

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY 12-31-84
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Academy Street Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER Academy Street (see attached map)

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN Madison

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT Sixth

STATE North Carolina

VICINITY OF CODE 037

COUNTY Rockingham

CODE 157

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME Multiple owners - see attached list

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

VICINITY OF

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Rockingham County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Wentworth

STATE North Carolina

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

Determined eligible: No

TITLE

Inventory of Madison, N. C.

DATE

1979

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Survey and Planning Branch
Division of Archives and History

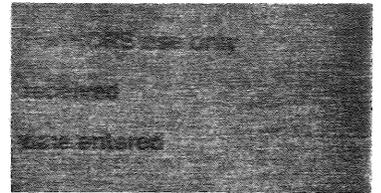
CITY, TOWN

Raleigh

STATE North Carolina 27611

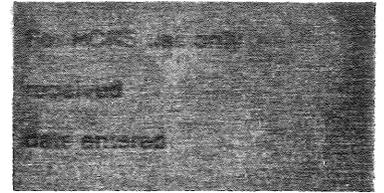
United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet Property Owners List Item number 4 Page 1

1. Pratt-Van Noppen House
101 W. Academy Street
A. P. & Leonard Van Noppen, Danbury, N. C.
2. Churchill House
105 W. Academy Street
Mr. ██████████ Gwynn W. Martin
additional address
6583 North Boulevard
Raleigh, N. C.
3. Twitchell-Galloway House
107 W. Academy Street
David Spear
4. 318 Galloway Street
Mrs. Donald Stephens
109 W. Academy St.
5. Webster-Reynolds House
109 W. Academy Street
Mrs. Donald Stephens
6. Kallam House
111 W. Academy Street
Mrs. Donald Stephens, 109 W. Academy St.
7. Exxon Station
113 W. Academy St.
Mrs. Donald Stephens, 109 W. Academy St.
8. Old Presbyterian Cemetery
115 W. Academy Street
Presbyterian Church of Madison, 204 W. Decatur St.
9. Wakeham
100 W. Academy Street
Mrs. Junius Brown
10. Martin House
110 W. Academy Street
Mrs. Junius Brown, 100 W. Academy St.
11. United Methodist Church
112 W. Academy Street
Church Trustees

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet Property Owners List

Item number 4

Page 2

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 12. Cardwell-Black House | additional address |
| 114 W. Academy Street | Mrs. Blanche B. Pettigrew |
| M. P. Black Estate | P. O. Box 643 |
| | Madison, N. C. |
| 13. Foy-McAnally House | |
| 206 S. Market St. | |
| Alonzo and Elizabeth M. Folger | |

(Unless otherwise noted, houses are owner-occupied)

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Madison, North Carolina Academy Street district lies a short distance from the long concrete bridge spanning the Dan River which is the principal eastern entrance to the town. Upon entering Madison by this bridge, one may turn toward the business district a couple of blocks to the north or one may continue in a westerly direction along Academy Street which continues the axis of the bridge as the street climbs above the Dan. A stop light one block from the west end of the bridge and the Presbyterian Cemetery mark, respectively, the district's visually distinct east and west boundaries. Beyond these termini stand non-descript houses and modern commercial and industrial structures. The almost totally residential character, uniform set-backs (deeper on the north side of the street than on the south) defined by well-manicured lawns and lush foliage, and fine decorative details that indicate all of the major periods of Madison's development distinguish the Academy Street from surrounding property. The district includes representatives of Madison's most predominant architectural styles, including some of the town's most distinctive structures. These styles appeared throughout the district during the three general periods of development--prior to the Civil War, end of the Civil War to 1900, and from 1900 to 1930.

Five houses were erected in the Academy Street district prior to the Civil War. The oldest house in the district, the 1824 Twitchell-Galloway House in the Federal-Greek Revival style, constitutes on the exterior the only representative in the district of the Federal style; at the entrance and throughout the interior is some of Madison's finest detailing in the Greek Revival style. This dwelling, commissioned by town founder Randall Duke Scales for his daughter Elizabeth upon her marriage to Joseph Twitchell, commands a prominent site at the crest of the Academy Street hill. The house is the only nineteenth-century brick structure in the district and one of only two such structures in all of Madison, the other being the National Register property Boxwoods a short distance to the southwest of the district.

Two other houses were constructed entirely in the Greek Revival style. Erected around 1840 and expanded around 1852, the Foy-McAnally House retains its Greek Revival characteristics in the low pitch of its roof, the fluted columns of its second story rear porch, and the molded entrance surround with sidelights. The interior, distinguished by Greek Revival door and window molding and a hand-carved oak mantelpiece, survives intact. The Cardwell-Black House, in spite of its 1930s application of a random-coursed granite veneer, retains its original one-story, gable-roofed configuration with paired gable-end chimneys of around 1860. Its Greek Revival style is most evident in the pedimented single-bay porch with an unadorned triglyph-metope frieze.

The forms of most of the Academy Street district buildings are identical to or adapted from indigenous folk types and their decoration is adapted from the popular styles. The absence of developed high-style buildings in Madison may be attributed to its distance from trend-setting metropolises and the emigration prior to the Civil War of several Madison families with the means to have high-style buildings constructed. While most of the structures in the Academy Street district are richly decorated, two simple folk types survive as reminders of the man-power necessary to support the more opulent lifestyles reflected by the majority of the district buildings. The modest, unadorned shotgun house at 318 Galloway Street is one of the few pure folk types in Madison and probably was built to house slaves associated with a nearby house. The original, rear portion of the one-story Churchill House is reputed to have been built around a simple log structure built at the same time as the Twitchell-Galloway to accommodate the Twitchells' slaves.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



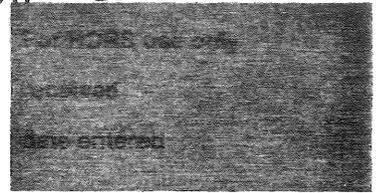
Continuation sheet Description Item number 7 Page 1

After the Civil War, new construction and renovations in the Academy Street district indicated the revival of prosperity in Madison. Vernacular versions of the Victorian styles, evident in the appearance of a profusion of brackets, richly carved porches, and other eclectic decoration, became very popular. The Twitchell-Gallaway House and the Foy-McAnally House were renovated with new porches which received similar treatment in their chamfered posts with molded classical capitals and carved brackets and spandrels above. The bold forms of these elements exhibit the influence of the Eastlake style. Two new structures dating from the last three decades of the nineteenth century are the Martin and Pratt-Van Noppen houses. Examination of the fabric of the Martin House reveals that the pedimented cross-gable wing was added to the east end of the original single-pile portion decorated with drop pendant brackets that date from around 1870; the two sections were unified with a new, first-story porch supported by paired Tuscan columns. The Pratt-Van Noppen House, distinguished by a two-story polygonal bay, resembles the Martin House in its combination of richly carved brackets and classical details; in this case, however, the eclectic mixture did not result from remodelling, but was incorporated in the original design of the 1890s. Here, a profusion of delicately carved drop pendant brackets compete with molded boxed window heads and paired Tuscan columns.

Madison's building boom that yielded structures in the Colonial Revival, other period revival, and bungalow styles during the first three decades of the twentieth century is well represented in the Academy Street district. The latter style appears only in the 1917 dormer addition and porch remodelling of the front portion of the Churchill House built in 1890. In spite of its early 1900s construction date, the Madison United Methodist Church's simplified Neo-Gothic Revival styling typical of early twentieth-century church buildings relates visually to the ornate Victorian ironwork dating from the mid-nineteenth century that appears throughout the Presbyterian Cemetery diagonally across the street. The 1921 Wakeham, located on a prominent site at the corner of Academy and South Market streets, constitutes the foremost example in Madison of the Colonial Revival style that blossomed after making its initial appearance in the eclectic Victorian styles of the latter half of the nineteenth century. An elaborate entablature and a handsome two-story Corinthian portico over the entrance bay enhance the boxy structure with tall interior chimneys. Other salient features include leaded sidelights and a carved wooden sunburst lunette enframing the entrance, and a balcony "supported" by acanthus modillions. The Webster-Reynolds House and the Kallam House, the two other examples of the Colonial Revival style in the Academy Street district, are located next to each other in the west end of the district. Built in the 1920s but more modest than Wakeham, each is marked by a one-story entrance porch of a broken pediment supported by paired Tuscan columns. The frame Webster-Reynolds House is unusual in Madison for its gambrel roof. The brick Kallam House exhibits the more typical boxy form with a low pitched hipped roof and deep eaves.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet KEY TO INVENTORY LIST

Item number 7

Page 2

KEY TO INVENTORY
LIST:

ACADEMY STREET HISTORIC
DISTRICT

P--Pivotal. Buildings or properties that are individually outstanding, historically and/or architecturally, and stand as a visual or historic landmark in the community.

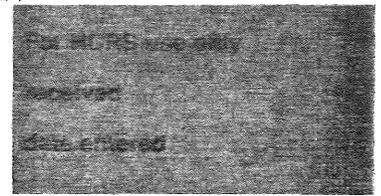
C--Contributing. Buildings whose architectural or historic significance is important to the total character and history of Madison. These add up to be more important, perhaps, than the single important structures.

N--Non-contributing. Although these buildings--such as dwellings of the 1950s and 1960s--may harmonize with and not detract from the earlier fabric of the town, they are not what gives it its historic character. In most cases, the scale and landscaping of these sites have duplicated the earlier models and maximized their compatibility.

I--Intrusive

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Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Academy Street Historic
District-Inventory List

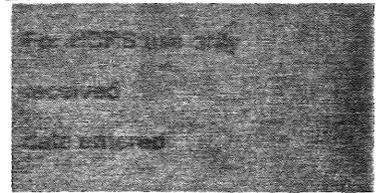
Item number 7

Page 3

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Description</u>
1.	P	<p><u>Pratt-Van Noppen House:</u> 101 W. Academy Street. Two-story frame T-shaped house with two tall interior brick chimneys. Distinguishing features are a two-story, three-sided bay in projecting gabled wing of facade, richly carved pendant brackets all along the roofline, and classical details, including Tuscan porch columns and molded architraves topped by boxed heads above doors and windows. Thomas Ruffin Pratt (1856-1937), prominent local civic and business leader, had the house built during the 1890s. The current owner is Pratt's grandson.</p>
2.	C	<p><u>Churchill House:</u> 105 W. Academy Street. One-story frame, single-pile, T-shaped house with bungalow-style front porch and dormer. Original real portion said to have been built mid-nineteenth century around an 1830s log cabin which housed slaves of the Twitchell family next door; local historian recalled slave Porter Scales living here in 1860. Throughout the nineteenth century this house was part of the Twitchell-Gallaway House property and after 1860 it served as an office for doctors Oliver, Spencer and Carter; doctors Oliver and Spencer lived in the brick house next door. During the 1870s tinner James Churchill and his ten children lived here. In 1890 Col. Gallaway, who bought this property with that of the Twitchell-Gallaway House, added the front portion when he let the building serve as the Episcopal rectory. After 1917 Mrs. Pearl Van Noppen added the front dormer and remodelled the front porch.</p>
3.	P	<p><u>Twitchell-Gallaway House:</u> 107 W. Academy Street. Two-story, five-bay, single-pile brick transitional Federal-Greek Revival house with exterior paved single-shoulder chimneys. Constructed in common bond except for main facade in Flemish bond. Overall tall and slender proportions, tall six-over-nine double-hung sash windows on the first floor, and the splayed stuccoed lintels over these windows and the second-story door indicate the Federal style. The Greek Revival style is evident on the exterior only in the rich entrance surround distinguished by deeply fluted molding and side- and top-lights separated by square panels with a carved stylized floral motif. This entrance surround is identical to that of Deep Springs plantation located approximately eight miles to the northeast of Madison, indicating that the architect-builder, or builders, relied upon a pattern book for his design. The second-story door and the Eastlake style indicate that the porch is an 1880s replacement of an original two-story porch.</p> <p>In contrast to the exterior, Greek Revival is the sole distinguishing style of the interior. Molding with deep channels and corner blocks inscribed with circles embellish all of the doors and windows. The molding of the surrounds is most plastic in the west parlor where they also are decorated with carved</p>

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Academy Street Historic
District-Inventory List

Item number 7

Page 4

Site # Key

Description

anthemion motifs; these motifs also appear on the mantelpiece and in panels beneath the windows in the parlor. Elsewhere the molding of the surrounds is shallower and the mantles simpler in design, except for the delicate east parlor mantelpiece with Ionic columns. A plaster ceiling medallion marks the placement of the light fixture in the entrance hall. The stairs rise from the center hall to a landing with a tall window and turn 180 degrees to the second floor. The full basement containing the kitchen and dining room originally was entirely plastered.

Town founder Randall Duke Scales had the house built for his daughter, Elizabeth, upon her marriage to Joseph Twitchell in 1834. Col. John M. Galloway, Jr. (1835-1909), who purchased the house in 1880, started the Bank of Madison and at one time was one of the largest growers of flue-cured tobacco in the world. Residents between the Twitchell's departure in 1846 and Col. Galloway's acquisition include the doctors Robert Galloway, William W. Oliver, Louis B. Spencer, and Cecil Carter.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 4 | N | <u>House:</u> 318 Galloway Street. Frame one-story, T-gable-roofed shotgun house with interior brick chimney. Probably originally served as slave quarters. |
| 5 | C | <u>Webster-Reynolds House:</u> 109 W. Academy Street. Colonial Revival, two-story frame house with gambrel roof and entrance porch with paired Tuscan columns. Erected in 1925 for Thomas Frank Webster, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. buyer, and subsequently owned for a brief period by Mrs. R. J. Reynolds herself. |
| 6 | C | <u>Kallam House:</u> 111 W. Academy Street. Two-story brick Colonial Revival house featuring low hip roof, broad eaves and classical entrance porch. Erected 1928 by Harry Kallam, owner of local Exxon distributorship. |
| 7 | I | <u>Exxon Station:</u> 113 W. Academy Street. Typical boxey and austere gas station building sheathed with large enamelled square panels. |
| 8 | C | <u>Old Presbyterian Cemetery:</u> 115 W. Academy Street. Begun in 1847 on land donated to the Madison Presbyterian Church one year before the church building on W. Decatur Street was begun. Many of Madison's most notable citizens, including members of the Scales, Cardwell, Webster and Galloway families, are interred here. Although the church has not used the cemetery since 1920, efforts are under way by the Town of Madison to carefully maintain the grounds, which retain original nineteenth-century wrought iron fencing. |

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Academy Street Historic

Continuation sheet

District Inventory List

Item number

7

Page 5

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Key</u>	<u>Description</u>
9	P	<u>Wakeham</u> : 100 W. Academy Street. Two-story frame double-pile high-style Colonial Revival house. Modillioned cornice, two-story Corinthian portico, fluted corner boards, carved sunburst lunette above entrance, and balcony "supported" by acanthus consoles render this structure one of the most monumental dwelling in Madison. Built in 1921 for Junius C. Brown (1887-1969), a local attorney prominent in civic affairs.
10	C	<u>Martin House</u> : 110 W. Academy Street. Two-story frame house with one interior and one exterior gable-end chimney. Built around 1870 for Richard and Nannie Webster Cardwell. Originally a single-pile, three-bay house; the pedimented western ell with three-sided bay appears to be a later addition, said to have been built by the G. W. Martin family who resided here from the 1880s to 1928. Martin operated a tobacco manufacturing plant. The second-story Eastlake style porch above the entrance appears to be original and the lower porch probably was extended and altered with Tuscan columns at the time of the addition.
11	C	<u>United Methodist Church</u> : 112 W. Academy Street. Early 20th-century L-shaped brick church building in simplified Neo-Gothic Revival style. Prominent features include clustered lancet windows in south and west gable ends and the bell tower with carved wooden open belfry and mansard roof covered with molded tin.
12	P	<u>Cardwell-Black House</u> : 114 W. Academy Street. One-story gable-roofed double-pile house with paired gable-end chimneys. Its Greek Revival style is most evident in the pedimented single-bay porch with an unadorned triglyphmetope frieze. Window lights flank the main entrance of double doors, each with a single
13	P	<u>Foy-McAnally House</u> : 206 S. Market Street. Two-story single-pile frame house with long rear two-story ell. Greek Revival entrance surround. Erected around 1840 for John Dalton. Asymmetrical roof and fenestration, brackets in the eaves and Eastlake style porch indicate alterations after 1850, probably by Dr. Harden Staples who bought the two tracts, which the house straddles due to expansion, in 1850. Greek Revival characteristics are retained in the low pitch of its roof, the fluted columns of its second story rear porch, and the molded entrance surround with sidelights. The interior, distinguished by Greek Revival door and window molding and a hand-carved oak mantelpiece with Ionic columns and undulating frieze in the parlor, survives intact. Several Madison doctors, including Dr. Benjamin Foy (1834-76), Dr. C. B. McAnally (1861-1906) and his son Dr. C. W. McAnally, have lived here. Current owner is Dr. C. W. McAnally's daughter.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

OMB 1024-0018

EXP 12-31-84

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

Unknown

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

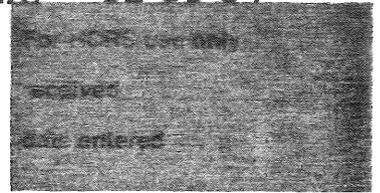
Considered as the town's focal point for educational and social activities during its formative years, Academy Street Historic District in Madison is notable for its architecture as well as the history it represents. Examples of the major styles of architecture found throughout the town--Federal, Greek Revival, Victorian, Colonial Revival, and bungalow--line the streets of the district. Some of these buildings, such as the 1834 Federal-Greek Revival Twitchell-Gallaway House and the 1921 Colonial Revival Wakeham, constitute the foremost examples of their style in Madison. Many of the town's most distinguished citizens are associated with the district. Randall Duke Scales, the founder of Madison, had the Twitchell-Gallaway House built and soon thereafter with his son-in-law operated on its rear lot Madison's first tobacco stemmery. In the next two decades, Madison, led by Academy Street residents, could boast forty to fifty such tobacco factories and thus claim the position of one of the largest manufacturers of tobacco in North Carolina. In 1880 Col. John M. Gallaway, Jr., a Confederate veteran, settled in the district and soon became one of the world's largest growers of flue-cured tobacco. Other notable district residents have included the Cardwells, Martins, Pratts, Van Noppens, McAnally's, Websters, Kellams and Browns, leaders of Madison's economic development and social scene.

Criteria Assessment:

- A. The Academy Street Historic District is associated with the events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history in its reflection of the major economic, social, religious and cultural developments of the small town of Madison, North Carolina.
- B. The district is associated with the lives of distinguished Madison citizens: Randall Duke Scales, Col. John M. Gallaway, Jr., the Cardwells, Martins, McAnally's, Pratts, Van Noppens, Browns, Westers, and Kellams--leading families of Madison who were instrumental in the development of the town's industrial, artistic, social, and religious environment during the nineteenth and early twentieth century.
- C. The district, situated on several of the lots laid out at the town's founding in 1818, contains a variety of buildings which are representative of the Federal, Greek Revival, Victorian, Colonial Revival, and bungalow styles seen in other small North Carolina towns and whose placement and execution reflect the social and economic development of the town.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 1

According to local historians Jean and Charles Rodenbough, Academy Street was Madison's focal point for social and educational activities during the town's formative years. The unpaved yet well-kept dirt street that joined the Old Petersburg-Moravian Road connecting Washington, D. C. and Salem, North Carolina, was lined with fashionable houses which replaced the 'gracious living that included "visits," picnics, boat rides on the Dan River, fox and coon hunts, and horseracing, as well as camp meetings and revivals.¹ The street, which received its name for the log Madison Academy established in 1820 and formerly located just east of the Academy Street district, is intimately associated with the earliest history of the town of Madison by its designation as the town's southern boundary upon its laying out in 1818.² Throughout the nineteenth century and well into the twentieth, the Academy Street district remained a leading indicator of Madison's development--economic and religious as well as social and cultural--through its structures and the accomplishments of its inhabitants.

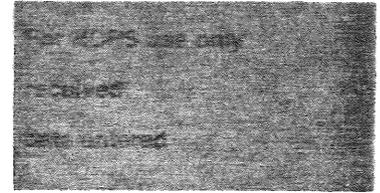
From the time of Madison's founding in 1818, the Academy Street district has been a vital component of the town. Rockingham County, in which Madison is located, gained settlers from colonies to the north less than twenty years after William Byrd surveyed the area in 1728. During the next several decades, many of the early subsistence farms, which required few slaves, developed into plantations. Their residents organized towns around which county life came to revolve. The sequence of events that directly led to the founding of Madison began in 1752 when John Jude bought from the crown the land on which Madison is situated. By 1786 this land was owned by Joseph Scales who left it to his sons Joseph H. and Robert at his death ten years later. In 1810 the two Scales brothers sold to Peter Scales for \$2,500 the 324 acres upon which Madison was to be built. In 1815 the North Carolina legislature granted a charter to establish the town of Madison to Joshua Smith, Richard Wall, Nicholas Dalton, John Guy and Joel Cardwell who encouraged Randall Duke Scales to obtain from his father, Peter, the 324 acres conveyed to him in the 1810 transition. Scales did so, and on June 3, 1818 he began auctioning the 96 half-acre lots laid out in a grid pattern bounded on the south by Academy Street.³ Several of the earliest lots to be sold comprise what today is known as the Academy Street historic district, and it was upon two of these lots that three of Madison's oldest houses (the Twitchell-Galloway, Churchill, and Foy McAnally houses) were erected by 1840.⁴

Randall Duke Scales continued to exert a profound effect upon the development of Madison until his departure in 1846. In addition to controlling the disposition of the town lots, Scales had a commanding role in the economic growth of Madison. Like that of the surrounding area, the town's economy was based on agriculture, mainly tobacco. Scales initiated the soon to be popular trend of erecting houses in town and acquiring extra land to the rear for "working" tobacco after it was cut on the plantations outside of town. Scales had the Twitchell-Galloway House (and the Churchill House which initially accommodated the Twitchells' slaves) built on his lot No. 88 for his daughter Elizabeth upon her marriage to Joseph Twitchell in 1834;⁵ by 1838 he and Twitchell had erected a stemmery on Twitchell's back lot where the mid ribs of the cured tobacco leaves from Scales' nearby plantation were removed so that cigars, plugs, twists, snuff and bagged smoking tobacco could be manufactured.⁶ This stemmery in the Academy Street district was the first known plug tobacco factory in the town limits, and soon other Madison landowners were erecting similar operations on their back lots.⁷ During the 1850s, there were forty to fifty tobacco manufacturing concerns in Madison, making it one of North Carolina's largest tobacco manufacturing centers.⁸

Scales' business and community interests were diverse. Research by local historian, Miss Nancy Watkins reveals that he operated a tanyard.⁹ On January 9, 1843, Scales deeded

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

to the church trustees the lot in the Academy St. district on which the United Methodist Church stands.¹⁰ In 1845 the first Methodist Church building was completed, and the first recorded regular minister, the Rev. Isaac W. Avent, served the congregation in 1855-1857.¹¹ Scales' interest in education is verified by his status as secretary of the Male Academy opened in 1820 at the east end of Academy Street. In 1844 Scales deeded the one-acre academy lot to Henry Baughn who proceeded to erect a new, two-story school building.¹²

Scales also played an instrumental role in one of the two mass migrations from which Madison suffered a significant decrease in population. The first occurred on November 22, 1839 when approximately 144 members of the Wall, Fewell and other local families departed for Missouri from the Sardis Church, two miles from Madison, in response to William Mason Wall and his wife Sarah Fewell's reports of their successful settlement in Henry County, Missouri.¹³ Scales led the other, more famous 1846 migration from Madison which is conjectured by some to have been triggered by the typhoid epidemic that followed the flooding of the Dan River that year;¹⁴ this movement, however, of around 900 people with their slaves and personal belongings probably was not impulsive as Scales' land transactions from 1843 to 1844, including his sale of the academy and Methodist Church lots and his plantation "Boxwoods" in 1844, indicate that he anticipated his departure from Madison, a departure which may have been hastened, but not initiated, by the epidemic.¹⁵ The 1846 caravan, containing many Scales family members, including Elizabeth and Joseph Twitchell, headed for Mississippi. Numerous records of Scales' presence in Mississippi include record of his burial in Verona, Miss.¹⁶

In spite of these migrations, Madison in general and the Academy Street district in particular continued to grow. On November 23, 1855, the Lexington and Yadkin Flag reprinted a Rockingham Democrat article of the same year which listed a wide range of trades and services available in Madison that included the occupations of cabinet maker, tanner, horse doctor, physician, harness maker, blacksmith, printer, inn keeper, tavern keeper, druggist, minister, school master, daguerreotypist, lawyer, tailor and dressmaker.¹⁷ As related in An Architectural and Historical Survey of Madison, North Carolina, general stores flourished due to Madison's growing importance as a trading center and tobacco manufacturing and selling town; five general merchandise stores in operation prior to the Civil War have been identified by reliable local historians.¹⁸

This prosperity is reflected in the Academy Street district. Jimmy Churchill, who is recorded as operating a tin shop in the business district during 1859, lived in the small house known as Churchill House located on the Twitchell-Gallaway House lot during the 1870s.¹⁹ Several of the town's doctors also lived in the district. During periods before and after Churchill's occupation of the bungalow, this modest structure was used as an office by doctors named Louis B. Spencer, William Oliver, and Cecil Carter who lived in the Twitchell-Gallaway House.²⁰ In the decade prior to the Civil War, more building occurred in the district; around 1850 Dr. Harden H. Staples enlarged the Foy-McAnally House, known as the house of doctors as every owner except the current owner has been a doctor, and around 1860 James Cardwell replaced his 1840s dwelling, which had burned, with the Greek Revival style Cardwell-Black House.²¹

This pre-Civil War era of prosperity also is indicated by the growth of Madison's churches, very much in evidence in the Academy Street district. By 1848 the Madison Presbyterian congregation had organized and erected its church building on Decatur Street (outside the Academy Street district, extant.) On February 1, 1847, James Oliver and Peter Cardwell had donated the land for the Presbyterian Cemetery on Academy Street;²² during that year, both men died and were buried there. Many of Madison's most prominent citizens, including members of the Scales, Meband and Webster families also are

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 3

interred there.

Residents of the Academy Street district also reflected Madison's involvement in the Civil War. Like the rest of North Carolina, the Civil War came suddenly in Rockingham County. Most of the county's soldiers served in the 13th and 45th Regiments, and many served in the 14th, 21st and 63rd. The 63rd Regiment was known as the Fifth North Carolina Cavalry, and its Company D, the "Rockingham Rangers," was commanded by John M. Gallaway, Jr., who moved to Madison's Academy Street district when he purchased the Twitchell-Gallaway House in 1880.²³

Following the war, the development of Academy Street continued to reflect Madison's overall development. By 1868, Madison's foundations (schools, home, churches, businesses) had been laid and all of them were in evidence on Academy Street. Each structure on the street had a fence separating it from the livestock that sometimes wandered in the dirt road and three houses--the Hopper (at the east end of the street, destroyed), Twitchell-Gallaway, and Cardwell-Black Houses--had wells.²⁴

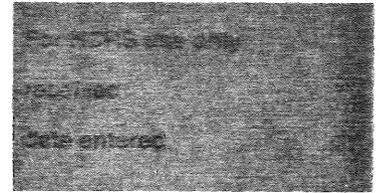
Madison had fared well during the war--there was no combat in the county and the demand for smoking and plug tobacco greatly increased.²⁵ While records of dozens of tobacco factories in Madison between 1855 and 1889 indicate that many local businessmen continued to manufacture tobacco in its various forms, the post-war tobacco market soon demanded leaf tobacco instead of the manufactured product. Since Madison's economy always had depended upon tobacco in some form, the increased demand for any tobacco item resulted in a boom to the town's post-war economy. As the demand for leaf tobacco necessitated its sale and shipment to factories in Virginia, Kentucky and North Carolina, pack-houses for its storage prior to sale and shipment, sawmills to provide hogshead for packing, and small warehouses began to appear throughout Madison's growing commercial area.²⁶ Some of the owners of these operations, including G. W. Martin and Col. John M. Gallaway, Jr., resided in the Academy Street district in stylish houses that reflected their economic stature.

The affluence realized from the increased demand for leaf tobacco was best represented by Col. John M. Gallaway, Jr., who purchased the Twitchell-Gallaway House and eleven contiguous areas in 1880 and soon became one of the largest growers of flue-cured tobacco in the world.²⁷ Born on a Rockingham County plantation in 1835, Gallaway earned as a Confederate soldier the commendations that were the first of several accolades he would receive throughout his life. After graduating from the University of North Carolina with honors in 1854 and following his father's example as a planter, Gallaway enlisted in the Confederate cause. As captain of a company of Partisan Rangers that became part of the 63rd Regiment of North Carolina Troops (the history of which he wrote in the series "North Carolina Regiments, 1861-65," edited by Chief Justice Walter Clark), Gallaway led a charge, in which he was severely wounded, that resulted in the recapture of Plymouth, North Carolina on December 10, 1862. Gallaway returned to action in 1863, was promoted to major in October of 1864 and became a colonel on March 31, 1865.²⁸

At the end of the war, Col. Gallaway settled in Fayette County, West Virginia where he acquired a steam sawmill to manufacture railroad cross ties and thereby expanded \$150.00 in savings into \$50,000.00 worth of property over a period of fifteen years. After his move to the Academy Street district, Gallaway continued to prosper and take an active role in civic affairs. In addition to managing his enormous flue-cured tobacco business, he represented his county in the North Carolina House of Representatives in 1885, served as a county commissioner from 1885 to 1893 and served as mayor of Madison from 1888 to 1895.²⁹

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

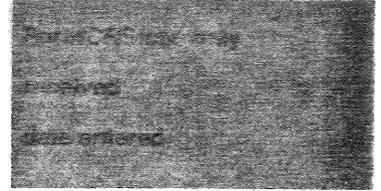
Page 4

During the last decades of the nineteenth century and the first of the twentieth, the Academy Street district residents and their structures continued to parallel Madison's growth. In 1899 the town's first bank, the Bank of Madison, was founded when some High Point men agreed to subscribe to half of the stock if Madison businessmen would take up the other half; Col. Gallaway, one of the men who agreed to the proposal, served as the bank's first president until his death in 1909.³⁰ Madison's roster of doctors expanded to include Dr. C. B. McAnally, who also served as postmaster in 1893, and his son Dr. C. W. McAnally who succeeded his father a few years after the elder doctor's early death in 1906; father and son both practiced in a small office behind their house, the Foy-McAnally House, which is owned today by Elizabeth Folger, daughter of the later Dr. McAnally.³¹ New Madison businesses included a hardware and mule sale place operated by C. B. Pratt and his brother Thomas Ruffin Pratt who had the Pratt-Van Noppen House built in the district during the 1890s. (The house is owned today by Pratt's grandson, Leonard Van Noppen.) T. R. Pratt's other business pursuits included a brick manufacturing plant and a mortuary and he held positions as chairman of the Board of Commissioners of Rockingham County and as a leader in the Episcopal Church and the Masonic Order.³² Other building in the Academy Street district included expansion of the Martin House by the G. W. Martin family in the 1890s and the construction (for Junius C. Brown) of the elaborate Colonial Revival Wakeham in 1921. Brown (1887-1969), a prominent Madisonian who practiced law from 1913 to 1965, led a distinguished career that included election to the North Carolina Senate for the 1923-24 term and a position as founder, attorney and director of the Madison Savings and Loan Association.³³

Madison's social, cultural and religious enterprises thrived in the Academy Street district during the decades that spanned the turn of this century. In 1909 the 1845 Methodist Church building was moved across the street to a lot next to the Presbyterian cemetery and a new, Neo-Gothic Revival edifice was constructed. For a while the original church building served as a theatre operated by R. A. Caldwell and thus became known as "the Opera House."³⁴ Academy Street remained the center of the social scene. Col. Gallaway's house became a popular visiting place for prominent people from across the state. The Martin House was another focal point: on November 26, 1891, the wedding reception for Dr. C. B. McAnally and Janie Fitzgerald was held here, and early in this century G. W. Martin entertained William Jennings Bryan there.³⁵

Several Academy Street residents, including Lillian Martin and Mrs. J. P. Van Noppen, were instrumental in raising funds for a public library, housed for many years in an upstairs room of the academy. When the building ceased to be a school, the library diminished and the remnants were given to the G. W. Martin family when the structure was demolished in 1914. According to the Rodenboughs, although the library was gone, many privately owned books were circulated; Col. Gallaway had a fine collection of law books and classics, the Pratt family had many children's books, and their daughter, Mrs. J. P. Van Noppen, contributed histories and biographies concerning North Carolina.³⁶

Throughout the 1920s and following decades, Madison's continued growth, despite the Depression, was reflected by building a profusion of bungalow, Colonial Revival and other period revival styles. The Colonial Revival style is represented on the Academy Street district by the Webster-Reynolds and Kallam Houses. While the early owners of the former house were active in Madison's mainstay tobacco industry, the Kallam House, situated next to original owner Harry Kallam's Exxon gas station and fuel distributorship to the rear, represents the diversification of Madison's economic base this century. Although Madison continues to function in its roles established during the nineteenth century, the town,

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service****National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

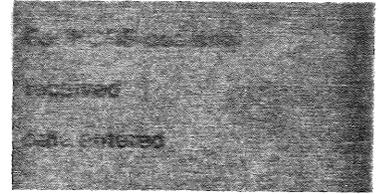
Page 5

like other northern piedmont communities, today depends principally upon textile manufacturing.³⁷ The maintenance of its nineteenth-century role as a trading and tobacco marketing center, however, is paralleled in the Academy Street district by the preservation of many of Madison's most historic and distinctive buildings.

Many, if not all, of the structures within the Academy Street District are likely to have associated archaeological remains, such as trash pits, wells, and privies in addition to structural remains relating to other outbuildings. As noted earlier, the first tobacco stemmery in Madison was located on the rear lot of the Twitchell-Galloway House by 1838. The Churchill House and the House at 318 Galloway Street may have originally been slave houses. A doctor's office once stood behind the Foy-McAnally House. These remains can provide information valuable to the understanding and interpretation of the structures and may be the only source of data concerning use patterns, social standing and mobility, and earlier structural detail. Therefore, archaeological remains may well be an important component of the significance of these structures. At this time no investigations have been conducted to discover the extent of these remains, but it is probable that they exist and should be considered in any development of the properties.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

8

Page

6

Footnotes

1 Jean and Charles Rodenbough, historical essays in *A Heritage to Honor: The Town of Madison, 1818-1868* (Madison, N. C.: Madison Sesquicentennial Commission, 1868), p. 3.

2 Ibid. (Located near the Dan River at the east end of Academy Street, the original log academy building was replaced by the large, two-story frame Madison Academy in 1844; renamed the Beulah Academy in the late 1850s by its head Dr. Lewis Hall Shook, the building served as a co-educational academy until 1900, except for the period 1880-82, when it was used by William Reynolds as a tobacco factory and the years 1885-88 when it housed convicts building a spur to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad. Several other Madison structures erected in the 1820s were located in this same block of Academy St. between S. Market Street and the railroad); their destruction and that of the Academy building in 1914, precludes the inclusion of this block in the Academy Street historic district.)

3 Diane Lea and Claudia Roberts, *An Architectural and Historical Survey of Madison, North Carolina* (Raleigh, N. C.: Division of Archives and History, 1979), pp. 1-2.

4 Lots 64 and 65, 80 through 83, and 85 through 89 comprise what today is known as the Academy Street historic district. Prior to 1840 lots 64, 65, 80, 85, 86, 87 and 88 were sold. See Rockingham Deed Book and pages 2nd R, 167; 2nd O, 1; 2nd K, 171.

5 Rodenboughs, p. 5.

6 Rockingham County Deed Book 2nd K, p. 171.

7 Rodenboughs, p. 9.

8 Ibid.

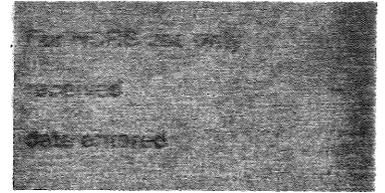
9 Miss Nancy Watkins Papers, Rockingham County Historical Society.

10 Rockingham County Deed Book 2nd N, p. 136.

11 Rodenboughs, p. 14.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

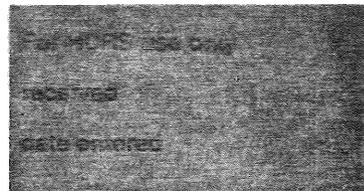
Item number

8

Page

7

- 12 Rockingham County Deed Book 2nd), p. 170.
- 13 Ronald Williams, Madison, North Carolina (privately published, 1968), p. 70.
- 14 Ibid.
- 15 Rodenboughs, p. 19.
- 16 Headstone in Verona, Mississippi which reads: Randall Duke Scales: born December 11, 1789: died November 2, 1968.
- 17 Lexington and Yadkin Flag, November 23, 1855.
- 18 Rodenboughs, p. 2.
- 19 Rockingham County Deed Book 2nd W, page 12; Rodenboughs, p. 5.
- 20 Watkins papers, pp. 68, 74 and 102.
- 21 Rockingham County Deed Book 2nd R, p. 167; Rodenboughs, p. 5.
- 22 Rockingham County Deed Book, 2nd O, p. 425.
- 23 Samuel A. Ashe, editor, Biographical History of North Carolina (Greensboro, N. C. : Charles L. Van Noppen, 1907), p. 228.
- 24 Rodenboughs, p. 5.
- 25 Lindley A. Butler, Our Proud Heritage: A Pictorial History of Rockingham County, N. C. (Bassett, Va.: The Bassett Printing Corporation, 1971), p. 68.
- 26 Lea and Roberts, pp. 3, 4.
- 27 Rockingham County Deed Book 3rd N, p. 371; Robert or Tilley, p. (to come).
- 28 Ashe, pp. 228-30.

United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 8

29 Ibid., 230-32.

30 Williams, p. 48.

31 Interview with Mrs. Folger, August 30, 1980, Madison, N.C.

32 Lea and Roberts, p. 16.

33 The Messenger, January 2, 1969.

34 Williams, p. 62.

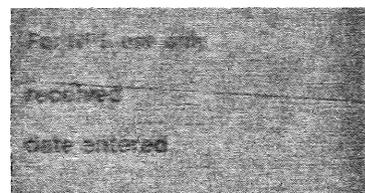
35 Wedding invitation in possession of Mrs. Folger; interview with historian Charles Rodenbough, August 30, 1980, Madison, N. C.

36 Rodenboughs, p. 12.

37 Lea and Roberts, p. 5.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet Bibliography

Item number 9

Page 1

Ashe, Samuel A. Biographical History of North Carolina. Greensboro, N. C.: Charles L. Van Noppen, 1907

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Folger, Mrs. Interview, August 30, 1980.

Folger, Mrs. Wedding invitation in her possession.

Lea, Diane and Claudia Roberts. An Architectural and Historical Survey of Madison, North Carolina. Raleigh, N. C.: Division of Archives and History, 1979.

Lexington and Yadkin Flag, November 23, 1855.

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Rodenbough, Jean and Charles, historical essays in A Heritage to Honor: The Town of Madison, 1818-1868. Madison, N. C.: Madison Sesquicentennial Commission, 1868.

Scales, Randall Duke. Headstone in Verona, Mississippi.

The Messenger. January 2, 1969.

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United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet

Item number 10

Page 1

The Academy Street Historic District begins at the point of intersection of the west line of Market Street and the south line of Hunter Street and thence proceeds westerly along the south line of Hunter Street to the west line of Lot 3, then southerly along the west line of Lot 3 to the intersection of that line with the rear lot lines of the lots facing on Academy Street, then westerly along the rear lines of those lots and their extension to the west line of Franklin Street, then southerly along the west line of Franklin Street to its intersection with Academy Street, then westerly along the north line of Academy Street, a distance of 265 feet, then southerly along the west line of Lot 2 to the rear line of Lot 2, then easterly along the rear lines of the lots facing on Academy Street to the southeast corner of Lot 1, Block 2, thence southeasterly to the northwest corner of Ridge Street, thence easterly along the north line of Ridge Street to its intersection with the west lot line of Lot 6, Block 4, thence northerly along the west lines of Lot 6 and 5A to the rear of Lot 2, thence easterly along the rear line of Lots 2, 3 and 4 to the west line of Market Street, thence northerly along the west side of Market Street to the point of beginning.

See attached map.

The Academy Street Historic District's boundaries are justified by the description of the area found in the first paragraph of Item 7.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 8.16
 UTM REFERENCES

Quad name: Mayodan
 Quad scale: 1:24000

A	1,7	5,9,3,0,5,0	4,0,2,7,1,0,0	B	1,7	5,9,3,0,5,0	4,0,2,7,1,0,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1,7	5,9,3,3,0,0	4,0,2,6,8,8,0	D	1,7	5,9,3,3,0,0	4,0,2,6,8,8,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	N/A	CODE	COUNTY	N/A	CODE
STATE		CODE	COUNTY		CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Claudia P. Roberts, Consultant

September, 1980

ORGANIZATION

Robert M. Leary and Associates

DATE

STREET & NUMBER

1305 Camille Court

TELEPHONE

967-7961

CITY OR TOWN

Raleigh, N. C.

STATE

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

William S. Pines, Jr.

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

April 28, 1982

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

