NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

OCT 2 6 199

NATIO

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 Wall, B. C., House

other names/site number Sesame Lodge

2. Location

street & number 1008 West Avenue ☐ not for publication

city or town North Augusta ☐ vicinity

state South Carolina code SC county Aiken code 003 zip code 29841

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mary W. Edmonds 10/22/92
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SHPO, SC Department of Archives & History, Columbia, SC
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☒ 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 Entered in the National Register Date of Action 11/27/92

Wall, B. C., House
Name of Property

Aiken, South Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [x] private
- [ ] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- [x] building(s)
- [ ] district
- [ ] site
- [ ] structure
- [ ] object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	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)

DOMESTIC/hotel
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Classical Revival
Queen Anne
Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Weatherboard
Shingle
roof Asphalt
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** a birthplace or grave.

☐ **D** a cemetery.

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

☐ **F** a commemorative property.

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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1902 - ca. 1930

Significant Dates

1902

1926

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Andrews, Martha Louise Wall

Wall, Budd Clay

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibilography
(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:

S.C. Dept. of Archives and History

Wall, B. C., House
Name of Property

Aiken, South Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	409750	3707190
2			
3			
4			

☐ 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 Edward B. Tolson, Staff Arch. Hist./A. W. Chandler, NR Coord./Linda S. Thompson, North Augusta, S. C.

organization S. C. Dept. of Archives and History date 4 March 1992

street & number 1430 Senate Street telephone (803) 734-8610

city or town Columbia state S. C. zip code 29211

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 Walter L. Thompson and Linda S. Thompson

street & number 1008 West Avenue telephone (803) 279-7560

city or town North Augusta state S. C. zip code 29841

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

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

Summary Description:

The Budd Clay Wall House property, also known as Sesame Lodge, is a one-third acre site located at 1008 West Avenue, in North Augusta, Aiken County, South Carolina. Built in 1902, the B. C. Wall House is a "T" shaped, two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, frame and weatherboard structure set on a raised brick basement which graduates from crawl space on the east end to a full basement on the west end.

The B. C. Wall House combines elements from the Queen Anne, Classical Revival, and Craftsman styles. The steeply-pitched roof and the wood shingles in the tympanum of the cross-gables are taken from the Queen Anne style, the floor plan and visually balanced facade are taken from the Classical Revival style, and the flared eave with exposed rafters, the full-length porch, and the triple windows are taken from the Craftsman style. A sixteen foot square addition at each of the corners of the west elevation transforms the ground plan from square to "T" shaped. These two additions, each with a chimney, and a bay window on the west elevation were added to the house in the 1980s using salvaged historic building material, but the central-hall plan and the room functions remain unchanged. There is a noncontributing garage located directly west of the house.

Additional Descriptive Information:

The B. C. Wall House is situated on a lot that slopes to its low point along the west property line. Its landscape includes five crepe myrtle trees and one Japanese Magnolia tree, all planted by Anna Cassandra McIntosh Wall, the wife of the builder. The two-and-one-half-story, three-bay, gable-roofed, frame and weatherboard house faces east onto West Avenue and measures forty-three feet along the east facade, sixty-eight feet along the west elevation, and forty feet along the north and south elevations. The walls of the house are covered with lapped weatherboarding with a square-edge corner board. All of the exterior trim, including the door and window trim, is a square-edge board, painted white, with no profile. The gable roof of the house has flared eaves and is covered with textured asphalt shingles. All eave lines have a plain frieze punctuated by exposed rafter ends, and all gables and cross-gables have a plain frieze with purlin blocks. There are two interior-end chimneys, with corbeled caps, centrally placed in the two east rooms of the first floor. The house has a central-hall, double-pile plan on all three floors.

The east facade is visually balanced, with the three-bay scheme carried out on all floors, including the half-story. The first floor has a centrally placed four-panel wood door, flanked by twelve-light fixed-sash windows. Symmetrically placed on either side of the entranceway are triple windows with sixteen-over-one double-hung sash. The first floor has a full-width, hip-roofed porch supported by round, wood, Tuscan columns with a square base and capital. The porch floor is wood, there are no handrails or balusters, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingles.

The three bays of the second floor of the east facade have paired windows with sixteen-over-one double-hung sash. The outside pairs slightly protrude from the surface of the wall, and are further accented by vertically-applied boards which resemble pilasters. The central paired window is slightly shorter and narrower than the paired windows which flank it. The half-story of the east facade is punctuated by three cross-gables which are placed directly above the second floor paired windows and complete the symmetrical fenestration of the east facade. The central cross-gable is slightly larger than the cross-gables which flank it. All three cross-gables are covered with textured asphalt shingles, and have staggered wood shingles in the tympanum and purlin blocks attached to a plain frieze board. These purlin blocks are a typical Craftsman-style detail and are meant to symbolize structural purlins.

The gable ends of the house, which are the north and south elevations, have sixteen-over-one double-hung sash windows, with wood louvered shutters, flanking the interior-end chimneys on the first floor. The second floor of both elevations have three symmetrically placed sixteen-over-one double-hung sash windows with wood louvered shutters. The exception to the second floor arrangement is the north elevation where the west window has been replaced with a door to provide access to the second floor sunroom. The half-story of both elevations feature triple windows with six-light single-hung sash which slide up into an overhead wall pocket. These six-light single-hung sash windows are replacements of the original sixteen-light single-hung sash windows which were destroyed in a fire in the late 1920s.

The west corners of the north and south elevations are the location of the two additions that were made to the house in the 1980s that transformed it into a "T" shaped floor plan. The gable roof of each addition has a shallow pitch, and is covered with textured asphalt shingles. All other exterior architectural details of both additions closely resemble those of the original portion of the house.

The west corner of the north elevation of the house features a sixteen foot by eleven foot, two-story, gable-roofed, frame and weatherboard addition which was erected in 1986 to extend the kitchen on the first floor and add a sunroom on the second floor. On the first floor of the east and west elevations of this addition are sixteen-over-one double-hung sash windows with wood louvered shutters. The second floor walls of the addition are comprised of floor-to-ceiling glass panels, with a single-pane fixed-sash at the bottom, and a taller sliding panel above. The north wall of the addition features the same window types flanking the centrally-placed exterior-end chimney with a corbeled cap. There are full-length screens and a thirty-inch-high balustrade on the outside of all the second floor sliding glass windows. The gable roof of this addition also has a low-profile, center-pivot skylight.

The west corner of the south elevation features a sixteen foot by fourteen foot, one-story, gable-roofed, frame and weatherboard extension added in 1983 to expand the family room. The original portion of the family room had actually been a porch until the 1930s, when it was enclosed to form a bedroom. On the east elevation of this extension is a sixteen-over-one double-hung window with wood louvered shutters. A large double-shouldered, interior-end chimney, covered with lapped weatherboard siding, dominates the south end of this extension.

The west elevation of the original core of the house has a centrally-placed entrance door which originally was protected by the porch that was enclosed in the 1930s as part of the family room. The original door has been replaced with a modern two-panel door, with the top panel of stained glass. This door is not visible from the outside because it is inside an entry foyer. The exterior door has a single panel with interchangeable panels of glass and screen. There is also a single-light transom hinged at the bottom and opening outward.

To the south of the rear doorway on the first floor is a sixteen-over-one double-hung sash window with wood louvered shutters. Directly north of the rear doorway is a three-sided canted-bay window which was added in 1981 to expand the kitchen. The west elevation of the canted bay features paired windows with sixteen-over-one double-hung sash, and the side walls have a sixteen-over-one double-hung sash window. The canted bay is supported by round wood columns and has a low-pitch hip roof, with exposed rafter ends, covered with textured asphalt shingles. The hip roof of the canted bay was extended over the rear doorway to form a shed-roofed drip hood, with exposed rafter ends, covered with textured asphalt shingles.

In the center of the second floor of the west facade is a paired window with sixteen-over-one double-hung sash with no shutters. Symmetrically flanking this central, paired window are sixteen-over-one double-hung sash windows with wood louvered shutters. The half-story of the west elevation is created by a cross-gable that is the same height as the end gables of the house. In the center of this cross-gable is a triple window with sixteen-light single-hung sash which slide up into an overhead wall pocket.

The interior of this central-hall house features white painted plaster walls, and square-edge wood baseboards and wood door and window surrounds stained a dark walnut color. The trim above the windows extends around the rooms to serve as a visual break in the wall surface, creating the same effect as a picture molding. The side casings of the windows extend to the baseboard, thus creating a panel under the windows. The side casings of the doors extend to the horizontal "picture molding" board, thus creating a panel above the doors. The stairs are situated along the north wall of the central hall, and have square wood newels at the square landing, with two treads which complete the run turning into the hall. There is a three foot high wood panel, resembling a skirtboard, which runs along the north wall parallel to the stairs. This stair panel is also stained a dark walnut color.

The main social room of the house is the living room to the south of the central hall. The mantel in this room, which is original to the house, is a square-edge board supported by square-edge pilasters and plain brackets. The mantel in the other front room, the dining room which is north of the central hall, is a replacement mantel for the original which was destroyed in a fire in the late 1920s. The original mantels in the second floor bedrooms were also destroyed by the fire in the late 1920s.

Although a fire in the house in the late 1920s destroyed some of the elements of the house, it remains relatively intact. The majority of the replacements were made using salvaged historic building materials. Also, the floor plan and room functions remain unchanged.

The B. C. Wall House is significant as a largely intact example of an eclectic residential design in North Augusta, South Carolina, at the turn of the twentieth century. Constructed in 1902 by Budd Clay Wall, prominent Augusta, Georgia, businessman and mayor of North Augusta, as an overflow guest home for the Hampton Terrace Hotel, it was known as Sesame Lodge. Designed by Martha Louise Wall Andrews, architect and business leader of North Augusta and Augusta, and daughter of the builder, the B. C. Wall House has additional significance as an important residential design of a local woman architect. With a combination of architectural elements from the Queen Anne, Classical Revival and Craftsman styles, it is eligible for the National Register under Criterion C.

Additional Information

Budd Clay Wall (1847-1930), his wife, Anna Cassandra McIntosh Wall, and family moved from his native Elbert County, Georgia, to Augusta in the 1870s.(1) Previous to this, B. C. Wall had seen service during the Civil War, enlisting at age 16 in Company C, 7th Georgia Infantry, Confederate States Army, where he was a courier for General P. M. B. Young and Lt. General Wade Hampton.(2) He was active in post-bellum years in Confederate veteran affairs, as a founding member of Augusta's Camp 435, United Confederate Veterans.(3)

Once in Augusta, Wall established himself as a prosperous merchant. He soon became a close friend and business associate of James Urquhart Jackson, founder and developer of the town of North Augusta, located just across the Savannah River near the antebellum settlement of Hamburg, South Carolina. B. C. Wall invested in James U. Jackson's North Augusta Land Company and is known to have designed the town's drainage and sewerage system. As mayor of North Augusta for nine terms between 1909 and 1923, he promoted and built many of the town's streets and roads.(4) Jackson formed ca. 1902 the North Augusta Hotel Company, which built the Hampton Terrace Hotel, a resort facility costing $536,000, and consisting of the hotel, an 18-hole golf course, tennis courts, riding stables, and a 1,500 acre game preserve.(5) With this complex, North Augusta soon rivaled Aiken and Augusta as a prestigious resort for wealthy northerners.

To enhance Jackson's plan for this resort further, he asked B. C. Wall to build a large home nearby to serve as overflow accommodation for the Hampton Terrace. This not only provided additional room space, but gave visitors who preferred a bed and breakfast type atmosphere an alternative to hotel living. Many of the wealthy guests who stayed in this house brought their domestic servants, accommodations for whom were made on the house's third

floor. According to plans by Martha Louise Wall Andrews (1867-1960), which took into consideration these uses, B. C. Wall built the house on West Avenue very near to the Hampton Terrace. It became known as Sesame Lodge.(6)

Martha Wall Andrews, a graduate of the Georgia Normal College in Athens and who did graduate work at Harvard University, "was one of Augusta's pioneering businesswomen as an architect and homebuilder." Married to Thomas Bryan Andrews, she was an active member of the Augusta Builder's Exchange and Woman's Club.(7) She designed numerous houses in Augusta and North Augusta, including several on West Avenue and the surrounding neighborhood.(8) The house immediately to the north of Sesame Lodge she designed for herself, the one to the south for her parents. Unfortunately, her parents' house burned in 1926, necessitating that they move into Sesame Lodge, which was full of guests at the time and had to be vacated. Until B. C. Wall's death four years later, Sesame Lodge was his residence.(9)

After 1926 the B. C. Wall House no longer operated as a guest house. A fire in the late 1920s caused extensive damage in the first and second floor rooms on the north side of the house, and in the attic and roof structure.(10) Repair of this damage was made and is reflected in interior detailing in those areas which is inconsistent with the 1902 construction. Since the Hampton Terrace Hotel burned in 1917 and was never rebuilt, the house lost much of its original purpose and North Augusta soon faded as an attractive resort for wealthy travelers.(11)

NOTES

(1) The Augusta Chronicle, 12 Ocober 1960 (obituary of Martha Wall Andrews).

(2) Ibid., 15 January 1930 (obituary of B. C. Wall); Elizabeth Murphy Rosson, ed., History of North Augusta, South Carolina (North Augusta, S. C.: North Augusta Historical Society, 1980), p. 81; Civil War Records and Memorabilia, The Augusta Museum, Augusta, Georgia.

(3) The Augusta Chronicle, 15 January 1930.

(4) Interview with Julia Margaret Wall, North Augusta, S. C. (granddaughter of B. C. Wall), Fall 1991; Rosson, ed., History of North Augusta, South Carolina, p. 15.

(5) Rosson, ed., History of North Augusta, South Carolina, p. 20.

(6) Interview with Julia Margaret Wall, North Augusta, S. C., Fall 1991.

(7) The Augusta Chronicle, 12 October 1960.

(8) "Martha Wall Andrews File," The American Institute of Architects Archives, Washington, D. C.

(9) Interview with Julia Margaret Wall, North Augusta, S. C. Fall 1991.

(10) Ibid.

(11) North Augusta's 50th Anniversary, 1906 - 1956: Historical Panorama Program (n.p. October 1956), p. 91.

Verbal Boundary Description:

The boundary for the nomination consists of the one-third acre shown as Tract "B", Block 9 on the accompanying plat by Joe L. Grant, dated September 28, 1979, drawn to a scale of 1" = 30', and recorded in the Aiken County Plat Book 285, page 340.

Boundary Description:

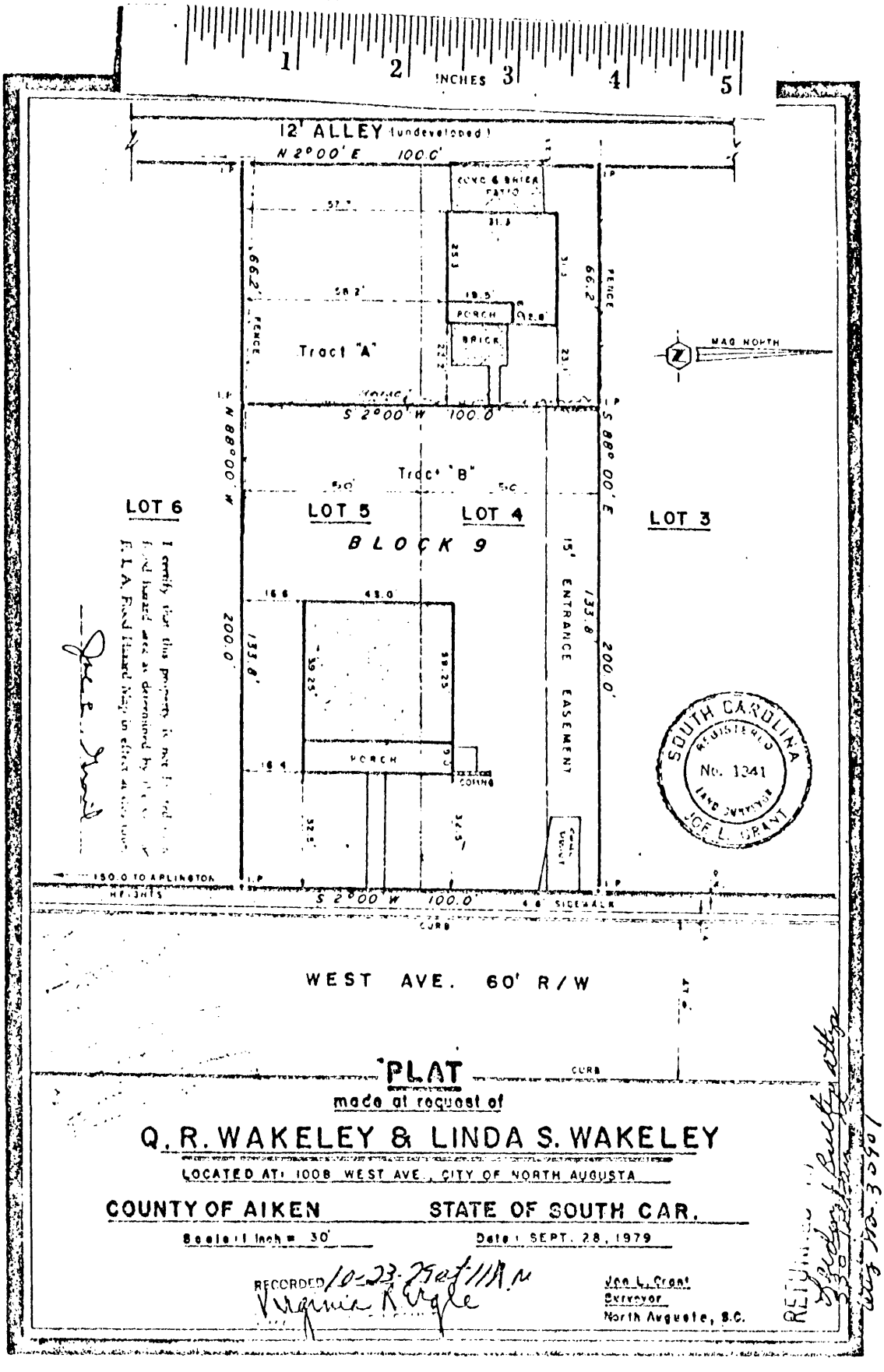
The nominated property includes the house, its immediate setting, and a noncontributing garage located on the one-third acre parcel.

The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of Property: B. C. Wall House (Sesame Lodge)
Location: 1008 West Avenue
North Augusta, South Carolina
County: Aiken
Name of Photographer: Walter L. Thompson, North Augusta, S. C.
Location of Original Negatives: S. C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.
Date of Photographs: September 1991

1. East (principal) facade
2. Southeast oblique view
3. Northeast oblique view
4. Detail of second story paired window under central cross-gable
5. Detail of porch column and ceiling (southeast corner)
6. Front doorway (east facade)
7. Southwest oblique view (modern garage in center-left foreground)
8. West (rear) elevation (modern garage at right foreground)
9. West elevation (looking southeasterly)
10. Front door with flanking windows from central hallway
11. Stair in central hall
12. Mantel in dining room (north front room)
13. Door from north rear bedroom to sunroom (second floor)
14. Second story stair hall, looking west
15. Second story stair hall, looking east

B. C. WALL HOUSE (SESAME LODGE) North Augusta, S. C. (Aiken County)

(1979 plat; prior to 1980s additions)

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