

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

received DEC 12 1985  
date entered JAN 6 1986

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Bishopville Multiple Resource Area (Partial Inventory: Architectural and  
Historical Sites)

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Town Limits of Bishopville, South Carolina N/A not for publication

city, town Bishopville N/A vicinity of

state South Carolina code 045 county Lee code 061

3. Classification

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Present Use</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Multiple Resources	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership: See Individual Inventory Forms

street & number

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Lee County Courthouse

street & number Main Street

city, town Bishopville state South Carolina 29010

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

South Carolina Inventory  
title of Historic Places

has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1981-1984  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina, 29211

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

### Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Bishopville Multiple Resource Area nomination contains six individual buildings and two historic districts located within, or immediately adjacent to, the town limits of Bishopville, South Carolina. These properties, along with the Lee County Courthouse already listed on the National Register, are associated with the growth and development of the community between ca. 1836 and ca. 1925. Included are residential, commercial and industrial properties which are significant in the community's history as an agricultural and trading center and county seat.

### Additional Information

The town of Bishopville is the county seat of Lee County, which was formed in 1902. The county is located in the eastern section of the state and is part of South Carolina's broad Coastal Plain. Bishopville was originally located in the northern section of Sumter County prior to 1902. Lee County is characterized by slight rolling hills and level land which is primarily used for farmland. Agriculture is the basis for the county's economy and it is a leader in the state's cotton production. The population of the county mirrors the emphasis on agriculture with 81% residing in the rural areas (1). Bishopville is the center of the county's cotton industry and it is also a governmental and commercial center. U.S. Highways connect Bishopville with Columbia and Sumter and rail service is provided by the Seaboard Coastline Railroad.

In the early 19th century Bishopville was a crossroads settlement containing a few stores and the homes of prosperous cotton farmers. The rich farmland found in this section of the state was highly prized for the quality of its cotton. The first settlers around Bishopville were farmers, many of whom established large plantations with many slaves. To serve the needs of these large plantations, stores were built at the crossroads which was to become the site of Bishopville. In 1820 Dr. Jacques Bishop purchased a store and tavern at this site and by 1842 the community was known as Bishopville in his honor (2).

From the early 19th century until 1887 Bishopville was characterized as a small community of less than two hundred inhabitants with an economy dominated by agriculture. With the coming of the railroad in 1887 (3), Bishopville's population began to increase rapidly with a population of 422 in 1890 (4). Bishopville was incorporated in 1888 and the present day town limits established. The railroad depot on Main Street was considered the center of town and a circle extending three-fourths of a mile from this point encompassed the town limits (5).

From 1890 to 1920 Bishopville experienced its boom years as it became a major shipping point for cotton, a commercial center and county seat. In 1902 Lee County was formed from parts of Darlington, Sumter and Kershaw Counties and Bishopville was designated the county seat (6). The early 1900s also saw a two-block section of Main Street become an important commercial area with over fifty brick stores built during these years. Residential areas of one to two-story frame structures also evolved in areas throughout the town. By 1923, Bishopville had a population of 3,000 residents and it was the home of numerous cotton gins, warehouses and a cotton seed oil mill (7).

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

2

Item number 7

Page 2

As the fortunes of the cotton industry waned in the 1920s and 1930s, so did the growth of Bishopville. The South experienced falling cotton prices throughout these decades and this had a substantial impact on slowing Bishopville's growth. It was not until after 1940 that the community once again registered appreciable increases in population. Today, Bishopville has a population of 3,427 residents with small manufacturing companies supplying employment along with the traditional agricultural based economy.

Within Bishopville are a number of properties which have particular architectural or historical significance. Included in the nomination are five ante-bellum homes which are associated with notable Bishopville planters and merchants. These homes were built between ca. 1836 and ca. 1850 and are vernacular Greek Revival style homes. Another individual property is the The Manor, built by the prominent Tisdale family in the early 20th century. Also included in the nomination are two historic districts: the South Main Historic District and the Bishopville Commercial Historic District. The South Main District is composed of eleven homes which represent the town's best concentration of late 19th and early 20th century residential architecture. The Bishopville Commercial Historic District is a two-block section of the town's commercial area, built between 1890 and 1920, which has remained largely unchanged.

#### SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The Bishopville Multiple Resource nomination is based on a survey of the architectural and historical properties in and around Bishopville conducted in 1981 by representatives of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. All properties which appeared to be over fifty years old and not significantly altered were inventoried, photographed and mapped in accordance with Department procedures.

In 1984 this survey data was turned over to Thomason and Associates, an historic preservation consulting firm in Nashville, Tennessee. The inventory and photo cards were then updated and a new map for surveyed sites was prepared. Concurrent with the update of survey information, historical research was carried out in the Caroliniana Library, the S.C. Historical Society and the libraries in Sumter and Bishopville. Information was also provided by Archives and History. The amount of historical information generated during this research phase proved unsatisfactory in providing an overall view of the historical development of the community. To correct this problem several local historians were interviewed in Bishopville who were most cooperative in providing historical data. The majority of information was provided by Miss Mary Stuckey with assistance also provided by Mrs. Dot Smith and Mr. Jerrod Smith. Through their assistance substantial historical information was gathered concerning Bishopville's history.

The survey was limited to above-ground resources.

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below				
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention			

**Specific dates** ca. 1836-ca. 1925      **Builder/Architect** N/A

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

The Bishopville Multiple Resource Area nomination includes six individual buildings and two historic districts which are associated with the growth and development of Bishopville between ca. 1836 and ca. 1925. These properties reflect the community's heritage as a center of the cotton industry in the state as well as a trading center and county seat. Along with the Lee County Courthouse (listed on the National Register in 1981) the nominated properties represent the most significant buildings and districts in Bishopville.

Additional Information

Settlement in the Bishopville area occurred as early as the 1780s as farmers moved into the vicinity to clear land for crops. Among the first settlers in the area were William and Francis Singleton, who opened a tavern in 1790 along the stagecoach line which ran from Georgetown, South Carolina, to Charlotte, North Carolina. This small settlement, known as Singleton's Crossroads, was located at the site of present day Bishopville (8).

Around 1820, Dr. Jacques Bishop moved to the vicinity of the crossroads and purchased the tavern and much of the surrounding land. Bishop was a prominent landowner and opened a store to serve the farmers of the area (9). A post office was established at this crossroads as early as 1824 in Bishop's store with Bishop's partner, William Bowen, appointed postmaster (10). During the 1820s the population of the settlement grew to approximately 150. In an 1830 election 117 votes were cast at Bishopville (11). An indication of the town's growth was the establishment of the Bishopville Academy in 1835 which was created to provide for the education of the sons of area planters and merchants. Around 1830 this community was named Bishopville in honor of Dr. Bishop (12).

The area surrounding Bishopville was noted as excellent land for cotton farming and many large estates evolved in the 1830s and 1840s. It was during these years that several notable homes were constructed in and around Bishopville by area planters and merchants. These early homes included the James Carnes House (see individual inventory form), built ca. 1836 by James Carnes, who was a wealthy cotton farmer. This house was built in the Greek Revival style and faced Main Street. In 1847 Tall Oaks (see individual inventory form), was constructed north of Bishopville by Dr. John Edward Dennis, a prominent physician. Also in 1847, Thomas Fraser, a wealthy area planter, constructed a large two-story home (see individual inventory form) on the western edge of the community. All three of these homes remain and have not been significantly altered.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 3

Item number 8

Page 2

In addition to these homes, two other notable structures were erected in the mid-1840s by William Rogers and Charles Spencer. Spencer and Rogers owned one of Bishopville's best known stores during these years and both business partners built houses similar in design. The Rogers House was built first on West Church Street and it is a large two-story, vernacular Greek Revival home (see individual inventory form). A few years later Charles Spencer constructed his house in a manner similar to the Rogers residence (see individual inventory form). This house was sited along North Main Street.

Along with the large homes of the wealthier citizens other residences and stores were built in Bishopville prior to 1860. An 1854 business directory listed four stores in Bishopville to serve the community (13). By 1860 Bishopville also contained several churches including the Presbyterian Church formed in 1838 (14). During the Civil War Bishopville was not appreciably damaged. Some of Sherman's soldiers briefly entered the town but little destruction of property occurred (15). Following the war, Bishopville continued to remain a small village for many more years. In 1883 the population was listed at 150 with cotton storage and distribution and naval stores providing the main source of commerce. Three general merchandise stores, two cotton gins and two sawmills were also located in the community at this time (16).

Bishopville's rapid growth in the late 19th century occurred after the extension of rail service through the community in 1887. This railroad made Bishopville an important shipping point for area agricultural products, primarily cotton (17). By 1890 the population had more than doubled in size to 422 (18). New churches such as the Bishopville Baptist Church were founded in the late 1880s. This increase in population led to the incorporation of the community in 1888. A circle extending three-fourths of a mile from the center of town formed the town limits (19).

The years between 1890 and 1910 were a period of prosperity and rapid growth in the community. By 1900 the population had again nearly doubled to 715 (20). Several large cotton gins opened by 1900 and a number of brick and frame stores were built along the commercial section of Main Street between Church Street and Cedar Lane. In 1909 this commercial area contained businesses such as drug stores, dry goods shops and banks (21). In 1903 the Lee County Manufacturing Company was formed by a group of farmers for the purpose of establishing a cotton seed oil mill (22). A large mill building and processing plant, Bishopville's largest industry, was soon after built along Cedar Lane. This mill was reorganized and renamed the Palmetto Oil Company in 1909.

In addition to the commercial area many new homes were built in Bishopville during these two decades. Many homes were constructed adjacent to the railroad tracks on Dennis, Nettles, Lee, and Harris Streets. Some of the larger and more ornate homes were constructed along South Main Street and included the residences of several prominent citizens. The majority of these homes were

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 4

Item number 8

Page 3

of frame construction and were vernacular interpretations of the Queen Anne, Eastlake and Colonial Revival styles.

The rising prominence of Bishopville led to the formation of Lee County in 1902 with Bishopville as the county seat. Lee County, named after General Robert E. Lee, was formed from parts of Darlington, Sumter and Kershaw counties (23). Court for the county was held in the opera house located on Main Street until 1909 when the present courthouse (NR, 1981) was completed (24). This courthouse still stands and was built at a cost of \$75,000 (25).

A map of Bishopville in 1909 shows a substantial commercial row of one to two-story brick buildings along two blocks of Main Street (26). Many of these were constructed from 1900 to 1909 and reflect the vernacular commercial styles of the period. Over forty commercial brick buildings are shown on the map, most of which are dry goods and hardware stores. In addition to the buildings along Main Street, a sizeable commercial area serving the black population was established along West Council Street, several of which remain. Two hotels on Dennis Street near the railroad served travelers, but these no longer remain (27).

By 1910 Bishopville was known not only as a county seat and commercial center, but it also became known as a center of the state's cotton industry. The soil surrounding Bishopville had long been noted for its fertility and the cotton had a reputation for its color, length and strength of fiber (28). In addition to the Palmetto Cotton Oil Mill, Bishopville also contained two large cotton gins owned by Edward Tisdale (29). Scattered throughout the community were large cotton warehouses for storage. In addition to the gins, mills and warehouses, over a dozen frame buildings located next to the railroad were the offices of various cotton buyers and sellers (30). These agents would inspect, purchase and ship cotton grown in the county.

After 1910, Bishopville continued its rapid growth with its population listed at a little over 2,000 by 1920 (31). Two blocks along Main Street were entirely composed of brick commercial businesses including three banks with assets of 1.5 million dollars. In addition to the many cotton mills and related industries the town contained a bottling company, several flour mills and two large lumber mills (32). In 1915 the Lee County Fair Association was formed to promote an annual agricultural fair and exhibition at Bishopville which was to prove successful for many decades (33).

The steady growth which occurred in Bishopville in the early 20th century came to an end during the 1920s. The population essentially stagnated during this decade with an increase of only 159 residents between 1920 and 1930. The main causes for the community's cessation of growth appear tied to the falling fortunes of the cotton industry. Cotton prices in the South peaked in 1920 and they gradually fell throughout the remainder of the decade (34). In 1925, 72% of

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet 5

Item number 8

Page 4

the farms in Lee County were tenant farms suggesting that the cycle of economic dependency and indebtedness endemic to the tenant system had a marked effect in the county (35). The boll weevil also entered Lee County in 1921 and had a negative effect on production.

The cotton industry, already weakened by falling prices, was devastated by the Depression. Lee County, along with the rest of the state, experienced a population loss in the early 1930s as 10% of the black population moved north and west in search of work. From 1929 to 1932 the income from cotton was reduced across the South by 70% (36). New Deal measures such as the Agricultural Adjustment Act helped to stabilize prices but it was not until World War II that the cotton industry began to grow once again. Since 1940 Bishopville has registered a slow rise in population and in 1980 it contained 3,427 residents (37).

Today, Bishopville is experiencing an increase in manufacturing employment but its economy still remains tied to agricultural products, particularly cotton. Despite its being the smallest county in the state, Lee County is one of the leaders in cotton production. Several industries such as the Palmetto Oil Mill and a number of cotton warehouses remain in operation in Bishopville and there is an annual cotton festival which is held in July.

Agriculture/Commerce/Industry

Since its inception Bishopville has been a leading center of South Carolina's cotton industry. The area surrounding the community contains excellent farmland, and cotton was cultivated by the first settlers in the 19th century. For many years Bishopville was a crossroads community supplying the needs for area cotton plantations. The oldest remaining homes in the community are those of planters or merchants whose income was largely dependent upon cotton.

In the late 19th century the establishment of a railroad through Bishopville led to its increased prominence as a shipping point for cotton. The population doubled each decade from 1890 to 1920 as it became a center of the state's cotton industry. Many industrial facilities such as cotton gins, warehouses and a cotton seed oil mill were built in Bishopville during these years. Many cotton agents who bought and sold cotton products had offices next to the railroad station on Main Street. The growth and prosperity of the cotton industry in the early 20th century was reflected in the residential areas and commercial district which evolved in Bishopville during these years.

Just as Bishopville grew and prospered with the cotton industry so did it decline during the depression of prices from 1920 to 1940. Since World War II, Bishopville and Lee County have again assumed their prominent role in the state's cotton industry. Lee County is one of the state's leading cotton producers and Bishopville continues to be a shipping point for cotton with many

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet 6

Item number 8

Page 5

of its leading industries associated with cotton products.

The commercial area of Bishopville developed primarily between 1890 and 1920. Its importance as a railroad junction and shipping point for cotton made Bishopville a commercial center for the surrounding area. With its adjacent cotton farmland, Bishopville became a leading center of the cotton industry. Many cotton warehouses, gins and a prominent cotton seed oil mill made the town a center of cotton commerce in the state. Bishopville also became important as a trading center for the region with its commercial row on Main Street containing over fifty brick businesses. In the commercial area were numerous dry goods stores, hardware shops, clothing stores and other businesses which supplied the needs of the region. Few changes have occurred to this commercial row in recent years and it continues to be the main shopping center of Bishopville.

Politics and Government

Lee County was created in 1902 and formed from Kershaw, Sumter and Darlington Counties. The county was named for General Robert E. Lee and court was first held in the Opera House on March 2, 1903 (38). Bonds totalling \$75,000 were raised and the county courthouse was begun in 1908 and completed in 1909. The building is a notable example of the Neo-Classical style and was designed by architects Edwards and Walter of Atlanta, Georgia. The courthouse has continued to be the seat of government in Lee County and the building has not been significantly altered. Because of its architectural character the Lee County Courthouse was listed on the National Register in 1981.

Architecture

Bishopville's architecture is composed of a number of styles of the 19th and early 20th century. The earliest homes in the community which were the residences of cotton planters and merchants are interpretations of the Greek Revival style. Two of the most notable of these are Tall Oaks (see individual inventory form) built in 1847 and the Thomas Fraser House (see individual inventory form), also built in 1847. These two homes are distinguished by their brick and stucco columns on the main facades. Other notable homes of the period include the Spencer House, built ca. 1845 (see individual inventory form); the James Carnes House, built ca. 1836 (see individual inventory form); and the Rogers House, built ca. 1845 (see individual inventory form). These homes all share common design elements such as large two-story porticos, pediments and square Doric motif pillars.

Bishopville remained a small settlement until the coming of the railroad in 1887. In the next several decades the population grew rapidly and many new



**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

7

Item number 8

Page 6

residences were constructed in the community. These homes were primarily frame residences which reflected the Queen Anne, Eastlake and Italianate styles. In the early 20th century, other styles such as the Bungalow and Colonial Revival styles were built. The best concentration of early residences can be found on South Main Street where a number of Queen Anne, Colonial Revival and Bungalow style homes are located. In addition to this district, there are several streets scattered throughout Bishopville which contain small clusters of older homes.

In addition to the residential architecture, Bishopville contains a significant collection of late 19th and early 20th century commercial buildings. After the establishment of the railroad in 1887 a sizeable commercial district evolved on Main Street between 1890 and 1910. Two blocks composed of one to two-story brick buildings formed a solid row of shops and businesses during these years. A smaller grouping of commercial buildings also formed along West Council Street which was the center for black businesses. The commercial area contains buildings which are typical vernacular forms of the period reflecting the Italianate and Neo-Classical styles. After 1920 very little construction occurred in the downtown area and it displays much of its original character.

Several other notable structures were built in Bishopville in the early 20th century. In 1903 the Palmetto Oil Mill was constructed adjacent to the railroad line south of Main Street. This large industrial building is an important part of Bishopville's cotton industry. One of the most significant 20th Century residences in the town is the Tisdale House known as The Manor, completed in 1918 (see individual inventory form). This house was built by Edward Tisdale who was a prominent cotton merchant and it is a notable example of the Neo-Classical style. Another Neo-Classical building is the Lee County Courthouse erected in 1909.

Current Preservation Projects

Preservation projects have been limited in Bishopville although there is a growing interest in residential and commercial restoration. Rehabilitation is presently scheduled for Tall Oaks by the owner and several other properties along Main Street and Harris Street have been restored in recent years. The downtown area has retained a healthy mix of commercial businesses and there are few vacant buildings in the commercial row. Several property owners in the downtown area have expressed an interest in facade rehabilitation and it is hoped that this interest will increase in coming years.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Continuation sheet 8

Item number 8

Page 7

Footnotes

1. Lee County Bicentennial Committee. Lee County, S.C. (Bishopville, S.C.: Private Printing, 1976), n.p.
2. Anne King Gregorie, History of Sumter County, (Sumter, S.C.: Library Board of Sumter County, 1954), p. 395.
3. Fred Morrell, "Early History of Bishopville, South Carolina," (Bishopville, S.C.: n.d.), p. 8, (Typewritten)
4. U.S. Department of the Interior, Census Office, Eleventh Census of the United States, 1890: Population, I.
5. Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, (Columbia, S.C.: State Printing Office, 1889), p. 229.
6. Gregorie, History of Sumter County, p. 394
7. Bishopville, S.C. (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1923), pp. 1-3.
8. A.W. Dick, G.R. McElveen and Lawrence M. Peebles. Lee County: Economic and Social, (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1925), p. 8.
9. Bobby Latimer, "Lee County," (Bishopville, S.C.: n.d. p. 3, (Typewritten)
10. Records of the Post Office Department, Records on Microfilm, (Columbia, S.C.: South Carolina Department of Archives and History), p. 467.
11. Lee County Bicentennial Committee, Lee County, S.C., n.p.
12. Gregorie, History of Sumter County, p. 395.
13. Southern Business Directory, (Charleston, S.C.: Walker and James, 1854), p. 319.
14. F.D. Jones, D.D. and W.H. Mills, D.D., ed., History of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina Since 1850, (Columbia, S.C.: R.L. Bryan Co., 1926), p. 780.
15. Morrell, "Early History of Bishopville," p. 10.
16. Smith's Southern Business Directory, (Charleston, S.C.: Lucas and Richardson, 1883), p.101.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet

9

Item number 8

Page 8

17. Morrell, "Early History of Bishopville," p. 8.
18. United States Department of the Interior, Census Office, Eleventh Census of the United States, 1890: Population, I.
19. Acts and Joint Resolutions, p. 229.
20. United States Department of the Interior, Census Office, Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900: Population, I.
21. Bishopville, S.C. (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1909), p. 2.
22. Palmetto Oil Company, "A History of the Palmetto Oil Company," (Bishopville, S.C.: n.d.), p.l., (Typewritten)
23. Gregorie, A History of Sumter County, p. 394.
24. Ibid, p. 395.
25. Morrell, "Early History of Bishopville," p. 8.
26. Bishopville, S.C., Sanborn Map Co., 1909, p. 2.
27. Ibid, pp. 1-2.
28. Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries and Clemson College. South Carolina: A Handbook. (Columbia, S.C.: Private printing, 1927), p. 325.
29. Bishopville, S.C., (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1910), p. 6.
30. Ibid, pp. 2,6.
31. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920: Population, I.
32. Bishopville, S.C., (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1923), pp. 2-3.
33. Dick, Lee County, p. 67.
34. Francis Butler Simkins. The South, Old and New History. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1947), p. 383.
35. Dick, Lee County p. 22.
36. Simkins, The South, Old and New History. p. 394.
37. North American Road Atlas, (San Jose, California: H.M. Gousha Co., 1983), p. 84.

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

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

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet

10

Item number 8

Page 9

38. Gregorie, History of Sumter County, p. 395.
39. Interview with Mary Stuckey, Bishopville, S.C., 15 May 1985.
40. United States Department of the Interior, Census Office, Seventh Census of the United States, 1860: Population
41. Walton McLeod to Benjamin Hornsby, 15 November 1976, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
42. U.S. Department of the Interior, 1860 Census.
43. Interview with Mrs. Hughey Tindall, Bishopville, S.C., 14 April, 1985.
44. Interview with Mary Stuckey, 15 May 1985.
45. U.S. Department of the Interior, 1860 Census.
46. Interview with Robert Tiller, Mayesville, S.C., 15 May 1985.
47. U.S. Department of the Interior, 1860 Census.
48. Interview with Willis Woodham, Bishopville, S.C., 15 May 1985.
49. Jones, History of the Presbyterian Church, p. 781.
50. Interview with Willis Woodham, 15 May 1985.
51. Interview with Mary Stuckey, 15 May 1985.
52. Gregorie, A History of Sumter County, p. 177.
53. U.S. Department of the Interior, 1860 Census.
54. Interview with Sherian Mcclendon , Bishopville, S.C., 15 May 1985.
55. Interview with W.W. Tisdale, Bishopville, S.C., 15 May 1985.
56. Ibid.
57. Bishopville, S.C. Sanborn Map Company, 1910, p. 6.
58. Interview with W.W. Tisdale, 15 May 1985.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only  
received  
date entered

Continuation sheet 36

Item number 9

Page 1

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Continuation sheet 37

Item number 9

Page 2

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received 12/12/85  
date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area  
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Bishopville Multiple Resource Area  
State Lee County, SOUTH CAROLINA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- |  |                                     |                    |                             |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Bishopville Commercial<br>Historic District | Entered in the<br>National Register | f Keeper<br>Attest | <u>Delores Byrum 1/9/86</u> |
| 2. South Main Historic District                | Entered in the<br>National Register | f Keeper<br>Attest | <u>Delores Byrum 1/9/86</u> |
| 3. Carnes, James, House                        | Entered in the<br>National Register | f Keeper<br>Attest | <u>Delores Byrum 1/9/86</u> |
| 4. Fraser, Thomas, House                       | Entered in the<br>National Register | f Keeper<br>Attest | <u>Delores Byrum 1/9/86</u> |
| 5. Manor (The)                                 | Entered in the<br>National Register | f Keeper<br>Attest | <u>Delores Byrum 1/9/86</u> |
| 6. Rogers, William, House                      | Entered in the<br>National Register | f Keeper<br>Attest | <u>Delores Byrum 1/9/86</u> |
| 7. Spencer House                               | Entered in the<br>National Register | f Keeper<br>Attest | <u>Delores Byrum 1/9/86</u> |
| 8. Tall Oaks                                   | Entered in the<br>National Register | f Keeper<br>Attest | <u>Delores Byrum 1/9/86</u> |
| 9.   |                                     | Keeper<br>Attest   | _____                       |
| 10.  |                                     | Keeper<br>Attest   | _____                       |