State of North Carolina Davidson Division of Archives and History _ COUNTY INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY FORM FOR Lexington West, N.C. QUAD XX MULTIPLE RESOURCE OR _ ___ THEMATIC NOMINATION NAME HISTORIC Haden Place AND/OR COMMON same 2 LOCATION STREET & NUMBER East side of SR 1156 1 mile south of SR 1155 NOT FOR PUBLICATION CITY, TOWN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT Tyro XX VICINITY OF CODE CODE North Carolina Davidson 037 057 **3** CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY OWNERSHIP STATUS PRESENT USE X OCCUPIED __DISTRICT _PUBLIC ___AGRICULTURE ___MUSEUM XPRIVATE X_BUILDING(S) __UNOCCUPIEDCOMMERCIAL _PARK PRIVATE RESIDENCE ___STRUCTURE вотн -WORK IN PROGRESS _EDUCATIONAL __SITE PUBLIC ACQUISITION ACCESSIBLE __ENTERTAINMENT __RELIGIOUS ___OBJECT _IN PROCESS -YES RESTRICTED ___GOVERNMENT __SCIENTIFIC __BEING CONSIDERED __YES UNRESTRICTED __INDUSTRIAL __TRANSPORTATION N/A X_NO ___MILITARY __OTHER OWNER OF PROPERTY Jack Fitzgerald, Mrs. John Adams, Mrs. Dave Burrow, Francis Fitzgerald NAME STREET & NUMBER c/o Francis Fitzgerald, 100 W. Third Avenue CITY, TOWN North Carolina 27292 Lexington VICINITY OF LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC Davidson County Courthouse STREET & NUMBER CITY, TOWN North Carolina Lexington FORM PREPARED BY NAME / TITLE Ruth Little, Consultant ORGANIZATION DATE May 6, 1983 Survey and Planning Branch STREET & NUMBER 1919/733-6545 Archives and History CITY OR TOWN North Carolina Raleigh

DV-317

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7 DESCRIPTION

CON	DITION	CHECK ONE	CHECK O	NE
EXCELLENT	DETERIORATED	UNALTERED	X_ORIGINAL	SITE
GOOD	RUINS	XALTERED	MOVED	DATE
X_FAIR	UNEXPOSED			

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Haden Place, a late Federal two-story frame house located on the Wesley Chapel Road southwest of Lexington, is one of the finest early nineteenth century dwellings remaining in Davidson County. The house is distinguished by a three-room plan split by a center hall, a plan unique in Davidson County, but examples are found throughout the piedmont area. Another distinguishing feature is the woodwork such as the fine paneled doors, molded surrounds and cornices, and well-proportioned mantels. Both the plan and the detailing represent a transition from the Federal style to the Greek Revival. A frame granary and wellhouse of late nineteenth or early twentieth century date, and the family graveyard, dating from the early nineteenth century, complete the farm complex.

The house, three bays wide and two bays deep, is chiefly distinguished on the exterior by an unusually early example of pedimented gable ends with flush board tympana. The interior and east chimney is apparently original, but the west exterior and single stepped shoulder chimney, laid in stretcher bond, is a twentieth century replacement. This chimney arrangement is also an early example of such. Early nine-over-six sash remain in the first story, with the exception of the west gable end with six-over-six sash, and early six-over-six sash pierce the second story. Both doors and windows have simple molded surrounds, and an original pair of louvered shutters remain on the window enclosed by a porch room added in the twentieth century. The original front door has eight raised panels. The rear door is concealed. The flush sheathing beneath the porch and in the gable pediments is apparently original, but the plain weatherboard elsewhere is replacement. The house rests on fieldstone corner piers. The eaves are boxed, with simple eave moldings, and tin covers the roof. The only remaining porch post appears to be an original tapered post enclosed by more recent boxing. The porch railing is missing. The one-story rear dining wing is a later addition, and has some early sash reused from the rear elevation, plain weatherboard, and a gabled tin roof.

The interior features an unusual floor plan, with a center hall flanked on the east by two rooms, each with a corner fireplace, and on the west by a large parlor room with a center fireplace. The main front and rear doors open to the center hall. The open-string stair rises in two flights with a landing in a narrow transverse hall in front of the parlor. This stair is separated from the parlor by a vertically sheathed partition, apparently original, and is reached by a hall door. The second floor is divided into two small east bedrooms, without fireplaces, and a large west bedroom with a fireplace.

Throughout the interior, the finish appears to be original. The first floor walls are vertically sheathed, the second floor walls are horizontally sheathed, and the ceilings have flush sheathing. Throughout the first floor is a finely molded cove ceiling cornice. The east rooms of the first floor have trim which is early Federal in style. The small mantels have molded architraves, plain friezes, and cove cornices. The front mantel has a segmentally arched fireplace opening, the rear has a rectangular opening. All window and door surrounds in these two rooms are ovolo-molded. Standard Federal style doors with six flat panels open from the hall to the east rooms. The hall and parlor have trim which is late Federal in style. The parlor mantel has a rectangular fireplace opening with a concave molded surround with plain corner blocks, a plain frieze and an ovolo molded cornice and shelf. The doors and windows have concave molded

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surrounds with plain corner blocks. The doors from the hall to the parlor and stair have four flat panels. Several of the first floor doors swing on HL hinges, while the rest have rising butt hinges. The seeming dichotomy in the style of the east and west sides of the first floor are resolved by the continuity of the ceiling cornice, the corresponding scale of all the trim, and the close similarity of the east rear mantel to the second floor west mantel. It was common to use slightly retarditaire design in private rooms and more up-to-date design in public rooms.

The stair railing is original, with a slender tapering newel, plain slender balusters and a rounded handrail. Beneath the stair, opening into the parlor, is a small closet with an original door. The second floor is almost unaltered, with unpainted sheathing, batten doors with handmade nails, and beaded chair rails in the east rooms. The mantel in the west bedroom is a simpler copy of the mantel in the rear east first floor room.

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SPECIFIC DATES	1800-1820	INVENTION		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Haden Place, an architecturally intact but dilapidated late Federal style house in southwest Davidson County, is one of the finest surviving early nineteenth century dwellings in the county. From the late eighteenth century to the early twentieth century, the farm was the seat of three generations of the Haden family, prosperous planters. The floor plan, three rooms split by a center hall, with an enclosed transverse stair, is unique in the county, and the Classical Revival style interior trim is unusually fine. The family graveyard, containing members of the Haden family and the Pinkston and Fitzgerald families with whom they intermarried, dates from the 1820s. Family graveyards are rare in Davidson County, where the German tradition of burial in the nearby church graveyard is dominant.

CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

- A. Haden Place is representative of the more prosperous planters in the southern end of the county in contrast to the small farmers who settled in the Germanic communities in north Davidson.
- B. The Haden Place is associated with early Davidson County planter Jesse Haden, his son Franklin W. Haden, and his grandson Burgess F. Haden, who resided here from about 1798 to the early twentieth century.
- C. As a large and finely finished dwelling, Haden Place embodies an unusual distinctive combination of features characteristic of the transition from the Federal style to the Greek Revival in Davidson County.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The earliest Haden known to have been associated with this property is Jesse Haden, who was born about 1777¹ and married Rosana Sloan in 1797.² Rosana was the daughter of John Sloan, a large landowner in Rowan County, and in 1798 Sloan deeded to Jesse, for twenty pounds, three tracts of land containing 646 acres on the waters of Potts Creek.³ Potts Creek is located just northeast of the Yadkin River in the area which became Davidson County in 1822. According to local tradition the house was built by the Sloan family,⁴ but there are no Sloans buried in the graveyard, and it is more likely that Jesse and Rosana built the house for themselves soon after they acquired the property. The earliest dated graves are for grandchildren of Jesse and Rosana, who died in 1819 and 1821.

Rosana died in 1831, and is buried in the family graveyard. Jesse remarried, and at his death in 1836 he was survived by his second wife Mary. He died intestate, and his estate records indicate only that his personal property was valued at \$1,320. The 1830 Census records that he owned thirty-two slaves, thus he was obviously a very prosperous planter.⁵ According to the current family historian, Jesse had only one son, Franklin W Haden.⁶ This son and Jesse's son-in-law, Ira Fitzgerald, were the administrators of his estate. Franklin apparently inherited the homeplace, although there are no surviving records documenting this. The 1850 Census lists Franklin as a thirty-eight year old farmer, with real estate worth \$1,755. In his household are his wife Arreny (Arrena), age 35, and six children, the oldest, Burgess F., age 14.7 Franklin died intestate in 1856, and is buried in the family graveyard. Out of Franklin's total land holdings of 498 acres Arrena received as widow's dower the "Home Tract on Potts Creek" containing 118 acres. Franklin had about eighteen slaves at the time of his death.⁸ In 1858 each of the children were assigned a portion of the remaining acreage. Burgess F. received a small tract adjacent to the dower tract.⁹ Arrena died intestate in 1872, leaving an estate of about \$200 which was administered by her son Burgess. In 1872, apparently just prior to her death, she deeded a sixty-acre tract on Potts Creek to Burgess.¹⁰ The property description indicates that this tract was bounded by land already owned by Burgess, and one of the property corners was "a stone in the orchard," indicating that property already owned by Burgess probably contained the Haden Homeplace.

When Burgess died in 1906, he willed all of his property to his wife Lavinia and his children Jesse and Laura.¹¹ Both Burgess and Lavinia, who died in 1916, are buried in the family graveyard. The last surviving child, Laura, willed "my one hundred thirty five acre farm in Boone Township . . . known as the Hayden Place" to her cousin

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 148.5 ACTES

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

That part of Map 17, Davidson County Tax Office, contained in Lot 2, bounded on the north by a line running E-W approximately 400 ft. south of the Tyro-Boone township boundary, on the east by a branch and Lots 7, 11 and 3, on the south by Lot 3, and on the west by Lot 1, as outlined in red on map.

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G. Fletcher Fitzgerald of nearby Linwood.¹² Laura died in 1936, and neither she nor her brother Jesse apparently ever lived on the farm. It must have become a tenant farm soon after 1916, and has remained so to this day. G. Fletcher Fitzgerald lived on a nearby farm, and he continued to lease the house to tenants. A 1953 plat of the property, attached to a later deed,¹³ locates both the Haden House and the graveyard on the property. Fitzgerald died intestate in 1960, and his three children John D., Jack, and Francis inherited the Haden Place.¹⁴ The current owners are Jack, Francis, and the two daughters of John D., now deceased.¹⁵

Footnotes

¹Jesse Haden gravestone, Haden Family Graveyard, Haden Place.

²Rowan County Marriage Bonds, State Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

³Rowan County Deed Book 16, p. 241 (refers to deeds more fully described in Book 8, p. 187 and Book 9, pp. 481, 482), State Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh.

⁴Interview with Francis Fitzgerald, April 8, 1983.

⁵Estate File, Jesse Haden, 1836, State Archives; United States Census, 1830, Population Schedule, Rowan County, p. 346, State Archives.

⁶Interview with Francis Fitzgerald, April 14, 1983.

⁷United States Census, 1850, Population Schedule, Davidson County, p. 276, State Archives.

⁸Estate File, Franklin W. Haden, 1856, State Archives.

9<u>Ibid</u>.

¹⁰Estate File, Arrena Haden, 1872, State Archives; Davidson County Deed Book 35, p. 288, State Archives.

¹¹Will of Burgess F. Haden, probated 1906. Davidson County Courthouse, Lexington, N.C.

¹²Will of Mrs. Laura Townsend, Will Book 7, p. 492, probated 1936. Davidson County Courthouse, Lexington, N.C.

¹³Davidson County Deed Book 593, p. 555, Davidson County Registrar of Deeds, Lexington, N.C.

¹⁴Ibid.

¹⁵Interviews with Francis Fitzgerald, April 8 and 14, 1983.

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Davidson County Deeds, Wills, Davidson County Courthouse, Lexington, North Carolina.

- Fitzgerald, Francis, Interview with. April 8 and April 14, 1983. Telephone calls to Lexington, North Carolina.
- Rowan and Davidson County Deeds, Estate Files, Marriage Bonds, State Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina.
- United States Census Records, 1830, 1850. Population Schedules. Davidson and Rowan Counties. State Archives, Division of Archives and History, Raleigh, North Carolina.





