

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 Wallace Commercial Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number roughly bounded by Southerland, College, Boney and Raleigh streets not for publication

city or town Wallace vicinity

state North Carolina code NC county Duplin code 061 zip code 28466

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.)

Jeffrey J. Cross Acting SHPO 13 Sept 95
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 certifying 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): _____

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	
55	12	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
55	12	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

"Historic & Architectural Resources of Duplin County, NC, ca. 1790-1943"

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- AGRICULTURE/storage
- GOVERNMENT/post office
- COMMERCE/financial institution
- TRANSPORTATION/rail-related
- TRADE/specialty store
- TRADE/warehouse

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

- TRADE/specialty store
- Vacant/not in use
- COMMERCE/business

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Queen Anne
- Commercial Style
- Moderne

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation BRICK
- walls BRICK
- WOOD
- roof ASPHALT
- other METAL

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- Criteria A, B, C, D with checkboxes and descriptions.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- Criteria A through G with checkboxes and descriptions.

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):

- Documentation checkboxes: preliminary determination, previously listed, designated landmark, recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey, recorded by Historic American Engineering Record.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- Commerce, Community Development, Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1838-1945

Significant Dates

- ca. 1838, ca. 1890, 1899

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

- Boney, Leslie N., Sr., architect; Simon, Louis, architect; Blanton, George, mason

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

Wallace Commercial Historic District
Name of Property

Duplin County, NC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 17.3 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 1 8 | 2 2 5 7 6 0 | 3 8 4 7 6 6 0 |
Zone Easting Northing
2 1 8 | 2 2 6 1 2 0 | 3 8 4 7 7 8 0 |

3 1 8 | 2 2 6 0 8 0 | 3 8 4 7 5 0 0 |
Zone Easting Northing
4 1 8 | 2 2 5 8 0 0 | 3 8 4 7 4 2 0 |

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ed Turberg, Architectural Historian, and the NC State Historic Preservation Office

organization _____ date Sept. 11, 1995

Turberg: 307 North 15th Street
street & number HPO: 109 East Jones Street telephone Turberg: (910) 762-6301
HPO: (919) 733-6545

Turberg: Wilmington
city or town HPO: Raleigh state NC zip code Turberg: 28401
HPO: 27601

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1 Wallace Commercial Historic District
Duplin County, N.C.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION.

The Wallace Commercial Historic District forms the nucleus of the commercial area of the city of Wallace, a railroad and agricultural town situated in the coastal plain of North Carolina at the southern edge of Duplin County. The district is encircled by mid-twentieth century commercial blocks and nineteenth- and twentieth-century residential neighborhoods that extend outward into the countryside. The surrounding landscape is generally flat and well-drained, with a rich soil composition of clayey loam that is highly suitable for raising a variety of agricultural produce including vegetables, fruits, cotton, and tobacco, on productive truck farms.

The historic district comprises the original settlement of Duplin Roads, incorporated in 1873 and reincorporated as the town of Wallace in 1899. Roughly bounded on the north by the rear lot line on the north side of East and West Main streets, on the east by College Street, on the south by Boney Street, and on the west by Raleigh Street, the historic district is laid out on an orthogonal grid with north-south streets parallel to the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad right-of-way which runs through the center of the city, and east-west streets crossing the tracks. Typical of many railroad towns in the region, Wallace developed along the rail line, the major transportation link between the port city of Wilmington to the south, and Faison, near the border of Duplin and Sampson counties to the north. The main concentration of commercial buildings is on the axis defined by North and South Railroad streets and East and West Main streets. North and South Railroad streets are bisected by the railroad tracks; West Main Street extends one block west from the railroad to Raleigh Street; East Main Street carries east from the rail line to College Street; and West Boney Street is one block south of Main Street adjacent to the depot. The blocks are encompassed by concrete sidewalks and curbs, and small pocket parks occupy some vacant lots. The adjacent residential neighborhoods spread away from the town center in all directions and the streets are lined by several one- and two-story, late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century frame houses. East of College Street are modern stores, offices, service stations, and fast-food restaurants built during a period of expansion of the town toward US Highway 117--the principal north-south road through the county--two blocks east and parallel to the railroad. The grid pattern is consistent within the city limits, but at the outskirts the roads follow the winding courses of Rockfish Creek on the west and south and the Northeast Cape Fear River on the east through rural farmsteads.

The Wallace Commercial Historic District includes a mixture of one- and two-story, Commercial-style, brick buildings ranging in date from

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2 Wallace Commercial Historic District
Duplin County, N.C.

1890 to 1945. Exceptions include the one-story, Neoclassical Revival-style (former) Farmers Bank & Trust Company (No. 50), a 1922 building with a central, segmental arch framing a recessed entrance highlighted by a full-width lunette transom; the one-story White House Cafe (No. 10); a 1930 store that was altered about 1940 in Art Moderne-style; and the one-story, Georgian Revival-style (former) Wallace Post Office (No. 28), a WPA project dating to 1940-41. In addition, the Queen Anne-style Wallace Depot and Commercial style Freight Warehouse (Nos. 53 and 54), occupying a small plaza between West Boney and South Railroad streets, are 1890s frame structures with bracketed roofs that extend out over open platforms. The depot is the only surviving railroad station in the county that remains on its original site and is a focal point of the approach to the city from the south. Two stores on West Boney Street, a traditionally African-American commercial block on the south side of the district, date to the 1940s.

East and West Main streets, and the adjacent block of South Railroad Street, contain the greatest concentration of buildings in the historic district and constitute the central core of the city. Although the buildings vary in size from small, single-story shops to larger, two-story structures, the densely developed blocks form a striking architectural appearance by the rhythm of massing tied together by a consistent repetition of brick patterns and textures. The one-story structures are surmounted by brick facades containing panels enlivened by lozenge, saw-tooth, or diamond-shaped patterns, dentil moldings and corbeled cornices. Many of the two-story buildings incorporate brick pilasters that create slightly recessed window bays and terminate in decorative cornices and stepped parapets. Although a majority of the store fronts were later altered by modern aluminum frame windows, doors, and fixed awnings, the upper walls remain intact, preserving the noteworthy quality of the brickwork.

The city's strong historic link between agriculture and the railroad is emphasized by the Wallace Depot and Freight Warehouse (Nos. 53 and 54), the c. 1945 Oscar Rivenbark Wholesale Building (No. 48), and the c. 1945 Johnson Cotton Company Building and adjacent Warehouse (No. 57 and 56). These buildings are oriented along the streets parallel to the railroad tracks and at right angles to the retail shopping area of Main Street. The importance of automobiles and farm equipment is represented by several buildings formerly used for sales and service, such as the 1915 W.M. Rivenbark garage and Ford dealership (No. 52), on the west side of South Railroad Street opposite the depot; the c. 1945 Blanchard Pontiac dealership on North College Street (No. 65); and the Cavanaugh (now Russ) Chevrolet dealership (No. 66), on South College Street. The c. 1936 former Robert Carr Gulf Station (No. 1) stands at the northeast corner of Main and Raleigh streets on the border of the commercial and residential areas; and the c. 1926

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3 Wallace Commercial Historic District
Duplin County, N.C.

Hanchey Building, originally a Conoco filling station and service garage (No. 34), is tucked into the southeast corner of East Main and South Railroad streets.

In summary, the Wallace Commercial Historic District contains an array of largely intact historic buildings that chronicle the development of a market town from the late-nineteenth century through the nineteen forties, with strong ties to road and railway development. Some properties are non-contributing because they date to the post-World War II period or have been greatly altered by modern exterior finishes, but the great majority of resources contribute to the architectural significance of the district because the close massing of one- and two-story buildings are unified by a coherency of noteworthy brickwork. Since later development has been confined to an area east of the city, principally north and south along US Highway 117 and east toward Interstate Highway 40, the Wallace Commercial Historic District retains its historical and architectural character. Of a total of sixty-seven buildings, eighty-six percent are contributing and fourteen percent are non-contributing.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4 Wallace Commercial Historic District
Duplin County, N.C.

Status List# Street# Date Ht. Description

INVENTORY LIST.

The following references were consulted in the preparation of the inventory list: Survey files for the town of Wallace (1994); Leslie N. Boney, Sr. map of Wallace (1880); Steve Mallard map of Wallace (1918); Sanborn Insurance Company maps of Wallace (1925; 1944; and 1949).

The inventory list is arranged in a street-by-street progression, extending west to east along the north side of West and East Main streets, east to west along the south side of East and West Main streets, east to west along the north side of West Boney Street, east to west along the south side of East Boney Street, north to south along the west side of North and South Railroad streets, south to north along the east side of South and North Railroad streets, and north to south along the west side of College Street.

Key

C = Contributing Property
NC = Non-contributing Property

Status List# Street# Date Ht. Description

North Side, West Main Street

C 1 132 c. 1936 1 Robert Carr Gulf Station; brick; hipped roof originally covered with tiles or slates; principal, south, facade three bays wide, divided by brick pilasters accentuated at corners by soldier course panels and diamond-shaped caps; stuccoed base and cornice; glazed central door and flanking one-over-one sash windows surmounted by multi-light transoms. The design of the building is typical of service stations erected by nationally affiliated oil companies during 1920s and 1930s.

C 2 130 c. 1930 1 Brice & Carter Office Building; brick; store front retains original recessed entrance and show windows framed by knuckle joint aprons, three-part transom; wall above transom features denticulated brick panel and corbeled cornice. Originally operated as mule-sales business.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5 Wallace Commercial Historic District
Duplin County, N.C.

<u>Status</u>	<u>List#</u>	<u>Street#</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Ht.</u>	<u>Description</u>
C	3	128	1899	2	Z.J. Carter & Son Building; brick; first level store front has modern aluminum windows and double doors in an angled recess; second story divided into two paneled bays by brick pilasters framing paired, one-over-one sash windows set within segmentally-arched openings; building crowned by a double cornice accentuated by corbeled bricks forming dentils. Built for Z.J. Carter & Son hardware company.
C	3-A		c. 1930	1	Former Livery Stable; brick; gable-front structure bordering alley behind Z.J. Carter & Son Building now used as a storage building.
NC	4	124-126	c. 1930	2	Newton Carter Building; brick; two-part facade, each three bays wide; first story greatly altered by installation of off-center, pedimented entrance, paired and single windows, and vinyl siding; second story contains six, multi-light casements with arched hoods and a continuous rowlock window sill with denticulated base; a dentil cornice extends between center and two end pilasters above windows; wall terminates in double peaked parapets above small, square panels. Built for son of Z.J. Carter.
C	5	122	c. 1930	1	Outlaw's Watch and Clock Shop; brick; diminutive building sandwiched between two-story neighbors in a space formerly occupied by an alley; angled show window is to left of recessed, glazed entrance; upper wall accented by a raised brick panel containing three inset horizontal bands.
C	6	120	1903	2	T.Q. Hall Building; brick; most robust and elaborate brickwork in city; renovated store front has a recessed center entrance and canvas awning covering transoms; four brick pilasters at second level break facade into three recessed bays incorporating one-over-one sash windows, masonry keystones, and decorative brick voussoirs; building crowned by double cornices of corbeled brick in dentil patterns, and a paneled parapet with raised blocks above the pilasters. Originally T.Q. Hall's Mercantile Company, now Farrior's Furniture and Carpet Company.
C	7	118	c. 1920	2	Mel Powell's Grocery Store and Funeral Parlor; brick; three bays wide above a rare, original and intact store front; central entrance has double, glazed doors set back from facade; second level has three, six-over-one sash windows framed by segmental arches and brick keystones; a wide brick panel occurs above windows; building terminates in a denticulated cornice that

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6 Wallace Commercial Historic District
Duplin County, N.C.

Status List# Street# Date Ht. Description

extends between full-height end pilasters accented by inset bands of soldier course bricks.

C 8 116 c. 1930 1 Ackerman's 5- & 10-cent Store; brick; similar in design to building at #130, but original store front replaced by an entrance flush with street and flanked by floor-length windows; upper wall contains a denticulated brick panel and corbeled cornice. The building was originally built for use as a movie theater.

NC 9 112 c. 1930; 1 Carolina Power & Light Company; heavily altered around 1960, the original facade is stucco-faced with a blank wall across left half of facade and entrance and floor-length windows at right; high pent roof extends across upper facade; street elevation probably originally duplicated its neighbor at #116. Originally built for George Brown's Grocery and Meat Market.

C 10 110 c. 1930; 1 White House Cafe; brick; altered store front has wide central recess with an entrance flanked by floor-length show windows and a four-part transom; windows have high sills extending out to street and along street face; a painted panel covers original transoms above a suspended metal awning; opaque glass with alternating black and white striping extends up along the left and right ends of facade and above transom head; words "White House Cafe" etched against a black background centered over recessed entrance; upper wall contains original running bond brick and a panel of header bricks with rowlock borders framed within a larger border of basketweave brick; a double-course coping crowns facade. Originally built for John Sheffield.

C 11 104-108 1917 2 Paisley Boney Building; brick; four bays wide with three stores at first level and suites of offices at second level; street facade contains store fronts with recessed entrances in first, third and fourth bays; an arch and keystone with "Paisley Boney Building - 1917" is in second bay and shelters a paneled door and multi-light transom opening into stairway to second floor; masonry belt course above store fronts forms continuous sill for paired and single windows at second level; top sashes have multiple panes; square masonry blocks mark upper corners of window frames; a modillion cornice extends across street facade and returns at corners; a stepped and peaked parapet with masonry accents in squares and crosses crowns facade. The building is believed to have been designed by Leslie N. Boney, Sr., a Wilmington architect and native of Wallace.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7 Wallace Commercial Historic District
Duplin County, N.C.

Status	List#	Street#	Date	Ht.	Description
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C	12	102	1903	2	Bank of Duplin; brick; three bays wide and two bays deep; original store front altered by installation of modern show windows and doors; upper story windows covered by fixed-louver blinds; original vented and paneled frieze, corbeled cornice, and flat parapet accentuate upper portion of structure. The Bank of Duplin was chartered in February 1903 and opened for business here in April of that year. Currently occupied by Wallace Drug Company.
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North Side, East Main Street

C	13	101-103	c. 1945	2	Miller Building; brick; contains two stores with aluminum frame windows and glazed doors at first level and six, one-over-one sash windows at second level; walls faced with common bond brick; plaque with name "Miller" is centered on facade above windows.
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C	14	105	c. 1933	1	Finley Carr Building; brick; composed of two units with an entrance in right section; fenestration is a modern alteration and transoms have been covered; stone parapet steps up one course above store units. The building housed Dawson's Furniture Company and, later, Carr's Grocery.
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C	15	107	1938	2	Murray & Jerome Collins Building; brick; two-bay center section and two, three-bay flanking units formed by brick pilasters; first story contains a single store front and recessed central entrance; upper story windows have six-over-six sash; building crowned by a cornice consisting of dog-tooth and dentil courses between the pilasters, and a stepped, denticulated parapet. The structure was originally a livery stable.
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C	16	107-1/2	c. 1925	1	Byrd & Parker Building; brick; modern store front contained within brick pilasters; upper wall forms a panel framed by diamond-shaped blocks and a stepped dentil cornice supporting a paneled parapet.
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C	17	109	c. 1925	1	Clute Rivenbark Building; brick; modern store front along street sheltered beneath a pent roof; upper wall divided asymmetrically by brick pilasters forming panels with two lozenge-shaped devices in left bay and single design in narrower right bay. H & R Supply formerly occupied the building.
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8 Wallace Commercial Historic District
Duplin County, N.C.

<u>Status</u>	<u>List#</u>	<u>Street#</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Ht.</u>	<u>Description</u>
C	18	111-113	c. 1930	1	Maurice Brady Building; brick; double store has original, unaltered store front in right unit; entrance through deep recess framed by show windows above black opaque glass aprons; left store front modern and flush with street; unique, dramatic use of saw-tooth and dentil brick patterns enliven facade.
C	19	115	c. 1930	1	Maurice Brady Building Building; brick; modern store front; upper facade has small panel with diamond-shaped centerpiece and shallow dentil cornice.
C	20	117	c. 1930	1	Joseph H. Johnson Building; brick; modern store front; upper facade has panel containing diamond-shaped terra cotta, and corbeled and denticulated cornice.
C	21	119	c. 1945	1	Dr. Deane Hunley Building; brick; modern store front; similar to #117, upper facade has panel containing diamond-shaped terra cotta, and corbeled and denticulated cornice. Built as rental property for Dr. Hunley.
NC	22	121	c. 1930	1	Owens Building; brick; modern store front; upper facade has been disfigured by application of stucco.
C	23	123	c. 1930	1	Frank Blanchard Building; brick; modern store front; upper facade has simple panel surmounted by belt course in a dog-tooth pattern.
NC	24	125	c. 1950	2	Clute Rivenbark Building II; brick; first level contains a wide, recessed store front with opaque glass aprons beneath show windows, and two entrances; door at far left opens into stairway to second floor; upper facade has six metal casement windows above a rowlock sill course; east elevation has solid wall at first story and six casement windows with individual rowlock sills at second level. Building originally occupied by Pope's 5- & 10-cent Store.
South Side, East Main Street					
NC	25	128	c. 1930	1	Judd Cavanaugh's Chevrolet Company Office; original brick facade heavily altered by application of Permastone; door in left bay and slightly recessed display window in right bay have aluminum frames and moldings. The building is currently a barber shop.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 9 Wallace Commercial Historic District
Duplin County, N.C.

<u>Status</u>	<u>List#</u>	<u>Street#</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Ht.</u>	<u>Description</u>
C	26	126	c. 1930	1	Judd Cavanaugh Building; brick; glazed upper panel door in left bay, window and two-light transom in right bay; denticulated and corbeled cornice extends across top of structure.
NC	27	124	1957	1	Graham Drug Company; Roman brick; recessed store front sheltered beneath pent roof; parapet capped with tile.
C	28	116-118	1941	1	Former Wallace Post Office; Colonial Revival style; designed by Louis Simon, Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury; brick; five bays wide and two bays deep, with hipped roof featuring chimney-like ventilators at hips; segmentally arched windows, set within similar brick arches, have eight-over-twelve sash, stuccoed aprons and sills; central entrance incorporates double, glazed doors and transom and sidelights with angular muntins; a bronze eagle perches above entrance; frame around door and sidelights highlighted by thirteen stars; three-bay wings attached to rear of main block. Original mural by R. Glenn Newell (1941) depicting cows in a stream surrounded by mountain pastures hangs on west interior wall.
C	29	110	c. 1948	2	Henderson Building; two-story; brick; two bays wide and six bays deep; store front has recessed entrance flanked by display windows; to right is entrance to second level; windows in upper street front contain eight-light casements; those along the east elevation have six-over-six sash; octagonal brick wreaths are offset above front windows; facade terminates in a shallow dentil cornice.
C	30	108	c. 1930	1	Bob Powers Meat Market; brick; glazed panel doors and display windows; modern pent-roof awning extends across lower facades of #108, 106 and 104.
C	31	106	c. 1940	2	Carl Lanier Grocery; brick; four bays wide; store front similar to #108; twelve-light casements in second story; wall above windows has a saw-tooth brick band and corbeled cornice applied pent roof forms continuous above a modern pent-roof awning.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 10 Wallace Commercial Historic District
Duplin County, N.C.

Status	List#	Street#	Date	Ht.	Description
C	32	104	c. 1945	1	Bette Ward Building; brick; store front similar to #106 and #108; brick panel highlights upper wall above amodern pent-roof awning.
C	33	102	c. 1924	1	Hanchey Building; brick; recessed entrance and flanking show windows; entrance incorporates paired, glazed panel doors; a three-part transom extends across facade above the windows and entrance. Former occupants include Miller Drug Store, Wallace Wholesale, and Wallace Bus Station.
C	34	100	c. 1926	1	Hanchey Building; brick and stucco; set back against flanking walls of adjacent buildings facing cross streets; large, square windows occupy north and west elevations; door is in clipped northwest corner of building; a rare, original imitation tile roof of pressed metal covers extends across each elevation. Formerly occupied by National Oil Company, and Conoco Filling Station.

South Side, West Main Street

NC	35	101	c. 1950	1	Lloyd Lanier Building; brick; display windows and entrances along each street facade; upper walls form panels within rowlock brick borders; corbeled cornices capped with tile coping.
NC	36	103	c. 1950	2	Cleo Boney Building; brick; an extension of corner building at #101, but lacks paneled treatment in upper facade; windows in second level contain horizontal-light metal sash; building capped with tile coping.
C	37	107	1923	2	Margolis Building; brick; five bays wide, with street facade divided into two unequal widths by brick pilasters; three-bay left unit contains recessed entrance and show windows above brick aprons; two-bay right unit has similar store front plus a paneled door and transom at far right opening into stairway to second floor; paired windows at second level feature multi-light upper sash and single-pane lower sash resting on continuous cement sill; windows surmounted by transoms; soldier course brick band runs above window heads between the pilasters; a second brick band, in a basketweave design, marks the ceiling line of second level; stepped parapet formed by vertical extension of pilasters and by raised panels centered on each store unit; square and diamond-shaped brick patterns just below rowlock coping. Like the Paisley Boney Building across the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 11 Wallace Commercial Historic District
Duplin County, N.C.

Status	List#	Street#	Date	Ht.	Description
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street, this may have been designed by Leslie N. Boney, Sr., a Wilmington architect and native of Wallace. The contractor was R.L. Stroud of Wallace, and receipts for building materials purchased by him, as well as payment vouchers made to his craftsmen, are preserved.

C	38	109	c. 1934	1	Former U.S. Post Office; brick; recessed entrance contains a glazed panel door flanked by windows set above brick aprons; modern pent roof shelters store front; soldier course brick band extends across facade between window heads and stepped parapet.
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C	39	117-121	c. 1919	2	Cavanaugh Building; brick; brick pilasters divide facade into three-bay unit on left, and two-bay unit on right; altered first story has lost original store front; upper level retains original segmentally-arched windows, denticulated hoods and architraves between pilasters, frieze with slightly inset pentagonal designs, and corbeled parapet.
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C	40	123	c. 1919	2	Osborn Carr Building; brick; three bays wide with eight-over-one sash windows at second level above recessed store front; first level has been renovated by installation of wood-frame display windows, paneled aprons, and recessed central door framed by sidelights; upper story detailing duplicates treatment at #117-121, with arched hoods containing dentil patterns, denticulated and corbeled cornice between pilasters, and parapet with pentagonal designs suggesting niches.
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C	41	125	c. 1937	2	Caudell Building; masonry with stucco applied over brick which gives building an Italianate appearance; outer ends of first level faced with Permastone framing angled display windows and deeply recessed store entrance; pilasters and belt courses divide second story into three rectangular bays with recessed panels; windows are covered by fixed-louver blinds. The "Danca" Theater formerly occupied the building and the original movie marquee survives across the facade.
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C	42	127-131	c. 1930	2	P.O. Powell Grocery; brick; three stores, each two bays wide; store fronts have been altered and are now faced with Permastone; aluminum canopy shelters recessed shop entrance and display windows; upper story contains eight, eight-light sash and flat arches with corner blocks; denticulated cornices extend between molded-cap pilasters which rise into parapet as paneled
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 12 Wallace Commercial Historic District
Duplin County, N.C.

<u>Status</u>	<u>List#</u>	<u>Street#</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Ht.</u>	<u>Description</u>
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blocks; diamond-shaped insets occur in paneled blocks and centers of each bay. Kramer's Department Store later occupied site.

NC	43	133	c. 1940	1	James Rose Building; brick; occupies a former alley and shares party walls of adjacent buildings; heavily altered modern store front contains floor-length windows and central door framed by board-and-batten woodwork; steep pent roof rises above store into upper wall; flat parapet capped by a tile coping.
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C	44	135-137	c. 1912	1	W.F. Murphy Building; brick; four bays wide with original wood frame window and transom in third bay; originally, corner of building may have been open as service bay of filling station formerly here; wall above corner bay contains brick panel, and a corbeled cornice extends across north facade; parapets capped by tile copings. Built for W.F. Murphy's Wholesale Company, general merchandise; and, currently occupied by Townsend Auto Parts.
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North Side, West Boney Street

C	45	110-114	c. 1940	1	Judd Cavanaugh Building; brick; three store units with corbeled cornices.
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C	46	116-118	c. 1945	1	Vent Powers Building; brick; original recessed entrances and three-light transoms preserved intact.
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C	47	120	c. 1940	1	P.J. Caudell Building; brick; denticulated cornice has twin lozenge-shaped panels and stepped parapet capped with tile. The "Little Harlem" Bar formerly occupied the building.
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West Side, North Railroad Street

C	48	109-113	c. 1945	2	Oscar Rivenbark Building; brick warehouse and store; three, three-bay units formed by brick pilasters and a belt course above store fronts; vertical joint in pilaster between first and second units suggests left section of building was a later addition; left and center stores retain original doors, windows, brick aprons and transoms (covered), but right unit has been subdivided to provide an overhead door rising into transom to left of store front; second story contains nine, six-over-six sash windows; dentil and corbeled cornices extend between the pilasters.
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 13 Wallace Commercial Historic District
Duplin County, N.C.

Status List# Street# Date Ht. Description

Originally built for Oscar Rivenbark Wholesale Company, currently occupied by Wallace Seed Company.

C 49 107 1930 2 Former "Wanoca" Theater; brick; altered first story and original fenestration at second level; three segmentally-arched windows, covered with fixed-louver blinds, linked by continuous brick sills and hoods; upper wall forms recessed panel above windows; building crowned by a corbeled cornice. The movie house, its name derived from WA (Wallace) NO (North) CA (Carolina), was built for Edward G. Wells, Wilmington theater manager, and opened in April 1923.

West Side, South Railroad Street

C 50 108 1922 1 Farmers Bank & Trust Building; brick; Neoclassical Revival style; segmental arch of rowlock and soldier course brick springs from paneled pilasters with stone bases and molded caps; decorative masonry circles set above pilaster caps flank keystone; recessed semicircular arch with stucco infill contains entrance and lunette transom; upper wall rises to a center peak formed by soldier and rowlock courses, and a stepped parapet. Built during a boom period in Wallace, the bank was designed by Wilmington architect Leslie N. Boney, Sr., a native of Wallace.

C 51 110-114 c. 1925 1 Rivenbark-Carter Building; brick; brick pilasters and horizontal belt course frame three slightly recessed store fronts; upper wall forms three panels accentuated by dog-tooth bands at base and upper limits; each panel has twin lozenge-shaped recesses with header bricks; a corbeled cornice supports a stepped parapet. Built for Clute and W.M. Rivenbark, and Roy Carter on the site of the Sloan Hotel; right unit originally was Minnie and Laura Boone's Millinery Store; center unit was Robinson's Drug Store; left unit was Post Office.

C 52 116-118 c. 1916 1 W.M. (Coot) Rivenbark Building; brick; three bays wide with slightly recessed bays containing central entrance flanked by display windows; upper wall has three horizontal brick panels above modern pent-roof awning; south elevation retains its original service doors. Originally built for W.M. Rivenbark's Garage and Ford automobile dealership.

C 53 c. 1890 1 Former Wallace Depot; rambling, T-shaped frame structure faced with German siding beneath

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 14 Wallace Commercial Historic District
Duplin County, N.C.

Status	List#	Street#	Date	Ht.	Description
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flared, slate roofs supported by angled brackets; hipped-roof north section of building contains offices and waiting rooms with two-over-two sash windows; bay window surmounted by gabled dormer and block signals projects from east elevation; transverse wing attached to south side of depot incorporates loading platforms along east and west elevations, sheltered by long, bracketed, gable-end roof with metal cresting; a series of freight doors open on to platforms.

C	54		c. 1890	1	Wallace Depot Warehouse; frame, gable-end roof with wide, bracketed eaves sheltering platforms along east and west elevations; board-and-batten siding and chamfered-top doors.
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C	55	115	c. 1905;	1-2	Willie Carr Building; rough-textured brick; incorporates two store fronts with original, multi-pane transoms; tripartite windows contain paired sash at second level; similar fenestration in north elevation; both facades have bracketed window sills and hoods, diamond-shaped blocks in walls flanking windows, corbeled cornices, and angular stepped parapets framing raised panels with diamond center bosses; frame warehouse with sliding freight door and paired, fifteen-light windows, attached to south side of building; c. 1950, one-story service bay along north side of main block.
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East Side, South Railroad Street

C	56		c. 1945	1	Johnson Cotton Company Warehouse; frame, covered with corrugated metal; gable-front roof; service doors along north side elevation; two windows at lower level and paired windows in gable contain six-over-six sash. This is the only surviving frame structure in the commercial district.
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South Side, East Boney Street

C	57	100	c. 1945	2	Johnson Cotton Company Building; brick; seven bays wide and seven bays deep; first level facing East Boney Street contains triple display windows flanking wide, recessed entrance bay; steel-frame windows at second level are paired at left and right, and tripled above entrance bay; decorative octagonal insets and stepped parapets in upper facade; Railroad Street elevation contains single, metal-frame windows at upper story; lower level windows currently bricked in.
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East Side, South Railroad Street

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 15 Wallace Commercial Historic District
Duplin County, N.C.

Status	List#	Street#	Date	Ht.	Description
C	58	113	c. 1945	1	Ballard's Beauty Shop; brick; recessed central entrance flanked by high, square windows above black and white opaque glass aprons; metal awning suspended across facade; upper wall has rowlock brick frame and opaque glass sign: "Ballard's Beauty Shop." Built for Clute Rivenbark.
NC	59	111	c. 1952	1	Carlton Wells Insurance Building; brick; facade heavily altered by offset, multi-light windows flanking recessed entrance; modern denticulated cornice surmounted by original brick panel across front elevation. Built for Clute Rivenbark.
NC	60	109	c. 1948	1	Wells & Bryant Building; brick; left portion of facade has original recessed center entrance and flanking display windows; right unit altered by vertical boarding, multi-light window and six-panel door. Right unit and rear section of building was formerly the Danca Theater; left unit was Western Auto Store.
C	61	105-107	c. 1930	1	Robinson-Oswald Building; brick; right unit preserves original fenestration; left unit has altered and painted facade; flanking pilasters feature stacked and running bond brick work; upper walls have panels with basketweave patterns. Right unit was originally Dr. J.D. Robinson's Office; left unit was former office of the Wallace Enterprise newspaper, published by Harry Oswald.
C	62	103	c. 1926	1	Hanchey Building; brick; forms center portion of three, set-back buildings near street corner; entrance to left of large show window surmounted by wide transom and soldier-course lintel; corbeled cornice capped by rowlock coping. Originally formed the service bay of the adjacent filling station at #100 East Main Street.
C	63		c. 1838		Railroad tracks and right of way; approximately 800 feet of railroad tracks within a roughly forty-foot-wide right of way that is presently not in railway service. About 1838, William Boney donated the right of way to the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad that laid the tracks shortly after. During the Civil War, the Wilmington and Weldon was an important transportation route, and in the late nineteenth century several railroad companies merged on the line, creating an interstate market that passed through

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 16 Wallace Commercial Historic District
Duplin County, N.C.

Status List# Street# Date Ht. Description

Wallace and caused a major expansion of the produce shipping market in the town.

West side, North College Street

NC 64 109 c. 1949 1 Wallace Enterprise Building; brick; appears to have been built at two periods as indicated by vertical break in wall between store fronts; upper wall has two panels with basketweave brick work.

East side, North College Street

C 65 c. 1945 1 Blanchard's Pontiac Automobile Dealership; brick; original service bays, doors, multi-light windows, and interior trusses survive; southeast corner of building contains showroom.

West side, South College Street

C 66 c. 1945 1 Cavanaugh's Chevrolet Automobile Dealership; brick; original service bays, doors, multi-light windows, and interior trusses survive; southeast corner of building contains showroom.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 17 Wallace Commercial Historic District
Duplin County, N.C.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE.

Summary Paragraph

Located in the southwest corner of Duplin County, the town of Wallace, so named in 1899 in honor of Stephen D. Wallace, Vice President of the Atlantic Coastline Railroad, was established on land settled in 1800 by William and Dorothy Carr Boney. Originally known as Duplin Roads, the settlement stood at the intersection of the stage routes between Wilmington and Raleigh and New Bern and Fayetteville. About 1838 it was bisected by tracks for the Wilmington and Weldon railroad that were laid on right-of-way donated by William Boney. After the Civil War, the prevailing naval stores industry that depended on the disappearing long-leaf pine forests began to give way to crop farming, and in the late nineteenth century, Gabriel Boney introduced strawberry cultivation to the area. The marketing of the fruit crop was expedited by the inter-state expansion of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad, and the resulting agriculturally-based prosperity produced a late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century commercial building boom in Wallace that is described in "Historic and Architectural Resources of Duplin County, North Carolina, ca. 1790-1943." This Multiple Property Documentation Form is the result of a 1993-1994 comprehensive survey of the county, and the significance of the commercial development that took place in Wallace between 1890 and 1943 is outlined in "Town Building and Agricultural Prosperity in Duplin County: 1876-1943." The prominence of the railroad in the town is exemplified by the exuberant Queen Anne-style frame depot and its associated board-and-batten freight warehouse that stand in a plaza skirting south Railroad Street. The pre-1943 development of the commercial district is reflected in architecture that is characterized by nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century stylistic conceits and fine decorative brickwork that are discussed in the Associated Property Types Section Five of the Multiple Property Documentation Form. Much of the decorative brickwork produced between the 1920s and 1940s was crafted by local brickmason George Blanton. The Duplin Grocery Company, sited on the west side of the South Railroad Street plaza, features rough-textured brick and decorative detailing; and the Johnson Cotton Company Building that anchors the corner of South Railroad and East Boney streets across from the depot, is enhanced by octagonal insets and stepped parapets in the upper walls. The Farmers Bank and Trust Company, north of the Depot, is a Neoclassical Revival-style edifice distinguished by arched recesses enframed by rough-textured pilasters and masonry ornamentation; and Carr's Grocery Company on West Main Street is an extremely rare example of an original storefront. The focal point of east Main Street is the former United States Post Office, a Colonial Revival-style Works Progress Administration Building, that was designed by Louis Simon,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 18 Wallace Commercial Historic District
Duplin County, N.C.

Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury, and erected between 1940 and 1941. On West Main Street is the 1903 Bank of Duplin that was the first savings and loan institution in Wallace, and the Paisley, Boney, and Margolis buildings that were designed by Wilmington architect and Wallace native Leslie N. Boney, Sr. Taken as a whole, the Wallace Historic District is a locally-important ensemble of buildings that reflects the agriculturally-based prosperity of the town that followed the late-nineteenth-century expansion of the railroad shipping destinations.

Historical Background/Community Development and Commerce.

Duplin County was first occupied by American colonists in the mid-eighteenth century, when several families: Wells, Teachey's, Boneys and Stallings, moved into the area from New Bern and Wilmington. The region was at the time apart of New Hanover County, but because of the inconvenient size of the jurisdiction, Duplin County was formed in 1749 (McGowen, 1971: 469-70). However, it was not until 1800 that the area comprising the present city of Wallace was settled. In that year, William Boney (1776-1849) and his wife, Dorothy Carr (1778-1863), purchased a large tract of land and built a home on a site now marked by the intersection of East Southerland Street and US Highway 117 (McGowen: 470; Rockfish Cemetery). The community that developed here was known as Duplin Roads, because at this point two important land routes crossed, one running south-north from Wilmington to Raleigh, and the other east-west from New Bern to Fayetteville (McGowen: 471-2). The area was also served by Rockfish Creek and the Northeast Cape Fear River which flow together three miles southeast of town (Powell, 1968: 420).

From 1800 to the mid-nineteenth century, the settlement remained small and relied primarily on naval stores: tar, pitch, turpentine and resin, for its survival. Barrels for containing the products were made by Newkirk Southerland in a shop near the cross roads, and then were shipped to Wilmington on river boats or rafts (McGowen: 470-1). In addition to naval stores, cotton and tobacco were grown locally (Hoffman, 1973: Chapter 3: 16-17). By the 1830s, both the economy and the population received a boost by the construction of a rail line through the western portion of the county. The service, chartered in 1834 and named the Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company, had a tremendous impact on the entire coastal plain. By 1838, the tracks reached from the port city to Duplin Roads and continued in a straight line to Faison where they diverged in an eastwardly direction from their original Raleigh destination to terminate at Weldon near the North Carolina-Virginia border. The change was due partly because of a dispute between backers in Wilmington and the capital city, and partly because the railroad builders sought a satisfactory route

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 19 Wallace Commercial Historic District
Duplin County, N.C.

across the swamp north of Faison. The new line followed a direct course to join the Petersburg Railroad extending to northern cities. At its completion in 1840, the North Carolina line was 161.5 miles in length and claimed the distinction of being the longest railroad in the world (McGowen: 471; Casteen, 1987: 25). The land for the railway right-of-way was donated to the company by William Boney with the express stipulation that no alcoholic beverages would be sold on the property--a practice that obtained well into the twentieth century (McGowen: 471).

With the completion of the railroad, the population began to increase. By mid-century, William Boney's son, Gabriel (1812-1891) moved his store from Washington Creek to open the first retail business in town, adjacent to the tracks. He supplied the area with coffee, sugar, salt and other commodities not produced locally, as well as operating a cotton gin and turpentine distillery nearby (McGowen: 471).

At the outbreak of the Civil War, the community had taken its place as an important part of the economic chain linking inland plantations, the port city of Wilmington and distant trade centers. Although the region suffered from the ravages of war, the town survived and, in March of 1866, a post office was established at Duplin Roads. The town was incorporated in 1873 and in 1899, at the instigation of the post office department, was reincorporated as Wallace, named for Stephen Decatur Wallace (1814-1889), a former officer of the railroad and a proponent of rail transportation as the major feeder between rural southern farms and northern markets (McGowen: 471-2; Wilmington Star; Oakdale Cemetery).

In the post-war decades, naval stores production was on the wane and truck farmers began to move into the region to raise agricultural crops. Perceiving that the soil was well suited to garden crops, the farmers raised celery, corn, cucumbers, lettuce, potatoes, squash and a variety of other vegetables and fruits (Hoffman, 1973: Chapter 3: 16-17). In 1880, Gabriel Boney, in Baltimore to buy goods for his Duplin store, visited a strawberry farm on the Eastern Shore of Maryland and was given several plants to take home for cultivation. The attempt was such a success that, within a few years, strawberries had become an important addition to the economy of the region (McGowen: 474; Casteen: 25-6). In the late 1800s, scientific farming practices introduced new ways to increase yields and to expand marketable produce.

The town, likewise, expanded with the markets. In 1882, Mallard and Huston erected a general merchandise store on East Main Street (destroyed) and, two years later, there were a total of eighteen similar establishments in town (McGowen: 471). By 1903, the economic

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 20 Wallace Commercial Historic District
Duplin County, N.C.

growth of the area led to the organization of the Bank of Duplin, which opened for business on April 1, 1903 in a building still standing at the northwest corner of West Main and North Railroad streets. The busy produce market in Wallace attracted factors and farmers, necessitating accommodations for businessmen. In 1899, the Pine View Hotel (destroyed) was built on North Railroad Street overlooking the tracks. This was followed, in 1906, by the Sloan Hotel (destroyed) close to the Wallace Depot. In the same year, town aldermen directed that two underground water tanks be built to store water for emergency fire use. In 1910, electric power was installed and, in 1916 public entertainment was provided by the opening of the region's first movie theater. In 1921, a weekly newspaper, the Wallace Enterprise, began publication and continues today at its plant on North Railroad Street (Carr: 33; McGowen: 472-3).

Despite economic setbacks in the great Depression of the late 1920s and 1930s, and the scarcity of farm workers during World War II, agricultural production remained steady. In 1934, an annual Strawberry Festival was instituted in Wallace by Mayor J.H. Harrell. The event received national attention in 1937 when First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt accepted an invitation to participate in the festival. The post-war era saw the region expand to become the center of strawberry cultivation in North Carolina, holding the distinction until the 1950s as the largest strawberry market in the world (Clement: 26). During the latter period, African-American business proprietors built along West Boney Street, the new buildings supplanting former warehouses and a blacksmith shop (Mallard).

In the late twentieth century, Wallace retains its position as the largest and most important tobacco market in the county. In addition, through the efforts of the Committee of 100, the region has attracted new industries such as spinning, cutting and sewing factories, as well as turkey processing plants to expand the economy (Casteen: 29-32). Although both the river and the railroad have gradually lost their historic hold as lifelines for moving goods to and from the region, highways US-117 and Interstate-40 have taken up the slack. History has come full circle, for once again the primary access for the region is by road, along the routes that first brought settlers into southern Duplin County two-and-a-half centuries ago. Because modern expansion has been directed outward from the original central business district, Wallace has been able to retain its historic character and architecture, spanning the period from the late-nineteenth century to World War II.

Architectural Context

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 21 Wallace Commercial Historic District
Duplin County, N.C.

The Wallace Historic District contains a significant number of architectural resources dating from the late nineteenth century to the 1940s which represent popular commercial styles of each successive period. The significance of this commercial ensemble is discussed in "Historic and Architectural Resources of Duplin County, North Carolina, ca. 1790-1943." Its context is outlined in the subsection entitled "Town Building and Agricultural Prosperity in Duplin County - 1876-1943," and the district meets the registration requirements for Property Type 5: Commercial Buildings. The in the district is the quality of brick work on the facades, consisting of brick borders forming panels in the upper walls of one-story structures, decorative brick work in lozenge, saw-tooth and dentil patterns, and shallow bays formed by pilasters and corbeled cornices on two-story buildings. The uniformity of design and texture illustrates the craftsmanship of George Blanton (1871-1951), a Wallace mason, whose efforts resulted in a quality of craftsmanship combined with a variety of design that is represented in numerous structures erected between the 1920s and the 1940s, both in Wallace and in nearby towns. In addition, the quality of architecture reflects the talents of Leslie N. Boney, Sr., a Wallace native and architect of the 1903 Bank of Duplin---now the Wallace Drug Company (No. 12); the 1908 Wallace (formerly Duplin Roads) Presbyterian Church just beyond the commercial district; and possibly the 1917 Paisley Boney Building (No. 11) built for an uncle, and the 1923 Margolis Building (No. 37). All the buildings attributed to Boney stand on West Main Street. The Bank of Duplin, at the northwest corner of East Main and North Railroad streets has a frieze containing rectangular recessed panels that give the building an Italianate appearance. The Paisley Boney and Margolis Buildings feature multi-light sash windows at the second levels, and the decorative highlights at window heads and in the parapets are similar to those he used in numerous county schools he designed in the 1920s.

The 1941 Colonial Revival- style (former) Wallace Post Office (No. 28) was built by the Works Progress Administration to the designs of the Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury, Louis Simon. Simon's design, which is replicated in that of the 1939 former U.S. Post Office in Belmont in Gaston County, is marked by segmentally-arched windows, an entrance framed by moldings containing thirteen stars and surmounted by a bronze eagle, and a hipped roof with chimney-like ventilators. Like its Belmont counterpart, the building is free-standing and is set back from the street. Inside, an original mural by R. Glenn Newell (1941), hangs on the west wall.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 22 Wallace Commercial Historic District
Duplin County, N.C.

9. Major Bibliographical References.

Leslie N. Boney, Sr., "Recollections of Wallace." Wallace Enterprise, February 22, 1986. Article contains a map showing buildings in the town in 1880.

Leslie N. Boney, Jr., interview with author, July 14, 1994.

William H. Browder, Harry L. Carlton, Charles C. Farrior, Jr., Harriet L. Farrior, David N. Henderson, and Walter M. Rivenbark, interview with and documentation of original ownership of buildings by long-time residents of Wallace, June 9, 1995.

Ann Rose Casteen, "Duplin Roads to Wallace: A Small Town's Heritage," The State, November 1987.

Dr. Glenn J. Hoffman, "Atlantic Coast Line History," Volume 1, 1973, Local History Collection, New Hanover County Public Library.

Steve Mallard, interview with author, September 29, 1994. Mr. Mallard has drawn a map identifying buildings in Wallace in 1918.

Faison Wells McGowen and Pearl Canady McGowen, editors. Flashes Of Duplin's History and Government. (Kenansville, N.C.: 1971)

William S. Powell, The North Carolina Gazetteer: A Dictionary Of Tar Heel Places. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1968; 1982).

Sanborn Insurance Map of Wallace, Duplin County, North Carolina. (New York: Sanborn Map Company, April 1925).

Survey and Planning Branch, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Division of Archives and History. Survey files for the Wallace Commercial District created by Jennifer Martin Maxwell, September 1994.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 23 Wallace Commercial Historic District
Duplin County, N.C.

10. Geographical Data.

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the district are indicated by the dashed lines drawn on the attached map of Wallace, North Carolina, drawn to a scale of 1" = 125'.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries have been drawn to encompass the greatest concentration of historic resources in the original commercial district of the city.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number photographs Page 24

Wallace Commercial Historic District
Duplin County, N.C.

Photograph Schedule

1. Wallace Commercial Historic District
 2. Duplin County, NC
 3. Edward F. Turberg
 4. December 1994
 5. Location of original negatives: NC Division of Archives & History
109 E. Jones Street
Raleigh, NC 27601
-
- A. T. Q. Hall Building
120 West Main Street
camera facing NW
 - B. Carolina Power & Light
112 West Main Street
camera facing NW
 - C. Paisley Boney Building
104-108 West Main Street
Camera facing NE
 - D. Bank of Duplin
102 West Main Street
camera facing NW
 - E. Maurice Brady Building
111-113 East Main Street
camera from N
 - F. (Former) Wallace Post Office
116-118 East Main Street
camera facing SW
 - G. Oscar Rivenbark Building
109-113 North Railroad Street
camera facing W
 - H. Former "Wanoca" Theater
107 North Railroad Street
camera facing W
 - I. Farmers Bank & Trust Company
108 South Railroad Street
camera facing W

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

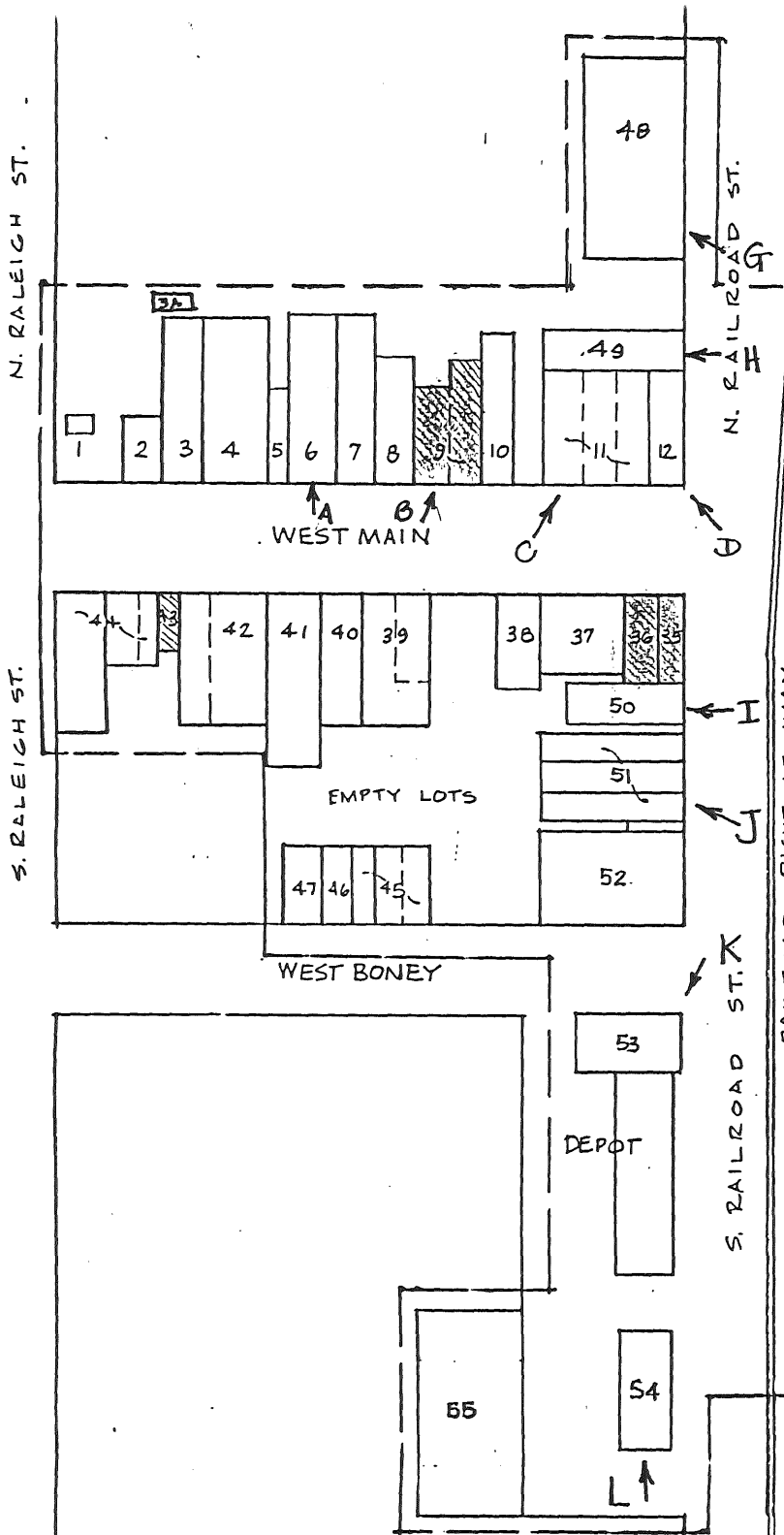
Section number photographs Page 25

Wallace Commercial Historic District
Duplin County, N.C.

- J Rivenbark-Carter Building
110-114 South Railroad Street
camera facing NW
- K Former Wallace Depot
camera facing SW
- L Wallace Depot Warehouse
camera facing N

N. RALEIGH ST.

S. RALEIGH ST.

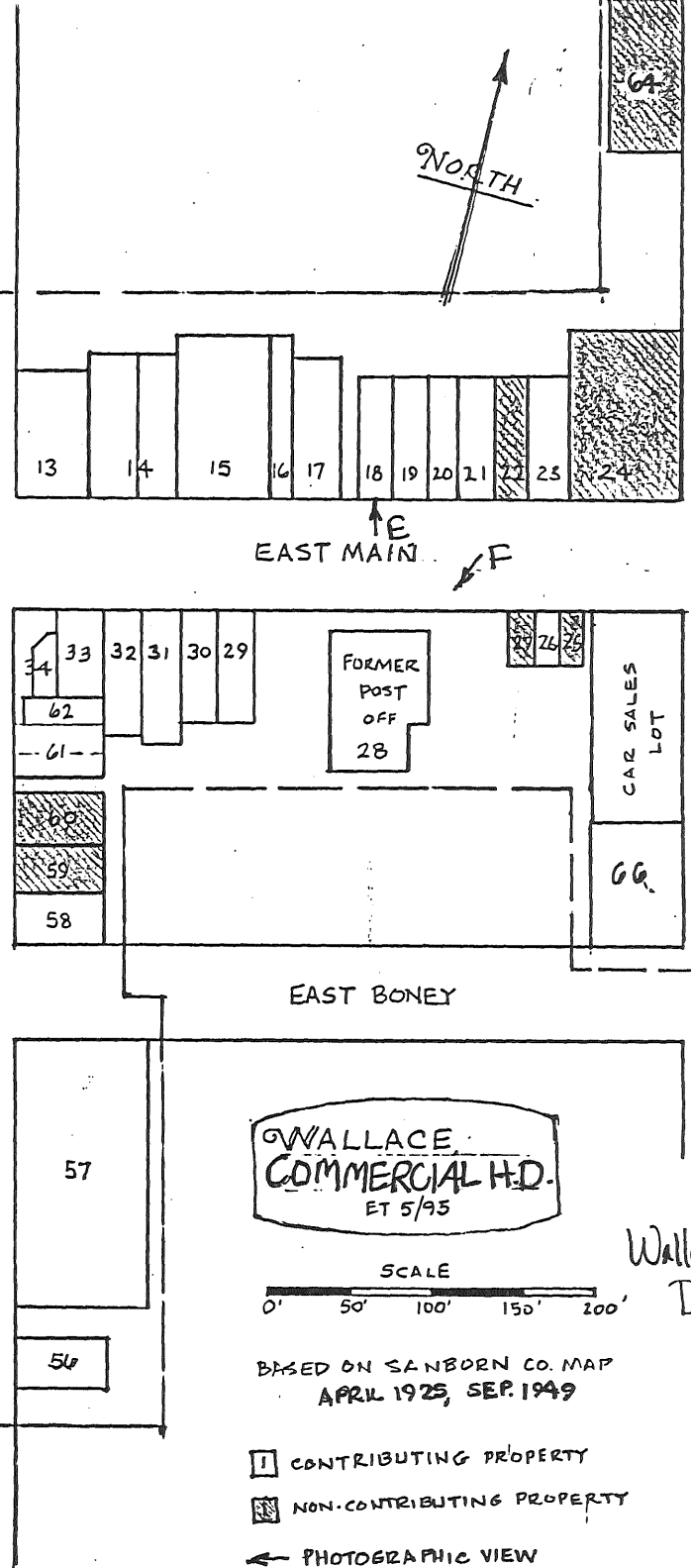
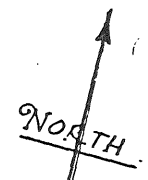


RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY

S. RAILROAD ST.

N. RAILROAD ST.

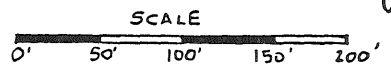
63



N. COLLEGE ST.

S. COLLEGE ST.

WALLACE
COMMERCIAL H.D.
ET 5/95



BASED ON SANBORN CO. MAP
APRIL 1925, SEP. 1949

- CONTRIBUTING PROPERTY
- ▨ NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTY
- ← PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW

Wallace Commercial H.D.
Duplin County, NC

