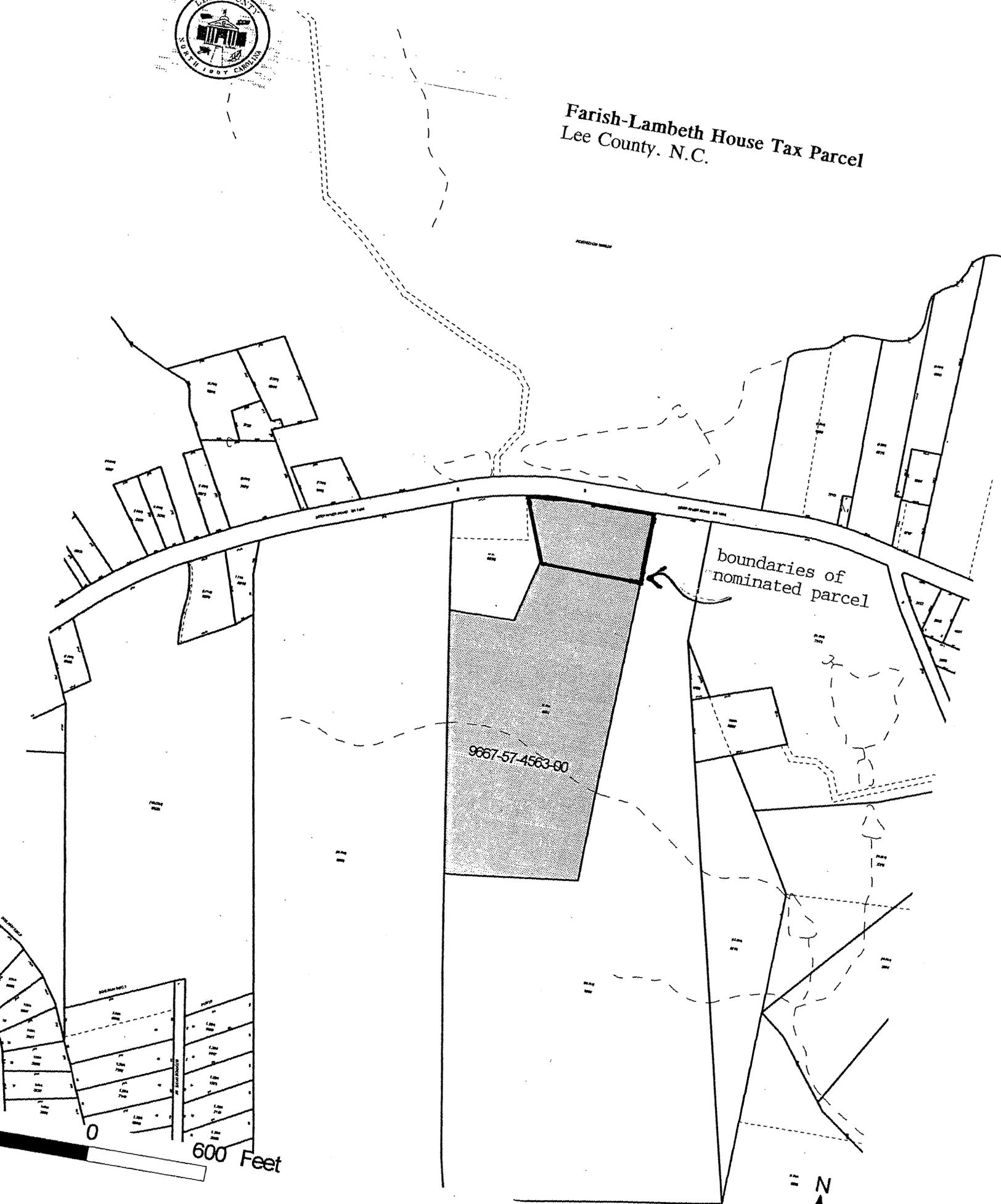


Exhibit A: Farish-Lambeth House nominated parcel. Scale: 1 inch equals 200 feet. Number and direction of view of photographs indicated by triangular markers.



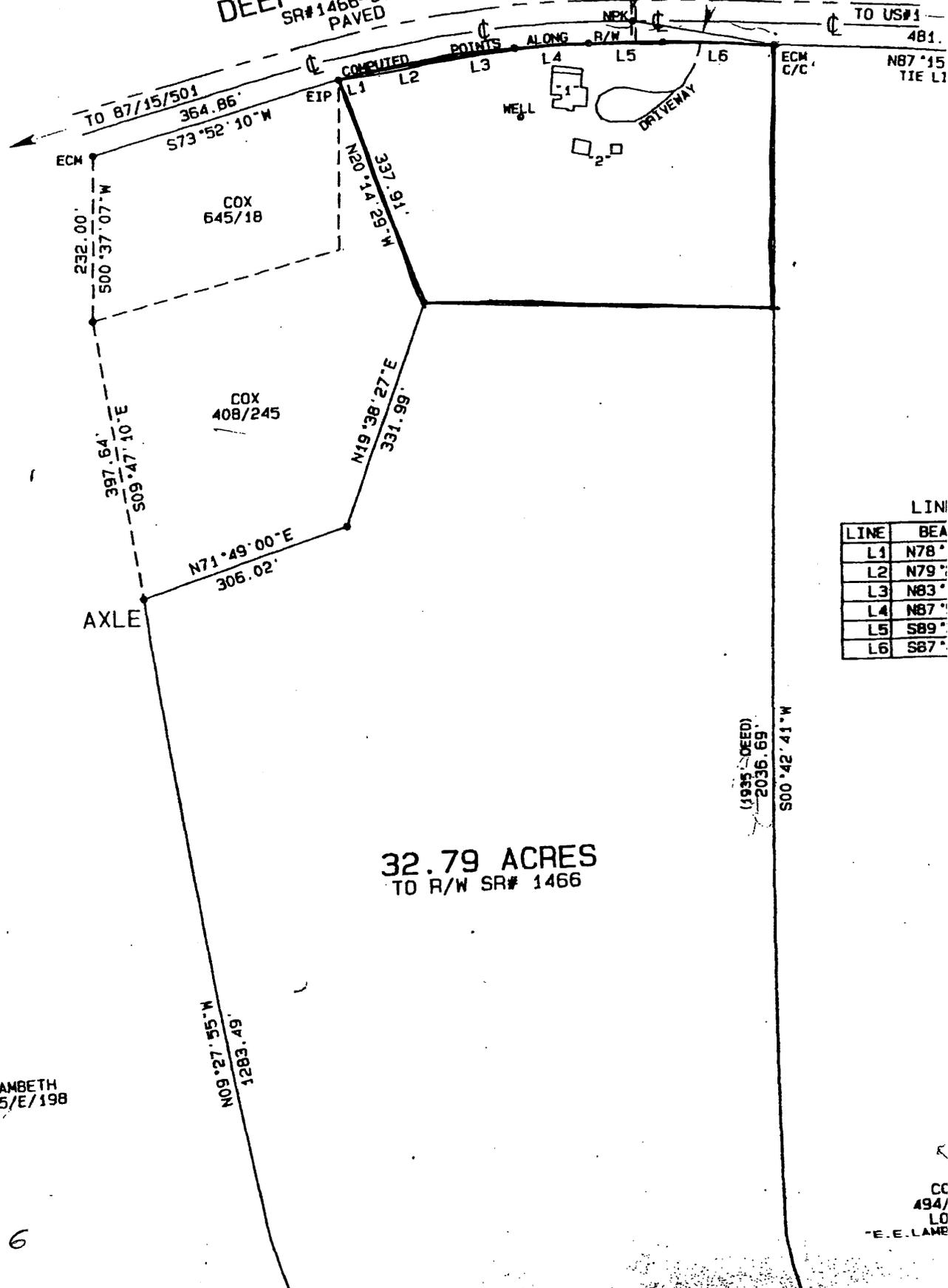
**Farish-Lambeth House Tax Parcel**  
Lee County, N.C.



FARISH-LAMBETH HOUSE  
 SANFORD VICINITY, LEE COUNTY

DEEP RIVER ROAD  
 SR#1466-60' R/W  
 PAVED

TIE LINE:  
 S79°25'37"E  
 202.47'



ED  
 701

LINE	BEA
L1	N78°
L2	N79°
L3	N83°
L4	N87°
L5	S89°
L6	S87°

32.79 ACRES  
 TO R/W SR# 1466

LAMBETH  
 95/E/198

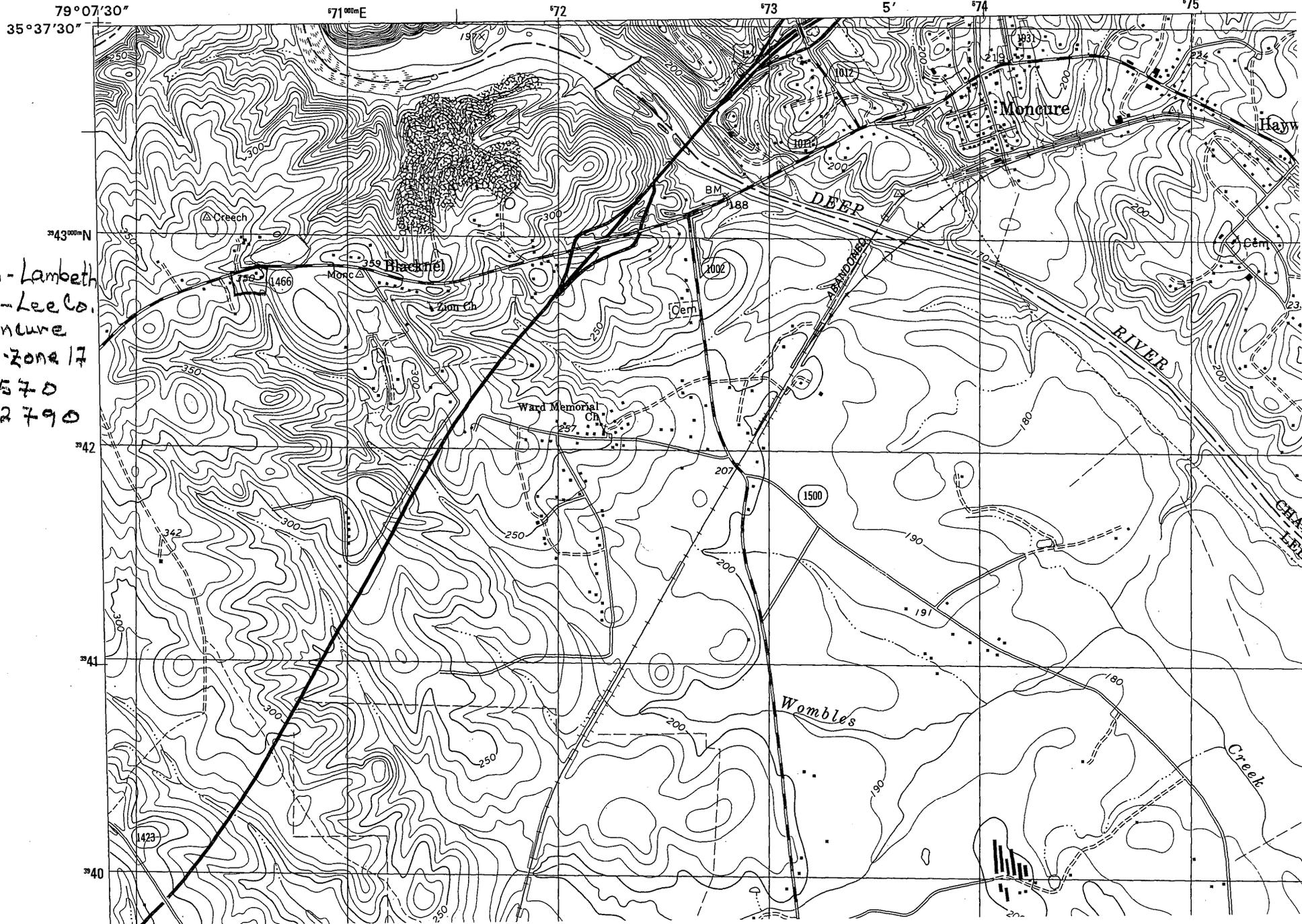
LE 736

CC  
 494/  
 LO  
 E.E. LAMBETH



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
DIVISION OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
NORTH CAROLINA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Fairish-Lambeth  
House-Lee Co.  
NC-Moncure  
Quad Zone 17  
E 670570  
N 3942790

