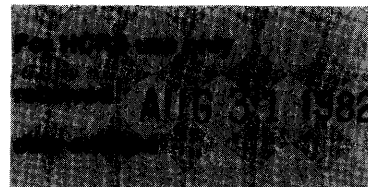


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



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

1. Name

historic Lamar-Blanchard House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number North Washington Street and Ward Street N/A not for publication

city, town Lincolnton N/A vicinity of congressional district

state Georgia code 013 county Lincoln code 181

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 checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mr. and Mrs. Page Prater

street & number Wallace-Wells Circle

city, town Lincolnton N/A vicinity of Georgia state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Superior Court

street & number Lincoln County Courthouse

city, town Lincolnton Georgia state

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Historic Structures Field Survey:
Lincoln County, Georgia has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1977 federal state county local

depository for survey records Georgia Department of Natural Resources

city, town Atlanta Georgia state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved	date <u>c. 1940</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Lamar-Blanchard House, built in 1823, is an early nineteenth century Plantation Plain-type house, with Federal-style detailing, located in downtown Lincolnton, Lincoln County, Georgia.

The main body of the house is two stories high, five bays wide, and one room deep under a metal-clad gable roof. On the west or front facade is an original one-story porch; on the east or rear facade are shed-roofed and gabled additions; and on the south side is a one-story gable-roofed addition. The main body of the house is built of hand-hewn timbers mortised and tenoned together in a braced frame. The exterior is sheathed throughout with beaded weatherboard, except for the first floor front facade which is sheathed in flush boards. All sheathing is applied with cut nails. Windows for the most part are original double-hung sash; top and side rails are pegged together. Brick end chimneys, and brick and stone foundations, are recent reconstructions. The roof is covered with channeled sheet metal. Eaves are narrow and tightly boxed.

The interior of the main body of the house has been extensively remodeled but still retains evidences of its original layout, construction materials, and craftsmanship. The central stair hall, with stairs ascending from the rear, is finished in original wide horizontal pine paneling, recently sandblasted. The ceiling consists of narrower hand-planed boards. The floor has been recently replanked. Original six-panel doors open from either side of the hall into downstairs rooms. The north room features an original Federal-style mantel in a reworked fireplace, original wide plank wainscoting, original hand-planed ceiling boards, and replanked floors. The south rooms, subdivided laterally from what was originally one large room like the north room, feature interior end corner fireplaces with mantels fashioned from portions of the original mantel, horizontal (original) and vertical (added) wainscoting, replanked floors, and acoustical tile ceilings (over original hand-planed boards). Both of the original upstairs rooms have been subdivided similarly to the south downstairs room and share similarly rebuilt fireplaces and mantels. The original hand-planed ceilings have been covered with sheet-rock, but the original plank floors remain. Some original (horizontal) and some added (vertical) wainscoting is found in these rooms. The upstairs hall has had a closet built in at the head of the stairs. The attic features hand-hewn principal rafters pegged at the ridge line.

The front porch, original to the house, is one story high and extends across the full width of the front facade. Its shed roof is supported by seven square-sectioned columns. Arched spandrels span between the columns beneath the cornice, and a simple balustrade runs between the column bases. A double run of front porch steps, reconstructed after the original, provides access to the porch.

Rear additions consist of a one-story shed and a gable-roofed ell, both dating from the early twentieth century. The original rear door of the house, with overlights, still remains between the central stair hall and the rear shed.

The south side or end addition consists of a relatively small one-story gable-roofed structure. This addition, like the rest of the house, is weatherboarded and has a gable metal-clad roof, but its eaves are more projecting.

(CONTINUED)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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received

date entered

Continuation sheet Description Item number 7 Page 2

The Lamar-Blanchard House stands on a relatively level corner lot in downtown Lincolnton. Landscaping is limited to two symmetrically placed street trees in the front yard, several shade trees in the rear, and front and side lawns. Most of the rear yard is taken up by a parking lot. The house is surrounded by more recent commercial buildings.

ALTERATIONS

The Lamar-Blanchard House has been altered at least two times in its history. The first major alterations came in c. 1940 when the house was moved to its present location. At that time the rear ell, possibly the rear shed, and the south addition were added to the house, and the chimneys and foundations were rebuilt. On the interior, three of the four original rooms were laterally subdivided, and their fireplaces and mantels were reconstructed. Upstairs ceilings were covered with acoustical tile. More recently, much of the interior woodwork was sandblasted, floors in several rooms were replanked, ceilings were sheetrocked, and some minor wood trim was replaced.

LOCATIONAL INFORMATION

In c. 1940 the Lamar-Blanchard House was moved approximately one hundred feet northward along the east side of North Washington Street. The house was moved to make way for the construction of a two-story commercial building (see photograph two). With the exception of chimneys and foundations, the main body of the house was moved intact. Its original setback and orientation, and its relation to the street trees in the front yard, were re-established. The house remains on the tract of land originally associated with the house.

BOUNDARIES

The nominated property coincides with the current legal description of the land now associated with the house. This lot is the remaining intact portion of the larger block upon which the house originally stood. Because of commercial development around the house, no intact historic boundaries exist. The nominated property is described as lots 1 and 2 of the property of Mrs. T.E. Johnson as shown on a plat made by E.M. Smith dated March 5, 1958, Lincoln County Plat Book 1:223. The property boundaries run as follows: From the southeastern corner of the intersection of North Washington and Ward Streets, 110 feet east along the southern edge of Ward Street, 85.5 feet south, 114.7 feet east to the eastern edge of N. Washington Street, and 85 feet north along the eastern edge of North Washington Street.

PHOTOGRAPHS

The Historic Preservation Section has determined that the photographs taken in June 1981 still represent the character and appearance of the property.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1823 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Lamar-Blanchard House is historically significant in the areas of architecture, commerce, and local history. In terms of architecture, the house is significant as a good example of the early nineteenth-century Plantation Plain-type of house in the Georgia piedmont. It is the only surviving representative of its type in downtown Lincolnton, a town founded in the very early nineteenth century, and it is locally believed to be the oldest structure in town. Its exterior, with the exception of the rebuilt chimneys and the south side addition, remains relatively intact and features characteristic massing, front porch and rear shed/ell, arrangement of doors and windows, and detailing. The exterior is distinguished by beaded weatherboarding which is relatively rare in rural Georgia, and by the unusual shallow-arched spandrel panels on the front porch. The interior, although altered, retains its identity as a traditional two-over-two with central stair hall arrangement, and it features such characteristic elements as wide board paneling and wainscoting, hand-planed ceiling boards, very fine intact Federal-style mantel, doorway and window surrounds, pegged double-hung sash, and some plank floors. The historic architectural integrity of the house was not seriously compromised by its c. 1940 move, nor was its immediate historic environmental setting. In terms of commerce, the Lamar-Blanchard House is significant for having been built as a tavern, conveniently located across the street from what was then Lincolnton's courthouse square, and for having served as one of the small town's principal taverns throughout the antebellum and Reconstruction periods. Taverns such as this were the precursors of the larger and later courthouse square hotels, and they were the principal means by which food and lodging were made available to travelers, businessmen, politicians, and lawyers in small county seats like Lincolnton. Although many of the subsequent hotels have survived, few of Georgia's antebellum taverns remain. In terms of local history, the Lamar-Blanchard house is significant for its associations with Peter Lamar (1789-1847). Lamar owned much of the land upon which Lincolnton developed in the early nineteenth century, and he donated several tracts of land for public purposes during this time. Lamar also served as commissioner of Lincolnton when it was first incorporated in 1817. Previously he had served in the State House of Representatives for two terms, 1811 and 1812, and subsequently he was to serve in the State Senate from 1834 to 1838. From 1816 to 1834 he also served as Clerk of the Superior Court in Lincoln County, and from 1837 to 1844 he served as one of the five county justices of the Inferior Court. At various times he served as justice of the peace and local militia captain. Lamar and his wife, Sarah Cobb Benning, had five children.

These areas of significance support National Register eligibility in terms of criteria A, B, and C.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Attached Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 0.25 acre (approximately)

Quadrangle name Lincolnton, GA-SC

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	7	3	6	3	0	4	0	3	7	3	9	9	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

Boundary is described and justified in Section 7.

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

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Richard Cloues, National Register Coordinator

Historic Preservation Section

organization Georgia Department of Natural Resources

date August 25, 1982

street & number 270 Washington Street, S.W.

telephone 404/656-2840

city or town Atlanta

state Georgia

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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Elizabeth A. Lyon
Elizabeth A. Lyon

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 8/26/82

For HCRS use only

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

Entered in the
National Register

date 9/30/82

J. Nelson Byers
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration