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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Henderson-Orr House

other names/site number N/A



2. Location

street & number Thomas Powers Road (at State Route 34)

city, town Stallings Crossroad

county (1) Coweta (2) Heard code (1) 077 (2) 149

state Georgia code GA zip code 30263

() vicinity of

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property:

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

Number of Resources within Property:	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	1	1
sites	0	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	1	1

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A

Name of previous listing: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

W. Ray Luce

5-1-00

Signature of certifying official

Date

W. Ray Luce
Director, Historic Preservation Division,
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

In my opinion, the property () meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register

Edson H. Beall *6-2-00*

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

Edson H. Beall

Keeper of the National Register

Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling

Agricultural: agricultural field, agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Early Republic: Early Classical Revival

Materials:

foundation	Brick
walls	Wood: weatherboard
roof	Asphalt
other	N/A

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Henderson-Orr House is a two-story, five-bay Early Classical Revival-style house that was built in two phases from c.1829 to 1832. It is located at Stallings Crossroads in a rural area of West Georgia at the Heard County line.

Henry Henderson built the one-story hall-parlor house that now serves as the rear ell. Built c.1829, the four-bay ell includes an enclosed porch and a Flemish-bond chimney. Phillip Orr, a wealthy planter from Wilkes County, hired local master-builder Collin Rogers to build a large, two-story, Early Classical Revival-style I-house that forms the main block of Orr's house. It is also likely that Rogers replaced the windows and added interior trim and a Neoclassical mantel to Henderson's original part of the house, which matches the style of the new house. The majority of the windows throughout the house are 9-over-9 double hung sash windows; a few rear windows are 4-over-4-light and 6-over-6-light windows.

The heavy-frame main block is clad in weatherboard with tall, nine-over-nine-light windows. The side-gable roof features a molded dentil cornice and partial returns. All four principal rooms are heated by exterior, gable-end chimneys. The brick exterior end chimneys have diagonal shoulder bricks and are laid in common bond with a row of glazed headers for every 5 rows of stretchers. The bricks in the rear chimney are laid in Flemish bond with glazed headers.

The symmetrical facade features an ornate, two-story entrance portico supported by colossal Ionic columns. A sunburst motif is carved in the pediment and the projecting second-level balcony features balusters arranged in a sheaves-of-wheat pattern. Both the main and second-floor

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Section 7--Description

doorways are framed in Palladian arches with finely molded fanlights and pilasters. The wide double front door is capped with a fanlight and has sidelights framed by pilasters. The balcony has a sheaves-of-wheat railing and the upper-story front door features a fanlight and sidelights with diamond-shaped panes of glass. The classical cornice features dentil molding.

The central-hall plan features a central stair hall between two parlors on the first floor and two bedrooms on the second floor of the main block of the house. The plain staircase runs from back to front on the north side of the hall. An enclosed stairway behind leads to the attic (dormitory) of the earlier hall-parlor house. The rear of the extended central hall, in the ell, is the dining room with small rooms to the north and south created when the porches were enclosed. A room that now functions as an office is located on the north side of the hall in the one- and one-half-story section.

The dado in the principal rooms consists of hand-planed wainscot with a chair rail, and the walls above the dado are plastered. The ceilings are hand-planed boards. Upstairs the floors, walls, and ceilings are wide, hand-planed heart-pine boards. Many of the doors are six panel with hand-planed wooden and mortise joints. The door in the hall leading to the hall-parlor attic has decorative graining. The mantel in the south parlor features an Adamesque sunburst and fluted pilasters; the mantel in the north parlor features fluted Ionic columns; the mantel in the south room upstairs has simple Tuscan pilasters; and the mantel in the north room upstairs has fluted pilasters. The mantel in the 1829 section of the house features fluted pilasters.

The house has sustained few alterations since the main block was built in 1832. A modern kitchen was created in the southwest corner of the house in the enclosed porch of the rear ell. The landscape, however, has changed substantially. The outbuilding complex comprised more than six buildings, including slave quarters, but only a small shed (noncontributing) survives. The property features numerous mature deciduous trees, especially oaks. The former fields that once surrounded the house have reverted to mostly forest. Newer houses on former farm lands are located north and west of the property.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture

Period of Significance:

c.1829-1832

Significant Dates:

c.1829. Henry Henderson purchased land lot 201 in Coweta County and built a hall-parlor house.

1832 - Phillip Orr purchased Henderson's property and added an Early Classical Revival-style house with Henderson's hall-parlor house serving as the rear ell.

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Collin Rogers (architect/builder)

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Narrative statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Henderson-Orr House is significant in the area of architecture because it is an outstanding example of an Early Classical Revival-style house built in rural Georgia in the first decades of the 19th century. The house is also significant because few houses in Georgia built in the 1830s have survived. Fewer than two percent of the 50,000 buildings recorded in the statewide Georgia Historic Resources Survey predate 1832.

Master-builder Collin Rogers, who designed Early Classical Revival-style houses in Troup County in the 1830s, built the house for owner Phillip Orr. The composition of the Henderson-Orr House is similar to Early Classical Revival houses throughout Georgia but the treatment of various details, such as the column capitals and door surrounds, suggest the work of Rogers. With its central pedimented portico, Ionic columns, sheaves of wheat balcony railing, and fanlights and sidelights, the Henderson-Orr House illustrates the characteristic features of the Early Classical Revival style. The white, frame, five-bay dwelling has symmetrically arranged 9-over-9-light double-hung sash windows and exterior end brick chimneys with decorative glazed headers. The two-story weatherboard house has flush siding under the porch – a typical antebellum feature for this region. Typical of the Federal period in this region, the interior is two rooms over two rooms with a wide central hall and additions to the rear. The interior rooms feature classical mantels with Adamesque features such as sunbursts and fluted pilasters. This is a very early and rare style in Georgia represented by only one-tenth of one percent of the 50,000 buildings in the statewide Georgia Historic Resources Survey.

The Henderson-Orr House is also an excellent intact example of the I-house, a house type characterized by its tall, narrow profile and its central-hall plan with two principal rooms downstairs and two above. In Georgia, most I-houses were built in the 1840s, 1850s and 1870s and 1880s in the Piedmont and Upper Coastal Plain regions. I-houses represent two percent of all house types in the statewide survey and in Coweta County, they comprise two percent of single-family houses.

It is evident that the rural 'builder-architect' of the Henderson-Orr House utilized Asher Benjamin's, The American Builder's Companion, a book that was first printed in 1806 and was in its 6th edition by 1827. Benjamin's book facilitated the spread of the Classical style during the American era of westward expansion by providing practical guidelines for the untrained architect on how to draw the Ionic volute, how to construct fluted columns, and designs for fanlights and doorways. Plate XIV from that book illustrates a flower design in the middle of the volutes in the Ionic capital. The capitals of the Henderson-Orr House have this same flower in the middle of the Ionic volutes. This flower motif became a trademark of the local builder Collin Rogers.

The Henderson-Orr House is significant as an early example of the work of local master builder-architect Collin Rogers. There are four extant Early Classical Revival-style houses attributed to

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Collin Rogers in nearby Troup County. Collin Rogers houses featured pedimented porticos supported by Ionic columns with a flower design centered between the volutes, sheaves-of-wheat patterned railings on the balcony, and doors with fanlights and sidelights. Of the four Collin Rogers houses extant in Troup County, the Phillip Orr house is most similar in design to the two-story Joel Dortch Newsom House (Nutwood Plantation) located near LaGrange, and the Nathan Van Boddie house located near Mountville. All three houses were built in the 1830s, and all three have a central pedimented portico with a fanlight motif in the pediment, fluted Ionic columns with the signature flower design, a dentil cornice, exterior end brick chimneys, fanlights over the doors and in the pediment, sheaves-of-wheat railing on the balcony, flush siding under the portico, and 9-over-9 windows. However, the one-story portico of the Henderson-Orr House differs from the two-bay porticos of the Newsom and Boddie houses, all of which are supported by Ionic columns.

The Palladian treatment of the fanlight and sidelights on the Orr house is similar to Collin Roger's door surround at the Joseph D. McFarland house built in LaGrange in 1833. The Henderson-Orr House, built in 1832, pre-dates the Troup County houses and is the earliest extant example of Rogers' Federal period houses.

Most of what is known about Collin Rogers was researched by Troup County historian Clark Johnson. Rogers was born in 1791 (probably in North Carolina) and died in 1845 in Troup County. In 1832, he married Sarah Lawson Womack in Hancock County. The 1830 census indicates that Collin Rogers and his brother Henry, who was a builder, lived in nearby Troup County when Orr purchased the land upon which he built his house. Johnson states that the Rogers brothers were a complementary pair, Cullen was the architect and Henry was the builder. Interestingly, the 1830 census indicates that Henry owned 42 slaves, while Collin owned 18 slaves. After Henry's death in 1835, Collin acquired many of Henry's skilled craftsmen.

National Register Criteria

The Henderson-Orr House is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C in the area of architecture because it is an outstanding example of Early Classical Revival-style architecture in rural Georgia and because it is an excellent example of the central-hall I-house in Georgia.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

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The period of significance begins in c.1829 when Henry Henderson built his hall-parlor house and ends in 1832 when Phillip Orr purchased the Henderson property and built a new Early Classical-style main block with the Henderson house serving as the rear ell. During this period the house achieved the characteristics that make it eligible for listing in the National Register.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The main house is the only contributing building. The only other surviving resource on the property is a small early 20th-century shed. Its poor condition has resulted in its loss of historic integrity and it is, therefore, counted as a noncontributing building.

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Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

As a result of the Treaty of Indian Springs in 1825, the land now known as Coweta County was acquired by the State of Georgia from the Lower Creek Indians. The county was divided into districts and the districts into land lots of 202-1/2 acres of land. The Henderson-Orr House is located in the third district on lot 201. In 1827, a land lottery was held at the state capital in Milledgeville. All three-year residents of Georgia received one draw. Persons serving their country in previous wars and their widows and others with special consideration received one or two draws in the land lottery. Enoch Williams from Habersham County drew land lot 201 in the third district of Coweta County. On July 15, 1829, Williams sold the land to Samuel Houston for \$100. On October 7 of the same year, Houston, sold the lot to Benjamin George, who seems to have kept the lot for only 15 days before selling it to Henry Henderson on October 23, 1829.

Henderson kept the lot for over 3 years, selling it to Phillip Orr on April 2, 1832. It is very likely that Henry Henderson constructed the one-and-one-half-story hall-parlor-plan house attached to the rear of the two-story Early Classical Revival-style house. Although it is not known exactly where Phillip Orr lived, there is evidence that he resided in the area prior to his land purchase from Henderson. Documents in the nearby Bethel Church mention that a "slave belonging to Phillip Orr joined the church in 1829." The 1830 census lists Phillip Orr, (who was originally from Wilkes County where he served on the Grand Jury as late as 1826), as living in Coweta County with 45 people in his household - Phillip and his 2nd wife, Niah Rucker Orr, 10 children, and 33 slaves. Deeds record that Orr's first land purchase in the county was in 1828, when he purchased lot 133 from Pleasant Barnett for \$400 and lot 160 and 180 for \$600. Orr went on to purchase lot 160 from Washington Cleveland in 1830 for \$300 and lot 168 from Charles N. Dixon in 1831 for \$50. Phillip Orr was one of the first trustees of the Bethel Baptist Church located in Heard County near lot 201. He was also instrumental in founding an early Academy for the education of his children and the children of nearby planters.

According to oral tradition, John Mims Ware, an early settler who lived down the road, told his descendants that; "the Orrs were already in the area trading with the Indians when the Ware family settled in the area in the late 1820s. Another legend places Phillip Orr in the area as early as 1818. It has been said that Orr, who was accompanying his three brothers to clear land in northern Alabama, decided he liked the area and remained behind while his brothers continued on to Morgan County, Alabama. Orr was married twice, the first time to Elizabeth Davis of Wilkes County, with whom he had four children before her death in 1818 in childbirth. In 1820, when he was 39-years old, Orr married 20-year-old Niah Rucker in Wilkes County. Niah and Phillip had a large number of children, some born in Wilkes County, some in Coweta. Around 1829, they had 10 children living with them, including three by the first marriage and they eventually had two more children. By 1832, when Phillip Orr purchased land lot 201, he was a well-established planter owning over 1,500 acres of land and more than 33 slaves. Orr was ready to construct a fine Neoclassical-style dwelling to

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house his large family. There is enough physical evidence to attribute the design of Phillip Orr's house to the talented master builder-architect Collin Rogers.

Upon Orr's death on April 4, 1841, the house went to his wife, not to his son Christopher who was only 11 years old at the time. His will states, "I will and bequeath unto my wife Niah Orr the lot of land whereon my dwelling house is situated and on half of the lot joining the house on the south side during her natural life." He is buried in the cemetery east of the house on State Route 34. Orr's marker reads: "Sacred to the Memory of Phillip Orr who departed this life on the 4th day of April 1841 Aged 60 years, 2 months, & 27 days, He was a kind husband, leader, parent, and a good master, an excellent citizen and a truly honest man. He never connected himself with the visible Church of Christ but for several of his last years appeared to cherish a good hope through grace and died in full assurance of a happy immortality through the redeemer. His weeping friends many dry their tears/ He will lie here until Christ appears/ When Christ appears he then will rise/ and meet his Savior in the skies. "

Niah Rucker Orr died on August 29, 1861 and the house and lots 175, 174, 173,200, 207 as well as parts of 200, 209 and 208 were put up for sale at public auction. Andrew J. Stallings, her son-in-law, bought all the land offered, 1520 acres, for \$11,000. In 1853, Andrew Stallings married Martha Elizabeth Orr and the couple was likely living in the house with Niah prior to her death. In 1869, Andrew Stallings died and the following year W. T. Stallings (no relation to Andrew Stallings) acquired the land through an administrator for Martha Orr Stallings.

According to Ethel Stallings Gilbert, a historian and genealogist from Lafayette, Georgia, her father Wade Hampton Gilbert was born in the house along with 9 of his 11 siblings all of whom spent their childhood years in the house. Ethel says that when her grandfather bought the house they stayed on a smaller house on the property until the Orrs moved out. W. T. Stallings and three of his brothers fought in the Civil War. For many years the property was known as the "old Stallings Place." It is believed that during the Civil War the house was nearly burned to the ground. Federal troops were passing through the area and when they stopped at the house they took the picket fence and porch railing to use for firewood. They also burned the outbuildings, and even attempted to burn the main house, which was saved when the family smothered the fire with corn meal, they had hidden from Federal troops. This may have followed the Battle of Brown's Mill in 1864 or earlier raids from North Alabama in 1863. Ethel Gilbert was told that after the Civil War, Confederate General Wade Hampton visited his friend W. T. Stallings in the house, and when her father was born about two weeks later he was named Wade Hampton Stallings.

W.T. Stallings died in 1898. His wife Mary Freeman Stalling died three years earlier. Their daughter Lillian Stallings, who was married to George Shackelford Powers from Franklin, Georgia, inherited the house. The couple may have been living in the house when Mary and then W. T. Stallings died, and when the estate was settled. Lillian inherited the house because there were younger children in

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the household. The Powers had two children, a daughter and a son named Thomas, who in turn inherited the house. Thomas Powers had one son, Tom Powers, who lived with his mother until her death. Tom is an artist who started the annual Powers Crossroads Fair (at Stallings Crossroad), held on Labor Day weekend through the 1970s. In 1980, the current owner, Dr. James David Kornder, purchased the plantation house with 15 acres of land.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources. Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings. Atlanta: Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 1991.

Van Buren, Maurie and Jane Strain. Historic Property Information Form. November 1997. On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Atlanta, Georgia.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): () N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested**
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued
date issued: June 27, 1995**
- 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, Specify Repository:**

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): CW-523

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 14.50 acres

UTM References

A)	Zone 16	Easting 687800	Northing 3690390
B)	Zone 16	Easting 688010	Northing 3690450
C)	Zone 16	Easting 688030	Northing 3690220
D)	Zone 16	Easting 687850	Northing 3690240

Verbal Boundary Description

The property boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached map, drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary follows the current legal boundary of the property. Included within the boundary is the main house and enough undeveloped land to establish the rural setting that was historically associated with the house. The property included in the nomination retains a high level of historic significance.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Steven H. Moffson, Architectural Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
street & number 500 The Healey Building, 57 Forsyth Street
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** January 15, 2000

Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable) () not applicable

name/title Maurie Van Buren and Jane Strain, Historic Preservation Consultants
street & number 40 Clarendon Avenue
city or town Avondale Estates **state** Georgia **zip code** 30003

(HPD form version 02-24-97)

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Photographs

Name of Property: Henderson-Orr House
City or Vicinity: Stallings Crossroad
County: Coweta
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: January 2000

Description of Photograph(s):

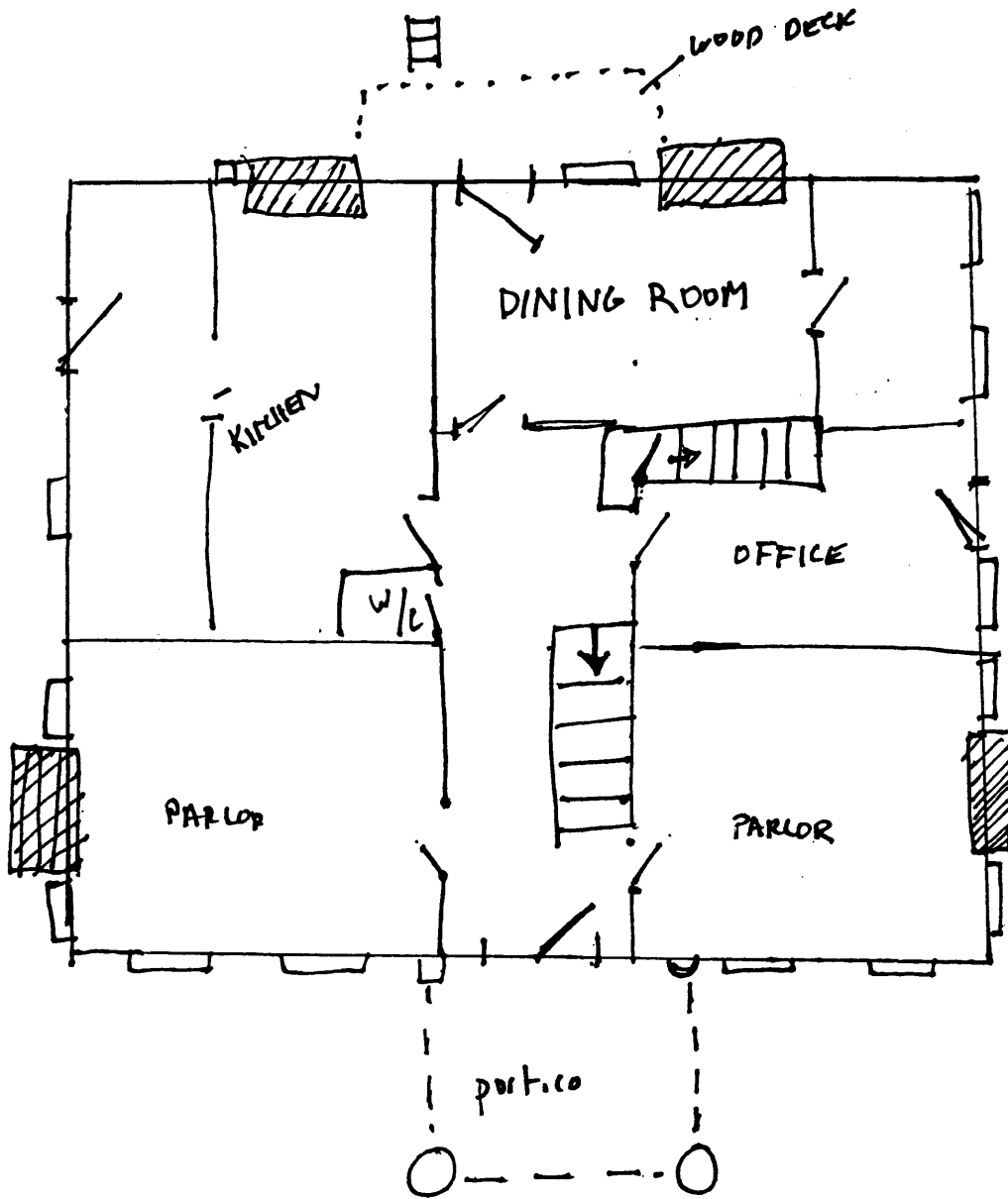
1. Main house, photographer facing northwest.
2. Main house, main facade, photographer facing west.
3. Main house with rear ell, photographer facing southeast.
4. Main house with rear ell, photographer facing northeast.
5. Main house, south elevation, photographer facing north.
6. Interior, central hall, photographer facing east.
7. Interior, central hall with grained door and stairs to rear-ell attic level, photographer facing west.
8. Interior, north parlor, photographer facing northeast.
9. Interior, south parlor, photographer facing south.
10. Interior, dining room in rear ell, photographer facing northeast.
11. Interior, south bedroom, photographer facing southwest.
12. Rear yard, photographer facing east.
13. Rear yard, photographer facing north.
14. Shed, photographer facing west.

ORR - STALLING - POWERS

COWETA COUNTY

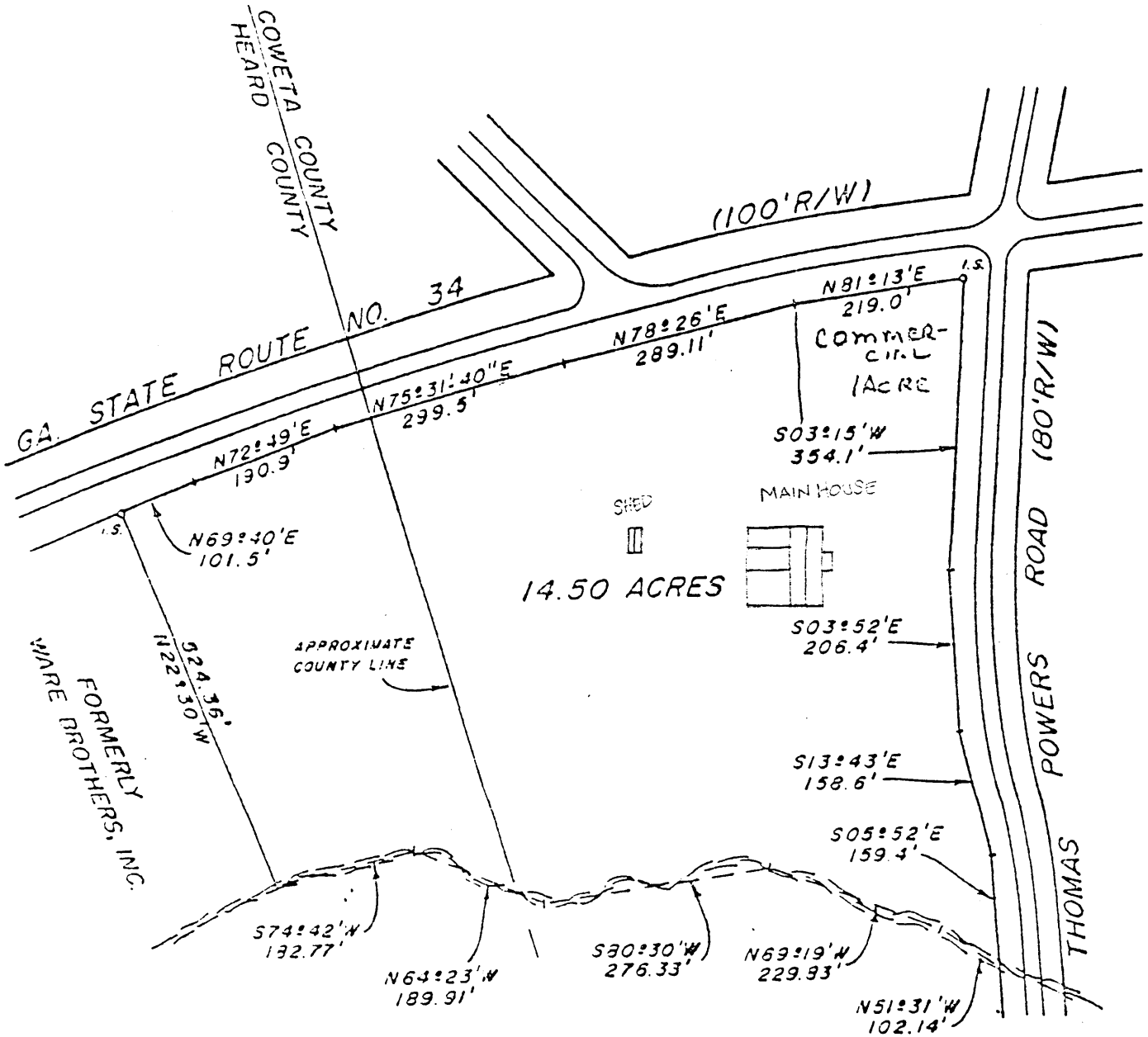
MVB 12/97

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



Henderson-Orr House
Stallings Crossroad, Coweta County, Georgia
Main Floor Plan
No Scale
North: →

Plat Map showing Property Boundaries



Henderson-Orr House
 Stallings Crossroad, Coweta County, Georgia
 National Register Boundary
 Approximate Scale: 1"=200'
 North: ↑