NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

899

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED 2280

OCT 30 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
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 Tabor City Commercial Historic District

other names/site number

2. Location

Street & number Including West Fifth St., East and West Fourth St., South Main St., and Hickman Rd. N/A☐ not for publication

city or town Tabor City N/A☐ vicinity

State North Carolina code NC county Columbus code 047 zip code 28463

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 for 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.)

Kevin Cherry, SHPO 10/20/15
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

North Carolina Department of Natural and Cultural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:
- ☑ entered in the National Register
  - ☐ See continuation sheet
- ☐ determined eligible for the National Register
  - ☐ See continuation sheet
- ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
- ☐ removed from the National Register.
- ☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

12-15-2015

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 count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
31	20	buildings
0	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
32	20	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce: department store
Commerce: specialty store
Commerce: professional
Commerce: warehouse
Commerce: restaurant
Transportation: rail-related
Recreation: movie theater
Financial institution: bank

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce: specialty store
Commerce: professional
Commerce: warehouse
Commerce: restaurant
Transportation: rail-related
Financial institution: bank

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Brick
Metal
roof Synthetic
other

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(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** moved from its original location.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

☐ **F** a commemorative property

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Commerce

Period of Significance

c. 1908-1963

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

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

9. Major 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 #

Primary location of additional data:

☒ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State Agency
☐ Federal Agency
☐ Local Government
☐ University
☐ Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 9 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	695520	3780720
2	17	695720	3780720
3	17	695760	3780680
4	17	695860	3780600

☒ 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 Heather M. Slane and Sunny Townes Stewart
organization hmwPreservation date August 15, 2015
Street & number P. O. Box 355 telephone 336.207.1502
city or town Durham state NC zip code 27702

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 multiple owners (fewer than fifty, see attached) – Royce Harper, mayor
Street & number 301 East Fifth Street telephone 910-653-4141
city or town Tabor City state NC zip code 28463

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 listing. 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 20303.

SECTION 7 – ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Materials (cont.):

Walls: Wood: Batten
Concrete Block
Wood: Plywood
Permastone

Roof: Metal
Asphalt

Narrative Description:

Tabor City, a town of about approximately 4,000 people, is located in Columbus County in southeastern North Carolina. It is the southernmost town in the county, with the southern town limit following the North Carolina-South Carolina state line. Located approximately thirty miles from the coast of the Atlantic Ocean at North Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, and approximately sixty miles southwest of Wilmington, North Carolina, Tabor City is located in the level coastal plain, without any significant geographic or topographic features to influence its physical development.

The town encompasses approximately 3.2 square miles with the commercial corridor centered on the railroad line that runs north-south through the town, extending from Chadbourn, North Carolina, to Conway, South Carolina. The core of Tabor City developed in a grid pattern around the axis of the railroad, which is flanked by Hickman Road (NC 701-Bus) on its east and South Main Street on its west. Numbered streets extended perpendicular to the railroad, including Third, Fourth, and Fifth streets, which fall within the Tabor City Commercial Historic District.

The Tabor City Commercial Historic District is comprised of portions of five city blocks that encompass the commercial core of the town. These include the 100 and 200 blocks of Hickman Road and South Main Street, flanking the railroad right-of-way, the 100 block of West Fifth Street, and the 100 blocks of East and West Fourth Street, extending perpendicular to the railroad line. District boundaries were determined according to the density of contributing resources. Properties east of the district were generally constructed after the period of significance. Commercial properties south of the district, along the railroad corridor, have been altered significantly. North and west of the district, vacant lots disrupt the rhythm of the commercial streetscape.

Lot sizes vary throughout the district, due to its gradual development, though the commercial properties are uniformly narrow, with buildings abutting each other to form a continuous streetscape. Buildings generally extend to the sidewalk, maximizing the use of the site and resulting in a dense development. Only the commercial buildings on the west end of West Fifth

Street (125, 136, and 139 W. Fifth) are set back from the street. Streets are paved and have sidewalks, some of which are covered with continuous flat metal canopies, specifically along West Fifth Street and the 200-block of South Main Street. However, many of the canopies once in place have been removed and those that remain do not detract from the visibility of the historic facades.

The Tabor City Commercial Historic District includes a limited range of architectural styles, due to the relatively short period of development, with most extant construction occurring c. 1908 through the early 1960s, and the inclusion of only commercial buildings and warehouses within the district boundary. The existing architecture of Tabor City, replacing earlier wood-frame structures, is predominantly early twentieth-century, one- and two-story commercial buildings constructed of brick, with shared party walls resulting in a continuous streetscape. Two warehouses to the rear of the commercial buildings on West Fifth and South Main streets are the only frame buildings within the district boundary.

Inventory List

The inventory list is arranged alphabetically by street, then ascending numerically by building number along those streets. Construction dates were derived from the 1925 and 1934 Sanborn maps for the town as well as Columbus County tax records.

Properties are coded as C (contributing) or NC (noncontributing due to age or alterations). All contributing resources were constructed during the period of significance, c. 1908 to 1963, and retain sufficient integrity of design, setting, materials, and workmanship to contribute to the historic character of the district. Material alterations, including the replacement of original storefronts and the installation of flat-roofed metal awnings is common; however, as long as the building retains original material, cornice detailing and/or upper-level fenestration, and only flat-roofed awnings that do not obscure significant portions of the façade, it is considered contributing. The 1921 Anderson Building (101-103 Hickman Road) has replacement storefronts but retains original wood windows at the second-floor level as well as decorative concrete detailing at the parapet and is thus a contributing resource. While the c. 1915 commercial building at 105-107 West Fifth Street has replacement storefronts, boarded transom, and a full-width, flat-roofed metal awning, it retains its original corbelled brick parapet with concrete coping and panels and is thus contributing.

Noncontributing resources are those that post-date 1963 or have lost architectural integrity because of extensive changes to the form, massing, or fenestration of the building, or the application of non-historic materials or pent-roofed awnings to the façade of the building. For example, the c. 1959 commercial building at 100 South Main Street has been significantly altered with the installation of a metal-sheathed, pent-roof awning that extends the full width of the façade and wraps around the north elevation, supported by paneled columns. The c. 1930 Ritz Theater (213 Hickman Road) is noncontributing due to the application of stuccoed panels on the

façade, the modification of both the storefronts and upper-level fenestration, and the installation of a new marquee.

Wilmington, Chadbourn, and Conway Railroad Right-of-Way – c. 1887 C - Structure

Bisecting the town from north to south and running parallel to and between Hickman Road (Business 701) on the east and Main Street on the west, the railroad right-of-way retains original tracks on a grass-covered median. Railroad crossings remain at Third, Fourth, and Fifth streets.

West Fifth Street

100-102 W. Fifth – Commercial Building – c. 1920 C – Building

One of only two two-story buildings on this block and one of the most decorative buildings in the district, this commercial building was constructed in a running bond with a brick parapet, with metal coping, that steps down toward the rear of the building. Decorative brickwork includes a header course over the storefronts, a band of brick herringbone between the first and second floors, stretcher-course surrounds and segmental-arched two-course brick headers at the second-floor windows, a projecting continuous header-course dripcourse over the second-floor windows, and corbelling at the cornice above two soldier-courses. The first floor has asymmetrically-sized replacement aluminum-framed display windows on a low Roman brick bulkhead, recessed slightly with one-light doors, with one-light transoms, near the center of the façade. A matching door on the far left (west) end of the façade accesses the second floor space. The transom has been covered with corrugated metal and a flat metal awning, supported by cables, spans the storefront. Second-floor windows are one-over-one wood-sash windows in arched surrounds. County tax records date the building to 1920 and it appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.

101-103 W. Fifth – Commercial Building – c. 1930 C – Building

This one-story, brick commercial building is two bays wide with a parapet that steps up at the center of each bay and is topped with header-course coping. Brick panels over each bay are framed with a row of header-course brick within a frame of soldier-course brick with concrete cornerblocks. The narrower left (east) bay has an aluminum-framed glass door with single-light transom on the right (west) end, aluminum-framed windows on a Roman pink brick bulkhead, and a boarded transom. The right bay has an aluminum storefront on a low brick bulkhead with a one-light aluminum-framed door, with one-light transom, centered within the bay. The transom has opaque panels and the storefront is sheltered by a vinyl awning. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1925 and 1934.

104-106 W. Fifth – Commercial Building – c. 1920, 1970s NC – Building

This one-story brick commercial building features a replacement storefront and corbelled brick parapet with metal coping. The storefront features recessed entrances, each an aluminum-framed glass door, with a single one-light transom. Aluminum-framed storefront windows rest on

a bulkhead that has been covered with metal panels. The transom has been boarded and metal panels were installed in the 1970s across the façade and up to the cornice, though some panels have been removed. A flat metal awning with grooved edging spans the width of the storefront. County tax records date the building to 1920 and it appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.

105-107 W. Fifth – Commercial Building – c. 1915 **C – Building**

Constructed as a single building, this one-story brick commercial building is two bays wide. The building features brick pilasters separating the bays and a corbelled brick parapet with metal coping. Inset brick panels in the parapet are also framed with corbelled brick. The left (east) storefront (105 W. Fifth) is partially recessed with replacement aluminum-framed storefront windows on a very low Roman brick bulkhead on the right (west) three-fourths of the façade with a display window on the left end resting on a higher Roman brick bulkhead. Paired aluminum-framed glass doors have a single-light transom. A full-width transom spanning the bay is topped by a visible steel I-beam and has been covered with plywood. The right storefront (107 W. Fifth) has a replacement inset aluminum-framed storefront with windows resting on a low Roman brick bulkhead and paired aluminum-framed doors, centered on the bay with a single-light transom. A full-width transom, spanning the bay, has been covered with corrugated metal and has a steel I-beam above. A flat-roofed metal awning with a grooved edge extending the full width of the building (as well as extending over 109 and 111-113 W. Fifth) is supported by metal cables. While the awning was installed in the 1970s, it does not significantly obscure the façade. County tax records date the building to 1915 and it appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.

108-a W. Fifth – Commercial Building – c. 1930 **C – Building**

This two-bay painted brick commercial building has replacement storefronts but a distinctive corbelled cornice with projecting lozenge-shaped corbels and metal coping. Each of the two storefronts is separated by brick pilasters and features aluminum-framed windows on a brick bulkhead with opaque panels at the transom level. Inset entrances with aluminum-framed glass doors feature sidelights and transoms with opaque panels above. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1925 and 1934. The building is on the east end of a group of four buildings that are now on the same parcel and share the same address.

108-b W. Fifth – Commercial Building – c. 1920 **NC – Building**

The one-story, brick commercial building has been significantly altered with the application of stucco to the façade. The building has projecting pilasters flanking the storefront and a slightly projecting cornice. The replacement storefront features recessed aluminum-framed storefront windows on a low Roman brick bulkhead. An entrance, likely located at the center of the storefront, has been removed and an aluminum-framed window installed in its place. The transom has been covered with stucco and has three louvered vents. A flat-roofed metal awning spans the façade. County tax records date the building to 1920 and it appears on the 1925 Sanborn map. The building is near the east end of a group of four buildings that are now on the same parcel and share the same address.

108-c W. Fifth – Commercial Building – c. 1920 **NC – Building**

This two-story, flat-roofed, painted brick commercial building is constructed in a running bond with corbelled brick parapet. The first floor features grouped, aluminum-framed display windows on a brick bulkhead with projecting brick planters in front of the windows. Centered on the façade, and separated from the windows by brick pilasters, are paired aluminum-framed glass doors in a recessed entrance bay sheathed with vertical boards. A full-width transom has been infilled with wood and partially covered. The building has been significantly altered with the enclosure of the second-floor windows with brick, though the openings are outlined by soldier-courses and have a continuous soldier-course lintel, so that they remain visible. Square openings infilled with brick at the third-floor level may have been windows as well though Sanborn maps show only a two-story building on this site. The side elevations, where they extend above the neighboring building, had been covered with vinyl siding, although most has been removed. County tax records date the building to 1920 and it appears on the 1925 Sanborn map. The building is near the west end of a group of four buildings that are now on the same parcel and share the same address.

108-d W. Fifth – Commercial Building – c. 1940 **C – Building**

This one-story, painted brick commercial building features a stepped parapet with concrete coping. It has a running-bond façade; pilasters with recessed panels flanking the storefront; and an inset brick panel and decorative diamond-shaped brick elements in the upper façade and parapet. The replacement storefront features aluminum-framed windows, two-thirds of which are covered with plywood, on a low bulkhead that has been covered with composite panels. Vinyl covers the transom level directly above the storefront windows and a transom spanning the entire façade has been infilled with wood and partially covered with composite panels. There was likely a centered entrance originally, though it was replaced with windows when the building was combined with the adjacent buildings to the right (east). An entrance on the left (west) elevation is sheltered by a metal flat-roofed awning. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed after 1934. The building is on the west end of a group of four buildings that are now on the same parcel and share the same address.

West of 108 W. Fifth – VACANT – Large lot had a warehouse, store, and "Fire Department" shown on the 1934 Sanborn map, but is now vacant.

109 W. Fifth – Commercial Building – c. 1940 **C – Building**

This one-story, brick commercial building was built separately from the neighboring building at 105-107 E. Fifth Street, but matches in form and detail, including the replacement storefront layout and materials, at 107 E. Fifth Street. The building features brick pilasters flanking the storefront, a corbelled brick parapet with concrete coping, and an inset brick panel framed with corbelled brick. The replacement storefront has aluminum-framed windows resting on a low Roman brick bulkhead and paired doors, centered on the bay, with a single-light

transom. A full-width transom, spanning the bay, has been covered with corrugated metal. A flat-roofed metal awning with a grooved edge extends the full width of the building (as well as extending over 105-107 and 111-113 W. Fifth) and is supported by metal cables. While the awning was installed in the 1970s, it does not significantly obscure the façade. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed after 1934.

111-113 W. Fifth – Commercial Building – c. 1950 **C – Building**

Built separately from the neighboring buildings at 105-107 and 109 E. Fifth Street, this brick building matches in form and detail. The building features brick pilasters flanking the storefront, a corbelled brick parapet with terra cotta coping and an inset brick panel framed with corbelled brick. The replacement storefront has aluminum-framed display windows, projecting slightly with pent roofs and dentil molding and resting on a low wood-sided bulkhead. Inset entrances at the center of the façade are a vinyl door and an aluminum-framed glass door, each with surrounding weatherboards. A full-width transom, spanning the bay, has been covered with corrugated metal. A flat-roofed metal awning extends the full width of the building (as well as extending over 105-107 and 109 W. Fifth) and is supported by metal cables. While the awning was installed in the 1970s, it does not significantly obscure the façade. County tax records date the building to 1950.

115 W. Fifth – Commercial Building – c. 1958 **C – Building**

This one-story, flat-roofed commercial building has an inset façade with a Roman brick veneer. Paired, fixed windows on the left (east) end of the façade have header-course sills. An aluminum-framed glass door on the right (west) end of the façade is flanked by sidelights of the same width as the door and has a three-part transom. A full-width, aluminum-framed transom spans the full width of the storefront. The inset storefront is sheltered by an extension of the flat roof, with grooved metal on the front edge, and prefabricated panels on the underside. County tax records date the building to 1958.

117 W. Fifth – Commercial Building – c. 1930, 1950s **NC – Building**

Among the earliest commercial buildings on this side of West Fifth Street, this one-story commercial building has a flat roof behind a high parapet with metal coping that steps down toward the rear of the building. The building features a running-bond brick veneer that has been severely sandblasted and replacement Colonial Revival-style storefronts, perhaps installed as early as the 1950s. A thirty-six-light display window on each end of the façade rests on a brick bulkhead and is sheltered by a hipped metal roof. The inset entrances, centered on the façade, feature paired eight-light doors, one of which has been modified to be a four-light-over-two-panel door. A flat metal awning extends the full width of the storefront. According to Sanborn maps, a building at this location, though shallower in depth, was constructed between 1925 and 1934.

C-Building – Storage Building – 1950s One-story, side-gabled, frame storage building with vertical corrugated metal sheathing, a replacement metal roof, and a wide loading bay and single pedestrian entrance on the east elevation.

119 W. Fifth – Commercial Building – 1950s, 1980s **NC – Building**

This one-story commercial building has been modified with the installation of a replacement storefront and shed roof. The building has an aluminum-framed storefront on a low brick bulkhead with a recessed, centered entrance featuring a single aluminum-framed door flanked by narrow display windows. Above a covered transom is a full-width paneled cornice that is topped by a metal-covered shed roof supported by sawn brackets. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed after 1934.

121-123 W. Fifth – Commercial Building – c. 1940 **C – Building**

This one-story, brick commercial building features a stepped parapet with decorative diamond-shaped concrete insets and a soldier-course at the top of the façade topped by header courses in the center and at each end and topped by concrete coping. The parapet steps down toward the rear of the building where it has metal coping. There are two replacement inset storefronts, fronted on the west end by two square posts, topped by a covered full-width transom, and sheltered by a fabric awning. The left (east) storefront (121 W. Fifth) has a wood display window on a Roman brick bulkhead and a fifteen-light French door. The right (west) storefront (123 W. Fifth) has wood display windows on a painted brick bulkhead flanking a one-light wood door. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed after 1934.

West of 123 W. Fifth – VACANT – A tobacco warehouse and prizery/fertilizer warehouse are shown on the parcel on the 1934 Sanborn map, but it is now vacant.

125 W. Fifth – Warehouse – c. 1940 **C – Building**

This large, freestanding warehouse is four bays wide with a six-to-one common-bond brick veneer and a brick parapet with terra cotta coping that steps down toward the rear of the building. A loading bay, centered on the façade, has a batten wood door on an interior track that is located within an arched bay with a triple header-course brick arch. To the right (west) of the loading bay is a pedestrian entrance with a wood door and matching brick arch. Windows on each end of the façade have been boarded (left) and replaced with a vinyl sash (right) but retain double header-course brick arches. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed after 1934. A brick panel in the parapet has a soldier-course frame with concrete corner blocks and the painted sign reads "We Buy – The Furniture Stable – Sell Trade." A single window on the right elevation matches the openings on the façade, though the window has been replaced. Three small windows openings on each side elevation have been boarded. There appears to be a small office in the front right (northwest) corner of the building.

128 W. Fifth – Commercial Building – c. 1962 **NC – Building**

Significantly altered with the installation of plywood covering much of the original storefront openings, this two-story stucco-covered commercial building originally housed two separate businesses. The building has exposed brick on the side elevations, rough stucco on the façade, and terra cotta coping at the parapet. The two storefronts have deeply inset entrances located near the center of the building, each with an aluminum-framed glass door. Storefront window openings have been infilled with vertical plywood and small slider windows. A door on the right (east) end of the façade accesses a stair to the second floor. A fabric awning extends the full with of the façade, sheltering both storefronts. Three second-floor windows remain, each metal-framed multi-light windows sheltered by fabric awnings. County tax records date the building to 1962.

130 W. Fifth – Commercial Building – c. 1950 **NC – Building**

This one-story commercial building has a Permastone veneer on the façade with stucco at the storefront level surrounding a deeply inset entrance with paired aluminum-framed doors with a single-light transom. The doors are flanked by aluminum-framed display windows on a stuccoed bulkhead. The transom is obscured by a metal-covered pent roof that extends the full width of the storefront rendering the building noncontributing. County tax records date the building to 1950.

132-136 W. Fifth – Western Auto Building – c. 1950 **C – Building**

This one-story, brick commercial building features two storefronts, a wide storefront on the left (west) and a narrow storefront on the right (east), and a recessed wing on the left, with a concrete parking area in front abutting the sidewalk. The two storefronts are separated by a brick pilaster that extends slightly above the stepped parapet. The parapet has a soldier course, header course atop the pilasters, and concrete coping. A pilaster at the center of the left storefront appears to have been removed when the current storefront was installed, though the stepped parapet above remains. There are decorative diamond-shaped concrete inserts above the storefronts and at the parapet. The left storefront is inset with aluminum-framed windows and transoms on a very low brick bulkhead. There is a single aluminum-framed entrance near the right end and paired aluminum-framed doors near the left end. The storefront is sheltered by a flat-roofed metal awning. The right storefront has a replacement display window and replacement six-panel door. The boarded transom has a soldier-course lintel with a central concrete square detail. Permastone has been applied to the bulkhead. The recessed wing at the left is eight bays wide with five overhead garage doors and three pedestrian entrances. The wing has a brick veneer with a stepped parapet, with concrete coping, that matches the right wing of the building. Three windows on the left elevation are eighteen-light metal-framed windows with concrete sills. An addition at the rear of this wing is inset from Lewis Street and features two additional overhead doors on its west elevation that are sheltered by an extension of the flat roof supported by diagonal braces. County tax records date the building, which was constructed as a Western Auto store, to 1950.

East Fourth Street

98 E. Fourth Street – See entry for 201 Hickman Road.

100 E. Fourth – Commercial Building – c. 1984 **NC – Building**

Constructed in a narrow alley between the rear of 201-203 Hickman Road and 102 East Fourth Street, this narrow, one-story building features a running-bond brick veneer with a brick parapet with header-course brick topped by concrete coping. The entrance in recessed behind a Colonial Revival-style surround affixed to the façade of the building. The surround features a denticulated entablature supported by square pilasters. The entrance itself features a modern twelve-light-over-one-panel door with ten-light sidelights in an inset bay with fiber-cement siding. The building is not present on the 1934 Sanborn map. According to town manager, Al Leonard, the building was constructed in 1984.

102 E. Fourth – Dorman Furniture – c. 1963 **C – Building**

The largest building on this block, the two-story, commercial building features a Roman brick veneer with a wide storefront and no windows at the second-floor level. The storefront is inset slightly with aluminum-framed windows on a low brick bulkhead. Centered on the façade is a pair of aluminum-framed glass doors with a single-light transom. An original sign remains projecting from the façade and there is terra cotta coping on the side parapets. County tax records date the Dorman Furniture building to 1963.

104 E. Fourth – Commercial Building – c. 1946 **C – Building**

One of a group of three adjacent buildings that were likely constructed concurrent and originally matched, this one-story, painted brick commercial building has a stepped parapet with concrete coping. The storefront features aluminum-framed windows on an original brick bulkhead with vents worked into the brick pattern. The recessed entrance, centered on the façade, has a replacement aluminum-framed glass door with two-light sidelights and a one-light transom. A full-width transom over the storefront has been boarded over. County tax records date the building to 1946.

106 E. Fourth – Commercial Building – c. 1946 **NC – Building**

Located in the center of a group of three buildings constructed concurrently and likely originally matching in form and detail, all that remains of this building is the brick bulkhead, concrete entrance step, a steel beam that supported the parapet over the transom, concrete-block party walls, and the rear wall of the building. The lot is currently overgrown.

108 E. Fourth – Commercial Building – c. 1946 **C – Building**

The left (east) of a group of three likely originally identical buildings, this building retains the highest degree of material integrity. The building has a painted, running-bond brick veneer and a stepped parapet with concrete coping. The storefront features aluminum-framed display windows on brick bulkheads with vents worked into the brick pattern. Centered on the

façade is a recessed entrance with paired one-light wood doors with a two-light transom. A full-width transom across the storefront has been partially boarded. The side elevations are of concrete block construction with a parapet that steps down to the rear of the building with terra cotta coping. County tax records date the building to 1946.

West Fourth Street

100 W. Fourth – Commercial Building – c. 1946 **C – Building**

Adjacent to the rear of 116 South Main Street, this one-story, wire-cut brick commercial building has a running-bond brick veneer and corbelled brick parapet with a shed roof that slopes down to the left (west). The storefront consists of two wood-framed display windows with soldier-course lintels and header-course sills. Centered on the façade is an aluminum-framed glass door with two-light sidelight under a soldier-course lintel. There is a small window opening on the left elevation and a second window opening on that elevation has been infilled with brick. County tax records date the building to 1946.

101-103 W. Fourth – Commercial Building – c. 1940, 1950s **C – Building**

Constructed at the rear of 200 South Main Street, the one-story commercial building is three bays wide. The painted left (east) bay retains original brickwork, including recessed panels and a soldier-course lintel over the replacement aluminum-framed storefront. To the left of the storefront is a door opening with an arched lintel that has been infilled with brick. The right (west) two bays feature aluminum-framed storefront windows and doors, opaque panels in place of a bulkheads and transoms, and have been fully veneered with Permastone, likely in the 1950s, that wraps around the northwest corner. The parapet features two recessed panels above each storefront. According to Sanborn maps, the bays were constructed after 1934.

102 W. Fourth – Commercial Building – 1940s **C – Building**

This small office building is constructed with a seven-to-one common-bond façade, concrete-block side elevations, and a parapet with terra cotta coping that steps down toward the rear of the building. Centered on the façade are paired six-panel doors and a boarded transom. It is flanked by fixed wood-framed windows. The building is not present on the 1934 Sanborn map.

Hickman Road

101-103 Hickman – Anderson Building – 1921 **C – Building**

The only building to be marked with the builder's name and construction date, this two-bay-wide building has a yellow brick veneer on the façade with painted brick on the first floor of the façade and on the side elevations. The two storefronts are flanked and separated by projecting brick pilasters that extend above the parapet, which is stepped and peaked with painted brick corbelling and concrete coping, and has a cast concrete shield plaque centered in each bay. The plaque in the left (north) bay reads "1921 Anderson" and the right (south) bay has the Masonic symbol in the shield. Second-floor windows are one-over-one wood-sash windows with a pair of windows flanked by single windows in each bay. The windows have a continuous

painted soldier-course lintel and a continuous marble sill. The storefronts have been replaced with aluminum-framed storefronts and have boarded transoms. The left storefront has opaque panels in place of a bulkhead, paired doors (formerly leading to two separate spaces) centered on the façade, and a fabric awning. The right storefront has a single door centered on the façade and flanked by full-height aluminum-framed sidelights, which are in turn flanked by aluminum-framed windows on a low brick bulkhead. The storefront and the second-floor windows are sheltered by aluminum awnings. The side elevations, which are one-story at the rear, are partially covered with stucco or plaster and the parapet on the side elevations steps down toward the rear of the building with concrete coping. A modern one-story, gabled addition with vertical metal sheathing has been added to the right rear (southeast).

201 Hickman – Commercial Building – c. 1940 **C – Building**

With a distinctive rounded corner at the left (north) end of the façade, this one-story, brick commercial building has two storefronts on Hickman Street and a third storefront on the left elevation facing East Fourth Street (addressed as 98 East Fourth Street). The building has a running-bond brick veneer, flat roof behind a parapet with header-course brick coping, and deeply inset brick panels. The replacement storefronts are aluminum-framed windows on low Roman brick bulkheads with two aluminum-framed glass doors with a single transom, centered on the façade. A soldier-course lintel extends across the storefronts and the deeply inset entrance is supported by a brick post centered on the building, replacing a party wall that originally extended to the façade of the building. The left elevation features three bricked-in display window openings and one former entrance that has been replaced with a vinyl slider window with brick below. All four openings, located near the front (west) of the building retain soldier-course lintels and header-course sills and an inset brick panel extends the width of the front three bays. The parapet steps down toward the rear of the building and there is a single replacement door, wider than the original opening, with soldier-course header and a deeply-inset storefront (98 East Fourth) with an aluminum-framed glass door with full-height sidelights and diagonal wood sheathing within an inset bay with soldier-course lintel. This storefront is sheltered by a fabric awning. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed after 1934.

203 Hickman – Commercial Building – c. 1938, c. 1963 **C – Building**

The two-story brick building is laid in a five-to-one common bond with a parapet that steps down toward the rear of the building and has concrete coping on the façade and terra cotta coping on the side elevations. The inset storefront has an aluminum-framed glass door with transom flanked by aluminum-framed windows on a brick bulkhead. The place where a transom would historically be located has been boarded and a band of brick above the storefront has been painted. Second-floor window openings, likely originally housing paired windows, have been infilled with brown and blond brick in a geometric pattern. While the storefront has been altered with the enclosure of the second-floor windows and the installation of a replacement, inset storefront, the changes date to the 1963 addition of the building at the rear. An original metal sign projects from the center of the façade, though it retains no lettering, and matches the form of

the sign at 102 East Fourth Street. County tax records date the building to 1938 with remodeling occurring in 1963.

205 Hickman – Commercial Building – c. 1938 **NC – Building**

Among the most intact commercial buildings on this block, this one-story building has a running-bond painted brick veneer and a stepped parapet with concrete coping, diamond and square detailing, and a near-full-width inset brick panel. The storefront features paired one-light wood doors with a boarded transom. The entrance is flanked by replacement wood storefront windows on a low frame bulkhead. A 5V metal shed roof extends the full width of the storefront rendering the building noncontributing. County tax records date the building to 1938.

207-209 Hickman – Commercial Building – c. 1930 **NC – Building**

Significantly altered with the installation of two separate storefronts as well as a pent roof awning, this one-story building has a running-bond painted brick veneer and a stepped parapet with soldier-course border, brick coping, square concrete accents, and a small, inset brick panel. The left storefront has a centered inset entrance flanked by metal-framed display windows on a stucco-covered half-wall. The right storefront is fully inset with an aluminum-framed glass door flanked by aluminum-framed windows on a brick bulkhead. A pent roof with modern metal roofing extends the full width of the façade and continues across the adjacent building (211 Hickman); it is supported by square posts and shelters the sidewalk in front of the buildings. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed as a produce warehouse between 1925 and 1934.

211 Hickman – Commercial Building – c. 1930 **NC – Building**

This two-story commercial building has been significantly altered with application of rough stucco to the façade, the shortening and enclosure of and second-floor windows, and the installation of a pent-roof awning. The building retains brick corbelling at the cornice, though it has been covered with stucco. Second-floor windows in arched openings have been covered with plywood and their asymmetrical placement indicate that the building may have been reduced in size at some point. The replacement storefront features an aluminum-framed glass door with full-height sidelights on the left (north) end of the façade and a fixed window on the right (south) end of the façade. The storefront is sheltered by a pent roof with modern metal roofing that is supported by square posts and continues across the adjacent building (207 Hickman). According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1925 and 1934.

213 Hickman – Ritz Theater – c. 1930, 2014 **NC – Building**

Constructed as a movie theater for the town, this two-story brick building has been significantly altered with the modification of and installation of stuccoed panels on the façade. The lower two-thirds of the façade have a paneled stucco veneer topped by a cornice. Centered on the façade is an inset storefront with two pairs of aluminum-framed glass doors with one-light transoms and two fixed, full-height aluminum-framed windows at the center. An arched marquee

supported by metal cables spans the width of the inset entrance. On each end of the façade, inset arched bays hold framed posters. Above the cornice two fixed windows with stuccoed paneled surrounds are located near the center of the façade and the peaked parapet, with stuccoed coping, is flanked by square pilasters that extend above the parapet. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed between 1925 and 1934. It was renovated from 2012-2014.

215 Hickman – Commercial Building – c. 1933 **C – Building**

This one-story brick commercial building features pilasters flanking the storefront that extend above the stepped parapet, which has concrete coping and an inset concrete panel. The upper portion of the façade also features a wide brick panel that is framed by a header course of brick with small square colored concrete accents, which is in turn framed by a course of soldier-course brick with larger concrete cornerblocks. The replacement storefront features wood-framed display windows on a brick bulkhead with soldier-course detail. The recessed entrance, centered on the façade has a one-light wood door with one light transom and the entire storefront is sheltered by a fabric awning. County tax records date the building to 1933 and Sanborn maps confirm that the building was constructed between 1925 and 1934.

217 Hickman – Commercial Building – c. 1925 **C – Building**

Located at the northeast corner of Hickman Road and Live Oak Street, this one-story commercial building has a running-bond brick veneer with corbelled brick parapet with three corbelled inset brick panels above a full-width corbelled brick band. The replacement storefront features double-height fixed aluminum-framed windows on a low painted brick bulkhead. The inset entrance, centered on the façade, features an aluminum-framed glass door with two-light sidelights and a one-light transom. The entire storefront is sheltered by a fabric awning. The parapet steps down toward the rear of the building with brick coping covered with a layer of concrete or stucco. Two entrances on the right (south) elevation, a six-panel door and a one-light door with one-light sidelight, are both inset slightly and sheltered by fabric awnings. A later sliding take-out window is located to the left (west) of the doors and a replacement three-light window in an arched surround is located to the right (east) of the doors. The rear bays of the building have a 101 Live Oak Street address. County tax records date the building to 1925 and it appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.

South Main Street

100 S. Main – Commercial Building – c. 1959 **NC – Building**

Located at the southwest corner of Main and Fifth streets, this one-story commercial building has a running-bond brick veneer and a brick parapet with header-course brick coping. The façade features a band of metal-framed windows over opaque panels on the left (south) end with paired aluminum-framed glass door with a one-light sidelight and one-light transom on the right (north) end. There is a fixed aluminum-framed window on the east end of the right elevation and an aluminum-framed glass door with one-light transom and grouped metal windows near the rear of the north elevation. An addition with a slightly higher parapet is

located on the rear (west) elevation of the building. The building has been altered with the construction of a hipped pent roof on square paneled columns that spans the entire façade and wraps around the right elevation, sheltering the sidewalk. County tax records date the building to 1959; it replaced a filling station that is shown on the 1925 and 1934 Sanborn maps.

102 S. Main – Commercial Building – c. 1925, 1970s **NC – Building**

This one-story commercial building has a parapet with metal coping. The inset storefront features metal-framed windows that are cantilevered slightly over a metal-panel-covered bulkhead. The entrance, recessed even further on the left (south) end of the façade, has an aluminum-framed glass double door with a one-light sidelight and one-light transom. The storefronts match those on the adjacent building (104-106 S. Main) indicating that both buildings were updated concurrently and the storefronts of both buildings are sheltered by a continuous flat-roofed metal awning. The building appears as a drugstore on the 1925 Sanborn map with the panels added in the 1970s.

104-106 S. Main – Commercial Building – c. 1925, 1970s **C – Building**

Among the most decorative buildings in the district, this two-story, flat-roofed commercial building has a painted brick exterior with projecting, brick-quoined pilasters with caps separating the upper-floor bays, a band of brick corbelling above the pilasters, and a decorative brick parapet with dentil cornice. The first floor features two storefronts, matching that of 102 South Main. Each has an inset entrance with aluminum-framed glass doors with one-light transoms; the left (south) storefront has paired doors. Display windows are also aluminum-framed and are cantilevered slightly over a metal-paneled bulkhead. The metal panels extend up the façade to the base of the second-floor windows, which are replacement two-over-two windows with arched surrounds with a projecting arched dripcourse. A flat-roofed awning extends the full width of the façade, as well as across the façade of the adjacent building at 102 South Main, sheltering the storefronts. An exterior stair on the left elevation is also sheltered by a metal awning, supported by posts resting on the adjacent building (108 South Main), and leads to the second-floor space, which has double-hung windows on the side elevations with brick surrounds and arched dripcourses. While the panels and awning were installed in the 1970s, the awning does not significantly obscure the façade and the upper level maintains a high level of material integrity. County tax records date the building to 1925 and it appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.

108 S. Main – Commercial Building – c. 1920 **NC – Building**

This one-story, two-bay painted brick commercial building originally featured matching storefronts, though the right (north) storefront has been completely covered with stucco obscuring the brick detailing and rendering the building noncontributing. Both storefronts have aluminum-framed windows on brick bulkheads with boarded transoms. The entrance, located on the left (south) end of the right storefront is inset slightly and has an aluminum-framed glass door with one-light sidelight and one-light transom. The left bay retains a corbelled brick parapet with

mousetooth and dentil detailing as well as pilasters separating two inset panels in the parapet. A flat metal awning extends the full width of the storefront, as well as across the adjoining storefronts to the left (110-114 South Main) and is supported by metal posts. While the awning was installed in the 1970s, it does not significantly obscure the façade. County tax records date the building to 1920 and it appears on the 1925 Sanborn map with a bicycle repair shop in the south bay.

C-Building – Warehouse – 1950s This one-story, front-gabled, frame warehouse is oriented parallel the rear of the building at 108 South Main. The building rests on concrete-block piers and has corrugated metal sheathing and a 5V metal roof with exposed rafter tails. There is a sliding corrugated-metal door on the south elevation and a louvered metal vent in the gable. According to Sanborn maps, the building was constructed after 1934.

110 S. Main – Commercial Building – c. 1915 **C – Building**

This one-story, painted brick commercial building features a replacement storefront and a decorative brick parapet that is higher than those on the adjacent buildings. The storefront features aluminum-framed display windows on a stucco-covered bulkhead. The center portion is recessed with two aluminum-framed glass doors, each with a one-light transom, flanking a centered display window. The original transom has been covered, but the upper part of the building retains decorative brickwork, including several rows of brick dentils, three inset panels separated by brick pilasters, a cornice with both dentil and mousetooth courses, and a slightly stepped parapet with brick coping. A flat metal awning extends the full width of the storefront, as well as across the adjoining storefronts (108-114 South Main) and is supported by metal posts. While the awning was installed in the 1970s, it does not significantly obscure the façade, which maintains an otherwise high degree of integrity. County tax records date the building to 1915 and it appears as a bank on the 1925 Sanborn map.

112-114 S. Main – Commercial Building – c. 1915 **C – Building**

With replacement storefronts, this one-story, painted brick commercial building is two bays wide. The right (north) storefront features aluminum-framed windows on a brick bulkhead flanking paired aluminum-framed glass doors with a single-light transom. The left (south) storefront has wood-framed display windows on a brick bulkhead with concrete sills. The inset entrance, centered on the bay, has a replacement door flanked by angled windows on brick bulkheads. Transoms with exposed I-beams above have been covered throughout the building but it retains a corbelled brick cornice with four inset panels near the top of the parapet. A flat metal awning extends the full width of the storefront, as well as across the adjoining storefronts to the right (108-110 South Main) and is supported by metal posts. While the awning was installed in the 1970s, it does not significantly obscure the façade, which maintains an otherwise high degree of integrity. County tax records date the building to 1915 and it appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.

116 S. Main – Commercial Building – c. 1915 **NC – Building**

This one-story painted brick commercial building has been altered with the addition of a large, pent-roofed awning that extends across the façade and wraps around the left (south) elevation of the building. The building features two replacement storefronts. The right (north) storefront has an aluminum-framed storefront window on a stucco-covered bulkhead. An entrance on the left end of this storefront has been covered with louvers, but retains a one-light transom. The left storefront has aluminum-framed windows on a higher stucco-covered bulkhead and a deeply inset entrance with an aluminum-framed glass door with a one-light transom. The parapet retains three inset panels and a cornice with brick dentils that have been covered with stucco. The left elevation retains the brick dentils and brick banding below the parapet, an aluminum-framed door under a metal awning on its east end, a bricked-in window opening to the west of the door, and a projecting brick watertable, though the entire elevation, excepting the brick dentils, has been covered with stucco. County tax records date the building to 1915 and it appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.

200 S. Main – Commercial Building – c. 1908, 1950s **C – Building**

This one-story commercial building features a replacement aluminum-framed storefront on brick bulkheads with an inset, aluminum-framed glass door with one-light flanked by asymmetrical glass sidelights. The transom has been boarded and the corbeled brick parapet has was covered with faux stone in the 1950s that extends from the boarded transom up to the concrete coping. The parapet steps down toward the rear of the building with brick in a six-to-one common bond, and replacement aluminum-framed fixed windows near the center of the north elevation. Of the four original window openings and three door openings on the right (north) elevation, only one replacement aluminum-framed glass door with a one-light transom and one original one-over-one wood-sash window with a one-light transom remain. The other openings have been infilled with brick or plywood, though the double-header-course arched surrounds with projecting arched dripcourses remain. At the rear (west) three additional bays have been constructed (see entry for 101-103 W. Fourth). County tax records date the building to 1908 and it appears as a drugstore on the 1925 Sanborn map.

202 S. Main – Commercial Building – c. 1915, 1950s **NC – Building**

With the façade completely obscured by plywood panels, this one-story commercial building retains no visible historic fabric. The panels are affixed with battens and there is metal coping at the parapet. An inset entrance at the left (south) end of the façade has paired solid wood doors in a plywood-sheathed entrance bay. County tax records date the building to 1915 and it appears on the 1925 Sanborn map. According to town manager Al Leonard, the plywood may have been added as early as the 1950s.

204 S. Main – Commercial Building – c. 1920 **NC – Building**

Significantly altered with the addition of plywood to the façade and an asphalt-shingled pent roof covering the parapet, this one-story commercial building also features a replacement

storefront, with aluminum-framed windows on a plywood-covered bulkhead. The entrance, recessed and centered on the façade, features an aluminum-framed glass door with one-light sidelights and a one-light transom. The sides and upper portion of the façade have been covered with plywood sheathing applied with battens. County tax records date the building to 1920 and it appears on the 1925 Sanborn map. According to town manager Al Leonard, the plywood may have been added as early as the 1950s.

206 S. Main – Commercial Building – 1950s **NC – Building**

One of only two two-story buildings on this block, this brick building has replacement storefronts, including an inset plywood-covered bay on the left (south) end of the façade with a single aluminum-framed glass door. The right (north) two bays feature full-height, aluminum-framed storefronts with two recessed doors, centered on this part of the façade, flanked by sidelights and each with a one-light transom. The storefronts are sheltered by a large pent-roofed awning with metal roofing supported by square posts. The second-floor level has two glass-block windows, each with header-course sills and pent roofs with metal roofing. The brick parapet has metal coping. A one-story structure appears on the 1925 and 1934 Sanborn maps.

208 S. Main – Commercial Building – c. 1920 **C – Building**

This two-story, painted rusticated concrete-block commercial building has a replacement storefront and boarded second-floor windows that have been painted to look like multi-light windows. The aluminum-framed storefront features a recessed, centered entrance, an aluminum-framed glass door, with a one-light transom and one-light sidelight, flanked by display windows on a stucco-covered bulkhead. The wall above the inset storefront is supported by two posts that have been covered with two-part vinyl fluted columns. The transom has been boarded and the storefront is sheltered by a full-width fabric awning. Second-floor windows have concrete lintels and there are two bands of decorative concrete block in the parapet below a concrete cornice with small dentils and egg-and-dart molding. While the windows have been boarded, the original openings are extant and the remainder of the building is largely intact with unusual concrete detailing. County tax records date the building to 1920 and it appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.

210-212 S. Main – Commercial Building – c. 1920 **C – Building**

This one-story, painted brick commercial building has two replacement storefronts and a corbelled brick parapet. The right (north) storefront has wood-frame windows on a low Roman brick bulkhead and a recessed entrance, centered on the façade, that has an aluminum-framed glass door with a wide sidelight and narrow transom. A full-width transom over the storefront has been covered with wood shingles. The left (south) bay features a replacement storefront with wood-framed windows on a plywood-covered bulkhead. The recessed entrance, centered on the façade, has an aluminum-framed glass door with one-light sidelights. A full-width transom, slightly taller than the one on the right, has been covered with plywood. The parapet features a brick dentil course, brick corbelling, and three recessed panels over each bay separated by brick

pilasters, largely obscured by a sign on the right bay (210 S. Main). County tax records date the building to 1920 and it appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.

214 S. Main – Commercial Building – c. 1920, c. 1930 **C – Building**

Originally constructed as two separate buildings, the two parts of the one-story brick building are similar in form and detail. The building features a continuous, aluminum-framed storefront on a low brick bulkhead. The recessed entrance, located on the right (north) end of the façade, has paired aluminum-framed glass doors with a one-light transom. The storefront is sheltered by a full-width, flat-roofed metal awning with grooved edges supported by cables. While the awning was installed in the 1970s, it does not significantly obscure the façade and has been partially hidden by a cloth awning. Original transoms, spanning the storefront, have been infilled with brick, though their outline and soldier-course lintels remain. The left (south) end of the parapet has a single inset panel while the right end of the façade has two panels, separated by brick pilasters, and brick corbelling at the parapet. County tax records date the building to 1930, though the north bay of the building appears on the 1925 Sanborn map.

SECTION 8 – STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Tabor City Commercial Historic District meets National Register Criterion A for commerce. Formed along the Wilmington, Conway, and Chadbourn Railroad, Tabor City served as a commercial hub for tobacco, strawberry, and sweet potato farmers as well as loggers in the area. The arrival of the Chadbourn Lumber Company tram road in 1883 and the railroad around 1887 supported the growth of the logging and agricultural industries in and around Tabor City, which offered a variety of services to area residents, including a post office, stores, banks, schools, and churches.

The Tabor City Commercial Historic District encompasses portions of five city blocks centered on Hickman Road and South Main Street, flanking the railroad right-of-way, and includes the majority of the early twentieth-century commercial corridor of the town. There are thirty contributing resources in the district, including commercial buildings and warehouses all erected during the period of significance, from c. 1908 to 1963. Although the town of Tabor City was incorporated in c. 1905, none of the mostly frame commercial buildings from this earlier period are extant, having been replaced with the later brick commercial buildings that make up the downtown today. The town grew at a steady pace in the early twentieth century with most building construction and alterations occurring c. 1908 through 1963.

Historic Background

The thick forests of Columbus County made lumber a leading industry, as was turpentine distilling and farming. Longleaf and loblolly pines were the most-harvested, with hardwoods (particularly gums, maples, and cyprus) being of secondary importance.[1] Eventually, the land cleared by the lumber companies became rich farmland. Cotton, first grown in Columbus County in 1815, became the county's main cash crop until after World War I, when it was replaced by brightleaf tobacco. The county's first tobacco warehouse opened in Fair Bluff in 1895, and by 1945, there were sixteen warehouses in four towns, including Tabor City. Though not as large as the tobacco warehouses in other parts of the state, they tended to open earlier in the year.[2] Columbus County farmers were also the state's leading producers of strawberries, sweet potatoes, and pecans.[3]

Though the county remained largely rural, there was notable growth in the first few decades of the twentieth century. In 1896, there were no houses in Columbus County with running water or electric lights, and the schools were inferior to other parts of the state, with the best educational

[1] Rogers, *Columbus County*, 20.
[2] Rogers, *Columbus County*, 13.
[3] Strawberries were first grown for shipment in Columbus County in 1896 and by 1907 it was the largest producer in the state. In 1945, Columbus County grew more sweet potatoes than any other county in the state. Rogers, *Columbus County*, 15.

facility being a small, two-room schoolhouse in Whiteville; there was "no high school … not a school library … no roads fit to travel." By 1945, however, there were twelve standard high schools, "handsome brick buildings, steam heated and modern throughout, equipped with standard libraries;" there were 2,000 miles of state-maintained roads, 150 of which were paved; and running water and electricity even in the most rural parts of the county.[4]

Tabor City is located in the extreme southeast corner of Columbus County on the South Carolina border, approximately eighteen miles from the county seat of Whiteville and thirty miles from the Atlantic Ocean. The town evolved from a logging settlement established by the Chadbourn Lumber Company in the 1830s. The company built a tram road to transport the virgin timber harvested in the Tabor City area to the mills in the company's town to the north. "Uncle" Jake Fowler, one of the loggers, became well known for his fiery campfire sermons, many of which included references to the Biblical place of Mount Tabor.[5] According to local histories, around 1838, the workers built a small log church, which they called Mount Tabor Baptist Church, so that "Uncle Jake" could have an official pulpit.[6] Though the exact location of the original Mount Tabor Baptist Church is unclear, local residents believe that it was built on the outskirts of the community on Old Stake Road.[7] Eventually the surrounding community became known as "Tabor."[8]

The first transportation networks emerged in Tabor City to facilitate the logging industry that operated in the region. In 1883, Chadbourn Lumber Company replaced its tram road between the company town of Chadbourn and Tabor City (then Tabor) with a rail line that terminated just across the North Carolina-South Carolina state line "at the Hiram Fowler farm."[9] Shortly thereafter, the citizens of Horry County, South Carolina,—anxious for an easier form of travel than a riverboat up the Waccamaw River—held a bond referendum to determine if the town should lend funds to the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company (ACL) to purchase the existing railroad and extend the line to Conway, located approximately thirty miles south of the Tabor community.[10] The bond was approved and by December 1887, the ACL's Wilmington, Chadbourn, and Conway Railroad was operating between Chadbourn and Conway.[11] In 1896, the railroad was purchased by and consolidated with the Wilmington, Columbia, and Augusta

[4] Rogers, *Columbus County*, 14.
[5] Sharon R. Hannis, "A Historical Abstract of Tabor City, N.C." (1968, updated 1992), 1.
[6] Hannis, "Historical Abstract of Tabor City," 2; www.taborcitybaptistchurch.org/about-us.
[7] www.taborcitybaptistchurch.org/about-us.
[8] Hannis, "Historical Abstract of Tabor City," 1.
[9] Hannis, "Historical Abstract of Tabor City," 1.
[10] Hannis, "Historical Abstract of Tabor City," 1.
[11] According to the "Poor's Manual of the Railroads of the United States," the Wilmington, Chadbourn, and Conway Railway Company stretched 30.25 miles between Chadbourn, N.C., to Conway SC. Henry V. Poor, "Poor's Manual of the Railroads of the United States," Issue 22 (New York: Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange, 1889), 651.

Company, a line also controlled by the Atlantic Coast Line Company.[12] The railroad station that was built to service the town became known as "Mt. Tabor."[13]

The town was incorporated as Tabor in 1905 and C. W. Brown was elected as its first mayor. Some of the town's early settlers, including Charles C. Pridgen, Charles and Jasper Inman, J. L. Lewis, and E. McD. Todd, contributed to the town's early development. Pridgen ran a sawmill and turpentine still in town, Lewis and the Inman brothers ran grocery and dry goods stores, and Todd, the agent for the Atlantic Coast Line, also sold groceries on the side in the express office. The first bank opened in 1909 at the corner of Live Oak and Railroad streets.[14]

Though the railroad's principal function was to transport Tabor City timber and produce to markets elsewhere, the line also allowed residents new access to travel. In the early twentieth century, the few "rough country roads" leading to and from Tabor City were difficult to travel and often became impassable after heavy rains.[15] The railroad provided residents an easier form of travel until roads were improved in the mid-twentieth century. The arrival of passenger trains was also a social event for the small town. One resident recalled that the four Sunday trains were "gala events" that drew large crowds.[16]

Tabor farms were some of Columbus County's most productive. Like other parts of the region, tobacco and strawberries were the dominant cash crops. The first strawberries were planted in Tabor in 1902, and the town would eventually become the state's leading producers of the fruit.[17] Agricultural production also led to the development of new industries. In 1910, B. B. Anderson opened a crate factory that produced strawberry crates, boxes, and other items needed to handle the increasing distribution of food products.[18] D. J. Hughes and W. B. Roberts purchased the company, with Hughes eventually buying it outright, changing the name to the D. J. Hughes Company. It was still a leading industry in 1950. There were also four warehouses established to

---

[12] "Part Two: Assessment of Railroad Property, Telegraph, Steamboat and Canal Companies, for the Year 1896," *Sixth Annual Report of the Board of Railroad Commissioners of North Carolina for the Year Ending December 31, 1896* (Winston, North Carolina: M. I. & J. C. Stewart, Public Printers and Binders, 1896), 54, https://books.google.com/books?id=uIApAAAAYAAJ&lpg=RA1-PA54&ots=xHuxHi5ycp&dq=Wilmington %2C%20 Chadbourn%2C%20and%20Conway&pg=RA1PA54#v=onepage&q=Wilmington,%20Chadbourn, %20and%20Conway%20&f=false.

[13] Hannis, "Historical Abstract of Tabor City," 1.

[14] "Rapid Growth Features Tabor City's History," *The Tabor City Tribune*, 2 July 1950, p. 1.

[15] Rogers, *Columbus County*, 40-41.

[16] Rogers, *Columbus County*, 40.

[17] Hannis, "Historical Abstract of Tabor City," 2.

[18] The factory was located just north of the Tabor City Commercial Historic District at the intersection of Seventh and Railroad streets. "History," Tabor City, North Carolina, http://www.taborcitync.org/history/ ; Hannis, "Historical Abstract of Tabor City," 2.

facilitate the sale of tobacco grown by local farmers to tobacco companies. Pridgen built the Carolina Warehouse in 1909—the first in the town—and by 1950 it had quadrupled in size. Though smaller than others elsewhere in the state, Tabor's warehouses and markets were among the most profitable and modern in the county.

In 1935, the town officially changed its name from Tabor to Tabor City, to avoid confusion with Mt. Tabor in South Carolina and Tarboro, North Carolina. The town continued to be a major producer of strawberries and tobacco, but in the 1940s the sweet potato became its biggest cash crop. By 1945, Tabor City was the second largest producer of sweet potatoes in the nation, earning farmers approximately $2 million in profits.[19] To meet the demands of the market, eight potato storage warehouses were constructed.[20] The first sweet potato auction was held in 1947, and a dehydrating plant for turning the culls and unmarketable potatoes was established by Garrell Sales Company.[21] In 1948, Tabor City held the first Carolinas Yam Festival, and the town would come to market itself as the "Yam Capital of the World."[22]

Strong tobacco production and sales continued in Tabor City through the mid-twentieth century. In 1945, Tabor City warehouses sold approximately 10 million pounds of tobacco, earning farmers around $4.5 million.[23] In 1946, there were three warehouses operating: the Carolina (first opened by Pridgen in 1909), New Farmers, and Garrell's.[24] Though the town's marketing focused on the sweet potato production, the Tabor City Chamber of Commerce continued to place an emphasis on the expansion of its tobacco markets.[25]

The railroad through Tabor City was extended around 1945 from Elrod, North Carolina, to Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, connecting to the ACL's Wilmington and Augusta line (running east and west) in Chadbourn and to its north-south line in Elrod.[26] New hard-surfaced roads paved in the mid-twentieth century also improved the efficiency of automobile transportation in the region. Trucks left Tabor City laden with produce, and residents had access to "excellent outlets north, south, and west," as well as to the beaches to the east, where many Tabor City residents spent their summers.[27]

---

[19] Rogers, *Columbus County*, 37.
[20] Rogers, *Columbus County*, 37.
[21] "Rapid Growth," *Tabor City Tribune.*
[22] Despite the moniker, the town was the second-largest producer of sweet potatoes, also known as yams, in the country. "Rapid Growth," *Tabor City Tribune.*
[23] Rogers, *Columbus County*, 38.
[24] Rogers, *Columbus County*, 18.
[25] Rogers, *Columbus County*, 18.
[26] Rogers, *Columbus County*, 38.
[27] Rogers, *Columbus County*, 38.

The civil unrest of the 1950s and 1960s brought unexpected notoriety to the county and Tabor City. As the membership of the newly energized Ku Klux Klan expanded internal politics led to efforts to expand influence into new areas and groups from South Carolina began to move into southern North Carolina. W. Horace Carter, editor of the *Tabor City Tribune*, exposed and decried the actions of the local Ku Klux Klan in a series of editorials and articles in 1950 and 1951, for which Carter won a Pulitzer Prize in 1953.

Though the town declined in the late twentieth century, the railroad continued to operate until 2012. The original depot was removed from the town in 1975, but part of the structure was returned in 1998. Today the freight portion of the depot is accessed from West Third Street, just to the west of the Tabor City Commercial Historic District, along with a 1930s caboose, standing as a testament to the impetus for the town's development here.

Commercial Context

Tabor City's agricultural production fueled the town's growth in the first half of the twentieth century. By 1945, the population—which had been a small, transient labor community in 1905—had grown to more than 2,000 residents.[28] Tabor City developed a thriving economy supported by the town's versatile produce markets and businesses that catered to the farmers and lumber workers who came to town to sell their goods. The Tabor City Chamber of Commerce boasted that nowhere else in the county showed "more growth in population, business houses, volume of business, and marketing facilities for … farm produce."[29]

Between 1905 and 1945, the town grew from only one brick store, owned by J. L. Lewis, to one of the "most prosperous towns of its size in the Eastern Carolinas."[30] Amidst the myriad of produce warehouses and storage facilities located downtown, there were a number of groceries; furniture, department, and drug stores; and a movie theater along Railroad Street (now Hickman Road) that in 1945 generated an estimated annual retail business volume of $25 million in 1945.[31]

The town's commercial enterprises remained consistent throughout the 1950s and 1960s, with the economy continuing to be fueled by the wholesale markets that distributed the tobacco, strawberries, and sweet potatoes grown on surrounding farms; new commercial development ended in the early 1960s. In the 1970s, the decline of the tobacco industry crippled the Tabor City economy. Though logging and farming continued in the area, the town suffered as its downtown tobacco warehouses began to close and businesses began to abandon the downtown

[28] Rogers, *Columbus County*, 36.
[29] Rogers, *Columbus County*, 39.
[30] Rogers, *Columbus County*, 38.
[31] Rogers, *Columbus County*, 37.

commercial corridor. Around this time, the town became known as "Razor City" because of its rising crime rate and reputation for fights at local bars.

SECTION 9 - BIBLIOGRAPHY

"About Us." Tabor City Baptist Church. www.taborcitybaptistchurch.org/about-us. Accessed 1 May, 2015.

Columbus County, North Carolina Heritage, 1808-2004. Whiteville, NC: Columbus County Heritage Book Committee, 2004.

Columbus County, North Carolina, Recollections and Records. Whiteville, NC: Columbus County Commissioners and Columbus County Public Library, 1980.

Hannis, Sharon R. "A Historical Abstract of Tabor City, N.C." (1968, updated 1992).

Langdale, Jennifer B. "A Historical and Architectural Survey of Conway, Horry County, South Carolina." Report submitted to the City of Conway and South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 2005. http://nationalregister.sc.gov/SurveyReports/ConwayReportFINALsm.pdf. Accessed 1 May 2015.

"Rapid Growth Features Tabor City's History." *The Tabor City Tribune*, pg 1. 2 July 1950.

Rogers, James A., ed. *Columbus County, North Carolina: A Review of Columbus County from an Historical, Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial, Municipal, and Photographic Standpoint.* Whiteville, NC: *The News Reporter*, 1946. http://digital.lib.ecu.edu/16931. Accessed 1 May 2015.

Turberg, Edward F. *The Columbus County Architectural Survey, 1998: Results of the Columbus County Reconnaissance Survey*. North Carolina: Edward F. Turburg, 2009.

Watts, Houston T. *Update History of Tabor City, North Carolina*. Tabor City, NC: Houston T. Watts, 2012.

http://www.taborcitync.org/history/. Accessed 1 May 2015.

SECTION 10 – GEOGRAPHIC DATA

Additional UTM References –
5. 17 / 695860 / 3780560
6. 17 / 695820 / 3780500
7. 17 / 695700 / 3780500
8. 17 / 695580 / 3780600
9. 17 / 695520 / 3780660

Verbal Boundary Description –
The district boundary is shown by a black line on the accompanying district map at 1" = 50' scale.

Boundary Justification –
The Tabor City Commercial Historic District boundaries were determined according to the density of contributing structures within the area historically associated with the c. 1908 to 1963 period of commercial development. Properties outside of the district boundary are residential, were constructed after the period of significance, or do not retain sufficient material integrity. To the northeast of the district is a modern library and modern commercial buildings, including a fast-food restaurant. Properties to the southwest of the district boundary are modern commercial and industrial buildings. To the north, west, east, and southeast of the district is residential development.

PHOTOGRAPHS:

The following information pertains to all photographs:

County and State: Columbus County, North Carolina
Photographers: Heather Slane
Date: March 2015
Location of Negatives: State Historic Preservation Office, Raleigh, North Carolina

1. 100-108 West Fifth Street, Tabor City Commercial Historic District, facing west

2. 201-217 Hickman Road, Tabor City Commercial Historic District, facing southeast

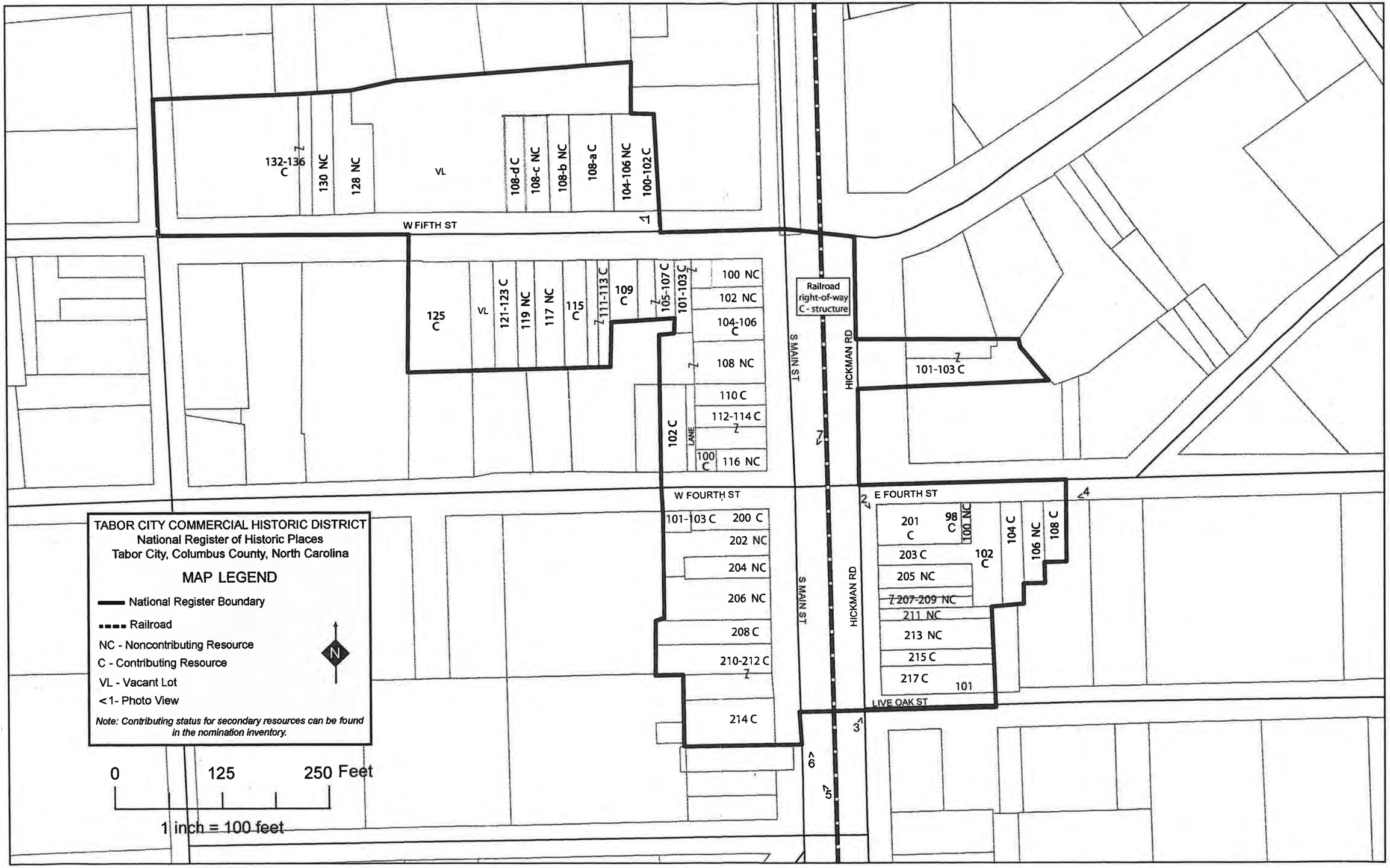
3. 201-217 Hickman Road, Tabor City Commercial Historic District, facing northeast

4. 100-108 East Fourth Street, Tabor City Commercial Historic District, facing southwest

5. 200-206 South Main Street, Tabor City Commercial Historic District, facing northwest

6. 200 blocks South Main Street and Hickman Road, Tabor City Commercial Historic District, facing north

7. 116-206 South Main Street, Tabor City Commercial Historic District, facing southwest

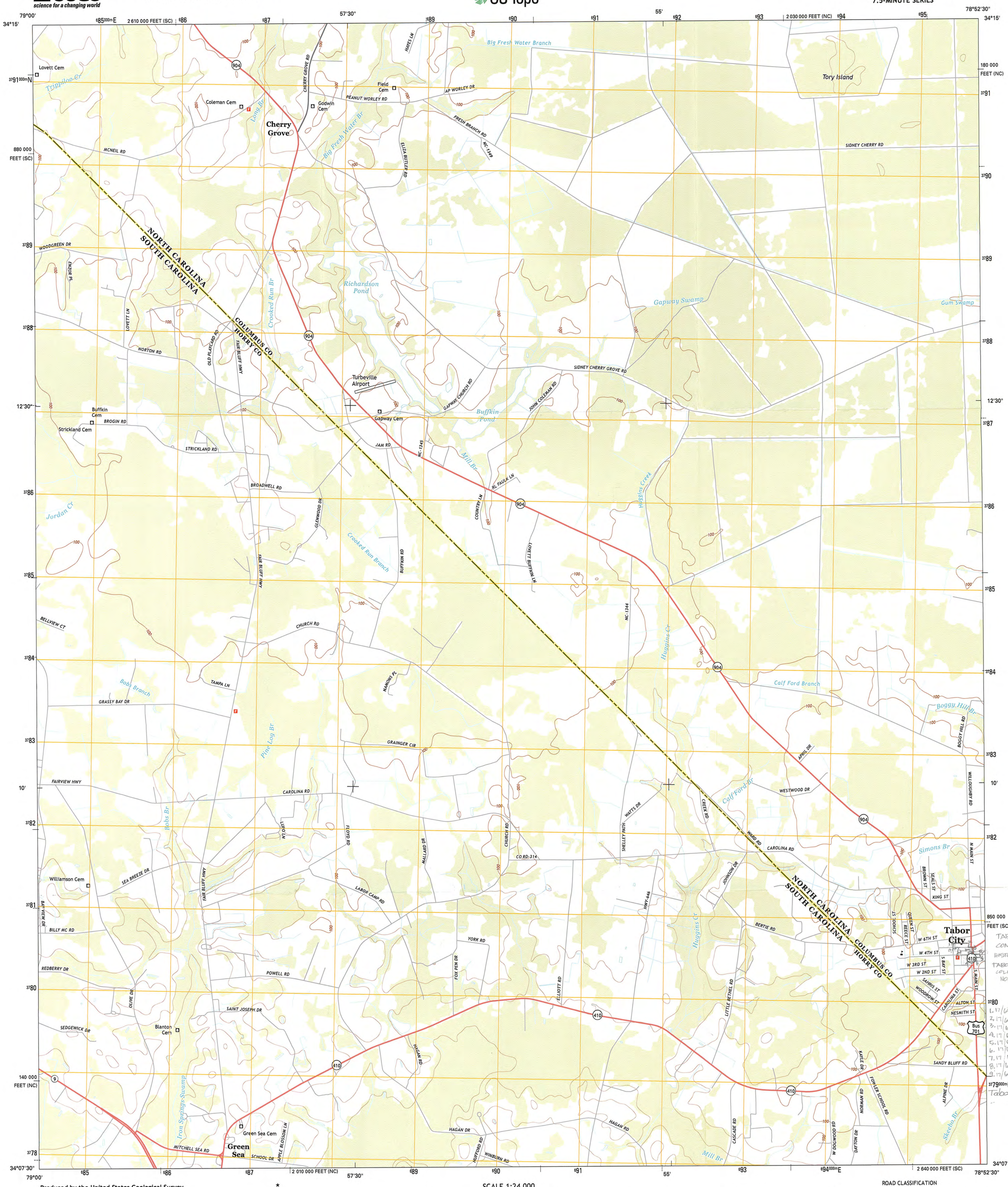

TABOR CITY COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
National Register of Historic Places
Tabor City, Columbus County, North Carolina
MAP LEGEND
National Register Boundary
Railroad
NC - Noncontributing Resource
C - Contributing Resource
VL - Vacant Lot
<1- Photo View
Note: Contributing status for secondary resources can be found in the nomination inventory.
N
0
125
250 Feet
1 inch = 100 feet
W FIFTH ST
W FOURTH ST
E FOURTH ST
LIVE OAK ST
S MAIN ST
HICKMAN RD
LANE
Railroad right-of-way C - structure
132-136 C
130 NC
128 NC
VL
108-d C
108-c NC
108-b NC
108-a C
104-106 NC
100-102 C
125 C
VL
121-123 C
119 NC
117 NC
115 C
111-113 C
109 C
105-107 C
101-103 C
100 NC
102 NC
104-106 C
108 NC
110 C
112-114 C
100 C
116 NC
102 C
101-103 C
200 C
202 NC
204 NC
206 NC
208 C
210-212 C
214 C
201 C
98 C
100 NC
203 C
102 C
205 NC
207-209 NC
211 NC
213 NC
215 C
217 C
101
104 C
106 NC
108 C

USGS
science for a changing world

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The National Map
US Topo

TABOR CITY WEST QUADRANGLE
NORTH CAROLINA-SOUTH CAROLINA
7.5-MINUTE SERIES



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and
1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 17S
10 000-foot ticks: North Carolina Coordinate System of 1983,
South Carolina Coordinate System of 1983

Imagery.....NAIP, May 2012
Roads.....©2006-2012 TomTom
Names.....GNIS, 2012
Hydrography.....National Hydrography Dataset, 2012
Contours.....National Elevation Dataset, 2011
Boundaries.....Census, IBWC, IBC, USGS, 1972 - 2012

MN
8° 34′ 152 MILS
GN
1° 9′ 21 MILS

UTM GRID AND 2013 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

U.S. National Grid
100,000-m Square ID
PT
Grid Zone Designation 17S

SCALE 1:24 000

KILOMETERS 1 0.5 0 1 2
METERS 1000 500 0 1000 2000
MILES 1 0.5 0 1
FEET 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988

This map was produced to conform with the
National Geospatial Program US Topo Product Standard, 2011.
A metadata file associated with this product is draft version 0.6.11

NORTH CAROLINA

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Fair Bluff	Cerro Gordo	Chadbourn
Duford	Tabor City West	Tabor City East
Bayboro	Loris	Goretown

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLES

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Expressway
Secondary Hwy
Ramp
Local Connector
Local Road
4WD
Interstate Route
US Route
State Route

TABOR CITY WEST, NC-SC
2013

W·W·P·E·M
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
910-653-HELP
1 Block
1 Block
www.wwpemlaw.com
KARATE
CAROLINA EXTREME
MARTIAL ARTS
TEAM EXTREME
Fowler's
GRILL

SOUTHEASTERN
INSURANCE AGENCY
910-653-9191
CORNER GRILL
BREAKFAST
HAMBURGERS
HOTDOGS
CHICKEN TENDERS
B-B-Q
BUFFET
PLATE LUNCHES
"Home of the BUDDY BURGER"
Tabor City
Baptist Church
CORNER GRILL
CORNER GRILL
BREAKFAST
LUNCH
DINNER
HAMBURGERS
HOT DOGS
FRENCH FRIES
SOUPS
SALADS
DESSERTS
CORNDOGS
FISH
Fowler's
GRILL

Balls, Bats, & Gloves
ORMAN

Oh La La
Stanley's DISCOUNT CENTER

MEDICINE MART
HEALTH CARE
DO NOT
ENTER

JACKSON HEWITT
TAX SERVICE