

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1. Name of Property

historic name Frizel-Welling House

other names/site number Welling, Charles, House; Frizel, Joseph, House

2. Location

street & number 209 West Main Street [n/a] not for publication

city or town Jackson [n/a] vicinity

state Missouri code MO county Cape Girardeau code 031 zip code 63755

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility 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 does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Claire F. Blackwell 14 July 1999
Signature of certifying official/Title Claire F. Blackwell/Deputy SHPO Date

Missouri Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
(See continuation sheet for additional comments [].)

Signature of certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register
See continuation sheet [].
- determined eligible for the
National Register
See continuation sheet [].
- determined not eligible for the
National Register.
- removed from the
National Register
- other, explain
See continuation sheet [].

Signature of the Keeper	Date
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

5. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	1	0
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district		
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	0	0
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	0	0
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	0	0
		1	0

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register.

Name of related multiple property listing.

n/a

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
 Domestic/single dwelling

Current Functions
 Domestic/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 Greek Revival

Materials
 foundation limestone
 walls wood
 root asphalt
 other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Property is:

A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

B removed from its original location.

C a birthplace or grave.

D a cemetery.

E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

F a commemorative property.

G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

Architecture

Periods of Significance

1838

Significant Dates

Significant Person(s)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

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:

Name of repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one acre

UTM References

A. Zone	Easting	Northing	B. Zone	Easting	Northing
16	263660	4140440			
C. Zone	Easting	Northing	D. Zone	Easting	Northing

[] See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title see continuation sheet

organization _____ date _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state MO zip code _____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Frizel-Welling House
Cape Girardeau County, MO

SUMMARY: The Frizel-Welling House, 209 West Main Street, Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, is a frame, 2½-story Greek Revival style house with a 1½-story wing. The circa 1818 wing was the original dwelling--a local version of a Cape Cod cottage with a kitchen in the rear--until about 1838 when the larger, front gabled portion was constructed, creating the Gable Front and Wing subtype that stands today.¹ The north-facing house rests on a limestone foundation and is painted white. The entire building has a timber frame with mortise and tenon joints, and is sheathed with weatherboarding. In the three-bay front gabled portion, Greek Revival styling is reflected in such details as the pedimented front gable, wide cornice boards, entablature window heads, an elaborated entrance with fluted pilasters, and a multipaned transom and sidelights. This portion has two interior side chimneys with a fireplace on each floor. In the five-bay wing, the front eave extends to just above the window tops and there is a central chimney. Walls of the wing contain brick nogging. Louvered shutters, painted green, are present on many windows. Interior features include original cherry stairways, paneled doors, carved mantels and ornate millwork. Abundant historic material is retained overall. Because alterations have been few and are generally confined to portions of the rear elevation, the Frizel-Welling House easily retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

ELABORATION: The Frizel-Welling House faces north from its location on the south side of West Main Street between Russell and Missouri Streets, a predominantly residential block on the edge of downtown Jackson. The Cape Girardeau County Courthouse is less than two blocks away. Greenery includes an old linwood tree in the front yard, one of several said to have been planted around the house during Welling's ownership. A flat hitching stone with an embedded metal ring is adjacent to the public sidewalk. Although various outbuildings were associated with the property in the 19th century, none is extant.

From left to right, the primary elevation consists of a side passage, three-bay gable front building of 2½-stories and a central passage, 1½-story five-bay cottage incorporated into a unified Greek Revival-styled building of the Gable Front and Wing subtype.² The cottage/wing was constructed in circa 1818, followed by the gable front building into which the wing was tastefully blended in circa 1838.³

The primary elevation is approximately 56 feet wide overall: 26 feet across the front gabled portion and 30 feet across the side wing. The front gabled portion is 32 feet deep and the room addition behind it adds 14 feet to the east elevation. Overall, the west facade extends 52 feet rearward including an enclosed breezeway and the original kitchen. The side wing alone is 24 feet deep.

¹McAlester, Virginia and Lee. A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1985, pp. 78, 178, 180, 193.

²McAlester and McAlester, op cit.

³Construction dates are based on entries in the Frizel family bible which are consistent with Cape Girardeau County Court records. A circa 1818 date is given for the original portion although it could have been constructed slightly earlier, since Frizel's warranty deed was dated March 22, 1816. In 1821, Frizel sold the property "and all appurtenances thereto" to Henry Von Pul. Charles Welling obtained the property from Hiram Sloan on October 22, 1838. The State Historical Society of Missouri used similar 1818 and 1838 dates for the Frizel-Welling House in the Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue, a collection of information on selected significant structures across the state, published in 1963.

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Frizel-Welling House
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The foundation is limestone in the form of squared coursed rubble with a crawl space under the front gabled portion and a basement with limestone walls under the wing and original kitchen. Because the ground slopes rearward, the amount of visible foundation increases from front to back. The room addition on the southeast rests on piers of squared limestone rubble. Two window openings are in the west foundation wall of the cottage and another is in the foundation below the kitchen. The foundation is interrupted at the enclosed breezeway between the cottage and kitchen. The stonework is in unaltered condition except for the rear of the original kitchen, where part of the foundation and a cooking fireplace were removed in the 1940s to make a garage entrance. Today the opening is filled with wire mesh over a wood framework.

The frame of the Frizel-Welling House is constructed of hewn white oak timber with wood-pinned mortise and tenon joints. On the older wing, the space between the studs is filled with brick nogging for insulation and the central chimney provides structural support for the floor joists. The exterior is sheathed in yellow poplar weatherboarding throughout. On the older wing, the weatherboarding is beaded at the lower edge. Asphalt shingles have been installed over the original cedar shingles.

Across the first floor of the primary elevation, fenestration is window/window/door/window/window/door/window/window. Window openings, spaced rather unevenly across the facade, have entablature heads. Windows are double-hung 9/6s in the front gabled portion and double-hung 6/6s in the wing. The wing windows are spaced so closely that their shutters partially overlap when open. The classical main entrance in the front gabled portion is recessed, with paneled reveals. A simple entablature supported by fluted pilasters. The full transom consists of seven rectangular lights. Sidelights consist of four rectangular windows, above panels. The door construction involves eight recessed panels in three sizes. Three steps in the form of broad slabs of sawn limestone lead to the wooden stoop. The wing doorway, a circa 1920s replacement with a window, is within a plain enframingent.

Second floor fenestration in the front gabled building consists of three double-hung sash with entablature heads, similar to those on the first floor. A narrow fixed window with 15 lights arranged in a pattern of rectangles is centered in the tympanum. On the wing, a chimney that emerges from the middle of the roof ridge is a 1950s replacement of the original flue.

The east elevation of the front gabled building contains eight window openings, four on each floor, with entablature heads and glazing like those in the primary facade. Greater space is provided between the middle and end windows where fireplaces are located. Windows in the downstairs south room were replaced with the present 2/2 sash (divided vertically) near the turn of the century. Connected to the rear of the main block is a one-story frame addition with a shed roof, added as a second kitchen in the early 1900s. This addition has double-hung 2/2 windows in the short north wall facing West Main Street and in its east elevation. The east wall of the original kitchen has a similar window. Over the years, the projecting portions of the brick chimneys which perforate the lower roof edge have been replaced twice.

Beginning at the corner toward West Main Street, the west elevation consists of the west wall of the wing, an enclosed breezeway and the original kitchen. This kitchen, a one-story building with a basement, is connected to the wing with a lower cross gable and an enclosed breezeway. The kitchen was constructed at about the same time as the cottage. The breezeway was enclosed in stages through the 1930s. Six disparate double-hung windows, some with entablature heads, are in this doorless facade. Two are in the

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Frizel-Welling House
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wing on the first floor, two are in the kitchen wall and one is in the breezeway wall. The second floor of the wing also has a window. Some of these are probably old replacement windows in the original openings.

From west to east, the south elevation consists of the rear wall of the original kitchen, an enclosed porch, part of the rear wall of the front gabled building, and the rear wall of the circa 1900 kitchen addition. Above its stone foundation, the rear wall of the original kitchen is windowless. An inaccessible entrance several feet above the ground has a door constructed of vertical boards, but steps are missing. The enclosed and sided back porch has a circa 1950s double-hung 1/1 window. A section of foundation under the porch is brick rather than limestone. Slab stone steps with a pipe hand railing access the rear entrance of the front gabled building. This panel door has a six-light window. A double-hung 2/2 window is approximately centered in the front gabled portion adjacent to the west wall of the second kitchen addition. The addition is supported by square piers of coursed rubble with mortar joints. The addition's west wall has an inaccessible entrance (steps are missing) with a panel door and a double-hung 2/2 window. The south wall has a similar window. Upstairs windows are double-hung 9/6s with entablature heads. The attic window is a double-hung 6/6.

The original floor plan of the Frizel-Welling House is largely intact although a few partition walls and bathrooms have been added. Rooms in the wing were arranged according to a variation of the Cape Cod plan--two large rooms and, at the rear of one room, a small hallway with an enclosed winder stairway to a loft with two bedrooms, plus a back porch. A central chimney of locally fired soft brick served fireplaces in the downstairs sitting and dining rooms. When the front gabled portion was constructed two decades later, what otherwise would have been a side passage became the central passage within the context of the new house form. The two downstairs rooms of the front gabled portion--a parlor and dining room--were arranged one behind the other, with fireplaces in the outer (east) wall. The wing as well as both rooms in the front gabled building were accessible from the hallway. An L-stairway along the west wall of the hallway led to a master bedroom and a smaller bedroom on the second floor, both equipped with fireplaces. A boxed stairway off the upstairs hall led to the attic. The original kitchen behind the west half of the wing had a loft where slaves were quartered, according to family history. Fireplaces for washing and cooking were in the basement and on the first floor, along with a brick bake oven. Later a breezeway between the kitchen and cottage was enclosed. Except for raising the kitchen ceiling and eliminating the slave loft after the Civil War, this room arrangement continued throughout the house into the 20th century.

In the 1930s, partition walls were constructed in the upstairs north bedroom of the front gabled portion and in the dining room of the wing, creating three new bedrooms. Bathrooms were installed on each floor at this time. In the 1940s, the cooking fireplace and part of the foundation were removed from the original kitchen so the basement could be used as a garage. In the early 1950s, the back porch and recessed rear entrance were enclosed to provide space for the house's third kitchen. This was the last significant alteration.

Original interior woodwork is largely intact. Millwork in the front gabled building is more elaborate and more extensively applied than in the wing. Window and door enframements on the first floor are fully shaped, with bullseye corner blocks. Doors with pairs of recessed panels with margins retain their original hardware including metal rim locks. Large double doors with triple panels are in the wall between the parlor and dining room. Mantels are elegant, particularly the parlor mantel which consists of a breakfront shelf and a three-part curvilinear frieze with recessed panels, supported by octagonal columns. Omate

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suspended light fixtures date from when the house was wired for electricity in 1908. The main stairway has a turned, tapering newel post and a smooth handrail of cherry wood.

In the wing where woodwork is more restrained, surrounds are plain boards with moldings along their outer edges, without corner blocks. Baseboards are plain boards. Doors are similar to those in the front gabled portion, with paired recessed panels and rim locks. Although most of the wing's winder stairway is boxed, the lower four steps are exposed. Here the newel post is octagonal with a square, chamfered segment to which the curved handrail is attached with a wood pin. Balusters are square sticks.

Throughout the house, most interior walls--plaster over wooden lath boards--are papered in a delicate pattern or painted a light shade. Doors and woodwork are painted white except for the stairway elements and mantels, which are stained a dark shade. Wide-board poplar floors are original to the house.

While the Frizel-Welling House shows its age and is in need of attention, its condition is fairly good for a frame building that was primarily constructed in the first half of the 19th century. Roof and wall surfaces are wavy, particular those in the Frizel portion and the original kitchen. In the Welling portion, problems include a rotted sill across the south wall and plaster deterioration on the main floor. A rotted sill under the west wall of the Frizel portion was replaced in circa 1990. Damaged ceiling plaster is also a problem in the Frizel wing. Some areas have been repaired with composition board. A high percentage of historic material is present.

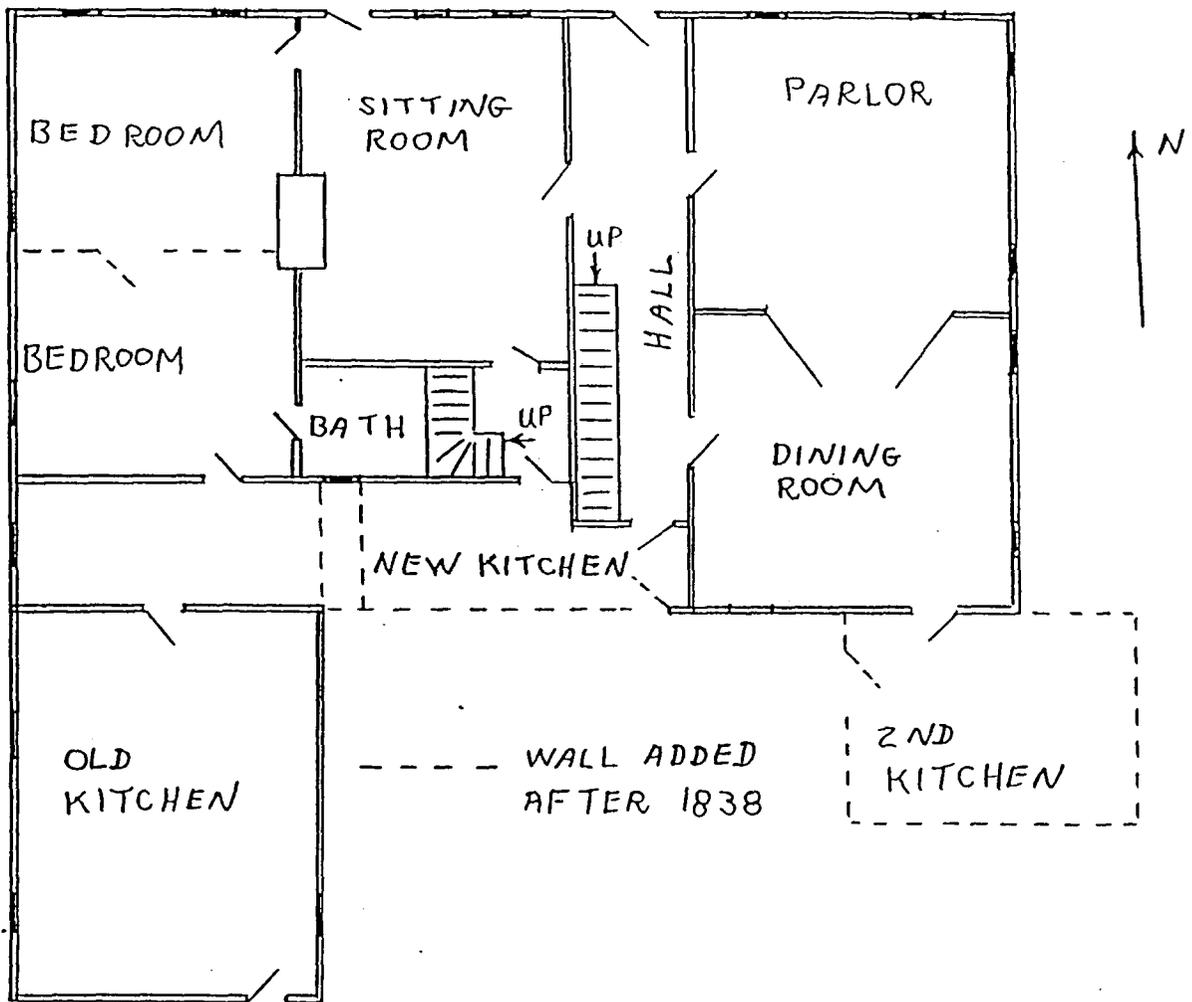
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**Frizel-Welling House
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First floor



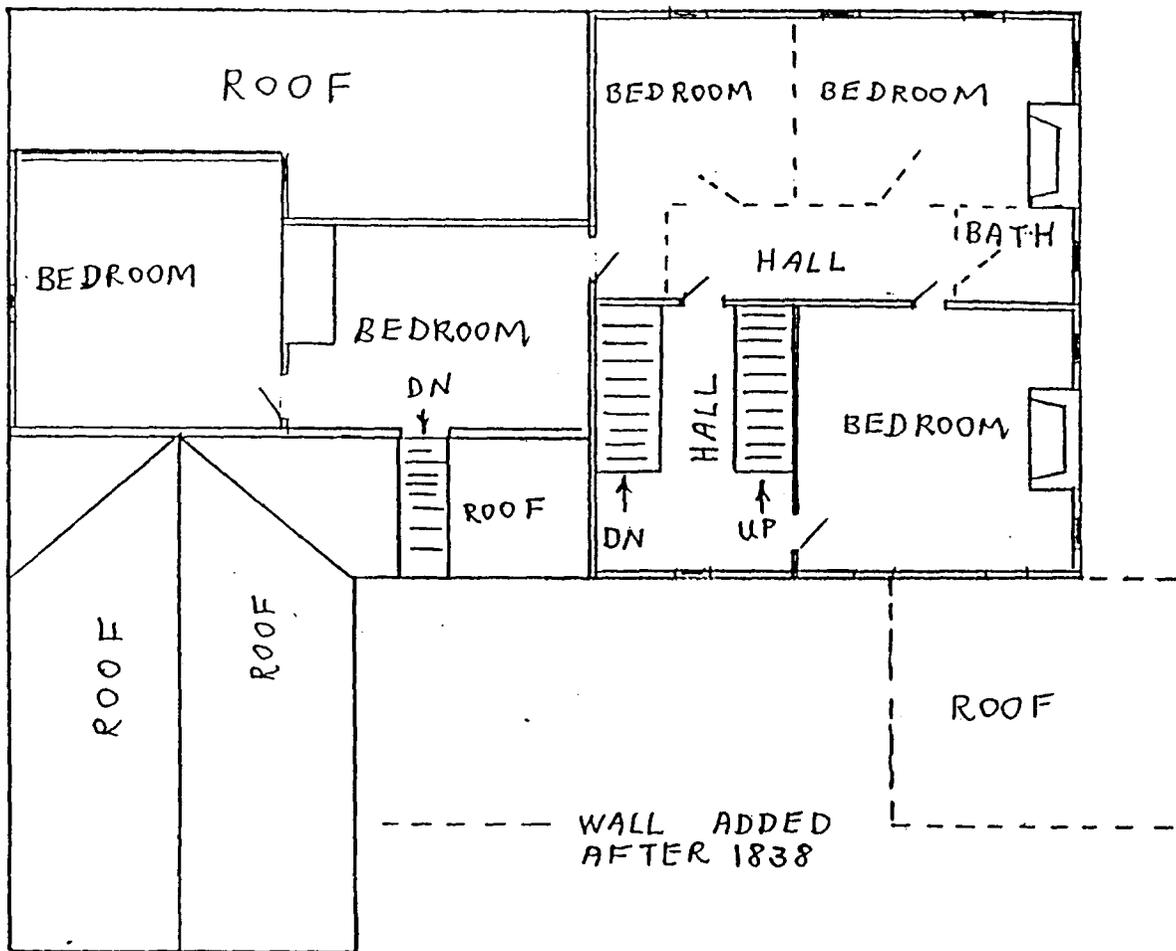
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Frizel-Welling House
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Second Floor



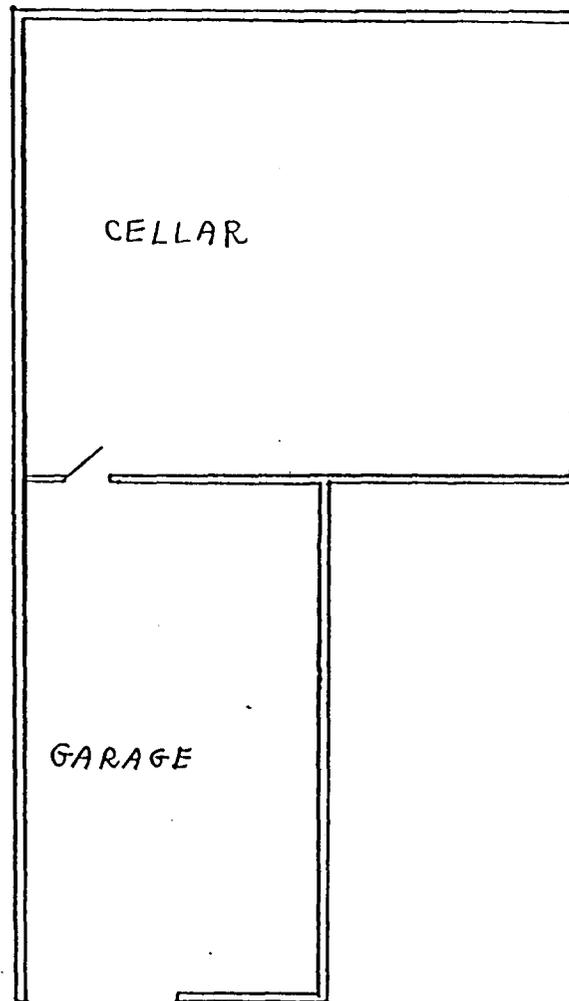
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**Frizel-Welling House
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Basement



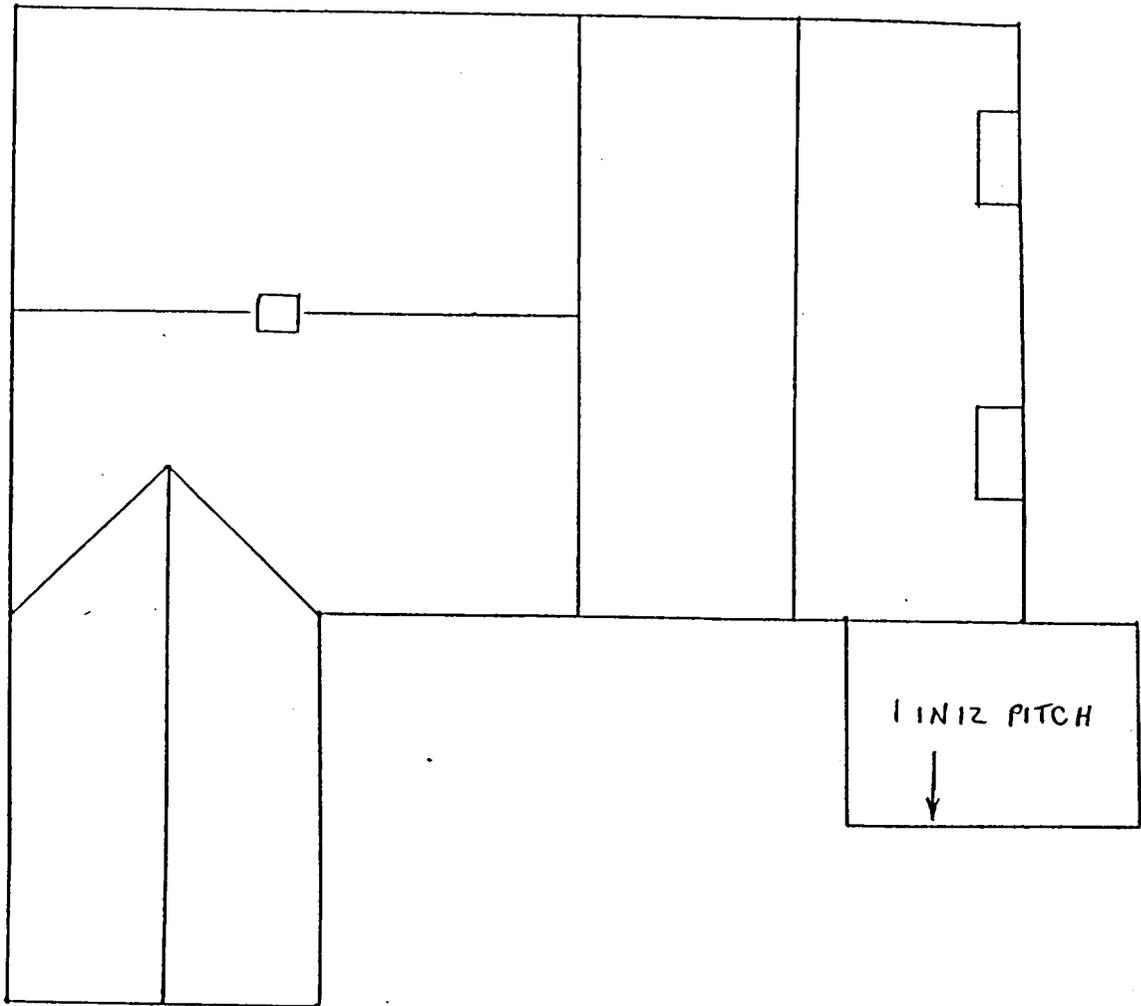
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Frizel-Welling House
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Roof Plan



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Frizel-Welling House
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SUMMARY: The Frizel-Welling House, 209 West Main Street, Jackson, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE. Constructed in its present form in circa 1838, it is a good and locally significant example of an early Greek Revival house erected in a frontier setting. The Frizel-Welling House exemplifies the Gable Front and Wing subtype, incorporating into the design a circa 1818 Cape Cod cottage which became the wing.⁴ Vernacular Greek Revival details include a low pitched roof with a pedimented gable suggesting a classical temple, cornice lines emphasized with trim bands, window openings with entablature heads, an elaborated entrance with an entablature supported by pilasters, a recessed doorway accompanied by a rectangular transom and sidelights, and louvered shutters. The period of significance, 1838, corresponds to the year the front gabled portion was erected and skillfully joined to the original cottage. Because the appearance of the basic house today is virtually the same as when it was completed, and a majority of historic material is present, integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association is retained. While ARCHITECTURE is the only area of significance developed in this nomination, the possibility of additional significance under Criterion A, as the site of an early Masonic lodge in the region, might also be developed with additional research.

ELABORATION: HOUSE AND FAMILY HISTORY

The town of Jackson had been laid out only three years when Joseph Frizel, a native of Wiscasset, Maine, constructed the 1½-story Cape Cod cottage that became the wing of the present house in circa 1818.⁵ Frizel is said to have constructed the house for his new bride, Sarah Bollinger, the only daughter of George Frederick Bollinger who came to the area from North Carolina in around 1796 or 1797. Among other things, Bollinger constructed a mill that was important in the development of Cape Girardeau County.⁶

Only a few miles inland from the Mississippi River, Jackson was a crossroads for the continued settlement of southeastern Missouri in the early 19th century. In 1818 when the cottage was constructed, Jackson society was "in a rather chaotic state [lacking] some of the restraint and much of the refinement of older communities." The population of about 300 "consisted of a heterogeneous assemblage of people, young men predominating, gathered from almost every State."⁷ A federal land office opened in Jackson that year and, according to family history, Frizel worked in it.

As civilization flowed westward, fraternal organizations such as Freemasonry were not far behind. In 1818, a short-lived Masonic lodge was organized in Frizel's newly-constructed cottage. The organizers were Frizel and Alexander Buckner, who later became a U.S. Senator. Buckner was worshipful master

⁴McAlester, *op cit.*

⁵Frizel's warranty deed was dated March 22, 1816, so it is likely that the cottage was under construction or even occupied prior to 1818.

⁶1888 history, pp. 275-278.

⁷1888 history, p. 426.

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and Frizel was junior warden, according to the Bylaws of Unity Lodge No. 6. Sarah Frizel is said to have painted the necessary symbols on the ceremonial aprons. Unity Lodge was probably the first Masonic lodge in the Cape Girardeau District but an earlier Masonic lodge was chartered in the adjacent Ste. Genevieve District of Territorial Missouri, in 1807.⁸

Frizel, one of Jackson's original merchants, also was sufficiently involved in politics to serve as a Cape Girardeau County judge in 1821-23. In 1822, he was an early state representative. As an early Jackson merchant, he operated a general store on Main Street from about 1817 until his death in 1823.⁹

Fifteen years later, when Charles Welling incorporated the Frizel cottage into the 2½-story front gabled Greek Revival house that he constructed in circa 1838, the house's association with the Bollinger family resumed because Welling's new bride was Elizabeth Frizel, Joseph and Sarah's daughter and George Frederick Bollinger's granddaughter. She was born in the cottage on January 31, 1820.¹⁰

The Bollinger name is ingrained in the history of Southeast Missouri. Both Bollinger County and the city of Fredericktown were named after Sarah's father, George Frederick Bollinger. Upon his arrival from North Carolina, Bollinger became acquainted with Louis Lorimier who established the Cape Girardeau District in 1793 while the region was under Spanish control. At Lorimier's request, Bollinger traveled back to North Carolina to recruit colonists in exchange for land. When he returned in about 1800, he led a group of 20 German and Swiss families (including at least six families with the Bollinger name) who became deeply involved in settlement of the region. Bollinger himself settled near what is known today as Burfordville, where he erected a water-powered grain mill on the Whitewater River. Important to early settlement because colonists came great distances to have their corn and wheat ground into meal and flour, the Bollinger Mill is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (Burfordville Mill, 5/27/71) and is a Missouri State Historic Site. A member of the Missouri Territorial Assembly when it met for the first time in 1812, Bollinger also was a state representative and a state senator. He was elected pro tem of the State Senate in 1828. Bollinger died in 1842.¹¹

By 1821, Frizel was in such poor health that he sold the house on West Main Street to Henry Von Pul and put his other activities on hold. Hoping to recuperate under the care of his wife's family, Frizel joined the Bollingers at their settlement along the Whitewater River. But his condition worsened and upon his death

⁸Bylaws, Masonic Unity Lodge No. 6, Jackson, Missouri, March 1822; Biography of Cape Girardeau County, 1977, p. 23; and Meyer, p. 762.

⁹1888 history, pp. 325-326, 427.

¹⁰Wilson, Elizabeth Granger, interviewed by Ben W. Hartsfield; Frizel family records.

¹¹1888 county history, pp. 55, 173, 274-276, 326, 435.

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two years later, Frizel was buried at what in the Bollinger family cemetery overlooking the Bollinger Mill State Historic Site.¹²

Sarah Bollinger Frizel's second husband was Ralph Daugherty, a son of William Daugherty who came to the area from Virginia. George Frederick Bollinger was described as "generous, large and powerful," and Sarah presumably inherited at least one or two of these qualities, among others. As a young girl, she is said to have traveled by horseback with extra clothing in saddlebags to attend a school in Salem, North Carolina. When her father died in 1842, Sarah Daugherty assumed operation of the Bollinger Mill. She also acquired medium-sized farms with a small collection of livestock and, in 1850 and 1860, produced very respectable amounts of corn, among other things. She was also "a proficient musician and...the possessor of the first piano brought into Cape Girardeau County." From these clues, it seems likely that Sarah gave a good accounting of what a woman of strength, intelligence and sophistication could do on the Missouri frontier.¹³

Sarah Daugherty ran the mill from 1843 until it was partially burned during the Civil War, purportedly in retribution for its flour ending up in the hands of Confederate forces in the area. The Frizel-Welling House may have been lucky to escape a similar fate. If family history is correct, the house--back in the Bollinger family as of 1838 due to the marriage of Charles Welling and Elizabeth Frizel--was the site of clandestine meetings where Sarah made arrangements for illegally supplying flour to elements of the Southern Army. The mill was burned by Union troops during the conflict but the house was spared a similar fate, presumably because sufficient secrecy about the meetings was maintained.

The present edition of the house at 209 West Main Street is little changed from circa 1838 when Charles Welling connected the Frizel cottage to a larger, newly constructed front gabled unit with assorted Greek Revival affinities. Welling, a prominent merchant in Jackson prior to and after the Civil War, had it built for himself and his new bride, Elizabeth Frizel. Since Welling's purchase of the property from Hiram Sloan in 1838, the house has remained in the family continuously to the present.

Welling, like Frizel, was from the northeast. A native of New Jersey, he came to Jackson in 1831 and established a business on Main Street. Also like Frizel, he was active in community affairs while carrying out his business endeavors. In 1839, Welling became a trustee of the just-incorporated Jackson Academy which functioned as a private school until the Civil War. In 1847, Welling was elected to the Jackson Board of Trustees when it began meeting regularly after a hiatus of several years. In 1864, he was an original member and a ruling elder of the newly-organized Presbyterian Church. The organizational meeting was in the Frizel-Welling House, with Sarah Daugherty among the original members. In 1867 when a public school system was established in Jackson, Welling was elected president of the first board of education. He was county treasurer from 1871-84. By 1888, he had sold his

¹²Elizabeth Granger Wilson, interviewed by Ben W. Hartsfield; Cape Girardeau County Record Book F, p. 121; and family records.

¹³1888 county history, pp. 275-276; Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue, p. 23; Manuscript Census for Agriculture, Cole County, Missouri, 1860; and family records.

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general store and become postmaster. Welling also was instrumental in founding the Cape County Savings Bank, where he served as cashier for many years. Welling died on June 11, 1900.¹⁴

Prior to the Civil War, the Wellings owned a few slaves who undoubtedly did the cooking and cleaning and took care of the family's limited agricultural pursuits. Census data indicate that Welling owned four slaves in 1840, five in 1850 and three in 1860.¹⁵ Since he is not listed in the 1860 agricultural census, the barn, gardens, orchards and pasture land originally associated with the property must have been used almost exclusively for subsistence farming. One or more slaves were housed in a loft above the kitchen, according to family history. The loft was eliminated after the Civil War.

Welling led what most would consider a highly successful life, based on his accomplishments as reported in Goodspeed's History of Southeast Missouri. With various partners, Welling continued a business on Main Street for nearly 57 years, said Goodspeed in 1888.¹⁶ According to family history, however, Welling did not escape financial hardship during the period of reconstruction following the Civil War. With postwar prices down sharply in response to the shortage of currency, Welling is said to have exhausted his wealth in extending credit to debtors. He recovered but was forced to close the store until the financial climate improved.

In 1908, the Frizel-Welling House became the first private residence in Jackson with electric lights. This occurred because then-owner Juliette Granger's renter, an electrician hired by the city to complete the light plant, volunteered to install lights in the house at his own expense. Juliette Granger (Mrs. M. B. W. Granger) was Charles Welling's daughter.

In 1926, Jackson's first public library was opened in the Frizel wing of the house. Mrs. Granger replaced the original front door with the present unit because the librarian "wanted a modern door with a window so she could see who is coming."¹⁷

ELABORATION: ARCHITECTURE

Constructed in its present form in circa 1838, the Frizel-Welling House is a locally significant example of vernacular Greek Revival architecture. The house exemplifies the Gable Front and Wing subtype, a form that flourished in areas of the northeast (builder Charles Welling was from New Jersey) but is less

¹⁴1888 county history, pp. 326, 428, 432-434, 571; Writers' Program of the WPA, p. 525; and family history, particularly interviews with Elizabeth Granger Wilson conducted by Ben W. Hartsfield.

¹⁵Manuscript Census, Population and Slave Schedules, Cape Girardeau County, Missouri, 1840, 1850, 1860.

¹⁶1888 history, p. 428.

¹⁷Cochran, J. H. "Under the Linden Tree." Jackson Journal, June 1965.

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Frizel-Welling House
Cape Girardeau County, MO

common in Missouri.¹⁸ The house incorporates a circa 1818 wing, originally Joseph Frizel's Cape Cod cottage, which is perhaps the oldest extant residential unit in Jackson. The only Jackson house considered to be older than the wing is the John I. Ellis House at 119 North Missouri, a stone building with Federal affinities believed constructed prior to 1826. While the front gabled portion of the Frizel-Welling House was being constructed and attached to the wing, Welling reportedly boarded at the Ellis residence with his bride, Elizabeth Frizel.¹⁹ Names of any architects or carpenters involved in construction of the Frizel-Welling House are undetermined.

By the time the Frizel-Welling House was constructed in 1838, Greek Revival architecture had spread throughout most areas of early American settlement. Since its introduction in America 40 years earlier by Benjamin Henry Latrobe, an Englishman, its basic features had been disseminated by builder's guides and other architectural publications. In 1798, Latrobe's Bank of Pennsylvania was the first American building with a Greek order. America had only recently won its independence and the style was embraced, in part, for what it symbolized about democracy and political freedom: ancient Athens had been the fountain of liberty. Too, the "National Style" as Greek Revival came to be called was highly adaptable. As Rifkind put it, "Greek Revival architecture offered a Classical vocabulary that was versatile enough to express both regional vernacular and urbane design concepts, and a mood that was romantic as well as rational."²⁰

Pilasters flanking the entrance are the closest thing to classical columns on the Frizel-Welling House, but it was common for architectural details to be simplified or skipped--although more detailed buildings also were constructed--in frontier settlements like Jackson. While full-blown textbook examples might resemble the Parthenon, country versions like the Frizel-Welling House sometimes lacked even references to a classical order but nonetheless achieved a modest Greek Revival effect by such devices as boxing in the gable with a raking cornice, recessing the entrance within an entablature supported by pilasters, and adding a horizontal transom above the doorway. Other details of the Frizel-Welling House such as entablature window heads, a low-pitched roof, window sash with nine-pane and six-pane glazing, and the presence of louvered shutters (old but probably not original to the house) all attest to a Greek Revival influence. Appropriately, the house is painted white suggesting the marble of Greek temples.

The Greek Revival influence gradually declined but the basic gable and wing form exemplified by the Frizel-Welling House remained a popular folk form in rural areas of the Midwest until the 1930s.²¹ That the Frizel-Welling House is an unashamedly vernacular dwelling further enhances its architectural significance. There is a strong sense of improvisation that goes beyond the fact that this is a hand-made

¹⁸ McAlester, op cit.

¹⁹ Elizabeth Granger Wilson. Conversations with Ben W. Hartsfield and family records.

²⁰ Rifkind, Carole. A Field Guide to American Architecture. New York: New American Library, 1980, p. 38; McAlester, op cit.

²¹ McAlester, op cit.

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house with a timber frame secured by mortise and tenon joints. For example, a lack of concern for symmetry is suggested by the arrangement of some window openings. Other window placements are so awkward that open shutters actually overlap. Walls of the original cottage are filled with hand-made bricks between the studs for extra insulation, part of an old vernacular tradition. Even the circa 1900 addition seems to sit almost precariously on a foundation of tall stone piers which, nonetheless, apparently have sufficed for nearly a century.

Conversely, the older wing has beaded weatherboarding which was a veritable extravagance on a frontier house. Too, the unknown builder of the front gabled portion was sufficiently aware of the design possibilities to almost seamlessly incorporate the original cottage into the new and present house form, making what would ordinarily be a side passage in the front gabled unit serve as a central passage in the finished product. Louvered shutters were then installed on both portions, further unifying the new form. Since Welling commissioned the house, the design very likely either was his own suggestion or came from the Bollinger side of the family.

The Frizel-Welling House is recognized as a significant building in at least two important Missouri texts. In 1963, the property was included by the State Historical Society of Missouri in its landmark Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue, a collection of the most significant historic properties identified in a statewide survey launched in 1957. In 1941, the Frizel-Welling House was listed as a locally significant property in Missouri: A Guide to the "Show Me" State, a Work Projects Administration (WPA) project jointly sponsored by the Missouri State Highway Department. In the latter publication, the house was identified as the Julliette Granger residence at which time tours were available by appointment.²² The house is also listed in more recent tour guides.

Another Greek Revival style house in midtown Jackson, the circa 1847 Oliver House at 224 East Adams, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places (Bennett-Tobler-Pace-Oliver House, 4/18/85). Remodeled and restored, the Oliver House exemplifies a different subtype and is of brick rather than frame construction. Although not listed in the Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue or the WPA's Missouri Guide, the Oliver House is mentioned in contemporary tour books.

While the Frizel-Welling House is associated with Jackson history and the pioneer family of George Frederick Bollinger, it is primarily significant for its architecture. Rendered in frame and clad in its original weatherboarding, the Frizel-Welling House is a valuable local example of an early vernacular Greek Revival dwelling. The property also exemplifies the Gable Front and Wing subtype, a unique form in Jackson. It retains the necessary affinities with Greek Revival architecture and is sufficiently unaltered to evoke its circa 1838 period of significance. From West Main Street, public views of the Frizel-Welling House are essentially the same as when it was built 161 years ago. Consequently it is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places with significance under Criterion C in the area of ARCHITECTURE.

²²The State Historical Society of Missouri. Missouri Historic Sites Catalogue. Ed. by Dorothy J. Caldwell. Columbia, Mo.: Von Hoffman Press, Inc., pp. 22-23; and Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of Missouri. Missouri: A Guide to the "Show Me" State. New York: Hastings House Publishers, Inc., Revised Edition, 1954, p. 525.

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10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description: Lot 64, Original Town of Jackson, Cape Girardeau County.

Boundary Justification: Joseph Frizel originally owned Lot 64 and Lot 65, which is located immediately to the south of Lot 64. His holdings originally included the primary house, slave quarters, wood sheds, a barn, and outhouses, as well as gardens, orchards and pasture for livestock. Over the years, portions of the southernmost lot were sold, the outbuildings demolished, and the gardens and orchards removed. Lot 64 is the remaining portion of his original holdings most closely associated with the primary house and which retains integrity.

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**Frizel-Welling House
Cape Girardeau County, MO**

Photographs

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Frizel-Welling House

209 West Main Street, Jackson

Cape Girardeau County, MO

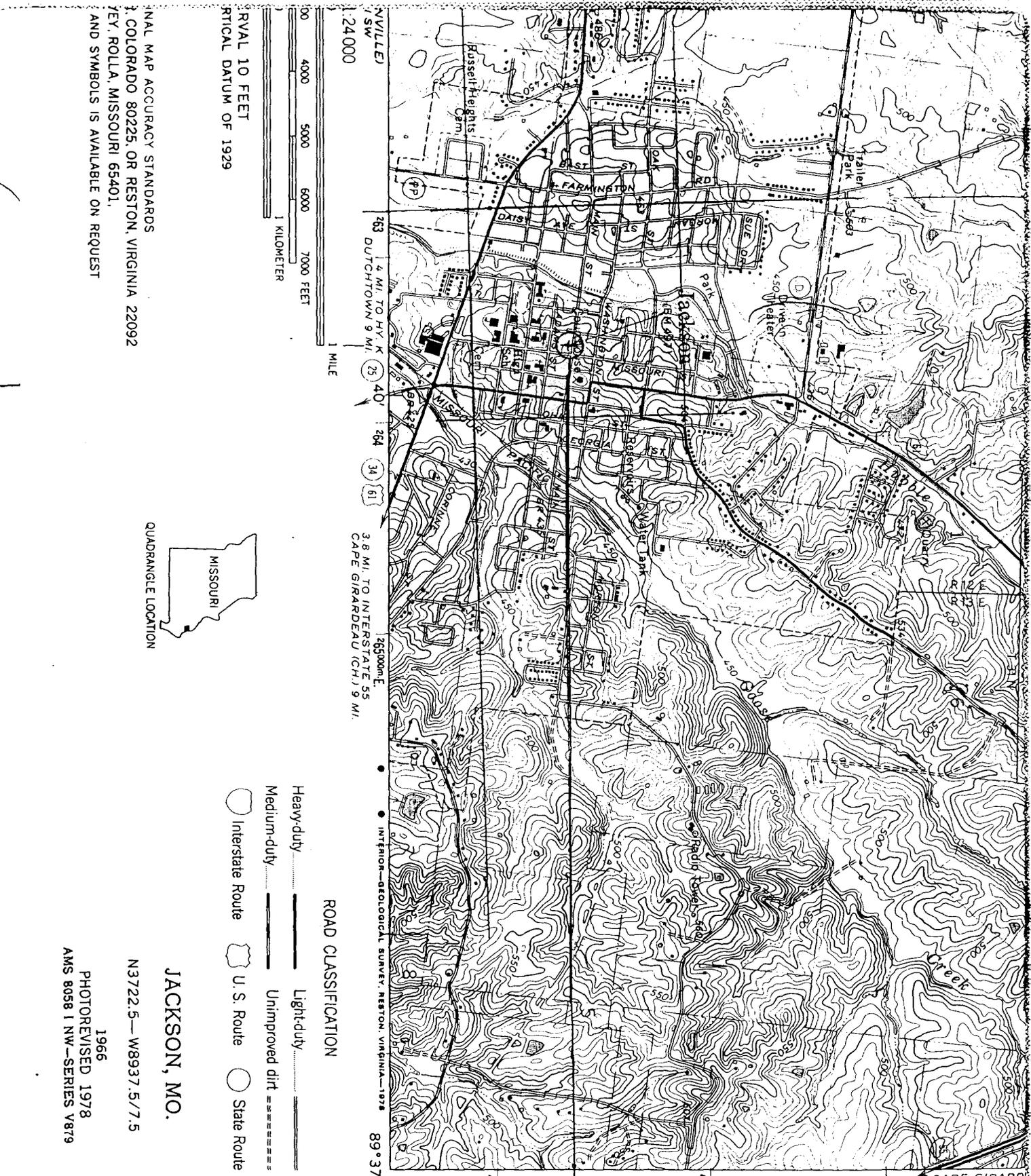
Photos 1-3, 5-7 Roger Maserang, March, 1999

Photo 4, Scott Myers, March, 1998

Negatives on file with Missouri Historic Preservation Program

List of Photographs

1. Main facade and east elevation, looking south
2. Main Facade, looking south
3. Rear and west elevations, looking northeast
4. Rear elevation, looking north
5. East elevation, looking west
6. Main entrance on north facade, looking south
7. Window on east elevation, looking west



NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 KEY ROLLA, MISSOURI 65401,
 AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

SCALE 10 FEET
 METRIC DATUM OF 1929

0 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
 1 KILOMETER
 1 MILE



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

- ROAD CLASSIFICATION**
- Heavy-duty —————
 - Medium-duty ————
 - Interstate Route Interstate Route
 - U. S. Route U. S. Route
 - State Route State Route
 - Light-duty - - - - -
 - Unimproved dirt =====

JACKSON, MO.

N3722.5—W8937.5/7.5

1966
 PHOTOREVISED 1978
 AMS 8058 I NW—SERIES V879

CAPE GIRARDEAU
 8058 I SE

Frizel-Welling House
 Cape Girardeau County, MO
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EXTRA
PHOTOS















































