

**A Historic Resources Survey of the  
City of Bennettsville, South Carolina**

**Final Report**

Prepared for

City of Bennettsville Planning Department  
Bennettsville, South Carolina

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## **Section I: Introduction**

### **Name of Project**

The name of the project, in accordance with the Scope of Work, is *A Historic Resources Survey of the City of Bennettsville, South Carolina*.

### **Boundaries of the Project**

The project includes much of the limits of the City of Bennettsville. The project starts at the western edge of the city at West Main Street, then follows the city limits to the south and east to the intersection of the US Routes 15-401 Bypass and Chapel Street. The project boundary follows the US Routes 15-401 Bypass to the east to the intersection of the city limits and Ayers Street; from there the project boundary roughly follows the city limits to the east and north to the intersection of Tator House Road and Woodland Drive. From this intersection the project boundary follows Woodland Drive and Country Club Drive to the west-northwest to the intersection of Country Club Drive and McLeod Street. The project boundary then follows McLeod Street to the south and west to the city limits. The project boundary follows the city limits to the west and the south back to its intersection with West Main Street. The area within these boundaries is the survey universe. Figure 1 presents an aerial view of the City of Bennettsville showing the survey universe. The project staff covered all of the public roads within the survey universe during these investigations.

### **Number of Properties**

The Architectural Historian recorded 641 historic architectural resources within the survey universe. All of these resources were built before 1953 and retain sufficient integrity to be included in the Statewide Survey of Historic Places.

### **Geographical Area**

The survey universe contains approximately 1,128 acres.

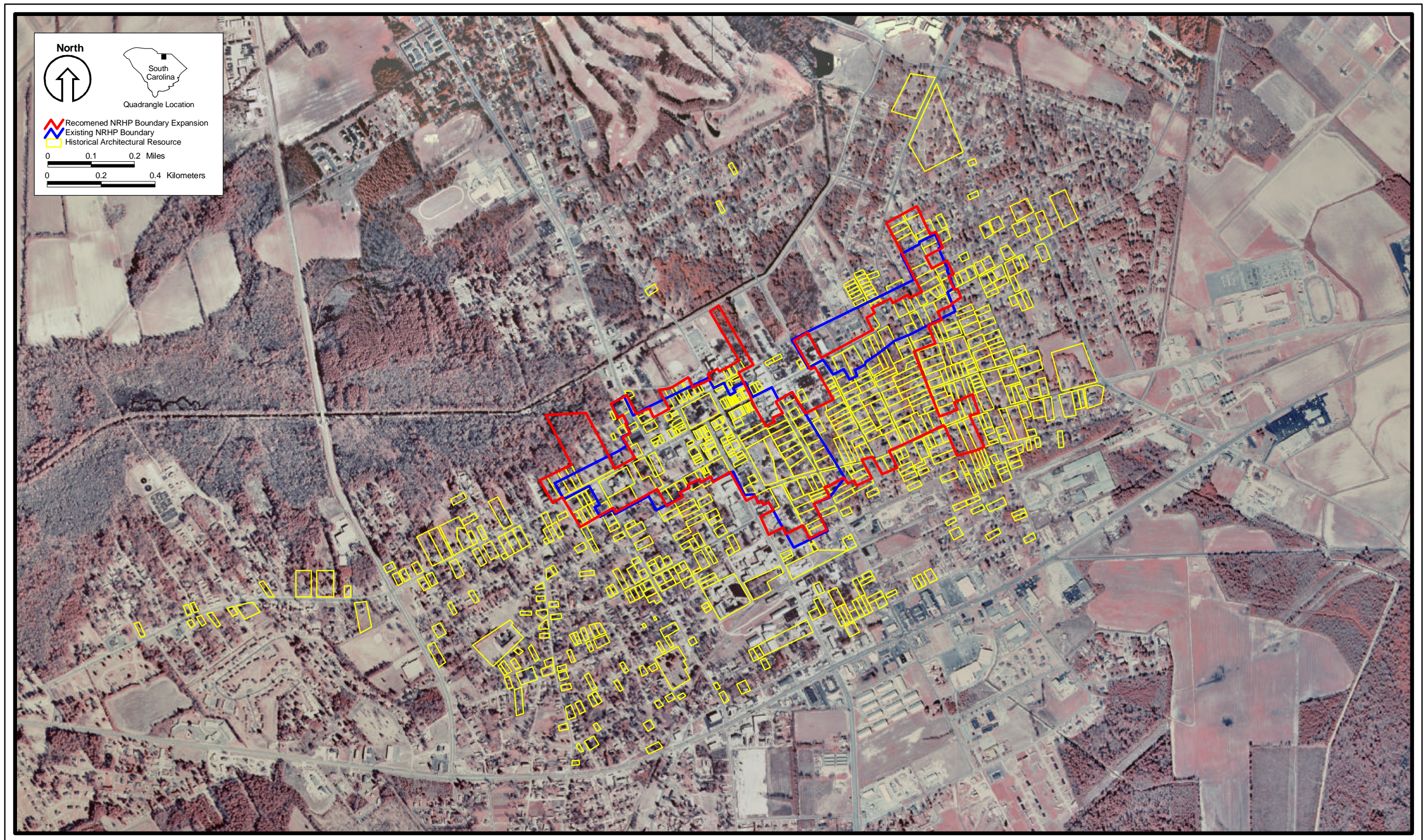


Figure 1. An aerial photograph of Bennettsville showing all historic architectural resources in the survey area.

## **Survey Staff**

The survey was conducted by Brockington and Associates, Inc., located in Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina. Bruce G. Harvey, the company's Senior Historian and Architectural Historian, served as the principal investigator and historian for the project. John M. Beaty, the company's Architectural Historian, conducted the field survey including architectural descriptions and photography.

## **Beginning and End Dates of the Survey**

The project began on 15 August 2002 with a post-award planning meeting. The historian conducted background research during August 2002, and the architectural historian began intensive survey field work at the same time. Field work was concluded in October 2002. Final survey products will be submitted by 31 March 2003.

## **Objective of the Survey**

The objective of this survey is to identify all above ground historic resources that retain sufficient integrity to be included in the Statewide Survey of Historic Places in the survey universe in the City of Bennettsville, South Carolina. These resources include buildings, structures, districts, and landscapes that have architectural or historical significance. We conducted this research and field work with several goals in mind. First, the project can provide information for public officials in both the City of Bennettsville and Marlboro County to allow them to make informed decisions regarding the impact of development and other public activities on Bennettsville's cultural resources, and to set priorities for the protection and use of these resources. Second, we hope that this project will generate additional public awareness of the presence of cultural resources in the city, and their value to the community. The historical overview contained in this report can provide an appreciation and understanding of these resources. The results of this survey can serve as an archival record of Bennettsville's historic resources at the time of the survey; this report contains an inventory list of every site recorded during the field work.

This project is part of the Statewide Survey of Historic Places, a program coordinated by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The purpose of this statewide program is to identify all cultural resources in the state, and to highlight those that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and for local designation. The Federal government has



recommended this process of documentation through the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. The Statewide Survey of Historic Places provides the SHPO with information that enables it to review the impact of projects with Federal components on resources eligible for the NRHP. Federal projects require environmental and cultural review permits to proceed, which in turn requires review by the SHPO. In addition, some Federal grants for cultural resources and certain Federal tax incentives for rehabilitation of historic buildings require a determination of NRHP status. The information developed through the Historic Resources Survey of the City of Bennettsville gives the SHPO a basis for making these determinations.

The architectural survey of communities such as Bennettsville is designed to heighten public awareness of the value of historic resources. It is hoped that the process will not end with determinations of eligibility for the NRHP. Instead, communities are encouraged to create a process of designating locally significant historic buildings, sites, and districts regardless of NRHP status. We have included recommendations for locally designated buildings in Bennettsville, and hope that this will begin a process of designating other historic buildings outside of the present survey area. This will help to ensure the continued viability and appreciation of historic communities such as Bennettsville.

## **Method of Survey**

### ***Historic Architectural Resources Survey***

This intensive architectural survey of the City of Bennettsville followed guidelines established by the SHPO and included in the Scope of Work. The project consisted of several parts, which are outlined below.

The project began with brief background research regarding the historical development of the City of Bennettsville and Marlboro County. This research helped to identify, assess, and interpret the above-ground historical resources within the City of Bennettsville, as well as to develop the various historic contexts for the survey area. The background research consisted of both archival research and oral interviews with individuals who have demonstrated knowledge of the survey universe, and its history and cultural resources. The survey team placed particular emphasis on sources that documented the physical growth of the City of Bennettsville, with a special focus on maps and plats, as well as research that has already been conducted regarding Bennettsville's historic buildings.

This background research led to completion of a historical overview that identified important themes and patterns in Bennettsville's and Marlboro County's historical development. The overview serves two important ends. First, it is an introduction to Bennettsville's history for the general reader. Second, it provides a context within which to identify and assess the significance of Bennettsville's historic architectural resources; eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP and for local designation rests to a large extent on the relations between a historic architectural resource and its historical context. This historical context also allowed the field surveyors to predict and to be alert to the presence of certain types of historic resources, and to understand their significance in the field.

The field survey began while the historic research was underway. The historian conducted additional research on individual properties during and after the field work. A preliminary public meeting provided a base for identifying properties and individuals knowledgeable about these properties, while the surveyor attempted to talk to owners or residents regarding particular properties during the field work. In addition, we conducted research on selected properties at the Marlboro County Register of Mesne Conveyance in Bennettsville, and used this information to supplement the historical overview and to provide historical background information on the survey forms.

Field survey methods complied with current State and Federal guidelines for conducting architectural surveys.<sup>1</sup> In accordance with the scope of work and standard SCDAH statewide survey practice, the architectural historian drove every street and road in the survey area, and conducted a pedestrian inspection of all potential historic architectural resources.

All historic architectural resources that retained sufficient integrity to be included in the South Carolina Statewide Survey (SCSS) were recorded on SCSS site forms in digital format using *Microsoft Access 2000* database application. At least one black and white photograph was taken of each resource. The location of each historic architectural resource was recorded on Marlboro County planning maps. The completed forms, including the various maps and photographs, were prepared for the SCDAH for review.

The principal criterion used to define historic architectural resources is the 50 year minimum age recommended for inclusion on the NRHP and the SCSS. In addition, certain other classes of architectural resources are eligible for intensive survey. These include historic architectural resources that were built within the past 50 years but which have exceptional architectural

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<sup>1</sup>Daniel J. Vivian, *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties* (Columbia: State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 2002); Patricia L. Parker, *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning. National Register Bulletin 24* (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, 1985).

significance or historical associations, natural landscapes that have cultural associations, and properties that are already listed on the NRHP.

The integrity of a historic architectural resource is a primary consideration for inclusion in the SCSS, as well as in the NRHP. According to the SHPO's recent survey manual,

A property that retains its historic appearance and character is considered to possess a high degree of integrity. Such a property conveys a strong feeling of the period in history during which it achieved significance. Integrity is the composite of seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To have a reasonable degree of integrity, a property must possess several of these qualities.<sup>2</sup>

While in the field, the architectural historian evaluated the integrity of each identified historic architectural resource. Resources exhibiting poor integrity were not recorded. For the purpose of this project, four levels of architectural integrity were employed. These include:

- Excellent*** - All original construction materials and design remain intact and unchanged.
- Good*** - The majority of original construction materials remain intact and unchanged except for roofing and other renewable elements.
- Fair*** - A substantial number of original architectural elements have been altered, such as the installation of aluminum, asbestos, or vinyl siding, the substitution of historic doors and windows with non-historic replacements, and the construction of non-historic additions.
- Poor*** - Has been radically altered from its original design by non-historic renovations and/or additions.

While in the field, the architectural historian used standard references for architectural styles and types.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>Vivian, *Survey Manual*, 5.

<sup>3</sup>These reference sources included John Blumenson, *Identifying American Architecture* (Nashville, TN: American Association for State and Local History, 1977); Richard Longstreth, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture* (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1987); Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984); John C. Poppeliers, S. Allen Chambers, Jr., and Nancy B. Schwartz, *What Style Is It? A Guide to American Architecture* (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1983); and Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles* (Cambridge, MA: M.I.T. Press, 1981).

## *NRHP Assessment of Cultural Resources*

We evaluated the historic architectural resources in the survey area of the City of Bennettsville for listing on the NRHP. Federal guidelines allow four broad evaluative criteria for determining the significance of a particular resource and its eligibility for the NRHP. Any resource (building, structure, site, object, or district) may be eligible for the NRHP if it:

- A. is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history;
- B. is associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;
- C. embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, possesses high artistic value, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to history or prehistory.

A resource may be eligible under one or more of these criteria. Criteria A, B, and C are most frequently applied to historic buildings, structures, objects, non-archaeological sites (e.g., battlefields, natural features, designed landscapes, or cemeteries), or districts. The eligibility of archaeological sites is most frequently considered with respect to Criterion D. Also, a general guide of 50 years of age is employed to define “historic” in the NRHP evaluation process. That is, all properties greater than 50 years of age may be considered. However, more recent properties may be considered if they display “exceptional” significance.<sup>4</sup>

Following *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, evaluation of any resource requires a twofold process.<sup>5</sup> First, the resource must be associated with an important historic context. If this association is demonstrated, the integrity of the resource must be evaluated to ensure that it conveys the significance of its context. The applications of both of these steps are discussed in more detail below.

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<sup>4</sup>Marcella Sherfy and W. Ray Luce, *National Register Bulletin 22: Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties That Have Achieved Significance in the Last Fifty Years* (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, n.d.).

<sup>5</sup>Beth L. Savage and Sarah Dillard Pope, *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, 1998).

Determining the association of a resource with a historic context involves five steps. First, the resource must be associated with a particular facet of local, regional (state), or national history.

Secondly, one must determine the significance of the identified historical facet/context with respect to the resource under evaluation. Any particular historical facet/context becomes significant for the development of the project area only if the project area contains resources that were constructed or gained their significance during that time. For example, the Antebellum era historic context would be significant for the development of a project area only if the project area contained buildings that were either built or gained their significance during the early nineteenth century. Similarly, the use of contexts associated with the Pre-Contact Native American use of a region would require the presence of Pre-Contact archaeological sites within the survey universe.

The third step is to demonstrate the ability of a particular resource to illustrate the context. A resource should be a component of the locales and features created or used during the historical period in question. For example, early nineteenth century farm houses, the ruins of African American slave settlements from 1820s, and/or field systems associated with particular antebellum plantations in the region would illustrate various aspects of the agricultural development of the region prior to the Civil War. Conversely, contemporary churches or road networks may have been used during this time period but do not reflect the agricultural practices suggested by the other kinds of resources.

The fourth step involves determining the specific association of a resource with aspects of the significant historic context. The National Register has defined how one should consider a resource under each of the four criteria of significance. Under Criterion A, a resource must have existed at the time that a particular event or pattern of events occurred and activities associated with the event(s) must have occurred at the site. In addition, this association must be of a significant nature, not just a casual occurrence. Under Criterion B, the resource must be associated with historically important individuals. Again, this association must relate to the period or events that convey historical significance to the individual, not just that this person was present at this locale. Under Criterion C, a resource must possess physical features or traits that reflect a style, type, period, or method of construction; display high artistic value; or, represent the work of a master (an individual whose work can be distinguished from others and possesses recognizable greatness). Under Criterion D, a resource must possess sources of information that can address specific important research questions.<sup>6</sup> These questions must generate information that is important in

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<sup>6</sup>Ibid.

reconstructing or interpreting the past.<sup>7</sup> For archaeological sites, recoverable data must be able to address specific research questions.

After a resource is specifically associated with a significant historic context, one must determine what physical features of the resource are necessary to reflect its significance. One should consider the types of resources that may be associated with the context, how these resources represent the theme, and which aspects of integrity apply to the resource in question. As in the example given above, a variety of resources may reflect the antebellum context (farm houses, ruins of slave settlements, field systems, etc.). One must demonstrate how these resources reflect the context. The farm houses represent the residences of the landowners who implemented the agricultural practices during the antebellum era. The slave settlements housed the workers who did the daily tasks necessary to plant, harvest, process, and market crops.

Once the above steps are completed and association with a historically significant context is demonstrated, one must consider the aspects of integrity applicable to a resource. Integrity is defined in seven aspects of a resource; one or more may be applicable depending on the nature of the resource under evaluation. These aspects are *location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association*. If a resource does not possess integrity with respect to these aspects, it cannot adequately reflect or represent its associated historically significant context. Therefore, it cannot be eligible for the NRHP. To be considered eligible under Criteria A and B, a resource must retain its essential physical characteristics that were present during the event(s) with which it is associated. Under Criterion C, a resource must retain enough of its physical characteristics to reflect the style, type, etc., or work of the artisan that it represents. Under Criterion D, a resource must be able to generate data that can address specific research questions that are important in reconstructing or interpreting the past.

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<sup>7</sup>William R. Butler, "Significance and Other Frustrations in the CRM Process," *American Antiquity* 53 (1987): 820-829; Jan Townshed, John H. Sprinkle, Jr., and John Knoerl, *National Register Bulletin 36: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Historic Archaeological Sites and Districts* (Washington, DC: US Department of the Interior, Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, 1993).

## Section II: Historical Overview

### Introduction

The City of Bennettsville is located in the center of Marlboro County, South Carolina. This is a predominantly rural area between the Great Pee Dee River and the North Carolina State line in northeastern South Carolina. Welsh settlers began to move into what is now Marlboro and Darlington Counties in the late 1730s. When the Colonial Assembly created judicial districts in 1769, what is now Marlboro County was a part of the Cheraws District. Cheraws District was divided into three counties in 1785: Chesterfield, Darlington, and Marlboro. In 1791, the three counties were reunited as the Cheraws District, with a courthouse at Cheraw; in 1800, however, each of the three counties was made into an independent district. Even though the districts were renamed counties in 1868, the boundaries of Marlboro remained the same.<sup>8</sup>

### Contact Era and Colonial Period

Native groups encountered by the European explorers and settlers probably lived in a manner quite similar to the late Pre-Contact Mississippian groups identified in archaeological sites throughout the Southeast. The highly structured Native America society of Cofitachequi, formerly located in central South Carolina and visited by De Soto in 1540, represents an excellent example of Mississippian social organization present throughout southeastern North America during the late Pre-Contact era.<sup>9</sup> However, the initial European forays into the Southeast contributed to the disintegration and collapse of the aboriginal Mississippian social structures; disease, warfare, and European slave raids contributed to the rapid decline of the regional Native American populations during the sixteenth century.<sup>10</sup> By the late seventeenth century, Native American groups in coastal

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<sup>8</sup>Michael E. Stauffer, *The Formation of Counties in South Carolina*. Columbia: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1994

<sup>9</sup>David G. Anderson, "The Internal Organization and Operation of Chiefdom Level Societies on the Southeastern Atlantic Slope: An Explanation of Ethnohistoric Sources." *South Carolina Antiquities* 17 (1989):35-69.

<sup>10</sup>Henry F. Dobyns, *Their Number Become Thinned: Native American Population Dynamics in Eastern North America*. (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1983); Anne P. Ramenofsky, *The Archaeology of Population Collapse: Native American Response to the Introduction of Infectious Disease* (Ph.D. Dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Washington, Seattle); Julia Floyd Smith, *Slavery and Rice Culture in Low Country Georgia, 1750-1860* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, Knoxville, 1984).

South Carolina apparently lived in small politically and socially autonomous semi-sedentary groups.<sup>11</sup> By the middle of the eighteenth century, very few Native Americans remained in the region; all were displaced or annihilated by the ever-expanding English colonial settlement of the Carolinas.<sup>12</sup>

Spanish and French explorers established temporary settlements on the South Carolina coast in the sixteenth century. The English, however, were the first Europeans to establish permanent colonies. In 1663, King Charles II made a proprietary grant to a group of powerful English courtiers who had supported his return to the throne in 1660, and who sought to profit from the sale of the new lands. These Lords Proprietors, including Sir John Colleton, Sir William Berkeley, and Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, provided the basic rules of governance for the new colony. They also sought to encourage settlers, many of whom came from the overcrowded island of Barbados in the early years. These Englishmen from Barbados first settled at Albemarle Point on the west bank of the Ashley River in 1670. By 1680, they moved their town down the river to Oyster Point, the present location of Charleston, and called it Charles Towne. These initial settlers, and more who followed them, quickly spread along the central South Carolina coast. By the second decade of the eighteenth century, they had established settlements from Port Royal in Beaufort County northward to the Santee River in Georgetown County.

The colony's early settlements grew slowly, and despite its geographic spread, the South Carolina Lowcountry contained only around 5,000 European and African-American inhabitants in 1700. The earliest South Carolina economy centered around naval stores, beef and pork, and trade with what remained of the Native American populations.

The colonists also began to experiment with rice cultivation by the end of the seventeenth century. The regular flood conditions of the immediate tidal area proved valuable, and production for export increased rapidly. By 1715, Charles Towne exported more than 8,000 barrels of rice annually; this number increased to 40,000 by the 1730s. In addition, planters in the Lowcountry began to experiment with growing and processing indigo in the 1740s. This plant produced a blue dye that was very popular in Europe and which became one of South Carolina's principal exports during the eighteenth century. By the mid-eighteenth century, Williamsburg District was one of the colony's most important centers for the cultivation of indigo. Both indigo and rice were labor-

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<sup>11</sup>Eugene Waddell, *Indians of the South Carolina Low Country, 1562-1751* (Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, 1980).

<sup>12</sup>David G. Anderson and Patricia Logan, *Francis Marion National Forest Cultural Resources Overview* (Columbia, SC: US Department of Agriculture- Forest Service, 1981).



intensive, and laid the basis for South Carolina's dependence on African slave labor, much as tobacco had done in the Virginia colony.<sup>13</sup>

The capacity of the Lords Proprietors to govern the colony effectively declined in the early years of the eighteenth century. Governance under the Lords Proprietors became increasingly arbitrary, while wars with Native Americans arose and the colonial currency went into steep depreciation. According to one recent historian of colonial South Carolina, "proprietary attitudes and behavior . . . convinced many of the dissenters—who at one time had composed the most loyal faction—that the crown was a more reliable source of protection against arbitrary rule."<sup>14</sup> South Carolina's legislature sent a petition to Parliament in 1719, requesting that royal rule supplant that of the Lords Proprietors. After several years in limbo, South Carolinians received a degree of certainty in 1729 when the crown purchased the Proprietors' interests, and in 1730 when the new royal governor, Robert Johnson, arrived in the colony.

Johnson arrived with a plan to create townships throughout the colony, as a way to ensure the orderly settlement of the backcountry. His scheme originally included nine townships, primarily along the major rivers. Of these, the main settlements were Purrysburg and New Windsor along the Savannah, Kingston along the Waccamaw, Williamsburg and Amelia on the Santee, Saxe Gotha on the Congaree, Fredericksburg along the Wateree, and Queensborough on the Pee Dee. Johnson permitted the settlement of these areas on the headright system, which apportioned 50 acres of land to every individual who settled there. Many of these settlers established plantations that were directed toward the production of cash crops. Main plantation residences and facilities were established on the low bluffs of the rivers and readily accessible river landings. However, settlement proceeded slowly until the 1750s when the South Carolina backcountry population was approximately 20,000, about one-third of the total Lowcountry population.<sup>15</sup>

Population growth in the surrounding area was slow during the 1730s and 1740s, but it began to expand during the 1750s and 1760s. The upper Pee Dee region in South Carolina, including Queensborough Township, was populated primarily by Welsh settlers. Welsh immigrants began settling in what is now Delaware in the very early eighteenth century, and first visited the Pee Dee

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<sup>13</sup>Peter A. Coclanis, *The Shadow of a Dream: Economic Life and Death in the South Carolina Lowcountry, 1670-1970* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1989); Peter Wood, *Black Majority: Negroes in Colonial South Carolina from 1670 through the Stono Rebellion* (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1974).

<sup>14</sup>Robert M. Weir, *Colonial South Carolina, A History* (New York, KTO Press, 1983).

<sup>15</sup>David Duncan Wallace, *South Carolina—A Short History, 1540-1940* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1961).

region in 1735. After the Colonial Council granted them a large tract of land in and near Queensborough Township as inducement to migrate, Welsh settlers arrived in South Carolina in 1736-1737. They first settled on the east side of the Pee Dee River in what is now Marlboro County, near the mouth of Crooked Creek. In 1738, in accordance with Protestant Reform tradition, they organized themselves into a Baptist Church.<sup>16</sup>

The early Welsh settlers focused on subsistence agriculture, though they soon began to produce for export, as they had selected some of the state's finest agricultural lands. The first settlers brought with them livestock including cattle, horses, and pigs. Early export crops included wheat and corn; indigo quickly became an important and profitable export crop. The cultivation of indigo spread quickly throughout the Pee Dee region, with subterranean indigo vats on nearly every plantation; as one historian of Williamsburg County notes, "cattle made Williamsburg substantial; indigo made it rich."<sup>17</sup> Indigo was produced extensively along the Congaree, Wateree, and Pee Dee Rivers by the 1750s and shipped to Charleston by way of the rivers. Some backcountry residents experimented with tobacco during the colonial period as well, though competition from the Chesapeake area limited its development.

The Welsh Tract, which Walter Edgar calls a "semitownship" and which lay adjacent to the Queensborough Township, attracted a wide range of settlers who developed export crops and created grist and saw mills. By 1768, Edgar estimates, the Welsh Tract included 3,500 residents, including some three hundred slaves.<sup>18</sup>

The Colonial Assembly recognized the growing population in the Welsh Tract by the mid-eighteenth century. In 1768 the Assembly established St. David's Parish, named for the patron saint of Wales. Despite this swelling population in the backcountry, all important judicial functions were handled in Charleston, the seat of colonial authority. By the 1760s, population growth and limited judicial facilities combined to generate severe lawlessness and discontent in the backcountry. The Regulator Movement arose in response. This movement called for more local courts and for a

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<sup>16</sup>Walter B. Edgar, *South Carolina: A History* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1998); J. A. W. Thomas, *A History of Marlboro County* (originally published by the author, 1897; reprint edition: Baltimore, MD: Gateway Press, Inc., 1989).

<sup>17</sup>William Willis Boddie, *History of Williamsburg* (originally published: Columbia, SC: The State Company, 1923; reprint edition: Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, 1992), 90.

<sup>18</sup>Edgar, *South Carolina*, 54, 60.

vigilante response to the banditry.<sup>19</sup> In response to the violence and counter-violence in the backcountry, colonial authorities in Charleston agreed to set up a series of judicial districts throughout the area. In 1769, the governor authorized seven districts throughout the colony. What is now Marlboro County was within the Cheraws District; after a short period of conflict, Long Bluff on the Great Pee Dee River was chosen as the location for the courthouse over the community of Cheraw.<sup>20</sup> With the establishment of these judicial districts in South Carolina, settlement, political stability, and overall prosperity began to grow.

The major overseas markets for locally produced goods disappeared with the advent of the American Revolutionary War. Many residents of the colony were not wholly in support of the War. While most of them supported the rebels, condemning excessive taxes, a few still preferred British rule to what they considered anarchy. In the late 1770s, the British military command sought to capitalize on this fund of loyalism in South Carolina. After capturing Charleston in 1780, British forces under Cornwallis advanced north seeking to consolidate a loyalist hold on the backcountry and to use South Carolina as a British stronghold. The Welsh Neck saw many effects of the Revolutionary War. Troops from the Pee Dee fought at Fort Moultrie in 1776, while Marlboro County troops under Lt. Colonel Kolb marched to Charleston in 1780 for the unsuccessful defense of Charleston. In addition, a group of British Highlanders marched from Camden to Cheraw in 1780 in the hopes of spurring Tory activity and preying upon Pee Dee planters. The British found it necessary to build an outpost on the Pee Dee River at Cheraw to control local uprisings. Following skirmishes in the area, St. David's Episcopal Church was used as a temporary hospital by British soldiers.<sup>21</sup> Significant skirmishes in the area included the defeat of the British Highlanders at Hunts' Bluff in 1780, and the defeat of Tories at Cashway Ferry in 1781.<sup>22</sup>

A number of other battles were fought nearby in the Sandhills region, including the devastating defeat of American forces at Camden in August 1780. At the same time, the Americans began using guerrilla tactics against the British forces in the area, with many of the operations under the command of Francis Marion, "the Swamp Fox", and Thomas Sumter, "the Gamecock." Nathanael Greene took charge of a Continental army in December 1780, and returned to the Camden

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<sup>19</sup>G. Wayne King, *Rise Up so Early: A History of Florence, South Carolina* (Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, 1981), 8-10.

<sup>20</sup>Thomas, *History of Marlboro County*, 58.

<sup>21</sup>Horace Rudisill and Nick Zeigler, "Welsh Neck-Long Bluff-Society Hill Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form (ms. on file at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, 1974).

<sup>22</sup>Thomas, *History of Marlboro County*, 105-110.

area in the spring of 1781. This was part of a general advance of the American forces south from North Carolina, as British forces retreated to Charleston. The British finally evacuated Charleston in December 1782, long after Cornwallis had formally surrendered to Washington at Yorktown, Virginia. Skirmishes continued in the backcountry through 1782.<sup>23</sup>

### **Antebellum and Civil War Period**

In the antebellum period, cotton boomed and settlement progressed rapidly in the area. In 1785, the Cheraws District was divided into Darlington, Cheraw, and Marlboro Counties. The first courthouse for Marlboro was located near Crooked Creek; while the official name of the town was Winfieldsville, it was generally known as Marlboro Courthouse.<sup>24</sup> Figure 2 shows the location of the original Marlboro Courthouse in 1825. The location was eventually determined unhealthful and inconvenient, however, and in 1819 the state legislature authorized a new courthouse at what is now Bennettsville; the new courthouse was constructed in 1824.<sup>25</sup>

As plantations were established in the backcountry, the importance of slaves increased in South Carolina. The state's dependence on cotton, however, caused a continual out-migration after the War of 1812 as farmers sought new and more fertile land for production. In Alabama, planters could produce as much as three times the amount of cotton per acre as those in South Carolina. The *Camden Journal* reported in 1835 that "the old and young are preparing to emigrate, and the inquiry is not whether you are going, but when you go."<sup>26</sup> The census figures indicate that the Kershaw District newspaper was correct. As many as 800 residents a week were leaving Chesterfield, Kershaw, Edgefield, and Marlboro Counties. Between 1820 and 1860 nearly 200,000 whites (about one half those born in the state) had moved elsewhere. The black out-migration was almost as large. As many as 179,000 black Carolinians went west with their owners.<sup>27</sup>

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<sup>23</sup>King, *Rise Up so Early*.

<sup>24</sup>Robert Mills, *Statistics of South Carolina, Including a View of its Natural, Civil, and Military History, General and Particular* (Charleston, SC: Hurlbut and Lloyd, 1826; reprint, Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, 1972), 367.

<sup>25</sup>Thomas, *History of Marlboro County*, 167.

<sup>26</sup>Quoted in Edgar, *South Carolina*, 276.

<sup>27</sup>Ibid.

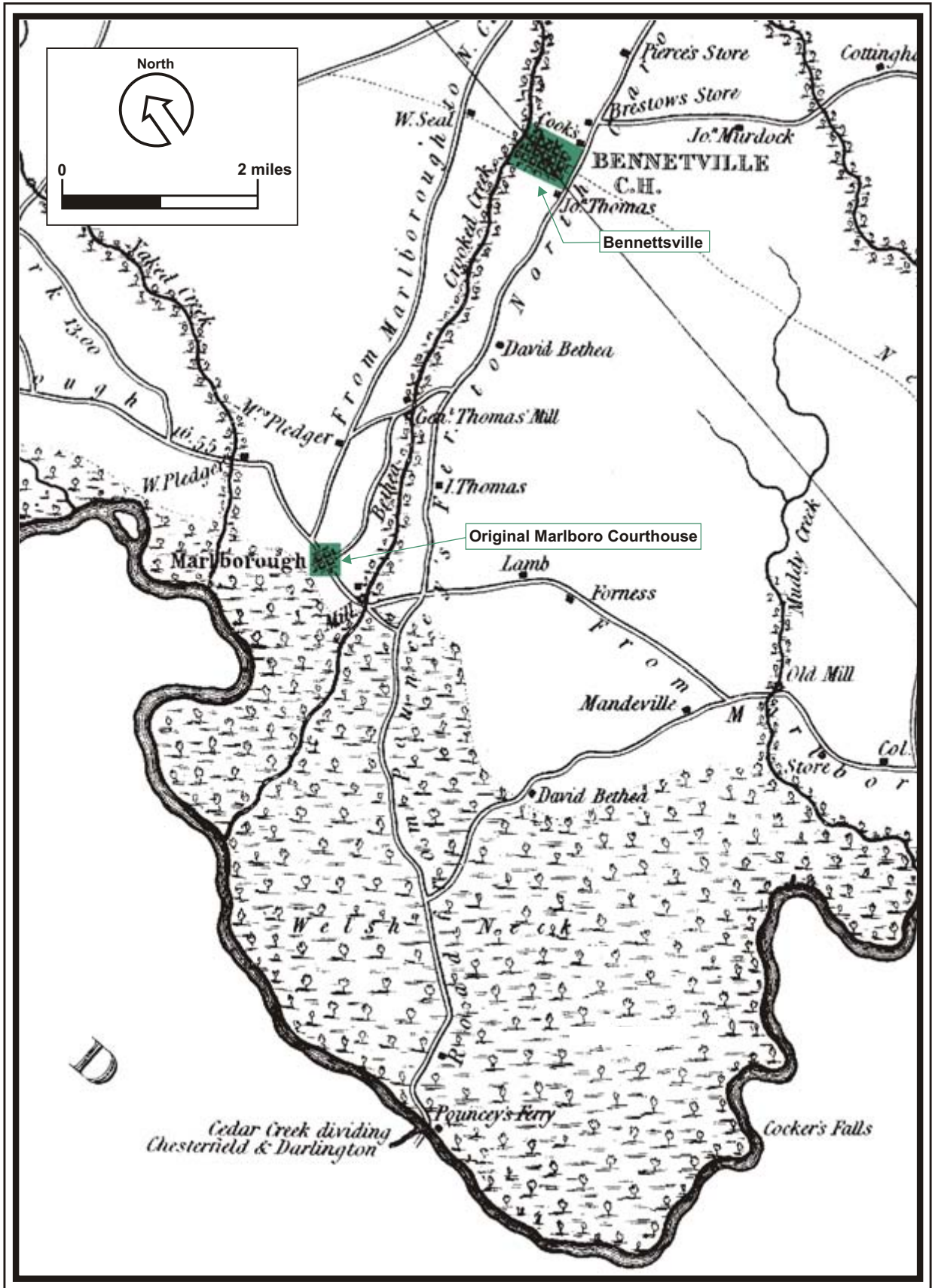


Figure 2. A portion of the Mills' 1825 map of Marlboro District, showing the locations of Bennettville and the original Marlboro County courthouse.

Statistics cited by Robert Mills in 1826 show that the problem of out-migration was already evident in Marlboro District. In 1800, the District had 3,880 white residents, 1,393 slaves, and 179 free blacks. By 1820, however, the District had only 3,250 whites, while the number of slaves grew to 3,033, with 142 free blacks. Mills made the connection explicit: “the cause of this reduction of white inhabitants is to be traced to emigration, and removal to other districts and the western states.”<sup>28</sup>

The dramatic increase in the number of slaves from 1800 to 1820 also suggests the emergence of the plantation system in Marlboro County. While most farmers in the area in the eighteenth century practiced primarily self-sufficient farming, the spread of short-staple cotton led to an increase in production for market. According to Robert Mills, the staple crop of the District was cotton, and “little else is raised for market.”<sup>29</sup> Such crops as corn, wheat, rye, and oats were grown for domestic consumption.

A large part of the incentive to leave the District was soil exhaustion, which was tied to the rise of cotton as a staple crop. Intense planting of staple crops soon drained the soil of nutrients and its ability to sustain crops. Robert Mills was sharply critical of the District’s farmers for their wasteful practices:

The same ruinous system of cultivation practiced in other places is prevalent here. One piece of land after another is exhausted, and abandoned; nothing like farming; no husbandry of the natural advantages of the soil; forest after forest is felled, and reduced to ashes, without regard to the consequences of such waste.<sup>30</sup>

Mills’ 1825 map of the Marlboro District provides a view of antebellum settlements in the area (see Figure 2). Settlements were widely scattered, with very few towns in the area. Indeed, through the Civil War Marlboro County had only four towns: Bennettsville, Clio, Brightsville, and Blenheim. By the time of the Civil War, Bennettsville could boast only 30 houses, along with three churches, a Masonic Lodge, a Temperance lodge, six stores, several offices, blacksmith and wood

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<sup>28</sup>Mills, *Statistics*, 635.

<sup>29</sup>*Ibid.*, 630-631.

<sup>30</sup>*Ibid.*, 637.

shops, and two schools.<sup>31</sup> As Robert Mills observed of Bennettsville in 1826, “the village is improving, but rather slowly.”<sup>32</sup>

What the map does show, however, is the number of mills in the area. Several creeks drained into the Great Pee River, and many farmers made use of the available water power to power grist and saw mills. Rather than commercial mills, however, these were most likely individual mills that served the plantation and its immediate neighbors. As Robert Mills noted, these streams

furnish excellent mill seats; on some of which are erected mills for sawing lumber, ginning cotton, etc. The principal of these are Gen. Thomas’s, Maj. Robinson’s, and Maj. Pledger’s; all on Crooked creek [sic.]; and Col Robert Campbell’s, on the Three runs [sic.], who as, at a considerable expense, constructed a stupendous dam across this creek, and erected some fine mills.<sup>33</sup>

The advent of railroads changed the marketing of tobacco and cotton in the county. While there were two railroads in the Pee Dee region before the Civil War, none passed through Marlboro County. The Northeast Railway built a line that ran from Charleston to Cheraw with stops in Moncks Corner, St. Stephen, Kingstree, Darlington, and Society Hill. This line, completed in 1856, allowed cotton and tobacco to be shipped by rail to Charleston rather than Georgetown.<sup>34</sup> The railroad also opened up the area to new industries, including lumber and naval stores. The Wilmington and Manchester Railroad extended from Manchester on the Wateree River and passed through Sumter and Marion on the way to Wilmington, North Carolina.

The Civil War had a significant impact on Marlboro County. While no major battles occurred in the area, the war drew heavily on the local white population. Thomas notes that eight companies from Marlboro County served in the war, and 300 men died.<sup>35</sup> In addition, the agricultural and production efforts of the county were stressed to help provision the Confederacy. As 1864 ended, Sherman was poised to enter South Carolina, and the state’s leadership was incapacitated by the threat. With a force of fewer than twenty thousand soldiers (most younger than seventeen), General Beauregard had to decide where to place his troops. He finally decided to defend Charleston, Augusta, and Columbia. The undermanned Confederacy was no match for

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<sup>31</sup>Thomas, *History of Marlboro County*, 175-178.

<sup>32</sup>Mills, *Statistics*, 632.

<sup>33</sup>Ibid.

<sup>34</sup>Boddie, *Williamsburg County*.

<sup>35</sup>Thomas, *Marlboro County*, 226.

Sherman's sixty thousand seasoned troops. Other than sniping and rearguard action there was little resistance as the main columns of Sherman's army marched into Cheraw on 3 March 1865.

From Cheraw, Union forces moved by different routes to Fayetteville and Goldsboro, North Carolina. The Seventeenth Army Corps under Major General Frank Blair traveled by way of Bennettsville. As Major-General O. O. Howard noted in his 1865 report, General Blair "used the mills in that vicinity, while General Logan encamped his command some four or five miles from the [Pee Dee] river, using Easterling's, Goodwin's, and several other mills in that neighborhood."<sup>36</sup>

## **Postbellum and Modern Periods**

### ***Postbellum Adaptations***

The end of the Civil War brought vast changes to South Carolina, and particularly to the upcountry. While the impact of emancipation in Marlboro County was low relative to its impact on the Lowcountry, other changes were more sweeping. In particular, new ways of doing business came to the fore, which placed a premium on the small, but growing, inland towns and their merchants. Two interrelated forces in particular spurred growth in towns such as Bennettsville in the late nineteenth century: the railroads and textile manufacturing. Neither was completely new after the Civil War. Instead, each drew upon antebellum roots which were strengthened in the new, and relatively open, economic and social conditions of the late nineteenth century.<sup>37</sup>

At the same time, it must be borne in mind that Marlboro County remained primarily an agricultural county, as both tobacco and cotton were important products. After the Civil War, the settlement and labor systems of Marlboro County as throughout the state were drastically changed. Instead of nucleated plantation systems, a more dispersed settlement pattern developed as tenant farming and small farm ownership became prevalent. However, the impact was not as significant as in adjoining counties where slavery played a larger role.

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<sup>36</sup>*Official Records of the War of the Rebellion [OR]* (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1901), Volume I(47), 202.

<sup>37</sup>For a particularly useful discussion of the impact of the railroads on Piedmont Carolina towns, see Thomas W. Hanchett, *Sorting Out the New South City: Race, Class, and Urban Development in Charlotte, 1875-1975* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1998), 19-28.



## *Twentieth Century Changes*

Like the surrounding rural areas, the patterns of development within the City of Bennettsville in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries were influenced by national trends. Though first laid out in the antebellum period, the present shape and form of Bennettsville is a creation of the mid- and late-nineteenth centuries, when patterns of town development which had been prevalent in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century were no longer viable. In the early nineteenth century there was no clear dividing line between domestic and commercial buildings; fashionable houses through the middle of the nineteenth century tended to be built as close to the commercial and political center of the town and cities as was possible. By mid-century, however, the social and commercial leaders in many of the South's towns began to refine their ideas regarding the apportionment of space in their communities. With roots in the early nineteenth century northeastern cities, towns and cities throughout the nation after the Civil War began marking a clearer division between home and business. Families and the hard-edged business world were designed not to collide in Victorian America, as a protective measure for the family. As a result, residential areas became more spatially distinct from commercial areas.<sup>38</sup>

In a recent book on four towns in middle Tennessee in the mid-nineteenth century, Lisa Tolbert uses the related concepts of refinement and gentility to explain the nearly complete renovation of these towns from the late 1840s to the Civil War, a process which affected Bennettsville as well, though later in the century. The commercial and political leaders of these small towns had extensive contacts with seaboard cities, particularly Philadelphia. As a result, they were aware of the new trends and standards in residential and commercial architecture and town planning. This began with the early reliance on grid plans for the streets and extended to the latest mid-century vogue for brick storefronts. Progress in part meant keeping up with these standards, which required an increasing articulation of space within urban areas. Residences were kept well apart from both the commercial centers and the warehousing, wholesaling, and limited manufacturing facilities that accompanied the new railroads. These standards also suggested particular architectural styles and forms for the new houses and stores of the town, and required that

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<sup>38</sup>This paragraph is a brief overview of a large body of pertinent material culture and urban history research. Particularly useful sources for the developments mentioned in this paragraph include: Stuart M. Blumin, *The Emergence of the Middle Class: Social Experience in the American City, 1760-1900* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1989); Richard Bushman, *The Refinement of America: Persons, Houses, Cities* (New York: Random House, 1992); Hanchett, *Sorting Out the New South City*; Howard N. Rabinowitz, "Continuity and Change: Southern Urban Development, 1860-1900," in Blaine A. Brownell and David R. Goldfield, eds., *The City in Southern History: The Growth of Urban Civilization in the South* (Port Washington, NY: 1977); Sam B. Warner, Jr., *Streetcar Suburbs: The Process of Growth in Boston 1870-1900* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1962); Sean Wilentz, *Chants Democratic: New York City & the Rise of the American Working Class, 1788-1850* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1984).

they be kept in a neat, orderly, and attractive way. Tolbert argues that antebellum property owners in these southern towns had “particular responsibility for promoting the public good....Architectural change was more than a matter of comfort and convenience; it was perceived as an essential component of local progress.”<sup>39</sup>

An increasing specialization in the commercial and manufacturing realms began to call for particular forms of buildings. Specialized commercial architecture developed during the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries, clearly located at the center of town and along major thoroughfares. A similar process of division and specialization in building types marked the appearance of buildings devoted specifically to manufacturing. Through the early nineteenth century, commerce and manufacturing was largely done at the same location. In the early and middle nineteenth century, however, the manufacturing component was gradually separated from the process of selling, first to distinct spaces within the same building, and then to separate buildings.

***The Arrival of the Railroad: Spatial and Economic Impacts.*** The first railroad entered Bennettsville in 1894, and this connection to the outside world was pivotal for the town’s development as a regional center. By 1850, barely 2.5 percent of the state’s population outside of Charleston lived in communities of over 1,000 people; the rest lived scattered throughout the countryside. As railroads began to spread throughout the state in the 1850s, however, towns emerged as depots and commercial entrepôts for the surrounding agricultural regions. The impact of the railroad on the process of town building was immense, and in Bennettsville, it contributed to the growing maturation and sophistication of the town into the 1950s.

The arrival of rail connections in Bennettsville initiated the real growth phase in the town, allowing it to be a regional hub. This phase of solid growth and maturation in Bennettsville lasted through the 1960s. It is not at all coincidental that this period of growth took place while railroads dominated the nation’s freight and passenger capacities. This dominance of the rail was not eclipsed until the 1960s, with the development of the nation’s interstate highway system which vastly increased the efficiency of trucking for freight shipment. Like the influence of the railroads in the late nineteenth century, towns that did not secure an interstate highway connection in the 1960s and 1970s were at a disadvantage.

With a population of 2,000 by the turn of the century, Bennettsville clearly was the largest town in the County, and it was the only town in the county to have a rail connection. In 1894, the

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<sup>39</sup>Lisa C. Tolbert, *Constructing Townscapes: Space and Society in Antebellum Tennessee* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999), 92.

Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railway built a line from Fayetteville, North Carolina to Bennettsville. By 1895, Bennettsville was served by a second rail line, the Cheraw & Darlington Railroad. According to the 1895 Sanborn Map of Bennettsville, both lines shared the same tracks within the town (Figure 3). Each line had its own warehouse facilities along the joint tracks which lay approximately three blocks south of the courthouse square on either side of Marion Road (now Broad Street). The Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad had a long rectangular building on the east side of Marion Road and the north side of the tracks that included a freight house, a cotton shed, a passenger station, and two cotton platforms. The Cheraw & Darlington Railroad, meanwhile, located its facilities on the west side of Marion Road south of the tracks. Their facilities included two separate buildings, a freight house and a cotton shed. Meanwhile, C. S. McCall had a cotton yard and warehouse on the north side of the tracks across from the Cheraw & Darlington Railroad's buildings.

The location of the railroad facilities with respect to the downtown commercial area is important. The presence of railroads was vital for the survival of towns and aspiring cities in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century South. J. A. W. Thomas, a Marlboro County native, wrote in his 1897 history of the County a testament to the power of the railroads to make or break towns such as Bennettsville:

The courthouse town no longer dominates the whole county, or absorbs all its business. Towns grow up at the railroad stations, and at the site of a cotton mill, and by reason of their churches and schools, and by reason of their more intimate connection and association with the surrounding community, are becoming centers of influence and trade, and are able and willing to enter into business competition with the county seat, though often larger and more pretentious (266).

While town and city leaders needed the railroads for the growth, railroads were often frightening invasions from the outside world, and always brought with them noise, dirt, and undesirable populations. Indeed, many communities throughout South Carolina opted not to allow a railroad to pass through the town for these reasons. Most communities, however, leapt at the chance to have one or two railroads stop at their town; this would force much of the regional commerce to pass through their towns and promote the growth of their businesses. Like Bennettsville, though, most of these communities located the railroad centers some distance from the residential and commercial centers of the town.

The railroads continued to be influential into the twentieth century. By 1912 the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad was acquired by the Atlantic Coast Line, while the Cheraw & Darlington Railroad was known as the Bennettsville & Cheraw Railroad. Both lines still entered the town from

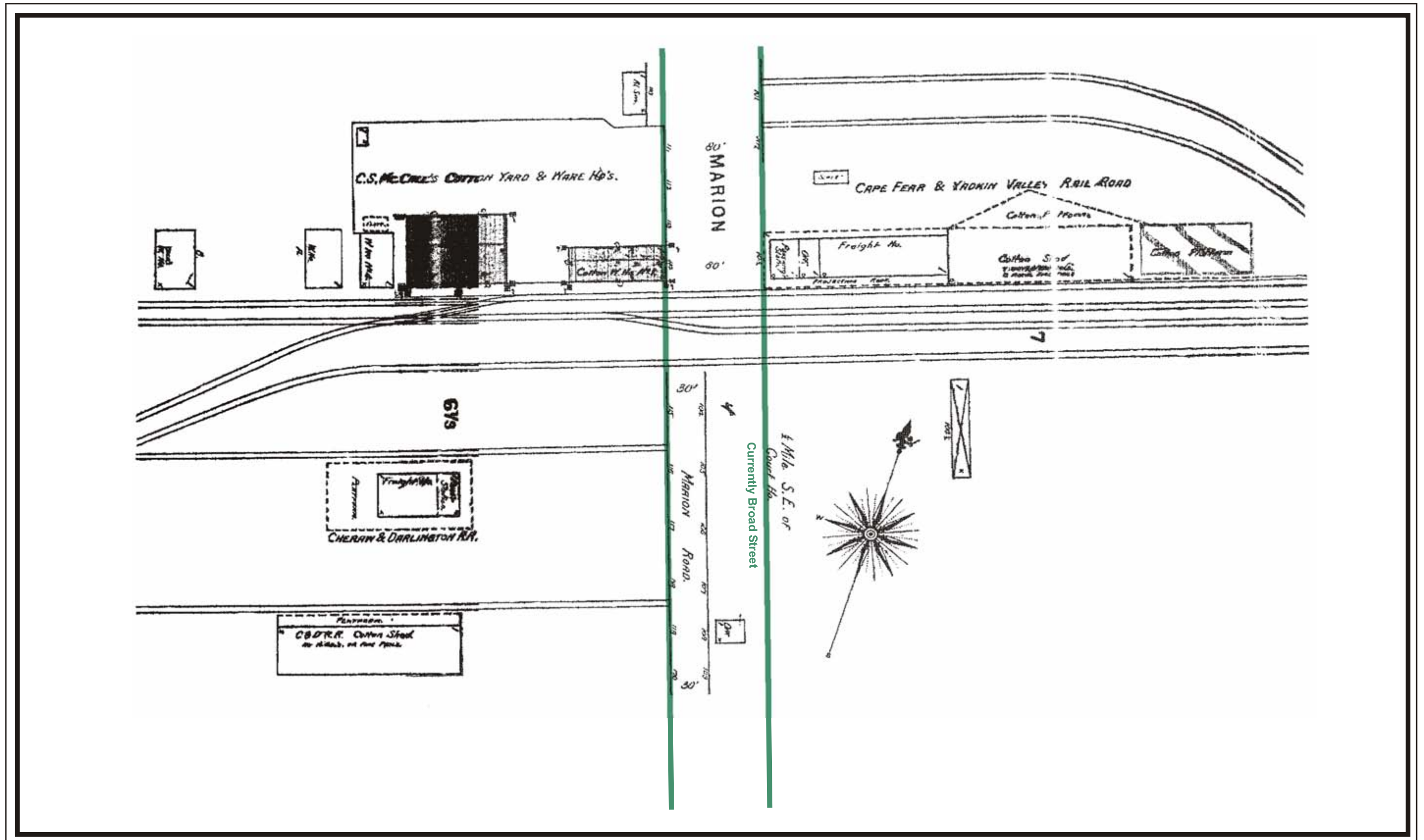


Figure 3. An 1895 Sanborn map of Bennettsville showing the railroads.

the southwest, and converged between Broad Street and Parsonage Street immediately south of Crosland Street. As in 1895, several railroad buildings were located along the lines, including freight stations, cotton sheds, and passenger stations.

A sign of the lure of railroads was that several other non-railroad buildings were located along the tracks near where the two lines converged. Various businesses were located adjacent to the tracks, including the Bennettsville Ice Company, the J. B. Maxwell Planing Mill, and a farm machinery company. Finally, the Marlboro Cotton Mills, Mill no. 5, was located on the east side of the Atlantic Coast Line tracks approximately one mile southwest of the courthouse square.

By 1920, little had changed with regard to the arrangement of the railroads in Bennettsville. The Bennettsville & Cheraw Railroad and the Atlantic Coast Line still converged as they had in 1912, with many of the same businesses located adjacent to the tracks. Several new enterprises, however, bear mention. One was the Bennettsville Warehouse Company, which was located on the east side of Parsonage Street; likewise, the Marlboro Warehouse Company was located on the west side of Broad Street at the intersection of Ellen Street. Immediately south of the Marlboro Warehouse Company, at the corner of Broad and Lyall Streets, was the Municipal Electric Light & Pumping Station. Finally, Standard Oil Company of New Jersey had a small facility with oil tanks on the north side of Lyall Street just west of Broad Street.

Railroad activity continued to be intense on both sides of Robinson Street west of Broad Street in 1930. The Southern Cotton Oil Company continued to be an industrial anchor for the railroad area at the corner of Hudson and Spencer Streets. However, the 1930 Sanborn map shows few additional businesses located along the tracks (Figure 4).

***Industrial Developments.*** The railroads clearly spurred the development of manufacturing as well as warehouse enterprises in Bennettsville. The earliest substantial enterprise was the Marlboro Mill Company, a cotton seed oil mill. The 1895 Sanborn Map shows the mill located on the east side of Jennings Street (see Figure 3). By 1912, however, this plant no longer appears on the Sanborn map. Instead, the Bennettsville Oil Mill, a branch of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, had a large plant at the northwest corner of Robinson and Hudson Streets adjacent to the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. This building remains, and was included in the present survey (site 0267). In addition to the large mill building which fronted to the south on Hudson Street, the complex included a hull house that fronted on Robinson Street and a seed house at the corner of Spencer and Hudson Streets.

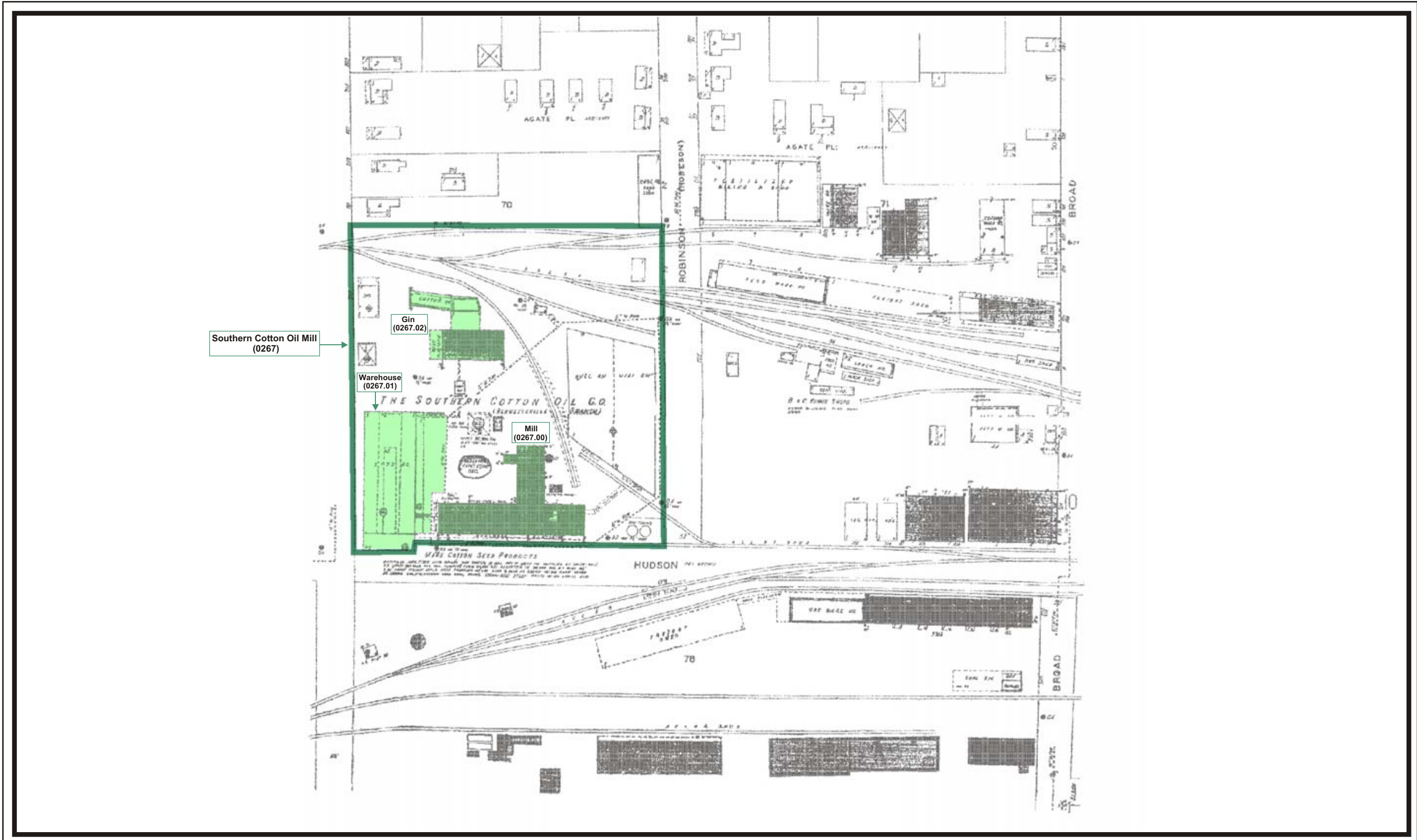


Figure 4. A 1930 Sanborn map of Bennettsville showing the railroads.

By 1912 also, the Marlboro Cotton Mills, Mill no. 5, appears on the map. The plant included a large mill building containing 12,800 spindles, along with a smaller warehouse and a reservoir. The plant was located on the east side of the Atlantic Coast Line tracks approximately one mile southwest of the courthouse square. This area is now in the vicinity of State Street, where Lee, Patton, McArthur, and Pershing Streets intersect. At the time, this was well outside the limits of the town. This area appears to have been a traditional site for manufacturing; the 1912 Sanborn map shows a small complex of two buildings that lay on the north side of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad tracks across from the Marlboro Cotton Mills, identified as “Formerly the P. H. Hodges Mfg. Co., now vacant.”

Many southern towns in the late nineteenth century treated manufacturing enterprises as they did the railroads, wanting their benefits but keeping the drawbacks in terms of noise, dirt, and undesirable populations separate from the more fashionable commercial and residential areas. Bennettsville’s cotton mill, therefore, fits the dominant pattern for southern town development after the Civil War by keeping the mill physically separate from the downtown area. Unlike this pattern, however, there seems to have been little development of a distinct mill town, houses built by the mill company for the people who worked there, near the Marlboro Cotton Mills.

These limited businesses, including the textile mill, the cotton-seed oil plant, and warehouse facilities, constituted the majority of Bennettsville’s industrial capacity through the first half of the century. They laid the foundation, however, for additional economic developments at mid-century. Bennettsville’s position as a regional center developed through its rail connections and good roads throughout the region, along with the presence of natural gas, and water and sewer connections. In the early 1950s, the local business community gathered into the Marlboro Industrial Development Corporation to make use of these community assets. Their efforts were rewarded with the arrival of four important manufacturing concerns in the 1950s and early 1960s, including Emerson Electric, Essex Wire, Globe Ticket, and Haines Hosiery.<sup>40</sup>

***World War II.*** Bennettsville’s chief connection to World War II, in addition to the men and women whom the town sent to serve in the Armed Forces, was Palmer Field. Palmer Field was developed by the Army Air Corps (AAC), the predecessor of the United States Air Force, as a training facility. The first class graduated on 7 December 1941, the day that the Japanese Air Force attacked Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.<sup>41</sup> The facility was located on what is now Cheraw Highway, near the intersection of Beauty Spot Road.

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<sup>40</sup>Interview with William Kinney via telephone, 5/23/2003.

<sup>41</sup>Interview with William Kinney via telephone, 5/23/2003.

The AAC did not remain at Palmer Field for long, however, and before the end of the war the facility was converted for use as a camp for German Prisoners of War (POWs). In 2000, the Mid-Carolina High School class in United States History Since WWII reviewed information compiled by the US Army Institute of Military History regarding POWs stationed in South Carolina. According to this information, the POW camp at Bennettsville housed 248 prisoners as of 1 June 1945. Most of these prisoners were put to work in the forestry industry.<sup>42</sup>

After WWII, the Powell Manufacturing Company acquired the Palmer Field property, and manufactured agricultural equipment there. The State of South Carolina, however, owns the former runway for Palmer Field. Apparently, many of the WWII buildings remain on the ground, though their condition and integrity were not assessed as part of this survey.<sup>43</sup>

Another important impact of Palmer Field on Bennettsville was the collection of houses built for those who served and worked at the base. The streets immediately south of the Country Club, in the northeastern portion of the city, contain small, one-story frame houses that were built in the early 1940s for enlisted men and instructors at Palmer Air Field. While these houses remain, only few retained sufficient architectural integrity to be included in the intensive architectural survey.

***Federally Funded Community Improvements.*** Agricultural conditions in South Carolina, and throughout the southeast, were highly unstable well into the early twentieth century. While farming throughout the South was not in good shape from the mid-1920s, the Depression “officially began” with the spectacular stock market crash in late October of 1929. The Depression that began in 1929 hurt rural South Carolina; the fact that other areas may have been hit harder serves only to disclose the prior suffering in the Pee Dee area. Bennettsville’s banks failed, and the Federal Land Bank of Columbia began foreclosing on farms in the area. The New Deal, inaugurated in March 1933 with President Franklin Roosevelt, contained many plans to revitalize agriculture and cure the ills of decades of poverty in the South. The programs included crop reduction, the Works Progress Administration, and the Rural Electrification Administration.<sup>44</sup> During WWII, acting in part on the legacy of the New Deal, the Federal government continued to expand its reach, providing services for states and local communities that were not done before the 1930s.

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<sup>42</sup><http://www.newberry.k12.sc.us/mchs/pow.html>, viewed 29 May 2003.

<sup>43</sup>Interview with William Kinney via telephone, 5/23/2003.

<sup>44</sup>William E. Leuchtenberg, *The Perils of Prosperity, 1914-1932* (University of Chicago Press, 1958).



In Bennettsville, the Federal government made its presence known in 1938-1939 with the construction of the Country Club. The Works Progress Administration (WPA) provided the funds for the construction of the golf course, which is located at the northern edge of the city.<sup>45</sup> The Country Club provided a clear focus of development activities in the years after World War II; this residential development will be discussed in greater detail below.

The Federal government made additional improvements in Bennettsville after WWII. Lake Wallace was constructed in the mid-1950s, using funds from the US Department of Agriculture and named for Senator Paul Wallace. The facility consists of two dams, one mile apart. The lake is now maintained by the State of South Carolina, and serves the combined purposes of recreation, including fishing, boating, and swimming; managed wildlife habitat; and a water reservoir.<sup>46</sup> In addition to these stated purposes, Lake Wallace also served as a focal point for residential development, spurring additional growth in the north and northeast parts of Bennettsville.

***Central Business District.*** An important sign of the maturation of a modern community is its increased spatial articulation, as different parts of the community became more specialized in their uses. Such specialization was evident in Bennettsville by the early twentieth century, when the railroads drew the community's manufacturing capacity to the southern periphery. The growing articulation of spaces within Bennettsville is reflected in other ways. One is the growing specialization of the central business district. Through the early twentieth century, remnants of the nineteenth century pattern of mixed residential and commercial areas remained. As early as 1895, the orientation of businesses to the Courthouse was clear if incompletely realized. The Courthouse was located on its own block bordered by Darlington (now Main) Street to the south, Marlboro Street to the east, and Liberty Street to the west. The County Jail lay immediately behind the Courthouse and blocked the through passage of North (now Market) Street to the north of the Courthouse.

The principal business area lay on Darlington Street facing the Courthouse. Most of the businesses that faced Darlington Street were general stores, indicating that Bennettsville was the market center for much of the region, providing supplies to farmers throughout Marlboro County. The most distinctive business was a photography store at the northwest corner of Marion (now Broad) Street and Darlington Street, directly across from the courthouse.

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<sup>45</sup>Interview with William Kinney via telephone, 5/23/2003.

<sup>46</sup>Interview with William Kinney via telephone, 5/23/2003.

Subsequent Sanborn maps show the extension of the central business district in Bennettsville, all focused on the Courthouse square. The growth of the commercial area by 1912 was dramatic. Figure 5 shows the Courthouse square in 1912, with new ranges of buildings on Marlboro Street across from the Courthouse and on Darlington Street east of Marlboro Street. By 1912 Marion Street was renamed Broad Street, and Church Street was renamed Liberty; Broad Street in particular was a center of commercial activity. The range of types of businesses was also much wider, with bakeries, furniture stores, drug stores, plumbing stores, and others. In addition, the County Jail was removed from behind the Courthouse and Market Street was cut through from Liberty to Marlboro, with a new set of buildings facing the Courthouse.

The pattern of intense commercial development at the Courthouse square with residential neighborhoods surrounding it was set by the turn of the century, and only intensified into the 1920s and 1930s. By 1920 the west side of Marlboro Street immediately below East Main Street featured a new block including the Bennettsville Hotel, while East Main Street continued to be filled with stores and offices. Bennettsville had clearly become the automotive center of Marlboro County, with several auto repair, sales, and supplies stores near the Courthouse. The city was also a recreational center for the area; a moving picture theater was located at 212 East Main Street, while the Playhouse Theater was located on Clyde Street between East Main and East Market Streets (site 0069). Most of the downtown commercial district was in place by 1920, however, and there were few additions by 1930.

***Residential Developments: Early Twentieth Century.*** Along with the growing concentration of commercial activities, a concomitant factor in the city's development was the spread of residential areas. Two additional dynamics came into play, both of which were reflections of regional and national trends. One was the shift in patterns of growth of residential neighborhoods from the organic outward development from the city core in the early twentieth century to the emergence of planned subdivisions beginning in the 1920s and 1930s. A second, as in all southern towns and cities in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, was the growing separation of spaces for white and black residents.

With the concentration of businesses at the center of town in the late nineteenth century, the residential areas began to spread outward from the city core. The first area of residential development in Bennettsville took place south of what is now Main Street. According to the 1912 Sanborn map, commercial development was focused on the intersection of Main and Broad Streets, while residential development took place on such streets as Liberty, Robinson, and Spencer on the west side, and on Matheson, Parsonage, and Townsend Streets on the east side. What is now Main Street, west of Liberty Street, was only lightly developed; the 1896 Thomas Memorial Baptist

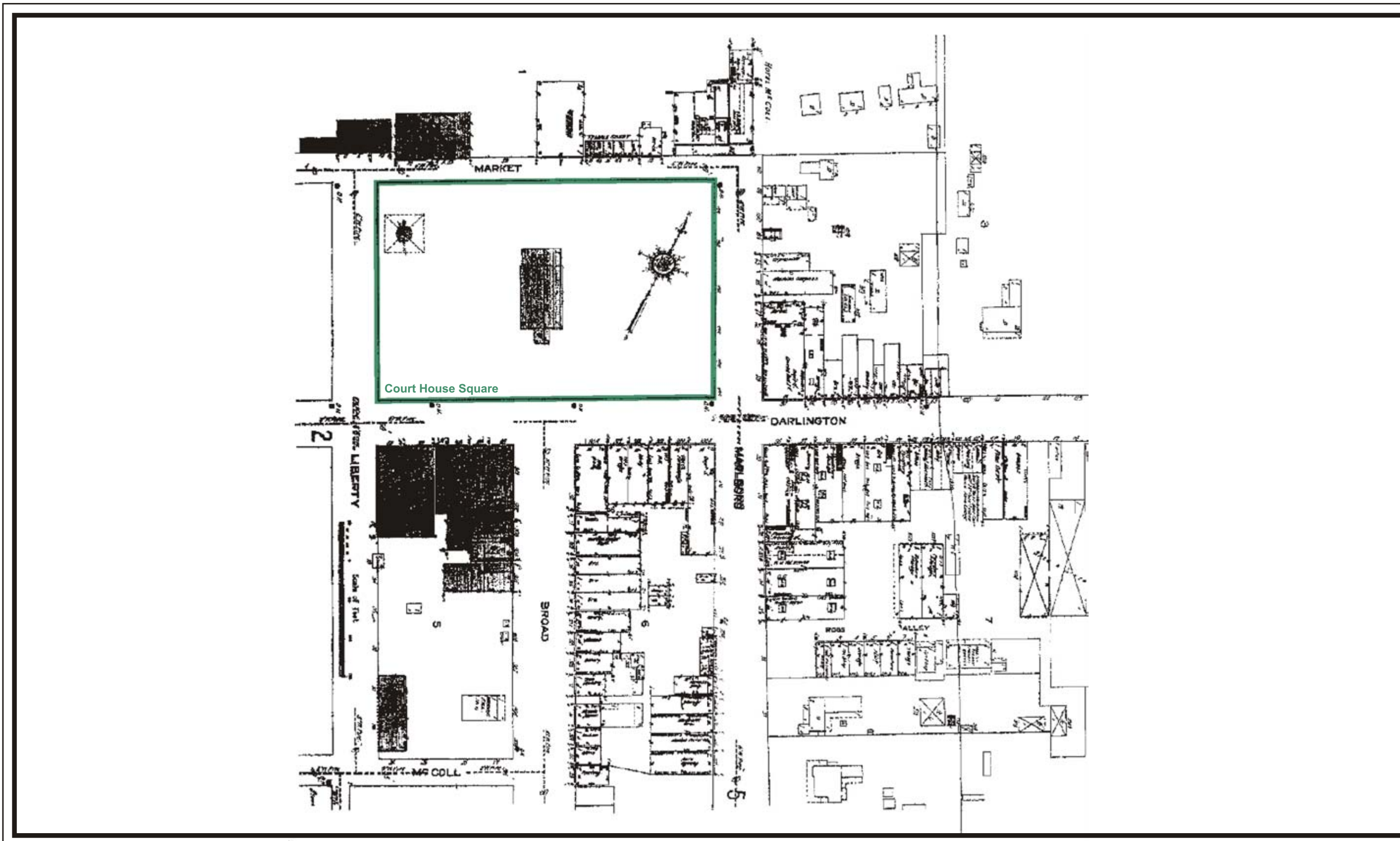


Figure 5. A 1912 Sanborn map of Bennettsville showing the central business district.

Church was the only substantial building on that end of Main Street. On the eastern end of Main Street, a brief review of the Sanborn maps from 1912 suggests that there was a mix of one- and two-story houses with few generalizations possible, other than that most of the houses were two stories in height.

By 1920, the maps indicate a clear expansion of residential development along West Main Street, with a corresponding growth along East Main Street and the streets extending south from East Main, including Parsonage, Townsend, Moore, and Cook Street; unfortunately, the Sanborn maps do not provide details for any streets east of Cook Street. By 1930, however, the eastward expansion of the city had proceeded to the point that the Sanborn map included Johnson, Everett, Weatherly, Breeden, and Covington Streets, all of which lay east of Cook Street and which were becoming increasingly populated with houses. Most of these houses were small, one story frame houses. Likewise, the southwestern quadrant of the city was becoming more filled in with houses, also one story frame houses.

During the early twentieth century, Bennettsville's races were also separating into their own residential spheres. In towns and cities throughout the South for much of the first generation after the Civil War, the pre-War patterns of interspersed housing for blacks and whites remained in place. Thomas Hanchett, in a masterful study of patterns of growth in Charlotte, North Carolina from 1870 to 1970, describes a shift from a "salt-and-pepper" residential pattern in which black and white residences and businesses were broadly intermingled throughout the city to a "checkerboard" pattern of white and black areas within the city. This shift was related to social and political upheavals during the 1890s. It was not until the 1920s, however, that separate neighborhoods for whites and blacks were developed in southern cities.<sup>47</sup> This pattern is clearly repeated in Bennettsville.

By 1895, most African American activities were beginning to concentrate in the northwestern quadrant of the town. The Sanborn map of that year shows the block north of Darlington (now Main Street) and east of Cheraw Street with several African American enterprises, notably the Methodist Episcopal Church (Colored) on the northeast corner of Cheraw and North (now Market) Streets, and the Colored School on the south side of North Street between Cheraw and Church (now Liberty) Streets. Other businesses in this section were primarily liveries and stables. The pattern continued in 1912. The Sanborn map of that year shows St. Michael's A.M.E. Church, South on the northeast corner of Cheraw and Market Streets, an African American Baptist Church on the west side of Cheraw Street north of Market Street, the Marlboro Boarding House (Negro) on the southeast corner of Cheraw and Market Streets, and a Masonic Hall for African Americans in the approximate

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<sup>47</sup>Hanchett, *Sorting Out the New South City*.

location of the Colored School of 1895 (site 0518). The location of a school for blacks is not shown on the 1912 Sanborn map.

In 1920, remnants of this concentration remained, with St. Michael's A.M.E Church, the Marlboro Boarding House, and the Masonic Hall still focused on the corner of West Market and Cheraw Streets. By this time, however, new commercial blocks were in place on the west side of Liberty Street facing the Courthouse, a sign that the neighborhood behind it was being forced to change. By 1930, the center of the African American community in Bennettsville began to shift to the southwestern quadrant of the city. While the anchors of St. Michael's A.M.E. Church and a Lodge Hall remained on West Market Street, other businesses were extending into the area. A more definitive sign of the shift to the southwestern quadrant, was the construction of the Marlboro High School (Colored) on the north side of King Street between Queen Street and Aurora Place (now Oliver Street). A short distance to the south, between Kinney and Railroad Streets, St. Paul's Baptist Church had been built, while the Holiness Tabernacle lay on the south side of the railroad tracks west of Marshall Street and Mt. Olive Church lay on the west side of Aurora Place just west of the High School; all of these churches were identified as African American. These institutions clearly indicated the growing presence of a black neighborhood.

Several development initiatives helped to promote the southwestern quadrant of the city as primarily black. Dudley Heights was platted in 1919, and was a subdivision of the property of Drs. Kinney and Crosland. This area lay on both sides of Marshall Street between King Street to the north and the Bennettsville and Cheraw Railway tracks to the south.<sup>48</sup> Immediately south of Dudley Heights lay the community of Liberia, which was also intended for black families.<sup>49</sup>

A second wave of subdivision developments aimed at African Americans arose in the 1940s. The largest subdivision for blacks was Shady Rest Park, which was platted in 1944. This large area was enclosed to the south and east by the Crooked Creek Canal and McLeod Street, and included the east-west thoroughfares First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Avenues. Another development initiative was the estate of H.W. and Alexa McColl Carroll that was subdivided in 1949 into five separate neighborhoods. Four of these neighborhoods lay in the southwestern quadrant, more or less adjacent to Dudley Heights. One, however, lay in two parts in the southeastern quadrant of the city, in small sections between Atkins Street and the railroad tracks.<sup>50</sup> Finally, Fairgrounds Park lay at

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<sup>48</sup>Marlboro County Deed Book [MCDB] 5:62.

<sup>49</sup>Interview with William Kinney via telephone, 11/27/2002.

<sup>50</sup>Marlboro County Plat Book [MCPB] 13:36.

the southeastern extreme of the city, in a circular area enclosed by Morris Ave on the east side of Breeden Street.

***Residential Developments: Post WWII.*** Shady Rest Park was an anomaly in the northeastern quadrant of the city, which was being developed for prominent, up-scale neighborhoods in the 1940s and 1950s. Several factors influenced this increasing pace of development in Bennettsville during the war years and shortly after, including the creation of the Bennettsville Country Club in the late 1930s, Palmer Field in WWII, Lake Wallace in the mid 1950s, and the arrival of several new businesses in the 1950s and 1960s.

Residential developments from the 1930s, and particularly after WWII, were heavily influenced by the new reliance on planning. The New Deal put a great emphasis on community planning using both public and private resources to achieve specific improvements, and the American war effort in WWII was a triumph of centralized planning. This impulse fostered an inclination to develop planned neighborhoods and subdivisions; beginning in the 1910s and 1920s, the movement gained speed in the war years and largely eclipsed the older, organic pattern of residential growth in many of America's towns and cities.

Several subdivisions were developed in the northeastern quadrant of the city in the 1940s and 1950s. Country Club Acres, lying immediately west of the Country Club between North Marlboro Street and Hamlet Highway, and Country Club Court, lying in the wedge between Hamlet Highway and Cheraw Street, were the first in 1941. The 1950s, however, saw a boom of residential neighborhoods in the northeastern part of the city. College Heights, Woodland Park, and Country Club Heights were all created in the early 1950s, while Lakeside East, Lakeside West, Century Acres, and Lakeland Terrace were created in the late 1950s. While many of these neighborhoods are too recent to be included in the present intensive architectural survey, they clearly show the direction that the development of Bennettsville was headed in the postwar years.

The physical expansion of Bennettsville both mirrors national trends in community development from the early twentieth century to the 1950s and highlights its importance as a regional commercial and industrial center. This period marks the maturation of the city in accordance with both national and regional trends, including the increasing articulation of space along the axes of both function and race. At the same time, using the heritage of growth and transportation, the city's leaders were able to turn Bennettsville into the economic center for the upper Pee Dee area. The residential and commercial core of the city reflects this maturation and growing regional importance of Bennettsville in the early twentieth century. The central business

district remains intact and well-defined, while the neighborhoods that surround the central business district remain vital, and clearly reflect the early and mid-twentieth century growth in Bennettsville.

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## **Section III: Results and Recommendations**

### **National Register Properties**

Bennettsville currently has one historic district and two individual buildings listed on the NRHP. The Bennettsville Historic District was first listed in the NRHP in 1978, and contains two parts. The first part includes the central business district and portions of the neighborhoods that lie immediately adjacent to it. The second part includes houses along West Main Street and North Everett Street (see Figure 1). These two parts are separated by later twentieth-century commercial buildings on East Main Street. When listed, the district contained approximately 100 contributing buildings. In 1993, the district was expanded to include the Playhouse Theater on Clyde Street (site 0069). In addition, two houses within the district boundaries are individually listed on the NRHP. The Jennings-Brown House on Marlboro Street (site 0004) was listed on the NRHP in 1972, while “Magnolia” on East Main Street (site 0006) was listed in 1973. Finally, in 1999 the SHPO determined that the Marlboro Training and High School on King Street (site 0643) is eligible for the NRHP.

### **Evaluation**

The Architectural Historian identified 641 historic architectural resources in the survey universe. These resources include buildings, structures, and sites; the survey universe does not contain any objects. The identified historic architectural resources are dispersed throughout the survey universe. These resources are presented on recent aerial photographs of Bennettsville in Figures 6-11.

We assessed all of the historic buildings that we included in the survey of Bennettsville for NRHP eligibility and for inclusion in a local historic buildings designation process, should one be developed. The different categories within which the buildings were assessed for eligibility are discussed below.

Bennettsville’s architectural resources can be divided into a number of different types. Residences, both grand and modest, are only one among many types of historic buildings found in Bennettsville. Other resources included sites and structures. Within these types, variations in function, material, and style account for differing visual qualities. An examination of Bennettsville’s historic resources in reference to these types will provide the best basis for understanding the

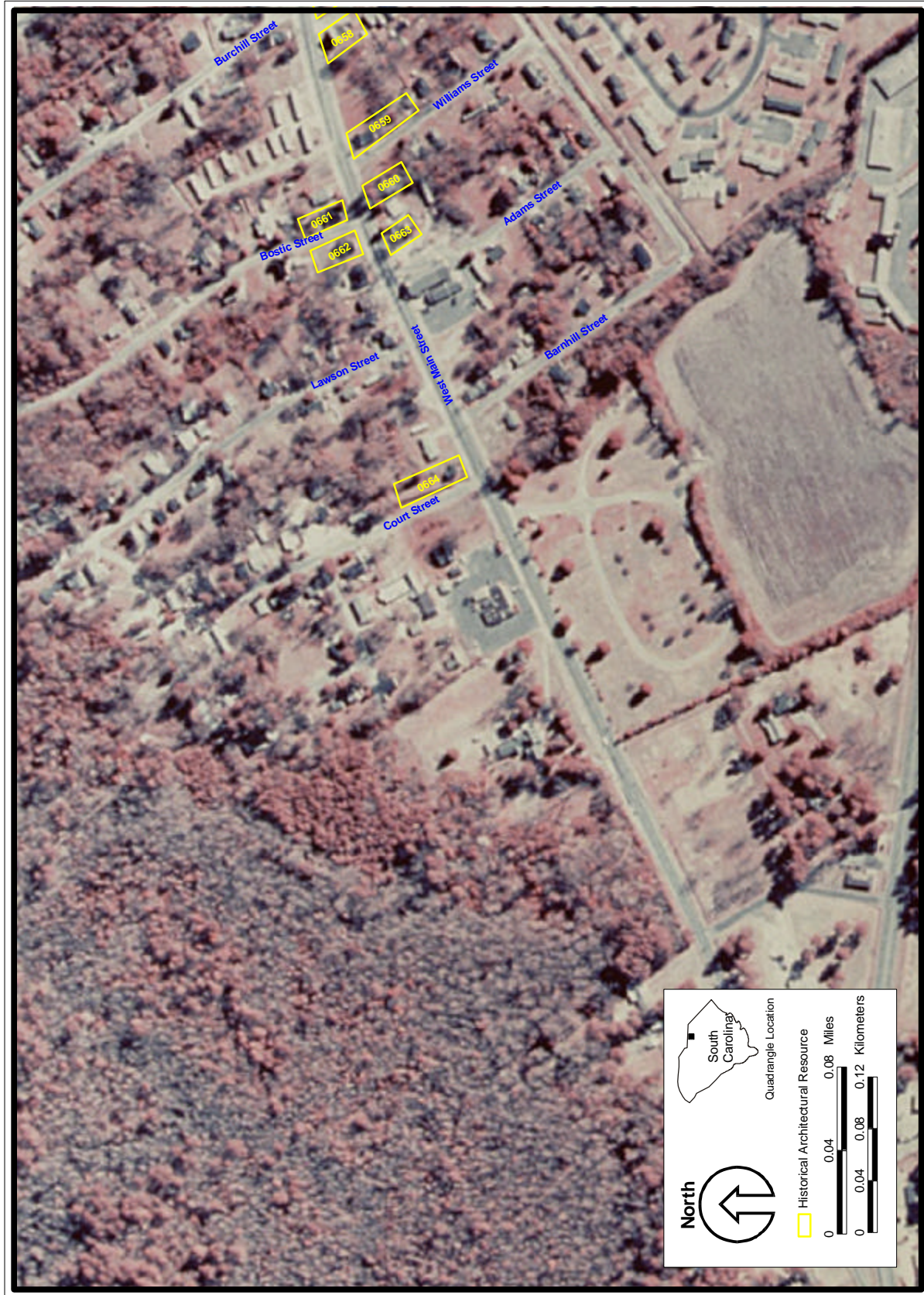


Figure 6. An aerial photograph of Bennettsville showing historic architectural resources in the survey universe.



Figure 7. An aerial photograph of Bennettsville showing historic architectural resources in the survey universe.

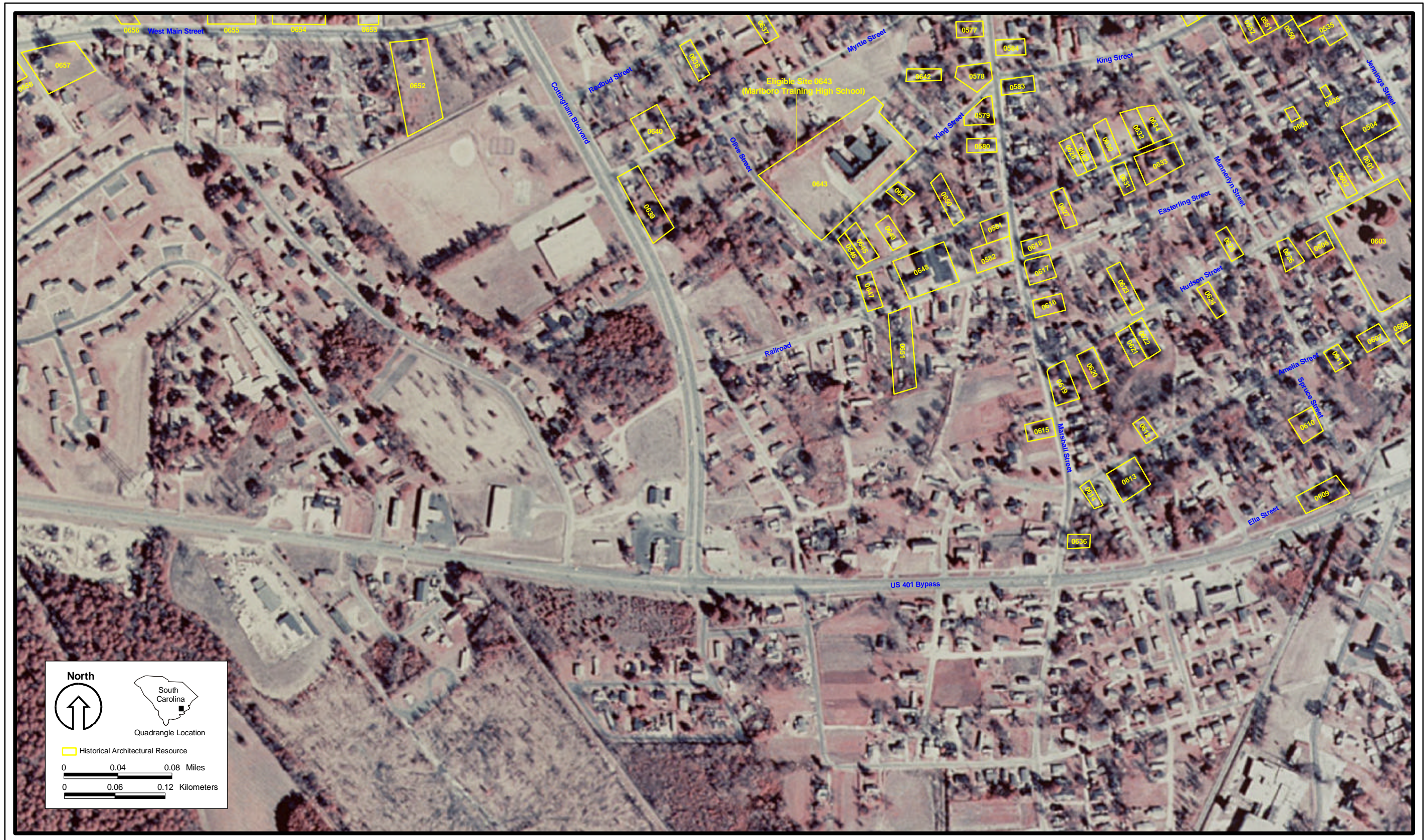


Figure 8. An aerial photograph of Bennettsville showing historic architectural resources in the survey universe.



Figure 9. An aerial photograph of Bennettsville showing historic architectural resources in the survey universe.



Figure 10. An aerial photograph of Bennettsville showing historic architectural resources in the survey universe.





Figure 11. An aerial photograph of Bennettville showing historic architectural resources in the survey universe.

significance of the resources that remain. Relatively few buildings surveyed in this project could be clearly assigned a stylistic label such as Gothic Revival, Greek Revival, or Italianate. Even those “folk” buildings that have no identifiable academic style, however, can still be usefully categorized according to plan and the external clues as to how the interior space of the building is organized.

Many of the houses defy the nomenclature of style. In order to include these buildings in an analysis of the historic architectural resources in the City of Bennettsville, this survey uses the descriptive terminology recommended by McAlester and McAlester.<sup>51</sup> These types include front gable, gable front and wing, massed plan side gable, hall and parlor, I-house, and pyramidal. This approach, which relies principally on plan rather than style, permits organization and categorization, and thus comparison, which is not possible with a reliance either on academic styles; an analysis based on style would result either in most of these buildings being left out, or in the use of vernacular terminology, which would be so inclusive as to become meaningless. The principal differences among the buildings are in plan and form, not in style. The comparisons that this approach allows will make possible future inquiries in the search for meaning to these differences.

The remainder of this chapter discusses the range of above-ground historic resources that we identified in the survey of the City of Bennettsville. It is organized by building type, or function. Within the types, the discussion is organized both chronologically and, where applicable, by style or plan.

### ***Residences***

By far the greatest number of historic architectural resources we identified are houses. Of the 641 resources identified in the survey universe, 523 (81.6 percent) are residences. Most of these are single family houses; only 11 multiple dwellings were identified. Houses are more likely to be preserved than stores or other commercial or manufacturing buildings, which go out of use as the business grows or dies. This observation, however, comes with a second observation that some older houses are left abandoned and are badly deteriorated. Inappropriate additions and alterations also damage the historic integrity of potential historic resources.

Approximately two-thirds of the houses surveyed in Bennettsville could not be assigned to a particular academic style. The buildings that were given stylistic designations are important in showing Bennettsville’s uses and adaptations of national styles; the different styles represented in

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<sup>51</sup>Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1985), 88-101.

Bennettsville will be discussed in this section. A discussion of the houses for which no stylistic designation could be given, broken down by house type follows this section.

The survey includes houses that date from the early nineteenth century nearly continuously through to the middle of the twentieth century. As Table 1 indicates, there are extant houses in Bennettsville for every decade since the 1820s.

Table 1. Construction Dates of Houses by Decade.

<b>Decade</b>	<b>Number of houses surveyed</b>
1820-1850	6
1850-1869	3
1870-1879	7
1880-1889	12
1890-1899	60
1900-1909	74
1910-1919	43
1920-1929	84
1930-1939	135
1940-1949	94
1950 and later	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>523</b>

### *National Styles*

**Federal.** This style, often known as the Adam style after the Scottish architect Robert Adam, is characterized by restraint, delicacy of lines and details, and attenuation of vertical members. Ornament tends to be low relief and geometrical. An archaeologically-derived knowledge of specific classical prototype buildings greatly influenced the Federal style, compared to earlier styles with classical influence. This knowledge was spread through books of drawings of ancient ceramics and buildings by Robert Adam, and James Nicholas Revett. They published the finds of archaeological excavations at Pompeii and Athens. In Bennettsville, no residences fully embody the Federal style. However, the Edward Crosland House (site 0152), on Matheson Street, shows some elements of the Federal style, particularly in the Palladian-shaped front entrance.

**Greek Revival.** This is the style that so many people associate with the splendor of antebellum plantations. This survey of Bennettsville identified five houses with elements of the Greek Revival style. Greek Revival houses usually feature symmetrical facades with central doorways surrounded by rectangular transoms and sidelights, and porches with classical porch supports. Magnolia (site 0006), with its Doric porch columns, is Bennettsville's best example.

Other examples include the Jennings-Brown House (site 0004), the earlier D. D. McColl House (site 0482), the Weatherly-Walker House (site 0184), and the Dudley House (site 0499).

***Italianate.*** This was primarily a Victorian style, coming into favor in the years surrounding the Civil War and lasting until the turn of the century. In Bennettsville, the examples date from around 1870 to 1890. Nationally, it was a flexible style capable of being used for both small scale cottages and larger, more formal and urban houses. Italianate houses generally are two or three stories tall with shallow roofs and wide overhanging eaves which often feature decorative brackets. The windows of Italianate houses are round-headed with crowns, while roofs are often surmounted by a square cupola or tower. There are six examples of the Italianate style in Bennettsville. Figure 12 shows an example of the Italianate style (site 0329) at 112 North Everett Street. Other good examples include the site 0494 at 721 West Main Street, site 0329 at 112 North Everett Street, and site 0249 at 111 South Cook Street. Other examples with elements are located at 111 Parsonage Street (site 0179), 101 McNair Street (site 0183), and 147 McColl Street (site 0510).



Figure 12. An example of Italianate style, site 0329, 112 North Everett St.

***Queen Anne.*** This is the house style that many people associate with the term “Victorian.” It is perhaps the most picturesque of the styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and can be the most irregular in plan. The surfaces of these houses were enlivened through a variety of means, including projecting bay windows, patterned shingles, spindles, and half-timbering. The great interest of Queen Anne houses is in the details, where decorative work can appear at nearly any

junction or on nearly any surface. Roof lines of Queen Anne houses can be very complex, with multiple cross gables often creating a jumbled appearance, while towers of various shapes rise above the roofs. One-story porches tend to appear on Queen Anne houses, and often wrap around several sides of the house. The porches offer additional avenues for decoration, including elaborate turned work, decorative brackets, and single or grouped columns of varying sizes.

The Queen Anne style made its appearance in Bennettsville in approximately 1890, when it became popular across the nation. The newer D. D. McColl House (site 0483) is a particularly ardent adherent; likewise, Figure 13 shows the house at 402 East Main Street (site 0225). Other good examples include the Hugh McColl House (site 0526), the Newton House (site 0512), and the house at 114 Moore Street (site 0231).



Figure 13. An example of Queen Anne style, site 0225, 402 East Main St.

Other, less exuberant but nonetheless identifiable Queen Anne houses can be found throughout the City. Concentrations of these houses can be found on Fayetteville Avenue, West Main Street, and surrounding the intersection of King and Jennings Streets.

***Folk Victorian.*** This is a style that is applied to simpler houses built generally in the late nineteenth century that feature some of the decorative elements of the Italianate or Queen Anne

styles. Bennettsville has 28 houses that fit this style. Most examples of this style are folk house types that have been embellished with spindlework or jigsawn details. Notable examples are site 0336 at 117 North Everett Street and site 0255 at 104 South Cook Street. Figure 14 shows a fine example, site 0558 located at 304 King Street.



Figure 14. An example of Folk Victorian style, site 0558, 304 King St.

**Colonial Revival.** Bennettsville has houses that are a mixture of Colonial Revival and Queen Anne styles, including the Ellerbe House (site 0489), the house on Covington Street at Steed Street (site 0469), and the house at 509 Fayetteville Avenue (site 0283). By the turn of the twentieth century, however, the Colonial Revival had moved from more rustic examples to draw inspiration from the higher style Georgian of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. These later houses are nearly all side gable houses, generally one-and-one-half or two stories in height, and generally rectangular in plan. They feature accentuated front doors with projecting pediments, pilasters, fan and side lights, and topped with cornices or segmental arches. Other, more elaborate houses may have additional details such as dormer windows, prominent cornices with dentil moldings, and quoins at the corners.

This is a ubiquitous house style that has been associated with a wide range of meanings. In the late nineteenth century for a variety of reasons architects and homeowners began to look to America's colonial past for inspiration. This was part of a wider cultural movement that sought to

find meaning and value in the specifically American past. This style, which included both decorative arts and architecture, emerged in the face of sweeping changes in American society that included increasing urbanization, industrialization, and immigration, as well as a greater interest in the both sentimental and scientific study of history. Many scholars have attributed the spread of the Colonial Revival to fears by traditional elites that the changes of the new order were destroying what they believed to be the core of American society, the society that gave them a privileged status.

We identified 42 Colonial Revival houses in Bennettsville. Site 0670 at 709 Fayetteville Avenue, site 0348 at 811 Fayetteville Avenue, site 0679 at East Main Street and Steed Avenue, and the Tom Breeden House, site 0654, on West Main Street, represent the many faces of this style well. Figures 15 and 16 show three varieties of Colonial Revival style in Bennettsville. Part of this large number and variety of examples can be attributed to architect Henry Harrall. Harrall was fond of the Colonial Revival style, especially the “Colonial Williamsburg” sub-style. He designed many houses and commercial buildings in this style, including nine of the 42 examples surveyed.



Figure 15. Site 0348, 811 Fayetteville Ave.

***Neoclassical Revival.*** This style is clearly related in inspiration and motivation to the Colonial Revival style. It too, was popular in the late nineteenth and especially the early twentieth centuries. Whereas the Colonial Revival style drew upon eighteenth century styles, especially the Georgian, the Neoclassical style of the turn of the century drew upon houses of the early and middle nineteenth century, particularly the Federal and Greek Revival styles. Six Neoclassical style houses were identified in Bennettsville, and date from approximately 1890 to the early 1920s. All are two stories tall. Nearly all feature frame construction; there is only one brick Neoclassical Revival style



Figure 16. Two examples of the Colonial Revival style. Top: Tom Breeden House, site 0654; Bottom: site 0670, 709 Fayetteville Ave.



house in the survey universe, and one has a brick lower story. Figure 17 shows site 0495 at 725 West Main Street. Other examples are the Thomas Bouchier House, now the Breeden Inn (site 0226), the Powers House on West Main Street (site 0486), site 0174 at 122 Parsonage Street, and site 0488 at 503 West Main Street.

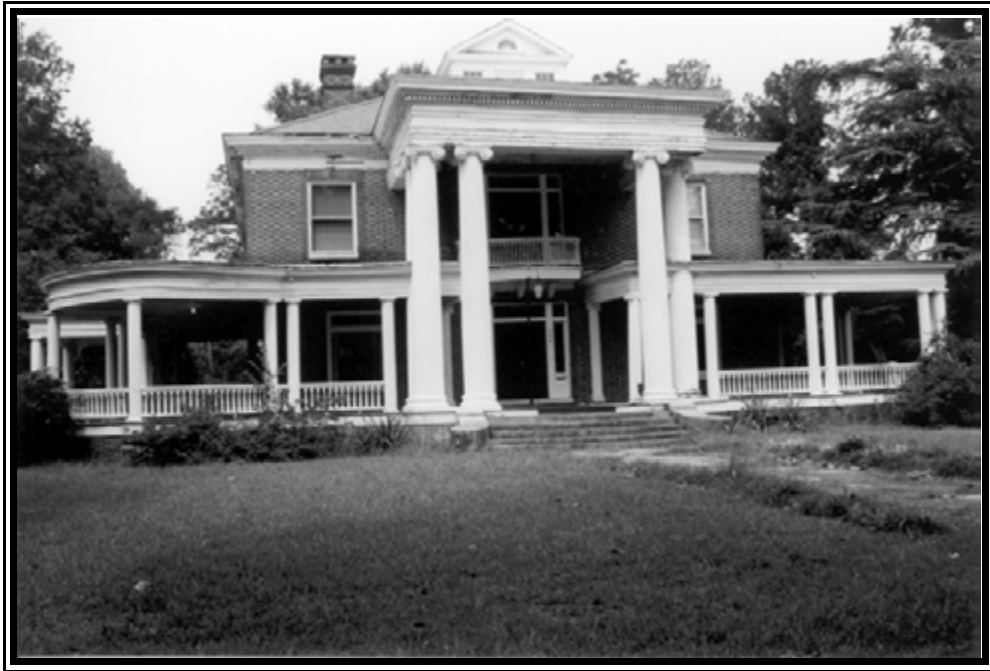


Figure 17. An example of Neoclassical Revival style, site 0495, 725 West Main St.

***Beaux Arts.*** This exuberant style was popular between 1885 and 1930. The name Beaux Arts comes from the *École des Beaux Arts* in Paris, which was the most prominent architectural school of the time. The style is based on classical precedents, but features heavy ornamentation. Typical embellishments can include swags and other garlands, shields, classical columns and pilasters, and rusticated lower stories. Only one house, Shiness (site 0146), displays elements of this national style (Figure 18). It is a light masonry, two story tall house featuring swags and dentils at the roof/wall junction and massive Ionic columns and pilasters.



Figure 18. An example of Beaux Arts style, site 0146, Shiness.

***Tudor Revival.*** This style draws on images of medieval England for its inspiration. The historian Jackson Lears has explored the fascination that Americans in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries had with the medieval age, focusing on the desire for intense and real experiences that could pierce the perceived falsity and flabbiness of polite American culture.<sup>52</sup> The vogue for houses in a more or less accurate medieval style was relatively brief, lasting from the turn of the century to the late 1930s or early 1940s. Houses in this style tend to be one or one-and-a-half story houses with cross gabled roofs. They often have false half-timbering on the exterior walls, generally on the second half-story. Occasionally these houses will also have multi-pane casement windows and relatively large chimney piles. The survey of Bennettsville found 17 examples of houses with elements of the Tudor Revival Style. The house at 900 East Main Street (site 0375), designed by Henry Harrall, is a very good example of the style (Figure 19).

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<sup>52</sup>T.J. Jackson Lears, *No Place of Grace: Antimodernism in American Culture 1880-1920* (NY: Pantheon Books, 1981).



Figure 19. An example of Tudor Revival style, site 0375, 900 East Main St.

***Craftsman.*** Craftsman style houses drew inspiration from the Arts and Crafts movement in the late nineteenth century. Occasionally they are mistaken for simple front or side gable folk houses. The difference is the presence of visible architectural details. These houses feature such elements as low-pitched roofs, often with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters and occasionally with decorative brackets or beams. These houses also generally have projecting porches supported by wooden posts on brick or masonry piers. Most Craftsman houses are surmounted by either side or front gabled roofs; occasionally, there are hip or cross gable roofs. The vogue for this style lasted from about 1900 to the early 1930s.

The survey included 55 houses that display elements of this style. These houses were built between 1904 and the early 1940s. The best example of this style in Bennettsville is site 0280 607 Fayetteville Avenue. In addition, two houses show an important variant of the Craftsman style. Many practitioners of the Craftsman style were greatly influenced by the arts of Asia, particularly Japan. Site 0189 at 122 Townsend Street and site 0376 at 902 East Main Street provide good examples of this variant. Figure 20 shows two examples of the Craftsman style in Bennettsville.

***Italian Renaissance.*** Although not as popular as the Classical and Colonial-inspired styles above, the Italian Renaissance style had adherents between 1890 and 1935. Based more accurately



Figure 20. Examples of the Craftsman style. Top: site 0189, 122 Townsend Ave; Bottom: site 0280, 607 Fayetteville Ave.

on Italian predecessors, buildings usually feature wide overhanging clay tile roofs, round arched window and door openings, and arched porches that are often recessed. Site 0346 at 801 Fayetteville Avenue has a clay tile roof and column-based porch supports that reflect this style.

***Minimal Traditional*** Particularly in the years after WWII, most American houses tended to lose the formal and recognized stylistic associations that characterized houses through the early twentieth century. McAlester and McAlester (1984), however, have identified a national style under which many of the new suburban houses were built between the 1930s and after WWII. Their name for this group of houses was “Minimal Traditional.” These tend to be one-story houses with a prominent off-center gable on the front, and are often constructed of brick. Their inspiration is roughly Tudor Revival, given the roof configuration, but they lack any other identifiable visible style. Given the tight time frame within which they often were built, they tended to be built in readily identifiable tracts or subdivisions. Not so much an urban style as are many of the earlier national styles, Minimal Traditional houses are predominately suburban.

### ***Folk House Types***

The foregoing discussion of national styles represented in Bennettsville’s historic single dwellings is useful in understanding the impact of broader cultural and artistic trends in the area. However, 63 percent of the houses included in the survey could not be given any stylistic designation. Thus the majority of the dwellings in Bennettsville are left out of a stylistic analysis. In order to bring these houses into the analysis of the County’s historic architecture, the survey team drew upon folk housing types elaborated by McAlester and McAlester.

***Front gable.*** These houses can be one or two story houses with one to three bays across the facade. Craftsman and bungalow-influenced houses were the most prominent twentieth century examples of this pervasive type; unlike the buildings described in the Craftsman section above, however, many of these buildings lack architectural details and therefore are included in this folk section. Based on the survey findings, front gable houses were a popular form of folk housing in Bennettsville. We found 89 examples of the form ranging in dates from the 1890s to the 1940s.

***Massed plan side gabled.*** These houses, which are at least two rooms wide and two rooms deep, became popular as a folk form after the Civil War. These houses could gain popularity in the rural areas only after “light-weight lumber made widely available by the railroads permitted still

simpler methods of light roof framing” that could span houses that were more than two rooms deep.<sup>53</sup> Historically, this form is very popular. Bennettsville has 88 surviving examples. Except for two heavily altered early examples, the houses range in date from the 1890s to the 1950s.

***Gable front and wing.*** These houses feature a front gable section with a side gabled wing at a right angle. A shed or hip roof porch often was added to the junction of the two wings. While these houses appear to have been altered over the years, the cross gable sections were often built as a unit. We identified 27 examples of the gable front and wing plan in Bennettsville, ranging in age from approximately 1890 to approximately 1940.

***Hall and parlor.*** This type includes houses that have a simple side gabled roof covering a plan that is two rooms wide and one room deep. This was a traditional British form that was an early implant in the American colonies. This plan remained the basic housing form throughout the southeast into the early twentieth century. Variations can include double-pitched roofs, ornamental front gables, and shed roof front porches, but the basic plan is readily identifiable. In Bennettsville, the 51 examples of this form range in date from the 1890s to the 1940s.

***I-house.*** This house type also was a popular folk form throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century, though it was more often used by moderately wealthy rural families. These side gable houses were two rooms wide with a central hallway, and one room deep, often with a one-story ell across the rear elevation. Houses of this sort were quite popular throughout the South, and drew upon notions of balance and symmetry from the eighteenth and early nineteenth century. Because it was a predominantly rural form, Bennettsville only has six examples. These range in age from approximately 1890 to approximately 1910.

***Pyramidal.*** This house type is square in plan and features four-sided hipped or pyramidal roofs. This plan and form became popular in the South in the early twentieth century. Bennettsville has 66 examples of this form, and they date from the 1880s to the 1940s.

## ***Manufacturing***

While Bennettsville never became a full regional manufacturing center, all southern towns and cities that sought the label “progressive” in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries tried

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<sup>53</sup>Catherine W. Bishir, Charlotte V. Brown, Carl R. Lounsbury, Ernest H. Wood III, *Architects and Builders in North Carolina: A History of the Practice of Building* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990), 98.

to secure at least some manufacturing enterprises. Bennettsville was no exception, and it had two cotton mills in the southwestern portion of the town from the late nineteenth century. Unfortunately, no remains of these mills were identified during this survey; much of this activity was located just outside the city limits. However, Bennettsville's railroad connections allowed some manufacturing in the city limits.

The most dramatic example is the former Southern Cotton Oil Company Complex, now the E.M. O'Tuel Cotton Company, on Spencer Street (site 0267). Construction on the complex began in approximately 1910, and by the 1920s it consisted of a cotton oil factory, a cotton warehouse, and a cotton gin. Figure 4 (above) shows the factory on a 1930 Sanborn map. This is an important complex in Bennettsville, and will be discussed in greater detail below in recommendations for properties that are eligible for the NRHP.

The Bennettsville Electric and Water Plant on Broad Street, built in 1903, is a good example of industrial architecture. The two remaining historic industrial resources that relate to the Plant are the City Ice Company on Parsonage Drive at the railroad (site 0410), and a fuel depot on Marshall Street at Railroad Avenue (site 0582). Unfortunately, both of these resources are substantially altered from their original appearance.

### ***Transportation***

More than manufacturing, Bennettsville's source of income came from being a regional transportation center. As noted in the historical overview section above, two rail lines entered Bennettsville by the early twentieth century. Unfortunately, few transportation-related resources remain intact in the city. The most significant is the Bennettsville and Cheraw (B&C) passenger and freight depot on Broad Street (site 0113). This two-story brick building appears to have been built around 1920. It is now part of a larger industrial complex, and the B & C rail lines have been pulled up in the area. Two other remaining historic resources (sites 0155 and 0156) are former railroad warehouses at 198 Crosland Street. These warehouses also are separated from their railroad past by the removal of the B & C tracks.

### ***Commercial***

Because of its position as the county seat of Marlboro County and a regional transportation center, Bennettsville has a long history as a commercial center. The large number (n=86) of extant

commercial buildings reflects this history. All but five of these buildings are found in the large commercial district that surrounds the County Courthouse.

Commercial buildings often are designed in the same national styles as contemporary houses. Figure 21 shows the bank building, site 0125, at 106 South Liberty Street; it, along with the McColl Block (site 0045) at 108-112 East Main Street, are excellent examples of the Queen Anne Style in commercial architecture. Elements of the Italianate style appear at 100 West Main Street (site 0062) and 105 Broad Street (site 0100). Some Colonial Revival embellishments appear at 109-111 North Marlboro Street (site 0046), 200 West Main Street (site 0057), and 108 West Main Street (site 0059). The Kinney Building at 200 East Main Street (site 0076) and the building at 219 East Main Street both reflect elements of the Italian Renaissance style. Other styles that appear include the Neoclassical style at 123 Broad Street (site 0102) and the Tudor Revival style at The Guardian Ad Litem building on East Main Street (site 0091).



Figure 21. Site 0125, 106 South Liberty St.



One national style appears in the commercial architecture that is not reflected in Bennettsville's houses. The smooth stucco walls and emphatically vertical central tower of the former service station at the intersection of West Main and Cheraw Streets (site 0123) are elements of the Art Deco Style.

Like houses, most commercial buildings adhere to a few particular forms. While there is a range of decoration and ornamentation, the range of building types is limited. Seven types, as defined by Richard Longstreth, were present in Bennettsville's commercial district.<sup>54</sup> One of these is the one-part commercial block, which is simply a one-story building with a door and windows that fit into a front wall. We identified 35 one-part commercial blocks in the survey universe. The one-part commercial blocks appear to have been built between 1900 and 1950.

The second principal commercial type found in Bennettsville is the two-part commercial block. This type represents the addition of a second floor with living or office space above the first-floor commercial area. We identified 35 two-part commercial buildings in the survey universe. The apparent construction dates of these buildings range from 1885 to 1950.

The third principal type of commercial building in Bennettsville is the enframed window wall. In buildings of this type, the facade was formed by a frame, generally iron or steel, on the side walls and across the first floor level. Thus the structure of the building is formed at the outside, and the enclosed area need not provide any structural support. These buildings have non-load bearing display windows across the facade. We identified four enframed window wall commercial buildings in the survey universe. These buildings appear to have been built between 1915 and 1950.

The former Playhouse Theater (site 0069), now the Marlboro Civic Center, stands alone as Bennettsville's only example of the Vault form. This form features a massive central opening that holds the entryway and other decorations.

The three remaining types have only two examples each in Bennettsville. The arcaded block features a row of arched door or window openings across the front of the building. The two examples were built around 1940. The facade of the enframed block features two vertical elements at the side of the building framing the main facade. Bennettsville's two examples were built around 1940. The final type is the central block with wings which features an emphasized central section with lesser sides. The two examples of this type appear to have been built between 1920 and 1935.

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<sup>54</sup>Longstreth, *Buildings of Main Street*.

Finally, five historic buildings built for commercial use do not fit into these categories. They are mostly front gabled buildings around the periphery of the central business district. Unlike traditional commercial buildings, these are designed to be free standing.

### ***Institutional***

Institutional buildings, including churches, government buildings, schools, and libraries, are vital to the health of a community. They represent lasting, systemic features of a community that remain throughout the passage of time and the city's residents. Architecturally, institutional buildings often represent the closest approximation to national, academic styles in rural areas; more money and effort is put into their design and construction than in most other buildings.

Bennettsville has three historic buildings belonging to civic and social groups. The American Legion Building on East Market Street (site 0068) was designed by Henry Harrall in the Colonial Revival Style. The Masonic Temple on McColl Street (site 0130) takes the form of a commercial building in the Italian Renaissance style. The simple, two story frame building at 119 Robeson Street (site 0518) was once the meeting hall of Bennettsville's African American Masons.

Five of the institutional buildings are either schools or libraries. Henry Harrall designed three of these. The former library on East Market Street (site 0065) is a good example of the Colonial Revival Style. The Matheson Street School (site 0151) has exuberant Beaux Arts detailing. J.J. Huddart used elements from Colonial Revival and Italian Renaissance styles, and even a Romanesque arch over the front entrance when he designed the Murchison School (site 0149). Figure 22 presents views of these two schools. Mr. Harrall was more reserved in designing the Marlboro Training and High School on King Street (site 0643), but still used some Colonial Revival elements (Figure 23). The Bennettsville High School (site 0150) had elements of the Colonial Revival Style, but, unfortunately, it was demolished after our survey began.

Henry Harrall used elements of his favorite Colonial Revival Style when he renovated the Marlboro County Courthouse (site 0042) in 1950. Mr. Harrall also designed the US Post Office Building on Broad Street (site 0107). These two buildings are the only historic government buildings that we identified in Bennettsville. Mr. Harrall, along with George R. Berryman, again used Colonial Revival when he designed the hospital on the corner of West Market and Marlboro Streets (site 0066). This building is now used for County Administration offices.



Figure 22. Examples of institutional resources. Top: site 0151, Matheson School; Bottom: site 0149, Murchison School.



Figure 23. Marlboro Training and High School, site 0643.

Churches are often the most architecturally elaborate buildings in a community, and Bennettsville is no exception. The lancet windows, trefoils, and roof elaborations of the Gothic Revival Style appear in four churches: the St. Michael's Episcopal Church on Cheraw Street (site 0136), the St. Paul's Episcopal Church on Fayetteville Avenue (site 0216), the First United Methodist Church on East Main Street (site 0224), and the St. Paul Baptist Church on Kinney Street (site 0648). The central mass of the Thomas Memorial Baptist Church on West Main Street (site 0484) takes an octagonal form, and European Romanesque churches inspired the heavy, unbroken arches over the church's windows and doors. Views of Thomas Memorial Baptist Church and St. Michael's Episcopal Church are presented in Figure 24. The Bennettsville Presbyterian Church (site 0106), designed by Henry Harrall, displays Neoclassical Style, as does the Harrall-designed Shiloh Baptist Church on Cheraw Street (site 0142). A view of Bennettsville Presbyterian Church is presented in Figure 25. The Henry Harrall designed Nazarene Church on Jennings Street (site 0528) has a Gothic Revival vestibule and an open bell tower reminiscent of a colonial Spanish mission church. The style of the Evan's Chapel A.M.E. Zion Church on Amelia Street (site 0613) is an understated Colonial Revival, and the St. Denis Catholic Church on Tyson Avenue (site 0680) features elements of the Craftsman Style.

Cemeteries are the final type of historic resources surveyed in Bennettsville. Some cemeteries identified in the survey universe are associated with churches, and therefore were not



Figure 24. Examples of churches in Bennetsville. Top: Thomas Memorial Baptist Church, site 0484; Bottom: St. Michael's Episcopal Church, site 0136.



Figure 25. Bennettsville Presbyterian Church, site 0106.

identified separately. Three large historic cemeteries are not affiliated with a particular church and are the final resting place of many of Bennettsville's early citizens. Evergreen Cemetery (site 0603) lies southwest of the courthouse. This was the first cemetery in Bennettsville that was not associated with a church, and was developed by C.W. Dudley in the early 1880s.<sup>55</sup> Two other cemeteries were created in the late nineteenth or early twentieth centuries. The McCall Cemetery, site 0478, was developed by C.S. McColl, while the Oak Ridge Cemetery, site 0479, was developed by Mr. Everett. Both of these cemeteries lie northeast of the courthouse, and came to replace the Evergreen Cemetery as fashionable burial sites.<sup>56</sup> All these cemeteries are rich with funerary ornaments, sculptures, and mausoleums.

### **Data Gaps**

All portions of the survey universe were accessible to the Architectural Historian. There were no data gaps in the survey.

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<sup>55</sup>Interview with William Kinney via telephone, 5/23/2003.

<sup>56</sup>Ibid.

## Recommendations

In our survey, we found that the existing Bennettsville Historic District is mostly intact. Very few buildings have been demolished or substantially altered; few new buildings have been built within the district. Downtown commercial areas tend to be most vulnerable to alterations to the historic fabric, as there is often a great deal of pressure for buildings to be updated, renovated for different uses, or removed to make way for new buildings that will better suit the owner. There are some alterations of this type in Bennettsville, and some were underway during the course of this survey. However, we found that the downtown business area has retained sufficient integrity to warrant continued inclusion in a historic district. Figure 26 presents a view of the business area on Main Street.



Figure 26. Typical view of the Bennettsville commercial district looking west along Main St.

During the survey, we found many areas that have buildings that fit into the district's period of significance and were left out of the original nomination. The streetscapes match the original district, with mature trees lining the streets and houses that maintain a historic spacing and setback from the edge of the street. Figure 27 presents typical views of streets in the historic residential areas of Bennettsville. These areas are adjacent to the existing district. Therefore, we recommend that the boundaries of the Bennettsville Historic District be expanded to include these areas.



Figure 27. Typical views of Bennettsville residential area. Top: Jennings Street looking north; Bottom: West Main Street looking west.



The new boundaries would exclude more intrusions along East Main Street, and include houses along Townsend and Moore Streets and along the western side of Cook Street. Figure 1 shows the recommended boundaries. These new boundaries would add approximately 10 newer intrusions to the district. These intrusions are mostly newer houses, but some are older houses that are heavily altered and no longer appear historic. Conversely, the new boundaries would remove 11 non-historic intrusions that are currently within the boundaries and would not remove any previously contributing resources. The new boundaries would also add 63 buildings that would contribute to the district and 29 buildings that would not contribute to the district but are over 50 years of age. We believe that these new boundaries are justified because they fit within the period of significance of the original National Register nomination, they reflect development along East Main Street in the last quarter-century, and they join two separate sections into one contiguous district.

In addition, we recommend several individual buildings eligible for the NRHP. Site 0189 is the Turner House, located at 122 Townsend Street (see Figure 20.) This is a one story frame house, rectangular in plan, surmounted by a front gable roof with a shallow pitch. The facade is dominated by a porch that projects from the right side of the house. The porch features a shallow gable roof, with horizontal bars in a Japanese style within the gable; the roof continues around the right side of the house. The porch, and a pergola which extends across the left side of the facade, are supported by massive brick piers. The exterior of the house is clad in wood shingles, while the house rests on a brick foundation. The house features a rear, detached garage. Figure 20 (top) presents a view of Site 0189. This house was built by James R. Turner in 1922, the year after he married. According to Turner's daughter, the house remained in the hands of the family until approximately 1979, when it was sold to the present owner.<sup>57</sup> We recommend the Turner House, site 0189, eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as an excellent example of an Asian-influenced Craftsman style architecture.

The former Southern Cotton Oil Company Complex, now known as the E.M. O'Tuel Cotton Company, is an intact example of Bennettsville's industrial past (site 0267). The complex consists of three historic buildings and some newer buildings. The historic buildings include the cotton oil mill, the cotton warehouse, and the cotton gin. The cotton mill is a long, one-story, brick building with its long side facing Hudson Street. Brick parapet walls frame the lateral gabled metal roof, while brick pilasters delineate the multiple bays. Jack-arch headed windows once lit the interior; while the glass and muntins have been removed and covered in plywood, the brick window surrounds remain. A gabled early addition projects from the rear of the building, and a tall brick

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<sup>57</sup>Interview with Mary Hope Rogers via telephone, 6/2/2003.

chimney rises from the end of the addition. The cotton warehouse sits at the corner of Spencer and Hudson Streets, and is connected to the mill by a small breezeway. A large, metal, gabled roof with a large central monitor roof covers this one-and-one-half-story frame building. V-crimp metal covers most of the warehouse's walls, but one side has wood flush siding. The cotton gin is a one-story brick building, similar to a one-part commercial block. It features terra-cotta coping across the roof parapet, a front gabled roof, and jack arch-headed, six-over-six windows. This building has been greatly altered by the addition of a metal front awning, a large left side addition, and several right side additions. The additions are apparent modernizations, and do not detract from the industrial heritage of the gin. Figure 28 (top) presents a view of site 0267. See Figure 4 for a diagram of the complex in 1930.

This complex reflects early twentieth-century industry in Bennettsville, and was one of the first major industrial enterprises in Bennettsville after the Bennettsville textile mill. We recommend the Southern Cotton Oil Company Complex, site 0267, eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A as an example of Bennettsville's industrial past, and Criterion C as an intact cottonseed oil mill complex.

The Tyson House, site 0348, is located at 811 Fayetteville Avenue, at the eastern edge of Bennettsville. The house was built in 1917 for John W. Tyson, a local land developer, realtor, and auctioneer.<sup>58</sup> The house was designed by Henry Harrall, the local architect. Site 0348 is a large Colonial Revival house, two stories in height, with brick veneer exterior walls. The core of the house is a square block, two stories in height and surmounted by a hip roof, clad in composition shingles. The facade is symmetrical, with a central entrance flanked on each side by two bays, each bay featuring a single eight-over-two window. The central entrance bay features a double door set within an arched opening on the first floor, while the second floor is marked by a projecting portico with a tripartite window in the center, and a fan light set within the portico. The first floor is dominated by a flat-roof porch that wraps around both the right and left sides, supported by slender columns with simple Doric capitals. The entrance bay is marked by a segmented arch rising above the porch roof. Figure 15 (above) presents a view of site 0348. We recommend the John W. Tyson House, site 0348, eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its associations with Tyson, a locally important person, and Criterion C as an excellent example of Colonial Revival architecture.

Site 0469 is the Everett House, located on Covington Street at Steed Avenue, and was built in approximately 1900. The house has a mix of Queen Anne and Colonial Revival details. The front gable roof features wood shingles and stained glass windows in the gable. Most of the other

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<sup>58</sup>Interview with William Kinney via telephone, 5/23/2003.



Figure 28. Top: Southern Cotton Oil Mill, site 0267; Bottom: site 0469.

windows have two-over-two lights, except for Queen Anne style windows on the right side of the second story facade. Wood clapboard covers the walls. Small Doric columns support the hipped porch roof, which features a pediment over the entryway. The front door has a broken pediment surround and sidelights. The front right corner of the lower story expands into a turret-shaped room. The house has had two alterations. The house originally had a two-story turret on the front right corner, of which only the first floor remains. The house also had an elaborate porch with gingerbread trim; it has been replaced with the narrow columns with Doric capitals.<sup>59</sup> Figure 28 (bottom) presents a view of site 0469.

The house was built by John F. Everett after his marriage to Mary Steed. Everett had lived in Glendale, but lost that house; he built this house after a second marriage. Everett was a prominent developer and businessman in Bennettsville, and developed Oak Ridge Cemetery.<sup>60</sup> This house is an interesting architectural example and good integrity. We recommend site 0469 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with John F. Everett.

The Tom Breeden House on West Main Street (site 0654) is a very good example of the Colonial Revival style. Originally, the house was built in a Victorian style in 1895 by Thomas Bouchier. Bouchier married Sadie Townsend, the daughter of Judge C.P. Townsend, who owned the house next door. The couple was married on the grounds next to the Townsend house, and Bouchier built his wife the house in the Victorian style. In approximately 1905, however, the couple hired the local architect Ernest Richards to add onto the house and revise the facade. Two lower and upper rooms were added to the front, and the dramatic, wrap-around porch was added.<sup>61</sup> The roofline is punctuated by two corbeled brick chimneys with simple chimney pots. Three gabled dormers break the slope of the side gabled, asphalt shingle roof. Flat-headed six-over-six windows light the interior. The small flat, entryway porch is semi-circular in shape and features a full entablature, doubled Doric pilasters, a wrought iron roof balustrade, and Doric supports. The side wings are set back from the facade and have metal windows. This house is greatly altered, but all of the alterations are now historic in their own right. Additionally, the alterations are architect-designed and they strongly reflect the Colonial Revival tastes of their time period. There are no apparent alterations since 1905. Figure 16 (top) presented above shows site 0654. We recommend the Tom Breeden House eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as a good example of the Colonial Revival style.

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<sup>59</sup>Interview with William Kinney via telephone, 6/2/2003.

<sup>60</sup>Ibid.

<sup>61</sup>Ibid; interview with Bonny Park, current owner, via telephone, 6/2/2003.

In addition to our recommendations for new buildings and districts that are eligible for the NRHP, the SHPO determined the Marlboro Training and High School (site 0643) on King Street is eligible for the NRHP. The school is not greatly altered from its original form, and it maintains its original architectural detailing (see Figure 23). Therefore, we recommend that site 0643 remains eligible for the NRHP.

The inventory list presented below shows the eligibility status of each building in the survey. What follows next are general recommendations regarding historic preservation activities in Bennettsville.

Given that the City of Bennettsville has such an extensive historic district and several individual buildings that are either listed on or eligible for the NRHP, we did not identify any additional areas that would be appropriate for a local historic designation, separate from the National Register district. The City of Bennettsville has already incorporated the existing National Register district into the local zoning process. In 2000, the City of Bennettsville amended its zoning ordinance to create a Board of Architectural Review which oversees alterations to the buildings which contribute to the historic district. In addition, the National Park Service approved the City of Bennettsville to participate in the Certified Local Government program. Given that this level of zoning protection exists for the historic district in Bennettsville, we recommend that the proposed expanded historic district and individual buildings be incorporated into the existing zoning process. In addition, the city might consider incorporating areas outside of the expanded historic district that have concentrations of houses over 50 years of age that have integrity. Examples of these areas include King and Jennings Streets, Robeson Street, Livingston Street, and South Everette Street.

Historic preservation in Bennettsville, as in any other city, rests on three key factors: public awareness, leadership from both private citizens and public officials, and complete information regarding the city's historic resources. These underlying factors work together and permit responsible historic preservation that can complement the needs of growth and physical development. The present survey can contribute to the process of historic preservation in Bennettsville.

Without a broad public understanding of the value of historic structures and neighborhoods throughout the community, historic preservation is an empty issue. Much of the activity carried on under the name of historic preservation takes place at the level of individual house owners and business owners who face regular needs to repair and update their property. Many residents are unaware either that they have historic properties under their care, or do not recognize the value that collections of historic buildings can have to the community in terms of esthetic pleasure, property

values, and the economic climate of a city. Surveys like this one, and any future intensive surveys of historic resources, when well-publicized, can help to stimulate a broad-based appreciation for and awareness of historic buildings in the city.

The purpose of the designations of historic buildings and districts in Bennettsville is to preserve the historic character of the designated streets. This is accomplished through a review of proposed alterations to houses in the districts by a publicly appointed Design Review Committee. This would include changes that are visible from the street, such as applying new vinyl siding, changing window and roof patterns, altering the height of the buildings, and, in particular, removing historic buildings that contribute to the district. In addition, the width of the street, the presence of on-street parking, and the presence of tree cover should be included in the defining characteristics of the proposed districts.

Given that there are important historical resources in Bennettsville, there are two significant threats to the protection of these resources. One is the slow accumulation of additions and destructions in the various neighborhoods. This is an insidious threat, since the individual changes when considered on their own may be modest. What may appear to be minor modifications to a single building within a neighborhood or the construction of a single inappropriate building adjacent to the neighborhood can, over time, result in a loss of integrity of the entire neighborhood. Changes to a historic district rarely come through wholesale destruction of buildings; rather slow accretions of changes gradually reduce the integrity either of architectural styles or materials of the buildings within the neighborhood, or of the setting. This is a problem faced by all communities that contain significant historical resources.

It is the purpose of this project to identify the historic buildings that contribute to Bennettsville's traditional appearance, and to begin the process of determining, at a local level, what is significant and warrants protection. The goal with a process of zoning with regard to historic properties is not to stifle future development using historic buildings, but rather to encourage the recognition of Bennettsville's historical fabric as a factor in wise planning. In many cases, historic buildings are seen as hindrances to development, obstacles that need to be overcome. This need not be the case, however. Historic buildings can be a powerful attractive force to new residents and to new businesses, if they are incorporated into the planning process and their historic fabric and siting is protected. This will require community participation, however, both in promoting and passing enacting legislation to protect historically significant buildings and in serving on a local review board.

A Design Review Committee will have responsibilities for overseeing proposed alterations to certain, clearly identified, historic buildings in Bennettsville. As this board grows, it could (and should) extend its influence into other areas such as sponsoring future architectural surveys, identifying additional buildings for national or local designation, devising a system of markers for historically significant properties or districts, publishing public educational and promotional materials, and serving as a resource bank for Bennettsville's citizens and public officials regarding the physical and financial aspects of preservation, renovation, rehabilitation, and reuse.

A local review board therefore has the potential to be at the center of historic preservation issues in Bennettsville. In this position, it should develop formal and active ties to other history- and preservation-related organizations, such as the Marlboro County Historical Society in Bennettsville and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History in Columbia. These organizations can provide advice and published information regarding the protection of cultural resources, and can help recommend methods of rehabilitation that are acceptable within the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.<sup>62</sup>

Armed with such information and resources, a local review board will be able to ask searching questions both of themselves as they consider the requests, and of residents or businesses who apply for permission to alter buildings within historic districts. These questions can include:

- if restoration is contemplated, or if the request is to “return” a property to a particular style, what was the original appearance of the building in question?
- if features such as windows or doors need to be replaced, have the applicants searched all the available sources for replacement-in-kind?
- if accessibility or energy efficiency is an issue, have the applicants considered the alternatives that will not affect the character-defining features of the building?
- how does one determine the character-defining features of a building?

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<sup>62</sup>Kay D. Weeks and Anne E. Grimmer, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties: with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1995) provides a useful summary of acceptable and unacceptable treatments to historic buildings, and provides an overview of various issues impacting historic buildings, such as energy efficiency, health and safety concerns, and accessibility.

Professionals in the fields of history, architecture, and historic preservation have generated a large body of literature that can provide assistance to a Design Review Committee. Several periodicals, particularly *Preservation Briefs* and *Preservation Tech Notes*, both of them published by the National Park Service, offer useful technical advice in making plans for preserving historic buildings and structures. Staff members at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History likewise are capable of providing technical assistance.

Protecting the historic resources that we have already identified through the NRHP evaluation process or through future local designation is an important component of preservation activities in Bennettsville. At the same time, it is important to realize that preservation activities should not end with the present survey of historic resources. It is possible that other historically significant buildings exist in the community outside the present survey universe. These buildings should be identified and, if appropriate, added to the list of locally designated buildings or those buildings recommended eligible for the NRHP. Staff members of the SHPO will be able to provide assistance with this process. This process possibly will identify more buildings that contribute to a feeling of history in Bennettsville, and it will also promote a greater public awareness of the value of historic buildings and historic preservation in Bennettsville. This public awareness and participation will be vital for the maintenance of Bennettsville's rich historical resources.



**Bennettsville Historic Resources  
Inventory List**

## Survey Inventory

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0004.00	Jennings-Brown House	121 Marlboro St.	Bennettsville	1830 ca.	Listed
031	0004.01	Bennettsville Female Academy	121 Marlboro St.	Bennettsville	1835 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0006.00	Magnolia	506 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1853	Listed
031	0006.01	Magnolia Servant's Quarters	506 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Listed
031	0042	Marlboro County Courthouse	Courthouse Square	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0043		102 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0044		104-106 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0045	McColl Block	108-112 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0046		109-111 North Marlboro St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0047		111-113 East Market St.	Bennettsville	1905 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0048		105-109 East Market St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0049		101-103 East Market St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0050		102 West Market St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0051	Plaza	106 West Market St.	Bennettsville	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0052		118 West Market St.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0053		West Market St. at Liberty St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0054		Liberty St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Not Eligible

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0055		Liberty St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0056		Liberty St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0057		200 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0058		110 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0059		108 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0060		104 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0061		102 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0062		100 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0063		208 East Market St.	Bennettsville	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0064		212 East Market St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0065	Marlboro County Library	East Market St. at Clyde St.	Bennettsville	1938	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0066		205 East Market St.	Bennettsville	1928	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0067		211-213 East Market St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0068	American Legion	East Market St.	Bennettsville	1939	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0069	Playhouse Theatre	Clyde St.	Bennettsville	1917	Contributes to Listed District
031	0070		234 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0071		232 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0072		228 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1945	Not Eligible

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0073		226 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1940	Not Eligible
031	0074		218 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0075		206-214 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0076	Kinney Building	200 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0077		201 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0078		203 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0079		207 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0080		209 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0081		211 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0082		212 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0083		215 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0084		217 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0085		219 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0086		221 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0087		227 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0088		229-233 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0089		300 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0090		302 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0091		East Main St.	Bennettsville	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0092		106 Marlboro St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0093		110 Marlboro St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0094		114 Marlboro St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0095	Matheson Building	118-124 Marlboro St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0096		132 Marlboro St.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0097		134 Marlboro St.	Bennettsville	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0098		Marlboro St.	Bennettsville	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0099		107-111 Marlboro St.	Bennettsville	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0100		105 Broad St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0101		117-121 Broad St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0102		123 Broad St.	Bennettsville	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0103		125-131 Broad St.	Bennettsville	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0104		133 Broad St.	Bennettsville	1935	Not Eligible
031	0105		137 Broad St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0106	Bennettsville Presbyterian Church	130 Broad St.	Bennettsville	1911	Contributes to Listed District
031	0107	U. S. Post Office	122 Broad St.	Bennettsville	1914	Contributes to Listed District
031	0108		114-116 Broad St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Listed District

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0109		112 Broad St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0110		108-110 Broad St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0111		106-104 Broad St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0112	Strauss House	151 Broad St.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0113	Bennettsville and Cheraw Railroad Depot	Broad St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0114		301 Broad St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0115		303 A-B Broad St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0116		305 Broad St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0117		Broad St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0118	Bennettsville Electric & Water Plant	Broad St.	Bennettsville	1903	Not Eligible
031	0119		207 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0120		209 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0121		209 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0122		213 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0123	Shell/Tower Service Station	West Main St. and Cheraw St	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0124		Cheraw St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0125		106 South Liberty St.	Bennettsville	1885 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0126		109-113 South Liberty St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0127		120 South Liberty St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0128		118 South Liberty St.	Bennettsville	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0129		116-112 South Liberty St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0130	Masonic Temple	McColl St. at East Liberty St.	Bennettsville	1912	Contributes to Listed District
031	0131		201 McColl St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0132		203 McColl St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0133.00		204 South Liberty St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0133.01		204 South Liberty St.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0134		205 West Market St.	Bennettsville	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0135		114 Cheraw St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0136	St. Michael Methodist Church	116 Cheraw St.	Bennettsville	1922	Contributes to Listed District
031	0137		111 Cheraw St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0138		116 Cheraw St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0139		117 Cheraw St.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0140		119 Cheraw St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0141		130 Cheraw St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0142	Shiloh Baptist Church	121 Cheraw St.	Bennettsville	1930	Contributes to Listed District
031	0143		306 West Market St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0144		402 West Market St.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0145		204 Shannon St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0146	Shiness	208 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1903	Contributes to Listed District
031	0147		Marlboro St.	Bennettsville	1880 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0148		123 Marlboro St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0149	Murchison School	Marlboro St. and Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1902	Not Eligible
031	0150	High School	Fayetteville Ave. at Matheson St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0151	Matheson Street School	100 Matheson St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0152	Edward Crosland House	105 Matheson St.	Bennettsville	1823 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0153		107 Matheson St.	Bennettsville	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0154		111 Matheson St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0155		198 Crosland St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0156		198 Crosland St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0157		213 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0158		210 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0159		207 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0160		204 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1890 (18 nn?)	Contributes to Listed District
031	0161		203 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District



Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0162		202 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0163		200 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0164		222 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0165		218 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0166.00		216 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0166.01		216 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0167		108 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0168		110 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1905 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0169		112 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0170		114 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0171.00		116 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0171.01		116 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0172		118 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0173		120 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0174		122 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0175		119 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0176		117 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0177		115 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Listed District

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0178		113 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0179		111 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1885 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0180		109 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0181		107 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1855 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0182		103 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0183		101 McNair St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0184.00	Weatherly-Walker House	303 East Market St.	Bennettsville	1832	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0184.01	Shed	303 East Market St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0184.02	Servant's Quarters	303 East Market St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0185		109 North Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0186		East Market St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0187		309 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1840 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0188		128 Townsend St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0189		122 Townsend St.	Bennettsville	1922	Eligible
031	0190		120 Townsend St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0191		118 Townsend St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0192		114 Townsend St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0193		112 Townsend St.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0194		110 Townsend St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0195		108 Townsend St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0196		106 Townsend St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0197		108 Townsend St.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0198		106 Townsend St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0199		103 Townsend St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0200		105 Townsend St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0201		107 Townsend St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0202		109 Townsend St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0203		111 Townsend St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0204		113 Townsend St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0205		115 Townsend St.	Bennettsville	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0206		121 Townsend St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0207		123 Townsend St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0208		125 Townsend St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0209		127 Townsend St.	Bennettsville	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0210		313 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0211		311 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1905 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0212		307 A and B Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0213		307 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0214	Douglas John House	300 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1885 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0215		302 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0216	St. Paul's Episcopal Church	306 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1897	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0217	Porcher Memorial Parish House	308 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1948	Not Eligible
031	0218		405 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0219		402 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0220		404 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0221		406 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0222		408 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0223		410-412 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0224	First United Methodist Church	East Main St. at Lindsay St.	Bennettsville	1900	Contributes to Listed District
031	0225		402 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0226	Thomas Bouchier House	404 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1886	Contributes to Listed District
031	0227		108 Carlisle Ct.	Bennettsville	1938	Not Eligible
031	0228		120 Moore St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0229		118 Moore St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0230		116 Moore St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0231		114 Moore St.	Bennettsville	1885 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0232		112 Moore St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0233		108 Moore St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0234		106 Moore St.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0235		104 Moore St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0236		103 Moore St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0237		105 Moore St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0238		107 Moore St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0239		109 Moore St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0240		113 Moore St.	Bennettsville	1880 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0241		115 Moore St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0242		119 Moore St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0243		121 Moore St.	Bennettsville	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0244		127 South Cook St.	Bennettsville	1905 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0245		125 South Cook St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0246		123 South Cook St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0247		119 South Cook St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0248		117 South Cook St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0249		111 South Cook St.	Bennettsville	1875 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0250		109 South Cook St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0251		107 South Cook St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0252		105 South Cook St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0253		103 South Cook St.	Bennettsville	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0254		102 South Cook St.	Bennettsville	1945	Not Eligible
031	0255		104 South Cook St.	Bennettsville	1880 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0256		106 South Cook St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0257		108 South Cook St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0258		110 South Cook St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0259		112 South Cook St.	Bennettsville	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0260		114 South Cook St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0261		116 South Cook St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0262		118 South Cook St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0263		120 South Cook St.	Bennettsville	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0264		124 South Cook St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0265.00		502 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1870 ca.	Contributes to Listed District

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0265.01		502 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1885 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0266		504 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0267.00	Southern Cotton Oil Co.	Spencer St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Eligible
031	0267.01	Oil Co. Seed Warehouse	Spencer St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Eligible
031	0267.02	Oil Co. Gin	Spencer St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Eligible
031	0268		505 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0269		502 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0270		502 1/2 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0271		504 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0272		510 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0273		600 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0274		602 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0275		604 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0276		606 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0277		608 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0278		610 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0279		611 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0280		607 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1915 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0281		605 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0282		603 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0283		509 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1905 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0284		507 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0285		505 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0286		503 1/2 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0287		503 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0288		501 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0289		106 Newton St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0290		108 Newton St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0291		110 Newton St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0292		114 Newton St.	Bennettsville	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0293		113 Newton St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0294		111 Newton St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0295		109 Newton St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0296		107 Newton St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0297		105 Newton St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0298		104 Newton Ln.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Not Eligible



Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0299		103 Newton Ln.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0300		105 Newton Ln.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0301		601 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0302		603 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1905 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0303		607 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0304		611 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0305	Bristow's Grocery	613 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0306		606 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0307		604 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0308		600 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0309		106 South Everette St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0310		108 South Everette St.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0311		114 South Everette St.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0312		116 South Everette St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0313		118 South Everette St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0314		120 South Everette St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0315		122 South Everette St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0316		124 South Everette St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0317		126 South Everette St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0318		130 South Everette St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0319		132 South Everette St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0320		121 South Everette St.	Bennettsville	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0321		119 South Everette St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0322		117 South Everette St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0323		115 South Everette St.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0324		111 South Everette St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0325		109 South Everette St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0326		105 South Everette St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0327		104 North Everette St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0328		106 North Everette St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0329	Everette-Hollis House	112 North Everette St.	Bennettsville	1870 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0330		114 North Everette St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0331		116 North Everette St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0332		124 North Everette St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0333		123 North Everette St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0334		121 North Everette St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0335		119 North Everette St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0336		117 North Everette St.	Bennettsville	1880 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0337		111 North Everette St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0338		105 North Everette St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0339		701 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0340		703 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Eligible
031	0341		705 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Eligible
031	0342		707(9) East Main St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0343		711 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0344		101 South Everette St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0345	Campbell/Cope House	707 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1885 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0346		801 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0347		803 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0348	Tyson House	811 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1917	Eligible
031	0349		812 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0350		810 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0351		808 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0352		806 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0353		802 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0354		800 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0355		708 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0356		706 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0357		702 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0358		130 South Jordan St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0359		128 South Jordan St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0360		126 South Jordan St.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0361		124 South Jordan St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0362		122 South Jordan St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0363		120 South Jordan St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0364		118 South Jordan St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0365		112 South Jordan St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0366		108 South Jordan St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0367		107 South Jordan St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0368		109 South Jordan St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0369		131 South Jordan St.	Bennettsville	1858	Not Eligible
031	0370		133 South Jordan St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0371		133 South Jordan St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0372		800 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0373		802 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0374		804 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0375		900 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0376		902 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0377		904 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0378		901 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0379		803 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0380		801 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0381		100 Livingston St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0382		102 Livingston St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0383		104 Livingston St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0384		106 Livingston St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0385		108 Livingston St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0386		110 Livingston St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0387		112 Livingston St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0388		114 Livingston St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0389		116 Livingston St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0390		117 Livingston St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0391		115 Livingston St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0392		113 Livingston St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0393		111 Livingston St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0394		107 Livingston St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0395		134 Atkins St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0396		135 Atkins St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0397		133 Atkins St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0398		137 Atkins St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0399		136 Atkins St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0400		145 Atkins St.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0401		149 Atkins St.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0402		153 Atkins St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0403		203 Atkins St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0404		207 Atkins St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0405		219 Atkins St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0406		412 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Not Eligible

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0407		410 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0408		402 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0409		400 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0410	City Ice Company	Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0411		Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0412		415 Parsonage St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0413		Ellen St.	Bennettsville	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0414	Bennettsville Electric Motor Shop	119 Ellen St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0415		112 Ellen St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0416		154 Ellen St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0417		102 John St.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0418		104 John St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0419		106 John St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0420		110 John St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0421		413 Breeden St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0422		415 Breeden St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0423		418 Breeden St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0424		216 Henry St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0425		Henry St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0426		Henry St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0427		200 Henry St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0428		258 Maple St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0429		236 Maple St.	Bennettsville	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0430		232 Maple St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0431		212 Moore St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0432		207 Moore St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0433		203 Moore St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0434		208 Moore St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0435		206 Moore St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0436		204 Moore St.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0437		203 Breeden St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0438		207 Breeden St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0439		213 Breeden St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0440		3 Sunnybank St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0441		2 Sunnybank St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0442		6 Sunnybank St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible



Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0443		9 Sunnybank St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0444		10 Sunnybank St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0445		11 Sunnybank St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0446		13 Sunnybank St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0447		Sunnybank St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0448		102 Maple St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0449	R.L. Freeman House	106 Maple St.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0450		112 Maple St.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0451		114 Maple St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0452		116 Maple St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0453		115 Maple St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0454		113 Maple St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0455		111 Maple St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0456		105 Maple St.	Bennettsville	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0457		103 Maple St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0458		204 South Jordan St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0459		Henry St.?	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0460		706 Henrietta St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0461		201 Henrietta St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0462		804 Henrietta St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0463		808 Breeden Hgts.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0464		900 Breeden Hgts.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0465		902 Breeden Hgts.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0466		901 Breeden Hgts.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0467		100 Weatherly St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0468		927 East Main St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0469	Everett House	Covington St. at Steed Ave.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Eligible
031	0470		901 Covington St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0471		805 Covington St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0472		104 North Jordan St.	Bennettsville	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0473		701 Wells St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0474		Wells St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0475		705 Wells St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0476		301 Weatherly St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
030	0477		400 Weatherly St.	Bennettsville	1910	Not Eligible
030	0478	McCall Cemetery	North Cook St.	Bennettsville	1894 ca.	Not Eligible

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
030	0479	Oak Hill Cemetery	North Cook St.	Bennettsville	1855 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0480		107 North Cook St.	Bennettsville	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0481		114 North Cook St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0482.00	D. D. McColl House 1	West Main St.	Bennettsville	1826	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0482.01	D. D. McColl House 1 Outbuilding	West Main St.	Bennettsville	1860 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0483.00	D. D. McColl House 2	304 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1884	Contributes to Listed District
031	0483.01	D. D. McColl House 2 shed	304 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0484	The Thomas Memorial Baptist Church	308-310 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1896	Contributes to Listed District
031	0485		305 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0486.00		West Main St.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0486.01		West Main St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0487		501 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0488	Sarah L. Rogers House	503 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1885 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0489	Ellerbe House	505 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1890	Contributes to Listed District
031	0490		601 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0491		705 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0492		711 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0493		713 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0494		721 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1870 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0495		725 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0496		727 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0497		729 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0498		801 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0499	Dudley House	Cottingham Boulevard	Bennettsville	1830 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0500		722 West Main St	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0501		West Main St. at Light St	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0502		606 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0503		604 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0504		602 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0505		508 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1885 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0506		412 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0507		410 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0508		408 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0509		406 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0510		147 McColl St.	Bennettsville	1875 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0511		203 McColl St.	Bennettsville	1875 ca.	Contributes to Listed District

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0512	The Newton House	203 McColl St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0513		207 McColl St.	Bennettsville	1915 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0514		211 McColl St.	Bennettsville	1875 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0515		105 Robeson St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0516		111 Robeson St.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0517		117 Robeson St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0518		119 Robeson St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0519		110 Robeson St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0520		106 Robeson St.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0521		104 Robeson St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0522		105 Spencer St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0523		107 Spencer St.	Bennettsville	1885 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0524		111 Spencer St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0525		115 Spencer St.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0526.00	Hugh McColl House	105 Jennings St.	Bennettsville	1903	Contributes to Listed District
031	0526.01	Hugh McColl House Servant's Quarters	105 Jennings St.	Bennettsville	1905 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0526.02	Hugh McColl House Privy	105 Jennings St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Contributes to Listed District
031	0527		106 Jennings St.	Bennettsville	1903	Contributes to Listed District

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0528	Nazarene Church	Jennings St. at Bouchier St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0529		110 Jennings St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0530		114 Jennings St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0531		122 Jennings St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0532		126 Jennings St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0533		200 Jennings St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0534		202 Jennings St.	Bennettsville	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0535		204 Jennings St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0536		203 Jennings St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0537		125 Jennings St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0538		119 Jennings St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0539		115 Jennings St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0540		113 Jennings St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0541		109 King St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0542		205 King St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0543		209 King St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0544		301 King St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0545		303 King St.	Bennettsville	1905 ca.	Not Eligible

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0546		305 King St.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0547		307 King St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0548		309 King St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0549		401 King St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0550		403 King St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0551		403 1/2 King St.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0552		405 King St.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0553		410 King St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0554		408 King St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0555		404 King St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0556		404 King St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0557		308 King St.	Bennettsville	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0558		304 King St.	Bennettsville	1890 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0559		302 King St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0560		204 King St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0561		202 King St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0562		118 King St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0563		102 Murchison St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0564		103 Murchison St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0565		108 Bouchier St.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0566		104 Bouchier St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Contributes to Eligible District
031	0567		100 Bouchier St.	Bennettsville	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0568		107 Bouchier St.	Bennettsville	1906	Not Eligible
031	0569		206 Murchison St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0570		110 Powers St.	Bennettsville	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0571		204 Bouchier St.	Bennettsville	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0572		208 Bouchier St.	Bennettsville	1905 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0573		210 Bouchier St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0574		216 Powers St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0575		212 Powers St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0576		Marshall St. at Myrtle St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0577		177 Marshall St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0578		Marshall St. at King St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0579		203 Marshall St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0580		213 Marshall St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0581		Marshall St. at Kinney St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Not Eligible



Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0582		Marshall St. at Railroad Ave.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0583		196 Marshall St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0584		184 Marshall St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0585		Robeson St.	Bennettsville	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0586		200 Spencer St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0587		203 Spencer St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0588		204 Spencer St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0589		209 Spencer St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0590		211 Spencer St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0591		214 Spencer St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0592		216 Spencer St.	Bennettsville	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0593		223 Jennings St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0594		224 Jennings St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0595		110 Lyall St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0596		119 Lyall St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0597		121 Lyall St.	Bennettsville	1915 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0598		Lyall St. at Jennings St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0599		116 Fleet St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0600		114 Fleet St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0601		Hudson St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0602		30-B Hudson St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0603	Evergreen Cemetery	Hudson St.	Bennettsville	1881 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0604		105 Pate Alley	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0605		Shady Ln.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0606		301 Ayers St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0607		315 Ayers St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0608		316 Ayers St.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0609		1 Ella St.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0610		11 Spruce St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0611		3 Amelia St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0612		28 Amelia St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0613	Evan's Chapel A. M. E. Zion Church	Amelia St. at Chapel St.	Bennettsville	1911	Not Eligible
031	0614		39 Amelia St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0615		Marshall St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0616		264 Marshall St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0617		252 Marshall St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0618		Marshall St. at Easterling St.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0619		73 Hudson St.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0620		69 Hudson St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0621		63 Hudson St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0622		61 Hudson St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0623		58 Hudson St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0624		51 Hudson St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0625		46 Hudson St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0626		39 Hudson St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0627		Kinney St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0628		16 Kinney St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0629		14 Kinney St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0630		12 Kinney St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0631		11 Kinney St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0632		8 Kinney St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0633		9 Kinney St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0634		6 Kinney St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0635		105 Cedar St.	Bennettsville	1905 ca.	Not Eligible

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0636		342 Marshall St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0637		230 Redbud St.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0638		243 Redbud St.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0639		509 Myrtle St.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0640		504 Myrtle St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0641		101 Light St.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0642		106 Queen St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0643	Marlboro Training and High School	King St.	Bennettsville	1928	Eligible
031	0644		611 King St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0645		614 King St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0646		615 King St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0647		219 Kinney St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0648	St. Paul Baptist Church	Kinney St.	Bennettsville	4/12/195 2	Not Eligible
031	0649		220 Kinney St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0650		210 Kinney St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0651		211 Railroad St.	Bennettsville	1925 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0652		810 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1950 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0653		West Main St.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Not Eligible

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0654	Tom Breeden House	West Main St.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Eligible
031	0655		1005 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0656		1015 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1920 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0657		1104 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1895 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0658		1106 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0659		1112 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0660		1202 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0661		West Main St.	Bennettsville	1900 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0662		1207 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0663		1208 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1910 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0664		1311 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0665		401 Third Ave.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0666		402 Marlboro St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0667		415 Second Ave.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0668		113 South Cook St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0669		705 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0670		709 Fayetteville Ave.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0671		704 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible

Quad No	Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	City	Date	Eligibility
031	0672		717 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1945 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0673		West Main St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0674		110 Wilson St.	Bennettsville	1930 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0675		114 Wilson St.	Bennettsville	1935 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0676		730 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1941	Not Eligible
031	0677		728 West Main St.	Bennettsville	1941	Not Eligible
031	0678		904 Covington St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible
031	0679		East Main St.	Bennettsville	1939	Not Eligible
031	0680	St. Denis Catholic Church	Tyson Ave. at East Main St.	Bennettsville	1940 ca.	Not Eligible