

# A Historic Resources Survey of Fountain Inn, South Carolina

Final Report



Brockington and Associates, Inc.  
Atlanta Charleston  
1999

**A Historic Resources Survey of the  
City of Fountain Inn, South Carolina**

**Final Report**

Prepared for

Greenville County Planning Commission  
Greenville, South Carolina

Prepared by

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November 1999

## **Acknowledgments**

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### ***Name of Project***

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

### ***Boundaries of Project Area***

The project area includes three connected parts of the City of Fountain Inn (Figure 1). The Woodside Mill Village consists of Woodside Avenue from Fairview Street to Shaw Street, Fairview Street from Woodside Avenue to the Woodside Mill, and all of the following streets: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth (Shaw). This includes all of the mill village houses, but excludes the Woodside Mill Building. The Central Business District includes Wall Street from Highway 418 to Fairview Street, east along Fairview Street to North Main Street, north on North Main Street to Quillen Avenue, east on Quillen Avenue to Weston Avenue, south on Weston Avenue to Highway 418, and then west on Highway 418 to Wall Street. Finally, the project area includes North Main Street between Quillen Avenue and Gault Street. The Architectural Historian covered all of the public roads within the project area during the survey.

### ***Number of Properties***

The intensive level survey of the project area recorded 187 properties. These are all properties which were built before 1950 and which retain sufficient integrity to be included in the Statewide Survey of Historic Places. The criteria used to determine eligibility for intensive survey are discussed below.

### ***Geographical Area***

The project area contains approximately 3.8 miles of public roads.

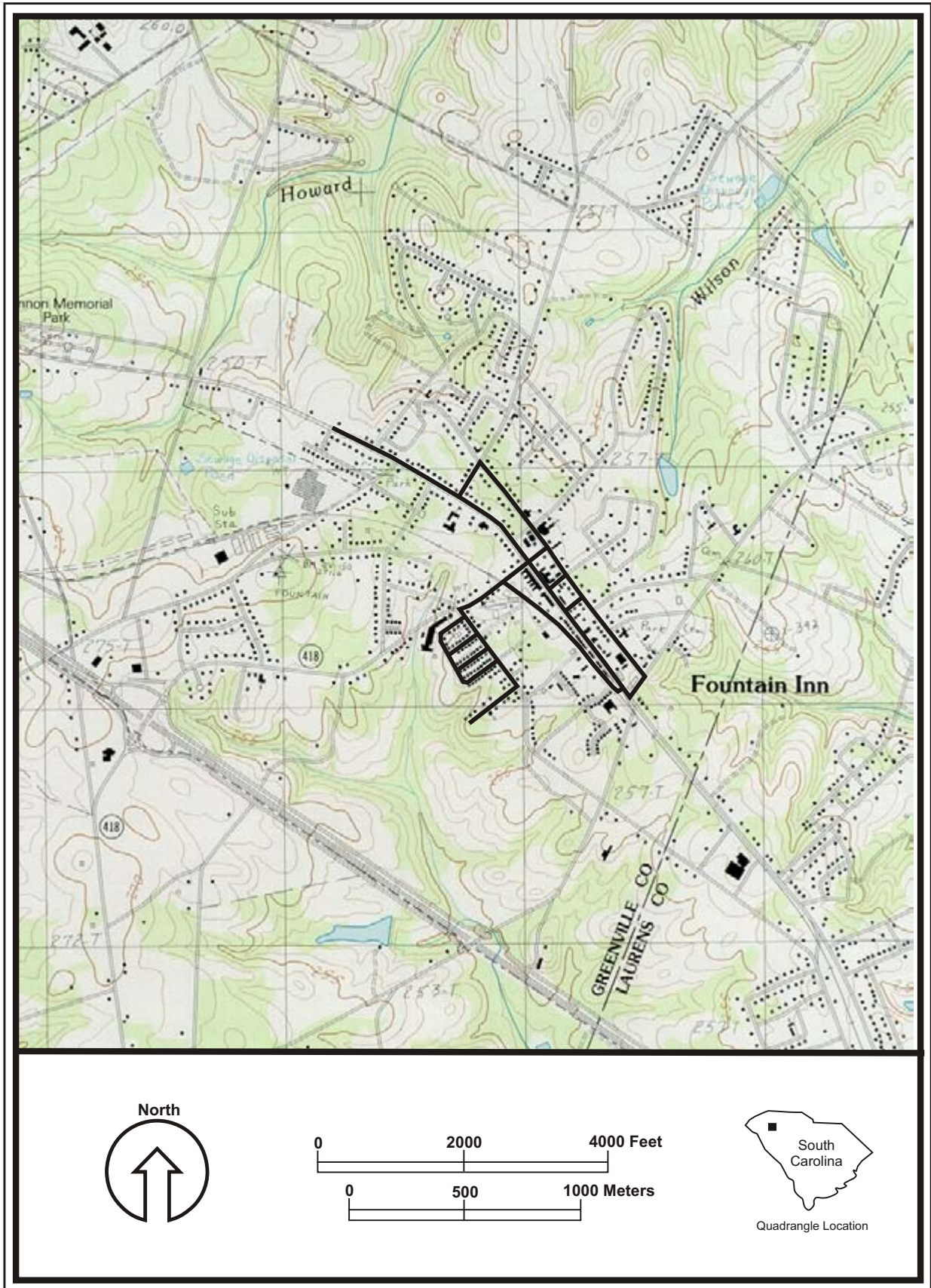


Figure 1. Location of the project area (USGS 1983 Fountain Inn, SC quadrangle).

### ***Surveyor***

Bruce G. Harvey, Senior Historian and Architectural Historian for Brockington and Associates, Inc., in Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina, conducted the survey.

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

The project began on 22 June 1999 with a post-award planning meeting. The Project Historian conducted background research during June 1999, and began intensive survey field work in July 1999. Field work was concluded in August 1999. Final survey products will be submitted by 1 December 1999.

### ***Objective of Survey***

The objective of this survey has been to identify all above ground historic resources that are eligible for the Statewide Survey of Historic Places in the project area of Fountain Inn. These resources include buildings, structures, districts, and landscapes that have architectural or historical significance. We conducted this research and field work with several goals in mind. First, the project will provide information for public officials in both Fountain Inn and Greenville County to allow them to make informed decisions regarding the impact of development and other public activities on Fountain Inn's cultural resources, and to set priorities for the protection and use of these resources. We also hope that this project will generate additional public awareness of the presence of cultural resources in the city, and their value to the community. The historical overview contained in this report should assist in the appreciation and understanding of these resources. The results of this survey should also serve as an archival record of Fountain Inn's historic resources at the time of the survey; this report contains an inventory list of every site recorded during the field work.

This project is part of the Statewide Survey of Historic Places, a program coordinated by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The purpose of this statewide program is to identify all cultural resources in the state, and to highlight those that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and for local designation. The Federal government has recommended this process of documentation through the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended. The Statewide Survey of Historic Places provides the SHPO with information that



enables it to review the impact of projects with Federal components on resources eligible for the NRHP. Federal projects require environmental and cultural review permits to proceed, which in turn requires review by the SHPO. In addition, some Federal grants for cultural resources and certain Federal tax incentives for rehabilitation of historic buildings require a determination of NRHP status. The information developed through the Historic Resources Survey of Fountain Inn gives the SHPO a basis for making these determinations.

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

### ***Method of Survey***

This intensive survey of the City of Fountain Inn followed guidelines established by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and included in the Scope of Work. The project consisted of several parts, which are outlined below.

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

This background research led to completion of a historical overview that identified important themes and patterns in Fountain Inn's historical development. The overview serves two important

ends. First, it is an introduction to Fountain Inn's history for the general reader. Second, it provides a context within which to identify and assess the significance of Fountain Inn's above-ground historic resources; eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP and for local designation rests to a large extent on the relations between a historic property and its historical context. This historical context also allowed the field surveyors to predict and to be alert to the presence of certain types of historic resources, and to understand their significance in the field.

The field survey began once we had developed the draft historical overview. Our objective was to locate and document all historic resources which were built before 1950. We documented each property which was eligible for intensive survey through the completion of an intensive statewide survey form. We photographed each property using black and white film, and plotted them on Greenville County planning maps. We have submitted these planning maps to the Greenville County Planning Commission.

The Architectural Historian conducted additional research on individual properties during and after the field work. A preliminary public meeting provided a base for identifying properties and individuals knowledgeable about them, while the surveyor made attempts during the field work to talk to owners or residents regarding particular properties. In addition, we conducted research on selected properties in the Greenville County Register of Mesne Conveyance in Greenville, and used this information to supplement the historical overview and to provide historical background information on the survey forms.

The principal criterion used in identifying historic sites within the project area for intensive survey was the 50 year minimum age necessary for inclusion on the NRHP and the South Carolina Statewide Survey. As a result, we identified historic properties which were built or gained significance prior to 1950. In addition, the SHPO has determined certain other classes of properties are eligible for intensive survey:

- Buildings, sites, structures, and objects that were constructed after 1950 and have architectural significance or historical associations. . . .
  
- Natural landscape features that have cultural associations--mountains, rock formations, rivers, river crossings (fords), trees, springs, and caves--and man-made landscape features--rice fields, designed landscapes (e.g., parks, gardens), landings, railroad rights-of-way, oak allees, roads, and Indian mounds.

- Properties already listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The integrity of a historic property is a primary eligibility consideration for intensive survey, as well as for the NRHP. In order to have integrity, the SHPO maintains that

the resource must have retained, essentially intact, the physical identity from its historic period. It will either have few alterations or will have been maintained with the use of construction materials and methods that are consistent with the original. A rural district with integrity has a landscape that shows the historic land use patterns.<sup>1</sup>

The surveyor consulted standard reference works to assist in identifying historic properties in Fountain Inn.<sup>2</sup>

The architectural historian took color slides of representative properties and areas which illustrate important themes in the development and history of Fountain Inn. These slides form the basis of a scripted slide presentation that can be used to raise awareness about the value of historic resources in the City of Fountain Inn. The slide program emphasizes the variety of types of historic resources in the City. The surveyor has produced two copies of this scripted slide presentation; one will be housed in a carousel, ready to show, and the other will be stored in archival quality slide sleeves for submission to the SHPO. The surveyor will present this slide show at a Final Meeting at the conclusion of the project.

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<sup>1</sup>South Carolina Department of Archives and History, *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places* (Columbia: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 1990), 4-5.

<sup>2</sup>These reference sources included John Blumenson, *Identifying American Architecture* (Nashville, TN: American Association for State and Local History, 1977); Richard Longstreth, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture* (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1987); Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984); John C. Poppeliers, S. Allen Chambers, Jr., and Nancy B. Schwartz, *What Style Is It? A Guide to American Architecture* (Washington, D.C.: The Preservation Press, 1983); and Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles* (Cambridge, MA: M.I.T. Press, 1981).

## ***Historical Overview***

***Introduction.*** From its beginning, Fountain Inn has been shaped by patterns of transportation. The town emerged in the early nineteenth century as a stagecoach stop on the road between Greenville and Laurens. By the late nineteenth century it was a stop on the Charleston and Western Carolina Railroad. In the modern era, however, transportation brings other changes and developments in its wake. By the turn of the century the Piedmont area of North and South Carolina had become a center for the manufacture of textiles, and Fountain Inn was a part of this important historical pattern. A cotton factory was built in the town in the late 1890s; within a decade it had become a part of a larger corporation with other factories in the County. This development, like transportation, brought other changes with it. The combination of new roads, the railroad, and a cotton factory brought to Fountain Inn new neighborhoods like the Woodside Mill Village, and a new downtown business district. Many of these changes remain visible on the streets of Fountain Inn.

The following section provides a historical overview of the City of Fountain Inn. The focus of this overview is the developments that led to the present look and configuration of the City. This overview draws heavily upon histories of Greenville County and Fountain Inn, in addition to primary sources such as Sanborn Fire Insurance maps from the early twentieth century.<sup>3</sup>

***Colonial Era.*** European colonization into South Carolina began with temporary Spanish and French settlements in the Beaufort area during the sixteenth century. The English, however, were the first Europeans to establish permanent colonies. In 1663, King Charles II made a proprietary grant to a group of powerful English courtiers who had supported his return to the throne in 1660, and who sought to profit from the sale of the new lands. These Lords Proprietors encouraged settlers, many of whom came from the overcrowded island of Barbados in the early years. These Englishmen from Barbados first settled at Albemarle Point on the west bank of the

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<sup>3</sup>Histories of Greenville County include Archie Vernon Huff, Jr., *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1995); James M. Richardson, *History of Greenville County South Carolina: Narrative and Biographical* (originally published 1930; Spartanburg, SC: Reprint Company, 1980). For Fountain Inn, see Caroline Coleman and B.C. Givens, *History of Fountain Inn* (Fountain Inn, SC: The Tribune-Times, Inc., [1965]); "One Hundredth Anniversary of the New Harmony Presbyterian Church, Fountain Inn," pamphlet, 1944; *Fountain Inn, S.C.: A General Development Plan* (Greenville, SC: Greenville County Planning Commission, 1972); South Carolina Appalachian Council of Governments, *A Neighborhood Analysis: Fountain Inn, South Carolina* (Fountain Inn, SC: Fountain Inn Town Council, 1977). For general South Carolina history, see Walter Edgar, *South Carolina: A History* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1999).

Ashley River in 1670. By 1680, they moved their town down the river to Oyster Point, the present location of Charleston, and called it Charles Towne.

The capacity of the Lords Proprietors to govern the colony effectively declined in the early years of the eighteenth century. South Carolina's legislature sent a petition to Parliament in 1719, requesting that royal rule supplant that of the Lords Proprietors. After several years in limbo, South Carolinians received a degree of certainty in 1729 when the crown purchased the Proprietors' interests, and in 1730 when the new royal governor, Robert Johnson, arrived in the colony.

Johnson arrived with a plan to create townships throughout the colony, as a way to ensure the orderly settlement of the backcountry. Johnson permitted the settlement of these areas on the headright system, which apportioned 50 acres of land to every individual who settled there. Many of these settlers established plantations that were directed toward the production of cash crops. However, settlement proceeded slowly until the 1750s when the South Carolina backcountry population was approximately 20,000, about one-third of the total Lowcountry population.<sup>4</sup>

Despite this swelling population in the backcountry, all important judicial functions had to be handled in Charleston, the seat of colonial authority. By the 1760s, population growth and limited judicial facilities combined to generate severe lawlessness and discontent in the backcountry. The Regulator Movement was a response to this situation. Most of the leaders of the Regulator movement were commercially-oriented farmers and slaveowners, who sought to maintain control of the region in the absence of an official colonial presence. In the process, they called for more local courts and for a vigilante response to the banditry.<sup>5</sup> In response to this violence in the backcountry, colonial authorities in Charleston agreed to set up a series of judicial districts through the area. In 1769, the governor authorized seven districts throughout the colony. What is now Greenville County, however, remained outside the boundaries of the South Carolina colony, and remained in the hands of the Cherokee Indians.

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<sup>4</sup>David Duncan Wallace, *South Carolina - A Short History, 1540-1940* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1961).

<sup>5</sup>Rachel Klein, *Unification of a Slave State: The Rise of the Planter Class in the South Carolina Backcountry, 1760-1808* (University of North Carolina Press, 1990). See also G. Wayne King, *Rise Up so Early: A History of Florence, South Carolina* (Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, 1981), 8-10.

Attempts to wrest the land from the Cherokee Indians coincided with the American Revolution, and with attempts to put down signs of loyalty to the Crown in the backcountry. William Henry Drayton, a patriot leader in Charleston, traveled to the backcountry in order to consolidate support for the Revolution; at the time, the backcountry tended to remain loyal to Great Britain. Both the British and the Americans also sought to win the support of the Cherokees, but in doing so they ventured more and more into the Cherokees' territory. In the spring of 1776 Cherokees began attacking the patriot forces. Leaders in Charleston, in coordination with leaders in North Carolina and Virginia, commenced counter-attacks. By the end of the summer of 1776, the Cherokees were ready to admit defeat. In May 1777 the Cherokee Indians ceded the territory that included what is now Greenville County in the Treaty of DeWitt's Corner.<sup>6</sup>

While the Revolutionary War continued, the impetus to settle new lands was low. With the end of the War in 1781 and the ratification of the Treaty of Paris in 1783, however, white settlers became more interested in taking up the new lands. Surveys of the new territory, and sales of tracts, began in 1784. The population of the former Cherokee territory grew quickly, and the South Carolina General Assembly created Greenville County in 1786. While the source of the name is not clear, the most recent consensus is that it was named in honor of General Nathanael Greene, a Revolutionary War hero.<sup>7</sup>

***Antebellum Era.*** Greenville County remained a contentious place through the late 1780s and 1790s, as conflicts with Native Americans lingered. By the late 1780s, settlers were setting up farms throughout the County. Although there were several large plantations in the area, most settlers worked on small farms and practiced a diversified agriculture, or what several recent historians have called "safety-first" farming.<sup>8</sup> Small farmers, who constituted the majority in Greenville District, in particular sought to protect themselves from the risk of market fluctuations by producing enough subsistence crops to be largely self-sufficient. The increase in cotton production in the South

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<sup>6</sup>Huff, 20-26.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid., 48.

<sup>8</sup>The term comes from Gavin Wright, *The Political Economy of Slavery of the Cotton South: Households, Markets, and Wealth in the Nineteenth Century* (New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1978), 62-74; for more specific interpretations regarding the South Carolina upcountry, see Lacy K. Ford, Jr., *Origins of Southern Radicalism: The South Carolina Upcountry 1800-1860* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1988), 72-75; Ford, "Yeoman Farmers in the South Carolina Upcountry: Changing Production Patterns in the Late Antebellum Era," *Agricultural History* 60 (Fall 1986): 17-37.

Carolina upcountry was dramatic in the early nineteenth century; from 94,000 pounds produced in the state in 1793, the state's annual output reach some 50,000,000 pounds by 1810.<sup>9</sup>

It is important to realize, however, that despite the rapid increase in the amount of cotton produced in South Carolina, and increasingly in the upcountry, Greenville County continued to produce more wheat and corn than cotton through the antebellum era. Likewise, manufacturing enterprises were present, particularly the mining and processing of iron ore, though manufacturing was not a significant part of Greenville County's economy until the late nineteenth century.<sup>10</sup> As a result of the primary emphasis on self-sufficient agriculture, there was little incentive for the development of towns in Greenville County before the arrival of the railroads; as one historian has noted, "the limited nature of local market activity did little to enhance trade in the widely scattered upcountry towns."<sup>11</sup>

This emphasis on "safety-first" farming combined with limited transportation in the early antebellum era to give the residents of Greenville County a buffer from the outside market. Local residents therefore had the chance to establish trading networks within their own communities, free from outside influences. Sources of credit and supplies were almost exclusively local, except for a limited amount of manufactured consumer goods; this offered residents a sense of control over their economic conditions. This began to change only late in the antebellum era, with the arrival of the railroads. After the Civil War, the railroads in turn allowed merchants with access to outside capital, which was so desperately needed throughout the South, to gain greater control over the local markets.

Greenville County was also a resort center in the early nineteenth century. Lowcountry planters often sought to escape their plantations during the hot season. Most had left their plantations by early to mid April, and did not return until early December. Many had homes in Charleston, while others maintained summer residences in the mountainous areas of North and South

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<sup>9</sup>Ford, "Self-Sufficiency, Cotton, and Economic Development in the South Carolina Upcountry, 1800-1860," *Journal of Economic History* 45 (June 1985): 262-263.

<sup>10</sup>See Terry A. Ferguson and Thomas A. Cowan, "Iron Plantations and the Eighteenth- and Nineteenth-Century Landscape of the Northwestern South Carolina Piedmont," in *Carolina's Historical Landscapes: Archaeological Perspectives* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1997), 113-144.

<sup>11</sup>Ford, "Self-Sufficiency," 266.

Carolina. Robert Mills, in his overview of South Carolina, noted that Greenville was a summer resort for wealthy families “on account of the salubrity of the climate.”<sup>12</sup>

As the new Greenville County increased in population and in agricultural productivity, there were calls to improve communications with the Lowcountry to the east and the new state of Tennessee to the west. A wagon road extended through Greenville County to the western mountains by 1797, which connected the new territories with the ports of Georgetown and Charleston. A road connecting the new courthouse town of Greenville to the town of Laurens was created in the early nineteenth century; when Robert Mills published his map of Greenville District in 1825, the road was still known as the “New Road from Greenville to Laurens Line” (Figure 2).

The new roads in the early nineteenth century, like the new railroads in the late nineteenth century, spawned the creation of towns. Many of these, like Fountain Inn, began as taverns and rest areas for travelers along the new roads. Robert Mills noted that Greenville County had good natural roads, with most of the streams bridged. “The taverns,” he noted, “are increasing in number, and improving in entertainment as the travelling [*sic*] increases.”<sup>13</sup> What is now Fountain Inn was the location of a natural spring close to the new Greenville-Laurens Road, and soon became a place for wagons and stagecoaches to stop, with a tavern to serve the weary travelers.<sup>14</sup> While William Toney had a store at what is now Fountain Inn by 1818, it seems likely that the settlement was created and its name established in the late 1820s.<sup>15</sup> Mills’ map of 1825 (Figure 2) shows no settlement at the present location of Fountain Inn. In 1832, however, the new town of Fountain Inn received its first Post Office.<sup>16</sup>

Little has been written about Fountain Inn between its establishment as a Post Office in 1832 and the Reconstruction Era after the Civil War. Growth of the town was very slow, and the pace of life clearly revolved around the coming and going of the various wagons and stages along the

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<sup>12</sup>Robert Mills, *Statistics of the State of South Carolina* (Charleston, SC: Hurlburt & Lloyd, 1826; reprint ed., Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, 1972), 573; see also Lawrence Fay Brewster, *Summer Migrations and Resorts of South Carolina Low-Country Planters* (Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 1947)

<sup>13</sup>Ibid., 575.

<sup>14</sup>Greenville County Planning Commission, 6.

<sup>15</sup>Huff, 71.

<sup>16</sup>Coleman and Givens, 15.



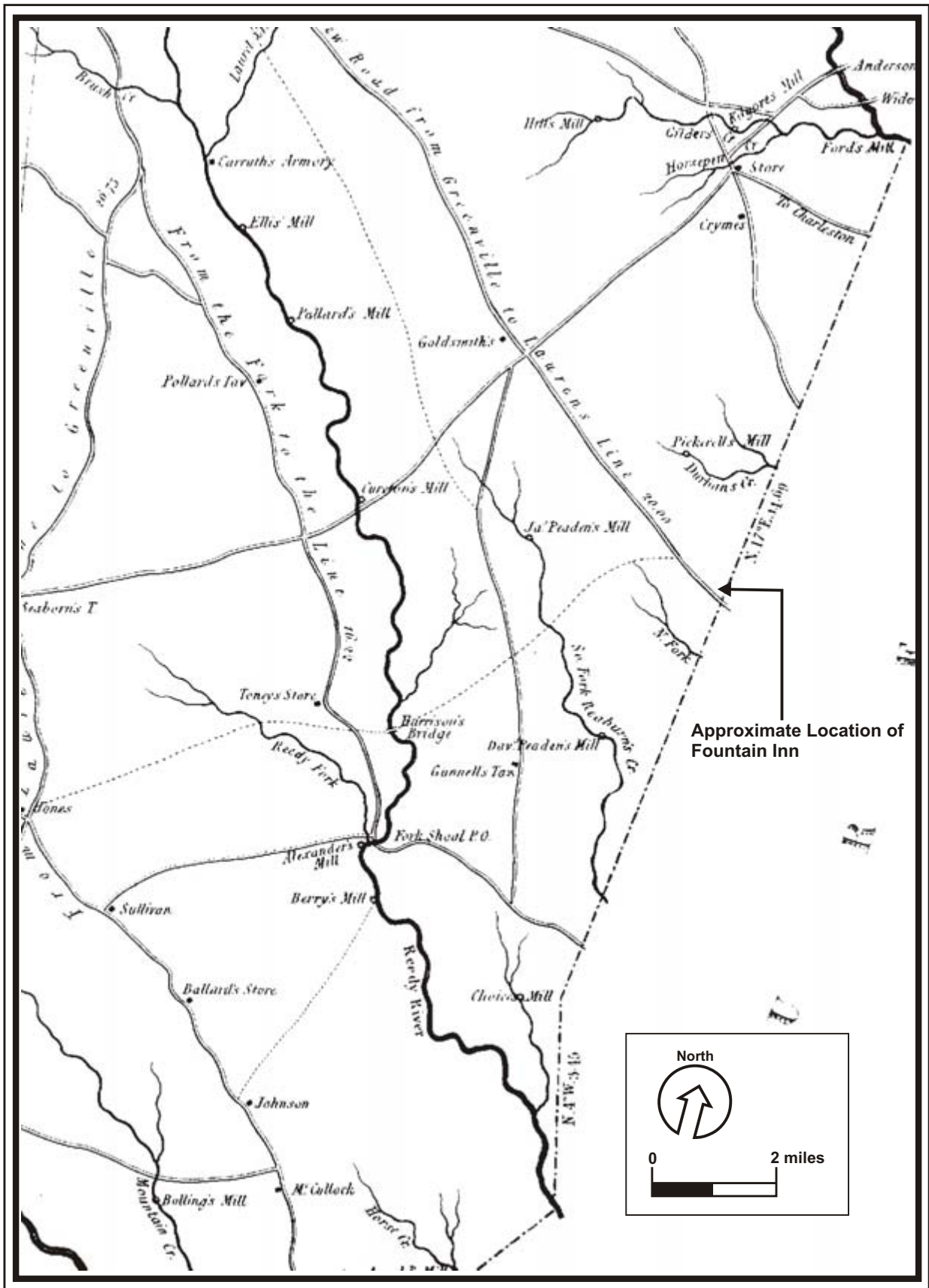


Figure 2. A portion of Mills' 1825 map of Greenville District showing the approximate location of Fountain Inn.

Greenville-Laurens Road. Fountain Inn was lightly populated at the time, though the Gault family had already settled in the area. The original Gault family home, dating to approximately 1850, remains standing at the north edge of the city (site 177 1009). Members of the Babb family were other early residents of the town. A Babb family house remains standing on North Main Street, which also dates to the 1850s (site 177 1034).

Noah Cannon, from near Greer, South Carolina, purchased the land which includes what is now Fountain Inn after the Civil War, and opened a store there. As late as 1883, this remained the only store in Fountain Inn.<sup>17</sup> In 1880, the First Baptist Church was organized, giving even more coherence to the nascent town.<sup>18</sup> A guide to business in South Carolina in 1891, however, still referred to Fountain Inn as “A small place 17 miles south of Greenville, the county seat.”<sup>19</sup>

***Postbellum Era.*** The end of the Civil War brought vast changes to South Carolina, and particularly to the upcountry. While the impact of Emancipation in Greenville County was low relative to its impact on the Lowcountry counties, other changes were more sweeping. In particular, new ways of doing business came to the fore, which placed a premium on the small, but growing, inland towns and their merchants. Two interrelated forces in particular spurred growth in towns such as Fountain Inn in the late nineteenth century: the railroads, and textile manufacturing. Neither was completely new after the Civil War. Instead, each drew upon antebellum roots which were strengthened in the new, and relatively open, economic and social conditions of the late nineteenth century.<sup>20</sup>

Fountain Inn gained its first railroad connection in the 1880s, after the railroads were already well established in the upcountry. Greenville County had its first railroad connection in 1853, with a rail line to Columbia. By 1854, there were daily trains leaving Columbia for Greenville.<sup>21</sup> During

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<sup>17</sup>Coleman and Givens, 6; Huff, 180, 184.

<sup>18</sup>Coleman and Givens, 33.

<sup>19</sup>*South Carolina State Gazetteer and Business Directory for 1890-91.*

<sup>20</sup>For a particularly useful discussion of the impact of the railroads on Piedmont Carolina towns, see Thomas W. Hanchett, *Sorting Out the New South City: Race, Class, and Urban Development in Charlotte, 1875-1975* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1998), 19-28.

<sup>21</sup>John Hammond Moore, *Columbia & Richland County: A South Carolina Community, 1740-1990* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1993), 137-139.

the Civil War, Union forces attested to the vital nature of the railroads in South Carolina by seeking them out and destroying them. When U.S. General William T. Sherman led troops against Columbia in February 1865, the railroads were a particular object of attention. All of Columbia's rail connections were destroyed, along with many of the depot and office buildings. What Sherman failed to do, nature completed as forty miles of track were washed away in a flood in early 1866.<sup>22</sup>

Recovery was swift, however, and by September 1866, all of the rail connections were once again in place.<sup>23</sup> While the Greenville and Columbia Railroad was a financial failure by the early 1870s, it had proved the usefulness of railroads for the region. The Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line, which was completed in early 1873, gave the town of Greenville an added impetus for growth. More significantly for the town of Fountain Inn, construction on the Laurens and Greenville Railroad began in 1881, and trains began running on it in 1886.<sup>24</sup> In 1884, the railroad's creators decided to make a stop at Fountain Inn.

There were few towns of any size throughout South Carolina during the early and mid nineteenth century. By 1850, barely 2.5 percent of the state's population outside of Charleston lived in communities of over 1,000 people; the rest lived scattered throughout the countryside. As railroads began to spread throughout the state in the 1850s, however, towns emerged as depots and commercial entrepôts. The town of Anderson, for example, had sixteen people involved in trade in 1850. Ten years later, after the arrival of the railroad, 44 people were involved in trade in the town.<sup>25</sup> The impact of the railroad on the process of town building was great.

Entrepreneurs with an eye on Fountain Inn, therefore, had reason to hope when a stop on the Laurens and Greenville Railroad was created there in 1884. At this time James I. West purchased a half interest in Noah Cannon's land, and together Cannon and West divided the new town into 65 lots.<sup>26</sup> With impetus from the railroad, the community began to gain coherence. In particular, community and institutional buildings emerged quickly. By 1886 the town had a Masonic building,

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<sup>22</sup>Huff, 181.

<sup>23</sup>Ibid.; Moore, 212-213.

<sup>24</sup>Huff, 183.

<sup>25</sup>David L. Carlton, *Mill and Town in South Carolina 1880-1920* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1982), 14.

<sup>26</sup>Ibid., 184.

which was next door to the new First Baptist Church on Main Street. The Baptist Church built its second building in 1892, at the corner of Weston and Fairview Streets. The present Baptist Church was built on this site in 1919, and was added to many times (site 177 1074). Trinity Methodist Church was organized in 1887, and parishioners built the first church on South Weston Street in 1889, with a parsonage in 1892; the present church on this location was built in 1948 (site 177 1121). The Fountain Inn Presbyterian Church, meanwhile, was organized in 1889, and built its first building in 1891.<sup>27</sup> The present church at this location was built in 1910, and has been altered several times in its history (site 177 1031).

Next to the arrival of the railroad, perhaps the greatest influence on the development of Fountain Inn was manufacturing. As early as the 1810s many investors and entrepreneurs recognized the potential of Greenville County and the surrounding Piedmont region for the production of textiles. There were several textile mills by the eve of the Civil War, many of them of substantial size. William Bates' mill on Rocky Creek, for example, operated 1,200 spindles and 36 looms in 1860.<sup>28</sup> Most of these textile factories before the Civil War, however, were scattered and small in scale. Only after the Civil War was there an intense expansion in the manufacturing of textiles throughout the Piedmont area of the South. Greenville County was at the heart of this development.

The growth of cotton manufacturing was closely tied to other developments in the Piedmont after the Civil War. The emergence of new towns came in part through individuals who were able to take advantage of the new economic order, and who saw the intimate connections between the growth of their towns and the growth of their own fortunes. The access that these merchants had to northern commercial centers through the railroads brought northern business ideals and methods to the new towns, including an interest in manufacturing. With a combination of new local capital as a result of the new business climate and the migration of capital from Charleston, local and regional wealth prompted the initial organization of most of the backcountry's new cotton mills.

In addition, the diversified agricultural economy which had dominated Greenville County before the Civil War gave rise to a heavy reliance on cotton. The amount of cotton relative to the amount of corn grown in Greenville County, for example, jumped over 15 percent from 1850 to

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<sup>27</sup>Coleman and Givens, 33-39.

<sup>28</sup>Huff, 84-85.

1900.<sup>29</sup> All of this cotton was grown to fuel the rapidly increasing and expanding cotton mills of the Piedmont.

The earliest manufacturing enterprises in Fountain Inn were those found in small crossroads communities throughout the Southeast in the late nineteenth century: cotton gins and grist mills. Fountain Inn's first taste of the "New South" push for manufacturing, however, was the Fountain Inn Oil Mill and Cotton Gin, located at the southern end of Main Street. Daniel A. Tompkins, a South Carolinian who settled in Charlotte in the 1880s, pioneered technologies to extract a useable vegetable oil from cotton seeds.<sup>30</sup> This was a natural extension for a cotton gin operation, which produced cotton seeds as a by-product. While nothing remains of Fountain Inn's first manufacturing plant, the business was an important beginning for manufacturing in Fountain Inn.

Like most of the mills in the South Carolina Piedmont, Fountain Inn's cotton mill was a local, independent enterprise. The Fountain Inn Cotton Mill was founded in 1897, and began operations in 1898. The mill was founded and operated by the Graham family.<sup>31</sup> It continued under local ownership and operation until 1906, when John T. Woodside bought a controlling interest in the factory. Woodside was born in 1865 in Greenville County. He worked briefly at the Reedy River Mill, which was owned by his uncle, before heading to the new industrial city of Birmingham, Alabama. Here he gained experience as a merchant, before returning to work with his uncle. He had an entrepreneurial vision, and after saving a great deal of money, he and his brothers raised even more money to build their first cotton mill in Greenville in 1902.<sup>32</sup>

The Woodsides enlarged their Greenville mill to 33,000 spindles in 1904. Two years later, they acquired a controlling interest in the Fountain Inn mill. From the 10,000 spindles which the mill operated, the Woodsides increased its capacity to 17,000 spindles. In 1908, they built yet another mill, in Simpsonville. Shortly thereafter John T. Woodside consolidated these three mills

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<sup>29</sup>Carlton, 19.

<sup>30</sup>Hanchett, 50.

<sup>31</sup>Coleman and Givens, 26-27.

<sup>32</sup>Edward L. Ayers, *The Promise of the New South: Life After Reconstruction* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1992), 96-97; Huff, 237.

into one corporation.<sup>33</sup> The Fountain Inn Cotton Mill remains, though it has been altered a great deal from its original appearance.

While the production of cotton increased rapidly throughout the upcountry, the price of cotton fell to new lows. Many small farmers found that they could not make a living, and moved themselves and their families to the new towns to work in the mills. Early mill owners, seeking both to provide for their workers and to control them such that they would be a stable, undemanding work force, generally provided housing to their workers. As a result, mill villages began to spring up on the edges of towns adjacent to the textile mills throughout the region. Many of these mill villages offered schools, stores, churches, and recreational activities for their workers and their families.

One of the most important side-effects of the textile boom in the Piedmont was the creation of a new class of citizens, the mill operatives. For the first time in southern towns and cities, there were spatially and socially distinct blue-collar neighborhoods.<sup>34</sup> The new class of mill operatives was a potentially threatening force to those who were still unsure about the rapid social changes of the 1880s, 1890s, and 1900s. As one scholar has noted, the creation of mill villages and the attendant schools and churches was at one level a public relations gambit. “Cotton mill paternalism,” as it was called, “was the principal means by which the new industrialists and their apologists sought to reassure their fellow citizens that they had nothing to fear from the creation of a wage-earning white industrial class.”<sup>35</sup>

Fountain Inn’s mill village fits the profile of villages throughout the region only in part. The village lies in the western section of Fountain Inn, between the railroad tracks and the cotton mill building. It is clearly a distinct space within Fountain Inn. The village comprises 67 houses which are clustered together on four parallel streets, and contains a mix of single family residences and duplexes. They are all of wood frame construction, with brick foundations and chimneys. The tight patterning of the streets, and the closely spaced houses, set the mill village apart visually. A school house for the children of the mill village, meanwhile, was opened where the Methodist Church now

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<sup>33</sup>Huff, 237.

<sup>34</sup>Hanchett, 89-114; Carlton, 129-170.

<sup>35</sup>Carlton, 89.

stands.<sup>36</sup> The village was created in approximately 1910, shortly before electricity was brought to the Town of Fountain Inn.<sup>37</sup>

However, the Woodside Mill Village was different in other ways from many Piedmont region mill villages. While the Woodside Mill Village is clearly differentiated as a space within Fountain Inn, it remained a part of the town. In particular, Woodside Mills did not operate their own company store. Instead, workers did their shopping in Fountain Inn. The mill village lies within comfortable walking distance of the central business district of downtown Fountain Inn, and workers would go into the town on Saturdays.<sup>38</sup> Thus, while the Woodside Mill Village is a part of a larger trend in the Piedmont area of North and South Carolina, it retains significant unique aspects.

The mill workers' village in Fountain Inn has not been substantially documented. Few of the histories of the City or the County make more than passing reference to it. Likewise, perhaps the most valuable resource for understanding the history of the development of Fountain Inn, the Sanborn Fire Insurance maps produced in the early twentieth century, do not cover the mill village. It is, however, a very important part of the community, and reflects Fountain Inn's role in the industrialization of the Piedmont.

Other aspects of the modern world came to Fountain Inn on the heels of its manufacturing and transportation developments. Telephones arrived in Fountain Inn by 1904, while electricity arrived in the town in 1909. A number of small power companies began to emerge in the upcountry in the late nineteenth century, with technology that allowed people first to convert the falling water into electricity and then, after 1895, to send that electricity great distances through wires. The Enoree Power Company began operations in the early twentieth century, and the Fountain Inn Cotton Mill was electrified in 1909. Electric lights were available in the town by 1913.<sup>39</sup>

Fountain Inn was a creation of the late nineteenth century, when patterns of town development which had been prevalent in the eighteenth and early nineteenth century were no longer viable. Whereas in the early nineteenth century there was no clear dividing line between domestic

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<sup>36</sup>Coleman and Givens, 27.

<sup>37</sup>Interview, Barbara Babb, Fountain Inn, South Carolina, 8/17/99.

<sup>38</sup>Interview, Margery Brown, Fountain Inn, South Carolina, 8/18/99.

<sup>39</sup>Coleman and Givens, 86-87.

and commercial buildings, these realms had begun to divide by the middle of the century. Towns and cities before the Civil War only rarely reflected this spatial separation; fashionable houses through the middle of the nineteenth century tended to be built as close to the commercial and political center of the town and cities as was possible. With roots in the early nineteenth century northeastern cities, however, towns and cities throughout the nation after the Civil War began marking a clearer division between home and business. Families and the hard-edged business world were designed not to collide in Victorian America, as a protective measure for the family. As a result, residential areas became more spatially distinct from commercial areas. This process was assisted by the development of forms of mass transportation, which allowed businessmen to commute from their homes to offices. At the same time, increasing specialization in the commercial and manufacturing realms began to call for particular forms of buildings. Specialized commercial architecture developed during the late nineteenth and the early twentieth centuries, clearly located at the center of town and along major thoroughfares. A similar process of division and specialization in building types marked the appearance of buildings devoted specifically to manufacturing. Through the early nineteenth century, commerce and manufacturing was largely done at the same location. In the early and middle nineteenth century, however, the manufacturing component was gradually separated from the process of selling, first to distinct spaces within the same building, and then to separate buildings.<sup>40</sup>

While Fountain Inn lacked many of the technological impulses which drove urban development elsewhere, particularly an electric streetcar system, the ideals of differentiated spaces within a town or city was very attractive. Fountain Inn is thus a product of a new era in planning cities and towns. It clearly began along the railroad tracks, which now lie on the western edge of the business district. The demarcation between commercial and residential areas was relatively clear from the beginning, with Hellams Street forming the line at the northern end of the business district. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps from 1913, 1922, and 1934 provide a valuable picture of the development of the business district in the early twentieth century. A brief description of the

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<sup>40</sup>This paragraph is a brief overview of a large body of recent (and not so recent) material culture and urban history research. Particularly useful sources for the developments mentioned in this paragraph include: Stuart M. Blumin, *The Emergence of the Middle Class: Social Experience in the American City, 1760-1900* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1989); Richard Bushman, *The Refinement of America: Persons, Houses, Cities* (New York: Random House, 1992); Hanchett, *Sorting Out the New South City*; Howard N. Rabinowitz, "Continuity and Change: Southern Urban Development, 1860-1900," in Blaine A. Brownell and David R. Goldfield, eds., *The City in Southern History: The Growth of Urban Civilization in the South* (Port Washington, NY: 1977); Sam B. Warner, Jr., *Streetcar Suburbs: The Process of Growth in Boston 1870-1900* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1962); Sean Wilentz, *Chants Democratic: New York City & the Rise of the American Working Class, 1788-1850* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1984).



arrangement of buildings as revealed in these maps will help in understanding the development of the town.

While the Fountain Inn cotton mill lay to the west of the railroad tracks, its older counterpart, the Fountain Inn Oil Mill Company, formed the southern anchor of Main Street. It lay on the east side of Main Street at the corner of Knight Street, and in 1913 comprised four buildings: a fertilizer plant and seed house on Main Street, and cotton gin and storehouse behind Main Street facing West (now Weston) Street. The Fountain Inn Public School lay to the north of the oil mill factory on Weston Street.

By 1913 a central business district had begun to form on Main Street stretching from Jones Street on the south to Fairview Street on the north. This district included such establishments as drug stores, groceries, and hardware and furniture stores. Interestingly, there was a “moving pictures” building at the northeast corner of Main and Fairview Streets. The Post Office was at the southeast corner of Main and Depot Streets, sharing a building with a bank, and with an undertaker in the rear of the building. There were also two hotels competing for visitors to the town, the Fountain Inn Hotel on the southeast corner of Jones and Main Streets, and the Hotel McGee on the northwest corner of Main and Fairview Streets. The library, which was created sometime between 1905 and 1913 by the Village Improvement Society, was on Main Street next to the Hotel McGee.<sup>41</sup> The central business district was not a solid block of buildings; instead, there were empty lots throughout the district.

In 1922, the central business district was still confined to Main Street between Fairview and Knight Streets. The Fountain Inn Oil & Fertilizer Company remained at the southern end of Main Street, but by 1922 it had been reduced to the oil mill and seed house facing Main Street. Most of the gaps that had existed in 1913 in the rest of the central business district remained, and the oil mill was still isolated at the southern end of Main Street. The principal area of construction in the central business district was along Main Street between Depot and Jones Streets; otherwise, the spatial arrangement of downtown Fountain Inn had remained the same throughout the World War I years.

The changes to the town’s commercial life between 1913 and 1922 was less in the number of buildings than in the types of businesses that occupied them. There were several signs of the times. Perhaps the most noteworthy were the replacement of blacksmith and wagon shops with

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<sup>41</sup>Coleman and Givens, 29.

garages. A garage at the southeast corner of Fairview and Main Streets had a capacity of 10 automobiles, while a smaller garage in the alley between Main and Weston Streets had a 5-car capacity. At the same time, a livery at the corner of Weston and Fairview Streets in 1913 was for sale in 1922. The movie theater, meanwhile, had moved from the corner of Main and Fairview Streets to the east side of Main Street between Depot and Jones Street.

The central business district saw few changes between 1922 and 1934. The principal addition by 1934 was a small block of buildings on the west side of Main Street between Fairview and Depot Streets (sites 177 1052, 177 1053). Otherwise, there were several gaps in the buildings in the central business district, particularly along the east side of Main Street. While there were a number of retail shops, such as drugs, hardware, and furniture, the industrial nature of the town was clearly revealed in the number of cotton warehouses along Main Street. The 1934 Sanborn Map also showed few new houses in the North Main Street/Quillen Avenue residential area.

Despite the compact size of Fountain Inn, the residential and commercial areas of the town are clearly separated. In 1913, the principal residential area was along West (now Weston) Street, one block east of Main Street and paralleling the central business district. The Baptist Church (site 177 1074) served as the northern anchor of the residential area, at the southeast corner of West and Helm (now Hellams) Streets. The Baptist Church was originally located on Main Street. The second church, built in 1892, was at the corner of Main and Fairview Streets; in 1910, it was moved to West and Helm Streets.<sup>42</sup> The houses along the east side of West Street were a mix of one and two stories, all of them wood frame, most with sheds or other outbuildings in the back yards. The southern end of West Street was anchored by the Fountain Inn Public School and the Methodist Episcopal Church. Trinity Methodist Church was organized in 1887, and the building shown on the 1913 Sanborn Map was built in 1889. It was a one-story wood frame building with a steeple at the front. A parsonage was built in 1892, though it is not indicated on the Sanborn Map.<sup>43</sup> The Fountain Inn Public School, meanwhile, was a two-story building with a two-story portico on the front. It lay behind Trinity Methodist Church on West Street. While there were apparently houses which continued to the east of this area, they were not included in the Sanborn Maps.

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<sup>42</sup>Ibid., 33-34.

<sup>43</sup>Ibid., 39.

The greatest change in the shape of Fountain Inn during the 1910s was the creation of new neighborhoods. In 1913 Main Street drifted off into relative insignificance north of Helms Street. By 1922, North Main Street was filling with houses. Moreover, it was part of a larger and growing neighborhood which stretched from the railroad tracks in the west to Shaw Street in the east, and from Fairview Street north to Givens Farm Road, what is now Georgia Road, where the Sanborn Map ended in 1922. This included Jones Mill Road, what is now Quillen Avenue. The present pattern of houses along North Main Street was essentially in place by 1922, though the rural character of the street remained clear, with fields close to the roads. A 1922 photograph taken from a water tower that once stood at the northwest corner of North Main Street and Givens Farm Road shows several houses that still stand and the fields that once lined the street (Figure 3).

The 1922 Sanborn map also provides additional information regarding the older Weston Street residential section. The triangle formed by Weston, Guliver, and Knight Streets is clearly depicted. The Public School and Trinity Methodist Church still occupied the center of the space, though the Public School appears to have been rebuilt between 1913 and 1922. The space behind the school was now more clearly defined by the creation of Cemetery (now Cannon) Street, which echoed the curve in Guliver Street and extended from Weston Street to Knight Street.

The rural character of Fountain Inn is testified by houses along Weston Street. The Abercrombie House (site 177 1079), for example, is a two story Queen Anne house that was built in approximately 1885. The 1922 Sanborn Map shows a collection of seven outbuildings. While one is labeled as a servants' house, most of the rest were probably agricultural outbuildings; most of the houses in Fountain Inn well into the twentieth century had barns in the rear.<sup>44</sup> The Babb House on North Weston Street (site 177 1077), for example, retains a well-preserved barn facing Trade Street; the 1922 Sanborn Map clearly shows this barn.

The next Sanborn Map of Fountain Inn was published in 1934. The principal change in this area was the additions to the Public School grounds, which now sported a new gymnasium behind the school on Cemetery Street, and two other smaller outbuildings. There were also more changes to the Fountain Inn Oil Mill complex, now known as the J.A. Barr Cotton Ginnery. The oil mill had been destroyed in a fire, though the cotton gin remained in business.<sup>45</sup> The complex of buildings

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<sup>44</sup>Barbara Babb, interview, Fountain Inn, SC, 8/18/99.

<sup>45</sup>Ibid., 77.

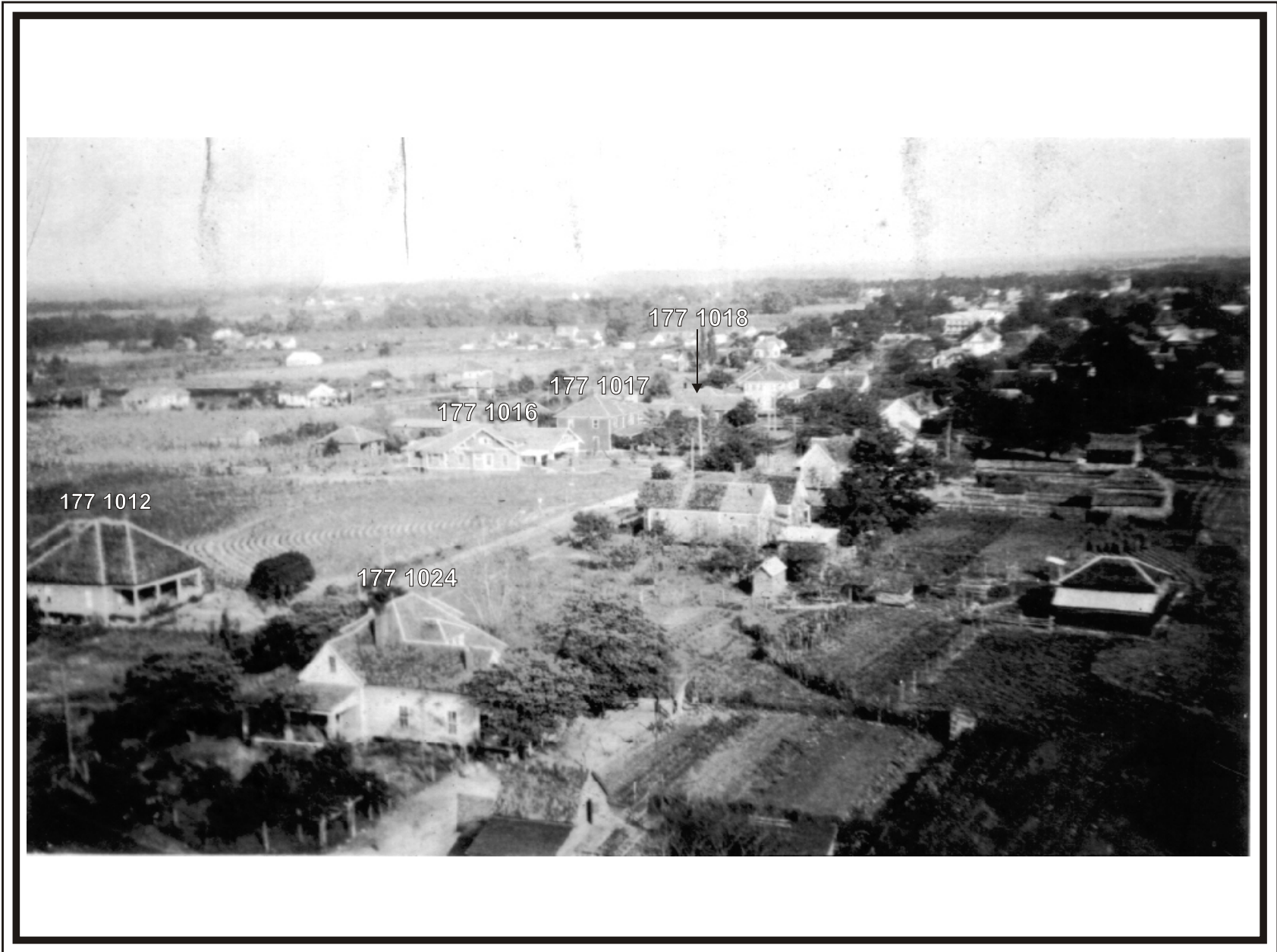


Figure 3. A view of North Main Street looking southeast from Georgia Road, circa 1922.

along Main Street was all that remained; the seed house at the corner of Main and Knight Streets had been removed and replaced with a coal pile.

Few small southern rural towns have many chances to impact the outside world. Most, like Fountain Inn, exist quietly along well-established routines. Fountain Inn, however, has had a surprisingly large impact on the world, given its size and relative obscurity. Two individuals in particular brought national and international attention to the town of Fountain Inn. Clayton Bates was a native of Fountain Inn, born there in 1907. At the age of 12 one of his legs was amputated after it was injured at the Fountain Inn Oil Mill. His uncle made a wooden leg for him so that he could get around; hence his nickname, “Peg Leg” Bates. He loved to dance, and developed a unique tap-dancing style using his wooden leg, and by the late 1920s he was dancing in black theatrical revues in New York. A decade later he performed before the King and Queen of England, and in the 1950s and 1960s he was a regular performer on television’s *Ed Sullivan Show*. As an adult he settled in New York. Peg Leg Bates died in 1998. While many Fountain Inn citizens remember Peg Leg Bates, no buildings were identified in the survey that could be associated with him.

The fame of Robert Quillen spread through the medium of the printed word, rather than dance. As editor of the *Fountain Inn Tribune* and as a syndicated columnist, Quillen was read by millions throughout the nation. He was born in Kansas in 1887, and first arrived in Fountain Inn in 1906 to edit a new local newspaper. This lasted only ninety days, and he soon left for Americus, Georgia, where he edited another newspaper. During that time, however, he met his first wife, Donnie Cox. After they were married, they relocated to Oregon to work on another newspaper with his family. They returned to Fountain Inn in 1910 to take over another small local newspaper, which he turned into the nationally-known *Fountain Inn Tribune*. Through the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s his essays on local life and characters, including the famous “Aunt Het,” and his letters to his daughter Louise, were syndicated nationally and gave him a wide and enthusiastic readership.<sup>46</sup>

One building remains from this era of Quillen’s life in Fountain Inn. Site 177 1135 is a one story temple front house at the northeast corner of North Weston Street and Quillen Avenue. Quillen bought the house in approximately 1912, and lived there with his first wife. It is not known when he moved out of the house.

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<sup>46</sup>John Hammond Moore, ed., *The Wit and Wisdom of Robert Quillen* (unpublished ms, n.d.).

Quillen's second and final house is no longer standing, but his personal library (site 177 1125), a distinctive one-room brick building with a temple front, still stands at the corner of North Main Street and Fairview Avenue. Two other houses in the survey have Quillen connections. His first wife died in 1921 after routine surgery. His second wife was Marcelle Babb, who had grown up at the S.O. Babb House at 205 North Main Street (site 177 1027), now much altered from its original early twentieth century appearance. Finally, 301 North Main Street (site 177 1028) was the home of the woman who provided Quillen with the idea and inspiration for one of his best-loved characters, "Aunt Het."<sup>47</sup>

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<sup>47</sup>Barbara Babb, interview, Fountain Inn, SC, 8/18/99.

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## *National Register Properties*

Fountain Inn currently has no properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

## *Evaluation*

The Architectural Historian surveyed 187 properties in the project area of Fountain Inn. The project area did not include any structures, sites, or objects. The greatest concentration of buildings is in the Woodside Mill Village, which contains 67 houses, 66 of which retained sufficient integrity to be included in this survey. Historic buildings were identified and surveyed throughout the survey area, however. Houses are the dominant building type; of the 187 buildings surveyed, 146 (77 percent) are either single or multiple family residences. Thirty-three commercial buildings were surveyed, representing 18 percent of the survey. The remaining ten buildings include four churches, a flour mill complex consisting of three buildings, a warehouse, a school, and a private library.

During the course of the survey we assessed all of the historic buildings that were included in the survey of Fountain Inn for eligibility for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and for inclusion in a local historic buildings designation process, should one be developed. Evaluations of significance, in terms of eligibility for the NRHP and for local designation, must be based on several criteria. Age, integrity, and condition are significant baseline factors in determining the significance of a historic resource. These factors must then be assessed within a historic context. The different categories within which the buildings were considered for eligibility are discussed below.

***Residential.*** The oldest buildings in Fountain Inn are houses. As the historical overview has demonstrated, there were settlers in and around what is now Fountain Inn considerably before the 1880s, when the town gained a railroad connection. The downtown central business district, however, was in the process of creation in the late 1890s and early decades of the twentieth century, and thus most of the historic commercial buildings which are extant were built after there was a significant group of houses. Indeed, two houses were identified which predate the Civil War; the Newton Gault House (site 177 1009) and the Babb House (site 177 1034), both on North Main Street, were built in approximately 1850.<sup>48</sup> Most of the historic houses in Fountain Inn, however, were built in the early to mid twentieth century; of the 146 single and multiple family dwellings

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<sup>48</sup>Jennie Gault, interview, Fountain Inn, SC, 7/15/99; Barbara Babb, interview, Fountain Inn, SC, 8/18/99.

identified in the survey, 136 (93 per cent) were built in or after 1900. None were built in the 1860s or 1870s, and eight were built between 1880 and 1899.

The only academic style which we recorded for the surviving nineteenth century houses in the survey area is Queen Anne. This was a fashionable style in American architecture during the late nineteenth century. This is the house style that many people associate with the term “Victorian.” It is perhaps the most picturesque of the styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and can be the most irregular in plan. The surfaces of these houses were enlivened through a variety of means, including projecting bay windows, patterned shingles, spindles, and half-timbering. The great interest of Queen Anne houses is in the details, where decorative work can appear at nearly any juncture or on nearly any surface. Roof lines of Queen Anne houses can be very complex, with multiple cross gables often creating a jumbled appearance, while towers of various shapes rise above the roofs. One-story porches tend to appear on Queen Anne houses, and often wrap around several sides of the house. The porches offer additional avenues for decoration, including elaborate turned work, decorative brackets, and single or grouped columns of varying sizes.

We identified eight Queen Anne houses in Fountain Inn, none of them built after 1900. Most of these have at least a semblance of the rich ornamentation which is associated with this style. Site 177 1079, for example, has overhanging eaves with brackets and dentil moldings, while site 177 1024 features a projecting gabled section with patterned shingle siding and a three-sided bay underneath, with a dormer window on the facade with double Prairie windows. Others, however, are more generic, and suggest their style in being two story squarish buildings with asymmetrical two story block wings.

The remaining nineteenth century houses in Fountain Inn are of two different folk forms.<sup>49</sup> Three of these, including one of the pre-Civil War houses (site 177 1034), were built according to the gable front and wing plan. Gable front and wing houses feature a front gable section with a side gabled wing at a right angle. A shed or hip roof porch was often added to the junction of the two wings. While these houses appear to have been altered over the years, the cross gable sections were often built as a unit. This is a pattern of house that continued to be built into the twentieth century.

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<sup>49</sup>See Lee McAlester and Virginia McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984) for a discussion of the identifying characteristics of the different folk forms.

The Newton Gault House (site 177 1009) was built according to the I-house plan. The I-house was also a popular folk form throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, though it was more often used by moderately wealthy rural families. These side gable houses were two rooms wide with a central hallway, and one room deep, often with a one-story ell across the rear elevation. Houses of this sort were quite popular throughout the South, and drew upon notions of balance and symmetry from the eighteenth and early nineteenth century.

The houses built in the twentieth century show a grater range of academic styles, though folk forms continue to dominate. The most well represented style is Craftsman. Craftsman houses drew inspiration from the Arts and Crafts movement in the late nineteenth century. Occasionally they are mistaken for simple front or side gable folk houses. The difference is the presence of visible architectural details. These houses feature such elements as low-pitched roofs, often with overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and decorative brackets or beams. These houses also generally have projecting porches supported by wooden posts on brick or masonry piers. Most Craftsman houses are surmounted by either side or front gabled roofs; only occasionally are there hip or cross gable roofs. Good examples of this style in the survey area are the McDowell House at 500 North Main Street (site 177 1016) and the West Kellett House at 105 South Weston Street (site 177 1080). The vogue for this style lasted from about 1900 to the early 1930s. Of the 146 houses identified in this survey, 14 were built in the Craftsman style.

The second most well represented style is the Minimal Traditional. Particularly in the years after WWII, most American houses tended to lose the formal and recognized stylistic associations that characterized houses through the early twentieth century. McAlester and McAlester, however, have identified a national style under which many of the new suburban houses which were built beginning in the 1930s and flourishing after WWII. They created the stylistic designation “Minimal Traditional” for this group of houses<sup>50</sup>. These tend to be one-story houses with prominent off-center gables on the front, and constructed of brick. Their inspiration is roughly Tudor Revival, given the roof configuration, but they lack any other identifiable visible style. Given the tight time frame within which they often were built, they tended to be built in readily identifiable tracts or subdivisions. Eight houses in the survey area of Fountain Inn can be identified as Minimal Traditional in style. Good examples of Minimal Traditional houses in the survey area are the James Kellett House at 101 South Weston Street (site 177 1078), 303 North Main Street (site 177 1029), and 302 South Weston Street (site 177 1073).

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<sup>50</sup>McAlester and McAlester, 476-478.

There were few other houses from the twentieth century in Fountain Inn that can be identified with a national, academic style. Of the 136 houses in the survey area that were built between 1900 and 1950, 107 (79 percent) were identified as one of six folk forms. While folk forms are expected to constitute the majority of most residential mixes, this is an unusually high concentration of folk forms. The results in Fountain Inn, however, are skewed by the presence of the Woodside Mill Village. The Mill Village includes 67 historic residences, of which 66 were eligible for intensive survey. The residences in the Mill Village represent 46 percent of the total number of residences included in the survey of Fountain Inn.

Four different house types are included in the Woodside Mill Village. All of the houses in the Mill Village are of frame construction, and were originally designed as single story houses. All were designed with porches of varying widths, and with chimneys placed in different locations. The foundations were originally brick piers, most of which have been filled in with bricks. Each of the types originally had single six over six double hung windows. Nearly all of the houses in the Mill Village have been altered to various degrees. We have included a discussion of the different types of alterations in a later section of this report. Each of the four types as originally built are described below.

Type A is a single dwelling with a side gabled salt box roof (Figure 4). It has a three bay facade with a single central entrance. The porch extends across more than one bay but less than the full facade, and is most often a shed roof supported by simple posts. Houses of this type were originally built with an exterior end brick chimney. The Mill Village contains 20 examples of Type A houses (30 percent). They date to approximately 1915.

Type B houses are duplexes. Like Type A houses, they have side gable salt box roofs (Figure 5). However, Type B houses have a four bay facade, with two doors in the center flanked by single windows. The porches extend beyond one bay but less than the full facade, and have hip roofs supported by simple wood posts. They have central brick chimneys, allowing for fireplaces in each unit of the duplex. The Mill Village contains 32 examples of Type B houses (48 percent). They date to approximately 1915.

Type C houses are single family dwellings; in other contexts, they would be identified as shot-gun houses (Figure 6). These are narrow houses with front gable roofs. They feature a two bay facade, comprised of a single door and single window. They have central chimneys, and full facade



Figure 4. 206 Woodside Avenue, Site 177 1107, north oblique.



Figure 5. 106 Fourth Street, Site 177 1172, southwest oblique.





Figure 6. 107 Fourth Street, Site 177 1161, southwest oblique.



porches with shed roofs. The Mill Village contains six examples of Type C houses (10 percent). They date to approximately 1915.

Type D is a single dwelling house (Figure 7). This type of house features a front gable roof. It has a three bay facade, with an off-center front door flanked by single windows. The porch is a gable roof on one side of the facade, spanning more than one bay but less than the full facade. The house was originally built with an off-center interior brick chimney. The Mill Village contains eight examples of Type D houses (12 percent). Houses of this type were the last to be built, and were constructed in approximately 1945.

The pattern of houses in the mill village has remained intact, with closely spaced houses on very small lots. The integrity of the village's landscape design is therefore good. However, there are two other significant losses of integrity which compromise the integrity of village as a historic district. First, the houses have been subject to many alterations, including vinyl siding, replacement windows and doors, decorative metal porch supports, new foundations, new composition shingle or raised seam metal roofs. Many of the houses have been altered to the point that they no longer reflect their period of significance. In the worst cases, the houses have been converted to one-and-one-half story houses, with roofs raised and new windows placed above the shed roof porch. This is the case particularly along Fourth Street, though there are isolated examples throughout the village.

Second, the Woodside Mill building has lost a great deal of integrity, and was not included in this survey. This represents an important part of the historical context of the mill village; the extensive alterations of the mill make it difficult for the mill village to be viable as a historic district, particularly given the loss of integrity of so many of the houses. For this reason, *we recommend the Woodside Mill Village not eligible for the NRHP.*

The Mill Village is, however, a vital feature of the traditional appearance of Fountain Inn. It was an important part of the development of the city in the early twentieth century, and with its houses and street patterns intact, it remains an important component of the city in the present. The loss of the patterns of houses and streets would constitute a grave loss to the historical setting of Fountain Inn. For this reason, *we recommend that the City of Fountain Inn consider the Woodside Mill Village, including the houses along First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Streets, along with the houses on Woodside Avenue between Fairview Avenue and Ellison Street, for local designation as a historic district.* Figure 8 shows the location of the Woodside Mill Village District.



Figure 7. 104 Third Street, Site 177 1155, southwest oblique.

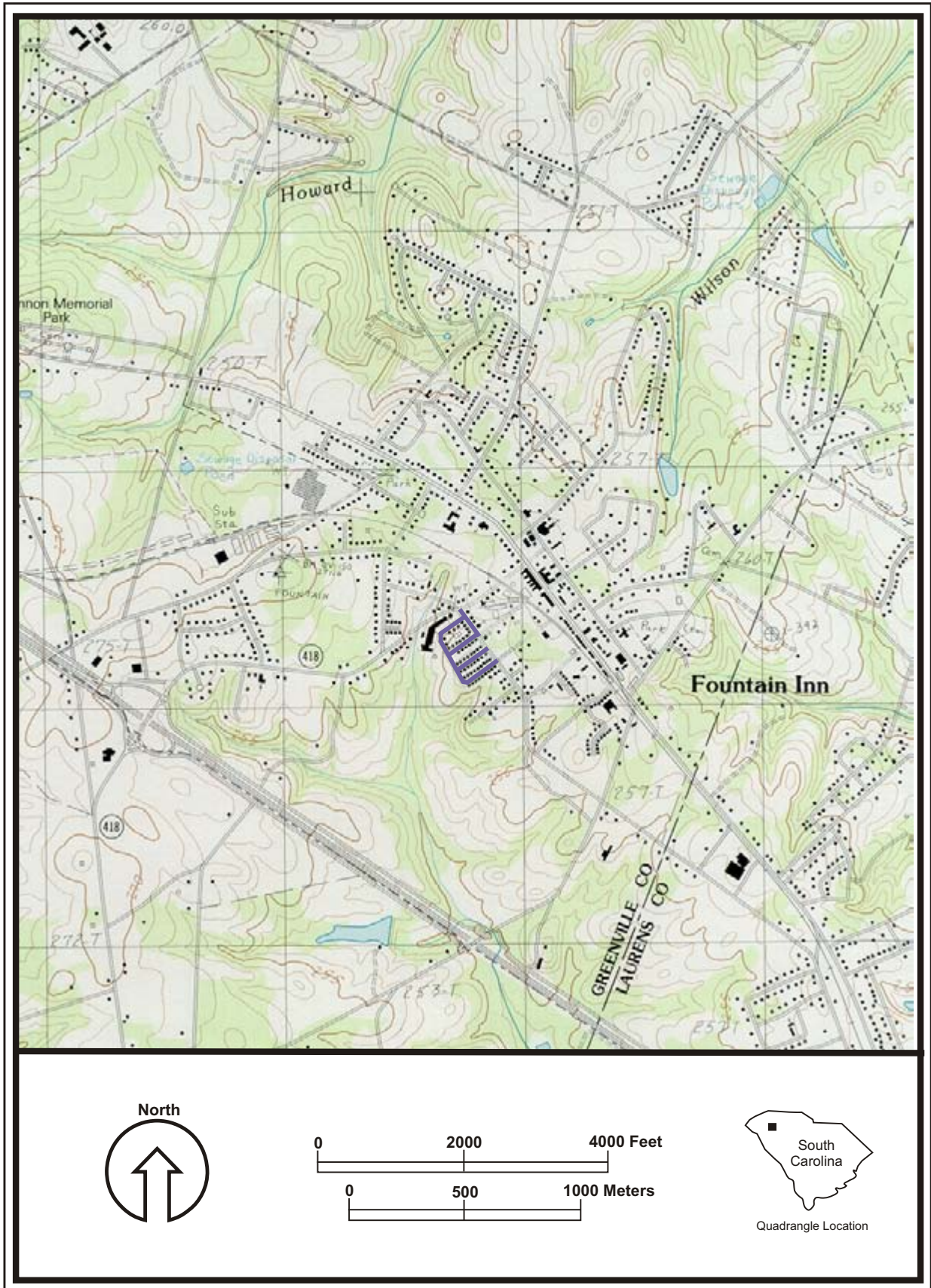


Figure 8. Location of the proposed Woodside Mill Village historic district.



The survey identified residential sections elsewhere in Fountain Inn, particularly along North Main Street and on North Weston Street, Hellams Street, and Quillen Avenue. Similar problems regarding integrity exist in these areas as in the mill village. While the houses lie on their original lots, with few intrusions, many have been clad with vinyl siding. Even outside of the mill village, this represents a problem. Many of the buildings that were included in the survey of Fountain Inn have lost much of their integrity. Synthetic, vinyl siding poses a particular problem. The application of synthetic siding alters the visual characteristics of a building; while scattered examples of buildings to which siding has been applied do not necessarily have a negative impact on the eligibility of a property or district, a larger concentration becomes more difficult to overcome. In the survey of Fountain, 61 of the 146 single and multiple residences (42 percent) have been clad in vinyl siding; the proportion of vinyl-clad houses outside of the mill village is similar to that within the mill village. Moreover, the houses that have been clad in vinyl siding are spread more or less evenly throughout the survey area. This is a very high proportion, and *we recommend the residential areas of Fountain Inn not eligible for the NRHP as a district.*

There is a sufficient concentration of historic buildings in the residential survey, however, to warrant a locally designated historic district. This would include both sides of North Main Street from Gault Street to Quillen Avenue, and continuing to Fairview Avenue on the west side; and Weston Street from Quillen Avenue to Hellams Street. The pattern and type of houses in this area is vital to the historical appearance of Fountain Inn, and its alteration would be a significant loss to the community. For this reason, *we recommend that the City of Fountain Inn consider the North Main Street/Weston Street residential district for local designation.* Figure 9 shows the North Main Street/Weston Street residential district.

There are other houses which are architecturally interesting and, while not meriting NRHP eligibility, should still be designated locally. These are primarily along Weston Street, south of Fairview Avenue. One is the Dick Cannon House at 305 South Weston Street (site 177 1123), built in approximately 1935 for the leading mortician in Fountain Inn. Another is an unnamed house on North Weston Street at Fairview Avenue (site 177 1075). This house was built in approximately 1890, and is distinctive as a result of its twin projecting gables on each end of the facade. There are also three adjacent houses on South Weston Street which belonged to the Abercrombie/Kellett families. These include the Abercrombie House, built in approximately 1885 (site 177 1079); the James Kellett House, built in approximately 1925 (site 177 1078); and the West Kellett House, built in approximately 1920 (site 177 1080). *We recommend that the City of Fountain Inn consider sites*

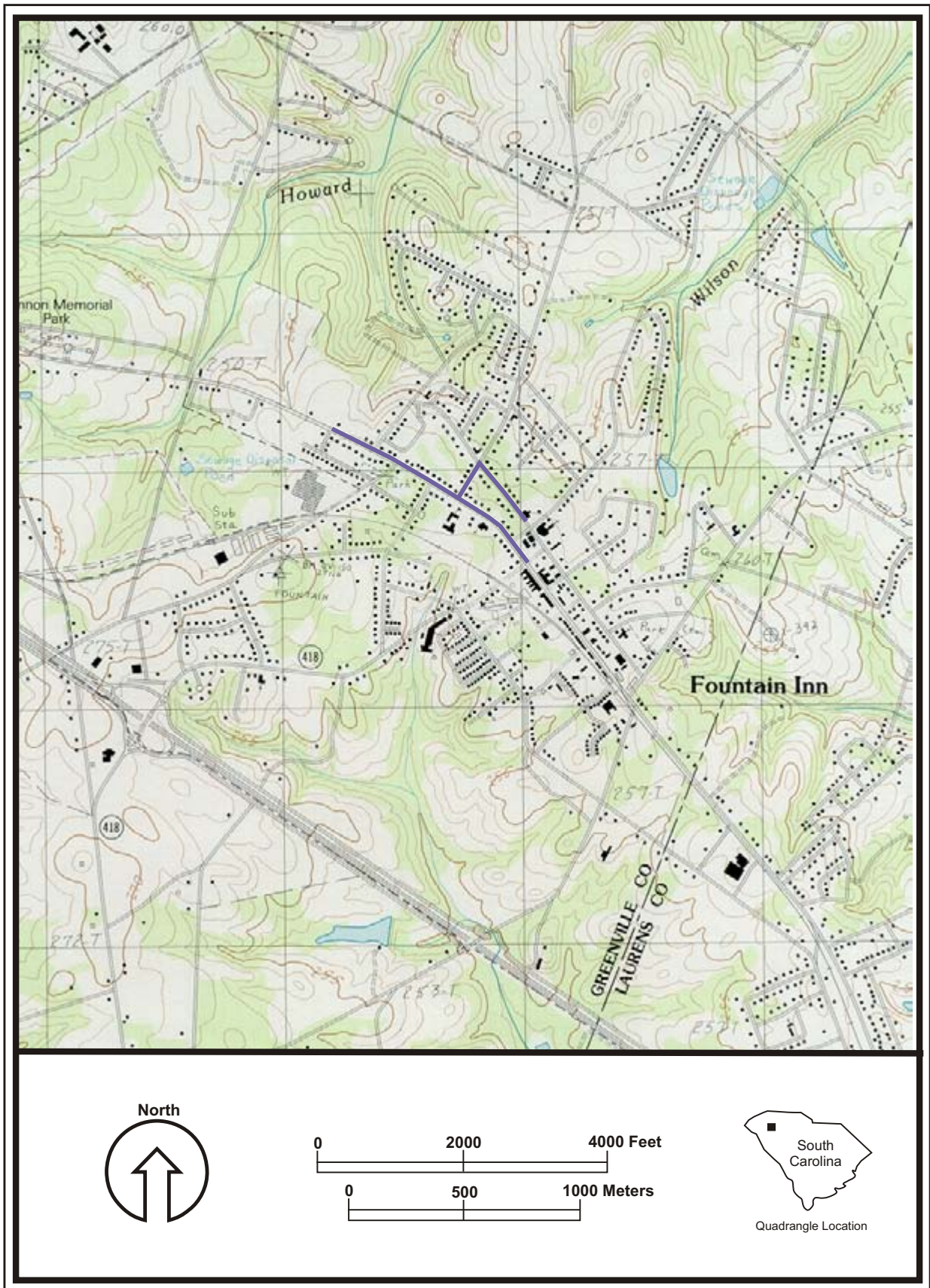


Figure 9. Location of the proposed North Main Street/Weston Street historic district.

177 1075, 177 1078, 177 1079, 177 1080, and 177 1123 for local designation as historic buildings. Figure 10 shows the location of these buildings.

In addition to these locally significant historic districts and individual buildings, we have identified three individual houses which are eligible for the NRHP (Figure 11). The McDowell House (site 177 1016) is located on North Main Street, and contributes to the proposed North Main Street/Weston Street local district (Figure 12). The house was built in approximately 1915. It is an excellent example of the Craftsman style of architecture. Despite the calls for simplicity on the parts of their advocates in the early twentieth century, these houses still have the potential for rich decoration. The McDowell House shows how well these decorations can be incorporated into the design of the house. It also presents a showcase of the principal defining characteristics of this style, including shingle siding, a projecting porch supported by grouped wooden pillars on brick pedestals, overhanging eaves with brackets, and a pergola. It retains its physical integrity and setting, and is in excellent condition. *We therefore recommend Site 177 1016 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C: Architecture.*

Site 177 1135 is located on North Weston Street at the northeast corner of Quillen Avenue (Figure 13). It is an interesting house from an architectural standpoint, with Greek Revival features on a front gable bungalow form. The entire front gable roof projects beyond the facade to form a temple front porch, supported by four round columns. In addition to its architectural interests, however, it has historical significance as the first home of Robert Quillen. Quillen built this house on North Weston Street in approximately 1915 before building his last house on North Main Street, at the site of the current City Hall. Along with his Library (site 177 1125), it is one of the two resources in Fountain Inn which can be associated with Quillen. *We therefore recommend Site 177 1135 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B: Person and Criterion C: Architecture.*

Finally, the V.M. Babb, Jr., house (site 177 1087) is located on South Main Street at the corner of Knight Avenue (Figure 14). Victor M. Babb, Jr. was a local business man, and member of a long-time family in Fountain Inn. The house was designed and built by Dick Jones, a local carpenter, in 1930. It is a two-story brick house with a symmetrical three bay facade, dominated by a one-story brick porch and porte-cochere. The house features a hip roof with overhanging eaves. The V.M. Babb, Jr., House is in excellent condition and integrity, and its construction and original features are well documented. It is also clearly related to a locally significant individual and family. *We recommend site 177 1087, therefore, eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B: V.M. Babb, Jr., and Criterion C: Architecture.*



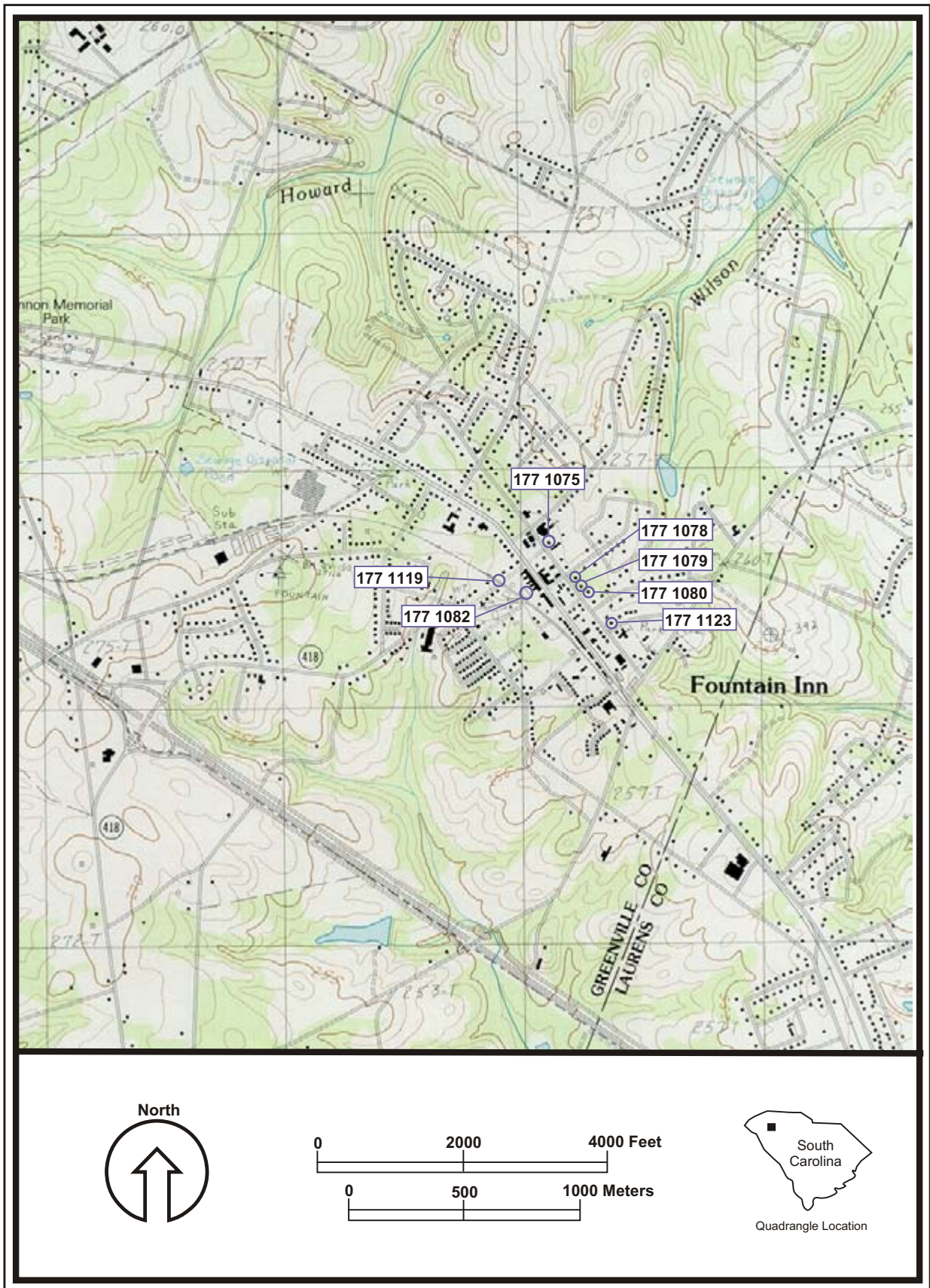


Figure 10. Location of individual buildings recommended for local designation.



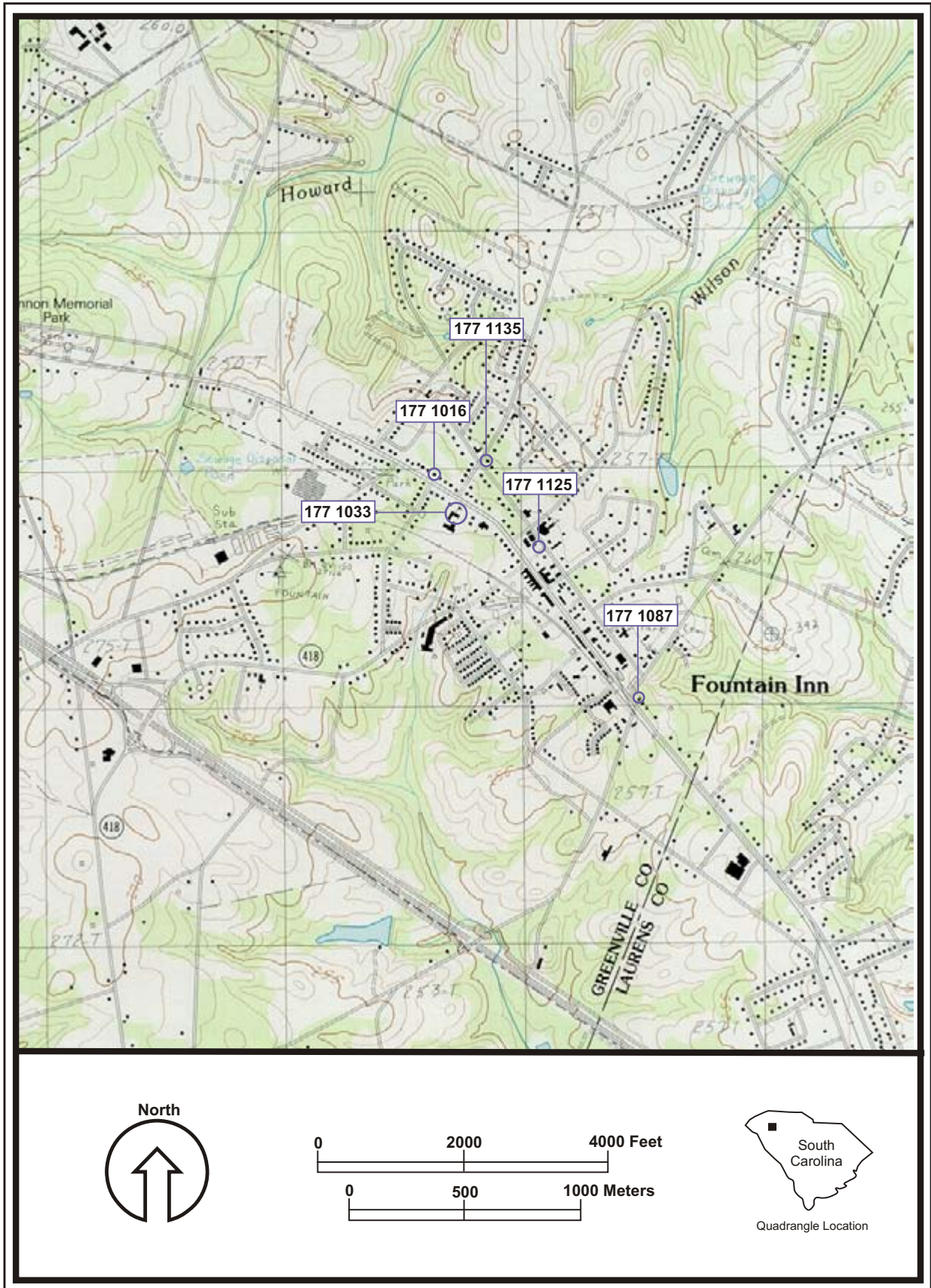


Figure 11. Location of properties recommended eligible for the NRHP.



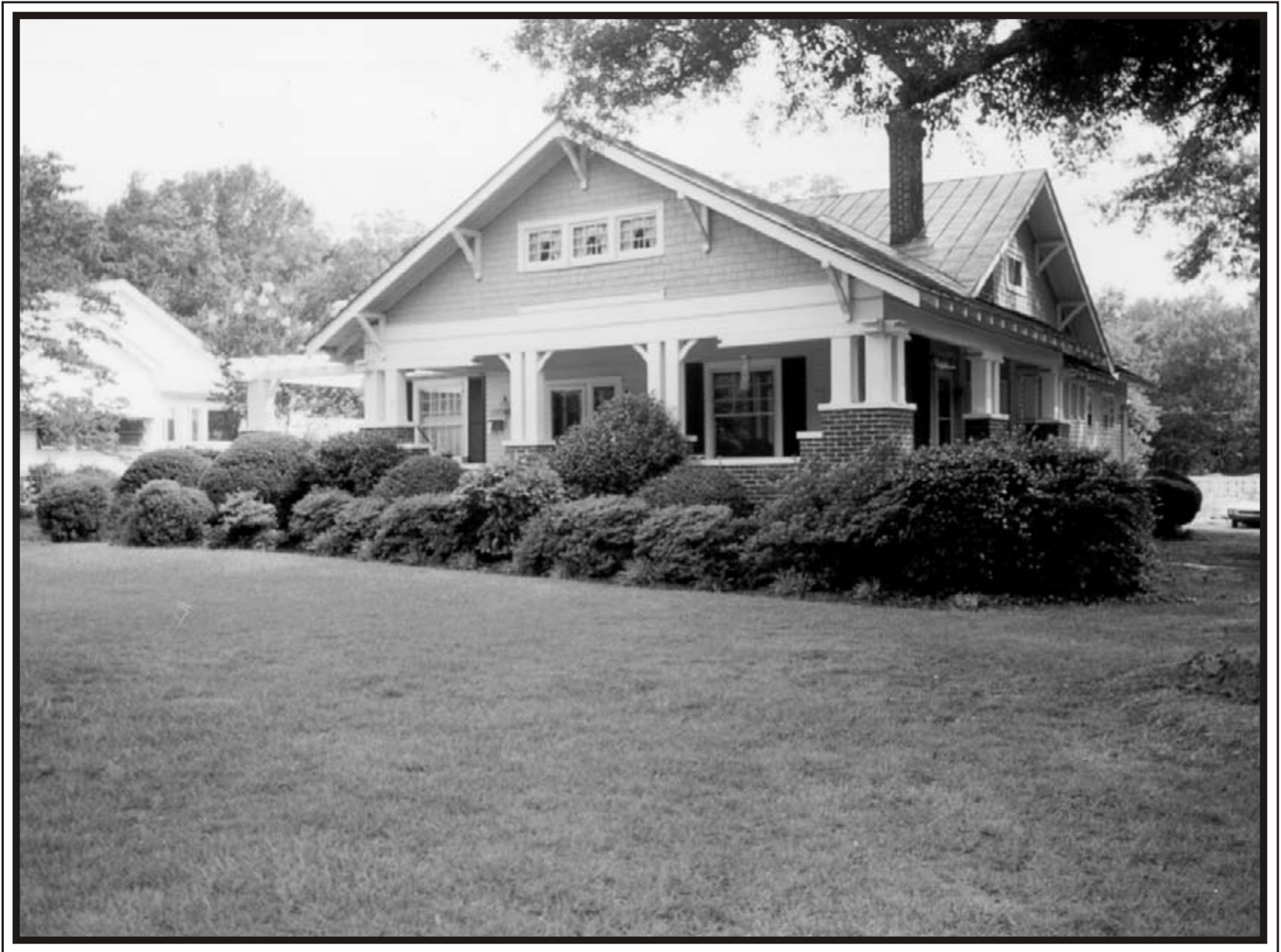


Figure 12. McDowell House, 500 North Main Street, Site 177 1016, southeast oblique.



Figure 13. 406 North Weston Street, Site 177 1135, northwest oblique.





Figure 14. V. M. Babb, Jr., House, South Main Street, Site 177 1087, southeast oblique.

**Manufacturing.** While Fountain Inn came into being as a transportation and commercial center, it gained additional regional importance in the early twentieth century as a manufacturing center. The Woodside Mill is the best known of Fountain Inn's manufacturing sites. Unfortunately, the Mill itself has lost a great deal of its historical integrity, and was not included in the present survey. The houses which form the Woodside Mill Village, as discussed above, have been recommended eligible for local designation as a historic district.

The other significant manufacturing complex in Fountain Inn is the Ellison Flour Mill complex (site 177 1082). It was opened by Calvin Ellison, a native of Belton, South Carolina, in approximately 1940, and was still operating in 1958.<sup>51</sup> The complex consists of three buildings, one of them clearly a warehouse, the other two were mill buildings. Equally as interesting as the buildings themselves is their setting, still adjacent to the railroad tracks. This position certainly testifies to the importance of rail connections to businesses in Fountain Inn. *We recommend that the City of Fountain Inn consider the Ellison Flour Mill complex for local historic district designation.* Figure 10 shows the location of the Ellison Flour Mill complex.

**Transportation.** Fountain Inn came into being as a transportation center. In the early nineteenth century it was a rest stop, with a tavern, on the road from Laurens to Greenville. The town's modern growth, however, dates to the 1880s, when planners for the Laurens and Greenville Railroad made Fountain Inn a depot in 1884. This connection put Fountain Inn in touch with the rest of the country, and with the various economic and social forces which swept the nation in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Buildings and structures that are associated with this important trend in Fountain Inn, however, have largely disappeared from Fountain Inn, particularly the historic railroad depot. *We recommend that the City of Fountain Inn not consider any buildings in Fountain Inn for local designation for their connection to transportation.*

**Commercial.** Fountain Inn emerged in the early nineteenth century as a way station for stage coaches, and again in the 1880s as a railroad depot. These developments are important as they put Fountain Inn in touch with the outside world, but they are only the starting points for the development of the town. With access to the outside world, entrepreneurs began to see the opportunities for commercial development. General stores were the first to arrive in Fountain Inn in the 1880s, but as the population grew quickly and as more people passed through the town by way

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<sup>51</sup>Margery Brown, interview, Fountain Inn, SC 8/18/99.

of the railroad in the 1890s, new businesses emerged. By the turn of the century, a central business district had begun to develop.

The survey of Fountain Inn identified 33 commercial properties. These are concentrated in the central business district along Main Street between Jones Street and Fairview Avenue, though there are isolated commercial buildings elsewhere in the town. In particular, there is a well preserved store dating to approximately 1900 (site 177 1119) near the Woodside Mill Village. It is important to note, however, that this was not a “company store” attached to the Mill. Instead, the residents of the Mill Village generally shopped in Fountain Inn’s central business district along Main Street. However, it is in good condition and integrity, and is the only store building of its type remaining in Fountain Inn. *We recommend that the City of Fountain Inn consider site 177 1119 for local designation.* Figure 10 shows the location of site 177 1119.

The general pattern of stores in the central business district was set by the 1920s. Most of the stores, as discussed in the historical overview above, were built in the first two decades of the twentieth century. The buildings in the central business district are exclusively frame (most likely iron) buildings with brick veneer. There is a mix of one- and two-story stores. All of the two-story stores are two-part commercial buildings, with sales area on the first floor and living/office quarters on the second floor. Many of the one-story stores are enframed window wall buildings, with iron frames creating a large opening for combined display windows and doors.

Most of the stores have plain facades, with few architectural details. The most widely used decoration is either single or double rows of sawtooth bricks (see, for example, sites 177 1044, 177 1045, and 177 1046, all on the west side of Main Street). These are bricks set at a 45-degree angle to the surface of the building, so that they create a jagged row of bricks. Two other commercial buildings show more elaborate decorations. Site 177 1047 (Triangle Drugs/Gault Clothiers building) features an elaborate projecting metal cornice with modillion blocks, while brackets at the ends of the cornice feature rosettes. Site 177 1063 (H.L. Blair and Associates, Inc./Cherie’s Dance Company) contains a series of inset brick panels with the bricks arranged in different patterns.

As shown in the 1913, 1922, and 1934 Sanborn Maps, the blocks of the central business district were never completely filled in. Instead, there were lots without any buildings on them at least through the 1930s. According to one resident, many of these open spaces on the Sanborn Maps represent alleys running off Main Street, some of which have now been filled with buildings. Other spaces represented buildings, no longer extant, which were set back from Main Street; in this case,

the spaces would have been grassed.<sup>52</sup> This pattern is continued today, with a number of open spaces, though the character of the open spaces has clearly changed.

In the early 1950s Main Street, from the northern edge of Fountain Inn to the intersection with Knight Street at the southern end, was widened. In the central business district, however, the width of the street remained the same while the pattern of parking was changed from diagonal parking to parallel parking.<sup>53</sup> While the width of the street has remained the same from the early twentieth century, the open spaces on Main Street, combined with the number of new commercial buildings and the alterations to many of the existing historic buildings, takes away from the integrity of the central business district. *We recommend the central business district not eligible for the NRHP.* However, the downtown business district is vital to an understanding of Fountain Inn's history, and remains crucial to its continued vitality. *We recommend that the City of Fountain Inn consider the central business district, extending along Main Street from Fairview Avenue to Jones Street, for local designation.* Figure 15 shows the Central Business District historic district.

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

Six institutional buildings were identified in the survey of Fountain Inn. Four of them are churches, one is a public school, and one is a private library. The churches were built in the twentieth century; the earliest is the Presbyterian Church (site 177 1031), built in 1910, and the latest is Trinity Methodist Church (site 177 1121), built in 1948. Each of the churches has been modified to some extent. Both the Fountain Inn High School (site 177 1033) and the Fountain Inn Presbyterian Church (site 177 1031) are contributing elements in the proposed North Main Street/Weston Street historic district. *We recommend that the City of Fountain Inn not consider the Fountain Inn Baptist Church (site 177 1074), Trinity United Methodist Church (site 177 1121), and the Wesleyan Church (site 177 1115) for local designation.*

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<sup>52</sup>Barbara Babb, telephone interview, 11/21/99.

<sup>53</sup>Barbara Babb, telephone interview, 11/1/99.



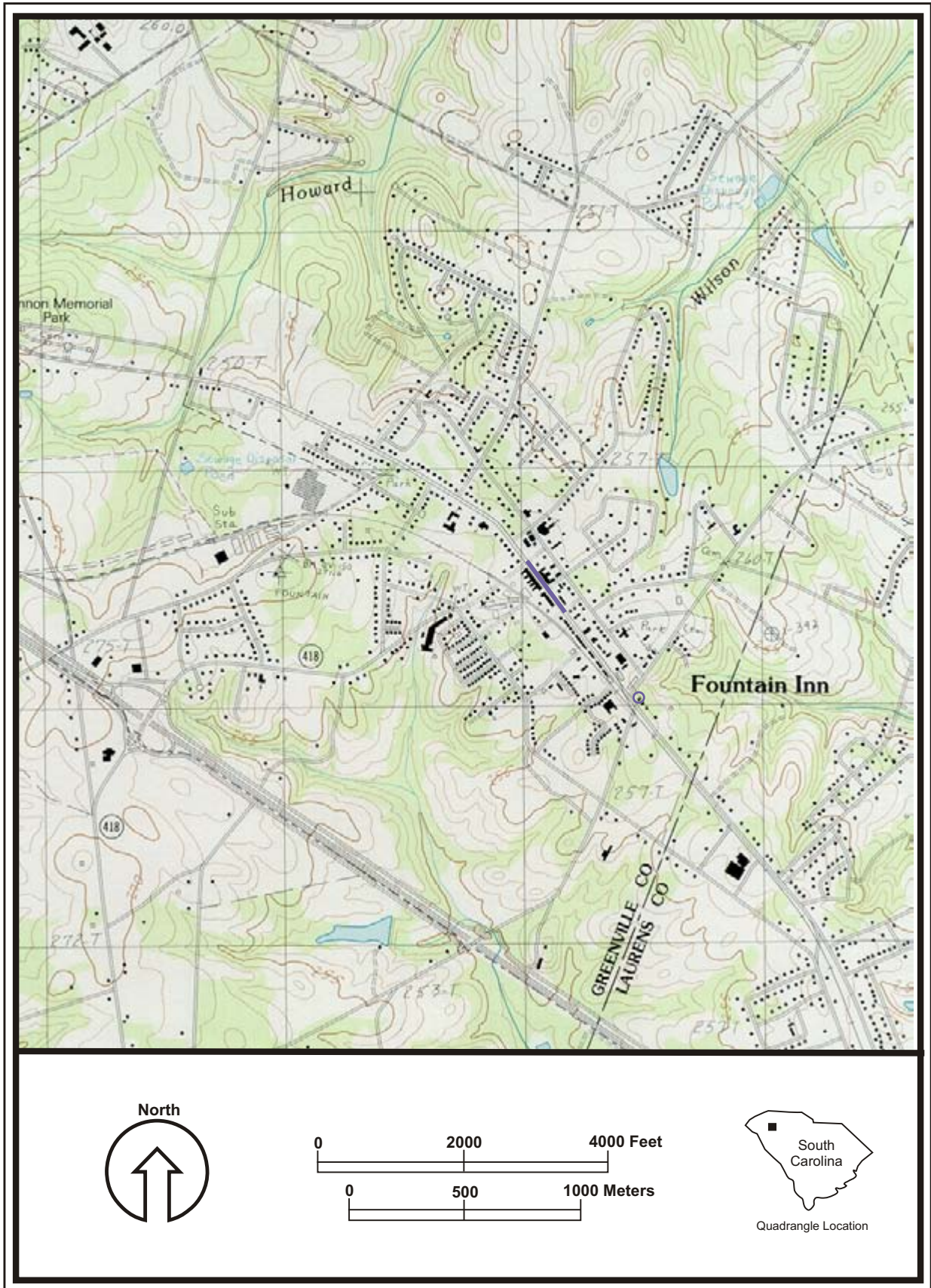


Figure 15. Location of the proposed Central Business District historic district.

Two of the institutional buildings in Fountain Inn, however, show greater integrity and are important aspects of the history of the city. Robert Quillen's personal library (site 177 1125) is located adjacent to the City Office Building, where his house once stood. The library is a small, one-room brick building with a temple front, and a wide chimney in the rear (Figure 16). The library faces a small pool with fountains. Quillen is one of the two former residents of Fountain Inn with a strong national reputation, along with Peg Leg Bates, and this library is one of only two buildings that can be clearly associated with him; the other is his first house, site 177 1135. Moreover, as his library, it has direct associations with what made him nationally prominent, his writing. The loss of his house is a severe blow to the historical context of Fountain Inn, and to the immediate context of the library. However, the condition and integrity of the library, along with its clear association with Robert Quillen, make this an important building. *We recommend site 177 1125 eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B: Robert Quillen and Criterion C: Architecture.* Figure 11 shows the location of site 177 1125.

The Fountain Inn High School on North Main Street (site 177 1033) was built in 1939 using funds from the Works Progress Administration (WPA). The school represents the only building which we identified in this survey with a connection to the New Deal. Communities throughout the nation sought and received funds for public works projects such as bridges and schools. Several communities throughout South Carolina have schools which were built with WPA funds, and it represents an important step in the history of education in South Carolina. Fountain Inn's public school, moreover, is the only example of the Art Deco style of architecture in Fountain Inn. This style drew upon images of the machine in its design, incorporating rectilinear forms and, when appropriate, distinctive lettering. The school retains these design elements, and shows good condition and integrity. *We therefore recommend the Fountain Inn High School (site 177 1033) eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A: Education and Criterion C: Architecture.*

The South Carolina Department of Archives provided the following pages for inclusion in this report. It provides a list of the buildings which the staff of that Department have determined to be eligible for the NRHP.



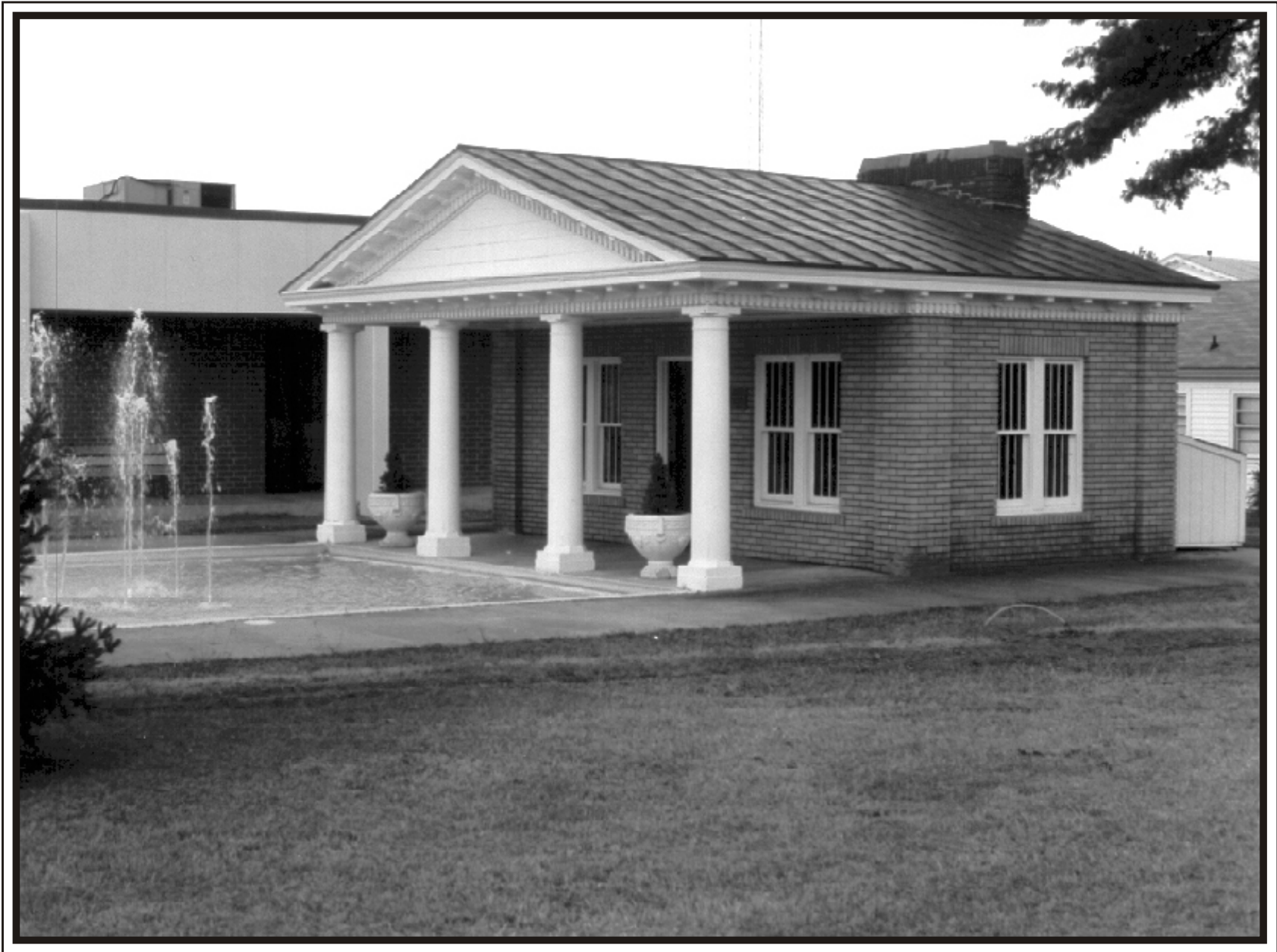


Figure 16. Robert Quillen Library, 200 North Main Street, Site 177 1125, southwest oblique.



## **FOUNTAIN INN, SC [GREENVILLE COUNTY] SURVEY NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATIONS**

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### **PROPERTIES DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

The following determinations are based on evaluations of the Fountain Inn, S.C., 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, with the exception of the one found worthy of further investigation, 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 Fountain Inn Survey. 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 Specialist [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 Specialist to properties that may have been omitted during this evaluation.

National Register determinations of eligibility were made during and following an October 13, 1999, site visit to Fountain Inn by SHPO staff Andrew W. Chandler, Daniel J. Vivian and Bradley S. Sauls, in consultation with Bruce Harvey of Brockington and Associates, Inc., Derek T. Chisholm, Planner, and Courtney Tumblin, Associate Planner, both with the Greenville County Planning Commission.

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### **PROPERTIES ELIGIBLE FOR INDIVIDUAL LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER**

Of the 187 properties recorded in the Fountain Inn Survey, inclusive of commercial, residential, institutional and industrial [i.e. textile mill and associated village], the SHPO considers the following properties to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The Fountain Inn Survey site number and the historic or common name, if known, are given along with the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (Criterion A, B, C, or D) and/or Criteria Considerations/Exceptions (indicated with lower case letters "a - g" and providing property type) under which the property qualifies.

<b><u>Site #</u></b>	<b><u>Name of Property</u></b>	<b><u>Criteria/Area of Signif.</u></b>
177-1016	McDowell House, 500 N. Main Street (ca. 1915)	C – Architecture
177-1033	Fountain Inn High School, N. Main Street (ca. 1937)	A – Education; C – Architecture

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>	<u>Criteria/Area of Signif.</u>
177-1087	Victor M. Babb, Jr., House, S. Main Street (ca. 1930)	B – VM Babb, Jr.; C – Architecture
177-1125	Robert Quillen Library, 200 N. Main Street (ca. 1925)	B – Robert Quillen; C – Architecture
177-1135	Robert Quillen House, 406 N. Weston Street (ca. 1900)	B – Robert Quillen; C – Architecture

No historic districts, either commercial or residential, were found to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

#### PROPERTIES WORTHY OF FURTHER INVESTIGATION

The following historic property is found to be worthy of further investigation. Additional information about this property may qualify or disqualify it for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. We encourage the property owner or interested citizens to contact the National Register staff at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History with additional information that may be helpful in making a determination.

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Name of Property</u>
177-1123	Dick Cannon House, 305 S. Weston Street (1937) - Was it designed by William Ward, architect of Greenville, SC? - Alterations? Degree of integrity? - Area[s] of significance?

## ***Data Gaps***

All portions of the survey area were accessible to the surveyor. There were no data gaps in the survey.

## ***Recommendations***

The Architectural Historian identified 187 historic buildings in the project area of Fountain Inn. An individual survey form, containing location, architectural descriptions, at least one photograph, and historical information when available, has been completed for each of these buildings. We have prepared two copies of these forms, one of which will be housed in the South Carolina Department of Archives and History in Columbia, and the other in the Greenville County Planning Commission in Greenville.

As discussed above, the survey has also resulted in recommendations for eligibility for the NRHP and for local designation. We have recommended five buildings (sites 177 1016, 177 1033, 177 1087, 177 1125, and 177 1135) individually eligible for the NRHP (Figure 11). We have also recommended that the City of Fountain consider nine buildings (sites 177 1075, 177 1078, 177 1079, 177 1080, 177 1082.00, 177 1082.01, 177 1082.02, 177 1119, and 177 1123) for local designation (Figure 10). Moreover, we have recommended that the City of Fountain Inn consider three districts for local designation: the Woodside Mill Village (Figure 8), the North Main Street/Weston Street residential district (Figure 9), and the Central Business District (Figure 15). The inventory list presented below shows the eligibility status of each building in the survey. What follows next are general recommendations regarding historic preservation activities in Fountain Inn.

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

Without a broad public understanding of the value of historic structures and neighborhoods throughout the community, historic preservation is an empty issue. Much of the activity carried on

under the name of historic preservation takes place at the level of the individual house and business owners, who face regular needs to repair and update their property. Many residents are unaware either that they have historic properties under their care, or do not recognize the value that collections of historic buildings can have to the community, in terms of esthetic pleasure, property values, and the economic climate of a city. Surveys like this one, and any future intensive surveys of historic resources, when well-publicized, can help to stimulate a broad-based appreciation for and awareness of historic buildings in the city.

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

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

A threat which is more particular to Fountain Inn is posed by its proximity to the City of Greenville. In recent years, with the addition of new industries and the resulting new populations, Greenville has become a “booming” area. Population growth is increasing in speed, and more businesses are becoming interested in the area. This puts increased pressure on the entire area, including Fountain Inn. This pressure comes in the form of desires for new and widened roads, rapid changes in the downtown retail mix, and pressure for new, or newly renovated, houses. Interstate

385, which passes close to Fountain Inn, is an important corridor for new development. Fountain Inn is clearly in line to feel the pressures which result from the changes emanating from Greenville.

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

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

A local review board therefore has the potential to be at the center of historic preservation issues in Fountain Inn. In this position, it should develop formal and active ties to other history- and preservation-related organizations, such as the Greenville County Historical Society in Greenville and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History in Columbia. These organizations can provide advice and published information regarding the protection of cultural resources, and can help to recommend methods of rehabilitation that are acceptable within the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.<sup>54</sup>

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<sup>54</sup>Kay D. Weeks and Anne E. Grimmer, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties: with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1995) provides a useful summary of acceptable and unacceptable treatments to historic buildings, and provides an overview of various issues impacting historic buildings, such as energy efficiency, health and safety concerns, and accessibility.

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

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

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

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

**Fountain Inn Historic Resources  
Inventory List**



# FOUNTAIN INN HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY - 1998

## INVENTORY LIST

Site number	Address	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
177 - 1001	711 North Main Street		single dwelling	1950 ca.	North Main/Weaton, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1002	709 North Main Street		single dwelling	1920 ca.	North Main/Weaton, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1003	707 North Main Street		single dwelling	1920 ca.	North Main/Weaton, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1004	705 North Main Street		single dwelling	1950 ca.	North Main/Weaton, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1005	703 North Main Street	Dr. DuPre House	single dwelling	1900 ca.	North Main/Weaton, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1006	605 North Main Street	Gault House	single dwelling	1948	North Main/Weaton, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1007	601 North Main Street	Garrett House	single dwelling	1910	North Main/Weaton, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1008	700 North Main Street		single dwelling	1950 ca.	North Main/Weaton, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1009	702 North Main Street	Newton Gault House	single dwelling	1850 ca.	North Main/Weaton, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1010	602 North Main Street		single dwelling	1948	North Main/Weaton, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1011	600 North Main Street		single dwelling	1947	North Main/Weaton, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1012	510 North Main Street	Gault House	single dwelling	1815 ca.	North Main/Weaton, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1013	508 North Main Street		single dwelling	1950 ca.	North Main/Weaton, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1014	504 North Main Street		single dwelling	1940 ca.	North Main/Weaton, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing

**FOUNTAIN INN HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY - 1989**

Site number	Address	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
177 - 1015	502 North Main Street		single dwelling	1840 ca.	North Main/Weston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1016	500 North Main Street	McDowell House	single dwelling	1915 ca.	North Main/Weston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1017	408 North Main Street	Garrett House	single dwelling	1890 ca.	North Main/Weston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1018	404 North Main Street	Berry House	single dwelling	1915 ca.	North Main/Weston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1019	402 North Main Street	Thomason House	single dwelling	1940 ca.	North Main/Weston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1020	401 North Main Street		single dwelling	1900 ca.	North Main/Weston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1021	403 North Main Street		single dwelling	1890 ca.	North Main/Weston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1022	405 North Main Street		single dwelling	1910 ca.	North Main/Weston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1023	501 North Main Street		single dwelling	1910 ca.	North Main/Weston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1024	503 North Main Street		single dwelling	1890 ca.	North Main/Weston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1025	507 North Main Street	Drummond House	single dwelling	1800 ca.	North Main/Weston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1026	203 North Main Street	Conway Jones House	single dwelling	1920 ca.	North Main/Weston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1027	205 North Main Street	S.O. Babb House	single dwelling	1900 ca.	North Main/Weston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1028	301 North Main Street	Tom Nelson House	single dwelling	1895 ca.	North Main/Weston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1029	303 North Main Street	Fulmer House	single dwelling	1934	North Main/Weston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing

**FOUNTAIN INN HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY - 1998**

Site number	Address	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
177 - 1030	305 North Main Street		single dwelling	1920 ca.	North Main/Weston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1031	North Main Street	Fountain Inn Presbyterian Church	church	1910	North Main/Weston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1032	309 North Main Street		single dwelling	1900 ca.	North Main/Weston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1033	North Main Street	Fountain Inn High School	school	1937 ca.	North Main/Weston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1034	320 North Main Street	Babb House	single dwelling	1850 ca.	North Main/Weston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1035	316 North Main Street		single dwelling	1925 ca.	North Main/Weston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1038	314 North Main Street		single dwelling	1920 ca.	North Main/Weston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1037	312 North Main Street	Ernest White House	single dwelling	1950 ca.	North Main/Weston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1038	308 North Main Street	Chertton Armstrong House	single dwelling	1910 ca.	North Main/Weston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1039	304 North Main Street	Kat Woods House	single dwelling	1900 ca.	North Main/Weston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1040	South Main Street	Esso Station	commercial	1940 ca.	
177 - 1041	Main Street	Cannon House	single dwelling	1900 ca.	
177 - 1042	204 South Main Street		commercial	1910 ca.	
177 - 1043	South Main Street		commercial	1910 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1044	South Main Street		commercial	1910 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing

**FOUNTAIN INN HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY -- 1999**

Site number	Address	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
177 - 1045	South Main Street		commercial	1910 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1046	South Main Street	Reynolds Building	commercial	1800 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1047	South Main Street		commercial	1910 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1048	South Main Street		commercial	1910 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1048	101 North Main Street		commercial	1910 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1050	103 North Main Street		commercial	1910 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1051	106 North Main Street		commercial	1910 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1052	107 North Main Street		commercial	1930 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1053	109-1 North Main Street		commercial	1930 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1054	113-1 North Main Street		commercial	1910 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1056	117 North Main Street		commercial	1910 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1058	119 North Main Street		commercial	1910 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1057	121 North Main Street		commercial	1910 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1058	123 North Main Street		commercial	1910 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1059	125 North Main Street		commercial	1910 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing

**FOUNTAIN INN HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY - 1999**

Site number	Address	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
177 - 1060	127 North Main Street		commercial	1910 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1061	114 North Main Street		commercial	1910 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1062	North Main Street		commercial	1910 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1063	104 North Main Street		commercial	1910 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1064	100-1 North Main Street		commercial	1910 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1065	South Main Street		commercial	1920 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1066	South Main Street		commercial	1920 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1067	South Main Street		commercial	1920 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1068	115 South Main Street		commercial	1910 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1069	117 South Main Street		commercial	1910 ca.	Central Business District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1070	402 South Weston Street	Harry Edwards House	single dwelling	1940 ca.	
177 - 1071	400 South Weston Street		single dwelling	1950 ca.	
177 - 1072	304 South Weston Street		single dwelling	1930 ca.	
177 - 1073	302 South Weston Street	T. T. Brooks House	single dwelling	1925 ca.	
177 - 1074	South Weston Street cor. Fairview	First Baptist Church	church	1919	

**FOUNTAIN INN HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY - 1999**

Site number	Address	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
177 - 1075	South Weston Street		single dwelling	1890 ca.	Potential Local Designation
177 - 1076	South Weston Street	Telephone Company Building	commercial	1862 ca.	
177 - 1077	100 North Weston Street	Babb House	single dwelling	1890 ca.	
177 - 1078	101 South Weston Street	James Kelleff House	single dwelling	1925 ca.	Potential Local Designation
177 - 1079	103 South Weston Street	Abercrombie House	single dwelling	1865 ca.	Potential Local Designation
177 - 1080	105 South Weston Street	West Kelleff House	single dwelling	1920 ca.	Potential Local Designation
177 - 1081	404 Wall Street		single dwelling	1940 ca.	
177 - 1082.00	Wall Street, cor. Ellison	Ellison Flour Mills	grist mill	1940 ca.	
177 - 1082.01	Wall Street, cor. Ellison	Ellison Flour Mill	grist mill	1910 ca.	
177 - 1082.02	Wall Street, cor. Ellison	Ellison Flour Mill	grist mill	1910 ca.	
177 - 1083	301 Fairview Street		single dwelling	1910 ca.	
177 - 1084	303 Fairview Street		single dwelling	1910 ca.	
177 - 1085	300 Fairview Street		single dwelling	1910 ca.	
177 - 1086	Depot Street		warehouse	1910 ca.	
177 - 1087	South Main Street	Victor M. Babb, Jr., House	single dwelling	1930	National Register

**FOUNTAIN INN HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY – 1998**

Site number	Address	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
177 - 1088	105-1 North Weston Street		commercial	1948 ca.	
177 - 1089	101 First Street		single dwelling	1900 ca.	
177 - 1090	103 First Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1091	105 First Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1092	107 First Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1093	109 First Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1094	111 First Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1095	113 First Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1945 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1096	115 First Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1945 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Non-Contributing
177 - 1097	112 Second Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1945 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1098	110 Second Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1099	106 Second Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1100	106 Second Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1101	104 Second Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1102	102 Second Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing

FOUNTAIN INN HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY – 1989

Site number	Address	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
177 - 1103	100 Second Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1104	200 Woodside Ave	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1105	202 Woodside Ave	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1106	204 Woodside Ave	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1107	206 Woodside Ave	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1108	101 Second Ave	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1109	103 Second Ave.	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1110	105 Second Ave.	Woodside Mill Village	multiple dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1111	107 Second Ave	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1112	109 Second Ave	Woodside Mill Village	multiple dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1113	111 Second Ave.	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1114	113 Second Ave.	Woodside Mill Village	multiple dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1115	205 Woodside Ave	Wesleyan Church	church	1910 ca.	
177 - 1116	203 Woodside Ave.		single dwelling	1900 ca.	
177 - 1117	203 Woodside Ave.		single dwelling	1900 ca.	



**FOUNTAIN INN HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY - 1999**

Site number	Address	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
177 - 1118	101 Woodside Ave		single dwelling	1900 ca.	
177 - 1118	Fairview Ave, cor. Fowler		commercial	1900 ca.	Potential Local Designation
177 - 1120	1120 Fairview Ave.		single dwelling	1880 ca.	
177 - 1121	South Weston Street	Trinity United Methodist Church	church	1948	
177 - 1122	401 South Weston Street		single dwelling	1950 ca.	
177 - 1123	305 South Weston Street	Dick Cannon House	single dwelling	1935 ca.	Potential Local Designation
177 - 1124	303 South Weston Street		single dwelling	1950 ca.	
177 - 1125	200 North Main Street	Robert Quillen Library	library	1825 ca.	National Register
177 - 1126	Main Street, cor. Fairview	Belk's Department Store	commercial	1810 ca.	
177 - 1127	303 North Weston Street		single dwelling	1940 ca.	North MainWeston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1128	305 North Weston Street		single dwelling	1950 ca.	North MainWeston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1129	307 North Weston Street		single dwelling	1820 ca.	North MainWeston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1130	309 North Weston Street		single dwelling	1925 ca.	North MainWeston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1131	405 North Weston Street		single dwelling	1925 ca.	North MainWeston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1132	407 North Weston Street		single dwelling	1920 ca.	North MainWeston, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing

**FOUNTAIN INN HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY – 1989**

Site number	Address	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
177 - 1133	103 Quillen Ave		single dwelling	1945 ca.	North Main/Weaton, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1134	107 Quillen Ave		single dwelling	1940 ca.	North Main/Weaton, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1135	408 North Weston Street		single dwelling	1910 ca.	North Main/Weaton, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1136	404 North Weston Street		single dwelling	1940 ca.	North Main/Weaton, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1137	402 North Weston Street		single dwelling	1925 ca.	North Main/Weaton, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1138	North Weston Street, cor.		single dwelling	1920 ca.	North Main/Weaton, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1139	304 North Weston Street		single dwelling	1920 ca.	North Main/Weaton, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1140	101 Third Street	Woodside Mill Village	multiple dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1141	103 Third Street	Woodside Mill Village	multiple dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1142	105 Third Street	Woodside Mill Village	multiple dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1143	107 Third Street	Woodside Mill Village	multiple dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1144	109 Third Street	Woodside Mill Village	multiple dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1145	111 Third Street	Woodside Mill Village	multiple dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1146	113 Third Street	Woodside Mill Village	multiple dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Non-Contributing
177 - 1147	115 Third Street	Woodside Mill Village	multiple dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing

**FOUNTAIN INN HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY - 1999**

Site number	Address	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
177 - 1148	117 Third Street	Woodside Mill Village	multiple dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1149	116 Third Street	Woodside Mill Village	multiple dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1150	114 Third Street	Woodside Mill Village	multiple dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1151	112 Third Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1945 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1152	110 Third Street	Woodside Mill Village	multiple dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Non-Contributing
177 - 1153	108 Third Street	Woodside Mill Village	multiple dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Non-Contributing
177 - 1154	106 Third Street	Woodside Mill Village	multiple dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1155	104 Third Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1945 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1156	102 Third Street	Woodside Mill Village	multiple dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1157	100 Third Street	Woodside Mill Village	multiple dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1158	101 Fourth Street	Woodside Mill Village	multiple dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1159	103 Fourth Street	Woodside Mill Village	multiple dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1160	105 Fourth Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1945 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1161	107 Fourth Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1162	109 Fourth Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing

**FOUNTAIN INN HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY -- 1999**

Site number	Address	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
177 - 1183	111 Fourth Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1184	113 Fourth Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1185	115 Fourth Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1186	117 Fourth Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1945 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1187	11119 Fourth Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1188	116 Fourth Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1189	114 Fourth Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1170	112 Fourth Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1171	110 Fourth Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1172	108 Fourth Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1173	104 Fourth Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1174	102 Fourth Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1175	100 Fourth Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1176	101 Fifth Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177 - 1177	103 Fifth Street	Woodside Mill Village	multiple dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing

**FOUNTAIN INN HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY - 1999**

Site number	Address	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
177- 1178	104 Fifth Street	Woodside Mill Village	single dwelling	1945 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177- 1179	102 Fifth Street	Woodside Mill Village	multiple dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177- 1180	100 Fifth Street	Woodside Mill Village	multiple dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177- 1181	119 Shaw Street		single dwelling	1910 ca.	Woodside Mill Village District, Potential Local Historic District - Contributing
177- 1182	111 Shaw Street		single dwelling	1950 ca.	
177- 1183	109 Shaw Street		single dwelling	1920 ca.	
177- 1184	103 Shaw Street		single dwelling	1940 ca.	
177- 1185	102 Shaw Street		single dwelling	1905 ca.	
177- 1186	100 Shaw Street		single dwelling	1905 ca.	
177- 1187	600 Woodside Ave		single dwelling	1930 ca.	