

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received AUG 14 1985

date entered SEP 12 1985

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Barratt House

and or common

2. Location

Southeast corner of intersection of SC 67 (Callison
street & number Highway) and Bryan Dorn Road na not for publication

city, town Greenwood x vicinity of

state South Carolina code 045 county Greenwood code 047

3. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use |
|---|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> district | <input type="checkbox"/> public | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private | <input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure | <input type="checkbox"/> both | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress | <input type="checkbox"/> educational |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site | Public Acquisition | Accessible | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment |
| | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> being considered | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted | <input type="checkbox"/> government |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> no | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> military |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> museum |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> park |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> religious |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> scientific |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation |
| | | | <input type="checkbox"/> other: |

4. Owner of Property

name W. J. Bryan Dorn

street & number Route 1

city, town Greenwood x vicinity of state S. C. 29646

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Greenwood County Courthouse

street & number Monument Street

city, town Greenwood state S. C. 29646

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

South Carolina Inventory
title of Historic Places

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1972 federal state county local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Barratt House is a two-story, stuccoed brick residence which displays elements of the Gothic revival style of architecture. It was designed by Dr. John P. Barratt and constructed ca. 1853-56 as a residence for his son, John Joseph Gall "Jack" Barratt. The house and its five extant outbuildings, which date from ca. 1830 to ca. 1900, are situated on the crest of a knoll in central Greenwood County, South Carolina, and form the nucleus of a 288.5 acre farm. A Victorian era kitchen and porch were removed in 1957, when a wing was built on the north elevation; a similar wing was constructed on the south elevation in 1969. Both recent wings are in keeping with the exterior design, scale, and materials of the original building.

Additional Information:

The Barratt House, as originally built, was a square, two-story, stuccoed brick residence with a gable roof of standing seam metal. It rests on a stuccoed brick foundation with a wide water table. The facade (east elevation) and rear (west elevation) are identical, each divided into three bays with corresponding gable ends. The outer bays have steeply pitched gables, finials, and round recessed vents (now stuccoed). The central bay of the first story contains a double-door entrance, which is recessed behind a Gothic archivolt composed of three inset arches. The entrance has sidelights, transom, and corner blocks. A magnolia motif carving is located above the transom. Windows are tripartite (six-over-six flanked by two-over-two) with stuccoed sills and pointed arch lintels. Two interior, stuccoed brick chimneys pierce the roof. There is a boxed cornice with returns.

During the Victorian era, frame porches were built across the facade and rear of the house, and a frame kitchen was added on the north elevation. These were removed in 1957, when the present north wing was constructed. At the same time, stoops and simple wrought-iron railings were added to the central bays of the facade and west elevation. A similar wing was built on the south elevation in 1969. Each wing is stuccoed and has a gable roof of standing seam metal. Both wings are set back from the planes of the facade and west elevation. Windows are set in simple surrounds and are smaller than those in the original portion of the house. Care was taken to make the additions compatible with, yet distinctive from, the original building.

Interior: The original section of the Barratt House contains a central hall with four large rooms on each story. A small room is also located at the rear of the second story hall. Construction of the 1957 and 1969 wings has enabled the owners to add modern amenities to the house while preserving its interior spaces as originally designed. Interior features include walls of plaster on brick, wooden floors, wide baseboards, plaster ceilings, four-panel doors, and simple door surrounds with plain corner blocks.

8. Significance

| Period | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below | | | |
|-------------|---|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| prehistoric | archeology-prehistoric | community planning | landscape architecture | religion |
| 1400-1499 | archeology-historic | conservation | law | science |
| 1500-1599 | agriculture | economics | literature | sculpture |
| 1600-1699 | X architecture | education | military | social/ |
| 1700-1799 | X art | engineering | music | humanitarian |
| X 1800-1899 | commerce | exploration/settlement | philosophy | theater |
| 1900- | communications | industry | politics/government | transportation |
| | | invention | | other (specify) |

Specific dates ca. 1853-56 **Builder/Architect** Dr. John Perkins Barratt

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Barratt House, located approximately six miles south of the city of Greenwood, South Carolina, is significant for its association with Dr. John Perkins Barratt, a prominent South Carolina scientist, who designed and supervised the construction of the house as a gift for his son, John Joseph Gall "Jack" Barratt. The two-story, stuccoed brick house was built ca. 1853-56 and is also significant for its display of Gothic revival architectural elements. In addition, the house is distinctive for its elaborate wood carvings, which were executed by Dr. Barratt, an amateur sculptor and artist.

Additional Information:

Dr. John P. Barratt (1795-1859), a native of Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, came to the United States in 1816. After teaching school in Edgefield District for several years, he enrolled in the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1823 he returned to South Carolina and began the practice of medicine in the White Hall community of Abbeville District. He married Mrs. Lavina Brooks Watson (1795-1859), a young widow with four children, in 1826. Mrs. Watson had inherited a plantation described as "four miles long and two miles wide" from her first husband; she and Dr. Barratt resided in the plantation's main house, Chinquapin Ridge, until their deaths less than a month apart in 1859.¹ (This house was demolished in 1959.)

Dr. and Mrs. Barratt had a daughter, Ann (1827-1910) and a son, John Joseph Gall "Jack" Barratt (1834-1862). Dr. Barratt established a school on his plantation for the education of his children and others in the neighborhood who would pay tuition. A hewn log structure on the grounds of the Barratt House is believed to be the original schoolhouse, constructed ca. 1830. About 1850, a new school was built approximately a mile away at "Barrattville", a village which Dr. Barratt planned but which never materialized.²

* Dr. Barratt designed and furnished the Barratt House as a residence for his son, Jack, who was married in 1853. The house was built on a knoll within sight of Chinquapin Ridge and faced an old public road.³ (The present driveway is part of the old road bed.) It was completed in 1856; in November of that year Dr. Barratt wrote, "I have just settled off my son, ten more days will wind up all my work. I have tried to make him a home worth loving..."⁴

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheets

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 35

Quadrangle name Bradley

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

| | | | |
|---|------|----------|------------|
| A | 117 | 39162810 | 3771491613 |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing |

| | | | |
|---|------|-----------|------------|
| B | 117 | 391611415 | 3177143915 |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing |

| | | | |
|---|------|----------|------------|
| C | 117 | 39157718 | 3771471110 |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing |

| | | | |
|---|------|----------|------------|
| D | 117 | 39158118 | 3177150315 |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing |

| | | | |
|---|------|---------|----------|
| E | | | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing |

| | | | |
|---|------|---------|----------|
| F | | | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing |

| | | | |
|---|------|---------|----------|
| G | | | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing |

| | | | |
|---|------|---------|----------|
| H | | | |
| | Zone | Easting | Northing |

Verbal boundary description and justification The boundary of the Barratt House nomination is shown as the red line on the accompanying Greenwood County Tax Map No. 126, which is drawn at a scale of 400 feet to the inch. The nominated property includes the house, historic outbuildings, and sufficient acreage to protect significant vistas.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|----|------|----|--------|----|------|----|
| state | na | code | na | county | na | code | na |
|-------|----|------|----|--------|----|------|----|

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|----|------|----|--------|----|------|----|
| state | na | code | na | county | na | code | na |
|-------|----|------|----|--------|----|------|----|

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John C. Blythe, Jr., Historic Preservation Planner

organization Upper Savannah Council of Govern- date 3 October 1984
ments

street & number Post Office Box 1366 telephone (803) 229-6627

city or town Greenwood state South Carolina 29648-1366

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Charles E. Lee State Historic Preservation Officer

date 7/16/85

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

for
Keeper of the National Register

date 9/12/85

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Interior ornamentation is concentrated in the parlor, which has an ornate plaster ceiling medallion and elaborately carved window and door surrounds and mantel. In addition, Dr. Barratt painted murals on all four plaster walls; these were obscured by paint in the 1930s, but the owners intend to have this paint removed and the murals restored. Paint removal in selected spots indicates that the murals are intact.

The first story hall has an elaborate plaster cornice and a single-run staircase with rosewood bannister and turned balusters. The stair makes a quarter turn at the top. At the turn the wall forms a rounded corner, in which is located a niche with semicircular arch.

All of the eight major rooms have mantels which were hand-carved and painted with scenes by Dr. Barratt. The mantel paintings have since been obscured by paint. Dr. Barratt, a horticulturist, utilized a variety of leaves and blossoms, as well as geometrical shapes, in his carvings. Several mantels were carved (as well as painted) to give the appearance of marble. Five rooms have original built-in closets.

The north wing of the house, built in 1957, is noteworthy for its use of materials salvaged from Dr. Barratt's home, Chinquapin Ridge, which was demolished in 1959. Of special interest is a wall in the study, on which is painted a mural and primitively marbled wainscoting.

Outbuildings: Five outbuildings are located to the east of the Barratt House. The oldest is a hewn log structure, believed to have been constructed as a schoolhouse ca. 1830. It has a metal, gable roof and rests on fieldstone piers. The chimney was removed prior to the 1930s. Two frame structures appear to have been constructed contemporary with the house. One, a small gear house near the residence, is sheathed in weatherboarding and has a steeply pitched, metal, gable roof. It was moved from its original location about one hundred feet away during the early 1950s. The other contemporary outbuilding, of undetermined original use, has a hewn framing system, is weatherboarded, and has a metal, gable roof. A corn crib, believed to date from the 1880s, is of round log construction and has a metal, gable roof. A frame granary, sheathed in weatherboarding, has a metal, gable roof and probably dates from the same time period. A smokehouse, located to the north of the house, was built in September 1984, using lumber salvaged from other buildings.

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Surroundings: The Barratt House is surrounded by ornamental plantings, including boxwoods, cedars, oaks, and magnolias. The cedar-lined driveway is a segment of an antebellum roadbed long since abandoned. The front yard has a brick-lined well. A gazebo, constructed in August 1984 of material salvaged from the Victorian era porches, is located northwest of the house. An inground swimming pool was built near the southwest corner of the house in 1968. The nominated property consists of approximately thirty-five acres and includes the house, outbuildings, old roadbed, a small pond, and significant vistas relating to the house.

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Dr. Barratt made numerous contributions to the disciplines of science and agriculture. He spoke of "aerial cars" (airplanes) and lunar travel as early as 1846, and developed a theory about the diversity of the human race which contained concepts similar to those advanced years later by Charles Darwin in his Theory of Evolution.⁵ Dr. Barratt assisted State Geologist Michael Tuomey with the first geological survey of South Carolina in the 1840s.⁶ As a taxidermist, Dr. Barratt prepared several specimens for John James Audubon and Rev. John Bachman.⁷ Dr. Barratt was instrumental in the reestablishment of the State Agricultural Society and presided at its convention in 1855. He carried out numerous agricultural experiments and was a frequent contributor to agricultural journals.⁸

After Dr. and Mrs. Barratt's deaths in 1859, Jack and his family moved to Chinquapin Ridge, and the new house was made available to a neighbor rent-free.⁹ Jack Barratt died in the Battle of Sharpsburg on 17 September 1862; his widow subsequently remarried and moved to Tennessee. The house was sold first to Squire J. S. Chipley and then to Richard Davis.¹⁰

In 1883 Andrew C. Stockman of Newberry County purchased the Davis property. He acquired Chinquapin Ridge from the Barratt family the following year and sold the Barratt House to his brother, James Hampton "Hamp" Stockman.¹¹ It remained in the Stockman family until 1932, when it was sold to Thomas E. Dorn. W. J. Bryan Dorn, a son, acquired full title to the property in 1952.¹²

Architecture/Art: The Barratt House floor plan is similar to many antebellum plantation houses of the South Carolina upcountry, but its exterior appearance and interior ornamentation are unique to the area. The facade and rear (west elevation) are identical, featuring three gable ends and central entrances recessed beneath Gothic arches. Windows on all elevations are tripartite and have plastered pediments. The house, as originally built, had four rooms and a central hall on each story. The downstairs hall has an ornate plaster cornice and a single-run staircase. The parlor contains the most elaborate ornamentation in the house, including an ornate, plaster ceiling medallion, and intricately carved window and door surrounds and mantel. Other mantels and woodwork in the house display the same craftsmanship, but are less elaborate. Dr. Barratt painted full-scale murals on the parlor walls and small scenes on four mantels in the house.¹³ These primitive paintings were obscured by paint in the 1930s, but could be uncovered and restored with proper conservation techniques. They are believed to be similar to murals which were salvaged from Chinquapin Ridge and relocated to the second story study in the 1957 wing of the Barratt House.

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FOOTNOTES

¹Mrs. I. D. Gaillard, "Description of 'Chinquapin Ridge'," in Pen Pictures of Homes Before, During, and After the War of Doctors J. P. Barrett [sic], Samuel Marshall, and S. S. Marshall, by Mrs. I. D. Gaillard and Mrs. Rebecca Sproull Fouche (n.p.: n.p., n.d.), p. 9; E. Don Herd, Jr., The South Carolina Upcountry, 1540-1980: Historical and Biographical Sketches, 2 vols. (Greenwood, S. C.: Attic Press, 1981), 1:269-274.

²Herd, pp. 277-278; Index-Journal (Greenwood, S. C.), "Our Old Roads" [by Harry Legare Watson], 17 November 1940 (No. 14), 1 December 1940 (No. 16).

³Gaillard, "Chinquapin Ridge," p. 9; Mrs. I. D. Gaillard, "Dr. J. P. Barrett [sic]" in Pen Pictures Number Two, ed. or comp. A. Eliza Marshall (n.p.: n.p., n.d.), p. 11; Index-Journal, "Our Old Roads," 1 December 1940.

⁴Letter from John P. Barratt to Prof. L. R. Gibbes, 3 November 1856, John Perkins Barratt Papers, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

⁵John P. Barratt, An Address, Delivered Before the Erskine Lyceum of Erskine College, Abbeville District, S. C. on the Evening of September 16th, 1846 (Charleston: Walker & Burke, 1847); John P. Barratt, An Address Delivered Before the South-Carolina Medical Association, on the Second Anniversary, February, 1850 (Charleston: Walker and James, 1850); Herd, pp. 281-283.

⁶Herd, pp. 278-280; M. Tuomey, Report on the Geology of South Carolina (Columbia: A. S. Johnston, 1848), p. iii.

⁷John James Audubon and John Bachman, The Viviparous Quadrupeds of North America, 2 vols. (New York: V. G. Audubon, 1851), 1:vii, 289; 2:65, 178; Herd, pp. 279-281.

⁸Herd, pp. 275, 283-284; Independent Press (Abbeville, S. C.), 24 August 1855; Also see articles in Farmer and Planter, 1851-1859, and The Southern Agriculturist, 1839, 1853-1854.

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⁹Gaillard, "Chinquapin Ridge," p. 9.

¹⁰Private John G. Barratt, Company F, 2nd South Carolina Infantry, Confederate States Army, Military Service Record, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, Washington, D. C.; Gaillard, "Chinquapin Ridge," pp. 9-10; Greenwood (S.C.) Index, 1 June 1911; Herd, p. 277; Margaret Watson, Greenwood County Sketches: Old Roads and Early Families (Greenwood, S. C.: Attic Press, 1970), p. 154.

¹¹Office of the Clerk of Court, Abbeville County Courthouse, Abbeville, S. C., Deed book 6, pages 577-578; Deed book 7, page 470; Deed book 9, page 517.

¹²Office of the Clerk of Court, Greenwood County Courthouse, Greenwood, S. C., Deed book 52, page 29; Deed book 83, page 311.

¹³Gaillard, "Dr. J. P. Barrett [sic]," pp. 10-12; for a description of the murals see Index-Journal, 21 November 1926.

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. "Dr. J. P. Barrett [sic]." In Pen Pictures Number Two, pp. 10-13. Edited or compiled by A. Eliza Marshall. n.p.: n.p., n.d.

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Summer, William, ed. The Farmer and Planter: A Monthly Journal, Devoted to Southern Agriculture, Horticulture, &c., Vol. X, November 1859, pp. 337, 349.

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