

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Wadesboro Downtown Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

roughly bounded by E. and W. Martin St., N. and S. Rutherford St.

street & number E and W. Morgan St., Lee St., and Brent St. N/A not for publication

city or town Wadesboro N/A vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Anson code 007 zip code 28170

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.)

Jessie F. Crow SHPD 2/22/99
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State of 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 commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is _____ Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

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) _____

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
83	22	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
1	0	objects
85	22	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE/department store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/financial institution
- COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
- GOVERNMENT/courthouse
- GOVERNMENT/post office
- RELIGION/religious structure
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE/department store
- COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
- GOVERNMENT/courthouse
- GOVERNMENT/post office
- RELIGION/religious structure
- VACANT/NOT IN USE
- WORK IN PROGRESS

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Colonial Revival
- Gothic Revival
- Neo-Classical Revival
- Commercial Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation BRICK
- walls BRICK
- WOOD: weatherboard
- roof ASPHALT
- other METAL
- STONE

Narrative Description

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

See Continuation Sheets

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- 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

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical 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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Commerce
- Community Development
- Politics and Government
- ~~Architecture~~

Period of Significance

1783-1948

Significant Dates

1783

1874

1912

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Wheeler & Stern (architects)

Wetmore, James A. (architect)

Hill, John E. (architect)

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Wadesboro Downtown Historic District
Name of Property

Anson County, NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 32 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	584060	3859700
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	17	584580	3869540

3	17	584580	3869380
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	17	584060	3869140

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

Richard L. Mattson and Frances P. Alexander
name/title
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Charlotte
city or town
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state
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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

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Wadesboro Downtown Historic District Anson County, N.C.

7. Narrative Description

The Wadesboro Downtown Historic District encompasses the governmental and commercial core of the City of Wadesboro, the county seat of Anson County, North Carolina. Anson County is located in the rolling terrain of the eastern Piedmont, roughly fifty miles east of Charlotte. The county is bounded by the Pee Dee River to the east, the South Carolina state line to the south, Union County to the west, and Stanly and Montgomery counties to the north. Wadesboro is sited in the center of the Anson County, and U.S. 74/52, a highway which follows Caswell Street just north of the historic district, provides east-west highway connections through the town and county.

The Wadesboro Downtown Historic District is composed of all or portions of fourteen city blocks, including the historic downtown business and governmental center that developed from the late eighteenth century through the mid-twentieth century. Downtown Wadesboro lies on a ridge, and the streets within the historic district follow a grid pattern, but as the streets begin to descend, the streets curve to conform with the down-sloping topography. The district lies just south of Caswell Street (U.S. 74), now lined primarily with modern commercial development. Within the historic district are portions of north-south Rutherford, Greene, and Washington streets, and the east-west streets of Martin, Wade, and Morgan. Except to the north along Caswell Street, intact residential neighborhoods dating to the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries surround the densely developed business district.

The landscaped areas around the district's churches, houses, and governmental buildings contain some of the few open spaces within the heart of Wadesboro. Other open spaces are formed by corner and rear parking lots and by some vacant parcels. Two notable open tracts occupy the northeast and northwest corners of the Square. On the northeast corner, within the same block as the courthouse, is a small landscaped parcel containing the tile roofed D.A.R. Memorial Gazebo (No. 103), a memorial erected by the D.A.R. supported by brownstone piers. The opposite (northwest) corner is vacant except for a temporary wooden bandstand erected at the rear of the lot.

However, downtown Wadesboro is notable because few modern intrusions (such as parking lots) mar the transition between the commercial zone and residential neighborhoods. Instead, in traditional fashion, some of the city's principal churches are sited at the periphery of downtown to mark the east and south boundaries of the historic district.

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With 107 resources, the historic district reveals that during the period of significance a substantial downtown developed in Wadesboro containing commercial, governmental, civic, institutional, and residential properties. Eighty-five of these resources contribute to the significance of the historic district while twenty-two are noncontributing. Although most of these resources are commercial buildings, the historic district features two prominent government buildings: the Anson County Courthouse (No. 100) and the U.S. Post Office (No. 4) (N.R., 1986). The district also contains four churches, a public library, and several houses which survive within the town center. Two houses on East Wade Street, the Boggan-Hammond House (No. 27) and the Alexander Little Wing (No. 28), date to the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. However, the vast majority date to the late nineteenth and early twentieth century when Wadesboro developed as an important industrial and market town with agricultural prosperity and textile manufacturing. The historic district also includes one contributing object, the Confederate Memorial Monument (No. 101), erected in 1906 at the northeast corner of the Square, but moved to its present location in 1912 when the current courthouse was built. The historic district also includes one structure, the D.A.R. Memorial Gazebo (No. 103). Few outbuildings are found within the historic district. Most are small, frame or cast stone garages located at the rear of lots.

The boundaries of this historic district incorporate the historic commercial blocks, governmental and civic buildings, churches, and a few houses which occupy downtown Wadesboro and exclude the tree-shaded residential streets which surround the business district on the east, south, and west sides. Although these residential streets remain largely intact with dwellings dating from the second half of the nineteenth century through the second World War, these areas lie outside the densely developed business district of Wadesboro. Furthermore, the boundaries eliminate areas of modern commercial construction, particularly to the north, along Caswell Street (U.S. 74), which has undergone much redevelopment in recent years.

The central blocks of downtown Wadesboro, between east-west Caswell and Morgan streets and north-south Rutherford and Washington streets, were platted along an orthogonal grid pattern in the 1780s when Wadesboro was made the county seat. The focus of the business district occurs at the intersection of Wade and Greene streets, which has become known as the Square, an abbreviation of courthouse square. The first county courthouse constructed in Wadesboro was completed in 1783 at this intersection. Although the name suggests that there was a distinctive courthouse square which

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formed a break in the grid street, this junction does not differ from other intersections in the downtown. Later courthouses were removed from the Square and built at the northeast corner of the Square, in the block bounded by Wade, Greene, Washington, and Martin streets. Facing Greene Street, at the corner of Martin Street is the Anson County Courthouse (dedicated in 1914). Behind the courthouse stood the historic jail house, which was demolished in the early 1980s and replaced by the present jail which occupies the southwest corner of Washington and Martin streets. The Confederate monument, which stands in front of the courthouse, was erected in 1906 and moved to its present location in 1912. Across Martin Street from the courthouse is the U.S. Post Office, built in 1932 and 1933.

The central business district is highlighted by a number of intact rows of commercial buildings which are aligned with the sidewalks and contiguous with other buildings. These buildings are primarily two-story, brick-veneered, commercial blocks comprised of one or two narrow, deep units on the ground floor with offices on the upper floor. The 100 block of East Wade Street contains an intact row of two-story brick buildings with either restrained classical or Romanesque Revival detailing. There are also a few large, two- or three- story buildings which occupy larger parcels and were constructed specifically for one establishment, such as the H. W. Little Company Building (No. 98) on South Greene Street. Both types of commercial construction were generally built to abut their neighbors and fronted directly on the sidewalks.

Most of the commercial blocks in the district conform to the standard commercial designs of the period with simple, rectangular plans, red-brick veneers, flat roofs (often with parapets), simple decorative detailing, and a variety of segmental arched, round arched, or large display windows. Ornamentation is expressed generally in the decorative brickwork and includes such elements as corbeling along the parapet, raised or recessed brick panels, stringcourses, or quoins.

Within the historic district, only two frame commercial buildings, the Burns Inn (No. 3) (now the Leavitt Funeral Home) at 100 W. Martin Street and the former physicians' offices (No. 19) of Dr. J.M. Covington and Dr. Ed Ashe, located at 127 E. Wade Street, remain. Built during the antebellum period, the Burns Inn is a two-story, hip-roofed dwelling with hip-roofed porch. The former inn remains remarkably well-preserved in its location at the northwest corner of Greene and Martin streets. Located at the northwest corner of East Wade and Washington streets is the one story, gable front office building of the two local physicians.

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By the twentieth century, several large commercial buildings were built which displayed an increasing architectural sophistication. Built in 1906, the H.W. Little and Company (No. 98), is a well-preserved example of Neo-Classical Revival commercial design. The two-and-one-half story, brick building has a pedimented parapet, balustrade, denticulated cornice, symmetrical facade broken by segmental arched windows, and large storefront windows separated from the upper stories by a bold, molded cornice. The three-story Parsons Pharmacy (No. 84) at the southwest corner of the Square also displays the Neo-Classical influence with its symmetrical elevations, heavy molded cornice, flat arched windows, and cornice delineating the upper floors from the ground level store front. Built ca. 1930, the (Former) Leak's Hardware Company Building (No. 11) is a fine example of Art Deco architecture in Wadesboro. The stuccoed building features bold, streamlined detailing, such as the fluting, steel sash windows, and decorative "R" insignia.

Two unique commercial buildings are found in the 200 block of South Rutherford Street. The Ansonia Theater (No. 59) is a rare surviving example of the small-town movie theater. With its stuccoed exterior and round arched arcade, the Ansonia Theater has undergone a few alterations, but survives largely intact. At the corner of Wade and Rutherford is the Klondike Hotel (No. 53), a two-story, brick hotel building canted to express its corner location. Also a rare survivor, the hotel is part of a row of commercial buildings with exuberant concrete detailing within the parapets and wrought iron balconies.

The houses within the historic district extend along tree-shaded East Wade Street, east of Washington Street, and at the south end of Rutherford Street, between Morgan Street and Camden Road. Among these substantial dwellings are frame and brick examples of both vernacular and nationally popular residential designs of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. All the houses are set back from the sidewalks and occupy spacious, landscaped lots. The 200 and 300 Block of East Wade Street contains several dwellings including the Queen Anne style Parson-Ross House (No. 21), the substantial brick bungalow, the J. Wyatt House (No.26), and the two story, hip roofed M.P. Leak House (No. 24).

Most of these houses display sophisticated elements of style. However, the 1780s Boggan-Hammond House, built by Wadesboro founder Patrick Boggan for his daughter is a simple one-story, side-gable dwelling with symmetrical facade, substantial chimneys, and little embellishment. The frame M. P. Leak House at 302 East Wade Street, is a rare example of a traditional house type of the nineteenth century with its two-story, single pile form, simple,

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symmetrical facade, and picturesque detailing limited to the porch. The ca. 1890 J. S. Webb House (No. 66) at 215 South Rutherford Street also owes more of its design to traditional and regional conventions. The spacious, one-story, frame cottage form was a common type throughout the state, but its irregular massing, gable on hip roof, and bay windows reflect the influence of the Queen Anne style and other aspects of the nineteenth century picturesque movement.

Other dwellings more nearly conformed to nationally popular styles. The Parson-Ross House (No. 21) at 209 East Wade Street is an imposing Queen Anne dwelling with a broad, wraparound porch, decorative, shingled gables, and a variety of picturesque windows. Next door to the Leak House at 300 East Wade is the Julius Wyatt House (No. 26), a substantial, brick bungalow with Colonial Revival detailing. The two-story, brick Dr. Julius Maynard House (No. 64) at 219 South Rutherford Street is a handsome example of the Colonial Revival residential architecture.

The governmental buildings and churches are among the most impressive and imposing buildings in the historic district. Although built twenty years apart, both the county courthouse and the post office were designed in the Neo-Classical Revival style, a testament to the influence of the Beaux Arts movement of the early twentieth century. Designed in 1912 by the Charlotte architectural firm of Wheeler and Stern, the monumental Anson County Courthouse stands two-and-one-half stories tall with a central block and flanking wings, fronted by pedimented wings. The front elevation along North Greene Street is sheltered by a massive portico with a Doric entablature and an attic screened by a highly ornamented parapet. The building features exuberant Classical detailing such as paneled spandrels, a denticulated, elliptical arched entrance, limestone window surrounds, and a Doric frieze. Across the street is the U.S. Post Office which was designed by the Acting Supervising Architect for the U.S. Treasury, James A. Wetmore. This building exhibits the formal symmetry of classical designs with a slightly projecting central pavilion and a symmetrical seven bay facade. The building displays other classical elements such as a balustraded parapet, a projecting molded cornice, stylized classical pilasters, and central entrance capped by a fanlight.

While classicism was used to express the governmental presence in Wadesboro, several churches employed various forms of the Gothic Revival in their designs. The 1893 Calvary Episcopal Church is a particularly sophisticated example of an English Country Gothic Revival. Designed by an English architect and transplanted to Wadesboro, John E. Hill, the dark-brick church has such hallmarks of the style as the steeply pitched gable roof, buttresses,

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brownstone detailing, pointed arch windows and doors, an articulated apse, and a pyramidal roofed entry tower. Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church was built just after World War II in a modernizing form of the Gothic Revival with a brick exterior, steep gable roof, pointed-arch openings, and stylized buttresses. This edifice was designed by Charlotte architect, James Malcolm.

In summary, the Wadesboro Downtown Historic District comprises a compact, cohesive business district with an intact collection of historic resources (eighty-five contributing) reflecting the growth of the town, principally during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The twenty-two noncontributing resources include mostly post-World War II commercial buildings and one modern public library. In addition, the Wadesboro Downtown Historic District retains the integrity of its setting, maintaining traditional patterns of street platting and land use. While some commercial buildings are vacant, others remain active concerns, and restorations are underway in others. The greatest change has occurred with commercial storefronts, many of which undergone remodeling. However, the upper stories continue to reflect the period of construction.

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Inventory List

The following bibliographical references were used in preparing the inventory list: Sanborn insurance maps for 1892, 1902, 1914, 1930, and 1952; architectural survey files for the City of Wadesboro; and available Wadesboro city directories. The approximate construction dates for resources in the historic district were based primarily on the Sanborn maps.

The inventory list is organized on a street-by-street basis, first the east/west streets, from north to south, then the north/south streets, moving west to east. On the east/west streets, the listings move from west to east on the north side of the street, then east to west on the south side of the street. On the north/south streets, the listings move from north to south on the west side of the street, then south to north on the east side of the street.

North Side, 100 Block, West Martin Street

Vacant Lot

1. Commercial Building
124 W. Martin Street
ca. 1914
Contributing

This one-story, brick store was constructed as part of a row, but the surrounding buildings have been demolished. The simple facade features a decorative cornice and an intact, but deteriorating, storefront, with a transom, display windows, and an off-center, double leaf entrance.

Vacant Lot

Vacant Lot

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2. Commercial Building
106 W. Martin Street
ca. 1914
Contributing

This two-story, brick commercial building typifies the simple, brick commercial buildings constructed during the early twentieth century. The building has a flat parapet, restrained brick detailing, one-over-one windows on the upper floor, and an intact storefront on the ground level with large, display windows, a transom, and an recessed entrance. A suspended metal canopy shelters the entrance. A parking lot is located just to the west.

3. Burns Inn
100-104 W. Martin Street
1846
Contributing

One of the oldest extant buildings in Wadesboro, the Burns Inn is a remarkably well-preserved, vernacular Greek Revival building. Constructed by Norfleet Boggan in 1846, the two-story inn has a low hip roof, an eight-bay, symmetrical facade, hip-roofed porch supported by box piers, and a rear kitchen ell. The building retains its weatherboard siding and two-paneled doors. The two-over-two and four-over-four windows are added during the late nineteenth century.

North Side, 100 Block, East Martin Street

4. U.S. Post Office (NR, 1987)
105-111 Martin Street
1932-1933
Contributing

The U.S. Post Office at Wadesboro was listed in the National Register in 1986, and remains a well-preserved example of the Neo-Classical Revival designs used for government buildings after passage of the Public Buildings Act of 1926. The post office was designed by James A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect for the U.S. Treasury in 1932, and the building was planned, in part, to be compatible with the Anson County Courthouse across the street. The two-story, tan brick building has the formal symmetry of such classical designs

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with a slightly projecting central pavilion, a symmetrical seven bay facade, a balustraded parapet, a projecting molded cornice, stylized classical pilasters, and a concrete water table. The upper floor has eight-over-eight, flat arch windows, and the ground level has ten-over-ten windows with fanlights and keystones and spandrels. The central entrance features a fanlight capping double leaf doors.

The interior features an L-shaped lobby which extends across the facade and along the west elevation. The lobby has Tuscan pilasters, plastered ceiling beams, and marble wainscoting. At the east end of the lobby is a marble staircase leading to second floor offices.

South Side, 100 Block, West Martin Street

5. Commercial Building
115-121 W. Martin Street
ca. 1955
Noncontributing

This small, one story, brick commercial block is divided into three units. The center block is the largest and retains an intact storefront with metal sash, display windows, and a recessed central entrance. The unit at the east end features a canted entrance, and the store at the west end has replacement windows and is in poor condition.

North Side, 100 Block, West Wade Street

6. Commercial Building
126 W. Wade Street
1892 (marked on the Sanborn map as under construction)
Contributing

This two-story, brick commercial building features the same restrained Romanesque Revival detailing found in other downtown Wadesboro stores. The building has a corbeled parapet, corbeled arches, segmental arched windows, quoins, and a transom above the remodeled storefront.

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7. Commercial Building
124 W. Wade Street
ca. 1920
Contributing

This two-story, yellow brick commercial building has one-over-one windows and a glass block transom above an intact storefront with large display windows and central entrance. The building features geometric decorative elements including recessed brick paneling, a darker brick framing for the flat arched windows, and the same dark brickwork marking the party wall between 122 and 124 West Wade Street.

8. Commercial Building
122 W. Wade Street
ca. 1920
Contributing

This small, two-story, yellow-brick commercial building has one-over-one windows and a remodeled storefront. The original transom appears covered, and the store still has a large display window and an off-center entrance. The building replicates the geometric decorative elements found on 124 West Wade, including recessed brick paneling and the darker brick framing for the flat arched windows.

9. Thomas Ingram Building
120 W. Wade Street
ca. 1892
Contributing

This two-story, brick commercial building has infilled upper story windows and a ca. 1940 remodeled storefront with Vitrolite paneling and large, metal sash display windows, and an off-center entrance. The building also has exuberant Romanesque Revival detailing including a corbeled cornice, quoins, round arched windows with hoods, and a decorative brick panel above the windows. The building was constructed as a pair with 118 West Wade Street.

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10. Ingram-Via Building
118 W. Wade Street
ca. 1892
Contributing

This two-story, brick commercial building has infilled upper story windows and a remodeled storefront with large, metal sash display windows, and a covered transom. However, the building retains some expressive Romanesque Revival detailing including a corbeled cornice, quoins, round arched window hoods, and a decorative brick panel above the windows. The building was constructed as a pair with 120 West Wade Street.

11. (Former) Leak's Hardware Company Building
116 W. Wade Street
ca. 1930
Contributing

This large, two-story, commercial building is a unique example of Art Deco commercial architecture in Wadesboro. Containing two stores, the building has a streamlined, stuccoed exterior with fluted pilasters with green stuccoed caps, a flat parapet punctuated only by the pilasters, decorative, green stuccoed panels displaying the letter *IRI*, and geometric detailing beneath this insignia. Between the pilasters are both tall, steel sash, casement windows and smaller glass block windows. A molded cornice and flat panel, also executed in green stucco, separate the upper story from the ground level. The first floor features large, display windows and recessed, metal sash, double leaf doors.

12. Commercial Building
108 W. Wade Street
ca. 1930
Contributing

This two-story, brick commercial building has a flat parapet, steel sash casement windows on the upper floors and an intact storefront with large, display windows and a recessed, central entrance on the ground floor. The only ornamentation is the slightly recessed brick panels beneath the parapet.

Vacant Lot

Vacant Lot

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North Side, 100 Block, East Wade Street

13. Commercial Building
109 E. Wade Street
ca. 1914
Contributing

This building is a fine example of Neo-Classical commercial design. The two-story building has a brick exterior, a stepped parapet, a molded, denticulated cornice, and tall, nine-over-nine, second floor windows capped by pediments or keystones. The transom has a metal covering, and the large, metal sash, storefront windows appear to date to a ca. 1955 remodeling.

14. Commercial Building
111 E. Wade Street
ca. 1902
Contributing

This well-preserved two-story, brick commercial building was built at the turn of the century as a furniture store. The building is remarkably intact with a flat parapet, segmental arched, two-over-two windows on the upper floor, and segmental arched, fixed light windows on the first. The building has restrained Romanesque Revival detailing including a corbeled, recessed panel within the parapet, and corbeled panels frame the first floor windows. The doors are modern, metal sash replacements.

15. Commercial Building
115 E. Wade Street
ca. 1970
Noncontributing

This two-story, brick commercial building is a modern infill with a flat roof, eight-over-eight windows, and an end bay entrance. The building has minimal traditional detailing including a broken pediment and pilasters framing the entrance.

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16. Commercial Building
119 E. Wade Street
ca. 1930
Noncontributing

This tall, two-story, brick commercial building was built ca. 1930 as an office building. The building has been significantly altered with brick-infilled windows and a modern, six-paneled door. However, the building retains a decorative brick panel within the parapet, and brick jack arches mark the infilled windows.

17. (Former) Anson Real Estate and Insurance Company Building
121-125 E. Wade Street
1926-1927
Contributing

This well-preserved two-story, yellow brick commercial building exemplifies the Neo-Classical store designs built during the early twentieth century. The building houses two ground level stores, and a central corridor provides access to second floor offices. The building has a stepped parapet lined with concrete coping, a denticulated cornice, six-over-six windows, and intact storefront windows capped by a decorative concrete hoods. The wood and glass doors are original. The Anson Real Estate and Insurance Company was chartered in 1906, and built this office building in 1926 and 1927.

18. Commercial Building
125 E. Wade Street
ca. 1914
Contributing

This two-story, brick commercial building was built before World War I as a printing office. The building is remarkably well-preserved with a flat parapet, segmental arched, nine-over-nine windows on the upper floor, and two double leaf, wood and glass doors and a tall, two-over-two window on the first. The building has a corbeled cornice and pilasters framing the door and window bays. The building has undergone no significant exterior alteration.

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19. Ashe-Covington Physicians' Office
127 E. Wade Street
1890
Contributing

Built in 1890 as the offices for local physicians, Dr. Ed Ashe, Dr. J.M. Covington, Sr. and Dr. J.M. Covington, Jr., this small frame building has a steeply pitched, front-gable roof, engaged porch supported by columns resting on brick pedestals, and tall two-over-two windows. Now used by Cablevision, the building has been vinyl sided since 1984 when the property was first surveyed. Otherwise, the building is unaltered.

North Side, 200 and 300 Blocks, East Wade Street

20. Gas Station
201 E. Wade Street
ca. 1960
Noncontributing

This ca. 1960 gasoline station either replaces or incorporates an earlier station on this site. The building has two garage bays, a corner office, and a tall canopy. The station retains its sleek, modern design with rounded edges, metal paneled sheathing, and large, wraparound storefront window.

21. Parson-Ross House
209 E. Wade Street
ca. 1880
Contributing

Although now used as realty office, this imposing frame, two-story Queen Anne house retains its rambling form, fine Eastlake door, decorative shingling under the gables, and a broad, front porch supported by columns resting on paneled pedestals. The house has been vinyl sided, but retains its one-over-one windows and a fine stained glass window in the rear, marking the staircase landing. The tree-shade setting of this house also remains intact.

Parking Lot

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22. Garage
E. Wade Street
ca. 1930
Contributing

This pyramidal roofed, brick garage appears to be the remnant of a now demolished residential property. The garage is intact with concrete quoins contrasting with the brick exterior, and the roof has broad eaves and exposed rafters.

South Side, 200-300 Blocks, East Wade Street

23. Calvary Episcopal Church
308 E. Wade Street
1893; consecrated 1894
Contributing

Calvary Episcopal Church is a fine example of English Country Gothic Revival church architecture. The church has a dark brick exterior with a horizontal trim of rock-faced, red sandstone, pointed arch, stained glass windows, buttresses, and an articulated Gothic Revival plan with nave, transepts, and apse expressed on the exterior. The church also has a steeply pitched, slate, gable roof and a corner tower with a pyramidal roof and decorative shingling. A parish hall was added in the 1920s, separated from the main building by a courtyard. The property is delineated by a rock-faced stone wall. The stained glass windows have been added over time since construction as memorials, but all were designed as an ensemble by Lamb Studios. The church was designed by architect, John E. Hill, a native of England and later a parishioner at Calvary.

24. M.P. Leak House
302 E. Wade Street
ca. 1875
Contributing

The M.P. Leak House is an intact two-story, double-pile, frame dwelling with a hip roof, paired interior chimneys, aluminum siding, symmetrical facade, and a hip-roofed porch. The porch is supported by turned posts and decorated with

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scrolled knee brackets. The raised panel door is framed by side lights and transom. The house has a two story, rear ell, which had been added by 1930.

24a. M.P. Leak Auto Garage 302 E. Wade Street ca. 1950 Contributing

Located behind the Leak house is a three-bay, frame garage dating to the 1950s.

25. Julius Wyatt House 300 E. Wade Street ca. 1925 Contributing

Now used as law offices, the Julius Wyatt House is a fine, one-and-one-half-story, brick dwelling which combines bungalow and Colonial Revival elements of design. Its low-slung, side gable form, broad eaves, exposed rafters are hallmarks of the bungalow while the symmetry of the facade, elliptical fanlight and sidelights, and porch columns are characteristic of the Colonial Revival style. The house also has an original side wing, front gable dormers, and both two- and three-part casement windows.

26. Boggan-Hammond House (NR, 1972) 206 E. Wade Street ca. 1783 Contributing

The oldest house in Wadesboro, the Boggan-Hammond House was reputedly built ca. 1783 by Captain Patrick Boggan, one of the founders of Wadesboro. Boggan gave the house as a wedding present to his daughter, Eleanor, upon her marriage to William Hammond in 1796. Listed in the National Register, the one-story, side-gable house has double shouldered, exterior end chimneys, weatherboard siding, nine-over-nine windows, and a batten door sheltered by an entry porch with tapered piers. The house has been restored in recent years, and the brick foundation has been rebuilt.

In the early nineteenth century, a two-story brick house (Alexander Little Wing) was attached to the gable end of the Boggan-Hammond House. About 1972, the Boggan-Hammond House was relocated on its lot and attached to the rear of the Little Wing by an open porch. Later, the Boggan-Hammond House

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was moved again so that it now stands behind the Little Wing with both dwellings facing in the same direction.

27. Alexander Little Wing (NR, 1972) 206 E. Wade Street ca. 1837 Contributing

Heavily restored in recent years, this two-story, side-gable dwelling retains its side-hall plan, exterior end chimney, nine-over-nine windows, and four paneled door capped by a transom. The house has a new rear stoop, a rebuilt concrete block foundation, and possible replacement beaded weatherboard siding. This house was originally attached to the gable end of the Boggan-Hammond House. About 1972, the Boggan-Hammond House was relocated on its lot and attached to the rear of the Little Wing by an open porch. Later, the Boggan-Hammond House was moved again so that it now stands behind the Little Wing.

28. Craig Building 206 E. Wade Street 1994 Noncontributing

The Craig Building houses the Wadesboro Historical Society. Built in 1994 after the style of the Boggan-Hammond House which sits to the rear, the one-story, frame dwelling has a side gable roof, weatherboard siding, three bay facade, and a central entrance sheltered by a front gable entrance porch.

29. Rectory Building 204 E. Wade Street ca. 1955 Noncontributing

This one-story, brick building was built circa 1955 to house offices. The building has a rectangular plan, side gable roof, replacement windows, and recessed entrance.

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30. House
202 E. Wade Street
ca. 1910
Contributing

Now housing offices, this two-story, L-plan, frame house has a gable-on-hip roof, vinyl siding, single and paired one-over-one windows, and a front porch supported by Tuscan columns. The entrance is capped by a transom.

South Side, 100 Block, East Wade Street

31. (Former) Pee Dee Oil Company Gasoline Station
124-126 E. Wade Street
1935, addition 1971
Contributing

Currently the Municipal Building for Wadesboro, this one-story, brick gable-front building originally served as a filling station for the Pee Dee Oil Company. The modest design elements include an eyebrow dormer on the east elevation, four-over-four sash windows, and pedimented gables on the main roof and the entry porch. Although modified with a 1971 rear hip-roofed addition and a window for drive-through service, the basic form and materials remain substantially intact. The interior has been modernized for offices. It is said that this building also once contained a tire-capping shop, a bus station, and a bank.

32. Commercial Building
122 E. Wade Street
ca. 1960
Noncontributing

This small, one-story brick building has a flat parapet and a heavy, flat-roofed metal soffit suspended over the front facade. This facade has two adjacent doors flanked by two one-over-one sash windows. Although the 1952 Sanborn map shows a free-standing, one-story office on this site, this building appears to be a later one, or was expanded on the east elevation to connect with #116.

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33. Commercial Building
114-118 E. Wade Street
ca. 1892
Noncontributing

This late-nineteenth-century, two-story commercial building has been substantially altered. The original brick front facade has been completely stuccoed and the six windows across the upper story are modern. The building retains its two shopfront bays and center doorway leading to the upper floor, which once contained the opera house. The configuration of the north shopfront was extensively altered in recent decades and features a large display window and a modern, off-set doorway. At the turn of the century, the east side of the building contained a harness shop and the west side housed a furniture store.

34. Commercial Building
110 E. Wade Street
ca. 1892
Contributing

This two-story, brick, flat-parapet commercial building retains original decorative brickwork on the front facade. Corbeled brickwork forms three recessed panels near the cornice and defines the corners above the lower shopfront. Three one-over-one sash windows on the second story have simple brick sills. Although a modern shed-roofed porch now shields the shopfront, the lower level appears to retain the original recessed configuration with display windows (now metal framed), brick bulkhead, and off-set entry. A doorway on the east side of the front facade leads to the upper level.

South Side, 100 and 200 Blocks, West Wade Street

35. Branch Banking and Trust Company Building
119 W. Wade Street
ca. 1970
Noncontributing

This large, modern bank building occupies much of the south side of West Wade Street. The building has a pebble dash exterior, large, fixed light

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windows, and a drive-through canopy on the east side. The bank is surrounded by parking lots.

36. Apartment Building 201 W. Wade Street ca. 1914 Contributing

Consisting of three units of similar size, this two-story brick apartment building features a Mission-style shaped parapet atop the center unit. This parapet is flanked by clipped-gable roofs with exposed purlins over the other two apartments. The windows have brownstone sills and originally windows with five-over-one sash remain on the first floor. The principal doors have four-pane transoms and paneled doors with glazed upper sections. The front porch has a hip roof and classical columns with replacement metal balustrades. The rear elevation is dominated by a two-story porch with stairways to the upper level of each apartment unit. One of Wadesboro's rare apartment buildings, it was originally owned by local businessman H. B. Allen

North Side, 100 Block East Morgan Street

37. Commercial Building 105 E. Morgan St. ca. 1960 Noncontributing

Facing E. Morgan Street, this simple, brick one-story building is attached to the rear of the corner property facing S. Greene Street. A beauty shop, it has a plain front facade with a flat parapet, two large windows, and a door at the west corner.

Vacant Lot

38. H. F. Marsh and Son, Inc. 115 E. Morgan St. ca. 1940 Contributing

This sheet-metal shop was originally owned and operated by the H.W. Little family, and sold and serviced tractors and trucks. The Marsh family acquired

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it in 1970 and converted the building to its present use. The utilitarian one-story, brick building has a flat-parapet front facade with large display windows and a center door. The long, rectangular main body of the building includes a variety of windows shapes and types to light the interior, including rows of fixed sash windows along the top of the east elevation. A later metal wing extends from the rear of the east side and is used a truck entrance. The standing-seam metal roof was added in 1947.

38a. Storage Building (H. F. Marsh and Son, Inc.) 115 E. Morgan St. ca. 1980 Noncontributing

A 1980s metal gable-roofed, storage building stands to the rear of the Marsh building, in a parking lot. This sizable building measures roughly fifty by thirty feet.

South Side, 100 Block East Morgan Street

39. Commercial Building 136 East Morgan Street ca. 1914 Contributing

Representing a standard design for early twentieth-century, small-town commercial architecture, this one-story brick building has a rectangular form, a flat parapet over the front facade, and a recessed center entry flanked by large display windows. The shopfront also retains wooden paneled bulkheads and a transom. Sited on a sloping lot, the rear elevation is two stories high and has arched windows and large double-leaf doors. Some of the original facade openings on the rear have been bricked in. Once known as the M & I Building, is said to have served as the office for the Messenger and Intelligentsia newspaper. Over time, this building also contained a drugstore and Tarleton Furniture.

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South Side, 200 Block, West Morgan Street

40. (Former) Allen Furniture Building
201 W. Morgan Street/200 S. Rutherford Street
1926/ca. 1943
Contributing

This commercial building was built by the Rose-Gathings Furniture Company, which became Ingram-Gathings Furniture in 1933. With the death of C.J. Gathings in 1943, the company and building were sold to Fred Allen who renamed the company, Allen Furniture. The modern storefront was probably added at the time of the Allen acquisition. The large, two-story, brick commercial building is oriented towards the corner with tile panels extending above the modern, streamlined storefront with its cantilevered metal canopy, metal sash windows, and canted entrance. The streamlined storefront and tile paneling was added during a 1940s remodeling. The building also has one-over-one, double-hung windows on the upper floor and a molded cornice below the flat parapet. There is a side entrance along Morgan Street leading to the upper floors. This double-leaf entrance is covered by a canvas awning.

41. Moore Funeral Home
203 W. Morgan Street
ca. 1935
Contributing

This one-and-one-half-story, Colonial Revival building was built in the mid-1930s by the Moore Funeral Home. The building has a faux stone veneer which appears original, a cross gable roof, both six-over-six and colored glass windows, and a front gable, entrance porch supported by box piers. There is an unobtrusive rear addition which features four loading bays.

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East Side, 200 block Salisbury Street

42. (Former) Filling Station
206 Salisbury St.
ca. 1930
Contributing

A common vernacular filling station design of the 1920s and 1930s, this box-and-canopy brick structure has a stepped-gable parapet and a projecting hip-roofed pump canopy with thick brick piers. Two large fixed-sash windows flank the center entry. A later brick wing extends from the north elevation. Also typical of such early gas stations, it occupies a site at the periphery of the business district.

42a. Storage Building
206 Salisbury St.
ca. 1930
Contributing

A ca. 1930, one-story storage building stands just south of the filling station. This one-bay, corrugated metal prefabricated building has a gable-front roof pierced by a metal chimney flue.

43. Commercial Building
202 Salisbury St.
ca. 1930
Contributing

Built for an auto sales and service business and later devoted to tire sales, this sizable two-story, brick building dominates the corner of Salisbury and W. Martin streets. The utilitarian flat-roofed building has multiple-paned, steel-sash windows on the first floor, and six-over-six wood-sash windows on the second. A large garage door is located on the south elevation, while display windows and a glass double-door entrance mark the corner of Salisbury and W. Martin. A metal awning shields this portion of the facade. This building was erected on the site of a livery stable during the emergence of the auto era.

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West Side, 100 Block, North Rutherford Street

Vacant Lot

44. Commercial Building
121 N. Rutherford Street
ca. 1914
Contributing

This substantial two-story commercial building has the restrained Neo-Classical Revival detailing of small-town commercial designs of the 1920s. The building has a stepped parapet, simple brick lintels delineating the one-over-one, double hung windows on the upper floor and a projecting cornice over the intact storefront windows on the first. There is a glass block transom and a recessed central entrance.

45. Commercial Building
117 N. Rutherford Street
ca. 1914
Contributing

This one-story, brick commercial block houses two stores with recessed entrances. A glass block transom is now covered. The building has a flat parapet and simple, decorative brick panels. The storefront windows have undergone some alteration, but the building remains substantially intact.

Vacant Lot

Vacant Lot

46. Commercial Building
109 N. Rutherford Street
ca. 1902
Contributing

Dating to the turn of the century, this property is one of the more substantial commercial buildings remaining in the Wadesboro business district. This large, two-story, brick building features a symmetrical facade seven bays wide, brick round arches over the second floor windows, a decorative flat

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parapet, and a round arched, rusticated central entrance. The entrance is flanked by two storefronts, and the one on the northern side is intact with transom, recessed entrance, and large display windows. The southern store is now sheltered by a modern hip roof, but the storefront windows are intact.

47. Covington Building 107 N. Rutherford Street ca. 1892 Contributing

The Covington Building is a large, two-story, brick commercial building with a flat parapet, two-over-two windows on the second floor and intact storefront windows and recessed entrances on the ground level. This building is notable for its highly decorative brick quoins and diamond shaped brick patterns under the cornice.

48. Commercial Building 105 N. Rutherford Street ca. 1892 Noncontributing

Although this two-story, brick building retains its corbeled cornice and decorative segmental arched window openings, the building has undergone significant alteration in recent years and no longer retains its architectural integrity. Specifically, the second floor windows are now brick infilled, and the first floor storefront has been remodeled. The ground level is sheltered by a hip roof, the windows are replacements, and the brick veneer on the first floor is of recent construction.

49. Commercial Building 103 N. Rutherford Street ca. 1892 Noncontributing

Although built ca. 1892, this two story, brick building has undergone significant alteration in recent years and no longer retains its architectural integrity. The building has a new brick veneer and replacement windows. Only the segmental arched openings indicate the original window configuration.

Vacant Lot

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West Side, 100 Block South Rutherford Street

50. (Former) Klondike Hotel
100 S. Rutherford St.
ca. 1908
Contributing

Located at the north end of one of Wadesboro's most intact and architecturally notable rows of commercial buildings, this ca. 1908 two-story, brick structure originally contained the Klondike Hotel. The three-sided front facade, with a pedimented entrance bay oriented to the corner of Rutherford and Wade streets, is distinguished by inlaid cast-stone detailing along the cornice, and decorative brickwork defining the window and entry bays and the corners of the building. The principal alterations are the multiple-paned display windows and metal awnings over these windows and the main corner entry.

51. Commercial Building
102 S. Rutherford St.
ca. 1908
Contributing

Located directly south of #100 and part of the same distinctive commercial block, this handsome facade features decorative brick corbelling, four decorative recessed brick squares along a white-stuccoed panel below the cornice, and an intact shopfront. This shopfront has a glass transom, recessed entry and a wooden bulkhead supporting large display windows. The doorway on the south bay of the front facade leads to the upper story, which has a bank of windows with granite lintels and a doorway leading onto an iron balcony.

52. Commercial Building
104 S. Rutherford St.
ca. 1908
Contributing

Located directly south of #102 and part of the same distinctive commercial block, this narrow facade reflects its neighbor in its decorative brick corbelling, granite sills, iron balcony, and white-stuccoed treatment on the upper story offset by the overall red-brick exterior. The two upper-story windows flank a multiple-paned center door with transom, and retain their original six-over-six window sash. The first-floor shopfront is also largely

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intact, with a recessed offset entry, a glass transom, a wooden bulkhead, and large display windows. The doorway on the south bay of the front facade leads to the upper story.

53. (Former) Coca-Cola Bottling Company Building 106 S. Rutherford St. ca. 1908 Contributing

Located directly south of #104 and part of the same notable commercial block, this narrow facade reflects its neighbor in its decorative brick corbelling, and white-stuccoed treatment on the upper story, highlight on this facade by a row of diamond-shaped brick detailing. The two upper-story windows retain original six-over-six window sash. The first-floor shopfront is also largely intact, with a recessed, offset, double wooden doors, a transom (boarded over), and large display windows. This building originally contained the Coca-Cola Bottling Company plant.

54. Commercial Building 108 S. Rutherford St. ca. 1908 Contributing

Located at the south end of the distinctive commercial block that also includes #s 100-104, this facade mirrors #104 in its design treatment and its arrangement of windows and entries. The principal difference is the stepped parapet. The upper-story windows have been boarded over. This building originally contained a printing operation.

55. Commercial Building 110 S. Rutherford St. ca. 1970s Noncontributing

This extensively remodeled one-story building has a modern stuccoed exterior with a modern pedimented facade. Although the recessed shopfront with double entry doors is substantially original, the exterior has undergone drastic alterations.

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56. Ansonia Theater 112 S. Rutherford St. 1924 Contributing

This rare surviving small-town movie theater reflects the Neo-Classical Revival style in its three two-story arches with stuccoed upper sections that span the front facade, and the molded metal cornice. The four brick supporting piers across the facade have molded metal caps to suggest classical pilasters. The marquee over the main entrance is also intact, and includes the name of the theater as well as a red-neon "A" facing the street. The front facade has been modified by replacement siding and doors, and the enclosing of the original open lobby. Two of the three pairs of windows on the upper story have been stuccoed over. The paired window in the center arch is intact. The Ansonia was originally operated by L. L. Drake of the American Amusement Company, which sold stock in theatres in Wadesboro and Anderson, South Carolina. The theater seated five hundred, and showed the popular movies of the day as well as hosted live acts. In 1946, it was leased to a chain of movie theaters and remodeled. The existing marquee was added at that time. The theater is currently under renovation for use by the Wadesboro Arts Council.

West Side, 200 Block, South Rutherford Street

57. Commercial Building 204 S. Rutherford Street ca. 1940 Contributing

This small, one-story commercial building has a brick facade and frame and metal rear. There is a flat parapet, one garage bay, a storefront window, and double leaf doors.

58. Commercial Building 206 S. Rutherford Street ca. 1940 Noncontributing

This small, one-story commercial building has a replacement stuccoed exterior, a flat parapet, and replacement windows and doors.

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59. House
208 S. Rutherford Street
ca. 1892
Noncontributing

This small frame, L-plan dwelling has been converted to commercial use. The one-story house has a cross-gable roof with box eaves, vinyl siding, six-over-one windows, and a partially enclosed front porch, with a new front door, and a side addition. The house has been heavily altered and no longer retains its architectural integrity.

60. E.V. Fenton Building
210 S. Rutherford Street
ca. 1930
Contributing

This small, one-story, brick commercial building has a flat parapet, with concrete coping and a decorative concrete panel, and a metal sash, central door flanked by fixed light windows. The door and windows are modern replacements but replicate the original wooden sash.

East Side, 200 Block, South Rutherford Street

61. Dr. Julian Maynard House
219 S. Rutherford Street
ca. 1925
Contributing

This imposing, two-story, brick Colonial Revival dwelling has a symmetrical, three bay facade, tile side gable roof, and a one story side wing. The house features such Colonial Revival hallmarks as the scalloped fanlight above the wood and glass door, the front gable entry porch supported by classical columns, six-over-one and eight-over-one windows, denticulated cornice, and segmental arched dormers. The house is now used by a community organization.

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61a. Garage (Dr. Julian Maynard House)
219 S. Rutherford Street
ca. 1950
Noncontributing

The Maynard House property includes a frame, gable-front garage (ca. 1950s) which has been enclosed. The garage doors have been replaced by a sliding glass doors.

62. J.S. Webb House
215 S. Rutherford Street
ca. 1890
Contributing

This well-preserved, one-and-a-half-story, Queen Anne/Colonial Revival cottage has an L-shaped plan, weatherboard siding, two-over-two windows, a hip-roofed porch, and a gable-on-hip roof. The house has a three-sided bay with decorative turned pendants. The porch is supported by columns resting on brick pedestals. The central entrance is capped by a transom.

63. W.P. Ledbetter House
211 S. Rutherford Street
ca. 1890
Contributing

Now used as law offices, this two story, frame, vernacular picturesque house has a gable/half-gambrel roof which gives the house two stories in the front and one and one-half stories in the rear. In addition, the house has a one story rear ell, weatherboard siding, and one-over-one windows. The house retains its hip roofed porch which extends across the facade as well as a pedimented two tier porch sheltering the entrance. The porch is supported by slender columns, and there is a turned-post balustrade.

63a. Garage (W.P. Ledbetter House)
211 S. Rutherford Street
ca. 1925
Contributing

The Ledbetter property includes a cast-stone garage (ca. 1925) with front-gable roof.

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64. Sacred Heart (Horne Memorial) Roman Catholic Church
205 S. Rutherford Street
1946
Contributing

Built in 1946 by the James Dudley Horne family, who were originally from Wilmington, Sacred Heart Church was designed by Charlotte architect, James Malcolm. The stylized Gothic Revival church has a steeply pitched gable roof, brick veneer, buttresses, pointed arch, stained glass windows, and a small entry porch.

64a. Educational Building
Sacred Heart (Horne Memorial) Roman Catholic Church
205 S. Rutherford Street
1946
Contributing

An educational building (1946) stands to the rear of the church. This two-story, gable-roofed building has front gable dormers, a projecting front gable porch, and eight-over-eight windows. The church and educational building were built after World War II when Catholic services began to be held for troops on maneuvers in Anson County and wartime marriages introduced a small Catholic presence in the region.

East Side, 100 Block, South Rutherford Street.

65. Smith's Cleaners
127 S. Rutherford St.
ca. 1960s
Noncontributing

This modern laundry establishment replaced a 1920s filling station on this corner lot. It is a one-story brick building with a glazed office wing on the rear of the south side. A parking lot occupies the corner of the lot.

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Wadesboro Downtown Historic District
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66. Lowe's Printing Office
123 S. Rutherford St.
ca. 1920
Contributing

Occupied by Lowe's Printing since its construction, this well-preserved two-story brick building has a flat parapet across the front facade, four one-over-one sash windows across the upper story, and a doorway adjacent to the shopfront that leads to the second floor. The intact shopfront has a recessed center entrance with large display windows on either side of double wooden doors, a brick bulkhead, and a notable stained-glass transom.

Vacant Lot

East Side, 100 Block North Rutherford Street

67. Commercial Building
108 N. Rutherford St.
ca. 1892
Contributing

This ca. 1892 two-story, brick commercial building retains segmental arched windows, now boarded over on both stories, and notable brick quoins, corbels, and dentils, which define the first story. The shopfront has been modernized and a modern metal awning now suspends over the front facade, just above the center doorway.

68. Commercial Building
110 N. Rutherford St.
ca. 1945
Contributing

The essentially unadorned front facade of this two-story commercial building reveals a mid-1940s construction, with five simple, rectangular windows across the upper story, a modernized shopfront bay with a slightly recessed entry, large, display windows, a metal soffit and bulkhead, and a covered transom. The building is similar in its basic design and fenestration to the 1946 Little Building at #119 S. Greene St. and may be a contemporary.

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69. Commercial Building
112 N. Rutherford St.
ca. 1945
Contributing

Probably built in the mid-1940s, this simple one-bay, brick building has a flat roof parapet with concrete coping and a basically intact shopfront with a brick bulkhead, large display windows on each side of the recessed entry, and a narrow transom, which is now boarded over.

70. Anson Trading Company
114 N. Rutherford St
ca. 1870s; Remodeled ca. 1980
Noncontributing

Anson Trading Company is characterized by a modern metal facade devoid of decoration. The center entrance is capped by a metal shed-roofed canopy.

71. Commercial Building
118 N. Rutherford St.
ca. 1902
Contributing

The ca. 1902 one-bay front facade of this small commercial building has a flat roof parapet and notable brickwork, including decorative, shallow brick arches below the slightly recessed name panel. Two large boarded display windows flank the double entry door. The building was originally occupied by a general store.

72. Commercial Building
122 N. Rutherford St.
ca. 1897
Contributing

This two-story, ca. 1897 commercial facade is distinguished by handsome brickwork, including shallow pilasters that define five bays across the upper story and a row of brick dentils atop the lower shopfront level; the two shopfront bays have enclosed transoms above recessed entries shielded by metal awnings. The building originally housed a grocery later, and later was occupied by a saloon, and then a furniture store and a meat market.

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73. Commercial Building
124 N. Rutherford St.
ca. 1955
Noncontributing

Probably built in the 1950s, this plain one-story, brick building has a double-door center entry flanked by large square, fixed windows. A parking lot occupies the northern half of the lot along Martin Street. The site of a general store in the early twentieth century, this parcel was vacant by the 1930 Sanborn map.

West Side, 100 Block, North Greene Street

Vacant Lot

74. (Former) Blalock Hardware Store/Belk's Department Store
112 N. Greene Street
ca. 1902/ca. 1940
Contributing

This large, two-and-one-half-story, brick commercial building was built as a hardware store by U.B. Blalock and later acquired by the Belk Department Store. The building was remodeled ca. 1940 by the Belk company. The facade was given a sleek, modern appearance with the application of flat, metal panels, a cantilevered metal canopy, and large storefront windows with metal sash. Much of the original brick facade is intact beneath the metal paneling.

75. Commercial Building
119 N. Greene Street
ca. 1914
Contributing

Built as the offices of the Yadkin River Power Company, this two-story, brick commercial building has an intact storefront and remodeled upper floor. The ground level features large, wooden sash windows flanking a recessed central entrance.

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76. Commercial Building
121-A N. Greene Street
ca. 1914
Contributing

With its neighbor to the north, this two story, brick commercial building is one of the better preserved, early twentieth century stores remaining in Wadesboro. The building has a decorative parapet with a corbeled cornice, round arched windows with decorative brick hoods, and a notably intact storefront with large display windows, transoms, and a recessed central entrance.

77. Commercial Building
121-B N. Greene Street
ca. 1914
Contributing

With its neighbor to the south, this two-story, brick commercial building is one of the better preserved, early twentieth century stores remaining in Wadesboro. The building has a decorative parapet with a corbeled cornice, round arched, nine-over-nine windows with decorative brick hoods, and a notably intact storefront with large, elliptical arched windows, transoms, and a central, double leaf door. The building has a brownstone foundation and window sills.

West Side, 100 Block, South Greene Street

78. Parson's Pharmacy
100 S. Greene Street
1912
Contributing

One of Wadesboro's most prominent commercial buildings, Parson's Pharmacy is a three-story, blond-brick structure with Neo-Classical Revival treatment, including a bold metal cornice with modillions and corbels. Paired one-over-one sash windows line the front facade oriented to S. Greene, and the north elevation facing W. Wade. The shopfront, which extends around the corner of the building, is also capped by a heavy modillion cornice and features a structural glass Rexall Drugs sign atop the large display windows, and classical

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iron columns. Doorways on the northwest side facing Wade Street lead to office space on the upper stories, including a one-bay two-story section at the rear. In 1912, Parson's Drugs, which pharmacist Fred Parsons had established in 1875, moved into this newly erected two-story brick building across the street from Fox & Lyon Pharmacy.

79. Office Building 102-106 S. Greene St. ca. 1940 Contributing

Constructed ca. 1940 to replace a turn-of-the-century, two-story building, this one-story, brick structure features such Colonial Revival treatments as nine-over-nine sash windows, and two multiple-paned entrances with heavy entablatures and pilasters. The facade is crowned by a shingled, mansard-style roof line. The Bank of Wadesboro occupied this building throughout the first half of the 20th century, and commissioned this design.

80. Office Building 108 S. Greene St. ca. 1902 Contributing

The northern part of a handsome ca. 1902, one-story brick building distinguished by a row of arched facade openings, this two-bay section retains its original corbeled cornice and arched lintels. The arched two-over-two window and double-leaf wooden door have original transoms.

81. Office Building 110-112 S. Greene St. ca. 1902 Contributing

Like the northern part of this ca. 1902 building (#110 S. Greene) this well-preserved facade has a row of arched facade openings and a corbeled-brick cornice. The three arched windows have remodeled one-over-one windows and the two entrances have double-leaf wooden doors with glazed upper sections.

Vacant Lot

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83. Hampton S. Allen Library
120 S. Greene St.
ca. 1980
Noncontributing

This modern, 1980s public library is a boxy, one-story, stuccoed building devoid of ornamentation. The recessed entrance is flanked by large tinted-glass windows.

Vacant Lot

West Side, 200 Block, South Greene Street

Vacant Lot

84. First Presbyterian Church
208 S. Greene Street
1904-1905
Contributing

This substantial, brick church building is a good example of Gothic Revival church designs. The building has an irregular gable-on-hip roof, two castellated entrance towers with pyramidal roofs, and pointed arch, stained glass windows. A gable roofed wing to the south contains administrative offices; the windows in this wing are two-over-two, double hung. A Sunday School wing was added in 1954. The pointed arch doors are double leaf with fanlights. The property is surrounded by a concrete retaining wall. The First Presbyterian Church congregation had been formed in 1873, and the first house of worship was completed in 1876. In 1904, the cornerstone for the present edifice was laid, and construction was completed in 1905.

84a. First Presbyterian Church, Fellowship Hall
208 S. Greene Street
1985
Noncontributing

Built in 1985, this large church fellowship hall building has a front gable roof, brick exterior, and one-over-one, vinyl sash windows.

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85. Blalock-Liles House
214 S. Greene Street
ca. 1900
Contributing

This imposing, two story, Queen Anne dwelling has a gable on hip roof, irregular massing, a two tiered porch, and one-over-one windows. This well-preserved house retains its weatherboard siding, and the central entrance is framed by sidelights and a transom of beveled glass. The house has front gable dormers, a bracketed cornice, and porch columns resting on brick pedestals.

85a. Garage (Blalock-Liles House)
214 S. Greene Street
ca. 1932
Contributing

Located behind the Blalock-Liles House is a frame, one-story garage.

East Side, 100 Block, South Greene Street

86. Commercial Building
127 S. Greene St.
ca. 1940
Contributing

This one-story, blond-brick commercial building has a simple facade with decorative geometric brickwork to define the top and corners of the front elevation. A metal soffit shields the large modern windows that face the street and extend around the south side of the building. At one time, the telegraph office operated out of this building.

87. Little Building
119-121 S. Greene St.
1946
Contributing

This sizable two-story brick building includes a flat roof parapet and a row of nine windows along the upper story facing S. Greene Street. These windows have one-over-one sash. The first floor consists of two shopfronts and a

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doorway on the north corner leading to the second story. The north shopfront is essentially intact, with metal-frame display windows and a center recessed entry. The remodeled and larger south shopfront has a slightly recessed bank of display windows leading to a double-door entry on the north side of the front facade. Both shopfronts have cloth awnings. The inscription in the corner stone reads, "Little Building, 1946."

88. Commercial Building 117 S. Greene St. ca. 1940 Contributing

Similar in its basic design to #127 S. Greene St., this two-story building has a blond-brick front facade with simple, Art Deco-inspired geometric brickwork at the corners of the flat roof parapet. The upper story has two sets of paired one-over-one windows, while the shopfront has a recessed center entry flanked by metal-frame display windows with brick bulkheads. A cloth awning shields the first story.

89. Commercial Building 115 S. Greene St. ca. 1914 Contributing

The 1914 Sanborn map indicates a post office located in this one-story brick building. The building later housed the Western Telegraph office. The well-preserved facade includes a flat roof parapet with restrained, decorative brickwork. Topped by a cloth awning, the shopfront has a recessed center entry flanked by metal-frame display windows with stucced bulkheads.

90. Commercial Building 111 S. Greene St. ca. 1940 Contributing

This narrow one-story brick building was probably erected ca. 1940 as infill construction. The site had been vacant since the development of the block. In its blond-brick front facade and simple detailing it resembles the buildings at 127 and 115 S. Greene, and is most likely a contemporary. The intact shopfront has a traditional design with a recessed center entry flanked by display windows with brick bulkheads.

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91. H.W. Little and Company Building
109 S. Greene St.
1906
Contributing

Among Wadesboro's most impressive and well-preserved commercial buildings, this 1906 hardware store commands attention along the 100 block of S. Greene Street. The decorative two-story brick building is capped by a pedimented parapet with a balustrade. The entablature consists of small paired fixed-sash windows, brick corbels, a modillion cornice, and a molded metal frieze. The three large upper-story windows have three-part wooden frames with arched center sections as well as arched brick lintels. The shopfront is topped by a dentiled metal cornice and has a recessed center entry with double-leaf doors and a transom. The large display windows have replacement metal frames and blond-brick piers and bulkheads. A large cloth awning extends over the shopfront. The interior retains original wooden shelving, floors, and metal posts. Little Hardware has been in continuous operation in Wadesboro since 1894.

92. B.C. Moore and Sons
101-105 S. Greene St.
ca. 1970
Noncontributing

This extensively modernized, austere, one-story department store has a blond-brick facade, recessed corner entrance, and small, arched windows in brick bays along the shopfronts facing both S. Greene and W. Wade streets. A large cloth awning extends along the principal west and north elevations.

East Side, 100 Block, North Greene Street

93. Anson County Courthouse
N. Green Street
1912-1914
Contributing

The Anson County Courthouse was designed by the Charlotte architectural firm of Wheeler and Stern and built between 1912 and 1914 as a bold example of Neo-Classical Revival architecture. The two-and-one-half-story, tan-brick

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building is composed of a main block with north and south wings fronted by pedimented porticoes. The front elevation along North Greene Street is sheltered by a massive portico with a Doric entablature and an attic screened by a highly ornamented parapet. The building features exuberant Classical detailing such as paneled spandrels, a denticulated, elliptical arched entrance, limestone window surrounds, and a Doric frieze. The interior plan is organized around a central, octagonal space from which open offices and a transverse hall. Most of the original interior features, such as paneled doors and marble wainscoting, remain intact. The courthouse is located on the second floor; the large, rectangular room is lighted by tall windows on the east and west sides.

Although the historic jail has been demolished and a modern facility constructed at the northeast corner of the courthouse block, the property retains its setting with mature plantings, a broad concrete walkway, and a small, concrete retaining wall. A Confederate memorial monument occupies the center of the walkway leading from Greene Street to the principal entrance of the courthouse.

94. Anson County Jail ca. 1985 Noncontributing

The modern jail occupies a sloping site, and the upper floor is the principal level. The building is constructed of a precast concrete with entrances on the west and south elevations. Both entrances are sheltered by porches, with wheelchair ramps and walkways leading to the courthouse.

95. Confederate Memorial Monument dedicated 1906/moved 1912 Contributing

The monument, which features a soldier standing on pedestal, was dedicated in 1906. The statue stood in front of the previous courthouse, but was moved to its present location when the new courthouse was built.

96. D.A.R. Memorial Gazebo 1921 Contributing

This Revolutionary War memorial gazebo was constructed in 1921 by the Thomas Wade Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The structure sits within a small, landscaped setting at the northeast corner of the

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Square, as the intersection of Greene and Wade streets, is known. Marking the location of the earlier courthouses, the gazebo has a flared, pyramidal roof and rock-faced, red sandstone piers.

East Side, 100 Block South Washington Street

97. (Former) Coca-Cola Bottling Company
111 S. Washington St.
ca. 1930
Contributing

The blond-brick front facade with decorative corbeling distinguishes this one-story, two-bay building. The two recessed, rectangular name panels are trimmed in red brick headers and treated with brownstone, diamond-shaped motifs. According to a marker located between the two garage bays, this flat-parapet building was remodeled in 1963 by the Bowman Construction Company for use as the garage for the Wadesboro Police Department. It was formerly the north section of the Coca-Cola Bottling Company plant. Later, the bottling operations of both Pepsi-Cola and Pee Dee Cola were located in this building, and by the 1950s, it was an auto repair shop.

98. (Former) Coca-Cola Bottling Company Office
113 S. Washington St.
ca. 1930
Contributing

Originally built as the office of the Coca-Cola bottling plant complex, this two-story brick building is currently the office for the Wadesboro Police Department. Linked to the one-story brick garage immediately to the north by a narrow, stuccoed unit, this unadorned building has a flat parapet, a single one-over-one window in the upper story facing S. Washington, and two main doorways shielded by a cloth awning. The south elevation has been stuccoed. By the 1950s this building served as apartments.

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99. (Former) Automobile Dealership
125 S. Washington St.
ca. 1917
Contributing

Said to have been built ca. World War I, this sizable brick, two-story building originally served as an auto sales and service establishment. It replaced a frame livery on the site, which also included a service garage on the present parking lot to the north. At one time Cook's Chevrolet Dealership was located in this building, which later contained a drug store. The upstairs once contained a doctor's office. Currently a movie video store, this simple corner building is six bays wide with a flat parapet. Near the top of the front elevation, a cornice line is created by a series of raised bricks that extend around the corners of the facade. The ten-bay south elevation has segmental arched windows in the upper story with three-over-three sash. Some of the window and door openings on the ground floor have been bricked in. The north elevation has square two-over-two sash windows. The first story of the front facade has a metal cornice atop large automobile showroom windows. The distinctive sheet-metal drugstore sign suspended from the corner at Morgan Street reflects a later use of this building. The interior retains its original pressed-metal ceiling and iron posts on the first story.

West Side, 300 Block, Lee Avenue

100. First Baptist Church
309 Lee Avenue
1928; Educational Wing Addition, ca. 1960
Contributing

This imposing, brick, Neo-Classical Revival style church was built in 1928. The church has a monumental, pedimented portico supported by Ionic columns. The church also features an entablature, a denticulated cornice, molded box eaves, water table, and tall, round-arched, stained glass windows capped by keystones. The three tall entrances have double leaf doors, capped by bracketed, pediments. On the north elevation is a side entrance tower mounted by a cupola, delicate balustrade, and molded cornice and entablature. An educational wing, designed to replicate the sanctuary building, has been added to the rear.

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8. Statement of Significance

The Wadesboro Downtown Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the areas of politics and government, community development, and commerce, and under Criterion C for architecture. The period of significance begins in 1783, the year Wadesboro was founded and the approximate date of the Boggan-Hammond House (NR 1972) located in the district. The period of significance extends to 1948, the National Register fifty-year criterion. During these years Wadesboro took shape as the county seat of Anson County and a thriving trading and textile-manufacturing community.

The town's banner decades of development were during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In 1874, the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad skirted the north side of town, linking Wadesboro by rail to both the port of Wilmington and to an emerging national network of rail lines by way of Charlotte. By 1885, the north-south Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad was completed to Wadesboro, and in 1911, the Winston-Salem Southbound reached town. With better transportation and improved access to markets came manufacturing along the rail corridors, significant population growth, and vigorous commercial activity around the courthouse square. Between 1880 and 1900, the population of the town jumped from 800 to 1,500 residents, and then soared to 4,500 inhabitants by 1910. By the mid-twentieth century, downtown Wadesboro contained rows of handsome commercial buildings, a stylish United States Post Office (NR 1986), substantial red-brick churches at the periphery, and the imposing Neo-Classical Revival Anson County Courthouse near the center.

The Wadesboro Downtown Historic District encompasses the central business district. This well-preserved area epitomizes the growth and prosperity of small towns and cities throughout the North Carolina Piedmont in the years around 1900. In its substantially intact assortment of general merchandise and agricultural supply stores, drugstores, furniture stores, law offices, churches, and civic buildings, as well as its former hotel, Coca-Cola bottling plant, and movie theater, downtown Wadesboro clearly reflects the role of the region's principal county seats during this period. The historic district also features well-preserved examples of civic, religious, commercial, and domestic architecture that illustrate distinctive high-style works, the use of local building materials, and nationally popular trends in design. The Wadesboro Downtown Historic District comprises 107 resources, including 105 buildings, one structure (D.A.R. Memorial Gazebo), and one object (Confederate Memorial Monument). Eighty-five of the resources are contributing and twenty-two are noncontributing.

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Historical Background/Community Development, Politics and Government, and Commerce Contexts

Early Settlement to the Civil War

The county seat of Wadesboro was founded in 1783 near the center of Anson County. Created in 1750, Anson County was one of a series of large Piedmont counties formed in the mid-eighteenth century in response to the great migration of mostly Scotch-Irish and German settlers into the Carolina backcountry. By the mid-1750s, it was reported that Anson and newly created Orange and Rowan counties contained "at least three thousand people, for the most part Irish Protestants and Germans," and that they were "dayley [sic] increasing" (Lefler and Newsome 1973: 80). About 1755, the North Carolina legislature sited the first county courthouse along the north bank of the Pee Dee River northeast of present-day Wadesboro, in a community known as Mount Pleasant (Medley 1976: 18, 178). However, following the county's substantial reduction in size with the creation of Mecklenburg County in 1763 and then Richmond and Montgomery counties in 1779, Anson's residents called for a more centralized county seat. The new seat of government was propitiously located where the north-south stage route from Salisbury, North Carolina, to Cheraw, South Carolina, crossed the east-west road leading from Mask's Ferry at the Pee Dee River to Camden, South Carolina (Medley 1976: 65).

Wadesboro was founded by brothers-in-law Captain Patrick Boggan and Colonel Thomas Wade, Anson County planters and political and military leaders. Patrick Boggan had been a central figure in the Regulator Movement, which arose in the backcountry during the late 1760s and 1770s to protest the abuse of power and unfair taxation by royal officials. Thomas Wade had been a leader of American forces in Anson County during the Revolution, and served in the North Carolina General Assembly after the war. Boggan purchased seventy acres of land around the crossroads (today the central business district), which he then gave to Colonel Wade to form New Town, chartered in 1783 by the Hillsborough Assembly (Medley 1976: 64-65). Following Wade's death in 1787 the name of the county seat was changed to Wadesborough. In 1868, the spelling was changed to Wadesboro (N.C. Division of Archives and History 1972; Medley 1976: 66; *Wadesboro, North Carolina* 1987: 4; "Anson County History" 1995-1996).

Boggan remained in town, and his seven daughters married, it is said, he had a house constructed for each couple. Boggan is believed to have erected the existing one-story, hall-parlor dwelling at 210 East Wade Street for his

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daughter Eleanor and her husband, William Hammond, soon after the founding of Wadesboro. In 1839, the house was purchased by Alexander Little, a Wadesboro lawyer and later a superior court judge. A two-story wing built on the west side of the smaller dwelling is believed to have been built for Little (N.C. Division of Archives and History 1972).

The original Wadesboro plat consisted of half-acre lots, with a grid of streets named in honor of leading Revolutionary generals, governors, and patriot officers: General Nathanael Greene, Colonel Thomas Wade, General George Washington, General Daniel Morgan, Governor Richard Caswell, Governor Alexander Martin, and General Griffith Rutherford. The town charter reserved lots sixteen through forty-six for the courthouse and other public buildings, and provided guidelines for the construction of safe and substantial dwellings. Houses were required to be built not less than sixteen feet wide and twenty feet deep, and to have chimneys of brick or stone. New property owners were also required to begin construction within two years of the deed transfer or forfeit the land (Medley 1976: 64-65).

During the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, Wadesboro developed at a slow but steady pace as a county seat and crossroads trading center. In common with the Piedmont as a whole, the absence of reliable, navigable rivers through the county limited economic development and urban growth. However, by the antebellum decades, cotton was an important cash crop in this area, and a small but influential planter class had emerged on fertile lands near the Pee Dee River. The extent of slave ownership is indicated in the 1850 census, which recorded 6,832 slaves and 6,556 whites in Anson County. County planters and other landowners shipped cotton, livestock, and other crop surpluses overland to the river port of Fayetteville, North Carolina, at the headwaters of the Cape Fear, or to Cheraw, South Carolina, on the Pee Dee River (Medley 1976: 86).

A series of new county courthouses--each one larger and more stylish than its predecessor--reflected the town's development before of the Civil War. The first courthouse (one of five to be erected in Wadesboro), was a simple log building constructed in 1787 at the southeast corner of East Wade and South Greene streets. In 1820, it was replaced on the site by a decorative red-brick courthouse, which is said to have featured a white dome and a ballroom on second floor. In 1854, a third and bigger courthouse, also of brick, arose across the street at the northeast corner of East Wade and North Greene, on the present courthouse square (*Wadesboro, North Carolina* 1987: 26).

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Antebellum Wadesboro included the standard assortment of lawyers, physicians, inn keepers and tavern operators, merchants, and skilled craftsmen typical of rural county seats. Among the inns of this period was the two-story frame dwelling that survives at 100-104 West Martin Street. Operated as Burns Inn by the late nineteenth century, it was probably established in the 1840s by a member of the Boggan family. (In 1924, the building became the Leavitt Funeral Home, the first funeral home in Anson County. The building is currently vacant.) Perhaps reflecting the wealth of the local planter class, antebellum Wadesboro also boasted a pair of silversmiths, Charles Clark and Franklin Turner. The firm of Clark and Turner operated in both Fayetteville and Wadesboro between 1820 and 1823. The principal industrial enterprise before the 1850s was a small tannery located on Washington Street. By 1850, Wadesboro boasted its own newspaper, the *North Carolina Argus*, which was joined by a competitor, the *Pee Dee Star*, several years later (Sanborn Map Company 1885; Medley 1976: 86-90; *Anson County Heritage* 1995: 370).

During the decade before the Civil War, Wadesboro benefited from the plank road movement that swept North Carolina. In the 1850s more than 500 miles of plank roads were planned across the state to improve overland transportation to the state's key market towns as well as encourage interstate travel. Among the projects completed was the north-south plank road that roughly follows present-day U. S. 52, extending from Salisbury, North Carolina, through Wadesboro, to the South Carolina line where it joined the Cheraw Plank Road (Lefler and Newsome 1973: 382).

The improvement in overland travel spurred business activities in the town. The Bank of Wadesboro was established in the 1850s with capital of \$200,000, and commerce began to flourish. General merchant, Joseph P. Smith, is believed to have erected the town's first brick commercial building in this decade (Medley 1976: 102). Advertisements in both local newspapers promoted a host of dry goods stores, drugstores, cotton gins, and carriage manufacturers. Merchant Nelson P. Liles advertised that the ship, *Wateree*, had just arrived in Cheraw from Charleston, South Carolina, and that a wagon load of supplies would soon be replenishing his shelves in Wadesboro. "I am receiving a large stock of Winter Goods," Liles announced in the *Argus* in 1850, "which will be sold very low. Come on all of you who want bargains." Attorneys P. H. Winston and E. Nelme, and physicians Drs. J. N. Ingram, Walter Jones, and Edmund Fontaine Ashe offered professional services in offices near the courthouse square (Medley 1976: 101-103).

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By the eve of the Civil War, the town also contained Methodist, Baptist, and Episcopal churches, and a masonic lodge (Kilwining Lodge No. 64), which had been chartered in 1813, and then rechartered with a growing membership in 1851 (Medley 1976: 204-208). Although Scotch-Irish Presbyterians had formed the first church in the county in 1753, they would not organize a congregation in Wadesboro until 1873 (Medley 1976: 195-197).

During the war, Union forces under the command of General Judson Kilpatrick paid a memorable visit to Anson County on March 3, 1865. Kilpatrick's cavalry, a part of Sherman's Army marching north from Savannah to Goldsboro, North Carolina, encamped near the South Carolina border and looted the county seat and several surrounding plantations (Bruney 1992: 32-34). On March 4, 1865, the rector of Calvary Episcopal Church in Wadesboro noted in the church records, "This day a portion of General Kilpatrick's command was sent to sack our village, which they did and robbed the church of the few dollars on hand" (Medley 1976: 119).

Post-Civil War Period to the Present

The economic hardships in the region following the Civil War were magnified in Wadesboro by a great fire that swept the center of town on April 2, 1868. This conflagration destroyed the courthouse and approximately thirty other buildings--many of them wooden stores that helped fuel the blaze as it swept across the square. The rebuilding of Wadesboro began immediately. A new brick courthouse (the town's fourth) with a flamboyant center tower arose that same year, while brick commercial buildings also began to appear on the adjacent blocks to replace the earlier wooden structures (*Torchlight on the Pee Dee* 1987).

As the decades ensued, Wadesboro's economic recovery and physical expansion were triggered by the coming of the railroads. In 1874, the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad (the Seaboard Air Line in 1892) skirted the north side of town, linking Wadesboro by rail to both the port of Wilmington and to an emerging national network of rail lines by way of Charlotte. By 1885, the north-south Cheraw and Salisbury Railroad was completed to Wadesboro, and in 1911, the Winston-Salem Southbound reached town (Lefler and Newsome 1973: 586; Medley 1976: 130).

With better transportation and improved access to far-flung markets came manufacturing along the rail corridors, significant population growth, and vigorous commercial activity around the courthouse square. Rail transportation also encouraged cash-crop agriculture in the surrounding

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countryside, which increased Wadesboro's traditional role as a cotton market and trading center. Between 1880 and 1900, the population of the town jumped from 800 to 1,500 residents, and then soared to 4,500 inhabitants by 1910 (U.S. Census 1870, 1880, 1910). Three major textile mills opened in Wadesboro during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries: the Wadesboro (or Singleton) Silk Manufacturing Company (1888); the Wadesboro Cotton Mill Company (1890); and the Hargrave and Leake Manufacturing Company (1901). Among the other turn-of-the century industries to occupy large parcels at the outskirts of town were three saw and planing mills, a brickyard, a bottling works, and a cotton seed oil company (*Bureau of Labor Statistics* 1902: 196-197; Medley 1976: 137, 147).

Industrial growth in and around Wadesboro was given a major boost in 1912, when the Blewett Falls hydro-electric plant was completed on the Pee Dee River. All three of Wadesboro's textile mills, for example, were converted from steam and electric power, and capacities at each plant expanded through the 1910s. Overall, by the mid-1920s, the Blewett Falls plant was serving some thirty communities, including Wadesboro (Medley 1976: 174-175).

Within the central business district, the emergence of new stores and professional offices in modern brick buildings announced the prosperity of the early twentieth century. The 1902 *North Carolina Year Book* for Wadesboro listed fifteen general merchants, three book dealers, three butchers, two druggists, three furniture dealers, two millenaries, five confectionery dealers, three boot and shoe shops, nine retail grocers, two tailors, a jeweler, an opera house, a bank, five saloons, two hotels. The Klondike Hotel occupied a stylish two-story, brick commercial block that still occupies the southwest corner of Rutherford and Wade streets. Embellished with decorative brickwork and featuring small iron balconies along the upper floor of the east elevation, this building at 100 South Rutherford Street remains substantially intact. The business district also contained a pair of building contractors (including W. T. Brasington, who also advertised as an "architect"), eight lawyers, seven physicians, and two dentists (*N.C. Year Book* 1902: 65-69).

The larger general merchants, who profited from brokering cotton and selling a range of agricultural equipment amidst an expanding farm economy, occupied some of the more prominent commercial buildings in town. The H. W. Little Company, one of the town's leading general merchandise stores, had begun operation in 1894 in a plain, frame store. In 1906, the business reopened on South Greene Street in a fancy new two-story, red-brick building capped by heavy bracketed cornice with a center pediment and turned

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balusters (Sanborn Map Company 1908; Medley 1976: 134-135). Also in 1906, a business competitor, Wadesboro Drygoods Company, was established in a two-story brick building on South Greene Street. When that store burned in 1922, the business moved to a new location on North Greene Street (Medley 1976: 147). In 1912, Joe Marshall Liles, Sr. and silent partner J. F. Allen founded Liles Company in a brick building on West Wade Street (Sanborn; Medley 1976: 146-147).

By the 1910s, the central business district had nearly reached its present size, roughly bounded by Martin Street on the north, Morgan Street on the south, Rutherford Street on the west, and Washington Street on the east. Contiguous rows of brick commercial buildings, one-story and two-stories high, lined Rutherford, Greene, and Wade streets within several blocks of the courthouse square (Sanborn Map Company 1908, 1914; *Wadesboro, N.C.: A Pictorial Tribute* 1987: 9-11). The principal banks, general merchandise stores, and drugstores occupied convenient locations near the heart of the district, while wagon makers, liveries, and other enterprises demanding large buildings and tracts of land defined the periphery. The 100 block of West Wade Street (one block off the courthouse square) boasted the National Hotel and two banks on the south side, and a solid brick row of retail stores on the north side. The Bank of Wadesboro stood near the center of the 100 block South Greene Street, across from Little Hardware. The entire corner of East Wade and South Greene streets was devoted to Fox & Lyon Pharmacy, nicknamed "Zoo Pharmacy" as a play on the names of its two partners, L. G. Fox and R. P. Lyon (Medley 1976: 145; Sanborn; *N.C. Year Book* 1915: 93-95). In 1912, Parson's Drugs, which pharmacist Fred Parsons had established in 1875, moved into a new two-story brick building across the street from Fox & Lyon, (Sanborn Map Company 1914; *Anson County Heritage* 1995: 385).

Concurrently, at the southwest edge of the district, a wagon and carriage maker occupied a sizable two-story brick structure at the corner of West Morgan and South Rutherford streets. This spacious building, eleven bays wide, was later owned by the Allen Furniture Company. Commodious wooden liveries also stood on sizable parcels at the southeast periphery (100 block of South Washington Street) and the northwest corner of the business district (West Martin Street at Salisbury Road).

In 1912, the present (fifth) courthouse was completed on center of the courthouse square. Designed by the Charlotte architectural firm of Wheeler and Stern, it is an imposing example of Neo-Classical Revival architecture. The two-and-a-half-story, tan brick building features an abundance of classical ornament, including a full-height pedimented Doric portico on the main

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facade. Wheeler and Stern also prepared plans for a new jail on the courthouse square which was also built in 1912. A formidable two-story building that echoed the courthouse in its tan brick construction and limestone trim, this jail was razed in the 1980s to make way for the present correctional facility on the site.

While new governmental and commercial buildings arose in the business district, larger and more stylish religious buildings appeared at the fringes of downtown. Reflecting a typical small-town pattern of land use, these main churches were established on large corner lots where commercial blocks gave way to tree-lined residential neighborhoods. In 1891, members of the First United Methodist Church commissioned a new brick Gothic Revival church at the south edge of the commercial district, at the southeast corner of South Greene and Morgan streets. It was razed and replaced by the present house of worship on the same site in 1961. In 1905, members of the First Presbyterian Church commissioned the present brick Gothic Revival edifice across the street from the Methodist church. At the east edge of the business district, at the southwest corner of East Wade Street and Brent Avenue, the cornerstone for Calvary Episcopal Church was laid in 1892. This brick, Gothic Revival building is surrounded by a handsome brownstone wall erected in 1920 to commemorate the church's centennial. A Parish House was also added in the 1920s, creating a small courtyard formed by the two buildings and stone wall. Across the street to the north, the Classical Revival First Baptist Church was finished in 1928 (Medley 1976: 196-211, 223; *Torchlight on the Pee Dee* 1949).

While Protestant denominations held sway in Wadesboro, as they did throughout the region, in 1946, a handsome Gothic Revival Catholic church was completed in town. Erected at the edge of business district like the other principal churches, Sacred Heart Church was primarily the gift of the Horne family of Wadesboro. Sarah Divine Horne was the daughter of John F. and Augusta Divine of Wilmington, North Carolina. John F. Divine was the first general superintendent of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and the Divines were devout members of St. Thomas Catholic Church in Wilmington. In Wadesboro, Catholic mass was originally celebrated at the homes of the Hornes and their neighbor, the Farrellys. Hugh Farrelly had come to Anson County from Ireland, and he and his wife, Margaret, raised ten children in town. The congregation commissioned Charlotte architect James Malcolm to design the church and the later parish hall (1954). Over the years, resident priests have served the Sacred Heart Parish and shared duties at the Catholic church in Monroe, North Carolina (Medley 1976: 208-211).

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Commercial construction downtown stagnated during the Depression, but in 1932-33, the federal government invested in a large United States Post Office (National Register 1986) adjacent to the courthouse. Representing the upsurge in federally funded public works programs that occurred nationwide in the 1930s, the two-story brick and limestone post office was designed to be a companion to the courthouse, reflecting the latter edifice in its grand scale and dignified Classical Revival style. The 1986 National Register Nomination for the post office declares, "Certainly the post office, and the county courthouse it was designed to match, were the two most prominent buildings downtown when they were constructed and continue to be a significant complex" (Black 1986).

In contrast to the rise of imposing governmental buildings and churches, the early decades of the twentieth century also witnessed the proliferation of workaday gasoline stations and sales and service enterprises geared to the motor car. Typical of small-town commercial districts nationwide by the 1930s and 1940s, auto-related businesses arose throughout the downtown area (Sanborn Map Company 1930, 1952). Directly north of the courthouse, the block that held the post office also included the enormous parking lot of a used automobile sales business. By mid-century auto sales lots also occupied sections of the 100 blocks of West Martin Street, South Washington Street, and South Greene Street, while large parking lots for downtown shoppers were located on South Rutherford and West Martin streets. At the northeast corner of South Washington and East Morgan streets, a frame livery was replaced by a two-story, brick Chevrolet dealership around World War I. This building is currently a video movie rental establishment (Sanborn Map Company 1952).

By the early 1950s, small gasoline stations dotted no less than a dozen corner lots around the edges of the business district. Most were functional box-and-canopy buildings erected in the 1920s and 1930s. One of these stations (now vacant) survives on Salisbury Street, at the northwest corner of the historic district. However, a few gas stations displayed stylish designs as a marketing strategy to boost sales. In 1936, The Pee Dee Oil Company erected the brick Colonial Revival service station at the corner of East Wade and South Washington streets. Later a bus station, this building is now occupied by municipal offices.

By the 1950s, despite the encroachment of parking lots and corner filling stations, blocks of storefronts continued to characterize the heart of the business district. Some merchants modernized ground-floor shopfronts with eye-catching structural glass veneers or large, recessed display windows. But for the most part, intact early twentieth-century commercial facades lined

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Green, Rutherford, and Wade streets in the downtown area, and occupied portions of Washington Street and Morgan Street south of the courthouse square (Sanborn Map Company 1952). In addition, large white-frame residences, including the historic Boggan-Hammond House, stood on tree-shaded lots along the 200 block of East Wade Street, leading away from downtown to the stylish Baptist and Episcopal churches at the east end of the block.

Today, the physical character of downtown Wadesboro, as it evolved into the mid-twentieth century, remains well preserved. The architectural fabric and scale of Rutherford Street, the north side of the 100 block of West Wade Street, and both sides of the 100 block of South Green Street are especially intact. Such notable properties as the Anson County Courthouse, the United States Post Office, Little Hardware, Parson's Pharmacy, and the Ansonia Theater distinguish individual blocks throughout the commercial core. Moreover, handsome rows of commercial buildings, such as 100-108 South Rutherford Street (the former Klondike Hotel), and 106-112 South Greene Street neatly illustrate the emergence of successful hotels, retail stores, and professional offices during Wadesboro's years of growth and prosperity in the early part of the twentieth century.

The principal modern intrusions in the district include ambitious construction projects in recent decades by banking and civic institutions. Of note, the 1970s BB&T bank building and parking lot dominate the south side of the 100 block of West Wade Street, replacing a row of brick commercial buildings that included the two-story National Hotel into the 1930s. The 1980s Hampton S. Allen Library fills a portion of the west side of the 100 block South Greene Street. Also in the 1980s, the large Law Enforcement Building replaced the 1912 jail on the courthouse square (Black 1986).

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Architectural Context

The Downtown Wadesboro Historic District clearly illustrates the market towns in Piedmont North Carolina during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. As the county seat, Wadesboro developed as a small trading center for rural Anson County, but with the construction of textile mills after 1890, Wadesboro grew with the new industrial economy. The majority of contributing architectural resources reflect national styles popular during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries when Wadesboro emerged as an important market and manufacturing town. Encompassing 107 resources, this downtown historic district is characterized by rows of commercial buildings, the county courthouse, a post office, two inns or hotels, the public library, two groupings of residences, and several churches, all located on the grid system of streets which define the original plat. The Downtown Wadesboro Historic District boasts a particularly intact and large collection of brick commercial buildings, dating from ca. 1892 through ca. 1940. The historic district also includes several rare survivals, notably a 1780s frame dwelling, a vernacular Greek Revival inn dating to 1846, a ca. 1930 movie theatre, and an early twentieth century hotel.

With the development of textile manufacturing after 1890, Wadesboro underwent rapid growth, and the contributing resources of the historic district reflect this period of industrial prosperity. Nationally popular styles for commercial, church, governmental, and domestic buildings are well-represented within the historic district while only a few traditional house types remain. The earliest surviving building in central Wadesboro is the Boggan-Hammond House on East Wade Street. Built in the 1780s by Wadesboro founder, Patrick Boggan, for his daughter, the one-story, frame house has a side-gable roof, symmetrical three-bay facade, substantial end chimneys, and nine-over-nine windows. In the early nineteenth century, a two-story brick house (Alexander Little Wing) was attached to the gable end of the Boggan-Hammond House. About 1972, the Boggan-Hammond House was relocated on its lot and attached to the rear of the Little Wing by an open porch. Later, the Boggan-Hammond House was moved again so that it now stands behind the Little Wing.

Located on the northwest corner of Greene and Martin streets, diagonally opposite from the current courthouse, the Burns Inn (No. 3) is another rare survivor from the pre-Civil War era. This frame, vernacular Greek Revival building features a two-story, single-pile form, but its facade is punctuated by

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multiple bays. The inn retains its low hip roof, weatherboard siding, several two-paneled doors, and a hip-roofed porch supported by box piers. The hotel has two-over-two and four-over-four windows which date to a late nineteenth century remodeling.

As the trading center for the county, the blocks within the Wadesboro Downtown Historic District were already developed for commercial, governmental, and institutional use by 1892 when the first Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map was produced for the county seat. Although the business district has undergone subsequent construction and redevelopment, downtown Wadesboro contains a particularly intact collection of substantial brick commercial buildings dating from the 1890s to World War I. By the twentieth century, many of these buildings housed increasingly specialized functions, with stores occupying the first floors and professional offices on the second floors. Rutherford, Wade, and Greene streets encompass contiguous two-story, brick commercial blocks with restrained ornamentation that reflected nationally popular styles. Most of the commercial buildings follow what is known as the standard commercial design, a narrow, rectangular form, one to three stories in height with a flat roof and large, storefront windows on the ground level. To these standardized forms were added either simple Romanesque Revival detailing, with foundations and trim of local brownstone, or classical elements. Both the east and west sides of the 100 Block of North Rutherford Street include examples of stores with round arched windows and corbeled cornices, hallmarks of the Romanesque Revival style. One particularly intact example of classical detailing is found at 103 East Wade Street which features a denticulated cornice, symmetrical facade, and tall nine-over-nine windows with keystones and pediments. As with many commercial areas, some buildings now have remodeled storefronts, and several buildings in the business district had the metal or enamel paneling added to the storefronts around 1940. The most conspicuous example is the Belk Department Store on North Greene Street which had metal paneling applied to the facade to give a sleek, modern appearance.

In addition to these rows of store and office buildings, downtown Wadesboro also contains several specialized commercial buildings. One of the largest stores in Wadesboro is the 1906 H.W. Little and Company Building, which houses a hardware retailer. Located at 109 Greene Street, this two-and-one-half-story, yellow-brick building is highly embellished with classical detailing expressed in the decorative balustraded parapet, projecting denticulated cornice, segmental arched windows, and molded cornice. The Anson Real Estate Company Building at 121-125 East Wade Street also displays classical styling in its use of a stepped parapet with concrete coping,

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projecting cornice, and a concrete hood capping the first floor display windows. The Ansonia Theatre on South Rutherford Street is a particularly rare survival from the interwar era. Downtown movie theaters were once ubiquitous in small towns across America, but have become increasingly rare with changes in movie marketing. Although somewhat altered, the Ansonia retains its arcaded facade, molded cornice, and parapet. Nearby is the Klondike Hotel, at the corner of Rutherford and Wade streets. This two-story, red-brick building, which has a canted entrance oriented to the corner, displays exuberant, eclectic detailing, including a pedimented parapet, brownstone trim above the windows, and arcaded window bays with rusticated pilasters. Unlike any other commercial building in downtown Wadesboro is the (former) Leak's Hardware Company Building. This gray and green stuccoed building is a rare and sophisticated example of streamlined Art Deco architecture. The building has a flat, stuccoed exterior broken by stylized, fluted pilasters, steel sash and glass block windows, and geometric decorative detailing executed in the contrasting green stucco.

The most architecturally sophisticated buildings within the business district are the two governmental buildings, the Anson County Courthouse and the U.S. Post Office, both of which owe their designs to the Beaux Arts movement of the early twentieth century. Designed between 1912 and 1914 by the Charlotte architectural firm of Wheeler and Stern, the courthouse is a monumental example of Neo-Classical Revival architecture with a tall central block, with a bold, Doric portico, flanked by wings fronted by pedimented porticoes. Although smaller, the post office, which sits across Martin Street from the courthouse, has the same tan brick exterior, symmetrical facade, fanlighted windows, and classical pilasters, parapet and cornice executed in contrasting concrete.

The Wadesboro Downtown Historic District includes several churches, which date from the 1890s through the early twentieth century when growing congregations sparked building campaigns. These churches were often larger, brick edifices than their frame predecessors, and were more fully expressive of current architectural styles. The Gothic Revival became a favorite design choice for the new churches. Designed by English architect, John E. Hill, in 1893, Calvary Episcopal Church is a sophisticated example of the Gothic Revival in its English country form. The dark brick edifice has brownstone trim, a steeply pitched, slate roof, pyramidal roofed entry tower, buttresses, articulated transepts and apse, and pointed arch windows. Classical Revival designs were also popular for church architecture, and the 1928 First Baptist Church, which sits opposite the Episcopal church, is a monumental example of the style executed in red brick with contrasting white trim. The

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church has a front gable form with pedimented portico supported by Ionic columns. The church also features an entablature, a denticulated cornice, molded box eaves, water table, and tall, round-arched, stained glass windows capped by keystones. On the north elevation is a side entrance tower mounted by a cupola, delicate balustrade, and molded cornice and entablature.

Along tree-shaded East Wade Street and on South Rutherford are groupings of substantial residences dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, reflecting the eclectic designs of the early twentieth century. On East Wade Street is the large, frame Queen Anne dwelling (ca. 1880) known as the Parson-Ross House. The house features such hallmarks of the style as irregular massing, decorative shingling under the gables, an expansive porch, and a variety of window styles. Across East Wade, Julius Wyatt built an substantial, red-brick bungalow with Colonial Revival detailing displayed around the fanlighted entrance.

In summary, the Wadesboro Downtown Historic District contains a good collection of commercial buildings, institutional buildings such as churches and a public library, as well as the governmental buildings found in such county seats. Although there has been demolition and infill, the historic district remains cohesive with some notable rare survivals. The historic district has undergone some of the alterations common to all commercial areas, particularly remodeled storefronts or applied metal paneling. Despite these modifications, the Wadesboro Downtown Historic District exemplifies a cohesive business district of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

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8. Architect/Builder (continued)

Malcolm, James (architect)

10. Geographical Data

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Wadesboro Downtown Historic District are shown on the accompanying Town of Wadesboro map.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Wadesboro Downtown Historic District are drawn to encompass the historic central business district of Wadesboro, which includes the original town plat and the most cohesive collection of commercial, governmental, and institutional properties in the town. Historic churches are found along the eastern and southern borders of the district, reflecting a common small-town pattern. The historic district boundaries exclude modern commercial development to the north and residential neighborhoods to the east, south, and west of downtown.

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Photographs

Wadesboro Downtown Historic District
Wadesboro, Anson County
Photographer: Richard L. Mattson
April 10, 1998
N.C. Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh

1. South Greene Street, East Side 100 Block
Looking Southeast
2. 100-106 South Rutherford Street
Looking West
3. West Wade Street, North Side 100 Block
Looking West towards South Rutherford Street Intersection
4. Anson County Courthouse, Front Facade
Looking East
5. East Wade Street, North Side 100 Block
Looking East
6. North Greene Street, West Side 100 Block
Looking North
7. Burns Inn
100-104 West Martin Street
Looking North from the Courthouse Square
8. Branch Banking and Trust Company Building (Noncontributing)
119 West Wade Street
Looking Southeast

