State of North Carolina Division of Archives and History INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY FORM FOR			#DV-531		
			Davidson	COUNTY	
			Lexington West, N.C. QUAD		
XMU	LTIPLE RESOURCE OR _	THEMA	TIC NOMINATION		
1 NAME					
HISTORIC	John Henry Welborn Ho	use			
AND/OR COMMON					
2 LOCATIO	N				
STREET & NUMBER	STREET & NUMBER				
511 South Main Street		et	NOT FOR PUBLICATION		
CITY, TOWN	Lexington	MOINITY	CONGRESSIONAL DIST	RICT	
STATE		VICINITY OF CODE	COUNTY	CODE	
	North Carolina	037	Davidson	057	
3 CLASSIFIC	CATION		en e		
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENTUSE	
DISTRICT	PUBLIC	X_OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM	
XBUILDING(S)	<u>X</u> PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK	
STRUCTURE	BOTH	_WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	X_PRIVATE RESIDENCE	
SITE OBJECT	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT		
OBJEC1	IN PROCESSBEING CONSIDERED	YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC	
	N/A	YES_UNRESTRICTED XNO	INDUSTRIAL MILITARY	TRANSPORTATIONOTHER	
MOWNIED O	r nn onen w				
Welbon	F PROPERTY on heirs: John Henry on, Dr. Samuel Welborn	Welborn, William F		James Todd	
STREET & NUMBER	. Second Avenue				
city.town Lexin			STATE		
Officer's		VICINITY OF	North Carolina	27292	
5 LOCATION	N OF LEGAL DESCR	RIPTION			
COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEEDS	.ETC Davidson Count	y Courthouse			
STREET & NUMBER					
CITY, TOWN	CITY TOWN  Lexington		STATE North Carolina		
6 FORM PRE	PARED BY	i i		September 1. Constitution of the Constitution	
NAME / TITLE					
	, Consultant				
organization Survey and	Planning Branch		July 18, 1983		
Survey and Planning Branch STREET & NUMBER			TELEPHONE		
Division of Archives and History			919/733-6545		
CITY OR TOWN			STATE		
Raleigh			North Carolina 27611		



\_\_EXCELLENT

X GOOD

\_\_FAIR

#### CONDITION

\_\_DETERIORATED
\_\_RUINS
\_\_UNEXPOSED

#### **CHECK ONE**

\_\_UNALTERED
X\_ALTERED

#### CHECK ONE

X\_ORIGINAL SITE
\_\_MOVED DATE\_\_\_\_\_

#### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The John Henry Welborn House, one of the few remaining residences dating from Lexington's postbellum era, is a well-preserved, two-story frame Italianate Revival style house on South Main Street five blocks west of Courthouse Square. Although its architectural details are modest, the Palladian massing of the two-story center pavilion projecting from the main block creates an imposing appearance. Built about 1870, the house is basically unchanged except for several rear additions and replacement of the original porch with a Neo-Classical one around the turn of the century. Interior finish is likewise modest except for an ornate east parlor with an inlaid marble mantel and plaster ceiling ornament. Of the five outbuildings shown on the 1913 Sanborn map, only the smokehouse still stands.

The basic structure is an I-house with a two-story rear wing creating an L-configuration. It rests on a solid brick foundation, and the plain weatherboard is punctuated by Doric corner pilasters, wide cornice boards with curvilinear sawnwork brackets with drop finials, and pedimented gable ends covered with flush sheathing. The focus of the main (north) facade is the pavilion pediment, featuring sprightly sawnwork applique of Italianate design. The end gables are plain and enclose the exterior end, single stepped-shoulder brick chimneys covered with rusticated stucco. The wing chimney has an interior end placement and all three chimneys terminate in molded caps. Pressed tin simulating wood shingles, apparently original, covers the roof.

Each of the three faces of the pavilion has an entrance. The main front entrance is a replacement six-flat panel door set in an original Italianate surround of flatpaneled pilasters with paneled corner blocks enclosing an elliptical fanlight and sidelights. The fanlight is apparently unaltered, but the beveled sidelights may date from the Neo-Classical facelift. The side entrances are single doors in molded surrounds; the east door an original four-flat panel design, the west door a sixpanel replacement. Throughout the house are original six-over-six sash in molded surrounds with louvered shutters. The 1913 Sanborn map of Lexington shows the front porch in its present Neo-Classical configuration, but an early twentieth century documentary photograph reveals the original porch: a three-bay one-story design with a center bay with a pyramidal roof projecting from the pavilion and flanking hipped bays abutting the main block. Thick posts, square-in-section, with rectangular panels articulating each face, supported the bracketted porch eaves. The Neo-Classical style replacement porch wraps around the portico, and has rounded corners. The hipped tin roof is supported by slender Doric columns, and a shallow pedimented gable sets off the entrance bay.

In addition to the porch, the only other change to the main block during the Neo-Classical facelift was the addition of a "piano bay" in the east elevation, in the dining room wall. The rectangular bay has a center single-pane transom, flanking one-over-one sash, and is finished like the original wall surfaces. Added before 1913, and possibly soon after initial construction, was a one-story west rear wing with an interior brick chimney and windows and bracketted eaves nearly identical to the main block. This wing may have originally functioned as an attached law office. The kitchen is located in a one-story block behind the rear wing, probably in the

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same location as the original kitchen, but remodelled in the twentieth century. The one-story porch connecting the rear wing and added west wing has been enclosed as interior space, and a bathroom and closet addition has been added to the rear of the main block above the west wing.

The smokehouse, located approximately fifty feet southwest of the house, is nearly unaltered. It is a square structure covered with plain weatherboard, with a hip roof with pressed tin shingles and an interior brick chimney.

The original interior floor plan is unaltered, and consists of an elegant portico entrance hall which opens into a slightly narrower central stair hall and flanking parlors. Located in the rear wing directly behind the main stair is an enclosed service stair, dining room, and kitchen. On the second floor, the space above the entrance hall is a sitting room, with bedrooms flanking the stair hall and a servant's quarters behind the service stair. The original simple Italianate finish is largely Throughout the main block and original wing are high molded baseboards, plaster walls and ceilings, and wide molded door and window surrounds. four flat-panel doors remain; the others date from the Neo-Classical renovation. Although the mantel in the west parlor is a Neo-Classical replacement with a mirrored overmantel, original marble mantels remain in the east parlor and dining room. ornate black and white marble mantel in the parlor, of Renaissance design with inlaid floral ornament, and the plaster cornice and ceiling medallion hint at the former opulence of the furnishings in this room. The white marble dining room mantel is a simple, handsome Greco-Italianate design with Doric pilasters and a plain, arched frieze. The unaltered second floor contains wooden mantels of nearly identical design to the dining room mantel. The main stair rises in three open-string flights, with two landings, with a railing with a slender turned newel, delicate turned balusters, and a thick molded rail. The interior of the one-story west wing dates largely from the early twentieth century, although the doors, of similar design to the main block, indicate an earlier construction date.

PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK 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	XARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
<u>X</u> 1800-1899	COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)
		_INVENTION		

\_\_\_\_\_STATE

unknown

\_ NATIONAL

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

ca. 1870

SPECIFIC DATES

8 SIGNIFICANCE

The John Henry Welborn House, built about 1870 by John Henry Welborn, an attorney prominent in Lexington civic affairs during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, is one of the last remaining nineteenth century residences which lined Main Street on each side of Courthouse Square. The two-story frame Italianate Revival style house with its projecting entrance pavilion is a reminder of Lexington's postbellum expansion as a furniture and textile manufacturing center in the wake of construction of the North Carolina Railroad.

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

#### CRITERIA ASSESSMENT

- A. Primarily significant as one of the last representative examples of the Victorian residences which lined Main Street in Lexington from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth centuries.
- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of an Italianate style dwelling with central pavilion, a rarity in Davidson County.

The chain of title for the John Henry Welborn House is straightforward, having passed from the original owners, John Henry and Anna F. Welborn to their son, William Fowle Welborn and his wife Bessie Todd Welborn, and then to the present owners, their four grandsons. J. H. Welborn came to Lexington as a young Civil War veteran in the late 1860s, began practice as an attorney, and soon became prominent in civic affairs. In the 1870 census he is listed as a twenty-seven year old lawyer with a young wife, Mary, and two servants. His personal estate was worth \$6,000, and his real estate \$3,200. In 1872 he served as mayor of Lexington, and until his death in 1887 he was deeply involved in church and public activities in the bustling county seat. Welborn's first wife, Mary, apparently died, for in 1874 Welborn married Anna Fowle (1848-1920), and in the 1880 census they had two sons and one servant.

Between 1866 and 1887, J. H. Welborn acquired thousands of acres of land both in the Lexington city limits and in rural Davidson County. Because of the complexity of these real estate holdings, it is difficult to pinpoint the purchase of the South Main Street lot on which he built his residence. It is likely that he was living in the new house at the time of the 1870 census. Family tradition places the date of construction about 1870, and the construction details and Italianate Revival style of the house confirm this.

J. H. and Anna raised six children in the house on Main Street, but only William Fowle (1878-1961) married and had a family. William and his wife Bessie lived in the house with his widowed mother until her death in 1920, and it was probably at their instigation that the Neo-Classical remodeling was done in the early twentieth century. William ran the Lexington Drug Store on Courthouse Square until his death in 1961. At Bessie's death in 1976 their four sons John Henry, William Fowle, James Todd, and Samuel Welborn inherited the house and still own it. A great-grandson, Jay Welborn, is the current resident.

Although the Welborn family has been prominent in Lexington history for the past century, the landmark status of the Welborn House is derived from its architectural and socio-cultural significance rather than its association with the Welborns. The Italianate T-plan of the house was perhaps well-represented in Lexington prior to the demolition of most of the nineteenth century housing fabric, but the house is now the sole surviving example in town. The only other examples of the style are

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA  ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1.47 acres  UTM REFERENCES	
A 1, 7 5 6 70 2 0 3 9 6 3 9 6 0 ZONE EASTING NORTHING	B J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J J

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

That part of Map 113, Block K, Lot 1B, Davidson County Tax Office, founded on the north by Lots 1A, 7, 8 and 9, on the east by S. Salisbury St., on the south by Lots 2, 6 and 10, and on the west by S. Main St., as outlined in red on map.

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two houses built by Gaither Walser in the Yadkin College settlement on the west edge of the county. The first was built between 1870 and 1875 by an unknown builder. The second, built between 1880 and 1890, is attributed to local builder H. Bentley Owen. Beyond its architectural design, however, the Welborn House is one of the last evocations of gentrified life in Victorian Lexington. Its expansive plan and Main Street location represent the Lexington middle-class residential pattern which had disappeared by the mid-twentieth century.

### Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>Janice M. Welborn, "John Henry and Anna Marsh Fowle Welborn," <u>The Heritage of Davidson County 1982</u> (Lexington, N.C.: The Genealogical Society of Davidson County, 1982), no. 1214.

 $^{2}$ United States Census, 1870. Davidson County.

 $^{3}$ Welborn, "John Henry and Anna Marsh Fowle Welborn."

Welborn, and United States Census, 1880, Davidson County.

<sup>5</sup>Davidson County Deed Books, grantee index, North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh.

 $^6$ Telephone interview with Geraldine Hobbs Welborn, June 26, 1983, Lexington, N.C., notes in file.

 $^{7}$ Davidson County Deed Book 393, page 149. Davidson County Register of Deeds, Lexington, N.C.

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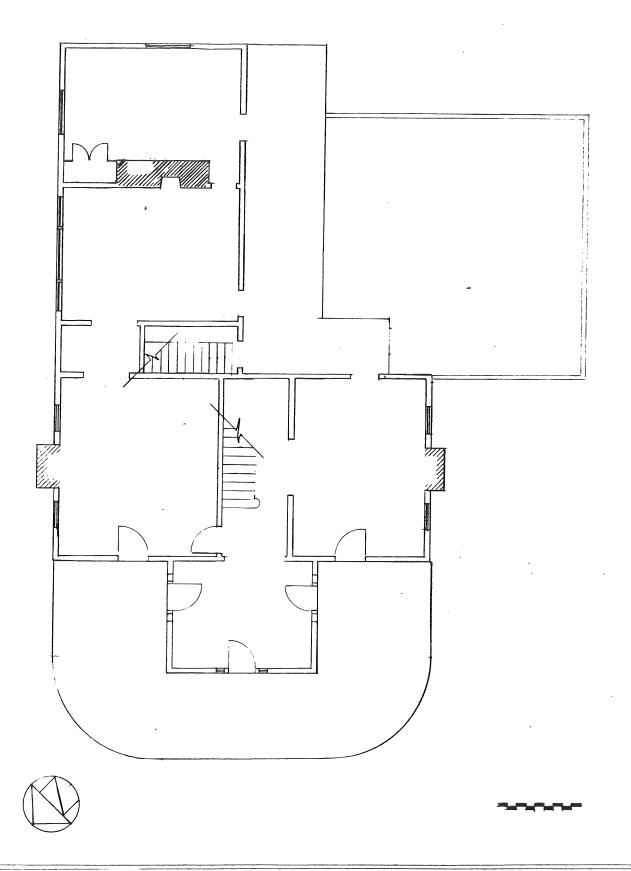
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Davidson County Deed Books. North Carolina State Archives, Raleigh, North Carolina.

United States Census, Population Schedule. 1870, 1880. Davidson County. North Carolina State Archives.

Welborn, Janice M. "John Henry and Anna Marsh Fowle Welborn." The Heritage of Davidson County 1982 (Lexington, N.C.: The Genealogical Society of Davidson County, 1982), no. 1214.

Welborn, Geraldine Hobbs. Telephone interview with. June 26, 1983, Lexington, North Carolina. Notes in file.



WELBORN HOUSE LEXINGTON . C 1870 YET 1'0" PBT



