

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF ANDERSON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



TRC

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FINAL REPORT

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I. PROJECT SUMMARY

TRC, Inc. conducted a historic resources survey of Anderson County, South Carolina. The work was undertaken on behalf of the County of Anderson and was funded by a matching grant provided by South Carolina Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism (PRT) and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH). The survey was conducted in order to identify properties and districts that should be considered for possible local designation or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) designation within the county. The information in the survey will aid the local governments in future planning activities and cultural tourism development.

The boundaries for the survey were the established boundaries of the county. There were 1,191 properties surveyed within a total area of 718 square miles. The results of the architectural survey indicate 32 properties are individually eligible for listing in the NRHP in Anderson County. In addition, there are potential historic districts within the towns of Townville, Honea Path, Belton, Anderson, and Pelzer.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted from February to June 2002. TRC Program Manager William Green, M.A., R.P.A. supervised the survey. Preservation Planner Jennifer Revels and Historian Mary Sherrer conducted the architectural survey as well as the historical research. Program Manager William Green provided technical editing and Jessica Cox edited and formatted the report.

II. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The historic resource survey of Anderson County was undertaken to compile an up-to-date, accurate inventory of historic properties located within the boundaries of the county. The information was compiled in order to identify properties and districts that should be considered for possible local designation and National Register designation, as well as to aid the local governments in preservation planning and cultural tourism development.

PRT is currently developing the South Carolina National Heritage Corridor, a project that aims to promote economic development in rural areas of South Carolina through heritage tourism. Designated by Congress in 1996 as a National Heritage Area, the Heritage Corridor runs from the foothills of Oconee County in the northwestern corner of the state, along the Savannah River, through the Edisto River Basin, to the port city of Charleston. The architectural survey will aid PRT in identifying possible heritage tourism sites within Anderson County to incorporate into the Corridor, as well as providing histories of smaller county towns that they can utilize in brochures and advertisements.

Information gathered during the survey will also be used to evaluate the loss of historic properties over time and the effects of new development on the historic fabric in the county's incorporated municipalities. The survey will aid in future preservation-planning efforts by identifying historic properties and districts. This information can then be used when creating future zoning ordinances and local preservation ordinances. By establishing a clear picture of the history of the county and how its architecture fits into that history, residents and local government officials will be able to make informed decisions regarding the adaptive reuse or demolition of historic properties.

III. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Field survey of the towns of Anderson County was undertaken after an initial public meeting was held. The first area of the county to be surveyed was the northwestern corner followed by Iva, Starr, Honea Path, Belton, Williamston, Pelzer, Pendleton, and the city of Anderson respectively. The intensive field survey began in February 2002.

Before the survey began, the Survey Coordinator for the SCDAH assigned a block of survey numbers for the county. Each surveyed property received a number that was noted in the top right hand corner of the final survey forms. A surveyable property is defined as any property that is at least fifty years old and retains a good level of historical integrity. The National Register Criteria deals with “the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture that is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.”¹ Any property eligible for listing in the NRHP must be significant under one or more of the following criteria:

Criterion A. Any property that is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

Criterion B. Any property that is associated with the lives of persons significant to our past.

Criterion C. Any property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Criterion D. Any property that has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to our nation’s prehistory or history.

For a property to qualify for listing, it must meet at least one of the National Register Criteria listed above and retain historic integrity of those features necessary to convey its significance.

During the course of the field survey, all roads within the proposed survey areas were walked or driven, and all existing, surveyable, aboveground structures were recorded in a Survey Database in Microsoft Access 97 format. In addition, black-and-white photographs were taken of every surveyed property and any related outbuildings. The film rolls and frames were logged, and the location of each property was noted on a USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle map. At the conclusion of the field survey, all properties were entered into a Geographic Information System (GIS) database to be added to the cultural resource information center located at the SCDAH.

¹ United States Department of the Interior, *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Park Service, 1995, p. 2.

The GIS database includes the location of each recorded property as well as its historic name, historic use, and National Register eligibility.

All properties that were recorded were assessed for National Register eligibility using the Criteria established by the U.S. Department of the Interior and the National Park Service as set forth in 36 CFR 60.4 (listed above). When possible, the owners of the house/business were consulted regarding any relevant history of the property in question, including old photographs and records pertaining to the structure. All information from these interviews, including photographs and records, was recorded and included either on the final survey forms or in the final report.

Once the NRHP eligibility of individual properties had been determined, recommendations were made regarding possible designation of historic districts. According to the National Register criteria, for a district to retain integrity as a whole, the majority of the components that make up the district's historic character must possess integrity even if they are individually undistinguished. In addition, the relationships among the district's components must be substantially unchanged since its period of significance. A component of a district is considered non-contributing if the structure has been significantly altered since the period of the district's significance or the structure does not share the historic association of the district.

All survey maps were clearly labeled with appropriate legends and depict the survey area boundaries, the locations of the surveyed historic properties (with survey numbers noted), and inaccessible areas. National Register eligibility maps were prepared separately and identify the location of properties recommended eligible (draft stage) and determined eligible (final stage) on topographic maps. Boundaries for eligible districts are also noted and include the location of both contributing and non-contributing resources within each district.

At the conclusion of the field survey, Mary Sherrer of TRC accompanied Brad Sauls and Andrew Chandler from the SCDAH on a field visit to the surveyed areas. At that time, all recommendations for National Register eligibility were examined and substantiated. All recommendations made by the SCDAH have been added into the final report. Potential threats to historic resources in the survey area were identified, and recommendations made for future preservation activities. These recommendations were developed in conjunction with the SCDAH.

IV. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

NARRATIVE SUMMARY

Anderson County is located in the South Carolina upstate between the Savannah and Saluda Rivers. As Europeans and Africans settled in the Lowcountry and midlands in the seventeenth through the late eighteenth centuries, the Cherokee Indians used Anderson County as a hunting area until after the Revolutionary War. Small farms and a few industrial sites occupied its early nineteenth-century landscape, and focused most of the area's settlement on its western half, which had access to the Savannah River. After the Civil War, expansion of the railroad created new towns and commercial activity. In the 1880s, investors built textile mill plants on the Saluda River and along railroad lines to Columbia and Greenville/Spartanburg, switching the focus of commercial activity to the county's eastern half. As throughout the state, the area's emphasis on cotton farming dwindled in the twentieth century, when many farms switched to dairy and beef cattle. With the construction of Interstate 85 to Atlanta, and the damming of the Savannah River creating Lake Hartwell, Anderson County attracted international businesses and vacationers in the late twentieth century.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY

Anderson County contains 718 square miles in the South Carolina Piedmont. It is bordered on the west by the Savannah River and Lake Hartwell, on the north by Pickens and Oconee Counties, on the east by the Saluda River, and on the south by Abbeville County. Its topography includes rolling hills and river valleys. Major rivers in the county include the Rocky River, which flows near the county seat of Anderson and into the Savannah River, and Broad Mouth Creek, which flows near Honea Path and Belton and into the Saluda River. Smaller creeks throughout the county, including Six and Twenty, Three and Twenty and Eighteen Mile Creeks, feed into the Savannah and Saluda Rivers.²

CHEROKEE OCCUPATION, ca. 1500–1777

During the late Mississippian period (ca. 1450–1500), people living in areas along the Savannah River in lower Anderson and Abbeville Counties experienced dramatic social change. Archaeological evidence indicates that once thriving societies abruptly abandoned their towns. Archaeologists have suggested several reasons for the sudden evacuation, including drought and military and political conflict. With the southernmost towns of the Cherokee lying north of

² Charles F. Kovacic and John J. Winberry, *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1987), pp. 16-18.

present-day Anderson County in Oconee and Pickens Counties, and the abandonment of towns along the central Savannah River Valley, the survey area remained a semi-wilderness.³

Nonetheless, the Cherokees claimed the area of present-day Anderson County as hunting territory. The Cherokees were recent immigrants to South Carolina, having migrated southeast in the 1500s into areas previously occupied by the Creeks. The focus of their settlements remained in the Appalachian Mountains and into Tennessee and North Carolina, possibly because of the tension between the Cherokee and neighboring Creeks and Catawbias in the South Carolina and the Georgia interior. Their lands in present-day Anderson County were used as hunting lands, with only temporary shelters or camps.⁴

Despite their remote location in the foothills and mountains of South Carolina, the Cherokees played a key role in early colonial history. They remained one of the largest political bodies in the southeast, and the status of their relationships with the Creeks, Catawbias, Tuscaroras, Yamasee, and colonial Virginia government affected their political relationship with South Carolina. In the Yamasee War of 1715, when the Yamasee joined with the Creeks to attack the colonists' settlements along the Edisto, Combahee and Santee Rivers, settlers greatly feared the Cherokee would ally with other Indian groups. Both the English and the Indians hoped for an alliance with the Cherokees, who did eventually side with Charleston. The Cherokees renewed their conflict with the Creeks and distracted them from their attacks on the colonies, negating the chance for a South Carolina Indian alliance. The Cherokees greatly influenced the outcome of the war, and the future of the European settlements along the coast.⁵

The Cherokee's strength and extensive land holdings also made them an important trading partner with the South Carolina colonists. The road from Charleston to the Cherokee towns followed the Santee and Congaree Rivers, and then continued to the west of the Saluda River past Ninety Six and through the survey area to the town of Keowee farther north.⁶ The Cherokee traded deerskins (which Europeans valued for the manufacture of gloves, breeches and other garments) for cloth, guns and ammunition.⁷ Colonial traders, rarely regulated by the government in Charleston, became the colony's main link to the Cherokee. They knew the best routes and contacts in Cherokee territory. They also had perhaps the best grasp of the Cherokee language and customs, and a few became ambassadors for the colony's government in Charleston. Traders abused this relationship, and many often misunderstood or ignored established customs.⁸

³ David G. Anderson and J. W. Joseph Garrow & Associates, Inc., *Prehistory and History Along the Upper Savannah River: Technical Synthesis of Cultural Resource Investigations, Richard B. Russell Multiple Resource Area*, Russell Papers, Vols. I and II (Atlanta: Interagency Archaeological Services, National Park Service, 1988), pp. 319-327.

⁴ Anderson and Garrow, *Prehistory and History*, pp. 326-327; Tom Hatley, *The Dividing Paths: Cherokees and South Carolinians through the Era of Revolution* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1993), p. 6; Kovacik and Winberry, *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape*, pp. 59-60; Louis De Vorsey, Jr., *The Indian Boundary in the Southern Colonies, 1763-1775* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1966), pp. 113 and 115.

⁵ James H. Merrell, *The Indians' New World: Catawbias and their Neighbors from European Contact through the Era of Removal* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press for the Institute of Early American History and Culture, 1989), pp. 67-78; Robert M. Weir, *Colonial South Carolina: A History* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1997, 2nd ed.), pp. 84-85.

⁶ Kovacik and Winberry, *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape*, pp. 81-82; Merrell, *The Indians' New World*, Figure 5.

⁷ Weir, *Colonial South Carolina*, p. 143.

⁸ Merrell, *The Indians' New World*, pp. 63-66.

These violations, combined with settlers' increasing encroachments into southern Cherokee hunting lands, led to the Cherokee War of 1759. Cherokee warriors attacked settlements in North and South Carolina, threatening the security of South Carolina's western border. Authorities in Charleston sent two armies who attacked the Cherokees' lower towns. The Indian's defeat was aided by a small pox epidemic that the colonial troops carried with them from Charleston. The Cherokees agreed to a cession of their southern lands, and in a series of discussions and treaties from 1761 to 1766 determined a specific line dividing their territory from that of the colony. The line followed no natural features, but was instead based upon current colonial settlements, which by 1766 had spread northwest to the upper reaches of the Rocky and Little Rivers. The line was known variously as the Dividing Line, the Proclamation Line or the Indian Boundary, and consisted of a 50-foot wide area with marked trees. The present-day border between Anderson and Abbeville Counties and between Greenville and Anderson Counties closely follows this line.⁹

SETTLEMENT BEFORE AND DURING THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR, 1761–1785

The survey area, located just north of the boundary line, remained a part of Cherokee territory until the Revolutionary War. Although the colony officially prohibited colonists from settling on lands north of the line, some colonists traveled through and settled in Cherokee territory, particularly in the interim period between the close of the war and the definition of the boundary. The previous boundary between the colonial and Cherokee lands had been Long Cane Creek in present-day Abbeville County. The *South Carolina Gazette* estimated that just two years after the end of the Cherokee War, one thousand families had moved to that area from northern colonies, and they were expecting four hundred more, pushing settlements nearer to the line. Knowing that a delicate balance was needed in its diplomacy, Charleston lawmakers defended the boundary line. This position was intended to show the Cherokees that South Carolina was maintaining the terms of the treaty, but the government also attempted to prevent settlers they perceived as backcountry deviants from mixing too closely with the Cherokees. Indian traders still moved freely through the territory, often living among and in some cases marrying into Cherokee families. The remote location also attracted runaway slaves. Alternately, government officials appreciated the benefit of having colonists on and beyond the territory boundary to defend the frontier and keep track of Cherokees' activities. In some cases, the government even granted lands within the Cherokee territory that were not legally part of the colony, such as the land granted to William Lawrence on a tributary of the Rocky River. At other times, they refused any authority to remove or punish those who had settled beyond the line. In these years between the Cherokee and Revolutionary Wars, present-day Anderson County was an area of transience.¹⁰

⁹ Weir, *Colonial South Carolina*, pp. 269-275; Hatley, *The Dividing Paths*, pp. 127-140 and 204-205; De Vorse, *The Indian Boundary*, pp. 121 and 134.

¹⁰ Weir, *Colonial South Carolina*, p. 275; Hatley, *Dividing Paths*, pp. 180-181 and 188-189; Theresa M. Hicks, *South Carolina: A Guide to County Records* (Columbia: Peppercorn Publications, Inc., 1998), p. 26; De Vorse, *The Indian Boundary*, pp. 124-126.

The Cherokee people valued the demarcation of their lands. They felt threatened by post-Cherokee War settlements, such as Boonesborough on Long Cane Creek that brought colonists close to their own towns, but agreed that those established before the surveying of the boundary line did not have to be removed. At the same time, the Cherokees wanted trade to continue with South Carolina, requiring that some paths remain open and that traders still have the ability to pass through their lands. The Cherokees even granted lands within their territory to Alexander Cameron and Richard Pearis, both sons of Indian traders, and both of whom had sons themselves by Cherokee women. The land grants were in the vicinity of Honea Path on the Saluda River, near the boundary line with access to trade routes to the Catawba towns and Charleston. The Cherokees hoped to thus create communities of men who represented both cultures as buffers between their lower towns and the colonial settlements, while protecting their trade routes. Cameron was the deputy Indian Superintendent under John Stuart, and worked to patrol and enforce the boundary line. He found not only small temporary squatters' houses, but in at least one case, an established cow pen and plantation. Pearis was later prosecuted for dividing and selling his tract to settlers. By 1768 the stream of immigrants from northern colonies was still continuing, and many had settled immediately on the boundary line, carrying on trade with the Cherokee. The proximity of the settlers threatened and angered the Cherokee, and led to their uneasy relationship with the colony in the early 1770s.¹¹

Diplomatic relations with the Cherokees again deteriorated at the start of the Revolutionary War. Settlers below the boundary line heard rumors that the Cherokees were planning to take advantage of the colony's political divisions, ally with local British sympathizers and attack settlements in the backcountry. Others suggested that South Carolina's colonial government, composed mostly of Lowcountry elite, would incite the Cherokees to subdue the back settlements, which largely supported the British. Responding to the region's uncertainties, the Provincial Congress sent a delegation to Ninety Six where William Henry Drayton secured a fragile agreement of non-commitment from backcountry Tory leaders. The agreement did not hold, however, and violence continued in the area as groups fought over militia supplies and worried about Cherokee allegiances. In July of 1776, just after the British made their first attempt to capture Charleston harbor, the Cherokee took advantage of the British presence and began an attack on the backcountry settlements. The Provincial Congress in turn began a military campaign against the Cherokee lower towns, defeating them to such a degree that by 1777 they had secured a cession of most remaining Cherokee territory in South Carolina. This included all of present-day Anderson County, and portions of Pickens and Oconee Counties up to the Appalachian Mountains. Although land grants were not issued for the newly acquired territory until 1784, those trying to avoid service in the Revolutionary War may have temporarily settled the area. In 1785 the Hopewell treaty was signed, opening the area for legal settlement.¹²

¹¹ Hatley, *Dividing Paths*, pp. 205-208; De Vorse, *The Indian Boundary*, p. 124-126, 132-135.

¹² Weir, *Colonial South Carolina*, pp. 322-325 and 330; Walter Edgar, *South Carolina: A History* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1997), p. 229; Hicks, *A Guide to County Records*, p. 26; Hatley, *The Dividing Paths*, p. 229.

FROM PENDLETON DISTRICT TO ANDERSON COUNTY, 1785–1826

In 1785, the previous six colonial judicial districts were divided into counties, and the recently acquired Cherokee lands became a part of Ninety Six District. In 1789, these lands were divided into two new counties: the western two-thirds consisting of 1,870 square miles became Pendleton County, named for Judge Henry Pendleton of Virginia. The eastern third became Greenville County. The same court session appointed commissioners, including Andrew Pickens, John Miller, John Moffett and Robert Anderson, to select a site for Pendleton County's courthouse town. The commissioners purchased 885 acres in the center of the county from Isaac Lynch, and laid out lots and streets for a village. In 1791, the counties became part of the new Washington District. In 1800, Pendleton County became Pendleton District, consisting of the same 1,870 square miles, and the town of Pendleton became the seat of Pendleton District. In 1816, lands ceded by the Cherokees were added to Pendleton District, making its total area 1,940 square miles.¹³

As settlement increased, it became necessary to further divide the district. In 1826, as Pendleton was constructing a new courthouse, the district was divided to create Anderson and Pickens Districts. Anderson District, created from the southern part of Pendleton District, was named for Robert Anderson, and Pickens, the northern part, for Andrew Pickens, both Revolutionary War generals. Anderson District's boundaries measured 718 square miles, unchanged to the present day. A commission comprised of James Harrison, Robert Norris, Matthew Gambrell, John Griffin and William Sherard was established to locate a centralized area for Anderson District's new seat, since the village of Pendleton sat at the district's far northern border. In 1827, the group purchased lands from Manning Poole, Hezekiah Rice, William Mcgee and Zadoc Chamblee for a total of 130 acres for the village of Anderson.¹⁴

SETTLEMENT AND GROWTH OF ANDERSON COUNTY, 1785–1860

Even before a formal means of granting lands in the newly acquired Cherokee area was established, immigrants moved quickly into this territory. Although illegal squatters settled on lands before and during the Revolutionary War, most settlement probably occurred from 1784 to 1790. Following a common settlement pattern throughout the Piedmont, many settlers chose lands on the area's creeks and rivers. Between 1777 and 1791, the government issued 38 grants on Twenty-Six Mile Creek, 31 along Big Generostee Creek, 29 on Twenty-Three Mile Creek, and 12 along Big Beaverdam Creek. Grants were also issued for lands along the Rocky River, Eighteen Mile Creek, and smaller tributaries such as Hen Coop, Devil's Fork and Cherokee

¹³ R. W. Simpson, *History of Pendleton District with a Genealogy of the Leading Families of the District* (Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1978), pp. 10-14; John H. Long, ed., *South Carolina Atlas of Historical County Boundaries* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1997), pp. 182-183.

¹⁴ Simpson, *History of Pendleton District*, p. 14; Frank A. Dickson, *Journeys into the Past: The Anderson Region's Heritage* (np: Frank A. Dickson, 1975), pp. 43-44; Long, *South Carolina Atlas*, p. 24.

Creeks. The state continued to issue grants along the area's waterways at a rapid rate through 1800.¹⁵

Settlers continued to move to Anderson District because of its available land. Sometime before



Figure 1. Milwee Plantation, Site 0414.

1790, the Skelton family received a grant of land that extended from the Savannah River to Big Generostee Creek in the Rock Mills area. The Skeltons married into the Williford and Busby families who continued to farm on the land. Gradually these families developed a cotton plantation with a main house, slave housing, and outbuildings (**Site 0458**).¹⁶ Obediah and Jane Shirley of Abbeville District moved to an area near present-day Honea Path in 1826 and farmed cotton. The family first lived in a log house, which they expanded over time (**Site 0161**).¹⁷ The Armstrong family purchased nearby land on a high plateau (**Site**

0969). Both properties are located between Barkers and Broad Mouth Creeks. Other early homes include Milwee Plantation (**Site 0414**) located between Six and Twenty and Town Creeks, and **Site 1278**, on Brushy Creek.

By the early nineteenth century, Pendleton district contained several villages. Pendleton, the district seat until 1827, was the center of judicial and social activity. It was located at the intersection of roads leading to Cherokee and Catawba territories, just south of Eighteen Mile Creek. Its cool location near the mountains attracted wealthy planters from the Lowcountry, who spent summers there.¹⁸ In 1825, Robert Mills described the town as containing:

... a court-house and jail, a Presbyterian and Episcopal church, 40 houses, several of them neat, an academy, printing office, (issuing a weekly paper,) and an agricultural hall, for the meeting of a society of this nature. There is every prospect of the village increasing in population. A very select society is found here, and in the neighborhood, where some gentlemen of fortune and high respectability, from the low country, have located themselves and families.¹⁹

In 1801, Samuel Earle established Andersonville from 340 acres he had purchased from Jacob Mauldin. Robert Anderson, for whom the town was named, Samuel and Baylis Earle served as

¹⁵ Frederick Van Clayton, "The Settlement of Pendleton District (1777-1800)," Map Collection, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

¹⁶ United States Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census, *Heads of Families at the First Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1790: South Carolina* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1908), p. 81; Interview with Tim Busby, 14 March 2002.

¹⁷ United States Department of the Interior, "Obediah Shirley House," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 3 September 1999, National Register Files, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, pp. 7:5-6 and 8:7.

¹⁸ Workers of the Writers' Program of the Works Progress Administration, *South Carolina: The WPA Guide to the Palmetto State* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1988), p. 443.

¹⁹ Robert Mills, *Statistics of South Carolina, Including a View of its Natural, Civil, and Military History, General and Particular* (Charleston: Hurlbut and Lloyd, 1826), p. 674.

commissioners who laid out the town. Located at the juncture of the Seneca and Savannah Rivers near Harrison's Ferry, the town served as an important trading center. Boats carrying cotton and goods obtained from the Indian trade such as pinkroot, snakeroot and ginseng traveled down the Savannah to Hamburg and overland to Charleston. The town had several factories including the Southern Clock Company, an iron foundry, cotton and wool factories, and a gun factory, and its commercial area included a tailor, wagon, and shoe shops. Other facilities included a cotton gin, and flour, grist, and saw mills. By 1812, Andersonville also had a female academy. Andersonville predated the later district and county seat of Anderson, but was severely damaged several times due to flooding, and did not survive into the twentieth century.²⁰

Several other early towns were founded at the turn of the nineteenth century. Townville was started by Samuel Brown and was first known as Brownville. A Presbyterian church was organized there by 1803.²¹ Centreville was established on lands owned by Elias Earle, and included a gun factory, silk industry, general store, post office, grist and saw mills, and a blacksmith shop. The town was located south of Twenty-three Mile Creek at the junction of several roads.²² Rock Mills was a community established on Big Generostee Creek by merchants Maverick and Lewis, who, according to Robert Mills, operated "the largest merchant mill in the district." The town also had a blacksmith shop, distilleries, a sawmill, and a wagon shop.²³ Moffettsville was a small community on the Little Generostee Creek near its confluence with the Savannah River. It was first established as Moffett's Mill Post Office in 1818.²⁴ Craytonville was located on the road between Pendleton and Abbeville, a road often referred to as the Generals' Road since Revolutionary War Generals Andrew Pickens and Robert Anderson owned property along the road. Hog drivers and travelers from North Carolina also traveled along this road, and may have stopped at Orr's Tavern in Craytonville.²⁵ Cattle and hog drivers and tourists in the antebellum period traveled from Asheville and the North Carolina interior on the Buncombe Turnpike, which connected to the Generals' Road. Farmers may have been able to sell their livestock or corn to the drovers, and the roads may have also increased social interaction with drovers and travelers, some who came as far as Tennessee and Kentucky.²⁶ Location along major roads and rivers was crucial to a town's survival and growth. Of the previous communities mentioned, only Townville survives as a viable town (**Sites 0224–0263**).

Industry also contributed to community growth. Although most antebellum local economies in the state were based on agricultural production and sales, the present-day community of La France began as a textile mill village in 1836 when B. F. Sloan, E. B. Benson, J. T. Sloan, R. M. Sloan and W. H. D. Gaillard organized the Pendleton Manufacturing Company. The investors

²⁰ Dickson, *Journeys Into the Past*, pp. 51-54; Mills, *Statistics*, pp. 674-5.

²¹ Louise Ayer Vandiver, *Traditions and History of Anderson County* (np: McNaughton and Gunn, 1991, 3rd printing), pp. 192-205.

²² Vandiver, *Traditions*, pp. 189-190; Robert Mills, "Pendleton District, South Carolina," in *Atlas of the State of South Carolina* (Baltimore: F. Lucas, Jr., 1825; reprint, Greenville, SC: Southern Historical Press, Inc., 1980).

²³ Mills, *Statistics*, pp. 674-675; Mills, "Pendleton District."

²⁴ South Carolina Department of Archives and History, *South Carolina Highway Historical Marker Guide* (Columbia: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1998 2d. ed. rev.), p. 14.

²⁵ Elizabeth Belser Fuller, ed., *Anderson County Sketches* (Anderson, SC: The Anderson County Tricentennial Committee, 1969), p. 32.

²⁶ John C. Inscoe, *Mountain Masters, Slavery, and the Sectional Crisis in Western North Carolina* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1989), pp. 42, 46-52 and 159.

built the cotton mill just south of Pendleton Village on Twenty-Three Mile Creek, which powered its machinery. The 1840 census recorded that the factory had 1,308 spindles, produced \$4,250 worth of goods, employed 45 persons, and had \$68,000 of capital invested in it.²⁷ A visitor to the factory in the same year commented that girls between the ages of 12 and 20 years worked at the mill, and described their housing as "log-cabins no better than our Negro huts with the exception of the neatness about them. Their Mothers mostly live here, & each house has its little portion of garden spot. Above these, on the hill is the tasteful residence of Mr. Sloane himself." The factory continued operations through the antebellum period, and the community was known as Pendleton Factory.²⁸

The district's rapid town development reflected its increasing population. In the first federal census of 1790, 9,568 persons lived in the district, 894 of which were enslaved. By the next census of 1800, the total population had more than doubled to 20,052, and the slave population increased to 2,224 persons. By 1820, the total population grew to 27,022 persons, including 4,427 slaves. The free non-white population had grown from three persons in 1790 to 167 persons in 1820. In that year, Pendleton was the fourth most populous district in the state, after Charleston, Beaufort and Colleton Districts. All three of these districts had slaves comprising over 70 percent of their populations, while only 17 percent of Pendleton District's inhabitants were enslaved. The district's increasing size had led state officials in 1826 to divide it in half, creating Anderson and Pickens Districts.²⁹

Throughout the antebellum period, Anderson District contained more persons than Pickens District, a difference almost entirely attributable to Anderson's larger slave population. In 1830, the first census taken after the separation of the two districts, Anderson had over 1,500 more slaves than Pickens. Thirty years later, Pickens' free population exceeded that of Anderson by almost 1,000 persons, yet Anderson had more than double the number of slaves. Anderson's demographics closely resembled those of Greenville District to the east and Laurens District to the southeast. In contrast, Anderson's immediate neighbor to the south, Abbeville District, had very different demographics. In 1860, Abbeville District contained over 20,000 slaves.³⁰

Compared to large slave-owning districts such as Abbeville, Edgefield, and those in the Lowcountry, Anderson's slave population was small. Because the district was settled later, fewer large scale plantations common to the southern Piedmont developed as planters moved west for better cotton lands. In 1810, the largest slave holders in the district were Michael Speed who owned 55 persons, Samuel Earle who owned 49 persons, and Jack (?) Taliaferro who owned 38

²⁷ Fuller, *Anderson County Sketches*, p. 22; Department of State, *Compendium of the Enumeration of the Inhabitants and Statistics of the United States, as Obtained at the Department of State, from the Returns of the Sixth Census* (Washington: Thomas Allen, 1841), p. 196.

²⁸ Fuller, *Anderson County Sketches*, p. 22.

²⁹ Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR), "United States Historical Census Data Browser," 1998 (<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/census/>), accessed 16 April 2002; Simpson, *History of Pendleton District*, p. 14.

³⁰ United States House of Representatives, *Abstract of the Returns of the Fifth Census, Showing the Number of Free People, the Number of Slaves, the Federal or Representative Number and the Aggregate of Each County of Each State of the United States* (Washington: Duff Green, 1832), p. 21; Joseph C. G. Kennedy, *Population of the United States in 1860; Compiled from the Original Returns of the Eighth Census* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1864), p. 452.

slaves. In 1840, 86-year-old Revolutionary War veteran Samuel Warren owned 60 persons, Joseph Taylor owned 55 persons, and William Smith owned 50 persons. In 1860, Anderson District had the fifth highest number of slaveholders in the state, but only one slaveholder owned more than 70 slaves, and most owned only one slave. While other districts declined in population as farmers moved to new lands in Georgia, Mississippi, and Alabama, Anderson's population continued to increase, although slowly. From 1840 to 1860, its free population increased from 12,810 to 14,448, while its slave population grew from 5,683 to 8,435.³¹

Despite its relatively small population, slave labor enabled Anderson District to have a productive agricultural economy. In 1840, Anderson was the second largest producer of wheat after Laurens County. It also produced rye, oats, corn, cotton, potatoes, and livestock. In 1850, Anderson was again the second largest producer of wheat, and continued to produce rye and oats. It was also the second largest producer of butter and cheese. Anderson produced flax, flax seed, silk, honey and beeswax when few other counties did, and produced almost one million pounds of rice, although far less than Lowcountry districts. Significantly, it was the second largest producer of tobacco after Pickens District. Anderson had more farms than any district other than Edgefield, but not a proportionate number of improved acres, which may reflect its tradition of smaller farms. By 1860, the number of farms in Anderson District had declined by more than 500. There was only one farm over 1,000 acres, but there were as many farms between 50 and 100 acres as there were between 100 and 500 acres.³²

For these farms, a prime location was on or near a creek or river, and/or a main public road. Access to the villages of Pendleton, Andersonville, Townville, and Anderson Court House was crucial for carrying cotton to market, grinding corn and wheat, attending church services, and conducting any mercantile or legal business. In 1850, Samuel Brown, Daniel Brown, David Simmons and Jacob Burriss petitioned the legislature for a charter to build a toll bridge across the Seneca River on the road from Townville to Anderson Court House. The petitioners complained that, "the road is much travelled (sic), frequently there is great difficulty in crossing the river, especially in high water."³³ The absence of a ferry or bridge did not stop residents when they could make do with a ford, as indicated in a petition in 1853 from residents in the northern part of the district to keep open the road from Pendleton to Harris Ferry on the Seneca River.

We beg to leave the State that there is a ford which is used by many of the neighbors in going to the village of Pendleton, the distance from Pendleton to the River is about seven miles, and thickly settled on each side of the road; the road is used by the neighbors and a

³¹ Population Schedules for South Carolina: Pendleton District, 1810, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia; Population Schedules for South Carolina: Anderson District, 1840,"South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia; Kovacic and Winberry, *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape*, pp. 87-92; ICPSR, accessed 18 April 2002.

³² United States Department of State, *Returns of the Sixth Census*, pp. 191-193; J. D. B. DeBow, *Statistical View of the United States . . . Being a Compendium of the Seventh Census* (Washington: Beverly Tucker, 1854), pp. 304-307; ICPSR, accessed 18 April 2002.

³³ "Petition for a charter to erect a toll bridge over the Seneca River at Shallow Ford," Legislative Petitions, Series 165015, Item 00077, 20 November 1850, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

great convenance (sic) in going to the Village of Pendleton, to others it is a great convenance (sic) in going to mill and to church.³⁴

The petition was signed by John B. Adger, members of the Brown family from Townville, and members of the Harris, Burris, Vandiver, and Fant families. Since they lived along the road, they promised that they would see to its upkeep.³⁵

Churches were important centers of community life, and were often located along major roads or crossroads. The earliest congregations were Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist, reflecting the



Figure 2. Smith's Chapel, Site 0273.

Scots-Irish and English heritage of the majority of settlers. Early Presbyterian congregations include Broadway Presbyterian (later Belton Presbyterian Church) ca. 1788, Good Hope Presbyterian Church in Iva (**Site 0675**) and Roberts Presbyterian Church organized between 1790 and 1800. Roberts was built on land donated by the Skelton family. Early Baptist congregations include Big Creek Church near Williamston around 1789, Mountain Creek Baptist (**Site 0616**) in 1789, Salem Baptist in 1798, and Neals Creek west of Belton around 1800. The earliest Methodist congregation was Ebenezer (**Site 0830**), organized in 1788 northwest of Saylor's

Crossroads. The first Episcopal Church was St. Paul's, organized in Pendleton in 1819. While all of these congregations have constructed new sanctuaries or adapted and altered earlier buildings to suit their changing needs, their locations are often important indications of early settlements.³⁶ The only two antebellum churches surveyed were Smith's Chapel (**Site 0273**), built near Little Beaverdam Creek, and Shiloh Church (**Site 0468**) built at the intersection of two state roads between the Savannah River and Buchanan Creek.

THE COLUMBIA-GREENVILLE RAILROAD, 1845–1865

Perhaps the most important development in Anderson District during the antebellum period was the construction of the Columbia and Greenville Railroad, chartered in 1845. Although officials initially promised the rail line would end in Anderson, Greenville also wanted to serve as the railhead, and the two cities and their stockholders battled for the position. After negotiations with officials, it was determined that the line would run from Columbia to Newberry, cross the Saluda River to Ninety Six, then run north where it would bear northeast to Greenville. Spur lines were run to the towns of Anderson and Abbeville. The line became operational in Anderson District in

³⁴ "Petition to continue the road from Pendleton Village to Harris Ferry on the Seneca River," Legislative Petitions, Series 165015, Item 00021, 30 September 1853, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

³⁵ "Petition to continue the road from Pendleton Village."

³⁶ William L. Watkins, *Anderson County, South Carolina: The Things that Made it Happen*, (Anderson, SC: The Printer, 1995), pp. 18-19; South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments, "A Survey of Historic Places in the South Carolina Appalachian Region," revised ed. of 1972 survey, n.d., South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, pp. 17-21.

1853, and within five years ran a regular daily service.³⁷ At the same time, upstate officials organized to connect Anderson to Knoxville, Tennessee over the Blue Ridge Mountains. The Blue Ridge Railroad was incorporated in 1852, and ran lines from Anderson to Pendleton, and on to West Union in Pickens District. By 1855, the Blue Ridge ran a separate line from Anderson to Belton, connecting it to the Columbia and Greenville Railroad.³⁸

With its new status as a railroad hub, the village of Anderson Court House grew beyond its role as a judicial center. In 1849, before construction had begun on Anderson's line to the railroad, the state legislature agreed to a petition to move the jail out of Anderson's public square so that its prime location could be put to better use:

The certainty that Anderson Village is at an early day to be the upper terminus of a Railroad from the Seaboard and as a consequence become somewhat a commercial town instead of a trading village renders it important that room should be given for permanent and desirable improvement as the Town may expand.³⁹

The legislature also recognized that roads needed improving so that outlying towns could reach the markets, courts and the railroad. They acknowledged the most important of these included the road from Anderson Court House to Pickens Court House (Pickensville) via Pendleton, to Townville via Shallow Ford, to the village of Andersonville, and to Craytonville.⁴⁰ Although the railroad increased traffic in and out of Anderson, the town's population grew slowly. In 1860, Anderson Court House contained 625 persons, only slightly more than the older courthouse towns of Edgefield, Abbeville and Laurensville, but almost two hundred more people than Hamburg. In the same year, Pendleton had a population of 854, but nearly one half that population was enslaved.⁴¹

Before the construction of the railroad, settlement in villages and commercial traffic were focused on the western side of the district. Townville, Andersonville, Centreville, Rock Mills and Moffettsville all are located on the district's west side. This may be attributed to the importance of the Savannah River in reaching Hamburg, one of the largest market towns in the state. Cotton and other goods could be transported down the Savannah from Andersonville to Hamburg and then on to Savannah or Charleston. In contrast, the Saluda River did not offer the same opportunity because of its shoals. Robert Mills suggested in 1826 that, "navigation of the Saluda may be extended up into this district by locking round the great falls at General Ware's mills."⁴² Although a few canals were built further down the Saluda River, its upper waters in the Anderson District remained largely unusable for travel to Columbia.⁴³ The focus of commercial activity on the western half of the district began to change with the construction of the railroad and its ability to transport goods in any weather to Charleston, Columbia, Greenville, and

³⁷ Watkins, *Anderson County*, p. 34.

³⁸ Dickson, *Journeys into the Past*, pp. 83-88.

³⁹ "Petition suggesting a new site for the jail . . . and relocation of certain roads," Legislative Petitions, Series 165010, Item 00002, October 1849, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

⁴⁰ "Petition suggesting a new site for the jail."

⁴¹ Kennedy, *Population of the United States in 1860*, p. 452.

⁴² Mills, *Statistics*, p. 676.

⁴³ Kovacic and Winberry, *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape*, pp. 93-95.

beyond. Towns such as Belton, Williamston and Honea Path grew around railroad stops on the east side of the district, while the smaller towns on the west began to decline.

Belton was chartered in 1855, at the location of the Anderson-Greenville spur. The town was established on land owned by George Brown, and was named in honor of John Belton O'Neill, president of the railroad.⁴⁴ Before its junction at Belton, the railroad passed through David Greer's lands. Greer sold a right of way through his property for the line and a depot, and later sold town lots around it creating the town of Honey Path, also chartered in 1855. The town was named after a public road that had also passed through Greer's land; the road was named for an earlier property owner with the last name of Honey. The town's name evolved to Honea Path by 1872.⁴⁵

Williamston began before the railroad, but expanded greatly after the line to Greenville passed through the town. West Allen Williams, son of a family that had moved from Union County to Spartanburg County, began in 1845 to publicize the healthy attributes of a spring on property that he had inherited. Williams built cabins, a boarding house, and chapel at the site to attract visitors. When Williams learned in 1849 that the route of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad would travel through his property, he developed a town around the spring and railroad. The town and post office were first known as Mineral Springs in 1850. The town was renamed Williamston when it was incorporated in 1852. In the same year the town already had several stores, physicians, a male and female academy, craftsmen including a blacksmith, carpenters, shoemakers and brick masons, and had plans to build a church and hotel.⁴⁶

Local individuals also benefited from the railroad's construction. Farmers along the route sold supplies and rented their slaves for its construction. Between 1855 and 1860, Obediah Shirley, a farmer on the outskirts of Honea Path, sold blue granite to the Columbia and Greenville Railroad from a quarry on his property. Shirley had used the granite in the foundation piers and chimney of his house, as had Nathaniel Shirley in his house nearby (**Site 0969**). Slaves hired out by the railroad quarried the stone for use in railroad bridge construction. Piles of discarded stone are still visible near the Obediah Shirley House (**Site 0161**), as is a large gully from which rock was extracted behind the Austin Road Church.⁴⁷



Figure 3. Obediah Shirley House, Site 0161.

⁴⁴ Watkins, *Anderson County*, p. 37.

⁴⁵ Watkins, *Anderson County*, p. 38.

⁴⁶ Gene Wellborn, *A Town Springs Forth: The Story of Williamston, South Carolina* (Bountiful, UT: Family History Publishers, 2000), pp. 5-9.

⁴⁷ Interview with Jim Pinson, 2 May 2002.

RECONSTRUCTION AND EXPANSION, 1865–1910S

After the Civil War ended in 1865, daily life in Anderson County changed for both whites and blacks. Many tried to return to their farms and begin planting again, or stayed near their homes and negotiated contracts with their former owners for wages. Other people left the farms and plantations where they had worked to find family members who had been sold. Some left to find work in southern towns and cities. Cotton's market price fluctuated until the end of the nineteenth century, but remained low. Undaunted landowners divided their plantations into smaller tracts which they leased to tenants or sharecroppers.⁴⁸

Public and private efforts sought to change this situation by offering African Americans opportunities to purchase their own land. The South Carolina Land Commission, established in 1869 by the State Legislature, offered specific areas of land for sale to African Americans via a long-term loan from the state. In Anderson County (Anderson District was renamed Anderson County in 1868), the Commission purchased a 645-acre parcel of land known as the Fretwell tract. In 1880, there were only three people living on the tract. The Land Commission had been troubled by corruption, and despite reform efforts, within a few years the loans became unaffordable. Some who had purchased land earlier were forced off. By 1890, the program was disbanded.⁴⁹ Private efforts were more successful in the county. In 1898/9, African-American investors pooled their resources to purchase land together for resale to individuals. Known as the Afro-American Real Estate or Land Association, the group was organized at the urging of Reverend York Goodlett, pastor of nearby Mt. Sinai United Methodist Church (**Site 0463**). The Association purchased 435 acres and sold shares at \$50 each. The group was chartered by the state in 1904. In the early 1990s, the Association still owned over 300 hundred acres of land and had 42 shareholders. Although most of the homes on the sites are new, the area is significant for its historical association with the group.⁵⁰

Other blacks in Anderson County responded to continued white political and social oppression by building their own communities. They established churches to unite citizens and provide religious and secular leadership. Often schools and churches became the impetus for community development. The New Mt. Grove School (**Site 1387**) was built adjacent to a church by the same name just outside of Piedmont. The Caroline School started in 1870 to educate black students in Williamston and it was not until sixty years later that the school district allotted funds for a new building, which serves as a community facility today (**Site 1385**).

The majority of people continued to farm, as both tenants and owners. Tenants, black and white, often moved from farm to farm according to where they could secure the best arrangement and the best land. Some had their own tools and animals and only rented the land (cash renters),

⁴⁸ Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, pp. 378-381 and 428-429; Kovacic and Winberry, *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape*, pp. 105-108.

⁴⁹ Carol K. Rothrock Bleser, *The Promised Land: The History of the South Carolina Land Commission 1869-1890* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press for the South Carolina Tricentennial Commission, 1969), pp. xiii-xv, 162, and 167.

⁵⁰ Gwendolyn Eleese Anderson, *Profiles of Black Folks in Anderson County* (Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Co., 1993), p. 754; "A Survey of Historic Places," p. 19; Long, *South Carolina Atlas*, p. 24.

others borrowed everything from the landowner (sharecroppers).⁵¹ While few tenant houses remain at present, from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century they could have been found along nearly every road. In the survey area, the majority of tenant houses were found near main farmhouses, preserved as outbuildings for storage or other uses. Extant examples include Sites **0207, 0373, 0404, 0448, 0472, 0483, 0537, 0549, 0604, 0606, 0825, 0827, 0832, 0849, 0899, 1014, 1088, 1089, 1128, 1146, 1298, 1349, and 1365.**

Although agricultural production fluctuated during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, Anderson County remained a top producer of cereals, livestock and cotton. In the first decades after the Civil War, Anderson County was among the leading producers of wheat, along with Abbeville and Spartanburg Counties. Anderson also produced cattle for slaughter and home products. In 1890, the county's wheat production fell, while its production of cotton increased, perhaps in an effort to supply the increasing number of textile mills in the upstate. In the same year, Anderson was also the top producer of cotton seed. In the following decades, Anderson County remained among the top agricultural producers, following a statewide trend of increasing reliance on cotton production at the expense of other crops. For example, in 1900, farmers in the county produced over 118,000 bushels of wheat, but by 1920 produced only about 43,000 bushels. In 1890, Anderson County farmers produced more than 41,000 bales of cotton, but by 1920, they produced more than 85,000 bales. Anderson was among the leading producers of cotton and wheat in these first decades of the twentieth century, along with Sumter, Spartanburg and Orangeburg Counties. Increased fertilizer use and a brief rise in cotton prices during World War I also boosted production and reliance on cotton.⁵²

Reconstruction of the railroad after the Civil War facilitated the agricultural growth in Anderson County and its continuing dependence on cotton. It also encouraged the growth of small communities while increasing the population and services of the larger towns and mill villages. By 1877, the former rail line from Greenville to Columbia had been rebuilt and extended to Charlotte, North Carolina and Augusta, Georgia. Communities along the former Columbia-Greenville line continued to prosper, such as Belton, Williamston, and Anderson.⁵³

Beginning with the increased railroad construction in the 1890s, traffic along the lines created communities around stops. Most of these places were established between 1890 and 1910, and

⁵¹ Kovacik and Winberry, *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape*, pp. 107-108.

⁵² United States Department of the Interior, Census Office, *The Statistics of the Wealth and Industry of the United States . . . From the Original Returns of the Ninth Census, (June 1, 1870)* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1872), pp. 236-237; United States Department of the Interior, Census Office, *Report on the Productions of Agriculture as Returned at the Tenth Census (June 1, 1880)* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1883), pp. 203-204 and 240; United States Department of the Interior, Census Office, *Report on the Statistics of Agriculture in the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1895), pp. 382-383 and 396; United States Department of the Interior Census Office, *Twelfth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1900: Agriculture, Part II: Crops and Irrigation* (Washington: United States Census Office, 1902), pp. 181-182 and 433; United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1910, Volume III: Agriculture, 1909 and 1910* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913), pp. 516-519; United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Fourteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1920, Volume VI, Part 2: Agriculture* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1922), pp. 286-290; Kovacik and Winberry, *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape*, pp. 106-112.

⁵³ Kovacik and Winberry, *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape*, pp. 119-120.

many declined in population and commercial activity by 1930, although the communities and



Figure 4. Cheddar Farm Supply, Site 1108.

some of their historic built environment remain. One example is Denver, located along the Blue Ridge line heading north out of Anderson via Pendleton. The town first had a post office in 1883 and eventually contained a store, bank, blacksmith shop, cotton gin, foundry, and several residences (**Sites 0396 and 0397**). The town's population peaked in 1890 when it had 72 residents.⁵⁴ A similar growth pattern occurred along other railroad lines throughout the county. In Cheddar, located between Williamston and Belton, a post office opened in 1909, and by 1920, the town had a population of 25 persons. The community retains several residences, a farm supply store and a school or youth center (**Sites 1092, 1095, 1096, 1107, and 1108**).⁵⁵ Just south of Iva, Moseley grew

around the Savannah Valley Railroad, which began operation in 1885 (later known as the Richmond and Danville Railroad, and the Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad). Moseley opened a post office in 1888, and peaked in population in 1910 when it contained 100 persons. The town changed its name to Barnes (or Barnes Station) in 1912, and closed its post office in 1933. Several structures including residences and a store remain along its former railroad tracks (**Sites 0483–0490**).⁵⁶

Along the Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad connecting Anderson to Augusta, Iva became the center of gins, farms and stores and later, the Jackson Mills textile plant. The town was established in the mid-1880s when Dr. Augustus Cook of Moffattsville purchased land from Betsy Brown, whose family had a plantation in the area. The town and railroad depot were originally known as Cooks Station, but were renamed Iva in honor of Cook's daughter. Cook had made a shrewd investment, not only because the community's location along the railroad insured traffic, but also because its location between the Savannah and Rocky Rivers fed rich farmland surrounding Iva. These farms produced a good supply of cotton that fed the businesses and utilized the railroad.⁵⁷ The stores along its main square and residences with Queen Anne influences are a reminder of the town's prosperity, as is the J. B. Thomas & Son Feed and Seed store, in business since the 1890s (**Site 0662**). By 1910, Iva had grown to 894 residents, slightly more than Pendleton. Cook's shift from the small, antebellum farming community of

⁵⁴ Book Committee of Welcome Baptist Church Centennial Celebration, *Welcome Baptist Church History, 1894-1994* (Pendleton, SC: Welcome Baptist Church, 1995), pp. 16-17; Robert J. Stets, "Post Offices of South Carolina, 1865-1980 and their Postmasters" (Robert J. Stets, 1998), pp. 21-23; Rand, McNally and Company, *Indexed County and Railroad Pocket Map and Shippers' Guide of South Carolina* (Chicago: Rand, McNally and Company, 1891).

⁵⁵ Stets, "Post Offices of South Carolina," pp. 21-23; Rand McNally, *Rand-McNally's Indexed Pocket Map, Tourists' and Shippers' Guide* (Chicago: Rand McNally, 1923).

⁵⁶ Watkins, *Anderson County*, p. 35; Stets, "Post Offices of South Carolina," pp. 21-23; Rand McNally and Company, *The Rand-McNally Indexed County and Railroad Pocket Map and Shippers' Guide of South Carolina* (Chicago: Rand, McNally and Company, 1912).

⁵⁷ REVIVA, *Around Iva, South Carolina* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 1999), p. 7; Works Progress Administration, *South Carolina: The WPA Guide*, p. 454.

Moffattsville to a railroad community is emblematic of general population trends in Anderson County in the late nineteenth century.

INDUSTRIAL AND INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT, 1880s–1920s

Although textile manufacturing in Anderson County began with the Pendleton Manufacturing Company in 1836, it was not until the 1880s that other firms took advantage of the region's potential. Pelzer Manufacturing Company was the first postbellum textile mill in the county, started by Ellison A. Smyth and Francis J. Pelzer. Pelzer and Smyth were both Charlestonians who were attracted by the Saluda River's waterpower and the region's potential as a manufacturing frontier.⁵⁸

Although there were several other communities in the area where the town was built around the mill, Pelzer was unique in Anderson County. When Pelzer and Smyth purchased over 1,000 acres of farmland on the Saluda River, the area was known as Wilson's Shoals. They constructed a granite dam on the Saluda, measuring 300 feet across. The dam diverted the river to a canal that ran under Pelzer Mill No. 1, turning a large waterwheel that in turn rotated belts, which powered the mill machinery. This first mill was completed in 1883, soon followed by Mill No. 2 in 1885 (also powered by the canal), and Mill No. 3 which opened in 1888. All three mills were built from bricks made on the other side of the river from local clay. Combined, the three mills had 52,000 spindles and 1,600 looms that produced a fine cotton fabric.⁵⁹

These mills required a large workforce, for whom Pelzer and Smyth built a village to the north of the mill. The school was built on a central square, which led from a main street leading south to the mill. One hundred and fifty houses of four to six rooms were built on streets off the main square. Mill company managers and superintendents lived along the main road that led from the square to the mill. This included Captain Smyth, who moved to the village where he served as the company president and lived in a house adjacent to the school. The Pelzer family donated the money to build a Queen Anne-style church that was to be shared by several denominations. In the early twentieth century, the company built recreational facilities including tennis courts, a baseball field and grandstand, a gymnasium with a swimming pool and basketball court, a community building for meetings and classes, a library, and a zoo known as the Monkey Park.⁶⁰

Innovation in electric power generation and transmission changed and expanded industries like the Pelzer Manufacturing Company beyond villages along rivers and streams. In 1895, William C. Whitner of the Anderson Water, Light and Power Company began to experiment with transmitting alternating electric current over long distance lines. The company had used steam power since 1890 to light the streets of Anderson, but the purchase and transportation of coal was expensive. In 1895, Whitner successfully accomplished the longest transmission of electricity in the South, 5,000 volts over six miles from High Shoals Dam on the Rocky River to

⁵⁸ David L. Carlton, *Mill and Town in South Carolina, 1890-1920* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1982), pp. 44-45.

⁵⁹ Bill Cobb and Gene Welborn, *Memories of Pelzer, 1881-1950* (Bountiful, UT: Family History Publishers, 1995), pp. 11-14.

⁶⁰ Carlton, *Mill and Town*, pp. 91-92; Cobb and Welborn, *Memories of Pelzer*, p. 41.

Tribble Street in downtown Anderson. Whitner then built a larger plant 12 miles from Anderson at Portman Shoals on the Seneca River, where generators supplied 11,000 volts of electricity to the city. The electricity generated powered the city's lights and water pumps, and later the Anderson Cotton Mill, the *Anderson Intelligencer* newspaper, and the local telephone exchange. Private customers also subscribed to the power company for electric power. Anderson became known as the "Electric City."⁶¹ In 1896, Pelzer Manufacturing Company switched to electric power for its new Mill No. 4. Power for Pelzer Mill No. 4 was generated downstream at Holland Shoals, approximately three miles away and transmitted by three generators (two more were added later). By the 1920s, all four Pelzer mills operated on electric power.⁶²

Encouraged by the success of Pelzer and Anderson, improved and expanded railroad service and the opportunities of hydroelectric power, the textile mill industry spread throughout Anderson County. Mills no longer had to rely on waterpower, and could be located along railroad lines within towns and cities like Anderson, Iva and Belton. The railroads also afforded access to wider cotton markets in Mississippi and Alabama, and facilitated shipment of their finished product. In and around Anderson, the mill industry grew to include Cox Manufacturing Company (later Equinox Mills) and Anderson Yarn and Knitting Company (later Riverside Mill) in 1900, Brogan Mill and H. C. Townsend Mill in 1902, Gluck Mill (later Wellington Mill) and Toxaway Mill in 1903, and Conneross Yarn Mill in 1907. Smaller communities also sought out industrial development. Belton Mills opened in 1899, the Williamston Mill in 1900, the Honea Path Cotton Mill (later Chiquola Mill) in 1902, the Pendleton Cotton Mill (later Blue Ridge Yarn Mill) in 1903, and Jackson Mill in Iva in 1906. Although these mills had electric lighting, most still relied on steam power, which required proximity to the railroad for a coal supply.⁶³

The Anderson Water, Light and Power Company started the Anderson Traction Company in 1905 to provide electric streetcar service around Anderson and among the mill villages. The first streetcar line made stops on Greenville, Boulevard, and River Streets, and stopped at the Riverside Mill, the Brogan Mill and Orr Mill. One year later, the line was extended to Gluck, and eventually from the Chiquola Hotel in Anderson to Belton. The service must have been especially important to workers who lived just beyond Anderson's city limits. The streetcar enabled them quick access to the city for business and recreation, and for those in the city, a means of escape on Sundays and holidays. By 1914, the streetcar had become part of the Piedmont and Northern Railway, which connected Piedmont towns and mill villages.⁶⁴

Although agricultural statistics discussed earlier show that farming remained an important occupation, the growth and success of manufacturing encouraged many families to move from rural areas of the South Carolina Piedmont, North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee to Anderson

⁶¹ Beth Ann Klosky, "Six Miles that Changed the Course of the South: The Story of the Electric City, Anderson, South Carolina" (The Electric City Centennial Committee, 1995), pp. 10-12 and 41-46; Dickson, *Journeys into the Past*, pp. 151- 159; Watkins, *Anderson County, South Carolina*, p. 57.

⁶² Cobb and Welborn, *Memories of Pelzer*, pp. 14-16.

⁶³ Carlton, *Mill and Town*, pp. 46-49; Watkins, *Anderson County*, p. 59; Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Maps of Anderson, Anderson County, South Carolina* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1918), pp. 12, 20- 25; Sanborn Map Company, *Belton, Anderson County, South Carolina* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1911), p. 1; Cobb and Welborn, *Memories of Pelzer*, pp. 14-16.

⁶⁴ Dickson, *Journeys Into the Past*, pp. 156-159; Watkins, *Anderson County*, pp. 64-65.

County mill villages and towns. The mill companies enticed potential workers with the promise of education for their children and new housing, often with running water and later, electricity. Many struggling farmers chose to move to mill towns.⁶⁵ In 1890, Anderson County reported 110 manufacturing establishments, the fourth largest number in the state after Charleston (576), Greenville (178), Spartanburg (138), and Richland (126) Counties. These establishments employed 1,452 people on a wage basis. By 1900, Anderson had 167 manufacturing establishments, employing nearly 3,400 wage earners. By 1920, that number had nearly doubled, and by 1930, it rose to over 8,000 persons, representing more than 10 percent of the county's population.⁶⁶

Industrial expansion in Anderson County and throughout the state occurred as residents throughout the nation expressed concern over living and working conditions and the impact of industry on communities and their citizens. The Progressive Movement, a response to these concerns, addressed child labor, the length of the workday, fair and safe working conditions, public health and public education. The facilities and organization of mill villages like Pelzer are partly a response to this movement, and partly an effort to engender employee loyalty. Other examples of the movement remain in the many



Figure 5. Ebenezer School, Site 0801.

public educational facilities constructed between 1910 and 1940 when local school districts received funds from the General Assembly to improve facilities, the curriculum, and teacher salaries, mostly in white schools.⁶⁷ Schools built during this period include the New Light School (**Site 0313**), Shiloh School in Holland Store (**Site 0469**), Ebenezer School (**Site 0801**) in Ebenezer Crossroads, Long Branch School (**Site 0851**), Hammond School (**Site 1157**) in the Hammond community northwest of Anderson, and Broadway School (**Site 1194**) in rural Anderson County. Towns and mill villages also improved their educational facilities, including Caroline High School (**Site 1385**) for Williamston's black students, Gossett School for the children of Williamston's mill employees (**Site 1386**), and Union High School outside of Belton (**Site 1171**).

⁶⁵ Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, pp. 456-460.

⁶⁶ United States Department of the Interior, Census Office, *Report on Manufacturing Industries in the United States at the Eleventh Census: 1890, Part I, Totals for States and Industries* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1895), p. 586; United States Department of the Interior, Census Office, *Census Reports, Volume VIII: Twelfth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1900: Manufactures: Part II, States and Territories* (Washington: United States Census Office, 1902), p. 832; United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Fourteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1920, Volume IX: Manufactures, 1919* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1923), p. 1,383; United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Fifteenth Census of the United States, Manufactures: 1929, Volume III* (Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1933), p. 484.

⁶⁷ Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, pp. 462-464 and 489-490.

ECONOMIC DEPRESSION AND THE NEW DEAL, 1920s–1940s

As cotton prices continued to fall in the 1920s, South Carolina experienced an economic depression before the rest of the country. Rural residents often moved to cities and towns, while others, particularly African Americans, moved north. Because of its wealth, Anderson continued to attract white immigrants to the county's textile mills, which counteracted black out-migration, but the county still lost a large section of its population. While the white population in Anderson County continued to increase between 1920 and 1930, the black population in Anderson County declined by almost 15 percent. Between 1930 and 1940, however, the black population rose slightly, perhaps as a reflection of new opportunities offered by New Deal programs in the county.⁶⁸

Like counties throughout the state, Anderson used New Deal-era projects to try to support its economy and residents, using the funding for social programs that improved roads, parks and educational facilities. These projects included the Watkins School in Honea Path, the Williamston High School (now City Hall), and the construction of Broadway Lake. The lake was created by a dam constructed on the Rocky River at its confluence with Broadway Creek (**Site 1168**). The resulting Broadway Lake continues to provide recreation and wildlife habitats.⁶⁹

1940s TO THE PRESENT

In the decades after World War II, changes in agriculture and industry continued to alter Anderson County's landscape and population. Beginning in the 1940s, many farmers stopped cultivating cotton, or added other crops and agricultural products to their farms. Agricultural programs promoted by the Civilian Conservation Corps, Soil Conservation Service, and other New Deal programs had begun to alter farming patterns in the 1930s by encouraging crop rotation, fertilization and the planting of kudzu and loblolly pines to stop erosion. Farmers in Anderson responded by growing less cotton and raising more beef and dairy cattle, a practice that continues to the present day.⁷⁰ The Denver Downs Dairy and General Farm (**Site 0404**) is one example of this trend. Its builder William Garrison grew cotton on his land and managed a cotton farm for the Autun Mill in present-day LaFrance. Although Garrison's son continued farming cotton, his grandson started a dairy after returning from World War II. The family currently has some beef cattle, but they also grow corn, soybeans and vegetables, which they sell at their farm stand.⁷¹ This changing pattern of agricultural land use from cotton to dairy and/or beef cattle was also found at the Busby Farm (**Site 0458**), and the McGee Farm (**Site 0449**).

⁶⁸ United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Fourteenth Census of the United States, State Compendium, South Carolina* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1924), p. 14; United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Fifteenth Census of the United States: 1930, Population, Vol. III, Part 2* (Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1932), p. 809; Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, pp. 483-488.

⁶⁹ The Bicentennial Committee, *Honea Path Milestones, First and Second Editions* (np: Town of Honea Path, 1992), p. 91; Welborn, *Williamston*, p. 95; South Carolina State Highway Department, "Anderson County, South Carolina, General Highway and Transportation Map," 1937.

⁷⁰ Kovacic and Winberry, *South Carolina: A History*, pp. 126-128; Watkins, *Anderson County*, pp. 83-4.

⁷¹ Interview with Juanita Garrison, 6 March 2002.

As Anderson County's industrial economy expanded in the twentieth century, the once powerful coalition of locally-owned textile mills changed ownership, often to an out of state or foreign company. In this process, the nature of the mill communities changed from having an often paternalistic relationship between the mill management and its workers, to employing more independent workers who often lived outside of the village and commuted, and whose children chose different occupations. Mill companies eventually sold the houses to individual workers, instigating a change among the communities' architecture, design and residents.⁷²

The county's most dramatic change in land use occurred with the construction of a dam on the Savannah River to create Lake Hartwell. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers built the dam and lake during the 1960s to control flooding and generate electricity. The lake, whose shoreline extends almost 1,000 miles, covers former agricultural lands and the site of the antebellum community of Andersonville. Its waters serve as a major recreation area that have attracted vacationers and retirees to the area, and in turn changed the area's architecture from that of stores and farms to late twentieth-century vacation homes, mobile homes, restaurants, and parks.⁷³

Other changes in the 1960s included the construction of Interstate 85 from Greenville/Spartanburg to Atlanta. The first of South Carolina's interstates to be built, the highway was completed through Anderson County in 1964.⁷⁴ As a result, while many South Carolina counties lost population over the last forty years, Anderson County's population steadily increased from 98,478 persons in 1960 to 165,740 persons in 2000. While the county has increased in population, the city of Anderson gradually decreased in population from 27,556 people in 1980 to 25,514 in 2000. Although the city annexed several neighborhoods to the north in the 1960s, briefly increasing its population, recent development has occurred outside the city limits towards Interstate 85. In addition, mill closings within and immediately beyond the city limits have contributed to a decreasing city population.⁷⁵ New industrial development within and outside the city boundaries has been diverse, and its impact widespread. Michelin North America, the Robert Bosch Corporation, BASF, Ryobi North America, and other firms from Japan, Germany, the United Kingdom, Sweden and Canada all have manufacturing plants in Anderson County.⁷⁶ Other communities like Pendleton and Townville, while not industrial or commercial centers, have benefited from the tourism generated by the interstate, Lake Hartwell and industry in the northwestern part of the county.⁷⁷ The South Carolina National Heritage

⁷² Watkins, *Anderson County*, pp. 73-90.

⁷³ Watkins, *Anderson County*, p. 98.

⁷⁴ John Hammond Moore, *The South Carolina Highway Department 1917-1987* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1987), p. 234.

⁷⁵ United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population: 1960, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1961), p. 42-70; United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1970 Census of the Population, Volume I, Characteristics of the Population* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1972), p. 42-16; South Carolina Budget and Control Board, "South Carolina Statistical Abstract, 1980," The South Carolina Division of Research and Statistical Services, 1981, p. 32; United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Population and Housing Statistics: South Carolina* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1991), p. 19; United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, "Census 2000," <http://www.census.gov>, accessed 12 June 2002.

⁷⁶ Anderson County, "Anderson County, South Carolina," <http://www.andersoncountysc.org>, accessed 12 June 2002.

⁷⁷ Watkins, *Anderson County*, p. 99.

Corridor will also increase tourism throughout the county. Since the 1990s, Anderson County has been a part of the Corridor and has participated in its interpretive programs. As these programs increase and expand, Anderson County will see an influx of visitors beyond its towns and traditional tourist sites and into its rural areas and smaller communities.

V. ARCHITECTURE OF ANDERSON COUNTY

The rural areas of Anderson County are composed of pastoral landscapes with rolling hills, small lakes and streams, and thick forests. Within this agrarian landscape, simple farmhouses and large country homes sit side by side, reflecting the dichotomy of the local social infrastructure. Housing in these rural areas ranges from simple and functional to high style and encompasses a wide range of economic backgrounds from poor tenant farmers to wealthy plantation owners. Because of the wide range in economic backgrounds of rural residents, examples of many different styles and types of architecture survive from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Early settlers to the Anderson County area constructed simple log structures, usually single pen, as temporary housing while they prepared the land surrounding the home for farming. Early vernacular housing forms in Anderson County, as in most southeastern, inland regions during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, were simple in design and construction. During this pre-railroad era, only those families living on or around navigable waterways had access to domestic and/or imported building supplies, limiting those living in the rural areas to locally available building materials.⁷⁸ These early one-story homes were linear in design consisting of one or two rooms and were constructed from locally available materials. Large fieldstones were often used as foundation piers and the structure was constructed of hand-hewn timber with chinking to prevent the incursion of the elements. Later examples were covered with thin strips of wood, or weatherboard, to create a weatherproof exterior.⁷⁹ As the need arose, rooms were added to the home, many times in no particular order or arrangement, creating a unique vernacular tradition.

Michael Southern notes in his article on I-houses in the North Carolina Piedmont that there appears to be a delay in the transfer of popular styles from the urban to the rural areas and that by the time certain styles become widely popular and used in rural architecture, they are out of style in the urban centers. Because of this delay, rural styles tend to survive past traditional dating methods for architectural styles and trends.⁸⁰ As the South began to experience wealth through agricultural successes, larger scale homes began to be built. Families that could afford to expand into a larger home did so in one of two ways: they either added on to their current dwelling, eventually encasing the original home inside a much larger structure *or* they built a wholly separate house on their property. Fred Kniffen states that the “basal structure was often a simple, one-story dogtrot house; with economic affluence a second story was added and the whole

⁷⁸ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred P. Knopf, 1984), pp.75-87.

⁷⁹ McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide*, p. 75.

⁸⁰ Michael Southern, “The I-house as a Carrier of Style in Three Counties of the North Carolina Piedmont,” in *Carolina Dwelling: Toward Preservation of Place in Celebration of North Carolina’s Vernacular Architecture*, Student Publication of the School of Design, Vol. 26 (Raleigh: North Carolina State University, 1978), pp. 1-3.

structure weatherboarded.”⁸¹ Many homes can be found today within the county that display the original log structure and many others are known to be partially constructed from logs.

There are five basic housing forms found in the southeast prior to the widespread construction of the railroad in the mid-nineteenth century. First is the one-room, linear plan house. These homes had a laterally placed gable roof with one exterior end chimney and one entry door. Second is the hall-and-parlor home. These one-and-one-half story residences were linear in plan consisting of two rooms divided by an entry hall and stair. Exterior end chimneys provided heat to each room. The third style is known as the extended hall-and-parlor home. These structures are an expanded version of the hall-and-parlor with rear, shed rooms, and a shed porch on the main façade. The fourth housing style of the pre-railroad era is the I-house. This housing form is simply a two-story version of the hall-and-parlor home and is the only style of the five housing forms that can be seen from the early eighteenth century, through the arrival of the railroad, and into the early twentieth century. The fifth and final pre-railroad housing form is a derivation of the I-house form known as the extended I-house. This two-story version of the extended hall-and-parlor home, with an added one-story rear ell, is the most common I-house form found in the rural sections of Anderson County.

HOMES OF LOG CONSTRUCTION

Homes surviving from the early settlement days are rare. Extant homes of log construction, often referred to as “log cabins,” were a form of vernacular housing that became popular in the eastern states because of the readily available source of lumber. These homes were often constructed as temporary shelter later to be replaced with larger, frame houses once the time and money became available. A large number of these homes have been lost through either neglect or demolition by families who used the wood as firewood or scrap wood once another home was completed.

The Obediah Shirley House (**Site 0161**) is an extant example of an early log structure that was gradually enlarged and eventually incorporated into a larger frame structure. Shirley and his family moved into the one-room log cabin just outside of Honea Path in 1826. The home had an exterior chimney and single entry doors on the main and rear façades. A log addition was placed on the home in the 1850s creating a two-room structure with central entry door and one window on the main façade and single door on the rear façade. Sometime before 1900, the Shirleys enlarged the home again, this time adding a third room onto the cabin, adding a second floor, and adding a rear kitchen ell. The result was a two-story I-house with composite end chimneys, full façade porch, and one-story ell. The cabin and later I-house are typical examples of early rural architecture that were constructed for function rather than form.

Site 0530 is a second example of an early log dwelling. The double pen cabin is supported on a stone pier foundation with one exterior end composite chimney. The exterior of the cabin is clad in machine-sawn weatherboard on three of its four sides and shed porches are located on the front and rear façades. A small, frame room has been added to the rear porch. Several

⁸¹ Fred Kniffen, “Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion,” *Annals of the Association of American Geographers* (December 1965): p. 9.

outbuildings are located on the property surrounding the house, indicating that the home was



Figure 6. Double pen log house, Site 0530.

located on a small farm. **Site 0920** is similar to 0530 in that the log portion of the home has been combined with smaller frame additions. This single pen cabin has an exterior end composite chimney and central entry door flanked by six-over-six windows. A frame addition with projecting gable wing has been added to the right side of the main façade. Various farm outbuildings lie behind the house indicating that this residence is also associated with farming operations. **Site 0919** is also slightly different from the aforementioned properties. This home lies in an agricultural field and is a double-pen cabin. There is one, large stone

chimney on the gable end. The home rests on a stone pier foundation and has a frame shed addition on its rear façade. The exterior of the home is clad in rough-hewn weatherboard. There is only one window opening in the main body of the structure. Because of its isolated location and its double-pen floor plan, it is likely that this home was used for tenant farmers or farm labor.

THE I-HOUSE

The I-house form is frequently found in rural Anderson County. Derived from British folk housing, the overall form of the I-house remains consistent throughout the survey area, differing only in chimney placement and detailing. The traditional I-house form differs depending on location, varying in material, chimney placement, and floor plan. Front and rear additions such as porches and shed rooms appeared in great variety, however, the lateral gable form that was two rooms wide, one room deep, and two stories in height remains consistent.⁸²

The trend that saw many rural farming families move from smaller, one-room homes to these much larger structures with four or more rooms and a formal central hallway can be attributed to the growing wealth and growing size of rural farmers and their families in the mid-nineteenth century. Pioneers that were some of the first settlers in the backcountry regions of the state soon found themselves being joined by wealthy entrepreneurs who were eager to try their hand in short staple cotton growth and production. These new inhabitants did not settle in simple one or two room linear homes, but constructed larger dwellings that symbolized “economic achievement and social respectability in a democratic agrarian society.”⁸³ The I-house form also began to grow in popularity with established rural farming families who began to reap the benefits of cotton growth and production. Both groups chose the I-house because it allows the largest, most impressive façade to be seen from the road, giving the illusion of a much larger structure than actually existed. With the new housing form came the creation of a formal hallway, which suggests a movement by the rural farming community toward the more formal

⁸² Kniffen, “Folk Housing,” p. 8.

⁸³ Southern, “The I-house as a Carrier of Style,” p. 71.

culture of the coastal aristocracy. However, many scholars believe that the centrally placed hallway merely served as a cooling device during the hot summer months.⁸⁴

Early I-house forms were simple extensions of the hall-and-parlor plan. This central hallway style existed as early as 1800, but did not become common until after 1820. By the middle of the nineteenth century, the central hallway arrangement became the preferred building method for both one and two-story homes. The two-story home was popular among wealthy planters prior to the Civil War; however, the one-story home was more prevalent. In the post-war era, the two-story I-house form dominated the rural built environment through the turn of the century.⁸⁵

Each room in these early farmhouses had a specific use, and that use is very different from the way homes are used today. The I-house form, as a rule, had two exterior end chimneys, which provided heat to the rooms on the first floor, but many early houses of this type had no fireplaces on the second floor. Williams discovered in her interviews of rural North Carolina residents that the second floor was considered the “domain of the children” and was hardly ever inhabited by the adult members of the family.⁸⁶ The parlor, located to the left of the main entry, was reserved solely for use when entertaining guests and was kept closed off and unheated. In some instances, beds were kept in the parlor for use by visitors who stayed the night.⁸⁷

Another room whose function differed in many instances from its original purpose is the central hallway. This room is the area of the house that was considered a measure of progress from simple, laid back agrarian life to a more formalized social interaction. Early homes often had several entries on the main façade that allowed visitors immediate access to the family areas or formal parlors. The open plan of these early farmhouses was in stark contrast to the closed plan that accompanied the creation of central hallway homes. The hallway created a “social lock that denied visitors immediate access to the hearth,” creating a very formal and socially ordered entry process.⁸⁸ The hall, most often dominated by a staircase leading to the second floor bedrooms, had no heat source and was dependent on heat from the fireplaces located in the parlor and/or the family room. Because of this, doors to the hall from the remaining downstairs rooms were kept closed during the winter months and left wide open during the summer months allowing the summer breeze to cool the home. To many the hallway served little practical purpose, and considered by some to be “wasted space” was simply removed in many homes, creating a hall-and-parlor style floor plan rather than a central hallway plan. The purpose of the change was to create more usable space within the home. Still others stretched the area creating an expanded central hall that could be put to use as a more informal parlor space.⁸⁹

The majority of I-houses in Anderson County have a one or two-story ell and/or shed rooms on the rear façade. In many instances, the rear ell was the original one or two room cabin that the

⁸⁴ Michael A. Williams, *Homeplace: The Social Use and Meaning of the Folk Dwelling in Southwestern North Carolina* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1991), pp. 93-114.

⁸⁵ Southern, “The I-house as a Carrier of Style.” Southern gathered this statistical information regarding popular housing styles in rural North Carolina during the nineteenth century from files located at the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Raleigh, NC.

⁸⁶ Williams, *Homeplace*, p. 108.

⁸⁷ Williams, *Homeplace*, pp. 106-107.

⁸⁸ Williams, *Homeplace*, pp. 93-94.

⁸⁹ Williams, *Homeplace*, pp. 110-114.

family inhabited prior to the construction of the larger home. In these instances, rather than being torn down, the older structure was incorporated into the new as a kitchen. In other cases, the ell was originally a detached kitchen that was later attached to the back of the home, or, lastly, these extra additions came as the need for more interior space arose or as luxuries such as indoor plumbing and electricity made bathrooms and modern kitchens possible. Many I-houses in rural Anderson County appear to have originally been constructed with rear ells, creating an entirely unique subcategory of the more common form. Homes that were constructed with rear shed rooms are known as extended I-houses after the extended hall-and-parlor style from which it is adapted.

The Obediah Shirley House (**Site 0161**), Drake-Abbott House (**Site 0826**), Pettigrew House (**Site 0555**), Millwee Plantation (**Site 0414**), the Boone-Douthit House (**Site 0159**), and **Site 1278** are the some of the earliest examples of the I-house form identified during the survey. The original portion of the Pettigrew House was constructed in 1796 shortly after Zechariah Gentry received a

land grant for a large tract of land in the Starr area. His daughter married James Lawrence Pettigrew and the couple built a log structure with several outbuildings on a portion of the land grant property. According to the home's current owner (and Gentry family member), the early log structure was incorporated into the frame house that exists today shortly after the turn of the century—the log structure making up the one-story rear ell. Today the home reflects the I-house form with two exterior end brick chimneys, six-over-six windows, central entry door flanked by three-light sidelights, and porch supported



Figure 7. Pettigrew House, Site 0555.

by Ionic columns and accented with a turned balustrade. There are several associated outbuildings including one and two-story barns, a slave/tenant residence, fruit house, and smoke house. In addition, a small tenant complex with house and outbuildings is located along JLP Farm Road, on the approach to the main house. The Pettigrew House and the Obediah Shirley House are both good illustrations of the initial construction of temporary log structures by early Anderson County settlers that were later adapted and incorporated into larger frame homes. In the case of the Pettigrew House, the log structure was merely attached to the larger frame building, whereas the Obediah Shirley House has its log portion incorporated into the frame house.

Milwee Plantation (**Site 0414**) was constructed ca. 1820 in the I-house form. The two-story home has nine-over-six windows, two exterior end brick chimneys, rear shed rooms, and one-story rear gabled ell. The entry door is slightly offset on the main façade and is surrounded by a transom and sidelights. The rear ell is accessed through two entry doors—each leading into a separate room. A shed porch runs the length of the east façade of the rear ell. This example is typical of most I-houses in its overall form; however, it differs in its non-symmetrical main façade.

Site 1278, an unidentified house located north of Piedmont near Big Brushy Creek, is a two-story I-house with two exterior chimneys, nine over six windows, and a two-story rear ell that appears to be contemporaneous with the main section of the house facing Elrod Road. The cornice is decorated with a scalloped molding, and the windows have arched pediments. The main entry door has a transom and sidelights (now covered with shutters) with wooden panels, flanked by fluted pilasters with carved, star-patterned corner blocks. These delicate details and the vertical emphasis of the building's shape indicate an early date of construction, probably before ca. 1840. On late nineteenth-century maps of the county, the property is associated with members of the Elrod family, although its builder is unknown.

The Boone-Douthit House (**Site 0159**) is located northeast of the town of Sandy Springs in the western corner of Anderson County. The structure, constructed in 1849, is a two-story I-house with one-story rear shed rooms, shed porch, and two rear ells connected by an open-end porch (added one at a time around the turn of the century). The home stands on a 400-acre land granted to Samuel McCune by William Moultrie, Governor of South Carolina, in 1786. The land changed hands numerous times between 1807 and 1849 when it was sold to Mary and Thomas Boone. A date located in the frame of a sidelight beside the main entry door indicates the home was nearing completion on August 25, 1849. Upon Mary Boone's death in 1853, the property was sold to James G. Douthit, a Corporal in the Confederate States Army, a farmer, and musician who taught voice lessons. His daughter taught piano and conducted a school from the home where she tutored students in music. It was for this purpose that the home was expanded with the addition of the rear ells.⁹⁰ This later I-house differs from the Pettigrew House in that, while constructed on an early land grant, the building is of frame construction and remains today much as it was when it was constructed in 1849.

The Drake-Abbott House (**Site 0826**) was also constructed land grant property. The Drake Family owned a great deal of the land in the area and this house was constructed on a portion of that property ca. 1840. The two-story I-house has two exterior gable end chimneys, six-over-six windows, one-story shed rooms on the rear façade, and small entry porch. The double entry doors of the Drake-Abbott House are surrounded by a transom and sidelights and are located beneath a hip roof porch supported by simple square supports and accented with a hand-carved balustrade. In addition to the home, there are several associated outbuildings including one of log construction. Each of these early I-houses represents different construction techniques and social status of those living within the homes. The Boone Family was the most well to do family and had a larger I-house that reflected that wealth. The Drake Family constructed a simple home with small shed rooms on the rear and simple entry porch, while the Pettigrews constructed their home in phases as money, time, and materials became available.

These six houses occupied by six different families reflect the architectural trend of Anderson County. Farmhouses within the county cannot be lumped into architectural groups or social groups because each farm was constructed for the specific needs and lifestyle of the family who lived there. The I-house form continued to be popular throughout the county in the late

⁹⁰ United States Department of the Interior, "Boone-Douthit House," National Register of Historic Places Registration Form, 3 July 1997, Section 8:10-16, National Register Files, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The homes differed in material, decorative elements, chimney placement, and plan, but within all, the I-house form is clearly distinguishable.

The Emerson House (**Site 0805**) is a unique example within Anderson County and is the only one of its type to be identified during the survey. The home is a two-story I-house of masonry construction with handmade brick exterior in the American common bond pattern. The main façade of the home is symmetrical with central entry door topped with a heavy granite lintel flanked by two six-over-six windows and three evenly spaced six-over-six windows on the second floor. Each window is topped with a jack arch. The home has a one-story rear gabled ell with a large central chimney and two entry doors. Bricks located on the ell near the entry door closest to the main body of the house contain handprints and footprints that were made in the wet bricks carrying the initials of Emerson family members (some children) who constructed the house. The initials A.M.E below a handprint and a date of 10.6.20 are easily legible on two of the bricks, indicating that the home was constructed sometime in the 1820s. The Emerson Family owned a great deal of land in the area and operated a bridge that crossed the Rocky River known as Emerson's Bridge. On the 1877 map of Anderson County compiled by S.M. Pegg, J.H., S.J., and J.A. Emerson, all have homes within the area just south of Emerson's Bridge. Site 0805 is associated with J.H. Emerson on that particular map.⁹¹

The McAdams House (**Site 0217**) is representative of a large percentage of I-houses in the Anderson County area that are characterized by exterior chimneys on the rear façade rather than



Figure 8. The McAdams House, Site 0217.

the gable ends. The two-story, single pile home has a central hallway on the first and second floors flanked by two rooms. Within these rooms, the fireplaces are located on the rear walls rather than the end walls as in typical I-houses. A one-story ell on the rear façade connects the main body of the house to a second linear structure with a central brick chimney. The main façade is laid out symmetrically with a central entry door flanked by sidelights and five, six-over-six windows (two flanking the entry door and three on the second floor). It is unknown why the rear façade was chosen for the placement of the

chimneystacks; however, it is a pattern that is prevalent within the county.

Site 0314 is another example of this unique style of I-house. This single pile, two-story home has a similar floor plan to the McAdams House with central hallway flanked by two rooms. The home has a symmetrical façade with central entry door and five, thin nine-over-nine windows. A one-story gabled ell is located on the rear of the home with interior brick chimney. Both the McAdams House and Site 0314 have exterior rear façade chimneys. One reason for the location of these chimneys on the rear of the home is for purposes of interior lighting. By avoiding the placement of chimneys on the gable ends, it allows the placement of windows on the gable ends thereby capturing more of the day's light.

⁹¹ S. M. Pegg, *General Descriptive Map of Anderson County, S. C.* (New York: Charles Hart, 1877).

Site 0796 is a slightly later example of the two-story I-house. Constructed around the turn of the century, the home boasts decorative cutwork detailing along the porch and beneath the eaves. The two-story house has two exterior gable end chimneys, six-over-six windows, symmetrical façade with central entry door surrounded with transom and sidelights, and one-story rear gabled ell. There are paired cutwork modillions along the frieze beneath the roof eaves, and the hip porch is supported with turned posts accented with cutwork brackets and balustrade. I-houses of this type, with decorative cutwork and more attention to decorative details, were the precursor to the Queen Anne movement of the turn of the century. It is in these homes that the transition between and overlapping of styles is evident.

ONE-STORY HALL AND PARLOR HOMES

The one-story counterpart to the I-house is the hall-and-parlor home. These single pile homes are one-story, linear plan structures with either one or two exterior chimneys, and rear shed rooms or rear ell, or a combination of both. In one-and-one-half story examples, a staircase is usually located immediately upon entry to the house. Examples of this housing style are abundant within Anderson County and are most commonly found with gabled ells on their rear façades and with at least one accompanying outbuilding—indicating that these complexes were utilized as small-scale farms. Materials used to construct these homes were often gathered from the surrounding landscape. Conditions of rural roads made large scale transport of materials impossible and often times these small farms were located great distances from water transport making it difficult to obtain brick, sawn lumber, and other building materials. Because of this, it is not uncommon to see stone and rough-hewn timber incorporated into rural farmhouses.

The Erskine House (**Site 0899**) was constructed by Bub Erskine in the 1880s. Erskine was a local sheriff and ran a dairy farm from his home in southern Anderson County. The farmhouse is a one-story, frame structure, single-pile, with a one-story ell projecting off the rear façade. The ell contains an interior stuccoed chimney, which was the second most common location for chimney placement found in this “L” shaped housing form. As with its I-house counterpart, the main façade of the Erskine House is laid out in a symmetrical pattern with a central entry door flanked by two, six-over-six windows. Stone pier foundations, like those found at the Erskine House, were also commonly found with the hall-and-parlor homes. Also located on the farm property is a small, one-story tenant house. It was not uncommon for small farmers to have at least one associated tenant property because the tenants were both a source of income and aid around the farm.

The Postell Cater Hall House (**Site 0624**) is located approximately ten miles southeast of Anderson along True Temper Road. The home was constructed on 151 1/2 acres by Postell Cater Hall in 1873. His son, Orin Lint Hall, grew up in the house and became a carpenter. O.L. Hall was one of the local contractors that helped build nearby Gluck Mill. There are two tenant houses associated with this property; one located approximately 100 yards from the main house and a second located approximately ¼ mile away. The later at one time housed James Hall (Orin's son) and his wife shortly after they were married. James was a bricklayer, carpenter,



Figure 9. Postell Cater House, Site 0624.

farmer (cattle), and later worked at the nearby fiberglass plant.⁹² The Hall house is part of a large complex containing five outbuildings, two tenant houses (one with two outbuildings), and the main house. The structure is “L” shaped in plan, has two-rooms divided by a central hallway and a gabled ell projecting from the rear façade. The house is supported on a stone pier foundation. An engaged porch is located on the rear ell with two entry doors leading into the two ell rooms. There were originally two gable-end chimneys flanked by six-over-six windows and one interior chimney on the rear ell, however,

only one exterior composite chimney remains.

Site 0450 was constructed in the late nineteenth century and is located near Lake Hartwell along SC 187. The one-story linear plan home has two exterior gable-end chimneys and a full façade engaged porch with two entry doors leading to the interior. This house is a perfect example of the expansion of a small farmhouse as the need for space arose. Judging from the roofline and similar forms in the county, this house was a typical extended-hall-and-parlor plan with no rear ell. A gabled ell with hip roof porch was added to the rear façade at an unknown date and a subsequent ell was added to the rear façade of that ell ultimately creating a “U” shaped form. Numerous outbuildings surround the house, indicating that this was a large farming complex. The home is unique from others in this category in that it has two entry doors on the main façade, indicating that at one point it had been a multi-family dwelling that was later adapted for single-family use.

Sites 0436 and **0487** are later examples and are similar to one another in their styling and details. Both homes have a two-room linear plan with central hallway and rear gabled ell. Their symmetrical façades both contain central entry doors surrounded by a transom and sidelights flanked by six-over-six windows. **Site 0436** has two exterior end chimneys with corbelled tops and one interior chimney within the rear ell. The home rests on brick piers and has slightly more decorative molding around the main entry door and windows. **Site 0487** is a slightly older one-and-one-half story home with a single exterior end chimney with corbelled top. The rear ell has an engaged porch with entry into the ell and two interior brick chimneys. The home has simple detailing and is supported on a stone pier foundation.

Each of these examples represents a common housing form that was adapted to suit the needs of the individual families who constructed them. A study done by the Southern Cooperative Extension Service in the late 1940s used Anderson County as one of its study areas when deciphering how local farming families lived and worked. More than half of the households studied stated that their homes were constructed between 1910 and 1948 and 26 percent of the

⁹² Interview with James Hall, 5 April 2002.

homes were constructed before 1910.⁹³ These figures indicate that there were many farmhouses standing that were constructed around the turn of the century, and that were continually inhabited and adapted well into the mid-twentieth century. In addition, the study indicated that before 1890 there was almost an even distribution of one-story to two-story homes. Beginning after 1890, the popularity of the two-story home declined every ten years to just shy of twenty percent of homeowners in 1948. According to the Extension Service Survey, differences in socioeconomic status determined which families had which type of home. Those bracketed in a lower socioeconomic group preferred a one-story home while those in a higher group preferred two-story structures.⁹⁴ The fact that the one- and two-story housing stock in the Piedmont area of the study is almost evenly distributed may indicate that the population of rural Anderson County was also evenly distributed with regards to socioeconomic levels.

QUEEN ANNE

The Queen Anne style (often referred to as “Victorian”) gained popularity in the last decades of the nineteenth century as an adaptation of an earlier style made popular in eighteenth-century England during the reign of Queen Anne. The nineteenth- and twentieth-century adaptation in the United States is characterized by steeply pitched roofs with irregular shapes, a dominant front facing gable, decorative shingles, decorative detailing along the porch, and bold color schemes.⁹⁵ There are several distinct types of ornamentation that fall into three categories: spindlework, free classic, and half timbering. This detailing on Queen Anne homes includes spindlework detailing and turned columns along the porch (spindlework), classical columns grouped together in twos or threes along the porch (free classic), and half timbering in the gable ends (half timbering).⁹⁶ The Queen Anne style is very distinct and high style examples are commonly found in urban areas where there was a concentration of wealth and formal homes. In rural areas one can occasionally find a textbook example of the Queen Anne style, however, it is more common to find vernacular adaptations.



Figure 10. High-style Queen Anne, Site 0431.

Each example of “high style” Queen Anne architecture found in rural Anderson County displays different elements of style, height, and shape. While each is constructed with the same stylistic base, each uses distinctly different elements of that style. **Site 0431** borrows elements from each of the three sub-types of Queen Anne. The home has one-over-one, double-hung sash windows, an offset front projecting gable on the main façade with half-timber detailing; two interior chimneys with

⁹³ *Farm Housing in the South: A study of household activities, facilities and family preferences in selected areas of the South as a basis for development of functional farmhouse plans.* Southern Cooperative Series Bulletin No. 14 (Clemson, SC: South Carolina Agricultural Experimental Station, 1951), p 9.

⁹⁴ *Farm Housing in the South*, pp. 47-48.

⁹⁵ Ward Bucher, *Dictionary of Building Preservation* (New York: Preservation Press, 1996), p. 366.

⁹⁶ McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide*, pp. 263-264.

recessed panels; a porch decorated with dental molding and brackets along the cornice line; Ionic porch columns with a turned balustrade, projecting side gables--one with canted corners--containing elliptical attic vents; one story rear ell with an exterior end chimney; and a second-story porch over the offset entry door. The second-story porch and the section of porch at the main entry have elliptical rooflines that mimic one another in shape. The layout and detailing found on this home act to create an irregular wall surface, which is a key element of Queen Anne design. Within the style, an attempt is made to create movement using the exterior wall surface as a primary decorative element. The growing availability of milled lumber and the ensuing development of balloon framing in the late nineteenth century facilitated the creation of irregular floor plans and subsequently amplified the popularity of the Queen Anne style.

Site 0363, now housing the Simpson Research Center for Clemson University, is an example of a vernacular house form with added Queen Anne detailing. The two-story frame house was constructed in the gable-front-and-wing form with arched spindlework brackets along the porch, a second-story porch above the main entry door, and two-over-two double-hung sash windows. Each gable end contains a different pattern of decorative shingles and small, paired stained glass windows. There is a one-story rear ell with gable-end chimney as well as one interior brick chimney at the gable intersection. A small, gabled porch covers the first floor window of the projecting gable wing and is accented with cutwork detailing. While the underlying form of this home is vernacular, the detailing on the exterior is characteristically Queen Anne.

The Clinkscales House (**Site 0859**) is the most unique example of Queen Anne architecture encountered during the field survey. The home, constructed ca. 1890, is one-and-one-half stories in height with weatherboard exterior and two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps. Laid out in a square plan with symmetrical exterior façades, the main visual interest lies in the sharply pitched roofline. The main façade contains two, steeply pitched front-facing gables with flared eaves. A small gable dormer is located between the two larger gables, it too having flared eaves. All three contain six-over-six windows. The double entry door is located directly beneath the gable dormer and is surrounded with a transom and sidelights. Each side elevation contains two, small gable dormers with flared eaves located above a corresponding six-over-six window on the first story. Each window is encased in a flared, pedimented surround. The steep pitch of the roof and the flared eaves on the gables and dormers reflect an adaptation of the Tudor style, which became popular in the second half of the nineteenth century concurrent with the Queen Anne style. The paired brackets beneath the eaves and cutwork brackets along the porch reflect the latter style.

While the formal Queen Anne style was popular in the urban centers during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, a simpler vernacular version is commonly found throughout the county's rural areas. A majority of these homes begin with a similar core shape and differ only in the type and placement of stylistic elements. As opposed to the formal homes in the urban centers, vernacular Queen Anne homes in rural areas were constructed to serve practical functions while having the added bonus of stylish detailing. In the following examples, the Queen Anne style was adapted to one-story, central hallway homes, most containing rear gabled ells. Each home encountered during the survey had a similar overall "L" core shape with differing heights, chimney locations, porch shapes, and decorative detailing. Front-facing gables accented with shingles, vents, and/or windows break the lateral gable roofline on these vernacular homes and are hallmarks of the style.

The Emerson Cromer House (**Site 0222**) is a one-story frame farmhouse, linear in form, with a gabled rear ell and two exterior gable end chimneys. Two gable dormers containing diamond-shaped attic vents (a common decorative element found on vernacular Queen Anne homes) and topped with decorative horns break the main façade roofline. The hip porch on the main façade is accented with turned supports with decorative cutwork brackets and the main entry door is flanked by sidelights. The rear gabled section of the home is the same width as the linear portion, creating a rectangular floor plan. Two shed porches are located on this rear section. The home is surrounded by a number of frame outbuildings indicating that this was a large-scale farm. While the home remains a simple vernacular form, it borrows popular elements of the Queen Anne style.

Site 0516 is an example of an earlier vernacular farmhouse that adapted to the Queen Anne style by placing a large addition on the main façade. The original portion of this one-story frame farmhouse had a linear main body with rear gabled ell, nine-over-nine windows, and stone pier foundation. The gable ends were decorated with bargeboard, of which only two strips remain. A later rectangular, frame addition was placed on the main façade. This addition has two, large front facing gables, six-over-six windows, and central entry door flanked by sidelights. A hip porch was also added supported by simple posts with cutwork brackets. The addition of the formal entry door and roofline broken by gables was an attempt to create the formality and irregular exterior surface so common in Queen Anne architecture.

A two-story example of this type can be found in **Site 0521**. The home contains two front-facing gables on its main façade that lend elements of the Queen Anne style to the structure. The overall form of the home is identical to its one-story vernacular counterparts with a linear body and rear gabled ell. The decoration on this example is concentrated on the main façade where there are two large, front-facing gables that break the linear roofline. Each gable contains diamond-shaped attic vents and roofline returns and each is accented with a cutwork horn at the gable peak. The porch wraps to the right façade and continues to the end of the rear ell. The main entry door is surrounded by a transom and sidelights and sits beneath a second story gable porch with turned supports and decorative cutwork balustrade. The main porch has lost its original detailing, but one can imagine that it likely had turned supports, decorative brackets, and a cutwork balustrade similar to that found on the second story porch. This decoration would have made a significant visual impact and created a great deal of movement and interest on the home's exterior.

Site 0322 is a unique example of the vernacular Queen Anne in Anderson County. The home has a square core shape with canted corners on the main façade and two, small front-facing gables containing decorative diamond vents on either side of the main façade. The roofline is hipped and contains two interior brick chimneys. The main façade is divided by a monumental gable portico supported by two, large wooden posts with a central entry door surrounded by a transom and sidelights with a small iron balcony above accessed by a half-glass door. A hip porch has been placed on the left façade and a one-story ell is



Figure 11. Vernacular Queen Anne, Site 0322.

located on the rear. The home seems off balance with a large, square base topped by a gently sloping roof with proportionally small decorative gables. The home uses various elements of the Queen Anne style including an attempt at an irregular wall surface and roofline; however, the design creates an odd effect.

The majority of vernacular Queen Anne homes found in the rural areas are similar to **Site 0817**. These homes have little to no exterior decoration and are usually constructed in an “L” shape with a front facing gable breaking the roofline on the main façade. Within this gable, there is usually a decorative attic vent, shingles, or small window; however, this particular example has no added decoration. These gables serve no practical function and are likely an attempt by homeowners to create visual interest and maintain a sense of style on a plain form by creating an irregular roof surface.

Examples of Queen Anne similar to **Site 0563**, located in the town of Starr, are commonly found either in or close to urban centers. This home is highly decorative with several key elements of the Queen Anne style. The one-story frame structure has an “L”-shaped floor plan with linear body and rear gabled ell. Two front-facing gables accented with saw-tooth shingles and cutwork detailing break the main façade roofline. The gable ends contain similar cutwork detailing and contain diamond-shaped attic vents. Paired modillions are located beneath the eaves. The porch has been remodeled, but one can imagine that at the time of construction the porch was elaborately decorated with turned supports and balustrade accented with decorative cutwork.

Site 0460 is a one-story, gable-front-and-wing vernacular form with intricate Queen Anne detailing. The main façade contains a projecting gable wing on its right end and an elaborate entry door with three-light transom and sidelights. The hip roof porch is supported with chamfered posts with cutwork brackets and an elaborate cutwork balustrade. The south elevation is also elaborately decorated with three entry doors topped with transoms beneath a shed porch supported by posts identical to those on the main façade. The side porch also has an elaborate balustrade, similar to that on the front elevation; however, the side porch balustrade contains the letter “N” in the center of each section. Evenly spaced cutwork modillions can be found beneath the eaves on each façade. While the gable-front-and-wing form is a common one for rural Anderson County, site 0460 is unique in that it contains a decorative side porch that offers a second formal façade for entry into the home.

A notable pattern of gable-front-and-wing homes was also identified with Queen Anne detailing. These homes, labeled by Virginia and Lee McAlester as “Folk Victorian,” are both one and two stories in height and retain similar detailing to their lateral gable counterparts. Porches on the gable-front-and-wing homes can be found with spindlework or cutwork detailing and the gables are often accented with decorative vents and/or wooden shingles. As with the central hallway plan examples shown above, there are differing degrees of detailing on these homes, however, the overall core shapes remain consistent.⁹⁷

The Stratton House (**Site 0483**) is located just south of Barnes Station in southern Anderson County. The two-story frame home was constructed just after the turn of the century (ca. 1905)

⁹⁷ McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide*, pp. 309-317.

in the gable-front-and-wing form. There is a front-projecting gable wing on the left end of the main façade with canted corners and a gable end containing a diamond-shaped attic vent. A shed porch runs along the main façade and is supported with turned posts and decorated with cutwork brackets and a turned balustrade. A second-story shed porch is located above the main entry door. A second shed porch, with decoration identical to that found on the main façade, is located on the north façade. Two entries to the home are accessed from this side porch. Two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps heat the Stratton House. The irregular floor plan is completed by two, one-story gabled ells on the rear façade. The northernmost ell contains an interior brick chimney. The home has all of the elements of the Queen Anne style, without the steeply pitched roofline that is a key element of the style. The canted corners on the projecting gable wing act to create a slightly irregular wall surface while the porch decoration and diamond attic vent add the necessary stylistic elements.

A one-story example with unique roofline is **Site 0614**. This home has the gable-front-and-wing form with a hip roofline. The front-projecting wing has a gable roof and contains decorative shingles and a rectangular attic vent with diamond accent. The lateral portion of the home displays a hipped roof with a small hip wing projecting from the home's right façade. An interior chimney located at the intersection of the gable wing and the home has a corbelled cap, lending additional decorative detailing.

A majority of these gable-front-and-wing homes are fundamentally lacking in any ornamental decoration. They retain the overall form of the vernacular Queen Anne style but lack the decorative vents and detailing found on similar homes. **Site 0780** is a rural farmhouse with a front-facing gable on the left end of the main façade that gives the illusion of the gable-front-and-wing form. There are two entry doors on the main façade beneath a hip roof porch with irregularly placed nine-over-nine windows. The home retains a simple overall shape with little architectural detailing while conveying the basic ideology of the vernacular Queen Anne style.

A second, and slightly different, example of this simplified vernacular form is **Site 0824**. The home has a "T"-shaped floor plan with a front-projecting gable wing to the left of the main entry door. A one-story gabled ell with shed porch and exterior chimney has been added to the rear façade. The gable ends have pent roofing and contain no decorative detailing. The shed porch stretches from the gable wing to the right and is supported with simple turned posts. The home also has one exterior and one interior brick chimney. In this example, the gable-front-and-wing form so commonly used in vernacular Queen Anne design is evident, but there is no additional detailing.

Throughout the county's rural area, a second form of vernacular Queen Anne homes became evident and were found consistently throughout the survey area. These hipped-roof homes have either gable dormers, central gables, or offset gable wings on the main façade and retain elements of Queen Anne decorative detailing. Each also displays a square core shape with additional ells or projecting wings. **Site 0811** has a hipped roof clad in pressed metal shingles. There are two, symmetrically placed interior brick chimneys and gable porch over the central entry door. There is a one-story gabled ell on the rear façade with a hip porch. This example is very simplistic with little added detailing.

The Williamson House (**Site 0856**) was constructed ca. 1913 in southern Anderson County. The home has a pyramidal roof with a front-projecting gable wing on the right end of the main façade. The pent gable end contains a diamond-shaped attic vent and modillions. There are projecting gable wings on the north and south façades, each containing pent gable ends, diamond vents, and modillions. Modillions can also be seen beneath the eaves on the main body of the house. The hipped porch wraps to both façades with a pediment over the main entry door. The porch is supported with paired, turned posts resting on brick piers. The gable ends and porch detailing reflect the Queen Anne style while the irregular roofline is an attempt to create movement within the roofline and walls of the home.

The Adams-Scott house (**Site 0862**) was constructed ca. 1900. The home has a hip roof with projecting gable wing on the left end of the main façade and the south façade. There is a hip porch on the main façade and shed porch on the north façade, both with turned posts, spindlework friezes, decorative cutwork brackets and turned balustrade. The main façade porch contains a pediment over the main entry door supported by paired supports. There is a one-story gabled ell on the rear and stone retaining wall in the front of the property. The Adams-Scott house is more characteristically Queen Anne as it reflects the spindlework subcategory with its elaborate porch detailing.

The Elrod House (**Site 0607**) was constructed built by Glenora and Eddie Elrod. Mr. Elrod was a farmer and Mrs. Elrod was a local schoolteacher. The home, located south of the city of Anderson, has a gable-on-hip roof and reflects the free-classic subcategory of the Queen Anne style. Decoration includes two-over-two windows, two interior brick chimneys, and a front projecting wing to the left of the main entry door with pent gable end. The porch wraps to the right façade and is supported by square posts. The porch includes a pediment over the main entry supported with paired posts. Outbuildings include a cotton house, corncrib, and chicken house. While classical columns do not support the porch, the simplicity of the home's design emulates the free-classic form.

Site 0508 is a unique example of the gable-on-hip Queen Anne. The home has a symmetrical design with a front-facing gable in the center of the main façade with two projecting gable wings on the east and west façades. In addition, there is a gabled ell on the rear façade. The porch wraps to both façades, ending at the side wings. Square posts accented with cutwork brackets and balustrade support the hipped porch. There are two exterior end chimneys on the side gable wings. This home, while avoiding the irregular roofline of the Queen Anne, retains the superficial elements of the style.

CRAFTSMAN BUNGALOWS

The Queen Anne style continued to be reflected in construction throughout the rural areas of the county until the 1920s when the Craftsman style bungalows began to grow in popularity. The Craftsman style was considered the dominant style for smaller homes constructed in the early decades of the twentieth century. Originating in Southern California, the style spread in popularity through the publication of design books and magazines. Pattern books and mail-order

homes also increased the popularity of the bungalow home, which quickly became the most popular and fashionable small family home in the country until the mid-1930s.⁹⁸

Homes constructed in the Craftsman style found in Anderson County are vernacular or bungalow adaptations and are represented in both one- and two-story buildings and with both weatherboard and brick exteriors. Roof shapes, chimney placement, and window treatments vary throughout the rural areas. As far as could be ascertained, these homes all belonged to small family farms and each had at least one associated outbuilding. The South Carolina Cooperative Extension Service provided plans for small farmers in the post-depression years in an attempt to get families out of dilapidated housing and into homes with modern amenities. It is thought that many of these bungalow homes were constructed from plans provided by the Extension Service.⁹⁹ Further research may reveal more details about the types of plans and building materials recommended by Clemson, and the extent to which the Extension Service influenced local architecture.

Site 0840 is characteristic of most bungalow homes found within the survey area. The home has four-over-one windows (paired on the main façade), shingles and paired four-pane windows in the front gable, tapered wooden posts on brick piers supporting the engaged porch, two interior brick chimneys, and several associated frame outbuildings. The second most common form of bungalow homes found within the survey area was similar to **Site 0916**. This home has a front gable roof with offset gable porch on the main façade. There is one interior brick chimney, exposed rafter tails beneath the eaves and paired windows. **Site 0798** has a front-gable roof with two-over-two windows, exposed rafter tails and knee braces beneath the eaves, and two interior brick chimneys. These homes were simple in design and construction and were meant to serve a utilitarian purpose. In rural areas, these homes were often utilized as multi-family housing, constructed for tenant workers or migrant workers on larger farms. Similar forms can occasionally be found with double entry doors on the main façade for this purpose.

TENANT HOUSING

The tenant farming culture played a large roll in the history of Anderson County. Tenant housing and farm worker housing is abundant throughout the county's rural areas. These simple homes were constructed in single pen, double pen, or dogtrot forms and housed transient farm hands and/or permanent workers on larger farms. Double pen homes and multi-room dwellings were commonly used in the early twentieth century to house these farm workers. Chimneys that once belonged to these homes can occasionally be seen dotting the landscape, standing alone and overgrown in many agricultural fields in the area. These modest structures can often be linked with larger farmhouses and many have associated outbuildings that were used by the tenants to store tools and crops.

These small single-family dwellings and multi-family dwellings were constructed by farm owners were continually used until the mid-twentieth century. These homes are easily

⁹⁸ McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide*, pp. 452-463.

⁹⁹ Dennis Taylor, *Rural Life in the Piedmont of South Carolina* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 1999.)

identifiable by their location—usually in agricultural fields, isolated or in groups of similar structures. As mentioned above, intact homes from the early periods of settlement are rare and most tenant homes from the early twentieth century often stand abandoned and deteriorating. Others remain in use today, many converted from multi-family to single-family homes. These homes come in a variety of sizes and shapes, but are consistently constructed in the double-pen or saddlebag plans with either a central chimney or end chimneys that service both sections of the structure.

Site 0515 is a front-gable example of a tenant/cropper house constructed during the 1920s–1930s. The main façade has two entry doors in the center flanked by two, six-over-six windows.



Figure 12. Tenant House, Site 0538.

Each side has two windows and there are shed porches on the main and rear façades. This simple structure likely housed two tenant families who shared use of the large barn located behind the house. **Site 0494** is an example of linear plan housing, the most common form of tenant housing found in Anderson County. The home originated as a single-pen with exterior end chimney and was later modified to a saddlebag with central chimney. The structure is of frame construction resting on stone piers. The poor condition of this home is typical of most tenant homes in the area. **Site 0538** is an “L”-shaped

example with double entry doors on the main façade and central brick chimney. The home has a rear gabled ell with engaged porch, indicating that the home may have been used for a single family rather than multi-family dwelling. **Site 0437** is a single-family tenant house with single entry on the main façade flanked by six-over-six windows and a small rear ell. The building is of frame construction with weatherboard siding, a stone pier foundation and composite exterior chimney. **Site 0782** is a multi-family tenant house with four entry doors on the main façade, two exterior end composite chimneys, stone pier foundation, and engaged porch on the main façade. This home is larger than most tenant houses encountered during the survey, allowing the occupying families more interior space as opposed to a single room as found in many tenant structures. Sharecropping and tenant farming were a common way of life throughout the South in the early twentieth century. The abolition of slavery in the 1860s opened the door for employment opportunities on farms that produced cotton. The growth and production of cotton is a highly labor intensive process that, as a result, spawned the tenant farming system. Sharecropping and tenant farming were also common agricultural practices in the post-depression years when few farmers could afford to own their own land and were forced to work on rented land for money and food.¹⁰⁰

NEOCLASSICAL

The Neoclassical Style enjoyed an extended period of popularity, beginning in the final years of the nineteenth century and continuing through the 1950s. The style is characterized by a monumental portico supported by classical columns (most often with Ionic or Corinthian

¹⁰⁰ Kovacic and Winberry, *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape*, pp. 106-108.

capitals) and a symmetrical façade. There are several sub-types of this style, each dealing with the placement of the porch and the roofline. The first subtype is characterized by only a monumental portico; the second has a monumental portico flanked by one-story porches; the third has a front gable or hip roof with a monumental engaged porch that stretches across the full façade; the fourth has a monumental full-façade shed porch; and the fifth is one-story with hip roof, prominent central dormer, and colonnaded porch.¹⁰¹ This style was the dominant building style for domestic structures in the early part of the twentieth century with two waves of popularity. The first began in 1900, continued through 1920, and was characterized by hipped roofs and heavy, highly-stylized columns. The second phase began around 1925 and continued through the 1950s and was characterized by side-gable roofs and simple, thin columns.¹⁰²

Neoclassical homes built in the later nineteenth century and early twentieth century are accented with ornate Ionic, Corinthian, or Composite capitals. The reason for the heightened detailing lies in technological advances that allowed the mass-production of decoration from molded plaster or other synthetic materials. The doorways of Neoclassical homes derive their pattern work from the Greek Revival, Adam, and Georgian styles. Rooflines are accented with dentils and/or modillions with a wide frieze band beneath the cornice. Windows in Neoclassical homes have either six or nine panes to each double hung sash while some examples have a multi-pane or single-pane upper sash over a single-pane lower sash.¹⁰³

The William Dunkling Garrison House (**Site 0404**), also known as Denver Downs, was constructed between 1875 and 1880 and is the earliest example of the Neoclassical Style identified during the field survey. The two-and-one-half story frame house has six-over-one double-hung sash windows, dental molding along the cornice, and double entry door with transom and sidelights. The porch is supported with paired Doric columns with triple columns at the corners. There are two interior chimneys with stepped, recessed panels on each side. The dormer on the main façade contains a Palladian window and is shaped to echo the window shape. Each side roof slope contains a gable dormer with pent roof and paired six-light windows. A bay window with dental molding is located on the east façade. Although the home does not neatly fit into one of the five subtypes of Neoclassical architecture, it does display key decorative elements that place it in that category. The overall core shape of the home is reminiscent of the Queen Anne style, however, the porch supports, dormers, and dental frieze all reflect the later style.

Several associated outbuildings relate to the dairy including a log smokehouse and at least one tenant house. Outbuildings include a carriage house, smokehouse and two large barns ca. 1890–1900. William Dunkling Garrison moved to Anderson County from Greenville County to manage a cotton farm for the Autun Mill in La France. Garrison purchased this property in 1872 and built the extant house between 1875 and 1880 on what was then known as Generals’ Road. In 1894, the Welcome Baptist Church was organized in the parlor. Garrison grew cotton and corn in addition to his work with Autun and served on the committee to erect the Anderson County Courthouse. His youngest son Thomas Edmund continued the farm until 1945 when his son Ed returned from World War II and purchased the remaining shares of the farm from family

¹⁰¹ McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, pp. 343-345.

¹⁰² McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, p. 344.

¹⁰³ McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, p. 343.

members. Ed started a dairy in 1945 and served in the South Carolina State Legislature from 1958 to 1988. His sons Tom and Bart began leasing the farm from Ed in 1988. The farm now produces corn, soybeans, wheat, oats, barley, beef cattle, and vegetables, which are sold at an outdoor market next to the house. The house and outbuildings are located on 350 acres associated with the farm. Denver Downs is recognized as a Century Farm.¹⁰⁴ *We recommend that Denver Downs is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for its association with local agricultural history and Criterion C for its architecture.*

The Reed Garrison House, **Site 0397**, is located northwest of the city of Anderson in the town of Denver. The home was constructed ca. 1920–1930 by the oldest son of William Dunkling Garrison who constructed nearby Denver Downs. Reed Garrison opened a cotton gin, bank (**Site 0396**), post office and store in Denver upon the arrival of the Blue Ridge Rail Line. The home has six-over-one, double-hung sash windows and two interior brick chimneys. The main façade has a monumental portico with pent gable supported by four Ionic columns and accented with dental molding, modillions beneath the eaves, and a round window in the gable. The portico is flanked by a one-story porch that wraps to both façades and supported by thin Ionic columns with dental molding along the frieze. The main entry door is flanked by leaded sidelights and is centered beneath a second-story balcony accessed by a door topped with a fanlight and flanked by sidelights. Modillions and dental molding run beneath the roofline of the house, which was constructed in a square plan. The side roof slopes each contain a hipped dormer containing a double-hung sash window. There are several associated frame outbuildings. The home replaced a two-story I-house that was constructed on the site at the time of the town's development. The Reed Garrison House is a textbook example of the Neoclassical style as found during its first period of popularity and is the only example found during the survey that displayed all of its key elements. *We recommend that the Reed Garrison House is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for its architecture.*

Valley View (**Site 0891**) was constructed in 1913 by the architectural firm of Casey and Fant for the Sebyt family and was later purchased by the McCown family who farmed cotton on the surrounding acreage. The home was purchased in 1951 by former United States Congressman John C. Taylor who never occupied the home but in turn gave it to his son, Lee Brown Taylor who has resided there with his wife Nell since the late 1950s. The two-story frame house has a lateral gable roof with a monumental entry-bay portico supported by six classical columns with pent gable end and flanked by a one-story porch that wraps to both façades. A leaded transom and sidelights surround the main entry door with an identical doorway above leading onto a small balcony. Valley View is more characteristically Neoclassical as compared to Denver Downs, however, there are still several key details lacking in regards to the decorative detailing. The columns that support the porch have neither Ionic nor Corinthian capital, but appear Doric with brackets. In addition, the one-story porch supports are square with no decorative detailing. Despite the addition of subtle detailing, the overall form of the home is characteristic of the Neoclassical style.

The Earle House (**Site 0472**), located in western Anderson County, was constructed in 1923. The original house located here was known as Ingleside, and burned in 1920. The Earle family ran

¹⁰⁴ Interview with Juanita Garrison, 6 March 2002.

the local gin in addition to a gristmill on Buchanan Creek (also known as "Dipping Branch"). Soon after the home's construction, the family constructed the gristmill, which provided electricity to the gin and the house.¹⁰⁵ The two-story frame home has a hipped roof oriented end-



Figure 13. Earle House, Site 0472.

to-front with a full-façade engaged porch supported by four, large Doric columns. There are two, small gable dormers on the main roof slope each containing a nine-light window. Two, small one-story porches are located on the north and south façades giving the impression of a wrap-around porch. These small, hipped roof porches are supported with thin Ionic columns. The north and south façades also contain projecting gable wings with paired nine-over-one windows on the first and second stories. A dental frieze runs beneath the eaves of the house, porches, and dormers. While the Earle

home is not as characteristically Neoclassical, it does incorporate the major elements of the style. *We recommend that the Earle House is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A for its association with local agricultural history and Criterion C for its architecture.*

Site 1384 was built for druggist W. W. Griffin probably some time between 1900 and 1910. The house has a full-height entry porch supported by four Tuscan columns and large brackets along its roofline. Star-patterned sidelights and transoms flank the double entry doors on the first and second floors. A side porch with flat roof also is supported by Tuscan columns. *We recommend that the W. W. Griffin House is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for its architecture.*

While most of these Neoclassical homes were found within towns or on their outskirts, the Earle House and several others were located in the county's rural areas, indicating that prosperity at the turn of the twentieth century was not limited to the urban areas. Like the Queen Anne style before, the Neoclassical style became a preferred method for Anderson County residents to display the wealth that they had accumulated through cotton production, the textile industry, and the expansion of the railroad.

¹⁰⁵ Interview with Wendell Roach, 14 March 2002.

VI. MILLS AND MILL VILLAGES IN ANDERSON COUNTY

The textile industry played a key role in the economic development of upcountry South Carolina. Textile mills began to appear in the upstate in the late nineteenth century concurrent with the development of the state's rail system. The invention of the cotton gin encouraged the development of plantations in the southernmost Upcountry counties and with the cotton boom came the creation of the mills. The economy in the northernmost portion of the state remained focused on small subsistence farms, but it was in textiles that rapid industrial development took place in South Carolina. William Gregg, Vardry McBee, and other entrepreneurs began operating small mills before 1860; however, the Civil War and Reconstruction put a halt on the growing business until 1880 when expansion rapidly increased.¹⁰⁶

The South Carolina upstate was appealing to prospective mill owners for several key reasons. South Carolina offered abundant waterpower, a readily accessible cotton crop, a low cost of living, cheap, non-union labor, and a good network of railroads that connected the Piedmont to areas all along the east coast.¹⁰⁷

The bulk of the upstate's population was concentrated in the rural areas, which forced the mills to recruit workers from area farms. Many local farmers were eager to move to what they felt were the improved conditions of the mill villages. Those that chose to leave farming and work in the mill were usually tenant farmers, share croppers, those who had lost their farms as a result of mismanagement and/or lack of work, or mountaineers from North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee. These workers came for the promise of a steady paycheck and the opportunity to provide a better future for their children.¹⁰⁸ Because the mill villages offered vastly improved conditions from the areas where they were residing, mill operatives rarely challenged their employers. However, even as recently as 1930, South Carolina mill wages were 30–40 percent lower than those in New England.¹⁰⁹

At the end of the nineteenth century, most farmers living in the Anderson area were living in substandard conditions. At the time of widespread mill development, there was a lack of sufficient housing in the upstate. Because there was no public transportation, workers in the factories had to walk from their homes, often great distances. Following a precedent set by William Aiken in his antebellum mills, most textile companies constructed mill villages to attract and accommodate workers. These villages consisted of small, identical frame houses with a several larger homes for mill supervisors and smaller accommodations for black workers.¹¹⁰

The average mill home had four rooms and was often rented to two families. Worker housing was provided at a modest cost, rent ranging anywhere from \$.25 to \$1 per room per month.¹¹¹ In

¹⁰⁶ Ernest Lander, *History of South Carolina 1865-1900* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1960), p. 82.

¹⁰⁷ Kovacik and Winberry, *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape*, p. 114.

¹⁰⁸ Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, pp. 458-459.

¹⁰⁹ Lander, *History of South Carolina*, pp. 82-84.

¹¹⁰ Kovacik and Winberry, *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape*, p. 114.

¹¹¹ Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, p. 460.

addition, the mill provided areas away from the houses for pastures and small gardens. Constructed on property that surrounded the mill, the villages included stores, churches, recreational facilities, and schools for children of workers. Each mill village was laid out in a symmetrical pattern with evenly lined streets and uniform lots. The village was often separated from an adjacent town by a street, railroad track, or city limit line.¹¹²

Mill construction was also regulated with certain standards for the placement of machinery to ensure a minimum amount of vibrations within the mills. Regulations required that the weaving machinery be placed on the first two floors with the carding machinery on the third and spinning machinery on the fourth.¹¹³ Because electricity was scarce when the mills were developed, the structures were built with numerous windows to allow light and ventilation for the workers. When light and air conditioning were introduced into the mills, most had their windows removed and the openings enclosed with brick.

JACKSON MILL, IVA

Thomas C. Jackson constructed Jackson Mill in the town of Iva in 1905. The company hired local carpenters to construct what became known as Jackson Mill Number 1 (mill number 2 is located in Wellford, South Carolina). Work on the mill was completed without the benefit of electricity and was done entirely with hand tools. At the height of its production, the mill had 150 homes within its village that housed 1,500 employees.¹¹⁴

The village has several distinct styles of housing. In general, homes for the mill operatives had three to four rooms and homes for the shift supervisors had five or more rooms.¹¹⁵ The most common form of operative housing within the village is a one-story frame dwelling with saltbox roof and front-projecting gable wing on the main façade. These homes had weatherboard siding, two-over-two (and later six-over-six) windows, brick pier foundations, and shed porches with simple wooden posts. The village also had one-story frame homes with lateral gable roofs, central brick chimneys, weatherboard siding, brick pier foundations, six-over-six windows, and gabled ells on the rear façade. Both of these one-story styles were utilized as single-family dwellings for mill workers.

There are two examples of multi-family dwellings within the village, one two-story example and a one-story example. The two-story, multi-family homes have lateral gable saltbox roofs, central brick chimneys, shed porches with simple supports, two entry doors on the main façade, weatherboard siding, six-over-six windows, and brick pier foundations. These homes are placed sporadically throughout the village. Several one-story, multi-family dwellings are also located within the village and are characterized by front-gable roofs with central brick chimneys, weatherboard exteriors, brick pier foundations, and two entry doors on the main façade with separate gabled entries. The departure of this style from the remainder of houses within the area indicates that these may have been constructed at a later date.

¹¹² Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, pp. 460-462.

¹¹³ Cobb and Welborn, *Memories of Pelzer*, p. 13.

¹¹⁴ REVIVA, *Around Iva*, pp. 21-22.

¹¹⁵ REVIVA, *Around Iva*, p. 22.

Shift Supervisor housing within the Jackson Mill Village was clearly distinguishable from that of the operatives. These homes were two-story with hipped roofs and a pent gable on the main façade. There were two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps, hip porch with simple supports, and projecting gable wing on the side elevation. Supervisor homes were placed in pairs of two throughout the village.

The mill and village have undergone a great many changes over the course of its operation. Jackson Mills sold the village homes to their employees in the 1950s. Because ownership meant full reign on the appearance of the homes, today, a majority of the homes have undergone some sort of alteration, be it minor or major. The streetscape, in most places, remains intact, however, the alterations to the individual homes hinders any flow that might be created by their placement on the street. The mill itself has had an addition, placed on in the 1950s. Jackson Mills also once boasted “an excellent baseball facility with covered bleachers” used for mill league baseball games. This stadium has also been lost.¹¹⁶ Because the village no longer retains its historic integrity, we recommend that the Jackson Mill and Village are ineligible for listing in the National Register.

AUTUN MILL, LA FRANCE

The La France Mill is located north of the city of Anderson off of Hwy 76. This mill is the oldest textile plant in operation in Anderson County. Organized in 1836 as the Pendleton Manufacturing Company, the original mill was two stories, fifty feet wide and 150 long containing 10 cards and 960 spindles for manufacturing yarn. Power to the mill was provided by a waterwheel located on the adjacent Three and Twenty Creek. In 1866, mill ownership transferred to J.W. Grady, D.O. Hawthorne, and William Perry who in turn sold the mill in 1879 to Colonel J.W. Norris and Augustus Sitton. Sitton soon became the sole owner of Pendleton Factory and renamed the mill Autun. La France Industries purchased the mill in 1927, thereby imposing its name upon the community. In the late 1960s, the mill transferred hands again, this time to Reigel Textile Corporation.¹¹⁷

The village consists of four different styles of mill housing. The first is a lateral gable home with central brick chimney, shed porch, six-over-six windows, weatherboard siding, and exposed rafter tails and knee braces beneath the eaves. There are also two different styles of front-gable homes within the La France village. The first has a front-gable roof with interior brick chimney, gable porch with simple square posts, six-over-six windows, weatherboard siding, and rear shed rooms. A slightly different take on this style is also found within the village and has an offset engaged porch with projecting gable roof. The first two styles were likely used as multiple-family housing while the third may have been available for single-family rental. One example of two-story housing survives within the village today. This home has a saltbox roofline with central brick chimney and shed porch.

¹¹⁶ REVIVA, *Around Iva*, p. 19.

¹¹⁷ Fuller, *Anderson County Sketches*.

The village at La France has undergone a great many changes since the heyday of the mill's operation. The mill remains extant, however, a large portion of the village has been lost as a result of demolition. The flow of the streetscape today is broken by a great deal of infill development (new construction and mobile homes) and vacant lots. Mill homes that remain extant have been changed with the addition of siding and new windows as well as porch enclosures and inappropriate additions. Because the village no longer retains its historic integrity, we recommend that the La France Mill and Village are ineligible for listing in the National Register.

CHIQUEOLA MILL, HONEA PATH

The Chiquola Mill was organized on 21 April 1902. The mill's board of directors was composed of many influential upstate businessmen including J.L. Orr, J.D. Hammett, and J.E. Serrine. The mill began operation in 1903 with 15,360 spindles and 400 looms and had an associated village with housing for the president and superintendent; six, six-room homes; and 35, four-room cottages. The mill and village were constructed on a 96-acre tract that was separated from the town of Honea Path by the Greenville and Columbia Railroad.

Chiquola is infamous for the role that it played in the National Labor Movement of the 1930s. In an attempt to regulate working hours and obtain fair treatment by mill owners and supervisors, textile workers across the South joined the United Textile Workers (UTW). Workers who had previously been opposed to the formation of unions suddenly began to join with the UTW, and by 1934, approximately one-half of all workers were members. The union began a strike on 3 September 1934 and within a week two-thirds of the workers all along the east coast walked out of work and formed picket lines to demand better working conditions. Because the volume of striking workers was so high, local sheriffs and mill owners worried that the protests would get out of hand and appealed to the governor of South Carolina to send in the National Guard. There were not enough guardsmen to cover the mill areas and volunteer security forces. On the morning of 6 September, workers arrived at the picket line of Chiquola and a scuffle broke out between the operatives and the strikebreakers. The volunteer security officers opened fire on the crowd killing 7 and injuring 15. The deaths brought national attention to South Carolina and the conditions of the textile mills. Additionally, because of the incident, the UTW collapsed in South Carolina from the threat of violence and death at the hands of mill owners.¹¹⁸

Today, the Chiquola Mill Village has four distinct styles of housing. Styles one and two are similar in design and detailing and were likely among the first homes constructed with the opening of the mill in 1903. Style one is a one-story frame house with lateral gable saltbox roof, central brick chimney, weatherboard exterior, six-over-six windows, and shed porch. This mill housing design can be seen in villages throughout the state as can style two. This two-story frame house has a lateral gable saltbox roof with central chimney, weatherboard exterior, and gable porch over the main entry door. The saltbox style homes were commonly found in New England and were introduced to the southern states by northern mill owners.

¹¹⁸ Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, pp. 504-506.

Styles three and four reflect a Craftsman influence and are likely later village additions. Style three consists of a cross gable roof, central brick chimney, weatherboard exterior, offset gable porch with diamond-shaped attic vent in the gable end, projecting gable on the side elevation, and brick pier foundation. Style four has a lateral gable roof broken by two, shallow gable dormers containing diamond-shaped attic vents, two interior chimneys, weatherboard exterior, full façade engaged porch supported by square posts with recessed panels, paired six-over-six windows, and a brick pier foundation. They are the largest one-story homes within the village.

Chiquola Mill and Village are significant for the role that they played in the battle for unionization for textile employees. The mill has undergone few changes, the most significant being the enclosure of its original windows. The village streetscapes remain intact and there are very few vacant lots or lots containing infill development. The most drastic changes to the homes have been the addition of alternate siding, windows, and porch detailing. *We recommend that further investigation be done into the eligibility of Chiquola Mill and Village as a National Register District for its architecture and for its significant role in South Carolina labor and industrial history.*

BELTON MILL

The Belton Mill Village consists of five distinct styles of worker housing. Style one is a multi-family, two-story frame structure with lateral gable saltbox roof with central brick chimney. The original exterior of these homes would have been clad in weatherboard with a shed porch, six-over-six windows, and two entry doors on the main façade. There are only five or six examples of this housing type remaining within the village.

Style two is a one-story counterpart to style one. The frame structure has a lateral gable saltbox roof and central brick chimney. Like style one, these homes would have originally been clad in weatherboard siding with six-over-six windows, shed porch, and brick pier foundation. These one-story homes were used as single-family dwellings and are most prevalent within the village.

Within the village, there are two different styles of duplex housing: one with gable entry porches and brick or weatherboard exterior and the other with a hipped porch roof. Each example has a weatherboard exterior, six-over-six windows, brick pier foundation, and two interior brick chimneys. The entry doors to each residence are located beneath engaged porches (with simple wooden supports) on each end of the main façade. In addition, there are porches on the rear façades creating, essentially, a structure with porches on each of its four corners. A row of these gable porch duplexes on Breazeale Street has been clad in brick with Craftsman style porch detailing.

The Belton Mill Village remains largely intact today with a cohesive streetscape, few vacant lots, and little infill development. There have been a great many changes to the individual homes including the addition of alternate siding, new windows, and the alteration and enclosure of porches. Belton Mill recently burned leaving only a newer addition standing. For a district to retain integrity as a whole, the majority of the components that make up the district's historic character must possess integrity even if they are individually undistinguished. In addition, the relationships among the district's components must be substantially unchanged since its period

of significance. Because the mill is a key element in the mill/village complex, we recommend that the Belton Mill and Village are ineligible for listing in the National Register.

PELZER MILLS 1-4

The Pelzer Manufacturing Company was organized at Wilson Shoals in 1880 by Francis J. Pelzer (owner of Ashtabula), Capt. Ellison Adger Smyth, and William Lebby. Smyth was the president and treasurer of the mill for 43 years and was instrumental in starting the town of Pelzer. There were four mills constructed as part of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company, aptly named No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4. Mills 1 and 2 were constructed along the Saluda River and were run on hydroelectric power provided by a newly constructed granite dam. Mill No. 3 was constructed a short distance from the river and was, therefore, operated by coal burning steam engines. Mill No. 1 began operation in 1883 with Mills 2 and 3 following in 1885 and 1888 respectively. In combination, the three mills operated 52,000 spindles on 1,600 looms, which allowed the company to create a more refined fabric. It was decided in 1894 that a fourth mill would be constructed with the capacity to operate 55,000 spindles on 1,600 looms. The mill was located away from the river, close to the railroad and was the first mill in the country to be operated with electricity generated off site.¹¹⁹

The village that supported each of the four mills were intertwined and consist of two main housing types: one-story and two-story. The one-story mill homes have lateral gable saltbox roofs with central brick chimneys, six-over-six windows, weatherboard exterior, shed porches, and brick pier foundations. The two-story homes are similar in design with lateral gable roofs, central brick chimneys, shed porches, rear shed rooms, two entry doors on the main façade, six-over-six windows (smaller on the second story), weatherboard exteriors, and brick pier foundations. These two-story homes were utilized as multi-family dwellings.

Many of the homes within the village have undergone alterations ranging from the replacement of windows and siding to the application of large additions. Many of the two-story mill homes have had one of the original main entry doors removed and a majority of the original porch detailing has been replaced. While many original streetscapes remain intact, there is scattered infill development, vacant lots, and porch alterations that interrupt the flow. For a district to retain integrity as a whole, the majority of the components that make up the district's historic character must possess integrity even if they are individually undistinguished. In addition, the relationships among the district's components must be substantially unchanged since its period of significance. Because the village housing has been altered, we recommend that the Pelzer Mill Village residential area is ineligible for listing in the National Register. Other components of the village along Highway 8 including Mills 1, 2, and 3, contribute to a potential historic district, and Mill No. 4 may be eligible for individual listing in the National Register.

¹¹⁹ Cobb and Welborn, *Memories of Pelzer*, pp. 11-16.

WILLIAMSTON PRINT COTTON MILL

The Williamston Cotton Mill was organized in 1901 with James Pleasant Gossett serving as company president. The mill was steam powered until 1904 when a hydroelectric plant was constructed at Holiday Shoals on the Saluda River. The dam provided electrical power for Belton and Williamston mills as well as each town's residential and commercial areas. Williamston Print Cotton Mill was constructed with 5,300 spindles and 125 looms. Extra stock subscriptions increased this total to 15,000 spindles and a later addition to the mill enlarged the machinery to 32,000 spindles. By 1907, the mill was running 32,256 spindles, 816 looms employing 250 persons and housing 500 persons in the village. The company at that time owned a church building shared by three village congregations and a school building used to educate the children of operatives.¹²⁰

The village associated with the cotton mill consists of three housing styles, two one-story and one two-story. Housing within the Williamston village is identical to that found in Pelzer with the exception of an addition one-story style. The two story homes have a lateral gable saltbox roofline with central brick chimney, six-over-six windows, shed porch, weatherboard exterior and two entry doors on the main façade. Like those in Pelzer, these homes were utilized as multi-family dwellings.

There are two styles of one-story housing within the village. The first is identical to those found in Pelzer and in most other mill villages in the upstate. The homes have lateral gable roofs with central brick chimneys, shed porches, weatherboard exteriors, brick pier foundations, and six-over-six windows. The second one-story style is similar to homes located in the Jackson Mill village in Iva. These one-and-one-half story homes have lateral gable saltbox roofs with a front-projecting gable wing on the left end of the main façade. The exteriors are clad in weatherboard with six-over-six windows, an interior brick chimney, and shed porch. Both one-story examples were utilized as single-family housing.

The Williamston Mill and Village have undergone a great deal of changes. Alterations on the homes range from the replacement of windows and siding to the application of large additions. A majority of the original porch detailing has been replaced and synthetic siding has been added to most of the homes. Scattered infill development, vacant lots, and porch alterations have interrupted the streetscapes. For a district to retain integrity as a whole, the majority of the components that make up the district's historic character must possess integrity even if they are individually undistinguished. In addition, the relationships among the district's components must be substantially unchanged since its period of significance. Because the village has been altered, we recommend that the Williamston Mill and Village are ineligible for listing in the National Register.

¹²⁰ Welborn, *A Town Springs Forth*, pp. 34-36.

GLUCK MILL, ANDERSON

Gluck Mill was incorporated in 1893 and at its opening operated 34,000 spindles, 672 looms, employed 300 people and produced an annual income of \$450,000. R.E. Ligon was the mill's president and treasurer and J.P. Vandiver was the vice-president. Its name would later be changed to Wellington Mill and today is known as Glendale Borden.¹²¹

The Gluck Village consists of five distinct housing styles, four one-story and one two-story. The two-story homes, or supervisor housing, are concentrated southwest of the mill along Grimes, Vandiver, and Hill Streets near their intersection with McCue Street. These two story homes have lateral gable roofs broken by a front-facing gable and a one-story gabled ell on the rear façade. They consist of six-over-six windows, weatherboard exterior, brick pier (now filled) foundation, shed porch, and one interior brick chimney.

The remainder of the village housing is one-story. There appears to be two distinct sections of the Gluck Village, the first having been built on or about the time of the mill's construction and a second phase of housing that was constructed in the 1920s or 1930s. The original housing takes two forms. The first style is common to a majority of upstate mill villages. These homes have lateral gable roofs with central brick chimneys, weatherboard exterior, six-over-six windows, shed porches, and gabled ells on the rear. These homes are found in the southernmost section of the village and were used as operative housing.

The second style has lateral gable roofs broken by a front-facing gable, weatherboard exterior, six-over-six windows, interior brick chimney, brick pier foundation, and rear gabled ell. This second style is merely a one-story version of the shift supervisor housing and examples are found grouped together in the center of the village. It is possible that these homes housed upper level mill personnel.

Housing constructed in the 1920s and 1930s retains characteristics of the Craftsman style of architecture. Both examples have front gable roofs with paired or single six-over-six windows, weatherboard siding, one or two interior chimneys, and brick pier foundations. The differences between the two lies in the porch orientation—the first example having an offset gable porch supported by simple wooden posts and the second having an offset engaged porch. This second style is slightly larger and may have been utilized as multi-family housing.

The original mill building was retained and subsequently encased with several additions; however, one wall of the original mill building is still evident. The surrounding mill village has an intact streetscape although several of the homes have been demolished and infill development has encroached into the area. Several associated buildings that served the community also remain. Southside Baptist Church, originally Gluck Church, still stands on Templeton Avenue west of the mill and Marshall Memorial Church stands to the north on Riley Street. A two-story brick structure, possibly the mill school is also still located in the village. Lastly, a brick gymnasium remains standing north of the mill and is in use today as a community center. Despite the presence of many of the original public buildings within the village, alterations to the

¹²¹ C.W. Norryce, ed., *General Sketch of Anderson County* (Anderson: Roper Print Company, 1909).

mill itself and a majority of the village houses in combination with the infill development and vacant lots has damaged the historical association and feel of the community. For a district to retain integrity as a whole, the majority of the components that make up the district's historic character must possess integrity even if they are individually undistinguished. In addition, the relationships among the district's components must be substantially unchanged since its period of significance. Because the mill and its surrounding village have been altered, we recommend that the Gluck Mill and Village are ineligible for listing in the National Register.

ORR MILL, ANDERSON

The Orr Cotton Mill was organized in 1899, the second cotton mill to be built near Anderson by J.L. Orr. Orr, who resided in Greenville, was the mill's first president and John E. Wigington was the mill's manager. By 1909, the mill ran 57,496 spindles and 1,504 looms with 600 employees working to produce sheeting, shirting, and print cloth. In 1946, the Lowenstein textile chain purchased the mill and the name was changed to Orr-Lyons after its new manager J.A. Lyons.¹²² The village associated with the mill contains four styles of worker housing. All of the homes are one-story and can be divided into two distinct stylistic groups: early housing that was constructed at the time the mill was organized, and later housing constructed in the 1920s and 1930s.

Two examples of early mill housing can be found in the Orr village. The first are one-story frame homes with lateral gable roofs and a gabled ell on the rear façade, central brick chimneys, shed porches, six-over-six windows, weatherboard siding, and brick pier foundations. The second are similar, yet smaller with lateral gable saltbox roofs, central chimneys, shed porches, weatherboard exteriors, and brick pier foundations. This second style is the most common found in upstate mill villages.

There is a group of later homes found along Curtis and Lewis Streets on the west side of Highway 81 from the main body of the village. These homes are also divided into two distinct groups. The first is a one-story home with front-gable roof, offset engaged porch, weatherboard exterior, six-over-six windows, two interior brick chimneys, and brick pier foundations. These homes have Craftsman style decorative elements including exposed rafter tails and knee braces beneath the eaves and narrow diamond attic vents in the gable ends. The second form has a lateral gable roof, central brick chimney located within the front roof slope, shed porch, weatherboard exterior, six-over-six windows, and brick pier foundation. This second set of homes also has narrow diamond vents in the gable ends.

In addition to being divided by Highway 81, the village has undergone many alterations. A majority of the homes have undergone some type of alterations varying from the addition of synthetic siding to the alteration of porch detailing, doors, and windows. The streetscape within the village has been broken by infill development, including a high percentage of trailer homes, and the addition of chain link fences. Few homes retain their historic integrity. For a district to retain integrity as a whole, the majority of the components that make up the district's historic

¹²² Fuller, *Anderson County Sketches*.

character must possess integrity even if they are individually undistinguished. In addition, the relationships among the district's components must be substantially unchanged since its period of significance. Because the village has been significantly altered, we recommend that the Orr Mill and Village are ineligible for listing in the National Register.

EQUINOX MILL, ANDERSON

Cox Manufacturing Company began operations in 1900, and was later sold to Equinox, a New England firm that manufactured cotton duck.¹²³ Located just outside the city of Anderson to the west, the village has three distinct housing types. The first are one-story frame residences with a lateral gable saltbox roof, a shed roof façade porch supported by plain wood posts, six over six windows, a brick pier foundation and a center chimney. Some of these houses have a gable centered over the main entry. The second types are one-story frame residences in the gable-front-and-wing form, with a saltbox rear, center chimney, six over six paned windows, and a hip-roof porch that wraps from the façade to the left side. The third type of worker housing is similar to the second type but with canted corners on the projecting front wing. These houses also have two interior chimneys. This third type may have served as supervisor housing. Finally, Equinox mill village also contained a few examples of a fourth, multi-family housing type. These two-story frame residences are rectangular with lateral gable roofs, one central chimney, two main entry doors, six-over-six windows, and a shed-roof façade porch.

While an obvious streetscape of the village remains intact, most Equinox Mill village houses have been altered in their exterior, chimneys, windows, and porches. Although the Equinox Mill is still standing, it has had several additions to its original core. The village also retains a brick store building whose window openings have been filled with brick. For a district to retain integrity as a whole, the majority of the components that make up the district's historic character must possess integrity even if they are individually undistinguished. In addition, the relationships among the district's components must be substantially unchanged since its period of significance. Because the village has been altered, we recommend that the Equinox Mill and Village are ineligible for listing in the National Register.

BROGAN MILL, ANDERSON

Brogan Mill opened in 1902, and was later purchased by Appleton Mills of New England.¹²⁴ The Brogan Mill and village are located just south of the Equinox village on the western border of the city of Anderson; Rogers Street appears to be the boundary between the two villages. The village has three housing types, the first being a one-story frame gable-front-and-wing form with a salt box rear and rear shed room. This type has a center chimney, a brick pier foundation, six over six windows, and a shed roof façade porch with simple wood post supports. The second type is a one-story frame residence with a lateral gable roof with a steep, centered gable over the main entry, one interior chimney, and a shed-roof façade porch. The third and final type is a one-story

¹²³ Watkins, *Anderson County*, pp. 59 and 73.

¹²⁴ Watkins, *Anderson County*, pp. 59 and 73.

frame house with a gable-on-hip roof pierced by one tall interior chimney, rectangular vents in the gable ends, two-over-two windows, and a brick pier foundation. The façade porch has a shed roof with a small gable over the entry. This last type may represent housing provided for mill supervisors.

Like the Equinox Mill village, an obvious streetscape of the Brogan Mill village remains despite alterations to its worker housing. Alterations include changes to the foundations, windows, exterior siding and porches. In addition, the mill building was recently destroyed by fire. For a district to retain integrity as a whole, the majority of the components that make up the district's historic character must possess integrity even if they are individually undistinguished. In addition, the relationships among the district's components must be substantially unchanged since its period of significance. Because the village has been altered and the mill building is no longer extant, we recommend that the Brogan Mill and Village are ineligible for listing in the National Register.

The culture of the textile mill played a large role in the history of the upstate, and more specifically Anderson County. By 1939 about three-fourths of South Carolina's 127,000 industrial workers were employed in textiles and at the beginning of World War II, the textile industry was mainly centered in Greenville, Spartanburg and Anderson Counties. With the abundance of hydroelectric power in the Upstate, it has become one of the leading textile centers of the state and the South. The importance of textile mills in South Carolina is evident from the fact that from 1920 through 1960, local mills annually manufactured approximately one-fourth of the nation's output of cotton yarn and cotton cloth.¹²⁵

Today, with the increase in labor costs and restrictions, many of the textile plants have left South Carolina, opting to locate on foreign soil where the costs are much lower. A majority of the larger textile mills in Anderson County are no longer in use, and have been torn down or are standing empty. Jackson Mill; Pelzer Mills 1, 2, and 3; Belton Mill (burned), and Equinox Mill have all closed their doors. Because most mills were located in small towns whose bulk population was employed in textiles, when the mills closed, the towns suffered. While adaptive reuse of such large buildings in small towns is challenging, successful examples in the south and northeast should be examined for solutions and best practices. In addition, the South Carolina Heritage Corridor's goals of economic development through heritage preservation encourage the adaptive reuse of the mills as an important part of Anderson County's architectural and industrial history. The tourist audiences that the Corridor programs attract offer opportunities for reuse in addition to the needs of the local community. Anderson County's mills and villages should be a priority as it examines and prepares preservation initiatives.

¹²⁵ Lander, *History of South Carolina*, pp. 82-84.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

During fieldwork, 1,191 properties were identified within the survey boundaries. The majority of resources identified were residential and range in date of construction from 1820 to 1950. The towns of Starr, Iva, Honea Path, Belton, Pelzer, Williamston, Pendleton, and Anderson were examined in order to identify individual properties and districts that are worthy of further investigation for potential National Register designation. Information was also gathered within the county to determine heritage tourism potential, the need for local preservation planning activities, and local issues regarding threats to local historic properties.

A majority of the homes in the rural Anderson County that date before 1915 have either been abandoned and are in need of repair or they have had inappropriate alterations making them ineligible for consideration for the National Register. Several of these properties are eligible for their association with early Anderson County families and several others are eligible for their architecture. Within the rural areas, 32 properties are individually eligible for listing in the National Register. In addition, there are potential National Register Districts located in the towns of Townville, Honea Path, Belton, Pelzer, and Anderson.

TOWNVILLE

Townville was started by Samuel Brown and was first known as Brownville. A Presbyterian church was organized here by 1803.¹²⁶ The Browns remained important community leaders throughout the nineteenth century as evidenced earlier by their involvement in legislative petitions for the betterment of the town's transportation systems. These roads and ferries insured that Townville would remain an important center of commerce for surrounding farmers, and a stop on the way to and from Pendleton. In more recent years, Townville has continued to thrive because of its location along SC 24, a route frequented by trucks traveling from towns in Oconee County to Anderson. Although there are few operating businesses, a new school sits on the edge of the community.

Townville retains much of its late nineteenth-century architecture, with a good variety of structures and an intact main street. Extant structures include large and small commercial structures, high-style houses near the community's center, and residences with outbuildings and farmland on its periphery. Continued traffic on SC 24, and the expansion of Anderson and the Lake Hartwell area could threaten Townville's architectural integrity. The community could benefit from further documentation and interpretation of the community's history through programs offered by the South Carolina National Heritage Corridor. Its location on a major road near Pendleton and Anderson make it a possible site for the sensitive addition of visitor facilities and programs. In addition, we recommend that further investigation be done into the creation of a historic district within the community of Townville based on its variety of intact late

¹²⁶ Louise Ayer Vandiver, *Traditions and History of Anderson County* (np: McNaughton and Gunn, 1991, 3rd printing), pp. 192-205.

nineteenth-century architecture that tells the story of an agricultural town (see Appendix E for potential district boundaries). The recommended district boundaries include approximately 31 properties, **Sites 0224, 0226-0245, 0250-0257, and 0260-0261**. *The district would be eligible under Criterion C for its architecture and Criterion A for its association with local agricultural tradition.*

STARR

The town of Starr, originally known as Twiggs, was developed in the late 1830s. Chartered in 1888, the town was named for Captain W.W. Starr, a C&WC Railroad official. The property where the town was formed originated with a 1799 land grant for 712 acres. Starr became a small farming community with grand turn-of-the-century homes situated on large plots. Early influential families within the town included the Gentrys, Stuckeys, and Joneses.¹²⁷

Today the residential areas of Starr remain much as they did in the early twentieth century. Its grand homes still occupy large acreage and little infill development has taken place. However, the C&WC Railway depot has been lost and the few commercial buildings that remain on Main Street stand empty. The development and subsequent widening of SC 81 has altered the landscape of this small town. There is one gas station located near the heart of town on SC 81 and several homes were constructed along the roadway to the south in the 1960s. This development, however, has not altered the historic feel and association of the area. The large plantations of local farmers still stand, many unaltered and the local elementary school retains its early twentieth century gymnasium. Three properties in Starr were found to be particularly significant for their architecture and to have a high level of integrity. These include **Site 0545, Site 0548, and Site 0558**. *These properties would be eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C for their architecture.*

IVA

The town of Iva began as Cook's Station in 1886. Dr. Augustus Cook purchased the land that now comprises the town from Betsy Brown and moved his family to the area from Moffettsville upon hearing of a rail line that was to be constructed through the area. The Union Depot was located at Cook's Station, whose name was later changed to Iva in honor of Dr. Cook's daughter. The train traveled through Iva twice daily on its rounds from Anderson to McCormick. The town was incorporated in September 1904 establishing the limits of the town as one-half mile in each direction from the railroad station.¹²⁸ Throughout its existence, the area has evolved from an agricultural settlement, to a railroad center, to an industrial community with the opening of Jackson Mill in 1904.¹²⁹

¹²⁷ REVIVA, *Around Iva*. pp. 7-8.

¹²⁸ REVIVA, *Around Iva*, pp. 11-13.

¹²⁹ REVIVA, *Around Iva*, pp. 7-9.

The town of Iva as it stands today has undergone a great many changes. There has been significant development within the town limits within the past 20–30 years, resulting in the displacement of many historic structures, including the home of the town’s namesake. A large number of vacant lots are also scattered throughout the town. In addition, many of the historic structures within the town limits have been altered with the addition of siding, new windows, and inappropriate additions that alter the historic character of the buildings. These changes, while minor if examined individually, are significant when taken in a larger context and have contributed to the loss of the town’s historic feel and association. Because a large percentage of the town’s buildings have been altered, and because there is a scattered development throughout the town, it will not be possible to create a cohesive historic district.

To combat further erosion of the area’s historic fabric, there are several steps that the residents of Iva can take to ensure the town’s preservation. First and foremost, the protection of the remaining historic fabric within the community should be a top priority and can be accomplished by utilizing several tools including community involvement and the establishment of local preservation ordinances.

Public awareness is the first step to successful local preservation programs. Steps should be taken to educate the public on proper preservation procedures for their homes using the Secretary of Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties as a guideline. These standards are not strict technical guidelines, but they promote responsible, sound preservation practices by considering four factors: the building’s importance to history, the physical condition of the building, the proposed use of the building, and the local code requirements. These standards can be used to create local preservation ordinances for individual homes or entire downtown areas. A general understanding of these guidelines would aid the community and local planning officials when making decisions regarding design guidelines and approval of private rehabilitation projects. A workshop or pamphlet for residents living in historic homes or within historic districts would prove beneficial. The South Carolina Department of Archives and History runs a program called “The Building Doctor,” in which their trained preservation architect visits the town and aids home and business owners in planning preservation projects.

Most importantly, local preservation ordinances are needed to ensure the protection of the remaining historic structures within the community. Ordinances would establish set guidelines for historic properties within the municipal limits by setting forth established criteria for their treatment. By establishing these guidelines, the town can prevent the inappropriate treatment of properties as a result of new development. These ordinances would establish a Board of Architectural Review (BAR) that would help to ensure that the proper consideration is given to these properties that have been determined locally significant, individually eligible for listing in the National Register or that are located within a documented historic district before their demolition or before adjacent properties are developed. The BAR would serve as a governing body and would review all proposals to alter, relocate, or demolish any structure within the town limits. Members of the committee should have a working knowledge of the town’s history, the role that key historic properties played in that history, as well as a knowledge of the Secretary of Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Because a BAR plays such an important role in creating and mandating local preservation policy, it should remain in close contact with other state and federal preservation organizations including the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service. Each of these organizations will

provide technical support in the form of advice and/or written information that will guide the BAR when making decisions regarding the fate of local historic properties. There is a great deal of literature that can aid the review board in their policy and decision-making. *Preservation Briefs* and *Preservation Tech Notes*, both published by the National Park Service, offer advice and establish guidelines for the preservation of the built environment. Staff members from the State Historic Preservation Office are also available for consultation.

The use of federal and state funded tax incentives is another way to encourage local citizens and property owners that are interested in the preservation of local historic properties. Federal tax incentives can be used on income producing historic properties and are an excellent way to revitalize downtown commercial districts. A 10 percent federal tax credit can be taken on non-residential properties that were constructed before 1936. A 20 percent federal tax credit can be taken on certified non-residential historic structures that are 50 years old. In addition, a state tax credit of 10 percent on income producing properties and 25 percent on historic residential properties will take effect in January 2003. These state credits will be available on properties that are at least 50 years old and can be applied for in addition to the federal credits. Federal and state tax credits are available only to properties that are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places or are a contributing property to a National Register historic district. Certification of these properties, based on the results of this survey, can be obtained from the State Historic Preservation Office. These incentives are an excellent resource when attempting to revitalize historic areas.

HONEA PATH

Honea Path derived its name from a local trapper who created a trail through the area. William Honey owned lands located approximately five miles northeast of the current town boundaries. The “Honey Path” is shown a plat of 500 acres purchased by David Greer, one of the first settlers to the area, in 1794.¹³⁰ A community was slowly emerging in the area when the Columbia & Greenville Railroad was completed to Honea Path in 1852. The town, like many developed along the rail lines in the nineteenth century, reaped the benefits of the railroad. The area experienced a great deal of growth and development including the establishment of the Chiquola Textile Mill. The mill was organized in 1902 and began operations in 1903. With the mill’s opening, the population of Honea Path tripled from 1890 to 1910 and continued to climb into the 1960s.¹³¹

With this economic success came a great deal of growth and development. Homes lining Shirley and Greer Streets reflect the growth of the town from the arrival of the railroad through the 1920s and 30s. These home range in styles from Queen Anne to Craftsman and vary between one and two stories. The old rail bed divides North Main Street and Shirley Avenue, which have a wide range of housing styles. It is along these streets that most of the early homes appear to have been constructed. There is little infill development and a majority of the homes retain their

¹³⁰ The Becentennial Committee, *Honea Path Milestones*, pp. 12-21.

¹³¹ The Becentennial Committee, *Honea Path Milestones*, p. 95.

historic forms—the most severe alterations being the addition of synthetic siding and replacement windows. Shirley Avenue runs parallel to North Main Street, which enters the town as the Belton-Honea Path Highway and eventually becomes Main Street as it enters the Honea Path commercial district. The commercial row lines both sides of Main Street and consists of both one and two-story brick commercial buildings. The buildings have varying storefronts and include a 1930s brick service station that has been converted to an ice cream parlor. There are few interruptions in the streetscape, which remains for the most part unchanged. *We recommend that portions of North Main Street and Shirley Avenue, and Main Street are eligible as separate National Register Districts (see Appendix C for potential district boundaries) under Criterion C for their architecture.* The North Main Street-Shirley Avenue proposed district includes approximately 28 structures; the proposed Honea Path Commercial District includes approximately 38 structures.

A great deal of sprawl and development has taken place in the southern and eastern sections of town. This development includes the construction of a strip mall, grocery store, Hardees, Burger King, and several gas stations. To combat further erosion of the area's historic fabric, there are several steps that the residents of Honea Path can take to ensure the town's preservation. First and foremost, the protection of the remaining historic fabric within the community should be a top priority and can be accomplished by utilizing several tools including community involvement and the establishment of local preservation ordinances.

Public awareness is the first step to successful local preservation programs. Steps should be taken to educate the public on proper preservation procedures for their homes using the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties as a guideline. These standards are not strict technical guidelines, but they promote responsible, sound preservation practices by considering four factors: the building's importance to history, the physical condition of the building, the proposed use of the building, and the local code requirements. These standards can be used to create local preservation ordinances for individual homes or entire downtown areas. A general understanding of these guidelines would aid the community and local planning officials when making decisions regarding design guidelines and approval of private rehabilitation projects. A workshop or pamphlet for residents living in historic homes or within historic districts would prove beneficial. The South Carolina Department of Archives and History runs a program called "The Building Doctor," in which their trained preservation architect visits the town and aids home and business owners in planning preservation projects.

Most importantly, local preservation ordinances are needed to ensure the protection of the remaining historic structures within the community. Ordinances would establish set guidelines for historic properties within the municipal limits by setting forth established criteria for their treatment. By establishing these guidelines, the town can prevent the inappropriate treatment of properties as a result of new development. These ordinances would establish a Board of Architectural Review (BAR) that would help to ensure that the proper consideration is given to these properties that have been determined locally significant, individually eligible for listing in the National Register or that are located within a documented historic district before their demolition or before adjacent properties are developed. The BAR would serve as a governing body and would review all proposals to alter, relocate, or demolish any structure within designated historic districts. Members of the committee should have a working knowledge of the town's history, the role that key historic properties played in that history, as well as a knowledge

of the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Because a BAR plays such an important role in creating and mandating local preservation policy, it should remain in close contact with other state and federal preservation organizations including the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service. Each of these organizations will provide technical support in the form of advice and/or written information that will guide the BAR when making decisions regarding the fate of local historic properties. There is a great deal of literature that can aid the review board in their policy and decision-making. *Preservation Briefs* and *Preservation Tech Notes*, both published by the National Park Service, offer advice and establish guidelines for the preservation of the built environment. Staff members from the State Historic Preservation Office are also available for consultation.

The use of federal and state funded tax incentives is another way to encourage local citizens and property owners that are interested in the preservation of local historic properties. Federal tax incentives can be used on income producing historic properties and are an excellent way to revitalize downtown commercial districts. A 10 percent federal tax credit can be taken on non-residential properties that were constructed before 1936. A 20 percent federal tax credit can be taken on certified non-residential historic structures that are 50 years old. In addition, a state tax credit of 10 percent on income producing properties and 25 percent on historic residential properties will take effect in January 2003. These state credits will be available on properties that are at least 50 years old and can be applied for in addition to the federal credits. Federal and state tax credits are available only to properties that are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places or are a contributing property to a National Register historic district. Certification of these properties, based on the results of this survey, can be obtained from the State Historic Preservation Office. These incentives are an excellent resource when attempting to revitalize historic areas.

BELTON

The town of Belton was chartered in 1855 on land owned by Dr. George Brown and located at the junction of a spur line from the Greenville & Columbia Railroad to Anderson. The town was named in honor of Judge John Belton O'Neill who was the president of the railroad. Upon the arrival of the railroad, town lots were created and sold and as a result, the town grew around the railroad. In 1906, Belton Mills began operations just northeast of the town's commercial area.¹³²

The town has undergone many changes since its heyday as a railroad hub and textile town. There has been a great deal of residential and commercial development, concentrated largely in the southern half of the town. This development, in some cases, has resulted in the loss of historic fabric. However, there is a high concentration of commercial structures located around the town square. These brick structures display a variety of styles ranging from one to three stories in height with varying storefronts. Located across from the Belton Depot, these stores remain largely unchanged and represent an intact commercial row, including approximately 32

¹³² Watkins, *Anderson County*, p. 37

structures. *We recommend that the commercial area is eligible as a National Register District under Criterion C for its architecture (see Appendix B for potential district boundaries).*

Recent commercial development within the town limits is the greatest threat to historic properties within the town of Belton. This development includes the construction of two strip malls that include grocery stores, a Wendy's fast food restaurant, and several gas stations to name a few. To combat further erosion of the area's historic fabric, there are several steps that the residents of Belton can take to ensure the town's preservation. First and foremost, the protection of the remaining historic fabric within the community should be a top priority and can be accomplished by utilizing several tools including community involvement and the establishment of local preservation ordinances.

Public awareness is the first step to successful local preservation programs. Steps should be taken to educate the public on the importance of the community in which they live and the proper preservation procedures for their homes using the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties as a guideline. These standards are not strict technical guidelines, but they promote responsible, sound preservation practices by considering four factors: the building's importance to history, the physical condition of the building, the proposed use of the building, and the local code requirements. These standards can be used to create local preservation ordinances for individual homes or entire downtown areas. A general understanding of these guidelines would aid the community and local planning officials when making decisions regarding design guidelines and approval of private rehabilitation projects. A workshop or pamphlet for residents living in historic homes or within historic districts would prove beneficial. The South Carolina Department of Archives and History runs a program called "The Building Doctor," in which their trained preservation architect visits the town and aids home and business owners in planning preservation projects.

Most importantly, local preservation ordinances are needed to ensure the protection of the remaining historic structures within the Belton community. Ordinances would establish set guidelines for historic properties within the municipal limits by setting forth established criteria for their treatment. By establishing these guidelines, the town can prevent the inappropriate treatment of properties as a result of new development. These ordinances would establish a Board of Architectural Review (BAR) that would help to ensure that the proper consideration is given to these properties that have been determined locally significant, individually eligible for listing in the National Register or that are located within a documented historic district before their demolition or before adjacent properties are developed. The BAR would serve as a governing body and would review all proposals to alter, relocate, or demolish any structure within designated historic districts. Members of the committee should have a working knowledge of the town's history, the role that key historic properties played in that history, as well as a knowledge of the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Because a BAR plays such an important role in creating and mandating local preservation policy, it should remain in close contact with other state and federal preservation organizations including the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service. Each of these organizations will provide technical support in the form of advice and/or written information that will guide the BAR when making decisions regarding the fate of local historic properties. There is a great deal of literature that can aid the review board in their policy and decision-making. *Preservation Briefs* and *Preservation Tech Notes*, both published by

the National Park Service, offer advice and establish guidelines for the preservation of the built environment. Staff members from the State Historic Preservation Office are also available for consultation.

The use of federal and state funded tax incentives is another way to encourage local citizens and property owners that are interested in the preservation of local historic properties. Federal tax incentives can be used on income producing historic properties and are an excellent way to revitalize downtown commercial districts. A 10 percent federal tax credit can be taken on non-residential properties that were constructed before 1936. A 20 percent federal tax credit can be taken on certified non-residential historic structures that are 50 years old. In addition, a state tax credit of 10 percent on income producing properties and 25 percent on historic residential properties will take effect in January 2003. These state credits will be available on properties that are at least 50 years old and can be applied for in addition to the federal credits. Federal and state tax credits are available only to properties that are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places or are a contributing property to a National Register historic district. Certification of these properties, based on the results of this survey, can be obtained from the State Historic Preservation Office. These incentives are an excellent resource when attempting to revitalize historic areas.

PELZER/WEST PELZER

The town of Pelzer was created around Pelzer Manufacturing Company and consisted of the mills, village, depot, social facilities for the workers including churches and recreational halls, and several stores. While the buildings housing the stores were owned by the mill company, Pelzer Manufacturing did not run a formal “mill store” but allowed individual entrepreneurs to rent the buildings and operate there instead.¹³³

Along Highway 8, the main street running through Pelzer, many of these buildings remain despite infill development. On the west end of the street are superintendents’ houses, Pelzer Elementary School and Auditorium, and several churches. On the east end of the street, particularly its south side, a gymnasium, the P & N Depot, several stores, and portions of Mills 1, 2, and 3 are extant. This area includes approximately 28 contributing structures and represents a variety of architecture important to the mill village. *We recommend that this area is eligible as a National Register District under Criterion C for its architecture and Criterion A for its association with industrial history (see Appendix D for potential district boundaries).*

The mill village, located between Mill No. 4 and the mill complex containing Mill Nos. 1, 2, and 3, is still intact in its streetscape but the majority of individual houses have undergone alterations to their porches, windows and exterior siding. However, Mill No. 4 should be investigated further to determine its National Register eligibility as an individual property. Although separated from the proposed district, Mill No. 4 is significant for its architecture and as the first mill in the country to operate on electricity generated off site.

¹³³ Cobb and Welborn, *Memories of Pelzer*, p. 69.

The town of West Pelzer has undergone a great deal of development as an expansion of Pelzer. A majority of structures within this area were constructed in the later twentieth century with the exception of several homes and buildings along Main Street. Because there has been heavy development within the community, a cohesive district could not be located within the town limits.

Recent commercial and residential development within the town limits is the greatest threat to historic properties within these small towns. This development includes the construction of a strip malls, a large grocery store, several fast food restaurants, and gas stations to name a few. To combat further erosion of the area's historic fabric, there are several steps that the residents of Pelzer and West Pelzer can take to ensure the town's preservation. First and foremost, the protection of the remaining historic fabric within the community should be a top priority and can be accomplished by utilizing several tools including community involvement and the establishment of local preservation ordinances.

Public awareness is the first step to successful local preservation programs. Steps should be taken to educate the public on the importance of the community in which they live and the proper preservation procedures for their homes using the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties as a guideline. These standards are not strict technical guidelines, but they promote responsible, sound preservation practices by considering four factors: the building's importance to history, the physical condition of the building, the proposed use of the building, and the local code requirements. These standards can be used to create local preservation ordinances for individual homes or entire downtown areas. A general understanding of these guidelines would aid the community and local planning officials when making decisions regarding design guidelines and approval of private rehabilitation projects. A workshop or pamphlet for residents living in historic homes or within historic districts would prove beneficial. The South Carolina Department of Archives and History runs a program called "The Building Doctor," in which their trained preservation architect visits the town and aids home and business owners in planning preservation projects.

Most importantly, local preservation ordinances are needed to ensure the protection of the remaining historic structures within the community. Ordinances would establish set guidelines for historic properties within the municipal limits by setting forth established criteria for their treatment. By establishing these guidelines, the town can prevent the inappropriate treatment of properties as a result of new development. These ordinances would establish a Board of Architectural Review (BAR) that would help to ensure that the proper consideration is given to these properties that have been determined locally significant, individually eligible for listing in the National Register or that are located within a documented historic district before their demolition or before adjacent properties are developed. The BAR would serve as a governing body and would review all proposals to alter, relocate, or demolish any historic structure within the town limits. Members of the committee should have a working knowledge of the town's history, the role that key historic properties played in that history, as well as a knowledge of the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Because a BAR plays such an important role in creating and mandating local preservation policy, it should remain in close contact with other state and federal preservation organizations including the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service. Each of these organizations will provide technical support in the form of advice and/or written information that will guide the

BAR when making decisions regarding the fate of local historic properties. There is a great deal of literature that can aid the review board in their policy and decision-making. *Preservation Briefs* and *Preservation Tech Notes*, both published by the National Park Service, offer advice and establish guidelines for the preservation of the built environment. Staff members from the State Historic Preservation Office are also available for consultation.

The use of federal and state funded tax incentives is another way to encourage local citizens and property owners that are interested in the preservation of local historic properties. Federal tax incentives can be used on income producing historic properties and are an excellent way to revitalize downtown commercial districts. A 10 percent federal tax credit can be taken on non-residential properties that were constructed before 1936. A 20 percent federal tax credit can be taken on certified non-residential historic structures that are 50 years old. In addition, a state tax credit of 10 percent on income producing properties and 25 percent on historic residential properties will take effect in January 2003. These state credits will be available on properties that are at least 50 years old and can be applied for in addition to the federal credits. Federal and state tax credits are available only to properties that are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places or are a contributing property to a National Register historic district. Certification of these properties, based on the results of this survey, can be obtained from the State Historic Preservation Office. These incentives are an excellent resource when attempting to revitalize historic areas.

WILLIAMSTON

Williamston was formed around a natural spring located near the center of town. People from up and down the east coast were attracted to the “healing powers” of the springs and a tent city emerged. Known as Mineral Springs, the city established a post office in 1850 just before the arrival of the Greenville & Columbia Railroad. The name was changed to Williamston two years later when the town was chartered. By 1852, the town was well developed with several stores, two schools, and a nearly completed hotel. The springs remained the focus of the town, and by the turn of the century, the area had developed into a popular health retreat with three large hotels.¹³⁴

Today Williamston’s grand hotels are gone and the Mineral Springs Park is quiet. The area’s historic fabric has been badly damaged by the incursion of insensitive infill development. A large strip mall development and McDonald’s Restaurant have been built in the center of town, just across from the commercial row. Just east of this area, several banks, fast food restaurants, and drug store chain stores have been constructed. To the west of the Main Street commercial row is a second strip mall. There have also been several residential developments on the edge of the town limits. Several larger homes constructed during the town’s heyday are still standing along Pelzer Avenue and Simpson Street; however, these older residential areas are broken by new development. Because a large percentage of the town’s buildings have been altered, and because there is a scattered development throughout the town, it will not be possible to create a cohesive historic district.

¹³⁴ Welborn, *A Town Springs Forth*, pp. 4-20.

However, there are three properties located within the town limits that are individually significant: the W. W. Griffin House, the Caroline High/Middle School, and the Gossett School. The W.W. Griffin House, located on the northeast corner of Main and Oak Streets, is a good example of Neoclassical architecture popular at the turn of the twentieth century. The house was owned by Mr. Griffin who was a local druggist. His son Roy Griffin who was also a druggist later owned the home.¹³⁵

The Caroline High School/Middle School was Williamston's first educational institution for African Americans. The school was established in 1879 by Forest Washington and named for his wife, Caroline. Earlier classes were held on the grounds of the New Prospect Baptist Church and of the Bethel Episcopal Methodist Church. After the church at Bethel burned, this third structure was built as a public school and opened in 1937. Caroline operated as a high school until 1950, and was later used as a middle school and daycare/Head Start Program site.¹³⁶ It currently operates as a community and child care center.

The Gossett School began as a two-room first grade classroom building on the grounds of the Gossett Baptist Church for Williamston Mill children. The mill built the Gossett Elementary School in 1923, when it offered classes for mill children from the first through the fourth grades. From the mid-1940s until 1952, Gossett served all white Williamston children in the first and second grades when the towns of Williamston and Pelzer were consolidated into one school district. In 1955, the building became the Williamston Recreation Center and a swimming pool was constructed in the front grounds (now filled).¹³⁷ The building is currently used by the city as a storage facility.

We recommend that these three properties are eligible for listing in the National Register: the W.W. Griffin House (Site 1384) under Criterion C for its architecture, the Caroline High School/Middle School (Site 1385) under Criterion A for its association with education and Ethnic Heritage/Black History, and the Gossett School (Site 1386) under Criterion A for its association with education and Criterion C for its architecture.

The town of Williamston could benefit from strict policies on new development and a Board of Architectural Review (BAR). To combat further erosion of the area's historic fabric, there are several steps that the residents can take to ensure the town's preservation. First and foremost, the protection of the remaining historic fabric within the community should be a top priority and can be accomplished by utilizing several tools including community involvement, education, and the establishment of local preservation ordinances.

Public awareness is the first step to successful local preservation programs. Action should be taken to educate the public on the importance of the community in which they live and the proper preservation procedures for their homes using the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties as a guideline. These standards are not strict technical guidelines, but they promote responsible, sound preservation practices by considering four

¹³⁵ Welborn, *A Town Springs Forth*, p. 255.

¹³⁶ Welborn, *A Town Springs Forth*, pp. 196-199.

¹³⁷ Welborn, *A Town Springs Forth*, pp. 94-95; Interview with C. Preston Cooley and Jonathan Fowler, Williamston Area Historical Commission, 1 February 2002.

factors: the building's importance to history, the physical condition of the building, the proposed use of the building, and the local code requirements. These standards can be used to create local preservation ordinances for individual homes or entire downtown areas. A general understanding of these guidelines would aid the community and local planning officials when making decisions regarding design guidelines and approval of private rehabilitation projects. A workshop or pamphlet for residents living in historic homes or within historic districts would prove beneficial. The South Carolina Department of Archives and History runs a program called "The Building Doctor," in which their trained preservation architect visits the town and aids home and business owners in planning preservation projects.

Most importantly, local preservation ordinances are needed to ensure the protection of the remaining historic structures within the Belton community. Ordinances would establish set guidelines for historic properties within the municipal limits by setting forth established criteria for their treatment. Ordinances can also be used to regulate the destruction and addition of green spaces. By adding trees to large parking lots or city streets, infill development becomes less intrusive and the "concrete jungle" feel of the town can be lessened. By establishing these guidelines, the town can prevent the inappropriate treatment of properties as a result of new development and they can lessen the negative effects of development that have already taken place. These ordinances would establish a BAR that would help to ensure that the proper consideration is given to these properties that have been determined locally significant or that are individually eligible for listing in the National Register before their alteration, demolition, or before adjacent properties are developed. The BAR would serve as a governing body and would review all proposals to alter, relocate, or demolish any structure within designated historic districts.

Members of the BAR should have a working knowledge of the town's history, the role that key historic properties played in that history, as well as a knowledge of the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Because the board plays such an important role in creating and mandating local preservation policy, it should remain in close contact with other state and federal preservation organizations including the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service. Each of these organizations will provide technical support in the form of advice and/or written information that will guide the BAR when making decisions regarding the fate of local historic properties. There is a great deal of literature that can aid the review board in their policy and decision-making. *Preservation Briefs* and *Preservation Tech Notes*, both published by the National Park Service, offer advice and establish guidelines for the preservation of the built environment. Staff members from the State Historic Preservation Office are also available for consultation.

The use of federal and state funded tax incentives is another way to encourage local citizens and property owners that are interested in the preservation of local historic properties. Federal tax incentives can be used on income producing historic properties and are an excellent way to revitalize downtown commercial districts. A 10 percent federal tax credit can be taken on non-residential properties that were constructed before 1936. A 20 percent federal tax credit can be taken on certified non-residential historic structures that are 50 years old. In addition, a state tax credit of 10 percent on income producing properties and 25 percent on historic residential properties will take effect in January 2003. These state credits will be available on properties that are at least 50 years old and can be applied for in addition to the federal credits. Federal and state

tax credits are available only to properties that are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places or are a contributing property to a National Register historic district. Certification of these properties, based on the results of this survey, can be obtained from the State Historic Preservation Office. These incentives are an excellent resource when attempting to revitalize historic areas.

PENDLETON

Pendleton was incorporated in 1790 and became the county seat of the Pendleton District in March 1789.¹³⁸ Pendleton was named for Judge Henry Pendleton, a Virginian who came to live in South Carolina and made a name for himself as a jurist, a soldier and later as a legislator. In existence since 1 April 1890, Pendleton was the pioneer courthouse seat of the old Pendleton District, now Anderson and Pickens counties. While a part of Anderson County today, Pendleton was a village 36 years before Anderson's founding. In 1799, county courts were abolished and the former counties became districts. Pendleton commissioners began laying out a town and marked 50 town lots of one acre each and 43 out-lots of varying size. The town square was laid out and a courthouse erected there. When the Pendleton District was divided, the two areas were named for Revolutionary heroes who had helped establish Pendleton, Andrew Pickens and Gen. Robert Anderson.¹³⁹

Currently, the town of Pendleton is encompassed in a large historic district that stretches far outside of its incorporated limits to include several properties of local importance. However, the expansive boundaries include a large number of non-contributing properties as well. Individually significant properties such as the Old Stone Church (located in Pickens County), the Treaty Oak, Ashtabula, Woodson Farmstead, Woodburn, and Montpelier are all located outside of the town limits, some by several miles, but they are included in the National Register nomination. Four of the six properties listed above are listed individually in the National Register. Furthermore, Montpelier (the Maverick House) is individually eligible for listing. The Treaty Oak plays an important role in the state's history, but it is located a great distance from the town of Pendleton and should be listed as an individual National Register site or designated a local historical site.

The Pendleton Historic District would be strengthened by a reexamination of its structures, particularly those within the town of Pendleton, and a reassessment of individually eligible properties in its surrounding area. An intensive survey of the town would reveal properties that add significance to the full breadth of Pendleton's history, and those that have come into significance in the thirty years since the district's nomination was written. This new information should lead to a revision of the district's nomination, expanding its period and areas of significance. This information would facilitate the creation of better preservation ordinances and programs, and aid local tourism initiatives by documenting the full history of the area and highlighting new areas for interpretation and programming.

¹³⁸ Dickson, *Journeys into the Past*, pp. 19-20.

¹³⁹ www.andersonsc.com/community/anderson_county/anderson_city_pendleton.asp web site accessed 14 June 2002.

There has not been a great deal of modern development within the town limits. There are several newer structures immediately surrounding the commercial square that detract from the feel of the historic area, but there does not seem to be a great deal of additional development. Many historic districts benefit from set policies on new development and an active Board of Architectural Review (BAR).

Local preservation ordinances can be used to ensure the protection of the historic structures within the Pendleton Historic District. Ordinances would establish set guidelines for historic properties within the municipal limits by setting forth established criteria for their treatment. Ordinances can also be used to regulate the destruction and addition of green spaces. By establishing these guidelines, the town can prevent the inappropriate treatment of properties as a result of new development and they can lessen the negative effects of development that have already taken place. These ordinances would establish a BAR that would help to ensure that the proper consideration is given to these properties that have been determined locally significant or that are individually eligible for listing in the National Register before their alteration, demolition, or before adjacent properties are developed. The BAR would serve as a governing body and would review all proposals to alter, relocate, or demolish any structure within designated historic districts.

The use of federal and state funded tax incentives is another way to encourage local citizens and property owners that are interested in the preservation of local historic properties. Federal tax incentives can be used on income producing historic properties and are an excellent way to revitalize downtown commercial districts. A 10 percent federal tax credit can be taken on non-residential properties that were constructed before 1936. A 20 percent federal tax credit can be taken on certified non-residential historic structures that are 50 years old. In addition, a state tax credit of 10 percent on income producing properties and 25 percent on historic residential properties will take effect in January 2003. These state credits will be available on properties that are at least 50 years old and can be applied for in addition to the federal credits. Federal and state tax credits are available only to properties that are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places or are a contributing property to a National Register historic district. Certification of these properties, based on the results of this survey, can be obtained from the State Historic Preservation Office. These incentives are an excellent resource when attempting to revitalize historic areas.

ANDERSON

The city of Anderson was the county seat of the Anderson District. Anderson County was named after General Robert Anderson of Revolutionary War fame. It was decided that the county seat would be laid out in a central location within the newly formed county, paving the way for the creation of the city of Anderson. The District convened its first court session in October 1828 on the newly formed town square.¹⁴⁰

¹⁴⁰ Dickson, *Journeys into the Past*, p. 43.

Since its creation, the city of Anderson has been successful. The town was the first to receive electricity via long-distance transmission, earning it the nickname of “Electric City.” Anderson today is a bustling city with ties in industry, tourism, and recreation. Because the area has experienced a great deal of growth in the past 10 years, several preservation issues should be addressed within the Anderson city limits. The town would benefit from a comprehensive architectural survey of historic properties within the city limits. This survey would benefit the city by providing a complete inventory of all structures within the limits that are at least fifty years old and it would provide a map noting the locations of these properties in relation to one another emphasizing concentrations of historic properties within the city. By compiling this information, it will be possible to accommodate for future development activity with a minimum amount of impact to largely historic areas. It would also aid in the reevaluation, expansion, and/or creation of historic districts within the city.

There are currently three National Register Historic Districts within the city—the Anderson Historic District (listed 1971), the Anderson Downtown Historic District (listed 1979), and the Anderson College Historic District (listed 1998). Because of the age of two of these districts, it is necessary to go back and reevaluate properties that may have been previously overlooked because of age. Many of the town’s post-World War II commercial properties located within the downtown area were not included in the 1979 survey for reasons of age. We recommend that the downtown district be reexamined for potential extension toward Murray Avenue on the west and McDuffie Street on the east to include later commercial structures and industrial buildings.

There is a large concentration of survey eligible homes located in the neighborhood that separates the Downtown Historic District from the Anderson College District. This area stretches from Fant Street to the Boulevard, taking in properties located along the Boulevard from Anderson College west to Haley Street. The neighborhood includes homes dating from the 1920s through the 1940s that were likely overlooked in the previous nomination for reasons of age. *We recommend that this area be further investigated as either an extension of the Anderson College Historic District or the Anderson Downtown Historic District. The area location is noted on the city of Anderson tax map located in Appendix A.*

In addition, there is a potentially eligible district located around Linley Park. This neighborhood was developed in the 1920s and 30s and is bounded by Edgewood Street on the west, Boundary Street and Oak Street on the north, Mauldin Street on the south, and Main Street on the east. This area represents an intact collection of homes with pleasant streetscapes lined with trees and should be considered for its potential as a National Register Historic District. *We recommend that this area be further investigated as a potential National Register district, whose boundaries are noted on the city of Anderson tax map located in Appendix A.*

Modern development within the established historic districts has been kept to a minimum; however, outlying sprawl has contributed to the demise of a number of historic sites that were recorded during previous surveys. The creation of Lake Hartwell and the subsequent development that resulted has altered the landscape of the area, mainly to the north of Anderson’s downtown. The city should plan carefully to prevent the sprawl from filtering into the downtown area. Anderson’s Board of Architectural Review (BAR) is an essential component in this effort.

Anderson's BAR was established to protect the historic structures within the Anderson Historic Districts and within locally designated historic areas. The BAR insures that proper consideration is given to properties that have been determined locally significant, many of which are located within National Register-listed districts, before their alteration, demolition, or before adjacent properties are developed. The BAR reviews all proposals to alter, relocate, or demolish any structure within designated historic districts. The Bar was created as part of Anderson's local preservation ordinances, which set guidelines for historic properties within the municipal limits by setting forth established criteria for their treatment. Ordinances are also be used to regulate the destruction and addition of green spaces. By applying these guidelines consistently, the town can prevent the inappropriate treatment of properties as a result of new development and they can lessen the negative effects of development that has already taken place.

The use of federal and state funded tax incentives is another way to encourage local citizens and property owners that are interested in the preservation of local historic properties. Federal tax incentives can be used on income producing historic properties and are an excellent way to revitalize downtown commercial districts. A 10 percent federal tax credit can be taken on non-residential properties that were constructed before 1936. A 20 percent federal tax credit can be taken on certified non-residential historic structures that are 50 years old. In addition, a state tax credit of 10 percent on income producing properties and 25 percent on historic residential properties will take effect in January 2003. These state credits will be available on properties that are at least 50 years old and can be applied for in addition to the federal credits. Federal and state tax credits are available only to properties that are individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places or are a contributing property to a National Register historic district. Certification of these properties, based on the results of this survey, can be obtained from the State Historic Preservation Office. These incentives are an excellent resource when attempting to revitalize historic areas.

EVALUATION OF HERITAGE TOURISM OPPORTUNITIES IN ANDERSON COUNTY

All surveyed properties were analyzed for their heritage tourism potential. Many intact resources remain throughout the county that retain much of their original appearance and setting. These resources can greatly contribute to the National Heritage Corridor's interpretation of Anderson County's cultural history.

Several descriptive and interpretive categories emerge from the list of potential sites: Agriculture, Education, Railroads, Religion, and Industry. While these categories are useful for organizing the resources, they should also be seen as flexible and overlapping. For example, educational and religious history are closely tied, and in fact late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century schools and churches often appear side by side on the landscape. Agriculture's connections to railroad history are also implied in the farms, gins and farm supply stores that surround early railroad communities. Many of these connections are made in the previous historic context statement, and should be kept in mind when connecting potential tourism resources.

Agriculture

Suggested Themes:

1. *The transition from cotton to cattle.*

As in most upstate areas, Anderson County farmers depended on cotton as their major crop from the 1850s to the 1930s. As land resources became depleted and the price of cotton dropped, farmers turned toward dairy and beef cattle beginning in the 1940s. Main houses, farms and outbuildings tell the story of the wealth attained by cotton farmers in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the struggle of tenant farmers, and how the landscape has changed since the 1940s.

Potential sites with public access: Denver Downs Dairy and General Farm (**Site 0404**).

Examples of private sites that illustrate the theme: the Emerson Cromer House (**Site 0222**), Milwee Plantation (**Site 0414**), the Postell Carter House and Farm (**Site 0624**), the Wigington Farm Complex (**Site 1272**).

Possible visitor experiences: At present, Denver Downs is the only farm that currently offers public access through its farm stand and occasional tours to school groups. Private property owners might be contacted through a public meeting explaining the opportunities of agritourism. The meeting should also assess which owners might be interested in public programming. Inclusion of some properties on a driving tour or exhibit is also a possibility.

2. *The importance of farming support services: the local cotton gin, oil mill and store, either on a nearby farm or crossroad community.*

Several gins and oil mills remain extant in Anderson County and offer a unique opportunity to interpret the interdependence of farmers and processors. The gins also explain how changing technologies affected farming and its work force. Stores, whether a large farm supply store in a town, or a small general store at a community crossroads, address trade, social interaction, and community history.

Potential sites with public access: The George E. Thomas store in Townville (**Site 0245**), J. B. Thomas and Sons Feed and Seed in Iva (**Site 0662**), Cheddar Farm Supply (**Site 1108**), and the commercial districts of Starr (**Sites 0539–0569**), Townville (**Sites 0224–0263**) and Pendleton. Townville in particular retains a large number of historic structures that represent the residential and commercial life of a farming town.

Examples of private sites that illustrate the theme: The Sullivan Farm and gin (**Site 201**), **Site 0275**, the Center Rock Gin (**Site 0447**), the Earle House and gin (**Site 0472**), Hanks Gin (**Site 0813**), the Crawford House and gin (**Site 1118**) and the Pendleton Oil Mill complex in the Pendleton Historic District.

Possible visitor experiences: Many community stores are still open for business (either as general stores or other commercial enterprises) and can attract visitors to the smaller communities. Townville, as a larger town, could serve as the interpretive center for this theme. Because many of the gins are located on private property, they offer limited access unless permission could be obtained to conduct tours, or hold a fair or open house that explained the operation of the gins.

3. The architecture and use of agricultural outbuildings.

Surrounding the main house, outbuildings also tell the agricultural story. While some continue to be used for storage, farming's changing technology has left many vacant and threatened with demolition. Along with outbuildings, tenant houses also are important structures to preserve and interpret.

Examples of private sites that illustrate the theme: see above examples in *Cotton to Cattle*, and also **Sites 0322, 0500, 0815, 0819, 0833, 0849, 0881, 0899, and 1153**.

Possible visitor experiences: Many outbuildings are far enough from private residences that with permission they could serve as possible sites for a wayside exhibit, or Heritage Corridor stop (with brochures or other visitor services). If the interiors cannot be accessed, the building could be marked with a logo or sign on the outside that identifies it as a significant piece of the story, and part of a driving tour. The tour might identify types of outbuildings (barns, silos, well houses, corn cribs) to educate visitors about vernacular architecture, building materials and changes in technology. The Heritage Corridor should also consider sponsoring an intensive study of outbuildings, especially barns and other agricultural buildings, and perhaps collaborate with an institution such as the Clemson University Architecture Program, to better document and interpret these important and threatened structures. The study could produce education and exhibit materials for future use.

Education

Suggested Themes:

1. Rural Schools.

For both black and white students in small communities, these rural schools provided a basic education and social interaction.

Examples of sites that illustrate the theme: New Light School (**Site 0313**), Shiloh School (**Site 0469**), Long Branch School (**Site 0851**), Broadway School (**Site 1194**), and New Mt. Grove School (**Site 1387**).

2. African-American Schools.

Because state funds were poor or non-existent, black community members often built their own schools, and raised money for supplies with bake and craft sales. Churches also sponsored the construction of schools and provided teachers.

Examples of sites that illustrate the theme: Union High School in Belton (**Site 1171**), Caroline High/Middle School in Williamston (**Site 1385**), New Light School (**Site 0313**), and the New Mt. Grove School (**Site 1387**).

3. The Progressive Movement/WPA and education.

During the 1920s and 1930s, Anderson County responded to a national mood of civic improvement. Community groups, local governments, and private employers such as textile mills worked to improve facilities for recreation, health and education. During the New Deal era, additional money was channeled through the Works Progress Administration to build new schools, roads and parks.

Examples of sites that illustrate the theme: Caroline High/Middle School (**Site 1385**), Ebenezer School (**Site 0801**), Williamston High School (now Williamston City Hall), Gossett Elementary School in Williamston, and the Pelzer School Auditorium.

Possible visitor experiences in education: A now-vacant school could be restored to interpret early education: its curriculum, organization around the agricultural calendar, strong association with religious groups, or focus on one of the above themes. Such a site offers a unique experience for both local and out of state visitors. Many former schools are currently used as community centers, and should be contacted to see if they would like to participate in the Heritage Corridor by hosting concerts, fairs, exhibits, speakers, or reunions. Such events would help keep these buildings viable and bring in revenue from outside sources.

Railroads

Suggested Theme:

1. *How the railroad created communities.*

Cheddar, Barnes, and Denver are three relatively intact railroad communities that evolved ca. 1890–1900 and peaked before 1930. They contain stores, houses (although no extant depots) and remain good examples of how the railroad affected community development, in both its dominating transportation and then being eclipsed by the automobile.

Examples of sites that illustrate the theme:

Cheddar (**Sites 1092, 1095, 1096, 1107 and 1108**) has several intact houses from the period, both high style and simple, and a feed and seed store.

Barnes (or Barnes Station) (**Sites 0483–0490**) has no railroad tracks left, but a large house that used to face the railroad and a vacant store across the street.

Denver (**Sites 0396 and 0397**) retains a building that has served as a bank and store, facing the railroad tracks. The Reed Garrison House serves as an example of the prominence and wealth attained by those who profited from the railroad's commercial activity.

Possible visitor experiences: While these communities are significant for their remaining structures, they could work best interpreted in conjunction with extant depots and historic commercial districts, especially in Anderson, Honea Path and Belton. Wayside exhibits interpreting their landscapes could connect these communities to the larger railroad hubs with maps and photographs. The Williamston Depot, although moved from its original location, is in the process of being restored as a public space, and could serve as a central venue for interpreting this theme.

Religion

Suggested Theme:

1. *Churches as cornerstones of rural communities.*

As described above, religious institutions often served as the social and educational centers of rural communities. This remains true from the antebellum period through the twentieth century. In Anderson County, Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches were the most common houses of worship.

Some examples of sites that illustrate the theme: Smith's Chapel (**Site 0273**); Mount Zion Presbyterian Church (**Site 0325**) outside of Sandy Springs; Welcome Church (**Site 0386**) near Denver; Mt. Sinai Methodist Episcopal Church (**Site 0463**) whose pastor initiated the Afro-American Land Association; Shiloh Church (**Site 0468**) just up the road from Shiloh School; Ebenezer Church (**Site 0803**) next to Ebenezer School; and Midway Presbyterian Church (**Site 1143**).

Possible visitor experiences: As with other private sites, public access to churches and any associated burial grounds is limited. However, congregations should be contacted about their interest in inviting the general public to anniversary celebrations and festivals, participating in tours highlighting their historic structures and grounds, or hosting speakers and concerts.

Industry

Suggested Themes:

1. *Daily life in a mill village.*

The textile mill industry changed life for many people in Anderson County by offering an alternative to farming. Others struggled against the social and economic changes of a white working class, industrialization and big business.

Examples of sites that illustrate the theme: During the survey, no mill villages were found to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places except for a section of Pelzer's Main Street, which includes the school and mill supervisors' houses. Pelzer was regarded as a model mill village in the early twentieth century, both because of the facilities it offered to workers and the technology of its operations. A vacant mill in the town of Pelzer would be an ideal site for an interpretive venue, educating visitors about the multiple stories of mill village life, its controversies and its effects on the county and region. Because mill villages remain as large neighborhoods in Iva, Honea Path, Williamston, Belton, Anderson, and LaFrance, such a center would interpret the landscape and history of these towns also.

Possible visitor experiences: In addition to a traditional exhibit venue, the abundance of mills and villages offer innumerable opportunities for programs throughout the county, including reunions, festivals, traveling exhibits, tours, and publications. These in turn would connect back to a central venue, helping the visitor recognize the significant impact of the industry on the county.

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VI. DATA GAPS

During the course of the survey, there were several properties in the rural areas that were inaccessible and therefore were not surveyed. USGS topographic quadrangle maps indicated several areas where possible historic complexes were located, however, private property restrictions prevented access to these structures. Structures located on property that was inaccessible could not be evaluated for historic integrity and, therefore, were not recorded during the survey. When possible, any and all information that could be gathered from the public right of way was recorded and photographs taken. Only those properties that were not clearly visible from the public right of way were not recorded. If possible, permission to access and examine these properties should be gained in the near future and the homes evaluated at that time.

The survey area included evaluations of potential National Register-eligible historic districts and properties in the towns of Anderson, Belton, Honea Path, Iva, Pelzer, Starr and Williamston. These towns were not intensively surveyed. Communities with recommended historic districts, such as Anderson and Pelzer, or those considering preservation planning, may consider an intensive survey at some point in the future, particularly in light of heritage tourism potential. In addition, the town of Piedmont was not included in this scope of work since its municipal boundaries straddle the Anderson-Greenville County line. Piedmont's history is closely linked with the nearby towns of Pelzer and Williamston, particularly in its history as a mill community. It should be included in future projects that examine the mill history of the area.

VII. PROPERTIES LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Name of Property	Address	Date Listed	SHPO-Assigned Survey Number
Anderson College Historic District	316 Boulevard, Anderson	05/20/98	
Anderson Downtown Historic District	Area of Main St., between Tribble St. and Market St.	02/23/79	
Anderson Historic District	14 Blocks in City of Anderson, bounded by Hampton, Main, Franklin, McDuffie, Benson and Fant Streets	12/13/71	
Ashtabula	S.C. Highway 88; from Pendleton town limit, 1.25 mi NE on S.C. 88; turn left for .1 mi	03/23/72	098-0003
Belton Depot	West side of the Public Square, Belton	08/13/79	027-0004
Belton Standpipe	McGee St., Belton	11/05/87	027-0005
Boone-Douthit House	1000 Milwee Creek Rd., 1.3 mi. NE of Sandy Springs and U.S. Highway 76	07/03/97	0010

Name of Property	Address	Date Listed	SHPO-Assigned Survey Number
Caldwell-Johnson-Morris House	220 East Morris St., Anderson	12/13/71	009-0006
Chamberlin-Kay House	205 River St., Belton	11/25/80	027-0007
Marshall Orr House	809 West Market St., Anderson	04/13/73	009-0009
McFall House	County Rd 247, 1 1/2 mi S of intersection with U.S. 76-178, Anderson	06/28/82	462-0008
Pelzer Presbyterian Church	13 Lebby St., Pelzer	12/13/93	0036
Pendleton Historic District	Approximately 6,316 acres comprising Town of Pendleton and outlying areas; bounded on west by Hopewell and Treaty Oak; east by Montpelier; north	08/25/70	
Prevost House	105 North Prevost St., Anderson	07/10/84	008-0011
Ramer, Ralph John, House	402 Boulevard, Anderson		0001

Name of Property	Address	Date Listed	SHPO-Assigned Survey Number
Shirley, Obediah, House	Bagwell Rd., Honea Path	09/03/99	0157
Woodburn	At end of Woodburn Rd. in town of Pendleton, about 1 1/2 mi from town square	05/06/71	098-0012
Woodson Farmstead	3 Powdersville Rd.	04/30/98	0002



HISTORY & HERITAGE
For All Generations

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF ANDERSON COUNTY

NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATIONS

The following determinations are based on evaluations of the Anderson County Survey by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of the S.C. Department of Archives and History. It is the opinion of the SHPO that the properties meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. These determinations are based on the present architectural integrity and available historical information for the properties included in the survey area. Properties may be removed from or added to this list if changes are made that affect a property's physical integrity. Historical information that is brought to the attention of the National Register Coordinator/Architectural Historian confirming or denying a property's historic significance may also affect a property's eligibility status. The process of identifying and evaluating historic properties is never complete; therefore, the SHPO encourages readers of this report to alert the National Register Coordinator to properties that may have been overlooked during this evaluation.

National Register determinations of eligibility were made during and following a site visit to Anderson County on May 26, 2002, by SHPO staff Andrew W. Chandler and Bradley S. Sauls, and in consultation with Mary Sherrer of TRC.

HISTORIC DISTRICTS

The SHPO concurs with the consultant's recommendations that the following districts are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Belton

Belton Commercial Historic District

Honea Path

North Main-Shirley Avenue Historic District

Honea Path Commercial Historic District

Pelzer

Pelzer Historic District

Townville

Townville Historic District

The following individual properties were determined individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

Anderson North quad

Site No.	Historic Name/Location	National Register Criteria
0376	Breazeale Store (5109 Liberty Hwy.)	A: Commerce
0386	Welcome Church (int. of US 76 and SC 161)	C: Architecture; a: religious property
0397	Reed Garrison House (1807 SC 373)	C: Architecture
0404	William D. Garrison/ Annie E. Reed House (4915 Clemson Hwy.)	A: Agriculture; C: Architecture
0414	Milwee Plantation (2404 Concord Rd.)	C: Architecture
0431	206 Old Portman Rd.	C: Architecture

Anderson South quad

0545	401 Rainey Rd.	A: Agriculture; C: Architecture
0548	unidentified house on Smith McGee Rd., South of int. with SC Hwy. 81	C: Architecture
0558	Bill Mouchet House (412 Bill Mouchet Rd.)	C: Architecture

Belton East quad

1078	1300 E. Calhoun Rd.	C: Architecture
1384	W. W. Griffin House (corner of E. Main St. and Oak St.)	C: Architecture
1385	Caroline High School (corner of Church and Hamilton Sts.)	A: Education, Ethnic Heritage: Black

Belton West quad

1146	Hammond House (2835 Midway Rd.)	C: Architecture
1147	Hammond House/Brown Crest (int. of Midway Rd. and Crestview Rd.)	C: Architecture
1160	Harper House (1501 SC 29)	C: Architecture

Hartwell NE quad

0460	3901 SC 187	C: Architecture
0465	Generostee Creek Bridge (SC 29)	A: Engineering, Transportation
0469	Shiloh School (int. of Rainey Rd. and SC 29)	A: Education; C: Architecture
0472	Earle House (SC187, near int. with SC 29)	A: Agriculture; C: Architecture

Honea Path quad

1014	Olin Parker House (10 Parker Rd.)	C: Architecture
1388	211 S. Main St.	C: Architecture
1389	113 Hampton Ave.	C: Architecture

Iva quad

0483	Pettigru-Watson House (823 Barnes Station Rd.)	C: Architecture
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La France quad

0222	Emerson Cromer House (204 Cromer Rd.)	A: Agriculture; C: Architecture
0331	104 Calhoun Ave.	C: Architecture

Pelzer quad

1386	Gossett Elementary School, Williamston	A: Education; C: Architecture
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Piercetown quad

1272	Wigington House and Store/ Newel Post Office (3311 SR 86)	A: Agriculture; C: Architecture
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Saylor's Crossroads quad

0796	2329 Wright School Rd.	C: Architecture
0801	Ebenezer School (int. of Due West Hwy. and SC 413)	A: Education; C: Architecture
0826	Drake-Abbott House (553 Drake Rd.)	C: Architecture
0856	Williamson House (510 Wright School Rd.)	C: Architecture
0859	Clinkscapes House (1608 SC 252)	C: Architecture

VIII. PROPERTIES DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The following properties were determined individually eligible for listing in the NRHP:

Anderson North

Site No	Historic Name	National Register Criteria:	
0376	store, Breazeale family	Criterion A: Commerce	
0386	Welcome Church	Criterion C: Architecture/Criteria Consideration: A	
0397	Garrison, Reed, House	Criterion C: Architecture	
0404	Garrison, William Dunkling and Annie E. Reed, House	Criterion A: Agriculture	Criterion C: Architecture
0414	Milwee Plantation	Criterion C: Architecture	
0431	unidentified house	Criterion C: Architecture	

Anderson South

Site No	Historic Name	National Register Criteria:	
0545	unidentified house	Criterion C: Architecture	Criterion A: Agriculture
0548	unidentified house	Criterion C: Architecture	
0558	Mouchet, Bill, House	Criterion C: Architecture	

Belton East

Site No	Historic Name	National Register Criteria:	
1078	unidentified house	Criterion C: Architecture	
1384	Griffin, W. W., House	Criterion C: Architecture	
1385	Caroline High School / Caroline Middle School	Criterion A: Education; Ethnic Heritage/Black History	

Belton West

Site No	Historic Name	National Register Criteria:	
1146	Hammond House	Criterion C: Architecture	
1147	Hammond House / Brown Crest	Criterion C: Architecture	
1160	Harper House	Criterion C: Architecture	

Hartwell NE

Site No	Historic Name	National Register Criteria:	
0460	unidentified house	Criterion C: Architecture	
0465	Generostee Creek Bridge	Criterion A: Engineering; Transportation	
0469	Shiloh School	Criterion A: Education	Criterion C: Architecture
0472	Earle House	Criterion A: Agriculture	Criterion C: Architecture

Honea Path

Site No	Historic Name	National Register Criteria:	
1014	Parker, Olin, House	Criterion C: Architecture	
1388	unidentified house	Criterion C: Architecture	
1389	unidentified house	Criterion C: Architecture	

Iva

Site No	Historic Name	National Register Criteria:	
0483	Pettigru-Watson House	Criterion C: Architecture	

La France

Site No	Historic Name	National Register Criteria:	
0222	Cromer, Emerson, House	Criterion C: Architecture	Criterion A: Agriculture
0331	unidentified house	Criterion C: Architecture	

Pelzer

Site No	Historic Name	National Register Criteria:	
1386	Gossett Elementary School	Criterion A: Education	Criterion C: Architecture

Piercetown

Site No	Historic Name	National Register Criteria:	
1272	Wigington House and Store / Newel PO	Criterion A: Agriculture	Criterion C: Architecture

Saylors Crossroads

Site No	Historic Name	National Register Criteria:	
0796	unidentified house	Criterion C: Architecture	

0801	Ebenezer School	Criterion A: Education	Criterion C: Architecture
0826	Drake-Abbott House	Criterion C: Architecture	
0856	Williamson House	Criterion C: Architecture	
0859	Clinkscals House	Criterion C: Architecture	

IX. Compiled Survey Inventory

Anderson North

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0010	1000 Millwee Creek Rd.	Boone-Douthit House	Residential/Domestic	1849	Listed
0345	101 Millwee Creek Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0346	103 Millwee Creek Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0347	Millwee Creek Rd., N side, approx. 50 yds. E of int. w/ Wayside Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0348	Millwee Creek Rd., N side, approx. 150 yds. E of int. w/ Wayside Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0349	114 Millwee Creek Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0350	105 Wayside Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0351	107 Wayside Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0352	108 Wayside Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0360	841 Millwee Creek Rd.	Morehead, Lewis House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1810, 1890	Not Eligible
0362	2117 Lebanon Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0363	Lebanon Rd., NE side, just NW of int. w/ Autun Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
0364	1515 Autun Rd.	Williams House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

Anderson North

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0365	122 Autun Rd.	Massey House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0366	1300 Autun Rd	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
0367	1014 Sandy Springs Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0368	2418 Lebanon Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0369	1830 Marett Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0370	2933 Lebanon Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0371	4850 Liberty Hwy.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0372	4918 Liberty Hwy.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905-10	Not Eligible
0373	5122 Gentry Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0374	N corner of int. of Gentry Rd. and Whitten Rd.	Einwood	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
0375	Gentry Rd., S side, approx. 200 yds. S of int. w/ Sanders Rd.	Mt. Lebanon School Gymnasium	Entertainment/Recreati	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0376	5109 Liberty Hwy.	store, Breazeale family	Commerical	ca. 1930	Eligible
0377	5089 Liberty Hwy.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0378	1010 Breazeale Rd.	Breazeale House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible

Anderson North

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0379	Five Forks Rd., E side, approx. 250 yds. S of int. w/ Cedar Crest Tr.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
0380	1420 Cedar Crest Tr.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0381	1091 Mtn. Spring Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0382	1040 Mtn. Spring Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0383	4764 Liberty Hwy.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0384	4735 Liberty Hwy.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0385	1610 Liberty Hwy.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
0386	NW corner of int. of Hwy 76 & SC 161	Welcome Church	Religious	ca. 1900	Eligible
0387	SC 161, E side, approx. 1 mi. S of int. w/ Blackman Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0388	SE corner of int. of SSR 161 and Blackman Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0389	Blackman Rd., N side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of int. w/ Millwee Creek Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0390	NE corner of int. of Blackman Rd. and Millwee Creek Rd.	Sandy Springs; Ebenezer	Religious	1868	Not Eligible
0391	120 Blackman Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0392	East View Dr., E side, just S of int. w/ Blackman Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible

Anderson North

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0393	1625 Marett Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
0394	Welpine Dr. S side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ Liberty Hwy.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0395	Welpine Dr., N side, approx. 1/8 mi. W of int. w/ Liberty Hwy.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0396	SW corner of int. of SC 373 & Southern RR tracks	Denver Bank	Commerical	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0397	1807 SC 373	Garrison, Reed, House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Eligible
0398	110 George McClain Ln.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0399	2120 SC 373	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0400	Clemson Hwy (Hwy 76), W side, approx. 300 yds. S of int. w/ Millwee Creek Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0401	5509 Clemson Hwy. (Hwy 76)	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0402	5421 Clemson Hwy (Hwy 76)	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0403	5417 Clemson Hwy (Hwy 76)	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0404	4915 Clemson Hwy (Hwy 76)	Garrison, William Dunkling and Annie E. Reed, House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1875-80	Eligible
0405	4920 Clemson Hwy (Hwy 76)	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0406	1033 Watkins Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0407	5105 Slater Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0408	2232 Shackelburg Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0409	2320 Shackelburg Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0410	2860 McGee Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0411	1836 Harris Bridge Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0412	1727 Harris Bridge Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0413	1707 Harris Bridge Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0414	2404 Concord Rd.	Milwee Plantation	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1820	Eligible
0415	2814 Concord Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0416	2624 Concord Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0417	909 Brown Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
0418	2202 Concord Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0419	1525 Concord Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0420	1212 Reed Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0421	Concord Rd., E side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of int. w/ SC 28 Bypass	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0422	1418 Centerville Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0423	4255 Dixon Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0424	3617 Dixon Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0425	3508 Dixon Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0426	1107 Jackson Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0427	205 Abercrombie Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0428	477 Blume St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
0429	2007 Whitehall Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0430	3737 SC 24	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0431	206 Old Portman Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Eligible
0432	2605 Whitehall Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1382	Market St., S side, approx. 1/8 mi. E of int. w/ 28 Byp.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1383	Market St., S side, approx. 1/8 mi. E of int. w/ 28 Byp.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

Anderson North

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0544	111 Stones Throw Ave.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0545	401 Rainey Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Eligible
0546	451 Smith McGee Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0547	116 Smith McGee Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0548	Smith McGee Rd., E side, approx. 100 yds. S of int. w/ SC 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905- 1910	Eligible
0549	at end of J L P Farm Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0550	SW corner of Smith McGee Rd. and J L P Farm Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0551	101 Smith McGee Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0552	7401 S. SC 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0553	NW corner of int. of SC 81 and Smith McGee Rds.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0554	7500 SC 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0555	130 J L P Farm Rd.	Pettigrew House	Residential/Domestic	1796	Not Eligible
0556	SC 81, W side, approx. 1/16 mi. N of int. w/ Cummings Springs	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0557	SW corner of int. of Cummings Springs Rd. and SC 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
0558	412 Bill Mouchet Rd.	Mouchet, Bill, House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1917	Eligible
0559	1009 Bowie Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0560	1008 Bowie Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0561	1110 Bowie Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0563	115 First Ave.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1910	Not Eligible
0564	NW corner of int. of First Ave. and Main St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
0565	Main St., W side, approx. 1/8 mi. N of int. w/ First Ave.	Starr Post Office	Commerical	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0566	Main St., W side, approx. 1/8 mi. N of int. w/ First Ave.	Starr United Methodist Church	Religious	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0567	7001 Main St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0568	SC 81, W side, approx. 1/8 mi. N of int. w/ First Ave.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0569	SC 81, E side, approx 1/8 mi. N of int. w/ First Ave.	unidentified structure	Industrial/Engineering	ca. 1930-50	Not Eligible
0570	824 New Hope Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0571	401 New Hope Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0572	New Hope Rd., W side, approx. 1/8 mi. S of int. w/ Meadowood Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0573	4428 Dobbins Bridge Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0574	4413 Dobbins Bridge Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0575	324 Country Meadows Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0576	704 McClure Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
0577	296 Axman Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0578	231 Coker Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0579	1013 Lee Dr.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0580	1101 Lee Dr.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0581	806 Mountain Creek Church Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0582	2100 SSR 158	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0583	2029 SC 412	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0584	859 SC 412	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0585	325 Agnew Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0586	1306 Agnew Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0587	1800 Agnew Rd.	Maddox House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0588	Wilton E. Hall Rd., E side, approx. 3/4 mi. S of int. w/ Jones Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0589	Leatherdale Rd., N side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of int. w/ Flat Rock Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0590	441McElrath Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0591	SSR 153, N side, approx. 1/8 mi. E of int. w/ SC 412	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
0592	712 SR 123	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
0593	SC 81, W side, approx. 1/8 mi. S of int. w/ Stevenson Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
0594	911 Stevenson Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1850	Not Eligible
0595	201 Chris De Lane	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0596	Chris De Lane, N side, approx. 3/4 mi. E of int. w/ Stevenson Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0597	5900 SC 81	McGee-Bouknight House	Residential/Domestic	1908	Not Eligible
0598	Flat Rock Rd., E side, approx. 1/2 mi. N of int. w/ SR 108	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
0599	SR 243, N side, approx. 200 yds E of int. w/ Flat Rock Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0600	1910 Flat Rock Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0601	NE corner of int. of Thompson Rd. and Flat Rock Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0602	Chuck Rd., S side, approx. 100 yds. S of int. w/ Hayes Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0603	1615 Flat Rock Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0604	201 Elrod Rd.	Drake House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1888	Not Eligible
0605	SE corner of int. of True Temper Rd. and Clinkscale Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0606	Clinkscale Rd., N side, approx. 1/8 mi. W of int. w/ True Temper Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0607	4515 Keys St.	Elrod House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905-10	Not Eligible
0608	Off SC 22, approx 3/4 mi. SE of its int. w/ SC 28 Bypass	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
0609	SC 22, E side, approx. 1 mi. W of int. w/ SC 28 Bypass	Gedding's Grocery	Commerical	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
0610	2906 SC 22	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0611	905 Lewis Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
0612	119 Moore Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0613	1815 SC 29	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0614	Marshall Rd., W side, approx. 1/2 mi. N of int. w/ Lee Dobbins Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1910	Not Eligible
0615	SC 29, S side, approx. 1/2 mi. E of int. w/ Norris Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible
0616	S side of SC 29 across from int. w/ Norris Rd.	Mountain Creek Baptist Church	Religious	ca. 1870	Not Eligible
0617	SR 269, N side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of int. w/ Hwy 29	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0618	636 Robert Hanks Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0619	SC 81, E side, approx. 3/4 mi. N of int. w/ Tauervus Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0620	SC 81, W side, approx. 3/4 mi. N of int. w/ Tauervus Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0621	SC 81, W side, approx. 3/4 mi. N of int. w/ Tauervus Rd.	Masters Store	Commerical	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
0622	McCoy Dr., E side, approx. 1/2 mi. S of its int. w/ SR 152	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0623	150 Clinkscals Rd.	Hayes, Johnny, House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0624	True Temper Rd., S side, approx. 1/8 mi. W of int. w/ Clinkscals Rd.	Hall, Postell Cater, House	Residential/Domestic	1873	Not Eligible
0625	Glendie Rd., S side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ Clinkscals Rd.	Flat Rock Presbyterian Church	Religious	1888	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0768	1310 E. Broad St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1900	Not Eligible
0769	1410 Pettigrew Rd.	McPhail House	Residential/Domestic	1922	Not Eligible
0770	1509 SR 49	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0771	4017 SR 49	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0772	4100 SR 49	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0773	5002 SR 413	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0774	Varenes Church Rd., E side, across from int. w/ Airline Rd.	Varenes Church	Religious	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0775	Airline Rd., S side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of its int. w/ Varenes Church Rd.	Lackaday Farm	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870-80	Not Eligible
0776	4606 Airline Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0777	4600 SR 413	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1850-60	Not Eligible
0778	Lake Seccession Rd., SW side, approx. 1/4 mi. from its int. w/ SR 413	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
0779	9551 SR 28	First Creek Baptist Church	Religious	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
0780	First Creek Rd., W side, approx. 1/2 mi. N of its int. w/ Forrester Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880-90	Not Eligible

Antreville

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0781	1020 First Creek Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
0782	First Creek Rd., S side, approx. 30 yds from its int. w/ Snipes Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-1910	Not Eligible
0783	SR 284, W side, at int. w/ JR Ashley Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-30	Not Eligible
0784	210 JR Ashley Rd.	Bannister House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible
0785	103 Habersham Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
0786	3720 Trail Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
0787	3902 SR 284	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0788	First Creek Rd., S side, just south of int. w/ Asaville School Rd.	Hall House	Residential/Domestic	1902	Not Eligible
0789	639 First Creek Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0790	Located directly behind 221 Asaville School Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0791	NE corner of the int. of Asaville Church Rd. and Hall Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible

Belton East

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1023	Campbell Rd., E side, approx. 1 mi. NE of int. w/ US 76	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880-90	Not Eligible
1031	1700 Abercrombie Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1042	942 Hwy 76/178	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1043	365 Beeks Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible
1044	Beeks Rd., S side, approx. 200 yds. W of int. w/ Rice Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1045	Rocky Ford Rd., S side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ SC 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1046	1402 Rocky Ford Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1047	2696 SC 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1048	119 Shaw Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1049	SC 81, S side, approx. 1/8 mi. E of int. w/ Shaw Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1050	1932 SC 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1051	Abercrombie Rd., W side, back from road, across from int. w/ Reeves Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1052	Holiday Dam Rd., N side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of int. w/ Holiday Dam Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible

Belton East

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1053	NE corner of int. of Holiday Dam Rd. and Todd Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1054	Todd Rd., S side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of int. w/ Holiday Dam Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1055	Holiday Dam Rd., W side, approx. 50 yds. N of int. w/ Todd Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1056	Holiday Dam Rd., E side, approx. 1/8 mi. N of int. w/ Todd Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1057	Holiday Dam Rd, E side, approx. 1/8 mi. N of int. w/ Todd Rd. (back from road)	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1058	824 Holiday Dam Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1059	NE corner of int. of Filter Plant Rd. and Todd Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
1060	Pete Armstrong Rd., N side, approx. 100 yds. N of int. w/ Filter Plant Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1061	NW corner of int. of SC 81 and Corner Rd. (back from road on hill)	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1062	151 Corner Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1063	216 Corner Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1064	1401 Shady Grove Rd. (SC 81)	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1065	1506 Shady Grove Rd.	Sullivan House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1066	1607 Shady Grove Rd. (SC 81)	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1067	Shady Grove Rd., N side, approx. 1/2 mi. W of Shaw Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1068	NW corner of int. of Shady Grove Rd. and SSR 267	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
1069	105 Coker Cir.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1070	1423 SSR 267	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1071	1446 SSR 267	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-25	Not Eligible
1072	1456 SSR 267	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1073	SC 247, N side, across from int. w/ SSR 267	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
1074	112 Norris Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870-80	Not Eligible
1075	1227 Blake's Dairy Rd.	Ashley House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1076	1503 Pinson Farm Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible
1077	Pinson Farm Rd., W side, approx. 1 mi. N of Beeks Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1078	1300 E. Calhoun Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Eligible
1079	1013 Rd. 207	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1080	1000 Rd. 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1081	1030 Shady Grove Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1082	1907 Cooley Bridge Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1083	Cannon Bottom Rd., E side, at int. w/ Cooley Bridge Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
1084	105 Browning Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1085	455 Rector Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1086	1130 Camelot Forest Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1087	Edker Burns Rd., S side, approx. 1/8 mi. W of int. w/ SR 20	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
1088	14333 SR 20	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible
1089	14325 SR 20	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1090	SR 20, E side, approx. 2/3 mi. N of int. w/ Calhoun Rd.	Poore House or Lewis, Berry, House?	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1850	Not Eligible
1091	537 Big Creek Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1092	Youth Club Rd., N side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ Compton Rd.	Oak Hill School	Educational	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1093	503 Sherrard Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1094	356 Sherrard Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible

Belton East

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1095	13214 SR 20	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1096	13310 SR 20	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1097	311 Youth Center Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1098	632 Crawford Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
1099	508 Crawford Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1100	1205 Big Creek Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1101	2511 Cannon Bottom Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1102	1771 Road 161	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1103	Big Creek Rd, W side, approx. 1/8 mi. N of int. w/ Mahaffey St.	Big Creek Baptist Church	Religious	1875	Not Eligible
1104	Big Creek Rd., E side, approx. 1/8 mi. N of int. w/ Mahaffey St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1105	1341 Mill St. Ext.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1106	Garren Rd., S side, approx. 1/2 mi. W of Crawford Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1107	1309 Garren Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1108	SW corner of the int. of SR 20 and Garren Rd.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible

Belton East

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1109	1016 SC 20	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1110	1012 SC 20	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1111	1010 SC 20	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1112	SC 20, E side, approx. 3/4 mi. N of int. w/ Garren Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1113	SC 20, W side, approx. 1 mi. N of int. w/ Garren Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-35	Not Eligible
1114	Belton Dr., W side, approx. 200 yds. S of int. w/ Parker St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1115	508 Harper St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
1116	Harper St., W side, approx. 1/8 mi. S of int. w/ Academy St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
1117	215 Crawford Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1118	308 Crawford Rd., W side, approx. 200 yds. N of int. w/ Garren Rd.	Crawford House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1119	SW corner of int. of Mahaffey St. and Mill St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
1120	Mahaffey St., S side, approx. 1/2 mi. E of int. w/ Mill St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1121	SW corner of int. of Hamilton St. and Patterson St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1384	NE corner of E. Main and Oak Sts.	Griffin, W. W., House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Eligible

Belton East

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1385	NE corner of Church St. and Hamilton St.	Caroline High School / Caroline Middle School	Educational	1935-37	Eligible

Belton West

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1132	4033 SC 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1133	SC 81, W side, approx. 1 mi. from int. w/ Hopewell Rd.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible
1134	2933 Hopewell Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1910	Not Eligible
1135	1312 Oak Hill Dr.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1136	1903 Old Williamston Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
1137	Old Williamston Rd., E side, approx. 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ Snow Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1910	Not Eligible
1138	1308 Old Williamston Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1139	1312 Old Williamston Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1140	Snow Rd., N side, on the E bank of the Rocky River	unidentified structure	Industrial/Engineering	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
1141	Old Williamston Rd., W side, approx. 1 mi. N of int. w/ Snow Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-20	Not Eligible
1142	Old Williamston Rd., W side, approx. 1 mi. N of int. w/ Snow Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1143	Midway Rd., E side, approx. 1/8 mi. S of int. w/ Crestview Rd.	Midway Presbyterian Church	Religious	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1144	3001 Midway Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible

Belton West

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1145	127 Alisha Rd.	Byers House	Residential/Domestic	1914	Not Eligible
1146	2835 Midway Rd.	Hammond House	Residential/Domestic	1896	Eligible
1147	Midway Rd., E side, at the int. with Crestview Rd.	Hammond House / Brown Crest	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-1910	Eligible
1148	1501 Crestview Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1149	1420 Crestview Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1150	NE corner of Midway Rd. and Crestview Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible
1151	3502 Midway Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1152	303 Bowen Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1153	226 Evergreen Rd.	Martin-Duckworth House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1840	Not Eligible
1154	138 Evergreen Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1155	203 A M Ellison Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1156	Hopewell Rd., S side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ Midway Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1157	Hammond School Rd., N side, approx. 1/16 mi. W of int. w/ Old Williamston Rd.	Hammond School	Educational	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
1158	Old Williamston Rd., W side, approx. 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ Simpson Rd.	Harris, Lou, House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-1910	Not Eligible

Belton West

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1159	4201Simpson Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
1160	1501 SC 29	Harper House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880-1900	Eligible
1161	180 Breazeale Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1162	Whitten Rd., S side, at the end of Quincy Ln.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
1163	1102 Whiten Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880-90	Not Eligible
1164	3319 Belhaven Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible
1165	840 N Major Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible
1166	432 Pea Creek Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
1168	Rock Springs Rd., W side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ SR 80	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1169	W corner of Union High Dr. and US 178	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1170	S corner of the int. of Union High Dr. and Smith Ln.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1171	202 Union High Dr.	Union High School / Rocky River Baptist Association	Educational	ca. 1910-30	Not Eligible
1172	105 Kings Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
1173	1112 Murdock Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible

Belton West

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1174	Murdock Rd., W side, approx. 1/8 mi. N of int. w/ Hwy 76/178	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
1175	811 Breazeale Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
1176	814 Breazeale Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
1177	820 Breazeale Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
1178	823 Breazeale Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible
1179	827 Breazeale Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
1180	833 Breazeale Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
1181	900 Breazeale Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-30	Not Eligible
1182	SW corner of the int. of Breazeale Rd. and Broadway School Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1183	Broadway School Rd., N side, approx. 1/2 mi. W of int. w/ Breazeale Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1184	Broadway School Rd., S side, approx. 1/2 mi. W of int. w/ Breazeale Rd.	Cox, James, House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible
1185	1606 Broadway School Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible
1186	1125 Broadway School Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-50	Not Eligible
1187	NE corner of Broadway School Rd. and Pulliam Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible

Belton West

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1188	220 Lamar Mitchell Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1189	502 SC 148	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1190	532 SC 148	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
1191	625 SC 148	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880-90	Not Eligible
1192	SC 148, W side, approx. 1/8 mi. S of int. w/ Broadway School Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
1193	826 Broadway School Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1194	SE corner of Broadway School Rd. and N Major Rd.	Broadway School	Educational	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1195	519 Broadway School Rd.	Anderson, William, House	Residential/Domestic	1854	Not Eligible
1196	1045 Cox Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1197	S corner of Hwy 29 and McCoombs Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
1198	Campbell Rd., N side, approx. 1/8 mi. W of int. w/ Cox Lake Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible
1199	Hwy 29, N side, across from int. w/ Cox Lake Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible
1200	Hwy 29, S side, approx. 1/2 mi. E of int. w/ Cox Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible
1201	Hwy 29, E side, approx. 1/8 mi. N of McCombs Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible

Belton West

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1202	3812 Hwy 29	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880-90	Not Eligible
1203	3929 Hwy 29	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1204	3930 Hwy 29	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880-90	Not Eligible
1205	4104 Hwy 29	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880-90	Not Eligible
1206	4342 Old Williamston Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
1207	308 Mize Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1208	350 Maxcy Dr.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1209	1143 Cheddar Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1210	333 Wesley Ellison Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1211	Willingham Rd., W side, approx. 3/4 mi. N of int. w/ SR 29	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible
1212	601 Willingham Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1213	125 Willingham Rd.	Cox House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1214	1103 Breazeale Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1215	Breazeale Rd., N side, approx. 3/4 mi. W of int. w/ Hwy 29	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible

Belton West

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1216	Breazeale Rd., N side, approx. 3/4 mi. W of int. w/ Hwy 29	Kay-Breazeale House and Cemetery	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1830-60	Not Eligible
1217	Breazeale Rd., S side, approx. 1 mi. W of int. w/ Hwy 29	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1218	Pine Trail, S side, approx. 3/4 mi. W of int. w/ Hwy 29	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1219	Paradise Vista, S side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of int. w/ SR 76	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1220	334 Paradise Vista	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1221	Hwy 29, W side, at int. w/ Allie Campbell Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1222	256 Breazeale Dr.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1223	3 Forrester Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1224	SE corner of int. of Forrester Rd. & Beaverdam Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible
1381	114 Hopkins Dr.	Wagner, Thomas House	Residential/Domestic	1840	Not Eligible
0792	507 SC 119	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible

Easley

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1305	510 Cely Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
1319	Hwy 86, N side, approx. 1/2 mi. W of Old Mill Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1320	St. Paul Rd., N side, approx. 3/4 mi. E of int. w/ SC 86	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905-10	Not Eligible
1321	2103 St. Paul Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
1322	2000 Old Pendleton Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1323	1725 Old Pendleton Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1324	2708 Powdersville Main	Cely, John A., House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1325	2652 Powdersville Main	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1326	510 James Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1327	911 Cely Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1328	1906 Old Mill Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1850-60	Not Eligible
1329	218 Wyatt Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1330	2808 Bushy Creek Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible

Easley

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1331	2710 Bushy Creek Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-20	Not Eligible
1332	Syracuse Rd., N side, approx. 3/4 mi. N of int. w/ Old Mill Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
1333	4919 SR 86	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
1334	118 East Church Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
1335	313 East Church Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1336	530 East Church Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890- 1910	Not Eligible
1337	200 Wyatt Rd.	Johnson, James Monroe, House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible

Fair Play

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0200	Old Dobbins Bridge Rd., approx 1/2 mile from int. w/ Andersonville Rd.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0201	SE corner of int. of Andersonville and Old Dobbins Bridge Rds.	Sullivan Farm	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1850	Not Eligible
0202	Int. of Dobbins Rd. and Boleman Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0203	505 Dobbins Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0205	3607 Old Dobbins Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0206	Ballew Rd. approx. 1/4 from its int. w/ Old Fork School Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0207	2410 Old Fork School Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	1832	Not Eligible
0208	Rock of Ages Rd. approx. 1/4 mi. W of its int. w/ Old Forks School Rd	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0209	1810 Old Forks School Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0210	Jolly Rd., S side, approx. 1/4 mile NE of int. w/ Fairplay Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0211	Jolly Rd., N side, approx. 1/8 mi. NE of its int. w/ Fairplay	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0212	Fair Play Rd., S side, approx. 1/2 m from int. w/ Jolly Rd.	Dr. Barton House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1800	Not Eligible
0213	404 Babb Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible

Fair Play

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0214	Babb Rd., S side, approx. 1/4 m S of int. w/ Spears Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0215	Babb Rd., S side, approx. 1/4 m S of int. w/ Spears Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible
0216	922 Ramage Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0217	404 Farmers Rd.	McAdams House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0218	104 Tribble Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0219	Gaines Rd., S side, approx. 1/2 m W of int. w/ Fork School Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0220	304 Bradberry Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0223	Farmer Rd., E side, approx. 1/3 mi. N of I-85	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0224	NE corner of int. of Fairplay Rd. and Fred Dobbins Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0225	103 Townville School Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0226	8932 SC 24	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0227	8931 SC 24	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Contributes to Eligible District
0228	8924 SC 24	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Contributes to Eligible District
0229	8908 SC 24	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Contributes to Eligible District

Fair Play

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0230	NW corner of int. of Handlin St. and SC 24	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0231	S side of int. of Fairplay Rd. and SC 24	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0232	N side of int. of Fairplay Rd. and SC 24	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Contributes to Eligible District
0233	SC 24, S side, approx. 1/8 mi. E of its int. w/ Fairplay Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Contributes to Eligible District
0234	8828 SC 24	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0235	SC 24, S side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of its int. w/ Fairplay Rd.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
0236	SC 24, S side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of int. w/ Fairplay Rd.	unidentified structure	Unknown	ca. 1900	Contributes to Eligible District
0237	8822 SC 24	Townville Grocery	Commerical	ca. 1890	Contributes to Eligible District
0238	SC 24, S side, approx. 1/2 mi. E of int. w/ Fairplay Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Contributes to Eligible District
0239	8817 SC 24	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Contributes to Eligible District
0240	8809 SC 24	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Contributes to Eligible District
0241	8814 SC 24	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Contributes to Eligible District
0242	SW corner of int. of SC 24 and Shirley Cir.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Contributes to Eligible District
0243	8806 SC 24	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District

Fair Play

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0244	8800 SC 24	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Contributes to Eligible District
0245	NE corner of int. of SC 24 and Shirley Cir.	Smith, George E., Store	Commerical	ca. 1900	Contributes to Eligible District
0246	115 Shirley Cir.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0247	123 Shirley Cir.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0248	Shirley Cir., W side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ SC 24	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0249	319 Shirley Cir.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0250	326 Shirley Cir.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Contributes to Eligible District
0251	SC 24, N side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of Shirley Cir.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Contributes to Eligible District
0252	8717 SC 24	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Contributes to Eligible District
0253	Sanders Rd., E side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ SC 24	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Contributes to Eligible District
0254	8707 SC 24	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Contributes to Eligible District
0255	8700 SC 24	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0256	SW corner of int. of SC 24 and Shirley Cir.	unidentified structure	Unknown	ca. 1890	Contributes to Eligible District
0257	8608 SC 24	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District

Fair Play

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0258	505 Conneross Rd.	Queendale School	Educational	ca. 1915-1920	Not Eligible
0259	705 Conneross Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0260	8529 SC 24	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Contributes to Eligible District
0261	8525 SC 24	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Contributes to Eligible District
0262	8301 SC 24	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1860	Not Eligible
0263	SC 24, S side, at int. with Oak Knoll Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible

Five Forks

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1253	567 Finley Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
1338	SW corner of int. of Jameson Dr. and Red Barn Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
1339	SR 73, N side, approx. 3/4 mi. E of int. w/ Hwy 178	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1340	5502 SC 88	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1341	NW corner of int. of SC 88 and Baugh Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
1342	SC 88, N side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ Slab Bridge Rd.	unidentified house	Unknown	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1343	1100 Melton Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1344	Melton Rd., W side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ Griffith Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1345	Melton Rd., W side, approx. 1/2 mi. N of int. w/ Six and Twenty Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1346	235 Melton Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1347	203 Pickens Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1348	237 Pickens Rd.	Mulliken House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880-90	Not Eligible
1349	Sargent Rd., N side, approx. 3/4 mi. W of int. w/ Five Forks Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible

Five Forks

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1350	Sargent Rd., E side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ Melton Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1351	Six and Twenty Rd., N side, approx. 100 yds. E of int. w/ Five Forks Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
1352	212 Colonel's Dr.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1353	725 Walker Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1354	Walker Rd., N side, approx. 200 yds. W of int. w/ Shackleberg Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1355	5800 Hwy 178	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1356	950 Five Forks Rd.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1357	1845 Scotts Bridge Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca.1900	Not Eligible
1358	Five Forks Rd., W side, approx. 1/2 mi. N of int. w/ Scott's Bridge Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905-10	Not Eligible
1359	5601 Porter Rd	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1360	Six and Twenty Rd., N side, across from int. w/ McAlister Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1361	2611 Six and Twenty Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1362	Burgess Rd., N side, approx. 3/4 mi. W of int. w/ Melton Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1363	7919 Barnette Rd.	Allgood-Massey House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1911	Not Eligible

Five Forks

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1364	at end of Ables Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
1365	Freeman Rd., E side, approx. 1 mi. S of int. w/ Liberty Hwy.	tenant house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1366	120 Mullikin Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1367	Freeman Rd., E side, approx. 1 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ Liberty Hwy.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1368	2201 Six and Twenty Rd.	Carlsbad Plantation	Residential/Domestic	1860	Not Eligible
1369	1815 Sandy Springs Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
1370	209 Jim Smith Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1371	Sandy Springs Rd., S side, across from int. w/ Harper Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905-10	Not Eligible
1372	135 Murphy Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible
1373	6401 Hwy 178	Richardson, Mathias, House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1374	6531 Hwy 178	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible
1375	6936 Hwy 178	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
1376	1050 Central Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1377	501 Central Rd.	Hickory Flats	Residential/Domestic	1884	Not Eligible

Five Forks

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1378	1311 Six and Twenty Rd.	Newton-Richey-Martin House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1379	1606 Danenhower Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1380	3022 SC 88	Montpelier	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1840-50	Contributes to Listed District
1246	Todd Rd., N side, approx. 1/2 mi. E of int. w/ Taylor Rd.	Todd-Lollis House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible

Greenville

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1303	River Rd., W side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of I-85	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1304	Elrod Rd., E side, approx. 3/4 mi. S of int. w/ Piedmont Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1306	1541 Circle Dr.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-25	Not Eligible
1307	10431 SC 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
1308	428 Pine Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1309	505 Piedmont Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1310	103 Old Hwy 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
1311	405 Powdersville Main	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1312	Cely Rd., E side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ SR 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible
1313	Cely Rd., E side, approx 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ SC 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870-80	Not Eligible
1314	622 Roe Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1315	end of Freeman Rd.	Freeman House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1316	9 Hood Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible

Greenville

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1317	SC 81, W side, approx. 100 yds. N of int. w/ SC 153	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
1318	645 SSR 143	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0454	519 McGuken Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
0455	132 E.W. Reeves Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0474	5613 SC 187	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0475	3003 SC 181	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0476	620 Wakefield Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0477	at the end of C13 26C	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible
0479	520 Craft McGee Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible

Hartwell NE

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0433	1300 Double Springs Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0434	2214 Hattons Ford Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0435	838 Double Springs Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0436	S corner of int. of Double Springs Rd. and Old Dobbins Bridge Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870-80	Not Eligible
0437	River Forks Rd., S side, approx. 1/2 mi. W of int. w/ Old Roberts Ch. Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
0438	SC 187, E side, approx. 1/8 mi. S of its int. w/ Old Roberts Ch. Rd.	Divver Masonic Lodge	Civic/Social	ca. 1926	Not Eligible
0439	1220 Providence Church Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0440	319 Richland Creek Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0441	Providence Church Rd., N side, approx. 1 mi. W of int. w/ SC 187	Providence Methodist Church	Religious	ca. 1860	Not Eligible
0442	1858 Jackson Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0443	1705 Busby Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0444	SC 187, E side, approx. 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ Busby Rd.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0445	1145 Busby Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

Hartwell NE

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0446	159 New Prospect Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0447	NE corner of int. of New Prospect Rd. and Dobbins Bridge Rd.	Center Rock Gin	Industrial/Engineering	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0448	New Hope Rd., S side, approx. 100 yds. S of int. w/ Busby Rd.	tenant house for McGee House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0449	117 McGee Circle	McGee House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0450	3016 SC 187	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible
0451	2325 SC 412	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0452	SC 187, E side, approx. 1/2 mi. N of int. w/ Will Glenn Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0453	Will Glenn Rd., N side, approx. 1/2 mi. W of int. w/ SC 187	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0456	420 Cedar Wood Ln.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0457	5625 SC 187	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0458	Busby Dairy Rd., E side, approx. 100 yds. E of int. w/ Williford Rd.	Williford, Naomi House	Residential/Domestic	March 1900	Not Eligible
0459	3812 SC 187	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0460	3901 SC 187	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Eligible
0461	314 Todd Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible

Hartwell NE

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0462	505 Todd Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0463	George Merk Rd., S side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of int. w/ Hwy 29	Mount Sinai Methodist Episcopal Church	Religious	Oct. 16 1909	Not Eligible
0464	1723 Mt. View Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0465	Hwy 29, N of current bridge	Generostee Creek Bridge	Transportation	early 1900s	Eligible
0466	4015 SC 187	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0467	Cari Ln., W side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ SC 187	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0468	SE corner of int. of Hwy 29 and SC 187	Shiloh Church	Religious	ca. 1850	Not Eligible
0469	SE corner of int. of Rainey Rd. and Hwy 29 in agricultural field	Shiloh School	Educational	ca. 1920	Eligible
0470	SC 412, S side, approx. 1/16 mi. W of its int. w/ SC 187	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible
0471	NW corner of the int. of SC 412 & SC 187	Strickland Grocery	Commerical	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0472	SC 187, both sides, approx. 1/2 mi. S of its int. w/ Hwy 29	Earle House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1923	Eligible
0473	Island Point Rd., N side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ Hwy 29	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible

Honea Path

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0157	Bagwell Rd., W side, approx. 1/2 mi. N of int. w/ SC 252	Shirley, Obediah House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1826	Listed
0915	Troy Murdock Rd., S side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ SR 185	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870-80	Not Eligible
0916	Troy Murdock Rd., W side, approx., 1 mi. from int. w/ SR 185	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0917	Troy Murdock Rd., both sides, approx. 1 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ SR 185	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0918	Rube Ashley Rd., N side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of int. w/ Troy Murdock Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0919	Rube Ashley Rd., N side, approx. 1/3 mi. E of int. w/ Troy Murdock Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca.1850	Not Eligible
0920	314 Major Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible
0921	SR 185, S side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ Major Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0922	S corner of the int. of Willis Ashley Rd. and J T Ashley Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0923	421 Mt. Bethel Church Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0924	Jones Chapel Rd. S side, approx. 20 yds from int. w/ Mt. Bethel Church Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
0925	2601 SR 284	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
0926	Mt. Bethel School Rd., E side, approx. 20 yds. N of int. w/ Lowel Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible

Honea Path

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0927	501 Lowe Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0928	Alexander Dr. approx. 1/4 mi. from int. w/ Lowe Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0929	Lowe Rd., N side, at int. w/ Jones Chapel Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0930	250 Jones Chapel Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible
0931	Jones Chapel Rd., N side, approx. 1/3 mi. E of Bethel Church Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0932	981 Bethel School Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0933	2702 Jones Chapel Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0934	130 Pearman Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0935	Earl Shirley Rd., W side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ SR 185	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0936	215 Wyatt Pruitt Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0937	3400 Earl Shirley Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0938	C. Robinson Rd., E side, just S of int. w/ Earl Shirley Rd.	Robinson, Jasper, House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1850	Not Eligible
0939	201 C. Robinson Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0940	SR 20, W side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ Earl Shirley Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

Honea Path

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0941	Cowans Rd., E side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ SR 20	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880-1900	Not Eligible
0942	Cowan Rd., E side, approx. 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ SR 20	Burton Homeplace	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1900	Not Eligible
0943	Jones Chapel Rd., S side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of int. w/ Pearman Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880-1900	Not Eligible
0944	1362 Pearman Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0945	1328 Griffin Farm Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0946	1120 Griffin Farm Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0947	755 SR 20	Parker House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0948	SR 20, S side, approx. 1 mi. E of int. w/ SR 284	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1900	Not Eligible
0949	Bethel School Rd., W side, approx. 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ SR 20	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
0950	544 Poore Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0951	231 Griffin Farm Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0952	920 Griffin Farm Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0953	SSR 556, E side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ Sauer Farm Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
0954	W side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ Sauer Farm Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0955	Josh Alley Rd., S side, at int. w/ McAdams School Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0956	1920 Sauer Farm Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
0957	1901 Sauer Farm Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
0958	9207 Paige Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0959	10003 Paige Rd.	Hanks, William, House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
0960	SE corner of int. of Paige Rd. & Will Hanks Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0961	Will Hanks Rd., E side, approx. 1/2 mi. E of int. w/ Paige Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0962	Will Hanks Rd., W side, across from int. w/ Fisher Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0963	201 Fisher Rd.	Gazaway House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0964	102 Fisher Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0965	McAdams School Rd., N side, approx. 200 yds. W of int. w/ Sauer Farm Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0966	McAdams School Rd., N side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ Sauer Farm Rd.	McAdams School	Educational	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0967	517 SC 252 (back off of the road)	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
0968	311 Will Hanks Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible

Honea Path

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0969	3618 SC 252	Armstrong-Shirley-Pinson House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1820	Not Eligible
0970	12410 Hwy 178	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0971	117 Humphrey Wright Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0972	107 Humphrey Wright Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0973	3424 SC 252	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0974	SC 252, S side, approx. 1 mi. W of int. w/ Will Hanks Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0975	3226 SC 252	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
0976	SC 252, S side, approx. 30 yds. W of int. w/ Branyon Cir.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0977	SC 252, S side, approx. 100 yds. E of int. w/ Branyon Cir.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-25	Not Eligible
0978	NW corner of int. of SC 252 & Griffin Farm Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0979	810 Fire Tower Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0980	Fire Tower Rd., S side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ SC 252	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0981	130 SSR 740	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
0982	232 SSR 740	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible

Honea Path

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0983	928 Austin Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0984	513 Austin Rd.	Fields House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0985	221 Fire Tower Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0986	Fire Tower Rd., N side, approx. 1/2 mi. E of int. w/ SC 20	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0987	SR 478, N side, approx. 1 mi. E of int. w/ SC 252	Smith-Wilson House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0988	Craft Rd., N side, approx. 1/2 mi. E of int. w/ SC 20	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0989	125 SR 478	Wilson, George Jasper House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0990	606 Locke Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0991	415 Locke Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0992	Marie Smith Dr., N side, approx. 100 yds. E of int. w/ Locke Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0993	702 Bill Kay Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0994	718 Bill Kay Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
0995	Locke Rd., W side, approx. 20 yds. from int. w/ Austin Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0996	503 Clement Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

Honea Path

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0997	119 Clement Rd.	Clement House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0998	108 Bratcher Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0999	251 Bratcher Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1000	1705 Trail Rd. (SC 20)	Clinkscapes House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1001	1302 Trail Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
1002	in front of 1418 Trail Rd.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1890-1900	Not Eligible
1003	1724 SSR 107	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1004	Rice Rd., E side, approx. 200 yds. N of int. w/ SC 20	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
1005	126 Docheno Rd.	Cambell, Rufus, House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1006	Docheno Rd., E side, approx. 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ Hwy 76/178	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1007	Docheno Rd., E side, approx. 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ Hwy 76/178	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1008	111 SSR 80	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
1009	10411 US 76	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
1010	11306 US 76	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible

Honea Path

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1011	11810 US 76	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1012	US 76, S side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ Road 664	Cannon-Friddle House	Residential/Domestic	1914	Not Eligible
1013	333 Parker Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
1014	10 Parker Rd.	Parker, Olin, House	Residential/Domestic	1917	Eligible
1015	Brock Rd., S side, approx. 20 yds. S of int. w/ Docheno Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
1016	1016 Brock Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1017	312 Docheno Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
1018	400 Bill Kay Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1019	1025 SR 740	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1020	Evatt Rd., W side, approx. 1/8 mi. N of int. w/ US 76	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
1021	735 Simpson Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1900	Not Eligible
1022	Pinson Farm Rd., E side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ Simpson Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1024	Campbell Rd., W side, approx. 20 yds. N of int. w/ US 76	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
1025	Simpson Rd., N side, approx. 1 1/2 mi. E of int. w/ US 76	Simpson, Minnie, House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1026	Simpson Rd., S side, approx. 1 1/4 mi. E of int. w/ US 76	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1860	Not Eligible
1027	Simpson Rd., N side, approx. 1 1/2 E of int. w/ US 76	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870-80	Not Eligible
1028	Simpson Rd., S side, approx. 1 1/2 E of int. w/ US 76	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1029	160 Pruitt Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible
1030	2029 Hamby Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1032	1437 Abercrombie Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible
1033	1001 Brickmill Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
1034	711 Abercrombie Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1035	Holiday Dam Rd., W side, approx. 1 mi. N of int. w/ Abercrombie Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1036	Holiday Dam Rd., E side, approx. 1 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ Friendship Church Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1037	420 Friendship Church Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1038	4008 Holiday Dam Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1039	Holiday Dam Rd., W side, approx. 2/3 mi. S of int. w/ Friendship Church Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
1040	Holiday Dam Rd., E side, just north of int. w/ Leach Dr.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible

Honea Path

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1041	Saluda Rd., E side, approx. 10 yds. NE of int. with Tree Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1388	211 S. Main St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Eligible
1389	113 Hampton Ave.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1910	Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0478	Within the fork of SC 187 and Warren Watt Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0482	Barnes Station Rd., W side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ Gregg Shoals Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0483	823 Barnes Station Rd.	Pettigru-Watson House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Eligible
0484	Barnes Station Rd., W side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ Manning Rd.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0485	Gene Forrester Rd, N side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ Liberty Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0486	801 Liberty Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0487	Barnes Station Rd., N side, approx. 3/4 mi. W of int. w/ SC 81	Wiles, Ed House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0488	326 Barnes Station Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0489	Barnes Station Rd., N side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of int. w/ Whit Campbell Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0490	Manning Rd., N side, approx. 3/4 mi. W of int. w/ Barnes Station Rd.	unidentified house	Unknown	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0491	NE corner of int. of Manning Rd. & Sam Turner Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0492	2759 SC 184	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0493	SC 184, N side, approx. 1/2 mi. W of int. w/ Sam Turner Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0494	Sam Turner Rd., E side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ SC 184	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0495	392 Barksdale Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0496	Parker Bowie Rd., E side, approx. 100 yds. S of int. w/ Flair Dr.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0497	1301 Old Bell Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
0498	Warren Watt Rd., S side, approx. 100 yds. S of int. w/ Campbell Rd.	Lathan-Davis House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0499	Tiny McConnell Rd., S side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ Iva Goodhope Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0500	SC 181, S side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ SC 187	Clinkscales House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0501	2130 SC 181	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0502	1850 SC 181	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0503	2115 Gentry Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0504	8209 SC 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
0505	219 Charles Beatty Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0506	Sexton Gin Rd, E side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ Pettigrew Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0507	1208 Sexton Gin Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0508	216 Mt. Hebrion Church Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
0509	108 McPhail Rd.	McPhail House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
0510	SC 81, W side, approx. 50 yds. N of int. w/ Whit Chamblee Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0511	SC 81, W side, approx. 150 yds. S of int. w/ Whit Chamblee Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0512	709 Parker Bowie Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
0513	1349 Parker Bowie Rd.	Bowie, Marie Thomason, House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-25	Not Eligible
0514	1800 SC 184	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0515	SC 184, N side, approx. 200 yds. E of int. w/ Hatchery Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0516	401 Hall Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0517	West Lane St., N side, approx. 1/8 mi. W of int. w/ Hampton St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0518	61 SC 413	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0519	104 Wilson Creek Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0520	N side of int. of Wilson Creek Rd. & Antreville Hwy.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0521	103 C. P. Hanks Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0522	1001 SC 184	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0523	6722 Riddle Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0524	6717 Riddle Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0525	8518 Riddle Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0526	SE corner of the int. of E. Broad St. & Pine Ridge Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0527	812 E. Broad St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0528	E corner of the int. of E. Broad St. & C. P. Hanks Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0529	N corner of the int. of E. Broad St. & C. P. Hanks Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0530	C P Hanks Rd., SE side, approx. 1/2 mi. NE of its int. w/ E. Broad St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible
0531	Siegler Rd., N side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of its int. w/ Burton Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0532	1010 Project Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1909-10	Not Eligible
0533	1200 Project Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0534	312 Gross Scott Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0535	831 Mt. Vernon Church Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0536	W .W. Burton Rd., S side, approx. 1/2 mi. N of its int. w/ Tiny Tiller Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
0537	W.W. Burton Rd., E & W side, approx. 1/8 mi. N of int. w/ Campbell Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0538	Catherine Hall Rd., N side, approx. 1/3 mi. NE of its int. w/ Liberty Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0539	8010 SC 81	Gentry, Ben and Josephine, House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0540	SW corner of Erwin Rd. and SC 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0541	7816 SC 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0542	7800 SC 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0543	7718 SC 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
0562	1203 Bowie Rd.	Bowie, Carol, House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0626	E corner of int. of E Broad St. and E Front St.	Iva Drug Store	Commerical	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0627	S corner of int. of E Front St. and E Broad St.	Iva Post Office	Commerical	ca. 1900-1910	Not Eligible
0628	109 E Broad St.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
0629	S side of E Broad St., approx 1/16 mi. W of its int. w/ Central St.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0630	E corner of E Broad St. and Central St.	Iva Motor Company	Commerical	1928	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0631	204 E Broad St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0632	206 E Broad St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0633	100 Cook St.	Cook, W. Pringle and Ella McGee, House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880-1890	Not Eligible
0634	308 E Broad St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0635	410 E Broad St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0636	412 E Broad St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0637	405 E Green St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0638	403 E Green St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0639	401 E Green St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0640	400 E Green St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0641	318 E Green St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0642	314 E Green St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0643	300 Green St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0644	NE side of E Green St., approx 1/16 mi. E of its int. w/ Cook St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0645	SE corner of E Front St. and E Green St.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0646	SE side of E Front St. approx. 1/16 mi. NE of its int. w/ Broad St.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0647	NW side of E Front St. approx. 1/16 mi. NE of its int. w/ Broad St.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0648	NW corner of the int. of E Front St. and E Broad St.	Iva Auto	Commerical	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0649	SE side of E Front St., next door to Reviva	Iva Café	Commerical	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0650	606 E Front St.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0651	E corner of E Front St. and E Jackson St.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0652	S corner of E Front St. and E Jackson St.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
0653	W corner of E Front St. and E Jackson St.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
0654	NE side of E Jackson St. approx 1/16 mi. W of its int. w/ Central St.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
0655	N corner of Central St. and E Jackson St.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0656	300 Central St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0657	703 Central St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890- 1910	Not Eligible
0658	719 Central St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890- 1910	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0659	W side of Project Rd. at its int. w/ SC 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0660	404 E Front St.	Burriss, W T, House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0661	502 E Front St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0662	505 E Front St.	J. B. Thomas & Son Warehouse	Commerical	1896	Not Eligible
0663	106 W Jackson St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0664	S corner of W Jackson St. and Betsy St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0665	202 W Jackson St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0666	204 W Jackson St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
0667	208 River St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0668	202 River St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0669	305 River St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
0670	402 River St.	McAdams, Sam, House (mayor); Burriss, W T, House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0671	S corner of the int. of River St. and W Church St.	Ligon, Joe, House; Baskin House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0672	606 River St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0673	rear of 702 River St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0674	S corner of Betsy St. and Hamilton St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
0675	N corner of the int. of Betsy St. and Hamilton St.	Good Hope Presbyterian Church	Religious	1909	Not Eligible
0676	E corner of Betsy St. and W Church St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0677	403 W Front St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
0678	N corner of the int. of W Front St. and Latham St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
0679	111 W Front St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0680	108 W Front St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0681	S side of Latham St. approx 75 yds W of its int. w/ W Front St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0682	812 E Front St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0683	522 Central St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
0684	NW corner of the int. of E Green and Central St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
0685	S corner of the int. of Central St. and Poplar St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
0686	107 Central St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0687	E Green St., S side approx. 75 yds E of its int. w/ Central St.	First Baptist Church	Religious	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0688	920 E Front St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0689	923 E Front St.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible
0690	930 E Front St.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible
0691	E Front St., W side, approx 40 yds N of its int. w/ Poplar St.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
0692	E Front St., W side, approx 30 yds N of its int. w/ Poplar St.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0693	E Front St., W side, approx 20 yds N of its int. w/ Poplar St.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0694	Smith St., E side, approx 40 yds N of its int. w/ Poplar St.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0695	W corner of int. of E. Front St. & E. Central Ave.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0696	1017 W. Front St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0697	1100 W. Front St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0698	NE corner of Sexton Gin Rd. & Findley St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
0699	227 New St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
0700	New St., E side, approx. 30 yds. N of int. w/ McKee St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0701	219 New St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0702	220 New St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0703	New St., W side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ McKee St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0704	New St., E side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ McKee St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0705	203 New St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0706	200 New St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0707	201 New St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0708	New St., N side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of int. w/ Sexton Gin Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0709	112 New St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0710	111 New St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0711	New St., N side, approx. 100 yds. E of int. w/ Sexton Gin Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0712	100 Hampton St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0713	102 Hampton St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0714	104 Hampton St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0715	107 Clinkscales St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0716	102 Clinkscales St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0717	103 Clinkscales St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0718	200 Hampton St.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0719	202 Clinkscales St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0720	Clinkscales St., S side, approx. 30 yds. W of int. w/ Hampton St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0721	76 Clinkscales St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0722	Clinkscales St., S side, approx. 40 yds. W of int. w/ Hampton St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0723	206 Hampton St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0724	Hampton St., W side, approx. 30 yds. S of int. w/ Clinkscales St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0725	82 Hampton St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0726	209 W. Central Ave.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0727	SW corner of int. of W. Central Ave. & Hampton St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0728	SE corner of int. of W. Central Ave. & Hampton St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0729	106 W. Central Ave.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0730	W. Central Ave., S side, approx. 30 yds. E of int. w/ Hampton St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0731	W. Central Ave., N side, approx. 30 yds. E of int. w/ Hampton St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0732	308 Hampton St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0733	205 W. Lake St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0734	402 Hampton St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0735	404 Hampton St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0736	93 Hampton St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0737	W. Poplar St., N side, approx. 30 yds. E of int. w/ Hampton St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0738	96 W. Poplar St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0739	W Poplar St., N side, approx. 30 yds. E of int. w/ Betsy St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0740	202 W. Poplar St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0741	W Poplar St., N side, approx. 20 yds. E of int. w/ SC 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0742	NE corner of int. of Betsy St. & W. Green St.	Iva ARP Church	Religious	1924	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0743	106 W. Green St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0744	711 SC 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0745	3 W. Broad St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
0746	Betsy St., W side, approx. 50 yds. N of int. w/ W Broad St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0747	121 Butler St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0748	Butler St., NW corner of int. w/ W. Lake St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0749	112 Butler St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0750	113 Butler St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0751	111 Butler St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0752	Butler St., S side, approx. 40 yds. W of int. w/ SC 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0753	108 Butler St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0754	109 Butler St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0755	9606 SC 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0756	SC 81, E side, approx. 200 yds. N of int. w/ Oak Dr.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0757	304 Oak Street	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0758	115 Oak Street	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0759	308 Oak St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0760	Mauldin Cir., E side, approx. 30 yds. N of int. w/ Craft St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0761	Mauldin Cir., E side, approx. 50 yds. N of int. w/ Craft St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0762	SW corner of int. of Craft St. and Cann St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0763	Craft St., N side, approx. 200 yds. W of int. w/ SC 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0764	6814 SC 413	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0765	215 Sunny Brook Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0766	202 Project Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
0767	114 Old River Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

La France

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0221	535 Double Springs Baptist Church Rd.	Double Springs Baptist Church	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0222	204 Cromer Rd.	Cromer, Emerson, House	Residential/Domestic	before 1908	Eligible
0264	1006 Arnold Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0265	Smith Cir., behind storage company	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0266	1068 Williams Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0267	SC 187, W side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ Wham Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0268	SC 187, E side, approx. 150 yds. N of int. w/ Wham Road	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0269	5015 SC 187	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
0270	315 Broyles Point Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0271	Hickory Ridge Rd, E side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ Broyles Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0272	323 Hickory Ridge Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0273	Hickory Ridge Rd, W side, approx. 3/4 mi. S of int. w/ Broyles Rd.	Smith's Chapel	Religious	ca. 1843	Not Eligible
0274	423 Cromer Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

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Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0275	NW corner of int. of Prater Gin Rd. and SC 245	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0276	113 Tom Martin Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0277	231 SR 257	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0278	322 SR 257	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0279	Indian Trail Rd., W side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ SC 24.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
0280	SC 24, W side, approx. 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ O'Neal Ferry Rd.	unidentified house	Commerical	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
0281	7801 SC 24	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0282	SC 24, E side, approx. 100 yds. S of int. w/ O'Neal Ferry Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0283	O'Neal Ferry Rd., W side, approx. 3/4 mi. N of int. w/ SC 24	Adams House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0284	O'Neal Ferry Rd., E side, approx. 50 yds S of int. w/ Winchester Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0285	607 O'Neal Ferry Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905-10	Not Eligible
0286	238 Winchester Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0287	Cedar Grove Rd., E side, approx. 3/4 mi. N of int. w/ SC 24	Cedar Grove Church	Religious	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0288	110 Hopkins Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

La France

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0289	Windjammer Way, N side, approx. 150 yds. W of int. w/ Old Asbury Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
0290	2227 Harbin Dr.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
0291	Pine Crest Rd., N side, approx. 3/4 mi. from int. w/ Harbin Dr.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-25	Not Eligible
0292	511 SR 187	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0293	Old Greenpond Rd, S side, approx. 100 yds SE of int. w/ Cherokee Cir.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1910	Not Eligible
0294	Old Greenpond Rd., S side, across from int. w/ Cherokee Cir.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0295	524 Old Asbury Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905-10	Not Eligible
0296	105 Pioneer Ln.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
0297	5570 SC 187	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0298	102 Gambrell Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
0299	Hix Rd., N side, approx. 100 yds. E of int. w/ SC 187.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0300	5635 Hix Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0301	NW corner of int. of Preshers Rd and SC 187	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0302	219 Cann Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

La France

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0303	SC 187, E side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ Preshers Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0304	Centerville Rd., E side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ Bertha Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0305	209 Elma Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0306	Fants Grove Rd., SW side, approx. 1 mi. from int. w/ SC 187	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
0307	217 Rd. 162	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0308	201 Owens Cir.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
0309	NE corner of int. of SC 187 and Burns Bridge Rd.	New Light Crossroad Store	Commerical	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0310	William Walker Rd. N side, approx. 200 yds W of int. w/ William Walker Cir.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0311	6229 SC 187	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0312	SC 187, W side, approx. 50 yds N of int. w/ William Walker Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0313	6321 SC 187	New Light School	Educational	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0314	unmarked road just NE of the New Light School, approx. 1/4 mi. E of SC 187	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0315	7101 SC 187	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0316	SC 187, W side, approx. 3/4 mi. S of int. w/ SC 28	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible

La France

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0317	SC 280, SW side, approx. 50 yds. E of SC 187	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
0318	1111 Garrison Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0319	1130 Garrison Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0320	Denver School Rd., W side, across from int. w/ Garrison Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0321	111 Duckett Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0322	298 Gaylord Ln.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	1897	Not Eligible
0323	Pruitt Ln., E side, at its int. w/ Sandy Springs Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0324	501 Sandy Springs Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0325	NE corner of int. of Sandy Springs Rd. and Boscobel Rd.	Mt. Zion Presbyterian Church	Religious	ca. 1850	Not Eligible
0326	1607 Sandy Springs Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0327	126 Spring St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0328	1621 Sandy Springs Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0329	1003 Old Denver School Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0330	1703 Sandy Springs Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

La France

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0331	104 Calhoun Ave.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Eligible
0332	120 Mays St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0333	118 Mays St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0334	114 Mays St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0335	112 Mays St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
0336	106 Mays St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0337	104 Mays St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0338	102 Mays St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0339	6104 US 76	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0340	6100 US 76	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0341	5905 US 76	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0342	SC 76, W side, approx. 1/4 mi. NE of int. w/ Sandy Springs Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0343	6907 US 76	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0344	US 76, E side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ Sandy Springs Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

La France

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0353	7206 US 76	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0354	7210 SC 76	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0355	111 Washborn Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0356	211 Washborn Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0357	Washburn Rd., N side, E of int. w/ SC 76	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0358	Fifth St., S side, approx. 1/2 mi. E of int. w/ SC 76	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0359	1001 Autun Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
0480	800 Mill Creek Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0481	620 Gregg Shoals Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

Pelzer

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1277	423 Elrod Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1900	Not Eligible
1278	Elrod Rd., E side, approx. 1/2 mi. N of int. w/ Blossom Branch Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1830	Not Eligible
1279	2118 River Rd.	Richey House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1850-70	Not Eligible
1280	2008 River Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1900	Not Eligible
1281	753 Blossom Branch Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1282	767 Blossom Branch Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1283	1701 SR 86	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
1284	SR 86, S side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ Old Pelzer Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1285	604 Shiloh Church Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1286	802 Shiloh Church Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1287	Shiloh Rd., E side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ SR 86	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1288	SE corner of Williams Rd. and Old Pelzer Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
1289	Williams Rd., N side, approx. 1/2 mi. E of int. w/ Old Pelzer Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible

Pelzer

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1290	446 Smith Dr.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
1291	Moore Mill Rd., S side, approx. 1/2 mi. W of int. w/ Old Pelzer Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-40	Not Eligible
1292	845 Bryant Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
1293	Old Pelzer Rd, E side, approx. 1 mi. S of Blossom Branch Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
1294	598 Old River Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1295	342 Osteen Hill Rd.	Wilborn-Clardy-Seawright House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1830	Not Eligible
1296	Richardson Dr., W side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ Whitten Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1297	224 Whitten Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1298	SC 8, N side, approx. 50 yds. W of int. w/ Looper Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1299	151 Bryant Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1300	SSR 853, N side, approx. 3/4 mi. W of int. w/ Palmetto Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1301	173 Cherokee Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1302	Depot St., S side, approx. 1 mi. from int. w/ SC 8	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1386	Gossett Dr., W side, at int. w/ Williams St.	Gossett Elementary School	Educational	1923	Eligible

Pelzer

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1387	St. Rte. 86, N side, approximately 1 mi. E of int. w/ Interstate 85/US 29	New Mt. Grove School	Educational	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

Piercetown

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1225	411 Guthrie Church Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1226	807 Ashley Hwy (SR 8)	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1227	810 Ashley Hwy (SR 8)	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1228	804 Ashley Hwy (SR 8)	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1229	Rogers Rd., N side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ SR 29	Rogers-Clardy House and Cemetery	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1230	200 Guyton Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1231	6622 Midway Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1232	1041 Cherokee Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1233	559 Cherokee Rd.	Ballard House	Residential/Domestic	1911	Not Eligible
1234	SR 29, approx. 1 mi. SW of int. w/ Ballard Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1235	Joe Black Rd., S side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ Lockaby Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1236	610 Joe Black Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1237	Joe Black Rd., S side, at end of Grubb Dr., S Fork	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible

Piercetown

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1238	Lockaby Rd., E side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ Joe Black Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible
1239	Cherokee Rd., S side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of int. w/ Lockaby Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1240	NE corner of the int. of SR 81 & Shackleburg Rd.	Guyton-Bagwell-Stegall House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1241	Pickens Dr., E side, approx. 1/8 mi. N of int. w/ SR 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1242	Shackleburg Rd., N side, approx. 3/4 mi. W of int. w/ SR 166	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1243	360 Shackleburg Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1910	Not Eligible
1244	SR 166, E side, approx. 1/8 mi. SE of int. w/ Shackleburg Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1245	5954 SC 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1247	1923 SR 8	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1248	E corner of int. of Trotter Rd. and Ste. Rte. 8	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1249	1015 Pickens Dr.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1250	820 Pickens Dr.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible

Piercetown

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1251	426 Pickens Dr.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible
1252	426 SR 88, N side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of int. w/ Pickens Dr. (SR 169)	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1254	1103 Three and Twenty Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890- 1900	Not Eligible
1255	4010 SR 8	Robinson, Jim, House and Farm	Residential/Domestic	1905	Not Eligible
1256	Three and Twenty Rd., E side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ Hendricks Rd.	Wesley Chapel/Pickens Chapel and Cemetery	Religious	1888	Not Eligible
1257	1501 Durham Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1258	415 SR 17	King, Edward, House and Farm	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900- 1910	Not Eligible
1259	Frontage Rd., S side, at end of Locannon Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1260	Wren Rd., E side, approx. 1/2 mi. N of int. w/ SR 17	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1261	510 Wren School Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1262	3800 Pelzer Hwy. (SR 8)	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-20	Not Eligible
1263	Bagwell Rd., N side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of int. w/ SR 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible

Piercetown

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1264	Old Williamston Rd., E side, at int. w/ Sydney Ln.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1265	SR 81, N side, approx. 1/3 mi. W of int. w/ Old Williamston Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1266	9318 St Rte. 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1267	Orr Rd., E side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ SR 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible
1268	8515 SR 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible
1269	8110 SR 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible
1270	230 SR 86	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1271	304 Wren School Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1272	3311 SR 86	Wigington House and Store / Newel PO	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Eligible
1273	333 Timms Rd.	Timms House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
1274	413 Old Williamston Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1275	231 Longview Rd.	Long, Gordon, House	Residential/Domestic	1917	Not Eligible
1276	2731 Mountain Springs Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible

Reed Creek

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0204	221 C D Cromer Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible

Saylor's Crossroads

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0793	200 Alewine Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0794	3709 SC 284	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905-10	Not Eligible
0795	Level Land Rd., NE side, approx. 1 mi. SE of int. w/ Wright School Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
0796	2329 Wright School Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Eligible
0797	SC 28, W side, across from int. w/ Flat Bridge Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0798	Airline Rd., E side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ Mimosa Tr.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0799	Middleton Church Rd., S side, approx. 3/4 mi. W of int. w/ SC 28	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0800	SC 28, W side, approx. 1 mi. S of int. w/ SC 185	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
0801	SW corner of int. of Due West Hwy & SC 413	Ebenezer School	Educational	1938	Eligible
0802	3310 SC 413	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
0803	Due West Hwy, S side, approx. 200 yds. W of int. w/ SC 413	Ebenezer Church	Religious	1909	Not Eligible
0804	at end of J.L. Hanks Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0805	1022 Due West Hwy.	Emerson House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible

Saylor's Crossroads

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0806	Old Emerson Bridge Rd., W side, approx. 300 yds. N of int. w/ SC 185	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0807	Sawmill Rd., S side, approx. 200 yds. E of Hanks Gin Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0808	2925 SC 413	Barnes-Hawkins House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0809	SC 413, W side, approx. 1/2 mi. N of int. w/ SC 185	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0810	215 Level Land Rd.	Tate-Rodgers House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0811	105 SR 185	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0812	Bryant Rd., N side, approx. 20 yds E of int. w/ SR 185	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0813	Hanks Gin Rd., W side, approx. 10 yds. N of int. w/ Sawmill Rd.	Hanks Gin	Industrial/Engineering	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
0814	2712 SR 413	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0815	803 Bryant Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
0816	135 Hatten Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0817	155 Hatten Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1910	Not Eligible
0818	220 Hatten Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0819	916 Bryant Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible

Saylor's Crossroads

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0820	2023 SR 185	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870-80	Not Eligible
0821	1828 Wright School Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0822	102 Keaton Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
0823	N corner of int. of Wright School Rd. and Level Land Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
0824	Drake Rd., W side, approx. 20 yds N of int. w/ SR 284	Drake House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1885	Not Eligible
0825	901 Drake Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0826	553 Drake Rd.	Drake-Abbott House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1860	Eligible
0827	Behind 449 Drake Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-1910	Not Eligible
0828	E corner of int. of SR 284 and SR 185	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0829	3124 SR 284	Murdock, Steve, House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920s	Not Eligible
0830	123 Boyce Murdock Rd.	Pruitt-Murdock House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1910	Not Eligible
0831	3342 SR 284	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
0832	SR 284, W side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ Alewine Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1910	Not Eligible
0833	George Brock Rd., S side, approx. 1/2 mi. E of int. w/ SR 284	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible

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0834	SR 284, E side, approx. 1/3 mi. N of its int. w/ SR 185	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0835	2803 SR 284	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
0836	Wright School Rd., E side, approx. 1 mi. N of int. w/ SC 185	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0837	Wright School Rd., E side, approx. 3/4 mi. S of int. w/ Rice Cemetery Rd.	Wright House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0838	2018 Bethany Church Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0839	701 Wright School Rd.	unidentified house	Commerical	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0840	705 Wright School Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0841	1624 Bethany Church Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0842	143 Wilson Lake Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
0843	end of Ballard Dr., approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ Fields Cir.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0844	Fields Cir., N side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ Bethany Church Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0845	1545 Bethany Church Rd.	Fields Homeplace	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0846	1501 Bethany Church Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-05	Not Eligible
0847	Bethany Church Rd., E side, approx. 1/2 mi. E from int. w/ Milford Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible

Sailors Crossroads

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
0848	Milford Rd. E side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ Bethany Church Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0849	Milford Rd., W side, approx. 1 mi. N of int. w/ Bethany Church Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0850	1409 Milford St.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0851	Milford Rd., E side, approx. 1/8 mi. S of int. w/ Rice Cemetery Rd., behind 1400 Milford Rd.	Long Branch School	Educational	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0852	421 Rice Cemetery Rd.	McGee, Arthur House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1906	Not Eligible
0853	Rice Cemetery Rd., S side, SE corner of int. w/ Fagg Rd.	Rice Cemetery	Funerary	ca. 1840	Not Eligible
0854	915 Cemetery Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0855	1210 Rice Cemetery Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0856	510 Wright School Rd.	Williamson House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1913	Eligible
0857	Wright School Rd., E side, approx. 3/4 mi. N of int. w/ Bethany Church Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0858	SC 252, S side, approx. 150 yds. W of int. w/ Wright School Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0859	1608 SC 252	Clinkscapes House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1900	Eligible
0860	625 Mayfield School Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0861	1010 Tillotson Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible

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0862	710 Scott Rd.	Adams-Scott House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0863	422 Kudzu Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0864	103 Dyar Dr.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0865	121 Bryant Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0866	228 Bryant Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0867	413 Bryant Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0868	302 Kudzu Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0869	Kudzu Rd., S side, in field, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ SC 413	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0870	1020 Cola Hawkins Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0871	2814 Broadway Lake Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0872	2829 Broadway Lake Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
0873	1209 SC 413	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0874	SC 413, E side, approx. 1 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ US 76/178	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0875	410 SC 413	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible

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0876	312 SC 413	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0877	223 SC 413	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0878	6209 Hwy 76/178	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0879	160 Wright School Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0880	1314 SC 252	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0881	SC 413, W side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ Tillotson Rd.	Wilson-Hamlin House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0882	1611 SC 413	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0883	2817 Broadway Lake Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0884	335 Parnell Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0885	2601 Broadway Lake Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0886	2501 Broadway Lake Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0887	4102 SR 28	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-30	Not Eligible
0888	125 Bill Harbin Cir.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0889	1218 Broadway Lake Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible

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0890	523 Broadway Lake Rd.	McCarley House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0891	2000 E. River St.	Valley View; Sebyt-McCown-Taylor House	Residential/Domestic	1913	Not Eligible
0892	535 Plantation Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
0893	108 Lawson Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0894	513 Jule Martin Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0895	Jule Martin Rd., E side, approx. 1/2 mi. N of int. w/ Shirley Stone Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0896	2030 Grove Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0897	1320 Shirley Stone Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0898	Smithland Bend, at end, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ Shirley Stone Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0899	1036 Erskine Rd.	Erskine House	Residential/Domestic	ca.1880-90	Not Eligible
0900	822 SC 252	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0901	end of R.M. Boseman Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0902	3208 SR 48	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930-40	Not Eligible
0903	Bolt Dr., S side, approx. 3/4 mi. E of int. w/ Broadway Lake Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

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0904	2601 Amity Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
0905	415 Dorothy Tr.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0906	250 Horton Rd.	Horton House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0907	Horton Rd., E side, approx. 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ Hwy 76/178	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0908	Horton Rd., W side, approx. 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ Hwy 76/178	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0909	McDaniel Rd., S side, approx. 1/2 mi. W of int. w/ Horton Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0910	5926 Hwy 76/178	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0911	5996 Hwy 76/178	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0912	6136 Hwy 76/178	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0913	NE corner of int. of Hwy 76/178 and Rock Springs Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0914	5624 Hwy 76/178	Ivester House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1167	Broadway Lake Rd., approx. 2 1/2 mi. S of its intersection w/ US 76/178, at the base of Broadway Lake	Broadway Lake Spillway	Industrial/Engineering	before 1937	Not Eligible

Ware Shoals West

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historical Use	Date	National Register Eligibility
1122	4607 SC 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1123	4820 SC 81	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1850	Not Eligible
1124	5011 SC 81	Davis House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900-10	Not Eligible
1125	100 Hwy 76	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1126	Hwy 76, E side, approx. 1 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ Shady Grove Rd.	unidentified store	Commerical	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible
1127	918 Taylor Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1128	Taylor Rd., E side, approx. 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ Shady Grove Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1129	McCall Rd., W side, approx. 1/2 mi. W of int. w/ Broadmouth Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1130	Todd Rd., N side, approx. 1/8 mi. W of int. w/ Hwy 76	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1131	511 Todd Rd.	unidentified house	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible