1. NAME
   COMMON: Boggan-Hammond House and Alexander Little Wing
   AND/OR HISTORIC: 

2. LOCATION
   STREET AND NUMBER: 210 Wade Street
   CITY OR TOWN: Wadesboro (Eighth Congressional District, The Hon. Earl B. Ruth)
   STATE: North Carolina
   CODE: 37
   COUNTY: Anson
   CODE: 007

3. CLASSIFICATION
   CATEGORY (Check One)
   Disdistrict □ Site □ Structure □ Object
   Building □
   Structure □
   Object □

   OWNERSHIP
   □ Public □ Private □ Both
   □ Public Acquisition:
   □ In Process □ Being Considered
   □ Public Acquisition:
   □ In Process □ Being Considered

   STATUS
   □ Occupied □ Unoccupied □ Preservation work in progress
   □ Preservation work in progress

   ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
   Yes: □ Restricted □ Unrestricted □ No
   □ Restricted

   PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)
   □ Agricultural □ Government □ Park
   □ Commercial □ Industrial □ Private Residence
   □ Educational □ Military □ Religious
   □ Entertainment □ Museum □ Scientific

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY
   OWNER'S NAME: Anson County Historical Society, Inc.
   STREET AND NUMBER: 210 Wade Street
   CITY OR TOWN: Wadesboro
   STATE: North Carolina
   CODE: 37
   COUNTY: Anson
   CODE: 007

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION
   COURT HOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Anson County Courthouse
   STREET AND NUMBER: 
   CITY OR TOWN: Wadesboro
   STATE: North Carolina
   CODE: 37
   COUNTY: Anson
   CODE: 007

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS
   TITLE OF SURVEY: 
   DATE OF SURVEY: □ Federal □ State □ County □ Local
   DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: 
   STREET AND NUMBER: 
   CITY OR TOWN: Wadesboro
   STATE: North Carolina
   CODE: 37
   COUNTY: Anson
   CODE: 007
The Boggan-Hammond House is a restored one-story frame structure, Federal in both period and design, located in the earliest residential area of the town of Wadesboro. The house originally sat directly on Wade Street, and in the early nineteenth century a two-story frame wing was added to the south side. In the twentieth century the original house was separated from the wing and placed behind it. A well-kept boxwood garden now divides the two houses.

The Boggan-Hammond House, three bays wide and two bays deep, is capped with a steep gable roof covered with wood shingles and has two exterior end chimneys. The structure is set on a high brick foundation and is covered with beaded weatherboards, accented at the corners with beaded corner boards. The eaves are boxed at the front and rear and have a molded cornice and pattern board. Each exterior chimney, constructed of brick laid in Flemish bond, is set on a fieldstone base and has a freestanding stack and a molded cap. The east chimney has single smooth shoulders; the west has double smooth shoulders.

The only entrance, located in the center bay of the main facade, consists of a single door with six raised panels set in a wide simple molded architrave. (The former rear entrance was covered over in the restoration.) In each side bay of the facade is a nine-over-nine sash window with a plain sill, surrounded by a molded architrave identical to that of the door. Identical windows pierce the lower gable end and rear wall surfaces. A one-bay gable porch protects the entrance. The porch roof is covered with wood shingles, and the gable end is flush sheathed, with a plain flush raking cornice and pattern boards. Slender tapered posts support the porch, and a balustrade with plain posts and a shaped handrail encloses it.

The interior of the Boggan-Hammond House follows a hall-and-parlor plan, with a large parlor on the west and a smaller bedroom on the east. Each room has a flat-paneled dado with a molded chair rail. A panel of the parlor dado is hinged to reveal the brick nogging between the timber framing members. The windows are set directly above the wainscot, with the chair rail serving as a window sill. Both windows and doors are surrounded by simple molded architraves. Each of the interior doors, hung on HL hinges, has six raised panels. Both mantels, of Federal design, were obtained from houses in the county to replace the original mantels which had been lost. The house is furnished in regional North Carolina furniture of the period.

The enclosed stair to the attic, located in the northwest corner of the bedroom against the center partition wall, is entered through a doorway in the center partition beside the entrance. The stair ascends in a single flight, with winders, to a batten door which opens to the attic. The attic was originally finished, with a fireplace in the west end, and it is now under restoration.

In the early nineteenth century, a two-story frame wing, called the Alexander Little Wing, was attached to the west side of the Boggan-Hammond House. This wing, now independent of the original structure, stands on its original site on Wade Street, set a short distance from the street, facing
north. The late Federal frame structure is three bays wide and two bays deep, and stands two stories high beneath a gable roof. It rests on high stuccoed and rusticated brick piers infilled with lattice. The walls are covered with plain weatherboards, with a wide plain baseboard and molded corner boards. The eaves are boxed at the front and rear, and a plain flush raking cornice frames each gable end. At the west side is an exterior brick chimney, completely stuccoed, with single shoulders, a freestanding stack, and a molded cap.

The structure is built on a side-hall plan, and the entrance, located in the east bay of the main facade, consists of a single door with six flat panels surmounted by a three-pane transom and surrounded by a simple molded architrave. The windows at both levels of the facade and on the remaining three elevations of the house are identical, each with nine-over-nine sash, a plain sill, and a simple molded architrave. The rear elevation is identical to the main facade. The west gable end has windows at both levels, while the east gable end (the side formerly attached to the eighteenth century house) has a single second-story window.

The interior of the Alexander Little Wing has a hall and large parlor on the first floor and a hall, two bedchambers, and a small office on the second floor. Three-part molded architraves surround the openings throughout the house. The interior doors each have six flat panels. The entrance hall is finished with a flat-paneled wainscot, a molded chair rail, vertical flush-sheathed walls, a molded wooden cornice, and a sheathed ceiling.

The parlor, finished more elaborately than the hall, has walls plastered between a flat-paneled dado, and a wooden cornice; there is a plastered ceiling as well. The parlor mantel, a tall tripartite mantel of Federal design, is original. Doric colonnettes flank the rectangular fireplace opening and support a plain frieze with stopped fluted end blocks and a large plain center tablet. A reeded band, located at the top and bottom borders of the frieze, breaks out around the end blocks and center tablet, and an ovolo molded cornice and shelf crown the mantel.

The design of the original stair is unknown. The rebuilt stair, which rises against the outside wall in a single flight to the upper hall, has a plain open string and a plain balustrade. The second-floor hall is finished exactly like the entrance hall with the exception of the chair rail, which is more simply molded. A tall beaded baseboard, plaster walls and a wood sheathed ceiling are present in each bedchamber. In each room is a replacement corner mantel with a molded architrave beneath a plain frieze and a cornice and molded shelf. In the front hall, extending across a portion of the stairwell, is a small room which was used as an office by a former owner. Like the Boggan-Hammond House, this wing is furnished with period furniture.
The Boggan-Hammond House is of considerable local importance because of its connection with the colorful eighteenth century Regulator and Revolutionary hero and co-founder of Wadesboro, Patrick Boggan. Probably built shortly after the establishment of Wadesboro in 1787, it is the oldest remaining building in the town, offering the only example of the architectural composition of the original village.

The one-story section of the Boggan-Hammond House was built by Captain Patrick Boggan, one of the most colorful figures in Anson County history during the late eighteenth century. Boggan was an Irish immigrant who married Mary Dobbs, from the area which is now Wake County, in 1752. By 1768 Boggan was one of the leading known Regulators, a group of Piedmont North Carolina insurgents who were dissatisfied with colonial administration. Anson County was one of the primary centers of Regulator unrest over the misuse of power by royal officials. Governor Tryon admitted that at least half of the taxes collected by sheriffs in 1767 was unaccounted for and that some of the sheriffs—especially in Rowan and Anson counties—had been delinquent in their accounts for many years. On April 28, 1768, about one hundred Regulators, including Patrick Boggan, stormed the log courthouse on the Pee Dee River, presented their grievances, and demanded redress. They nominated one of their own to represent them in the Assembly instead of the colonial representative, and pledged in a signed oath not to pay taxes for the coming year. Boggan was one of the signers of a letter from the Regulators to Governor Tryon written in August, 1768, which listed the group's grievances against royal officials. This letter received favorable response from Tryon, who wrote back assuring the Regulators that their charges would be investigated. During the Revolution, Boggan again demonstrated his opposition to unjust authority: he was made a captain in the American forces under General Nathanael Greene, and he and his brother-in-law, Colonel Thomas Wade, led revolutionary activities in Anson County.

After the Revolution, Boggan and Wade found that the population had shifted westward, and they decided to establish a more centralized county seat. One hundred and fifty acres of land owned by Boggan were given to Wade to form New Town, chartered in 1783 by the Hillsborough Assembly. The town was renamed Wadesborough in 1787 following the death of Colonel Wade. Boggan remained there and as each of his seven daughters married, it is said, he constructed a house for each couple. He is believed to have built the one-story frame house on Wade Street for his daughter, Eleanor, and her
husband, William Hammond, soon after the founding of Wadesborough. In his old age Boggan came to the house to live and died there in 1817.

Not long after Boggan's death, the house fell into other hands, and in 1839 it was bought by Alexander Little, a Wadesboro (as the spelling came to be) lawyer and later a superior court judge. A two-story wing built to the west side of the smaller house is believed to have been constructed for Little. Julius Little, son of Alexander, was the next occupant. He was living there in 1900 during the May 28 eclipse of the sun. Wadesboro, the point of totality, was visited by famous American and foreign scientists, many of whom were entertained in his house by Little, who was mayor of the town and head of the hospitality committee.

The Boggan-Hammond House and the so-called Alexander Little Wing have been separated and restored as individual houses, with a garden between the two. The restoration was accomplished by the Anson County Historical Society in cooperation with the North Carolina Department of Archives and History. The buildings were opened to the public as house museums in 1970.
As the designated State Liaison 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 National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National □ State □ Local ☑

Name [Signature]

Title Director, State Department of Archives and History

Date 22 August 1972
Boggan-Hammond House and Alexander Little Wing
210 Wade Street
Wadesboro, North Carolina

USGS Map, Wadesboro quadrant, 7.5 series
Scale: 1:24,000
Date: 1956

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