

Historical and Architectural Survey Of Newberry County, South Carolina



Newberry Opera House

**HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF
NEWBERRY COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA**

FINAL REPORT

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Submitted to:

Newberry County

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I. PROJECT SUMMARY

Palmetto Conservation Foundation conducted this historic resources survey of Newberry County, South Carolina. The work was undertaken on behalf of Newberry County and the City of Newberry and was funded by both the City and County administrators. The survey was conducted for the purpose of identifying properties and districts that should be considered for possible local designation and/or NRHP designation within the county. The survey will be utilized for the creation and promotion of economic incentives for rehabilitation, education, and heritage tourism, and the information will aid local governments in future planning activities and cultural tourism development.

The boundaries for the survey were the Newberry County lines on the north, east, south and west. There were 1537 properties surveyed within a total area of approximately 631 square miles. The results of the architectural survey indicate that there are potential historic districts within the town of Newberry. In addition, there were 650 properties surveyed in the rural areas of the county. Of these identified properties, 11 are considered individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

There were 581 residential, 122 commercial, 7 religious, 3 educational and two industrial properties identified within the municipal limits of the city of Newberry. One residential expansion district within the Newberry city limits was identified as being eligible for listing in the NRHP.

There were 54 residential and 37 commercial properties identified within the municipal limits of the town of Whitmire. Of these identified properties, none are considered to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

There were 13 residential structures, one commercial building, one school, one entertainment venue, and one church identified within the municipal limits of the town of Silverstreet. Of these identified properties, none are considered to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

There were 12 residential structures, one commercial building, and one school identified within the municipal limits of the town of Chappells. Of these identified properties, none are considered to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

There were 17 residential structures, one commercial building, one church, one school, and two unidentified structures recorded within the municipal limits of the town of Peak. Of these identified properties, none are considered to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

There were five residential structures, two commercial buildings, and one church complex identified within the municipal limits of the town of Kinards. Of these identified properties, none are considered to be individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

Fieldwork for the project was conducted from May through October 2003. Ken Driggers, Director of Palmetto Conservation Foundation, supervised the survey, and Preservation Planner Jennifer Revels and contractor Ernest Shealy conducted the architectural survey and historical research.

II. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

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

Information gathered during the survey will be used to evaluate the loss of historic properties over time and the effects of new development on the historic fabric in the county's incorporated municipalities. The survey will also aid in future preservation-planning efforts by identifying historic properties and districts. This information can then be used when creating future zoning ordinances and local preservation ordinances.

By establishing a clear picture of the history of the county and how its architecture fits into that history, residents and local government officials will be able to make informed decisions regarding the adaptive reuse or demolition of historic properties. They will also be able to utilize the history in order to create an effective heritage tourism plan.

III. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Field survey of Newberry County was undertaken in phases. The city of Newberry was surveyed initially, followed by the rural areas including the towns of Chappells, Kinards, Silverstreet, Peak and Whitmire. The intensive field survey began in May 2003 and was completed in October 2003.

Before the survey began, the Survey Coordinator for the South Carolina Department of Archives and History assigned a block of survey numbers. Each surveyed property received a number that was noted in the top right hand corner of the final survey forms and alongside the property on the appropriate topographic maps. A surveyable property is defined as any property that is at least 50-years old and retains a good level of historical integrity. The National Register Criteria deals with “the quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture that is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.” (National Register Bulletin 15, 1995:2). Any property eligible for listing in the NRHP must be significant under one or more of the following criteria:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

All survey maps were clearly labeled with appropriate legends and depict the survey area boundaries, the locations of the surveyed historic properties (with survey numbers noted), and inaccessible areas. Boundaries for eligible districts are also noted and include the location of both contributing and non-contributing resources within each district.

At the conclusion of the field survey, Jennifer Revels of the Palmetto Conservation Foundation accompanied Andrew Chandler and Brad Sauls from the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) on a field visit to the surveyed areas. At that time, all recommendations for National Register eligibility were examined and substantiated. All recommendations made by the SCDAH have been added into the final report. Potential threats to historic resources in the survey area were identified, and recommendations made for future preservation activities. These recommendations were developed in conjunction with the SCDAH.

IV. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

EARLY SETTLEMENT IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA BACKCOUNTRY

South Carolina today, which consists of 31,113 square miles, is only a small portion of its original size. The state began as the province of Carolina in 1665. The original land grant given to the Lords Proprietors by King Charles II of England stretched north to south from the southern border of present-day Virginia to just above Daytona Beach, Florida and east to west from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean.¹ As settlement increased, the boundaries of the original grant were whittled down until the 1990s when an agreement was finally reached with Georgia to draw the boundary between the two states down the Savannah River. In the mid-eighteenth century during the settlement of Newberry County, South Carolina had close to 75,000 residents as well as one of the most diverse European populations in British North America.²

Beginning in the 1740s and 1750s, Europeans of Scottish, Irish, English, and German descent moved into the South Carolina Piedmont. They were drawn to the area by Governor Robert Johnson's township program, which set aside areas beyond the low country to encourage European-American settlement, granting participants tax credits and free land. Since the overthrow of the Lords Proprietors in 1719, governmental officials had looked for ways to use the colony's frontier as a buffer from Indian and Spanish invasion. Officials also wanted to balance the increasing slave population with free settlers.

In the early eighteenth century, the majority of European settlements remained in the state's low country. Coastal areas had developed well-organized societies that included seats of government, courts, schools, and churches and had accumulated a great deal of wealth. In contrast, the small townships throughout the midlands region were still in the frontier stages with sporadic development and little money. Beginning in the 1740s and 1750s, Europeans of Scottish, Irish, English, and German descent moved into the South Carolina Piedmont. They were drawn to the area by Governor Robert Johnson's township program, which set aside areas beyond the low country to encourage European-American settlement, granting participants tax credits and free land. Since the overthrow of the Lords Proprietors in 1719, governmental officials had looked for ways to use the colony's frontier as a buffer from Indian and Spanish invasion. Officials also wanted to balance the increasing slave population with free settlers.

Eleven settlements were established along rivers throughout the northern portion of the colony. In order to attract new settlers, the colonial government promised fifty acres of free land for each family member that settled in the backcountry, a waiver of all rent payments on the land for ten years, and additional funding for their food and

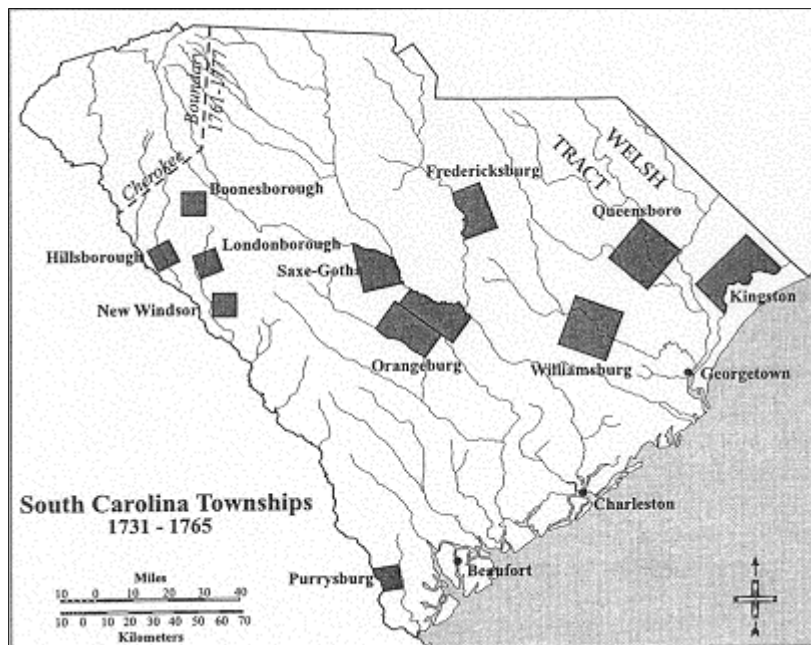
¹ Walter Edgar, *South Carolina: A History* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1998), 1.

² Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, 52.

transportation. The promise of new land and opportunities brought a large influx of immigrants to South Carolina, most arriving from England, Scotland, and Ireland.³

Pioneers in the backcountry, for the most part, came into South Carolina from the north, creating settlements that were independent of the low country. Despite occasional contact between the two groups, they remained largely separated. The land between the Broad and Saluda Rivers, including present day Newberry, Laurens, Union, and Spartanburg Counties, became an inviting location for settlement. Until the mid-1700s, the land had been the hunting grounds of the Cherokee and was largely appealing to the settlers for the richness of its landscape, which consisted of forests with little undergrowth and large hickory, oak, and pine trees.⁴

Many of the Scots-Irish pioneers in South Carolina were descendents of Scots Protestants who immigrated to the new world decades earlier seeking religious freedom. Originally settling in Pennsylvania, the group quickly became disillusioned with the Quaker government and traveled south to settle in the Carolinas. Unlike the Germans before



them, they did not seek to benefit from the free lands being offered by the state government. The Scots-Irish groups instead chose to settle in the northernmost portion of the state along a line that stretches from Lancaster to Abbeville.⁵

The first German immigrants to arrive in the upcountry settled in the Orangeburg and Amelia Townships. Some of these new settlers arrived through the port at Charleston, while others traveled

South Carolina Townships, as seen in Kovacic & Winberry, *South Carolina*.

down the Great Wagon Road from Virginia and Pennsylvania. Orangeburg and Amelia were located in the center of the state, near present-day Lexington County. The German settlers took advantage of the area's fertile soil and transformed their small settlements into the "breadbasket of South Carolina."⁶ At the outbreak of the American Revolution, the area produced enough wheat for the entire colony with some left over for export. By

³ Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, 51-56.

⁴ Thomas H. Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. II (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1992), 1.

⁵ Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, 56.

⁶ Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, 55.

the end of the colonial period, the German inhabitants made up 5 percent of the South Carolina white population, settling for the most part in Orangeburg, Amelia, New Windsor, and Londonborough Townships. In some rural areas, German customs and language could be heard even into the early twentieth century.⁷

Newberry County was first settled by European Americans in the mid-eighteenth century, when people of Scots-Irish, German, and English descent began traveling south on the Great Wagon Road from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina into the upcountry of South Carolina. Present-day Newberry County was part of an area where German and Swiss immigrants formed the majority of the population. These settlers established farms and trading posts from the junction of the Broad and Saluda Rivers, stretching north to a line located just south of the present city of Newberry, which became known as the Dutch Fork, despite the fact that no Dutch immigrants ever settled there. It is possible that the term derived from “Deutsch volk” meaning “German folk”, a term that was used in both Pennsylvania and South Carolina to signify German-speaking people. The word “Deutsch” could have easily been heard as “Dutch” and “volk” or “folk” was most likely converted by the English-speaking inhabitants to “fork.”⁸

Thomas Brown, Jacob Derer, Caspar Faust, John Jacob Fridig, John Jacob Geiger, John Hamelton, and John Matthys were the earliest settlers in the Dutch Fork area in 1744. By 1748, more than 50 people were living in the area and by 1749 there had been 125 warrants for 21,150 acres of land with a population of 423 persons. In 1759, eighteen hundred German settlers and one thousand British settlers occupied the Broad River Valley.⁹

CONFLICT WITH THE CHEROKEE

The Cherokee are an Iroquoian-speaking group who migrated from Tennessee and North Carolina into the northwestern section of South Carolina in the sixteenth century. They occupied and hunted in lands that ranged from the Blue Ridge Mountains south to Abbeville County and southeast to the Broad River, where their territory abutted that of the Catawba. Their established towns remained in the more northern sections of their territory beyond the mountains, with only a few small towns in present-day Oconee County representing the most southern or lower part of their lands. Areas of Laurens County, similar to Abbeville County, were probably used as hunting grounds and for temporary encampments.

Despite their growing numbers, residents in the backcountry remained isolated from the everyday activity in South Carolina’s coastal settlements. The frontier settlements had little interaction with the state government in Charleston, only occasionally coming in contact with a justice of the peace or tax assessor as they made rounds through the area. Roads in the upcountry were few and those that had been constructed made travel

⁷ Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, 55-56.

⁸ Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. II, 6.

⁹ Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. II, 6.

difficult. Travel estimates from the frontier towns to Charleston (on horseback under good conditions) ranged anywhere from ten days to two weeks, depending on the point of origin.¹⁰

Because of their distance from the coast and its protection, men living in these frontier townships were organized into militia units by the state legislature, but were in place in the low country for the most part to quell slave revolts and were not trained for serious combat. This relatively untrained militia proved useless in the face of the Cherokee Indian attacks that began in the late 1750s.¹¹

By the mid-eighteenth century, attacks by the Cherokee became so frequent that further settlement in the upcountry was discouraged by the state legislature. Frightened residents of the Ninety-Six district took refuge in forts that were scattered along creeks and rivers in the area. Beginning in 1759, several stockade forts including Turner's Fort and Brooks' Fort (on the Bush River near the present day city of Newberry) were built in Newberry County along the Broad, Enoree, and Bush Rivers as refuges for scattered inhabitants of the Dutch Fork. Cherokee attacks on towns such as Long Cane and Ninety-Six drove settlers into the forts for protection. Within the forts, disease and corruption were rampant. Those who took refuge withstood the vicious attacks, but at a high price. The commanders embezzled money provided by the state legislature for the refugees, and in turn charged high prices for essential food and supplies while militiamen outside the forts pillaged their abandoned houses.¹²

In May 1760, Colonel Archibald Montgomery and 1,200 regular Scots highlanders marched from Charleston with the purpose of expelling the Cherokee from the midlands. Montgomery and his men were ambushed and, after suffering only a handful of losses, retreated from the area. A mass exodus of settlers from the upcountry followed Montgomery's defeat as residents fled to Saxe Gotha Township or further toward the coast. Colonel James Grant led a second campaign against the Cherokee in 1761. Grant raided the Cherokee lands, setting fire to Indian camps and leaving fifteen villages in ruin. The Treaty of Charleston signed later that year officially ended the Cherokee War and the Indian occupation of the midlands.¹³

There was a large wave of immigration to the South Carolina backcountry following the Cherokee War, which resulted in a greater influx of white settlers as compared to the township program established forty years earlier. In the post-war years between 1760 and 1770, the percentage of the colony's white population living in the backcountry rose from about 50 percent to 75 percent.¹⁴

While the treaty ended any threat that the Indians posed to the upcountry settlers, the post-war years were filled with chaos and lawlessness. Abandoned homes across the

¹⁰ Edgar South Carolina: A History, 205.

¹¹ Edgar South Carolina: A History, 205.

¹² Edgar, South Carolina: A History, 206.

¹³ Pope, The History of Newberry County, Vol. I, 21-29.

¹⁴ Weir, Colonial South Carolina, p. 209.

upcountry invited theft and vagrants stole horses and cattle on a regular basis.¹⁵ The existing form of colonial government failed to bring the derelicts under control and local authorities were powerless to stop it. The closest courts were more than 100 miles away in Charleston, and local authorities, lacking real jurisdiction, could only issue warrants. Prosecutors and witnesses had to make the long trip to Charleston for trials, which from some points in the upstate could take up to two weeks, with no guarantee of a conviction.¹⁶

The situation improved with the passage of the Circuit Court Act of 1768, which divided the state into six districts, establishing the Courts of General Sessions and Common Pleas in each. Following closely behind was the Circuit Court Act of 1769, which was an improved version of the previous year's act. This legislation divided the state into seven judicial districts: Ninety-Six, Orangeburg, Cheraws, and Camden Districts would serve the residents of the upstate, with Beaufort, Charleston, and Georgetown serving along the coast. Soon after the local courts were established, residents of the Ninety-Six District, which included present day Newberry, Edgefield, Abbeville, and Laurens Counties, began meeting to lobby for independence from Charleston's control and for legislation that would aid local improvements.¹⁷

The Revolutionary War (1770–1785)

Until the 1760s, the Newberry County area was part of the parish system established by the colonial government that afforded little assistance to residents of the backcountry. Although an operating judicial system was not established in the backcountry until after the Revolutionary War, districts were organized in 1769. Newberry County was part of the Ninety Six District, which comprised a large area including present-day Abbeville, Greenwood, Laurens, McCormick, and Edgefield Counties.¹⁸

Because of its proximity to Cherokee territory, Newberry County was drawn into the uncertain politics of the early Revolutionary War. Because of their distance from the heated politics of the coast, most back country residents were unaware of the grievances carried by their coastal neighbors against the mother country. Many back country residents remained loyal to England, particularly those who had received large grants of land from the King¹⁹. Upcountry residents were also concerned by the lack of fair representation given by their coastal neighbors, the latent establishment of circuit courts, and the failure of state leaders to provide schools and churches in the upstate. Rumors of the Cherokee planning to take advantage of the colony's political divisions, ally with local British sympathizers, and attack backcountry settlements were rampant. Others suggested that the Low Country government would incite the Cherokee to subdue the back settlements, which largely supported the British.

¹⁵ Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. I, 24.

¹⁶ Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. I, 24.

¹⁷ Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. II, 31-33.

¹⁸ Edgar, *South Carolina*, pp. 212-221; Theresa M. Hicks, *South Carolina: A Guide to County Records* (Columbia: Peppercorn Publications, Inc., 1998), p. 168.

¹⁹ Jacobs, *The Scrapbook*, p. 8

South Carolina's first Provincial Congress met in 1775 to discuss the importation agreement proposed by the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. The agreement sought to prevent the importation of British goods into the American colonies. Responding to the uncertainty of loyalty in the backcountry, the Provincial Congress in Charleston sent a delegation to Ninety Six in an attempt to win support from the locals. The group of representatives was led by William Henry Drayton. The first of three meetings took place in the Dutch Fork at McLaurin's Store. Drayton later noted in his journal that the meeting went poorly and little progress was made. The remaining two meetings were equally as unproductive. Residents were not hostile toward the provincial government; they just wanted to be left alone. In the end, the two parties reached an agreement; the upcountry residents would sign an agreement stating that they would remain neutral in exchange for the promise that they would no longer be bothered with talk of revolution.²⁰ The treaty did not hold, however, and violence continued in the area as groups fought over militia supplies and worried about Cherokee allegiances.

The second Provincial Congress was held in November 1775. As South Carolina prepared for war, the state became the second colony to adopt a constitution, electing John Rutledge as president. In 1778, the Constitution was officially adopted. The new document called for the replacement of the Legislative Council with a Senate that would be elected by the people. In turn, the General Assembly became the House of Representatives and the president became the governor. The Senate and House of Representatives formed South Carolina's bicameral legislature in which, for many years, the Lower House would have the decisive voice. Under this new system of democratic government, any free white male who believed in God, was at least 21 years of age, who had lived in South Carolina for at least one year before Election Day, and owned either fifty acres of land or a town lot was allowed to vote.²¹

In the years immediately preceding the war and throughout the Revolution, upcountry residents and the state legislators were in constant conflict. It was in the Ninety-Six District where the second battle of the war would be fought, resulting in the first casualty of war in South Carolina. The death of one of their own was still not enough to sway the opinions of backcountry loyalists. It was not until the capture of Charleston by the British in May 1780 that the opinions of many who had remained loyal to the British changed. Governor Rutledge was forced from the city while British soldiers and militia brutally punished the patriots that stayed behind, burning their homes and killing many. The cruelty exhibited by the British troops toward residents of Charleston and the Low Country angered South Carolinians. A group of loyalists from Ninety-Six District immediately formed a militia with six separate regiments. It has been estimated that in the Ninety-Six District alone there were over 1,400 widows and orphans by the end of the war.²²

20 Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, 221-224. Farley, Foster. *Newberry County in the American Revolution*. Newberry County Bicentennial Committee: Newberry, South Carolina, 1975. p. 6-7.

21 Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. I, 36-41.

22 Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. I, 47.

Over 250 battles were fought in South Carolina during the Revolutionary War, more than almost any other state. Ten of those battles were fought in Newberry County, more than in any other county in South Carolina with the exception of Charleston and Berkeley Counties. In March, 1781, Colonel Roebuck and Colonel Henry White along with 150 men attacked the British forces at William's Fort on Mudlick Creek, just north of Chappells in southwestern Newberry County. After fighting for an hour, the Patriot forces left victorious. In May of that same year, the Battle of Bush River took place, pitting Colonel John Thomas against a group of Loyalists.

In addition to the numerous battles that took place in the backcountry, residents were ever fearful of the horrible cruelty of the British forces. The Hayes Station massacre is one such example that took place in Laurens County, eight miles southwest of Clinton between the Belfast and Milton settlements. William Cunningham was an officer for the British armies and was notorious for his cruelty, earning him the nickname of Bloody Bill. During his rampage through Laurens and Newberry Counties, Cunningham stopped at the home of John Caldwell which is located off of present day Hwy 56 between Mudlick and Mills Creeks. Caldwell, who had Cunningham arrested and tried by court martial for attempting to leave the service several years before, was killed in an attempt by Cunningham to avenge his treatment during the trial. After killing Caldwell, Cunningham continued to Hayes Station, where he set the tavern on fire and his men killed 14 of the inhabitants, allowing only seven to survive.²³

At the war's conclusion, South Carolina slowly began the process of reestablishing its government. At the close of the Revolution, Ninety-Six, Orangeburg, Cheraw, and Camden Districts, created in 1769, had become too large to effectively govern. In 1783, concerned that the majority of the free white population was concentrated in the four districts with the least representation, the state government decided to divide the existing districts into smaller counties of no more than 40 square miles. In 1785, the Ninety-Six District became Edgefield, Abbeville, Laurens, Spartanburg, Union, and Newberry (then spelled Newbury) Counties.²⁴ The following year, the legislature voted to move the state's capital from Charleston to a new town that would be constructed in a centralized location along the banks of the Congaree River. After a great deal of debate, it was decided that the new town would be named Columbia, a name that symbolized the new nation.²⁵

COUNTY ESTABLISHMENT AND GROWTH (1785-1865)

In addition to the creation of the counties and the establishment of a new capital, a county court act was also passed. The 1785 act gave county courts jurisdiction in cases of common law up to fifty pounds and in criminal cases unless the act was punishable by death or corporal punishment. The courts also had responsibility of the roads, bridges and

²³ Foy, Laurens County Sketchbook, pp. 9-11; Jacobs, The Scrapbook, pp. 594-595; Edgar, South Carolina, pp. 212-221. Farley, Newberry County in the American Revolution, pp. 27-29.

²⁴ Pope, The History of Newberry County, Vol. I, 54.

²⁵ Edgar, South Carolina: A History, 248.

ferries, the power to levy taxes, and “license tavern owners and fix prices for whiskey.”²⁶ Beginning in 1787 the Newberry County Courthouse began to probate wills and record deeds, eliminating a trip to Ninety-Six or Charleston to file the necessary paperwork. Each of these actions brought the backcountry residents closer to the inner workings of the state.²⁷

In 1798, the state was divided into judicial districts with one court located in each. As of 1 January 1800, the county courts and the courts of common pleas and general sessions were abolished.²⁸ The county court system, as it had existed, was a separate administrative body that handled all local affairs. The system functioned as a distinct and separate form of government. The establishment of judicial districts made it possible for the general assembly to control the government, allowing them to serve as election districts and a means to hold court.²⁹

Although the creation of smaller counties and the removal of the state capital from Charleston brought the backcountry into the realm of state government, the area remained isolated from the main currents of South Carolina society. The introduction of cotton cultivation and exposure to evangelical Christianity in the late eighteenth century would change the face of the backcountry, which had long been excluded from the export-based economy that the coastal planters were dependent upon. The introduction of short-staple cotton gave the backcountry planters a cash crop with a high market value. The subsequent arrival of evangelical Christian missionaries began to solidify the budding society by helping to establish houses of worship. Church services brought together isolated rural households, establishing a community identity and code of conduct.³⁰

Cotton and Christianity, in many cases, directly contradicted one another. Eli Whitney’s cotton gin made it possible to process cotton on a grand scale, increasing the use of slave labor. The Methodist denomination was anti-slavery and would not allow its members to be slaveholders. The Methodist General Conference convened in 1784 and decreed that holding slaves in one’s possession was an offense punishable by expulsion from the church. In addition, in 1800 they forced all of their clergy to sell any slaves that they might be holding. Ministers of the Presbyterian Church also preached on the evils of slavery but were not as stringent in their membership requirements. Opposing views of the congregations and the clergy dissuaded many upcountry farmers from joining churches during the late eighteenth century.³¹

Despite the initial protests from backcountry congregations to the institution of slavery, the widespread opposition had ceased by the early nineteenth century. The Quaker community, however, took a more hardened stance. Adamantly opposed to slavery, the group chose to leave Newberry County for Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois in the early 1800s.

26 Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. I, 61.

27 Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. I, 61-63.

28 Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. I, 65.

29 Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. I, 73.

30 Lacy Ford, *Origins of Southern Radicalism: The South Carolina Upcountry 1800-1860* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1988), 1-5.

31 Edgar, *South Carolina*, 259. Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. I, 80-89.

Quaker minister Zachary Dicks visited the county in 1803 preaching against slavery and pointing to slave uprisings in Santa Domingo and Haiti as a warning of what was to come. It was shortly after his visit that Newberry County's Quaker community and many others left the state.³² The slave population continued to grow and the black community outnumbered white residents well into the early twentieth century.³³

Prior to the introduction of the cotton gin, most upcountry farmers concentrated on subsistence crops. The landscape was dotted with small family farms that existed to provide the owners with food while producing little capital. Indigo cultivation brought wealth to the area, but the Revolution had introduced overseas competition and resulted in the loss of the Crown's bounty. As the indigo industry waned tobacco became the main cash crop for the backcountry and, despite poor yields, would remain so until shortly after 1800. The introduction of the cotton gin in the late 1790s created a shift in the backcountry's economic status. Staple crops that were not easily adaptable to the soil and climate of the upstate, such as rice and Sea Island cotton, had generated a large percentage of South Carolina's early wealth. Short staple cotton and the cotton gin allowed upstate farmers access to the wealth and opportunities that had been previously reserved for coastal planters. The possibility of making a large profit from the sale of their cotton crop was the driving force behind the shift in interest. In 1818, cotton sold for 30.8 cents per pound and by 1826, cotton was Newberry County's staple crop.³⁴

Cotton production, unlike rice production, required very little capital investment. All that was required to begin production was land, tools for planting, and machines for processing the cotton after it was grown. Because one acre of planted land could yield anywhere from 150 to 250 pounds of cotton, it was possible for farmers with relatively little land to produce a cash crop that would in turn lead to larger, more sophisticated homes and larger land holdings. The only limitation to the small cotton farmer was harvesting. On an average day, a single person could pick anywhere from fifty to eighty pounds of cotton.³⁵

The prosperity that accompanied the upstate cotton boom gave residents a feeling of optimism and brought many households into the slaveholding ranks.³⁶ In 1800, black residents totaled 16 percent of Newberry County's population. That figure increased to 33 percent by 1820, 49 percent by 1830, 55 percent by 1840, and 60 percent in 1850.³⁷ After 1830, the free white population began to decrease as cotton lands became overworked and planters moved west and south to new territory in Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas. The predominantly agricultural and trade-based society of Newberry grew into one of the state's largest cotton producing areas. With this new interest in upstate cotton production, South Carolina was continuing its economic pattern—an agricultural economy focusing on staple crops produced for the world market by black slave labor. In

32 Edgar, *South Carolina*, 294. Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. 1, 83-84.

33 Census of 1810, Newberry County

34 Ford, *Origins of Southern Radicalism*, 5-8.

35 Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, 271.

36 Ford, *Origins of Southern Radicalism*, 19-21.

37 Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. I, 113.

contrast to the rest of Newberry County, the Dutch Fork area remained largely an area with small farms and few slaves.³⁸

Prior to 1800, South Carolina exported approximately 94,000 pounds of long staple cotton from the coastal counties. By 1800, export numbers skyrocketed to over 20 million pounds—most of which was the new short staple cotton grown in the upstate regions. Cotton brought wealth not only to those who cultivated it, but also to those who helped to process the crops. In many small towns, business savvy entrepreneurs opened public gins and warehouses where farmers from the surrounding countryside could come and have their cotton processed and stored for a percentage of their profit. Because the South Carolina community relied so heavily on cotton production during this period, its prosperity rose and fell with the fluctuating cotton market.³⁹

The vast majority of persons who lived in Newberry County in the early to mid-nineteenth century lived on farms and plantations. Fed by the British textile market, Piedmont farmers purchased the greatest amount of land and slaves they could afford in order to grow cotton.⁴⁰ The dominance of the crop spread so quickly, and to such a great extent, that as early as the 1820s, agricultural reformers began to suggest alternate crops and methods to curtail soil exhaustion. Robert Mills wrote of soil exhaustion in 1826, "The same erroneous system of cultivating our lands is pursued in this district as in others, so destructive to the soil and detrimental to the permanent advantage of the country.... We wish to see them giving back to the soil some portion of nourishment which they take from it."⁴¹

The change from small farms to larger plantations is further evidenced in the census records for Newberry County. The largest slaveholder in the district was Chancellor Johnstone, who owned 183 slaves in 1850. Other large slaveholders included John Summer, owner of Pomaria (**site 1203**), who owned 109; Jacob Kibler, owner of Hardy Plantation (**site 1314**), who had 68 slaves; James Epps, owner of Jasper Hall (**site 1556**), who had 53 slaves; and Francis B. Higgins (**site 0897**) who owned 50 slaves. By 1860, there were approximately 840 farms, 23 of which consisted of 500-1,000 acres of land and eleven farms that exceeded 1,000 acres. These farms were operated by 13,695 slaves. The average number of slaves owned continued to increase, a trend that remained constant until the Civil War.⁴²

Newberry is positioned geographically among the lower Piedmont counties, similar in climate to Edgefield and Fairfield. In the nineteenth century Newberry County had similar soil conditions but larger cotton-growing and slave-holding areas as compared to upper Piedmont counties like Anderson, Greenville and Spartanburg, where small- to medium-size farms and a white majority remained.

38 Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. I, 112-113.

39 Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, 270-273.

40 Kovacic and Winberry, *The Making of a Landscape*, pp. 88-90.

41 Mills, *Statistics*, p. 610.

42 Slave Schedule for 1850, *Agriculture of the United States in 1860* compiled from the official returns of the Eighth Census, Washington, Government Printing Office, 1864, pp 214, 237, 128-131. Pope, Thomas. *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. I. pp 113-114.

For those who were enslaved, life on upcountry cotton plantations differed greatly from that on lowcountry rice plantations. Slaves were usually forced to work in a gang system, in which they worked set hours each day, usually sunrise to sunset. These schedules differed from the task system, in which slaves were assigned a task to accomplish each day, and were often able to use their free time if the task was accomplished early.⁴³ Slave houses were two or three-room frame or log buildings with stone, brick, or stick chimneys, scattered around the plantation rather than on a street. Overseers lived with their families on the plantation in larger or more elaborate housing than that given to the slaves.⁴⁴ Few examples of antebellum plantation buildings remain as many have been lost or modified at a later date to serve alternate purposes.

The increasing practice of cotton monoculture and slavery acted to change the landscape of Newberry County. As more farmers began to plant cotton, wooded areas were cleared to create fields and frame slave cabins and outbuildings such as barns and cotton presses were constructed to support production. As their finances increased, farmers began to replace their small log houses with larger, two-story frame houses, often in a form known as the Carolina I-house.⁴⁵ Documented examples of this building type include Hardy Plantation near Maybinton, built ca. 1824 (**Site 1314**); the Chalmers-Brown House (Greenfield Farm), built ca. 1840 (**Site 1473**); the Summer-Huggins House (Pomaria), built ca. 1825 (**Site 1203**); **Site 1166** near Little Mountain and **Sites 1157** and **1158** both constructed ca. 1850 along Kibler's Bridge Road. Many of these early houses have some outbuildings surviving, built in various years through the mid-twentieth century and used for differing purposes. These outbuildings include well houses, smokehouses, barns and tenant houses.

Several local planters gained enough wealth to build more elaborate homes. These include Jasper Hall (**Site 1556**), a two-story frame building just south of Whitmire, constructed in 1857 by Dr. James Epps. John Henderson built a Greek Revival cottage on Henderson Ferry Road around 1850 (**Site 1302**). **Site 1548** near Brown's Crossroads was constructed ca. 1860, possibly by the Brown Family, and has a two-story porch with decorative detailing, paired end chimneys, and elaborates entry.

The many large I-houses and several of the more elaborate homes reflect the prosperity of the 1850s cotton boom. Newberry led the way for other lower Piedmont counties in cotton production in the first decades of the nineteenth century. The average number of improved acres per farm more than doubled in this decade, and cotton production increased while corn production and swine raising decreased as it did throughout the Piedmont. Historian Lacy K. Ford explains this trend by the increase in cotton prices and access to reasonably priced market goods via the railroad.⁴⁶

43 Edgar, South Carolina, pp. 311-316.

44 George P. Rawick, ed., *The American Slave: A Composite Autobiography* (Westport, CT: The Greenwood Press, Inc., 1979), Supplement Series 1, Vol. 11, pp. 126-139, <http://newdeal.feri.org/asn/asn09.htm>. New Deal Network, <http://newdeal.feri.org>, accessed 6 February 2002.

45 Kovacic and Winberry, *The Making of a Landscape*, p. 89.

46 Ford, *Origins of a Southern Radicalism*, pp. 219-222.

Accompanying the cotton boom during the first portion of the nineteenth century was a period of statewide nationalism and expansion. South Carolina congressional representatives were strong supporters of the War of 1812 and the Monroe Doctrine. They also greatly favored internal improvements including new roads and canals that would help to connect the upper and lower parts of the state—areas that had been separated for years both physically and economically. In 1818, the General Assembly established a Board of Internal Improvements to oversee a \$1 million program of roads and canals to improve the state’s transportation network, beginning a major transportation enhancement campaign.⁴⁷ The construction of locks and canals began in order to make rivers in the upstate navigable, and construction started on a state road from Charleston to North Carolina that ran along the Broad River and through the Newberry District.⁴⁸

The state’s canal system was a great disappointment. The plan proposed by the Board of Internal Improvements called for eight canals. Four were to be located on the Catawba and Wateree Rivers above Camden. The Lockwood and Columbia Canals along the Broad River were intended to open up traffic 110 miles north of Columbia and the Saluda and Dreher Canals along the Saluda River were meant to open up river traffic to Laurens and Abbeville.⁴⁹ All eight canals were completed and totaled 25 miles of canals and 59 locks that connected every district in the state except Greenville. The system was plagued with problems from the outset. Shoddy construction and damage from flooding resulted in the poor operation of the locks and by 1840 six of eight canals were abandoned. Public disinterest added to operational problems. Lack of use by the public resulted in a failure to generate the needed revenue to pay the lock keepers’ salaries.⁵⁰

The state road fared little better than the canals. The new corridor was planned as a toll road running from Charleston through the upstate to North Carolina. The road from Charleston to Columbia was completed in 1829, but residents refused to pay what they considered exorbitant tolls and instead traveled along back roads. The road was only heavily used later when the tolls were lifted. By 1837, the South Carolina economy was experiencing a downturn and was in need of an effective means of transporting goods from the upcountry to the coastal region.⁵¹

Like so many other frontier towns at the end of the eighteenth century, there was a small village that had developed around the Newberry Court House. John and Henry Coate owned the land around the Court House and in the last decade of the eighteenth century, they began to lay out town lots. James Campbell, Frederick Nance, Dr. Jacob Robert Brown, and Colonel Robert Rutherford were some of the first men to purchase lots around the public square. Nance was the first resident of the town, having been appointed Clerk of Court in 1794 in addition to establishing his store and doing business there before 1800.⁵²

47 Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, 282.

48 Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. I, 71-73. Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, 281-284.

49 Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, 282-284.

50 Ford, *Origins of Southern Radicalism*, 16.

51 Derrick, Samuel. *Centennial History of the South Carolina Railroad* (Columbia: The State Company, 1930), 1-19.

52 Pope, Thomas, *History of Newberry Co. Vol. I*, pp. 91-93.

Deeds for the lots sold by the Coate's indicated that town encompassed approximately 25 acres. Each lot was placed around the public square where the Court House and jail were located. The early streets were each 33 feet wide and were marked on the plat by the destination point on that road. For example: the present day College St. was labeled "the Street to Charleston" and Boundary Street was also labeled "Road to the Black Jack Tavern".⁵³ By 1800, the village had the Court House, jail, a post office managed by Frederick Nance, several residences, and a few taverns and small stores.⁵⁴

Several other small communities in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century developed along major roadways, often organizing around a stagecoach stop or tavern, post office, or church. These communities or crossroads offered places to gather for mustering, political rallies or worship and many did not survive past the 1800s.⁵⁵ John Henderson operated a ferry near his home along the Enoree River. Henderson settled on this land along the Enoree River in the late 1700s. Arriving in Newberry County from Virginia, Henderson secured a franchise in 1805 to erect a toll bridge and establish a ferry near his home. In 1804, Henderson was named postmaster of the Hendersonville Post Office. It is said that Theodosia Burr Alston, daughter of Aaron Burr, stayed with the Henderson's on her way to Charleston. The home (**site 1302**), toll bridge, and mill can be seen on Mill's Map of Newberry County, 1825. Hendersonville, however, did not survive into the twentieth century, although Henderson's house still stands today.⁵⁶

Those communities that did survive developed into small villages and towns with the coming of the railroads. Many of the present day communities in Newberry County developed around the early Post Offices including towns such as Kinards (Kinard's Turnout-1856), Prosperity (Stoney Battery-1827) Pomaria (Tanner's Hill-1814 and later Pomaria-1840), and Chappells (Chappell's Ferry-1820, Wellsville-1833, and Chappell's Bridge-1851).⁵⁷

Pomaria (**site 1203**) appears on Mills' Atlas of 1825 with the name "Summers." John Adam Summer, a German immigrant living in Pennsylvania, came to South Carolina in the late 1740s in search of land to establish a settlement for his family and friends. Summer found suitable land near the south fork of Crim's Creek where he later received a grant for 250 acres to establish his settlement. Summer returned to Pennsylvania to gather his family and soon settled in South Carolina where they established Countsville.⁵⁸

Summer constructed a log cabin to serve as his residence upon his return to South Carolina. His son John later constructed a two-story home on their property, but the home was destroyed by fire. Summer's grandson John constructed the home that remains there

⁵³ Marmaduke Coate's Plat of Newberry Court House, 1823. South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Pope, Thomas, History of Newberry Co. Vol. I, pp. 94-95..

⁵⁴ Pope, Thomas, History of Newberry Co. Vol. I, pp. 72.

⁵⁵ Edgar, South Carolina, pp. 288-289.

⁵⁶ Pope, Thomas. The History of Newberry County, South Carolina Vol. 1 , pp 129, 131. Mills, Robert. Mills' Atlas of the State of South Carolina. Greenville: Southern Historical Press, Inc., 1980. pp 24.

⁵⁷ Thomas Pope, History of Newberry County, Vol. I, pp. 130-135.

⁵⁸ Summer, Newberry County, South Carolina: Historical and Genealogical Annals, 88.

today and is known as the Summer-Huggins House. The home was inherited by William Summer who operated a large nursery called “Pomaria” (from the Latin word “Pomus,” which means plants or trees).⁵⁹ The nursery became widely known throughout South Carolina and neighboring states to which plants were shipped. Summer sold roses, fruit trees, and a variety of berries, ground cover, shrubs, bulbs, and bedding plants from his nurseries in Countsville and Columbia. In 1823 William Summer constructed a small building in the yard of his home where residents from the surrounding countryside could receive their mail. Summer was the first Postmaster under the stagecoach regime and named the postal stop Pomaria in honor of his nursery. Countsville officially became Pomaria in 1840.⁶⁰

The area documented on Mills' Atlas with the name “Chapple” and “Chapple’s Ferry” is the present day town of Chappells. Thomas Chappell had established his home and a ferry operation along the Saluda River in the early nineteenth century. John Chappell was named postmaster of the Chapple’s Ferry Post Office in 1930. The Chappell family continued to run the ferry operation until 1838 when John Chappell was granted permission to construct a bridge over the river.⁶¹

Churches were also an important part of community development throughout the nineteenth century, and a religious revival movement in the early nineteenth century encouraged the organization of several congregations. These religious communities offered a forum for social interaction among isolated farms and plantations. While some denominations initially opposed the growing practice of slavery, particularly the Methodist Church, church leaders and evangelicals resigned themselves to converting slaves and masters.⁶² Based on the majority German and Dutch backgrounds of Newberry County settlers, early churches in Newberry County were Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Methodist. While most of these congregations are still active, many of their houses of worship have lost architectural integrity from this period. Most congregations have built new structures as their original churches were destroyed or as the congregation outgrew their original building.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church (**site 1191**) was organized in 1754 by Reverend John Gasser and is the oldest congregation in present-day Newberry County. The first two church structures were of log and were replaced with the current building in 1809. It stands as the oldest Lutheran Church building in South Carolina.⁶³

Bush River Baptist Church (**site 1626**) was organized by Phillip Mulkey and Daniel Marshall in June 1771. The original meeting house stood nearby on land willed to the congregation by Samuel Newman. It was the only organized church belonging to the Congaree Association (formed in 1771 and ending in 1778). It then became a member of the Bethel Association and later the Reedy River Association. Bush River joined the

59 Summer, Newberry County, South Carolina: Historical and Genealogical Annals, 88.

60 Duffy, Sue. “Pomaria: The Summer-Huggins Plantation.” Lake Murray Magazine, September 2001, 32-36.

61 Thomas Pope, History of Newberry County, Vol. I, pp. 126-127, 131-132.

62 Lacy K. Ford, Jr., Origins of Southern Radicalism: The South Carolina Upcountry, 1800-1860 (New York: Oxford University Press, 1988), pp. 19-24.

63 Pope, Thomas. The History of Newberry County, South Carolina Vol. 2 1860-1990. pp 294.

Baptist State Convention in 1834. Bush River Baptist is one of the oldest Baptist Churches in the up country the mother church of First Baptist, Cross Roads Baptist and Fairview Baptist.⁶⁴

Bethlehem Lutheran Church (**site 1245**) was the third Lutheran church established in the county. The congregation first met at Wicker's Camp Ground in 1784 and erected a small log structure. The first sanctuary building for Bethlehem Church was constructed in 1816 under the direction of its first pastor, Reverend Godfrey Dreher. This church was the site of two meetings of the Lutheran Synod: 1855 and 1863. The present church building was constructed in 1881 and remodeled in 1942. The educational building was erected in 1936 and the new parish building in 1962.⁶⁵

St. Paul's Lutheran Church (**site 1139**) congregation was organized in 1761 by Reverend Joachim Bulow on his personal land. St. Paul's was in a parish with St. Phillip's and Bachman Chapel, but in 1962 became independent. The present building was dedicated in 1938. Mt. Pilgrim Lutheran Church (**site 1175**) was organized in February 1880 by Reverend J.A. Sligh with 32 charter members. A.H. Miller donated 4 acres for a new church building, which was dedicated in 1885. The new church was erected in 1934. Mt. Tabor Lutheran Church (**site 1168**) was organized by Reverend J.A. Sligh in 1880. Sligh also served as pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran church. In 1892, the church joined a parish with Grace Lutheran remaining there until 1914 when it joined the parish of Mt. Pilgrim and Mt. Olivet Lutheran Churches. The present brick building was erected in 1925, dedicated in 1927. The brick parsonage was built in 1949 and the parish education building in 1962.⁶⁶

RAILROAD DEVELOPMENT IN THE UPCOUNTRY

The middle of the nineteenth century saw the construction of a statewide railroad network. The push for railroad development grew out of an economic depression in Charleston. The city of Savannah, located at the mouth of the Savannah River, was surpassing Charleston as the main commercial seaport on the Atlantic Coast. In the years between 1820 and 1830, imports into Charleston saw a marked decline. Also on the decline were retail profits resulting from the establishment of stores throughout the upcountry, taking business that had normally been done in Charleston into the Piedmont.

As cotton production migrated farther north, so did the wealth. The cost of trade with the interior was high and Augusta, located on the Savannah River, became the chief port through which cotton was exported. Planters in both Georgia and South Carolina began utilizing the Augusta port because of the ease of transport down the Savannah River rather than over land or down poorly constructed canals. Use of the Savannah River translated into cheaper shipping costs and higher profits.⁶⁷

64 Pope, Thomas, History of Newberry County, Vol. I., pp. 231-233, South Carolina Historical Marker

65 Pope, Thomas. The History of Newberry County, South Carolina Vol. 1. pp 80.

66 Pope, Thomas. The History of Newberry County, South Carolina Vol. 2 1860-1990. pp 231-233.

67 Samuel Derrick, Centennial History of the South Carolina Railroad, 1-19.

The Charleston business community attempted to bypass Savannah by petitioning for a canal and railroad system to be constructed from Augusta to Charleston. The first bill that came before the State Legislature was rejected, but in December 1827, the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company was established. Plans for the proposed canal were ultimately abandoned and instead construction of the railroad began. By 1833, the South Carolina Railroad was completed from Charleston to Hamburg. Visionaries throughout the state wanted a rail line that would connect Charleston with the west. A convention was held in Louisville, Kentucky in 1836 to promote the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Railroad. While the westward railroad expansion never materialized, a proposed line from Greenville to Columbia was receiving a great deal of support from upstate residents.⁶⁸

A group of railroad advocates led by Simeon Fair, John Belton O'Neall, and Thomas Pope met in Greenville in October 1845 to make their case for expansion into the upstate. They stated that expansion would mean an increase in land value, better prices for farm products, the linking of the coastal and mountain regions, and the creation of Greenville as a resort town for wealthy coastal planters. In December of that same year, a charter was given to begin the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company (G&C) with the understanding that both Newberry and Laurens would be located on the line.⁶⁹

Despite controversy about the route the railroad would ultimately take, July 1850 saw the line completed from Columbia to the Broad River Bridge at Alston. The bridge was completed in October of that year and the railroad reached Newberry in March 1851. The upstate rail lines eventually connected every district in the region with the commercial centers in Columbia and Charleston. In the upstate, the two main lines connected Greenville to Columbia and Columbia to Charlotte, while short feeder lines connected small villages to the main line. By 1860 there were eleven railroads operating across the state, with 400 miles of line in the upstate alone.⁷⁰

Small towns across the upstate scrambled to find funding and create projects that would draw the railroad through their area, fully aware of the economic benefits that the railroad would bring. The arrival of the railroads in combination with the rise in cotton prices and bumper crops had a major impact on small communities across the upstate. Towns began forming along proposed routes as soon as word came that the railroad would be coming through. Forward thinking entrepreneurs in these small towns opened stores hoping to capitalize on the business that would come with the railroad.⁷¹ Rail development brought economic benefits to communities across the state, many doubling, or tripling in size just a few years after the railroad began operation. The establishment and construction of the G&C Railroad had an immediate, drastic effect on the value of real estate in the Newberry area as well as on the population. In the antebellum South, a town that could secure a railroad line was assured success and those who were bypassed struggled to survive. The villages of Peak, named for H.T. Peak, superintendent of the railroad;

68 Ford, *Origins of Southern Radicalism*, 224-227.

69 Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. I, 139-141.

70 Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. I, 140-146.

71 Ford, *Origins of Southern Radicalism*, 235-237.

Pomaria, named for the home of William Summer; and Frog Level (later Prosperity) were stations along the G&C Railroad located between Columbia and Newberry with Silverstreet and Chappells established above Newberry.⁷²

The railroad boom not only created new businesses, it also increased the volume of business transacted in upstate towns. In 1848, prior to railroad construction and the cotton boom, the value of merchandise held in stores throughout the upstate was just over \$725,000. Four years later in 1852, after the construction of seven rail lines, the value was over \$1,100,000, a 77 percent increase. In some towns the increase was more than 100 percent, triggering the increase in property value across the region. The increase was most pronounced in towns immediately adjacent to the rail lines including towns such as Newberry and Prosperity in Newberry County.⁷³

Upstate towns began to emerge as important centers of the cotton trade. The railroad gave merchants a quick and reliable connection with the coastal cotton market. By the late 1850s, the cotton buyer had become as familiar in most upstate towns as the local grocer, blacksmith, or merchant (many of whom were cotton brokers themselves).⁷⁴ A majority of the leading mercantile firms in the upstate were involved in the cotton trade and were among the most respected and successful in the region. Success in the cotton production had a direct impact on the slave trade, increasing the demand for workers as the cotton market expanded. Many slave traders during the 1850s captured run away slaves and sold them illegally while others set up “slave pens” to supply slaves for local planters. Traders shared the wealth of the cotton boom, although their illegal practices and corrupt dealings alienated them from the prestige enjoyed by cotton brokers and merchants.⁷⁵

The increase in commercial activity throughout the upstate led to the establishment of banks in several area towns. Prior to 1850, there were no banks located in the upstate and local merchants and planters had to depend on notes from Charleston as their source of currency. The creation of these small private lending houses pressured major Charleston banks to establish agencies in several upstate towns including Newberry, Laurens, Clinton, Yorkville, and Abbeville. Despite heavy emphasis on agriculture as a result of the cotton boom, the banks focused their attention on the budding commercial activity in the upstate.⁷⁶

The Laurens Railroad, which opened in 1854, connected to the Greenville and Columbia Railroad in Newberry County at Helena and made self-sufficiency of farms no longer necessary. The railroad also brought building materials including bricks and planed boards that facilitated house construction and expansion in the rural areas. One Laurens District farmer wrote in 1852 that the railroad had increased land speculation, perhaps prompting farmers to move closer to the railroad or purchase additional lands. At the time, the Laurens Railroad paralleled present day Hwy 76 traveling through Jalapa,

⁷² Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. I, 143-144. Edgar, Walter. *South Carolina A History*. pp. 427.

⁷³ Ford, *Origins of Southern Radicalism*, 236-238.

⁷⁴ Ford, *Origins of Southern Radicalism*, 239.

⁷⁵ Ford, *Origins of Southern Radicalism*, 241-242.

⁷⁶ Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. I, 147-152.

Gary's Lane and Kinards from Newberry, so its conveniences benefited the western half of Newberry County more than the eastern half. Farmers and plantation owners along the spur route took advantage of the new market goods available on the new rail line.⁷⁷

CIVIL WAR

The arrival of the Civil War ended the prosperity brought by construction of the railroad. South Carolinians worried that Abraham Lincoln's victory in the 1860 election would lead to freedom for the black population and the end to their newfound wealth that relied heavily on slave labor. Ministers across the state compounded the hysteria by preaching of black men marrying the daughters of white congregation members and the mixing of the two races.⁷⁸ Upon hearing of Lincoln's victory, communities across South Carolina convened to discuss what action would be taken in retaliation. On 19 November 1860, a meeting was held in the Newberry Courthouse for the purpose of discussing secession from the Union. The meeting was the largest ever held in the District, and after hearing speeches from various local leaders, the residents of Newberry voted in favor of secession. Four delegates were chosen to represent their interests at the Columbia convention. The Secession Convention was held at First Baptist Church in Columbia on 17 December 1860. Delegates from communities across the state unanimously voted to draft an Ordinance of Secession. Following an outbreak of smallpox in Columbia, the convention reconvened in Charleston where the Ordinance was signed on 20 December 1860 and Francis W. Pickens of Edgefield was elected governor.⁷⁹

South Carolinians chose secession, in their view, to preserve their families, homes, and way of life that were being threatened by the Republican administration and the abolitionists. Many feared that once freed, the slaves would take up arms against their former masters as they had done years before in Haiti. Others felt that if freed, the black population would either be an ineffective labor force and a burden to society or they would create job competition for the white working class men. Because of their large numbers, freed blacks allowed to vote would easily overwhelm the white vote and blacks would gain control of the state altogether. With all these factors in mind, South Carolinians felt that they had no other choice but to secede from the Union.⁸⁰

Secession was a unanimous decision for the delegates at the convention, but the drafting and acceptance of the state's constitution became another matter entirely. Arguments over amendments and subtleties throughout the document prevented a speedy resolution. It was not until April 1861 that the South Carolina constitution was passed, nine days later the first shots of the war were fired by Citadel cadets at Fort Sumter.⁸¹ Throughout the Civil War, no major battles were fought in the Newberry District. Because there were

77 Edgar, *South Carolina*, pp. 273-275; Ford, *Origins of Southern Radicalism*, pp. 244-259; Kovacik and Winberry, *The Making of a Landscape*, p. 96; Foy, *Laurens County Sketchbook*, p. 38; Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2000), p. 89.

78 Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, 350-351.

79 Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. II, 1-2.

80 Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, 352.

81 Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, 356-358.

no factories or military stores located there, Newberry's participation in the war can only be measured by the number of men who fought and died from the district. In 1860, the area had a white population of 7,000 men, women, and children. Nearly 2,000 men served the Confederacy, more than 500 of whom perished in battle.⁸² Soldiers from Newberry fought in every branch of the Confederate army and were present at all of the major battles. Back home, all of the resources that the district had were devoted to the confederate cause. Women in Newberry District established a hospital in the courthouse; in the Newberry College buildings and they made clothes for the soldiers.⁸³

The Civil War in South Carolina concluded with the burning of Columbia and Confederate General William T. Sherman's march north. Newberry braced itself for Sherman's attack, gathering volunteers to protect the town. Fortunately for the town of Newberry, the Union forces traveled in the direction of Winnsboro and they were spared. However, one western flank of Sherman's army, headed by Colonel Judson Kilpatrick and known as Kilpatrick's Raiders, traveled through the small towns of Little Mountain and Pomaria burning and pillaging several homes in their path.⁸⁴

Soldiers returned home to Newberry District from the war to find desolation. Real estate values in the district had plummeted, worth only about 25 percent of their value only five years earlier. Farmland was barren and plantations houses stood overgrown and decaying.⁸⁵ Historians Francis Simkins and Robert Woody described the five reasons behind the post-war plight of South Carolina:

“[First was the] influence of the blockade; second, the necessities of war had prompted the neglect of processes of production essential to the normal functioning of the community; third, there was a great sacrifice of man power; fourth, most of the surplus wealth was expended in the cause of the Confederacy and the defeat blasted hopes of its future redemption; fifth, the social discipline of the community was disrupted by the destruction of slavery.”⁸⁶

COMMUNITY GROWTH & INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION (1865-1960)

After the Civil War concluded in 1865, daily life in Newberry County changed for both the white and black populations. Former slaves left the farms and plantations where they had worked in search of family members who had been sold. Others left to find work in southern towns and cities while some stayed near their homes and negotiated contracts with their former owners for wages. Because a majority of former slaves had little education and most were illiterate, these contracts often took advantage of their situation,

82 Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. II, 9.

83 Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. II, 10.

84 Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. II, 18.

85 Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. II, 19.

86 Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. II, 19-20, quoted in F.B. Simkins and R.H. Woody, *South Carolina During Reconstruction* (Chapel Hill, North Carolina, 1932), 8-9.

sometimes offering conditions that were equally restrictive as those under which they were enslaved.⁸⁷

In the post-war years, the majority of Newberry County residents continued to farm. Cotton's post-war market price continued to fluctuate but remained low causing problems for all those involved in its growth and production. Farm owners divided their plantations into smaller tracts, which were then tended by tenants or sharecroppers. Tenants, black and white, often moved from farm to farm in an attempt to secure the best arrangement and the best land. Some had their own tools and animals and only rented the land (cash renters); others borrowed everything from the landowner (sharecroppers).⁸⁸ While few tenant houses remain extant, from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century they could have been found along nearly every road. In the survey area, the majority of tenant houses were identified near larger farmhouses, preserved as outbuildings for storage or other uses. These include a tenant house associated with the Chapman House (**Site 1096**), home associated with the Sondley House (**site 1264**), **Site 1082**, **Site 1093**, **Site 1094**, **Site 1118**, **Site 1346**, **Site 1462**, and **Site 1464**. Occasionally these homes can be identified along the roadside, standing independent of other structures.

Newberry County's black residents responded to continued white political and social oppression by banding together to create their own communities. Churches were established to unite local citizens and provide religious and secular leadership. In these areas it was often the schools and churches that became the impetus for community development. The most popular denominations in Newberry County were both established northern congregations. The African Methodist Episcopal Church (AME) was formed in Philadelphia in 1816 and has become the most popular denomination among black communities today. Also established during this time was the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church which had been organized in New York City in 1796. In addition, the Methodist denomination established the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of American in 1866.⁸⁹

There were three black church congregations established within the town of Newberry by the 1880s: Miller's Chapel on Caldwell Street, Bethlehem Baptist Church on College Street (**site 0521**), and Calvary Presbyterian Church on Caldwell Street. Bethlehem Baptist Church, organized in 1872, was the first black Baptist church in the town of Newberry. It was that year that G.T. Scott conveyed a parcel of land on College Street to church elder Ira Lewis, Dred Rutherford, Joe Kinard, and James Baxter who were acting trustees of the Colored Bethlehem Baptist Church. The first building was constructed in 1873. In 1901, the church purchased a larger parcel of land on College Street and constructed the current building.⁹⁰

⁸⁷ Edgar, South Carolina, pp. 378-381 and 428-429; Kovacik and Winberry, *The Making of a Landscape*, pp. 105-108.

⁸⁸ Kovacik and Winberry, *The Making of a Landscape*, pp. 107-108.

⁸⁹ Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. I, pp. 290.

⁹⁰ Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. I, pp. 291.

African-American communities also began to establish schools. In 1869, there were four African American schools operating in Newberry County, the main facility being the Freedman's School on Caldwell Street in Newberry run by the Reverend Simon Miller. It would not be until the first part of the twentieth century, however, that churches, with the help of the Rosenwald School Fund, would begin to construct and run their own schools. These simple frame schools were usually located on or near church property and doubled as community centers. Examples of Rosenwald School identified during the survey are: Hannah School (**site 1675**), Shiloh School in Prosperity (**site 1423**), Hope School (**site 1193**), Leitzsey School in St. Phillips (**site 1542**), Elisha School outside of Silverstreet (**site 1789**) as well as unidentified school sites **1309** and **1313**.

Post war years also saw the continuing development of the state's railway system. Towns across the upstate began to once again grow and prosper as the railroad continued its expansion and as the cotton market continued to increase. The Columbia, Newberry & Laurens Railroad Company (CN&L) was established in 1885 and construction reached Little Mountain, Prosperity, and Newberry in 1890. As a result, both Newberry and Prosperity became hubs for both the Southern Railroad and the CN&L Railroad. Census records from 1870 show the Newberry County population as 20,775, in 1880 it was 26,497, and by 1900 the total population had increased to 30,182. Many of these towns became major cotton markets as trains running through the area allowed the easy shipment of cotton and other agricultural products. In the years following the war, the town of Newberry established a cotton mill, a steamroller mill, a bonded cotton warehouse, a cottonseed oil mill, three banks, and two newspapers.⁹¹ By 1900, the city had grown to a population of 5,000. Brick stores lined the public square on Pratt and Boyce Streets, one and two story homes surrounded the downtown, and both the CN&L Railroad and the Southern Railroad had depots and large cotton platforms in town. In addition to the commercial growth, the city had a well established industrial infrastructure that included WT Davis & Co. Planing Mill, Newberry Cotton Mills, and the Newberry Oil Mill and Fertilizer Company—each located alongside the newly laid rail lines.⁹²

Ambitious upstate businessmen were planning further economic development in an attempt to diversify the state's economy. Textiles became a key source of income for many upstate counties. Individuals that were a part of the coastal, pre-war elite provided much of the start-up capital for the upstate mills, beginning a shift in economic interest and investment from the lowcountry to the upstate. Many wealthy Charlestonians invested heavily in upstate mills, as did local businessmen and farmers.

The rapid increase in cotton production in the post-war years led to the abandonment of food crops and eventually to a statewide agricultural crisis. Prior to the introduction of cotton, farms had been small and self-sufficient, producing their own food. Eager to make a profit, most farmers reclaimed fields that had previously been reserved for food crops to accommodate cotton production. When prices began to fall, farmers became desperate to

91 Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. II, 113. James D. Sheppard, "Chronology -- Railroads in General and those in Laurens County in Particular," typescript, 27 February 1997, "Railroads," Laurens County history files, Laurens County Library.

92 Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for the City of Newberry. New York, December 1900.

pay off overdue bank loans and in turn over-planted fields, used substandard land for planting, and heavily fertilized their crops in the hopes that increased production would lead to increased profits.⁹³

In 1860, South Carolina produced 353,412 bales of cotton and by 1890 the figure had reached 747,190 bales. Because cotton production replaced regular food crops, South Carolinians became dependent on outside sources for cornmeal, flour, and other basic foodstuffs. Eventually, the market became flooded with cotton resulting in a drop in the price per pound. Prices fell gradually, but consistently from 1881 through 1886 leaving farmers not only without money, but also without a source for food. Several ambitious Newberry County farmers began trying to introduce alternate forms of income to their communities. John Spearman of Silverstreet introduced Guernseys to South Carolina in 1880 and investments in poultry began to take hold. The Tobacco Growers Association was also formed in the later part of the nineteenth century and tobacco began to be grown on several local plantations. However, cotton would continue to be the main cash crop in the county until the end of World War II.⁹⁴

Simultaneously, the coastal region's rice-dependent economy was suffering from an increase in competition. The newly opened Suez Canal made it easier for Asian rice cultivators to ship their crops to Europe. Rice production in the small coastal fields could not compete with the large-scale production of the Far East and Burma. Eventually production in the United States shifted from the small fields of South Carolina and Georgia to the larger fields in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas.⁹⁵

The drop in cotton prices hurt South Carolina farmers, but aided the upstate manufacturers. The South Carolina textile industry saw a dramatic increase with 61 mills either built or expanded between 1895 and 1907. Newberry Cotton Mills was opened in 1883 and was the largest mill in South Carolina when it began production. The mill expanded in 1895 and again in 1909.⁹⁶ Mollohon Manufacturing was established in 1902 and Oakland Cotton Mill began operation in March 1912. Oakland Mill had a village of 75 homes and contained 20, 160 spindles and 542 looms for making cotton cloth. Both Mollohon and Oakland would be purchased by the Kendall Company in the 1920s—a trend that would begin across the south in the mid-twentieth century.⁹⁷

In 1915, Greenville hosted the Southern Textile Exposition to showcase the state's industrial growth. The exhibition was such a great success that Greenville became the permanent home of the Southern Textile Exposition event and Textile Hall was constructed solely to house the show. The success of the exposition further reinforced the fact that South Carolina had grown into the largest textile-producing state. The textile industry in the upstate became a source of jobs and revenue as well as community growth. With the increased wealth, residents had money to spend on recreation. Movie

⁹³ Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, 427-429.

⁹⁴ Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, 427-428. Pope, Thomas. *History of Newberry County Vol. II*. pp. 154-155.

⁹⁵ Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, 427-430.

⁹⁶ Newberry County Historical Society. *Bicentennial History of Newberry County*. Newberry, 1989. pp. 31.

⁹⁷ Newberry County Historical Society. *Bicentennial History of Newberry County*. Newberry, 1989.

houses such as the Ritz Theater (**site 0353**) and the Newberry Opera House (**Site 0326**) entertained Newberry County's residents. People also liked to gather together for family events and dancing.⁹⁸

As Newberry County communities continued to grow and prosper, school districts in the county responded to a statewide effort to improve educational facilities, in most cases for white students only.⁹⁹ Schools were added in rural areas, most being one- or two-room frame buildings, such as **Site 1227** in Jollystreet, **Site 1349** in Stoney Hill, **Site 1769** in Peak and **Site 1727** in Chappells. Larger communities built two and three-story brick schools, like the Little Mountain School constructed in 1895 and expanded in 1909, 1927, and 1939, Newberry High School constructed in 1926 (**Site 0596**), and Silverstreet High School constructed in Silverstreet in 1925 (**Site 1741**).

Industrial growth in the county reflected not only the economic success and growth of the town of Newberry, but also the success of its farmers, gin and seed oil mill operators, and merchants in the rural areas. The textile mills and the demand for uniforms and fabric during World War I fueled the continuing dominance of cotton agriculture. The guano and cotton warehouses that lined the railroad tracks in Newberry and Prosperity reflected the precarious life cotton farmers led, growing and constantly fertilizing their soil, hoping to make enough to pay off debts and to secure seed and supplies for the next season.¹⁰⁰ Many gins and cottonseed oil mills remain on the rural landscape. Gins at Prosperity, Little Mountain, and Scurry (**Site 1669**) represent a once thriving industry that offered a necessary service to local cotton farmers.

An economic depression hit South Carolina in 1921 almost a decade before it was felt throughout the rest of the country. The collapse of cotton and tobacco prices, overseas competition, and the introduction of the boll weevil took a heavy toll on the local economy. The boll weevil arrived in South Carolina from Mexico in 1917, but the effects were not felt until the harvest of 1921, when the Sea Island cotton crop was completely eliminated. It was not until 1922 that the short staple cotton crops were affected. Williamsburg County production dropped from 37,000 bales in 1920 to 2,700 bales in 1922 and a McCormick County farmer reported that in 1921 he produced 65 bales as compared to 6 in 1922.¹⁰¹ Cotton, the economic lifeline of Newberry County, drew 33 cents a pound in 1920 and by 1921 the price had plummeted to a mere 13 cents. The price would rebound slightly, but remained low until World War II.

An event that would change the course of Newberry County's history came on 8 July 1927. It was on that day that the license for Project No. 516 was given by the Federal Power Commission allowing Lexington Water Power Company to construct a dam and powerhouse at Dreher Shoals on the Saluda River creating Lake Murray. The Saluda River had long been the focus of waterpower development. Dreher Shoals was the site of

98 A.V. Huff, Greenville: The History of A City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1995), 275-276.

99 Edgar, South Carolina, pp. 489-490.

100 Edgar, South Carolina, pp. 480-481. Sanborn-Perris Map Co. Sanborn Fire Insurance Map for the City of Newberry. New York, December 1900. Sanborn-Perris Map Company. Fire Insurance Map for Prosperity, Newberry County, South Carolina in January 1901. New York, 1901.

101 Edgar, South Carolina: A History, 485.

an 11-foot fall and it was there that a canal was constructed to aid riverboat traffic in the early nineteenth century. Mills' Atlas of 1825 shows Dreher's Canal and Dreher's Mill along the river in Lexington County. John Dreher operated the water power-driven Grist Mill along the river for many years. The remnants of which were discovered during the construction of the Saluda Dam. Also discovered during construction was the "Rock House," a stone structure believed to have housed the canal locks' keeper in the early 1800s.¹⁰²

The construction of the Saluda Dam and Lake Murray required the removal and relocation of three churches, six schools, and 193 graveyards, and resulted in the displacement of several families. A large number of the displaced property owners moved into neighboring towns including Little Mountain and Prosperity. Allen Dreher, a descendant of John Dreher, constructed his new home in Little Mountain. One advantage of the dam's construction was the creation of much needed jobs. By 1928, the construction project employed more than 2,000 men and spurred the creation of 37 sawmills to process lumber cleared from the site.¹⁰³

The arrival of the 1930s saw an agricultural system on the brink of collapse. Farmland and associated buildings stood at half of their original value and many farms across the state were mortgaged with owners surviving on borrowed money. Over-planted and over-fertilized land resulted in major erosion problems (most notably in the upstate) and by 1934, eight million of the state's farming acreage had been declared useless.¹⁰⁴ The agricultural crisis of the 1920s and 1930s triggered a mass exodus of residents from the state. In Newberry County alone, census figures show a steady drop in total population beginning in 1930 and continuing into the 1960s.¹⁰⁵

World War II finally brought an end to the depression in Newberry. The war years saw an increase in agricultural production and manufactured products, as many South Carolina businesses received coveted government contracts. More than 100,000 Newberry County citizens joined the armed forces during the war, leaving a huge deficit in the labor force. Unemployed residents found opportunities for work in Charleston at the Naval Yard or in the upstate mills. Many workers traveled up to seventy miles to work each day. At the war's close, veterans came home with renewed ambition and many quickly stepped forward as leaders of their communities. Soldiers took advantage of the GI Bill, obtaining an education and utilizing their newly developed skills throughout the community.

In the years immediately following World War II, veterans opened businesses throughout Newberry County, some of which are still in operation today. These include: Carter & Holmes, Senn Trucking Company, Cannon Construction Company, Fulmer Building Supplies, Bergen's, West Electric Company, and Eagle Construction Company. Pulp wood growth and processing became a key industry within the county during World War

¹⁰² Mills, Robert. Mills Atlas. Lexington County. SCANA, "SCE&G's History of Lake Murray" (www.scana.com/scanacommunity/history.asp, 2001), Part 1.

¹⁰³ SCANA, "SCE&G's History of Lake Murray," Part 4.

¹⁰⁴ Edgar, South Carolina: A History, 485.

¹⁰⁵ 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960 United States Census, Newberry County.

II and sewing companies in towns like Prosperity (Prosperity Manufacturing Company opened in 1947) employed the county's women.¹⁰⁶

The late 1940s marked the end of freight-rate discrimination, a practice that favored northern manufacturers and limited opportunities for southern industrial development. Freight shipped from northern cities cost 39 percent less than that shipped from the south for the same distance. In 1947 the United States Supreme Court ruled that the discriminatory rates were illegal paving the way for a new era in southern economic development.¹⁰⁷

Newberry County did not secure any new industries until well into the 1960s. After the war, U.S. Senator Charles Daniels was influential in attracting new businesses into South Carolina. He openly made it known that he preferred to locate these new businesses in non-union counties, and he would not locate any new plants in Newberry County until all non-union options had been exhausted. Finally, in 1960, after opening more than two hundred plants throughout the state, Daniels announced that industry would finally be coming to Newberry. Shakespeare Company, which opened in 1965, was the first to locate in the county followed by Owens-Illinois, Inc. and Louis Rich in 1966.¹⁰⁸

Today, Newberry County continues to maintain a primarily agricultural economy despite efforts for diversification. Industrial plants throughout the area provide employment to citizens. These plants, while large scale, still concentrate on agricultural products: ISE America, Inc., processes eggs and egg products; Newberry Feed and Seed Center produces animal feed; Counts Sausage Company of Prosperity processes pork and beef products; and Ira T. Cousins, Inc. sells fertilizer and seed.¹⁰⁹ The county's largest employer is Louis Rich, whose plant processes turkeys brought to Newberry from several of the surrounding states.

A number of other non-textile plants are located across the county employing a large percentage of county residents. Lumber production has become a key industry within the county. Logging and timber companies are located across the area in towns like Pomaria and Prosperity and timber growth is spread across the county. The Sumter National Forest covers nearly one-seventh of the northern section of the county and contains numerous timber stands for pulp production. The value of forest products in Newberry County had been slowly increasing since 1900 and by 1960 it was third among counties in South Carolina in pulp wood production. International Paper and Georgia Pacific have both constructed plants to process lumber that is readily available in that area of the state.¹¹⁰

Increased automobile ownership allowed residents to travel for vacations, but local spots also offered recreational opportunities. Lake Greenwood has become an increasingly

106 Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. II, 142. Newberry County Historical Society. Bicentennial History of Newberry County. Newberry, 1989.

107 Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. II, 138.

108 Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. II, 138. Newberry County Historical Society. Bicentennial History of Newberry County. Newberry, 1989.

109 Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. II, 149.

110 South Carolina Department of Commerce, 2001 Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. II, 168.

popular location to have a second home. Cross Hill lies on one of the lake's access roads and is experiencing an influx of businesses and traffic as a result.

Although freight service continues on the railroads through the county, increased automobile ownership meant that fewer people used the railroads for travel. Passenger service generally ended in Newberry County in the early 1970s. Only the town of Prosperity has retained its depot that stood along the Southern Rail line and the tracks from the Southern Railroad that ran from Peak through Pomaria to Prosperity have been removed. Kinards, Silverstreet, Little Mountain, Pomaria and Chappells have all demolished their passenger depots.

Construction of Interstates 26 and 385 also changed where and how people lived, traveled, and did their business; helping some communities grow, while cutting others off from the new main mode of transportation. By 1961, Interstate 26 was completed through the upstate and Highway 276, the "Expressway" from Clinton to Greenville, was also opened (later Interstate 385). While Interstate 385 was beneficial to travelers looking for a short-cut from Greenville to Columbia

THE END OF SMALL TOWN LIFE IN NEWBERRY COUNTY

As you drive through the county today, the heyday of the railroad and Newberry's cotton boom is still evident despite the many obstacles residents there have had to overcome. The architecture of the commercial districts and the grand Victorian and Neoclassical residences are a reminder of a once wealthy society of farmers and businessmen. While the people of Newberry County remain hardworking, the county has never fully recovered from the loss of passenger service along the railroad and the failure of the cotton industry.

Passenger service along the rail lines had ceased to exist by the 1960s, but the demise of small railroad towns across the state had begun long before. The railroads were originally established to transport agricultural products from the upstate to the midland for distribution or to ports along the coast. The United States Postal Service also utilized rail lines. When railway mail service began, mostly letter mail was sorted on the cars, which were not equipped to distribute other kinds of mail. By about 1869, other mail, except packages, was sorted as well.¹¹¹

In 1930, more than 10,000 trains were used to move the mail into every city, town, and village in the United States. Following passage of the Transportation Act of 1958, mail-carrying passenger trains declined rapidly. By 1965, only 190 trains carried mail; by 1970, the railroads carried virtually no First-Class Mail. On April 30, 1971, the Post Office Department terminated seven of the eight remaining routes. The lone, surviving

¹¹¹ United States Postal Service, 2001.

railway post office ran between New York and Washington, D.C., and made its last run on June 30, 1977.¹¹²

Passenger service along the rail lines, while never the intended use for this particular mode of transportation drastically changed the landscape of nineteenth-century South Carolina. Citizens of the state were enjoying the cotton boom and had, for the first time, expendable income. It was possible for families to travel from outlying towns into cities such as Greenville, Newberry, or Columbia to do their shopping on the weekends. Shopkeepers in small towns and larger towns alike benefited from the influx of customers who either came into town to shop or simply to pick up their mail. It was during this period that small railroad towns thrived.¹¹³

Since the time of the early settlers in South Carolina, the state road system had been less than desirable. Roads throughout the state and country during the mid-nineteenth century were crude, dirt lanes that were dusty when the weather was dry and impassible after a hard rain. The upkeep on the roads was overseen by state government officials and at times was lacking if not nonexistent. In 1908, Henry Ford introduced the Model T to America, making it possible for the average family to own personal transportation. As more and more citizens owned cars, they were becoming frustrated with the lack of suitable roadways. Pressure from motorists and organizations such as the American Automobile Association (AAA) led to the passage of the Federal Aid Road Act of 1916. The act authorized \$25 million to improve rural post roads. The funds would be apportioned to the states half on the basis of population and half based on mileage of rural delivery and star mail delivery routes (a "star route" was a delivery route awarded by contract to a private carrier). All work would be under the supervision and control of the states. Beginning in 1920, any state receiving aid had to create a state highway agency. South Carolina's county roads were paved in the 1930s.¹¹⁴

The creation of new highway and rural road systems in combination with the arrival of airmail and trucking began to bring about the demise of the railroad towns across the state. Both forms of transport offered a wider array of destinations, a factor that could not be ignored by forward thinking entrepreneurs. By trucking their goods rather than shipping them by train, they could deliver them in less time to a range of destinations that the train could not reach. During the depression and World War II, Americans were unable to afford personal automobiles but by the late 1940s and early 1950s the burgeoning American economy again made car ownership possible for most middle class families. Families that purchased their own personal transportation no longer relied on the train to get where they need to go. Families and businessmen could now travel at their own leisure and pace without planning around the train's schedule and speed.¹¹⁵

The halt of railroad passenger service resulted in the demolition of depots in many railroad towns, and businesses began to suffer. However, despite the removal of

112 United States Postal Service, 2001.

113 Kovacic, C. and Winberry, J. South Carolina, The Making of a Landscape (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1989) 105-129.

114 Pope, The History of Newberry County, Vol. II, 282.

115 Weingroff, R. "Federal Aid Road Act of 1916: Building the Foundation" (Public Roads Online, 1996).

passengers from the rail, there were still people traveling through these small towns in their cars. Many early highways ran parallel to the rail routes. These small, two lane highways wound through the countryside to major cities across the country. However, as technology improved and cars became faster, the demand for larger roadways increased. Interstate Highways replaced State Highways, bypassing small towns in favor of an uninterrupted stretch of road that would save drivers time and money.¹¹⁶

The interstate road system was devastating to small towns across the state. Areas that were not affected by the main interstate re-routing were damaged by smaller bypasses, which pulled drivers off of slow moving Main Streets and shuttled them around the town to make travel quicker. Many small towns depended on through traffic to attract customers into their stores. Once that had been taken away, many had to close their doors. Customers began to abandon Main Street shops with little parking in favor of strip malls with ample parking spaces and the convenience of multiple resources at one stop. As jobs were lost, residents were forced to relocate—leaving the former booming railroad towns struggling to survive.¹¹⁷

Today, many of these small rail towns are experiencing resurgence as urban sprawl from several larger South Carolina cities is turning the ailing towns into bedroom communities. Residents living in towns such as Whitmire, Silverstreet, Pomaria, Little Mountain, and Prosperity work in Columbia and Newberry. Many of the original buildings associated with the railroad have been lost through the years but, in most cases, evidence of a once wealthy society can still be seen. It is reflected in the old storefronts along Main Street and the decorative detailing on the homes surrounding the old downtowns.

¹¹⁶ Kovacik. South Carolina, The Making of a Landscape. 147-149.

¹¹⁷ Kovacik. South Carolina, The Making of a Landscape. 147-149.

V. ARCHITECTURE IN NEWBERRY COUNTY

RURAL ARCHITECTURE

The homes of rural Newberry County reflect the era during which they were constructed. Before the advent of the railroad, structures built a great distance from water transport were limited to locally available building materials. Wood from the surrounding forests and local fieldstone were widely used as building materials. Development of the railroad industry made it possible to transport lumber and other materials necessary for construction. As a result, lumberyards were standard fixtures in towns all along the new rail lines and it became possible for rural homeowners to acquire brick, machine-sawn lumber, and fashionable wooden detailing for their homes at a reasonable cost.

The industrial revolution that accompanied the railroad was also reflected in the architecture of the time. The vernacular forms of the pre-railroad homes were not lost; they were merely altered when constructed with different techniques. For example, the use of lighter roof framing allowed for the construction of massed-plan houses with larger roof spans. Milled lumber made it possible to build homes with balloon and brace framing and two story homes became more commonplace in the post-railroad years.¹¹⁸

Rail transportation not only allowed the transport of building materials, but it also allowed for the transport of ideas. Passenger service on the train exposed travelers to building styles and techniques that they otherwise would not have been privy to and designs were subsequently distributed beyond their area of traditional dominance. Traveling craftsman also introduced new ideas and building techniques. Older house design, in conjunction with new forms and ideas, created a unique housing stock that can be connected to the prosperity and innovation of the railroad era.¹¹⁹

Pre-milled and machine carved lumber also made it easier to construct homes with elaborate detailing. Simple one and two room homes were transformed into elaborate one and two story structures, many times only by adding decorative elements. It is not uncommon across upstate South Carolina to find a log cabin that was enveloped by a larger structure as money and materials became available making a larger house possible.¹²⁰

Architectural styles and trends in Newberry County can be divided into two categories—rural and urban. The architecture in each area was developed and designed for different needs and lifestyles and represent different trends in design and construction. Michael Southern notes in his article on I-houses in the North Carolina Piedmont that there appears to be a delay in the transfer of popular styles from the urban to the rural areas and that by the time certain styles become widely popular and used in rural architecture, they

118 McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide*, pp. 89-101.

119 McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide*, pp. 89-90.

120 McAllister, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 89-101.

are out of style in the urban centers. Because of this delay, rural styles tend to survive past traditional dates for architectural styles and trends.¹²¹

Early vernacular housing forms in rural Newberry County, as in most southeastern, inland regions during the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, were simple in design and construction. During this pre-railroad era, only those families living on or around navigable waterways had access to domestic and/or imported building supplies, limiting those living in rural areas to locally available building materials.¹²² These early one-story homes were linear in design consisting of one or two rooms. Large fieldstones were often used as foundation piers and the structure was constructed with frames of hand-hewn timber that were occasionally covered with thin strips of wood, or weatherboard, to create a weatherproof exterior.¹²³

As the south began to experience renewed wealth through agricultural successes, larger scale homes began being built. Families that could afford to expand into a larger home did so in one of two ways: they added on to their current dwelling, eventually encasing the original home inside a much larger structure or they built a wholly separate house on their property. Fred Kniffen states that the “basal structure was often a simple, one-story dogtrot house; with economic affluence a second story was added and the whole structure weatherboarded.”¹²⁴ Homes standing today that retain an earlier structure within their interior are rare and difficult to identify without close inspection.

There are five basic housing forms found in the southeast prior to the widespread construction of the railroad in the mid-nineteenth century. First is the one-room, linear plan house. These homes had a laterally placed gable roof with one exterior end chimney and one entry door on the main facade. Second is the hall-and-parlor home. These one-and-one-half story residences were linear in plan consisting of two rooms divided by an entry hall and stair. Exterior end chimneys provided heat to each room. The third style is known as the extended hall-and-parlor home. These structures are an expanded version of the hall-and-parlor with rear shed rooms and a shed porch on the main façade. The fourth housing style of the pre-railroad era is the I-house. This housing form is simply a two-story version of the hall-and-parlor home and is the only style of the five housing forms that can be seen from the early eighteenth century, through the arrival of the railroad, and into the early twentieth century. The fifth and final pre-railroad housing form is a derivation of the I-house form known as the extended I-house. This two-story version of the extended hall-and-parlor home is often constructed with a rear ell and is the most common housing form found in the rural sections of Newberry County.¹²⁵

121 Michael Southern, “The I-house as a Carrier of Style in Three Counties of the Northeastern Piedmont,” in *Carolina Dwelling: Toward Preservation of Place in Celebration of North Carolina’s Vernacular Landscape* (Raleigh: North Carolina State University Student Publication of the School of Design vol. 26, 1978), pp. 70-71.

122 McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide*, pp. 75-87.

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

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

125 McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide*, p. 80.

Dogtrots and Double Pen Houses

Tenant housing and early worker housing is scattered throughout the rural areas of Newberry County. These homes were constructed in single pen, double pen, or dogtrot forms and housed both transient farm hands and permanent workers on large farms. The dogtrot form is rare in Upstate South Carolina and no examples were identified during the course of fieldwork for this survey.

Extant homes of log construction, often referred to as “log cabins,” are rare in Newberry County. This form of vernacular housing was popular in the eastern states because of the readily available source of lumber and was often constructed as temporary shelter later to be replaced with larger, frame houses once time and money became available.¹²⁶ A majority of these homes have been lost either through neglect, or torn down by families for use as firewood or scrap wood once a more substantial home was completed. Homes of log construction are also difficult to identify without close inspection of the property, which was not possible during the course of this survey.

Double pen, saddlebag, and multi-room dwellings were commonly used in the early twentieth century to house tenant farmers. Chimneys that once belonged to these homes can be seen dotting the landscape, standing alone and overgrown in many agricultural fields throughout the area. These modest dwellings can often be linked with larger farmhouses and many have associated outbuildings that were used by the tenants to store tools and crops. The most common form of tenant housing found in the county is the saddlebag. Saddlebag homes consist of two rooms with separate exterior access divided by a central chimney. The central placement of the chimney stack allows for the buildings to be used for multi-dwellings—giving the tenant in each portion of the home access to a heat source. Examples of saddlebag homes within the survey area include **sites 1467, 1464, and 1124.**

A second form of tenant house identified during this survey was the double pen, linear plan house. A double pen structure is made up of two rooms that are accessed through doors on the exterior of the home and can vary depending on chimney placement. Unlike the saddlebag homes, ordinary double pen homes have either one or two exterior end chimneys. This form of home was rarely seen during the course of the survey although it is unknown whether these were not constructed or whether a majority of them have been lost over time.

These small single-family and multi-family dwellings were constructed by farmers throughout Newberry County and were continually used until the mid-twentieth century. Census data from 1920 shows that Newberry County had 154,390 acres of land in tenant farms consisting of 3,303 tenant-operated farms. By 1940, the total number of tenant-operated farms had decreased to 1,543 with only 88,473 acres invested in the farms.¹²⁷ As mentioned above, intact homes from the early periods of settlement are rare and most

¹²⁶ McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide*, pp. 75-87.

¹²⁷ ICPSR, “Historical Census Data Browser,” accessed 29 October 2003.

tenant homes from the early twentieth century often stand abandoned or have been lost. The decrease in tenant farming toward the middle of the twentieth century accounts for the high number of homes that have been abandoned.

The I-House

The I-house style, derived from British folk housing, is the predominant architectural form found in rural Newberry County. While the overall form remains consistent throughout the survey area; the traditional I-house form differed depending on location, and varied in material, chimney placement, and floor plan. Front and rear additions such as porches, ells and shed rooms appeared in great variety, however, the lateral gable form that was two rooms wide, one room deep, and two stories in height remained consistent.¹²⁸

The trend that saw many rural farming families moving from smaller, one-room homes to these much larger homes with four or more rooms and a formal central hallway can be attributed to the growing wealth of rural farmers in the mid-nineteenth century. Pioneers that were some of the first settlers in the backcountry regions of the state soon found themselves being joined by wealthy entrepreneurs who were eager to try their hand in cotton growth and production. These new inhabitants did not settle in simple one- or two-room linear homes, but according to Southern, constructed larger dwellings that “symbolized economic achievement and social respectability in the growing agrarian society.”¹²⁹

The I-house form also began to grow in popularity with the already established rural farming families who began to benefit from the growth and sale of cotton. Both groups chose the I-house form because it allows for the largest, most impressive façade to be seen from the road—giving the illusion of a much larger structure than actually existed. With the new housing form came the creation of a formal hallway, which suggests a movement by the rural farming community toward the more formal culture of the coastal aristocracy. However, many scholars dismiss this idea, believing that the centrally placed hallway merely served as a cooling device during the hot summer months.¹³⁰

Early I-house forms were simple extensions of the hall-and-parlor plan. This central hallway style existed as early as 1800, but did not become common until after 1820. By the middle of the nineteenth century, the central hallway arrangement became the preferred building method for both one and two story homes. The two-story home was popular among wealthy planters prior to the Civil War, although the one-story home was

¹²⁸ Kniffen, “Folk Housing,” p. 8.

¹²⁹ Southern, “The I-house as a Carrier of Style,” p. 71.

¹³⁰ Williams, Michael Ann, *Homeplace: The Social Use and Meaning of the Folk Dwelling in Southwestern North Carolina* (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1991), pp. 93-114.

more common. In the post-war era, the two-story I-house form dominated the rural environment through the turn of the century.¹³¹

The added central hallway is the area of the house that was considered a symbol of progression from simple, laid back agrarian life to a more formalized social interaction. Early homes often had several entries on the main façade that allowed visitors immediate access to the family areas or formal parlors. Sites such as **1166**, **1158** and **1293** are early I-house forms that contain multiple entries on the main façade. The open plan of these early farmhouses was in stark contrast to the closed plan that accompanied the creation of central hallway homes. Williams terms this space “a ‘social lock’ that denied visitors immediate access to the hearth,” creating a very formal and socially ordered entry process.¹³² The hall, most often dominated by a staircase leading to the second floor bedrooms, had no heat source and was dependent on heat from the parlor and/or the family room fireplaces. Because of this, it was kept closed off from the remaining downstairs rooms during the winter months and left wide open during the summer months allowing the summer breeze to cool the home. Because the room served little other practical purpose it was considered by some to be “wasted space” and in many early homes it was simply removed, creating a hall-and-parlor style floor plan rather than a central hallway plan. The purpose of the change was to create more usable space within the home. Still others stretched the area creating an expanded central hall that could be put to use as a more informal parlor space.¹³³

A majority of I-houses in Newberry County were either constructed with or eventually added a one or two-story ell and/or shed rooms on the rear façade. These additions came as the need for more interior space arose or as luxuries such as indoor plumbing and electricity made bathrooms and modern kitchens possible. Many I-houses in the survey area appear to have originally been constructed with rear ells, creating an entirely unique subcategory of the more common form. Homes that were constructed with rear shed rooms are known as extended I-houses after the extended hall-and-parlor style from which it is adapted.

There are several antebellum examples of these homes remaining in rural Newberry County that reflect the pre-war wealth of many independent farmers in the area. **Site 1166**, located just east of Little Mountain on SC 39, is one such home. The house, identical in style to the Dominick-Boland House in Little Mountain, the Dominick House in Prosperity, and the Folk-Holloway House in Pomaria, is a two-story I-house with rain porch and multiple entries on the main façade. The home was likely constructed in the 1840s and is typical of the extended I-houses of this period. The detached kitchen was later attached to the rear of the home.

Site 1158 is also found near Little Mountain on Kibler’s Bridge Road. This home, constructed ca. 1850, is slightly larger than site 1166, being six bays in width as opposed

131 Southern, “The I-house as a Carrier of Style,” p. 72. Southern gathered this statistical information regarding popular housing styles in rural North Carolina during the nineteenth century from files located at the North Carolina Division of Archives and History in Raleigh, NC.

132 Williams, *Homeplace*, pp. 93-94.

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

to the usual four bay façade of local I-houses. The home is an extended I-house with two entry doors on the main façade separated by a pair of windows. Unlike its counterparts, this home has not had an ell addition placed on its rear façade and retains its original rectangular shape.

Sites 1157 and **1259** are early I-house forms constructed in the mid-1800s that retain a simple, three-bay composition. Both homes were constructed in the extended I-house form; however, site 1259 has a rear ell addition. It is not known why some of these homes are larger than others, but one could hypothesize that the wealth of the family has a direct impact on the size of the home constructed. Site 1157 is an early I-house form with no window glazing—only shutters to keep out the weather.

As discussed earlier, the I-house form can vary with the placement of different key elements. The movement of the chimney location can bring about one such change. The majority of I-houses with centrally placed chimneys tend to differ slightly in size and shape from those with exterior end chimneys. The most obvious change made to these homes is window placement. Central chimney homes have only two windows on the second story of the main façade rather than three, and there are single windows on the gable ends rather than paired windows flanking the exterior chimney. The homes also tend to be narrower, consisting of three small bays as opposed to four or five bays in width. Overall, the homes are simpler in design and detailing than their double-chimney counterparts. Traditional exterior end chimney I-houses are most commonly found in rural Newberry County.

The central chimney plan is not common in the southeastern United States, having been preferred in the north and Midwest, the reason being that having a centrally located chimney would create heat that would in turn be trapped in the interior of the home. Families living in New England and the colder Midwestern states preferred to have the interior chimneys to create as much heat as possible during the cold winter months. Southerners, on the other hand, wanted the heat created by cooking to exit the home during the hot summer months and as a matter of function placed the chimneys on the exterior of the home. It is likely that families who migrated to the southern states from colder climates continued their building traditions less as a matter of function and more of a matter of tradition.¹³⁴

The railroad's development changed the traditional materials and style of folk dwellings across the country and many of the later I-houses, constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, are adorned with more decorative detailing than their earlier counterparts.¹³⁵ As a result, I-houses made the transformation from simple, functional housing for rural farmers to the "pretentious houses of affluent local gentry."¹³⁶ In addition to the newer homes, many earlier I-houses got a new, up to date look with the application of wooden cutwork and restyled porches.

¹³⁴ McAlester and McAlester, A Field Guide, pp. 75-86.

¹³⁵ McAlester and McAlester, A Field Guide, pp. 75-87.

¹³⁶ McAlester and McAlester, A Field Guide, p. 96.

A number of I-houses found in Newberry County that were constructed in the post-railroad era have decorative, front facing gables in the center of the main façade. These gables often contained decorative wooden shingles and either shaped attic vents or stained glass windows. The overall forms of these structures is consistent with the I-house, however, the decorative gables give them a wholly unique look.

A majority of the I-houses encountered throughout the rural portions of Newberry County have been altered in some way from their original forms. The most common alteration made to these homes is that of the porch detailing. Judging from the style of porch alterations, a number of them were undertaken in the middle part of the twentieth century (1925–1945). Porches that reflect the Craftsman architectural styles are common and a majority of the porches have tapered wooden posts resting on brick piers.

Queen Anne

The Queen Anne style gained popularity in the last decades of the nineteenth century. Steeply pitched roofs with irregular floor plans characterize the style as does a dominant front facing gable, decorative shingles, and decorative detailing along the porch. There are several distinct types of ornamentation that can be found on Queen Anne homes including spindlework detailing and turned columns along the porch (Spindlework), classical columns grouped together in twos or threes (Free Classic), and half timbering in the gables (Half-Timbered).¹³⁷ This architectural style is very distinct and is usually found in urban areas where there was a concentration of wealth and high style homes. In rural areas one can occasionally find a classic example of the Queen Anne style; however, it is more common to find vernacular adaptations of the style.

Queen Anne and Vernacular Queen Anne were by far the most abundant styles found within the urban areas. Each example of vernacular Queen Anne architecture in Newberry County displays different elements of style; however, these homes begin with the same basic core shape and differ only in the type and placement of stylistic elements. Whether constructed in one or two-story forms, these vernacular homes have a consistent element that binds them all together—that of the front projecting gable wing. By adding these projecting wings, the common I-house form was given the characteristic irregular floor plan and the implied movement common to the Queen Anne style. Examples such as **sites 1153** (two-story) and **1141** (one-story) both have the projecting gable wing and irregular core shape.

These vernacular Queen Anne homes, unlike their high-style counterparts, were constructed to serve practical functions. The Queen Anne style was adapted to one-story, central hallway homes as well as the two-story I-house forms. Each home of this type recorded during the survey had the same overall linear core shape with differing heights, chimney locations, porch shapes, and decorative detailing. Large, front gables that are

¹³⁷ McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide*, pp. 263-264.

accented with shingles, vents, and/or windows break the lateral gable roofline on these vernacular homes and are hallmarks of the style.

Throughout the rural areas of Newberry County building continued at a steady pace from the 1940s to the present. Today the landscape of the rural areas is dominated by the presence of new construction and trailer parks. In many cases, older farmhouses have been demolished and the open lot occupied by a trailer home. In these locations, the outbuildings remain extant and it is obvious by the landscape and the location of older trees that perhaps an I-house or a Queen Anne farmhouse once occupied the land where the trailer now stands. The demolition or neglect of many older farmhouses in the area and the preference for newer, more temporary housing begs the question: Why do families abandon these homes in favor of something newer and smaller just yards away?

To most preservationists, it is frustrating to drive through these areas and see homes in extreme states of disrepair or being used for the storage of farm equipment when the family lives in a newer home less than fifty yards away. During interviews with several homeowners throughout the course of the survey the reason became clearer. Most of these older farmhouses have been kept in the same family since their construction. Parents pass on the home to their children who live there and work the farm until they pass it along to their children. In many cases, the children who inherit the home have started lives elsewhere and do not wish to return to what becomes known as the “Homeplace.” In these instances, the homes stand abandoned and eventually deteriorate beyond repair. In other cases, the home simply becomes too large and too expensive to maintain. Many families who are unable to continue to live in the house for monetary reasons often do not sell the property because of strong emotional ties, leaving the structure to deteriorate. Michael Ann Williams discovered in her interviews with the aging rural population in northern North Carolina that a special association is given to these family homes that for most family members is unbreakable.¹³⁸

URBAN ARCHITECTURE

Newberry County has several communities that retain a high percentage of their historic fabric, including Little Mountain, Whitmire, Prosperity and the city of Newberry. The town of Chappells has retained little of its historic resources and today consists mainly of the Post Office and a handful of early twentieth century homes. Pomaria has maintained an intact Main Street, but has lost many of the buildings associated with the railroad. Similarly, Silverstreet has lost most of the stores and a majority of the homes associated the railroad era have been either lost or altered to the point that their integrity has been compromised.

The city of Newberry is the oldest of the four, beginning its organization in the late 1700s when the Courthouse was constructed. Whitmire, Little Mountain and Prosperity have shorter histories, each becoming heavily settled after railroad expansion in the mid-nineteenth century, although the areas were settled long before then. Despite the

138 Williams, Homeplace, pp. 115-136.

difference of age in the three communities, the influence of railroad expansion and the wealth that accompanied the cotton boom is evident in the architecture of each. While the individual communities retain buildings from the pre-railroad era, the bulk of the housing dates from the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth centuries.

Newberry

Newberry County was formed shortly after the Revolutionary War with the town of Newberry as the county seat. Shortly thereafter, in 1789, land was donated for the construction of a courthouse by John Coate. John and his brother Henry owned the land around the Court House where the town of Newberry was to be established and by the last decade of the eighteenth century, they began to lay out town lots. James Campbell, Frederick Nance, Dr. Jacob Robert Brown, and Colonel Robert Rutherford were some of the first men to purchase lots around the public square. Nance was the first resident of the town, having been appointed Clerk of Court in 1794 in addition to establishing his store and doing business there before 1800.¹³⁹

Deeds for the lots sold by the Coate's indicated that town encompassed approximately 25 acres. Each lot was placed around the public square where the Court House and jail were located. The early streets were each 33 feet wide and were marked on the plat by the destination point on that road. For example: the present day College St. was labeled "the Street to Charleston" and Boundary Street was labeled "Road to the Black Jack Tavern".¹⁴⁰ By 1800, the village had the Court House, jail, a post office managed by Frederick Nance, several residences, and a few taverns and small stores.¹⁴¹

Early settlers within the town of Newberry were wealthy plantation owners and entrepreneurs, many of which were connected by blood or marriage. These early residents were moving into the upstate with the intention of investing in the growth of short staple cotton. Cotton speculation meant the importation of slave labor as well as the growth of industries related to cotton production and processing. The small town also had the only post office in the district as well as a jail, school, cemetery, and library, however, there were no churches constructed in town until 1830s. Despite the influx of investment and manpower, the town of Newberry would not become well established until the middle of the nineteenth century.¹⁴²

Robert Mills noted in his Statistics of South Carolina that in 1825-26 that the village of Newberry had 20-30 dwelling houses, stores and taverns. The town's residents petitioned for its incorporation seven years later in 1832. The state legislature incorporated the village of Newberry that same year, its boundaries being established as present-day Caldwell, Boundary, McKibben, and Harrington Streets.¹⁴³

¹³⁹ Pope, Thomas, *History of Newberry Co. Vol. I*, pp. 91-93.

¹⁴⁰ *Marmaduke Coate's Plat of Newberry Court House*, 1823. South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Pope, Thomas, *History of Newberry Co. Vol. I*, pp. 94-95..

¹⁴¹ Pope, Thomas, *History of Newberry Co. Vol. I*, pp. 72.

¹⁴² Pope, Thomas, *History of Newberry Co. Vol. I*, pp. 91-95.

¹⁴³ *Acts, Reports and Resolutions of South Carolina*, 1832. Pope, Thomas, *History of Newberry Co. Vol. I*, pp. 96-97.

Shortly after the town's incorporation, several church congregations were established. The First Baptist Church (**site 0902**) was the first to locate there, organized in 1831; the congregation constructed their sanctuary in 1832. The Baptist congregation was followed by the Methodists in 1833 and Aveleigh Presbyterian Church (**site 0370**) in 1835. St. Luke's Episcopal Church was incorporated in 1852 and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church (**site 0785**) was organized in 1854 and constructed in 1855. Each of these congregations would eventually construct new facilities as their congregations continued to grow.¹⁴⁴

Like so many communities across the county, Newberry grew largely as a result of the railroad, becoming the hub for two separate lines by late 1800s. Both the Greenville & Columbia (G&C) and the Laurens (CN&L) Railroads stopped in Newberry and the town began to blossom. While several homes existed in the area prior to the railroad's construction, a majority of homes in town today were built between 1890 and 1950.

Many of the homes in Newberry were constructed by the father-son team of George and Phillip Schoppert. The two were considered to be master craftsmen and had several trained craftsmen on staff that helped them construct homes for Newberry's elite. In 1841, Phillip Schoppert constructed Coateswood for Chancellor Job Johnstone (**site 0895**). Phillip's father, George, constructed a majority of Newberry's early homes including a home for Francis B. Higgins (**site 0897**) on Boundary Street and a home for John Caldwell (**site 0910**) on College Street. Unfortunately, many of the other homes constructed during this time have been lost as the town has grown.¹⁴⁵

Other early homes in the area were reflective of the growing wealth of the town's people. Homes constructed in Newberry during the early to mid-nineteenth century were reflective of the Classical Revival movement having very rectilinear forms with the porch dominating the main facade. Homes of this type found in the city were not, however, typical of the Classical Revival, but vernacular adaptations of the style with simple detailing. The John Pearson House (**site 0769**) was constructed ca. 1840 by Pearson on Crenshaw Street. This home has the typical detailing of a Classical Revival home including the two-story porch, wide cornice with cutwork modillions, symmetrically placed windows and doors and abbreviated lights around the entry door (transom only). The home does not, however, have the classical columns supporting the porch nor the fanlight above the entry door. General James H. Williams' house (**site 0815**) is a slightly better example, with the dominating porch supported with large ionic columns and an entry door with transom and sidelights. The home was constructed ca. 1840 by Williams who was a prominent figure in Newberry. The General fought in the Seminole War as well as led campaigns into Mexico and during the Civil War. He also briefly served in the state senate.¹⁴⁶ Other early homes in the area include that of John Caldwell (**site 0910**), Chancellor James Caldwell (demolished), the Francis Higgins House (**site 0897**) and Dr. Pressley B. Ruff's House (**site 0925**).

¹⁴⁴ Pope, Thomas, *History of Newberry Co. Vol. I*, pp. 98-99.

¹⁴⁵ Pope, Thomas, *History of Newberry Co. Vol. I*, pp. 98-99.

¹⁴⁶ Pope, Thomas, *History of Newberry Co. Vol. I*, pp. 194-195..

Perhaps one of the earliest homes still standing within the city is the E.S. Coppock House (**site 0551**) on Nance Street. The home, constructed in a simple Classical Revival form resembles the I-houses of the rural farming area with its exterior end chimneys and one-story rear ell. Coppock was one of the early entrepreneurs in Newberry, operating a dry goods store in town prior to the Civil War. His home reflects the characteristics of the Classical Revival with its monumental porch (the original detailing has been lost), grand entry doors, and detailing beneath the eaves.

Also beginning to appear around town prior to the Civil War were the Queen Anne homes. Queen Anne style became widely popular with the advent of the railroad system. Known for their complex design and decorative detailing, the style took advantage of pre-milled lumber being shipped by rail. Characteristic of the style is intricate cutwork detailing and decorative shingle designs on the exterior as well as complex floor plans that gave the exterior walls a sense of movement with multiple gables and turrets projecting from the previously flat facades. Many early homes constructed in simple, vernacular styles were transformed by the addition of these milled details. The Martin House (**site 0374**) on Main Street is one such early example. The home was constructed ca. 1840 in a simple, rectilinear style similar to that of the Coppock house. The addition of elaborate spindlework porch detailing as well as decorative shingles transformed the home into an early Queen Anne form.

Newberry's charter was renewed in 1841 at which time the town's boundaries were increased to a one-mile radius around the courthouse. By 1848, the town had nearly 1,000 residents with six dry goods stores, an apothecary shop, cabinet makers, saddle and harness makers, a machine shop that manufactured cotton gins, threshing machines and agricultural machines, a wheelwright and a blacksmith shop.¹⁴⁷ With the arrival of the railroad in Newberry in 1851, the town began a period of rapid growth. The G&C Railroad line meant an increase in business and industry and the commercial and business areas of town began a rapid expansion. A depot was constructed and a large cotton platform stood nearby. Within the first few months of the railroad's operation, approximately 4,000 bales of cotton were shipped through Newberry. In 1847, the Laurens Railroad was established as a spur line from Newberry to Laurens with the switching yard and repair shops at Helena. The line became operational in 1854 and helped to connect the western portion of Newberry County as the east had been with the construction of the G&C rail line several years earlier.¹⁴⁸

Census information gathered by the town in 1858 showed an increase in Newberry's population from only 1,000 in 1848 to nearly 1,500 in 1858 including 653 white residents, 744 slaves, and 29 free black citizens. Just one year later, however, the white community outnumbered black labor 779 to 748, but by 1860, the black population had once again gained a slight advantage over the white citizenry. On the eve of the Civil

¹⁴⁷ Summer, A.G. article written for *The South Carolinian*, October 24, 1848..

¹⁴⁸ Pope, Thomas, *History of Newberry Co.* Vol. I, pp. 103-104.

War, approximately 6 percent of the county's slave population lived in the city of Newberry as compared to 4 percent of the county's white population.¹⁴⁹

In 1856, the town of Newberry managed to secure an institution of higher learning. Several small towns across the upstate had been established colleges, each affiliated with the different church denominations found in the area. The Lutheran Synod of South Carolina, with the vision of Reverend John Bachman established their Classical Academy and Theological Seminary of the South Carolina Synod near Pomaria in 1831. The school was then moved to Lexington where it operated until 1855 when the Synod voted to move the institution to the town of Newberry and rename it Newberry College. Newberry College was incorporated by the General Assembly in December 1855 and a new board of directors was established. Wallace Cline and Osborne Wells of Newberry won the bid to construct the new college building, which was open to male students the summer of 1858.¹⁵⁰

Upon hearing of Lincoln's victory, communities across South Carolina convened to discuss what action would be taken in retaliation. On 19 November 1860, a meeting was held in the Newberry Courthouse for the purpose of discussing secession from the Union. The meeting was the largest ever held in the District, and after hearing speeches from various local leaders, the residents of Newberry voted in favor of secession. Four delegates were chosen to represent their interests at the Columbia convention. Men from all parts of the county quickly gathered to join regiments to fight for what they believed was an encroachment of their rights. There were no battles of the Civil War fought in Newberry County, therefore, the contribution made by its citizens is only measurable in the number of casualties—out of 1,500 men who served, 500 were killed in action. Numerous others returned home plagued with disease and battered bodies and died once they returned home.¹⁵¹

Following the war, residents of Newberry worked to get back on their feet, but it would be the arrival of yet a third railroad in town that would jump start the areas economy once again. By 1890, the Columbia, Newberry & Laurens Railroad was constructed through Newberry, spurring economic development. Newberry Savings Bank was opened just one year later, followed by the Farmers Mutual Insurance Association and the Commercial Bank (**site 0330**) in 1896. The Commercial Bank was the town's largest, having resources of nearly one million dollars. It was the only bank to weather the Great Depression later to merge with South Carolina National Bank in 1931. Also operating in town in the 1890s was a Western Union Telegraph Office operating two telegraph lines to Columbia, The Carolina Manufacturing Company who made coffins and sold undertaker supplies, and the Newberry County Memorial Hospital.¹⁵²

149 *United States Census, 1860* accessed through the Fisher Library at the University of Virginia online at : <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/cgi-local/censusbin/censusPope>, Thomas, *History of Newberry Co. Vol. I*, pp. 105.

150 Pope, Thomas, *History of Newberry Co. Vol. I*, pp. 221-225. . Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, 300.

151 Pope, Thomas, *History of Newberry Co. Vol. II*, pp. 1-9.

152 Pope, Thomas, *History of Newberry Co. Vol. II*, pp. 98-99.

The turn of the twentieth century greeted a thriving railroad town. In 1883, Newberry Cotton Mills was organized by Robert McCaughrin and was soon operational with 250 employees processing 15 bales of cotton daily. By 1889, the town's population had grown immensely and the commercial district consisted of 75 stores. By 1900, the population had grown to 4,607—twice what it had been at the close of the Civil War. Industry was also booming with the operation of a cotton mill, bonded cotton warehouse, cotton seed oil mill, three banks and two newspapers. More growth was expected in the new century including plans for two bottling plants, two more cotton mills, a fourth bank, and a second oil mill.

Mollohon Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1901 and the mill building was completed and operational by 1902. Also opening in the early years of 1900 was Summer Brothers, a large firm operated by the three sons of George & Martha Summer. George, Charles, and John operated a general merchandise store in the city of Newberry (**site 0381**), a cotton gin in Jalapa, and farmed nearly 2,500 acres on the outskirts of town. The firm continued operation until it was wiped out in the Great Depression. In addition to being a partner in the family business, George Summer was also the president of Mollohon Manufacturing, founder of Newberry Lumber Company, director of the Commercial Bank and owner of the Newberry Hotel (**site 0393**).¹⁵³

The wealth accompanying the new rail line and the growing textile industry was reflected in the grand, high-style homes constructed during this period. These homes were constructed in the Queen Anne and Neoclassical styles on grand lots to the north of Newberry's commercial district. Homes constructed in the Queen Anne style became more elaborate and more diverse as residents branched out from the traditional forms of Queen Anne to use the sub-types. The Mower House (**site 0896**) and the Houseal-Goggans House (**site 0907**) were both constructed in the high-style Queen Anne. The Mower House, ca. 1890, has the tell-tale irregular roofline with projecting gables and turret on the right side of the main façade. However, the home draws on Classical elements such as the Tuscan column supports on the porches, dentil molding beneath the eaves, swag detailing along the cornice, and railing along a portion of the roofline. This sub-type, known as Free Classic, became common in the 1890s. The Houseal-Goggans House, ca. 1895, also contains elements of Free Classic design with dentils beneath the roofline, classical Ionic columns along the porch, and Federal simple entry door surround.

Also prevalent through town are simple, vernacular versions of the Queen Anne style. These simple, one-story homes draw elements from the high-style Queen Anne, but apply them in a simple, vernacular way. Rooflines are made to look irregular with the addition of shallow gables and the porch becomes the main focus of detailing. The E.S. Summer house (**site 0432**) is a typical example of this type of dwelling. The home has a hip roof with gable in the center of the main façade, porch supported with classical Ionic columns with a pediment over the main entry, and double entry door with transom. A second example of this style is the gable-front-and-wing style which is a one-story home with a projecting gable wing on the main façade. These homes relied on gable decoration porch

¹⁵³ Pope, Thomas, *History of Newberry Co. Vol. II*, pp. 114-115

detailing to convey the Queen Anne style with turned supports and cutwork detailing. However, a majority of these homes have been altered over the years—many to reflect newer styles.

Examples of Queen Anne homes with half-timbering can also be found within the town limits. Both the C.C. Davis (**site 0906**) and the Scott-Henderson (**site 0535**) homes display this sub-type. Half-timbering is found in only 5 percent of Queen Anne examples and are mainly located in the northeastern states. Characteristics of this style include grouped windows, half-timbered gables or upper story walls, heavy porch detailing, and patterned masonry chimneys.¹⁵⁴

Wholly different from the Queen Anne, but constructed simultaneously within the town of Newberry is the Neoclassical style. Prevalent from 1895-1950, this style is characterized by a full-height porch supported with classical columns with Ionic or Corinthian capitals, and a symmetrical façade balanced with windows and a central entry. The Neoclassical style, like that of the Queen Anne, has several variations found within the form which include: a full height entry portico in the center of the main façade, a full height portico with lower full-width porch, or a full façade porch. The Summer-Ragland House (**site 0825**) was constructed ca. 1910 on Main Street. The home has a dominant two-story portico supported with large Ionic columns in the center of the main façade with a lunette window in the porch gable end. Additionally, a one-story porch runs beneath the portico and wraps to both side elevations and is supported with thin Ionic columns. Other tell-tale detailing includes dentil molding beneath the eaves, entry door with fanlight and sidelights, and symmetrical elevations. The Floyd-Carpenter House (**site 0420**) was constructed ca. 1902 and differs in that it has a full façade porch with centrally placed curved portico supported with fluted Corinthian columns. The home lends the appearance of a flat roof with dentil detailing along the roofline and a wide cornice.

The agricultural depression of 1921 hit the city of Newberry as it did most towns across the south. The boll weevil had completely destroyed the cotton crop, forcing the price of cotton from 33 cents per pound in 1920 to just 13 cents per pound in 1921. The agricultural depression, coupled with the Great Depression in 1929 dealt a devastating blow to Newberry. Numerous foreclosures on property forced many farmers and tenants to move out of state for work. In the city, the National Bank of Newberry was forced to close its doors in July 1929 and the Exchange Bank (**site 0350**) closed in April 1931.¹⁵⁵

Despite the financial strains, the population of the city of Newberry continued to grow. The 1930 census counted 7,228 persons in the city, an increase of 22 percent from 1920. During that time, many farmers moved into the city in search of jobs. In addition, the Kendall Company of Boston Massachusetts had purchased the Oakland and Mollohon Cotton mills, expanding them and creating jobs. Roosevelt's Works Progress Administration also created jobs around the city. WPA workers helped to create Lynch's Woods Park which was donated by the Johnstone family to relieve tax debt. The Civilian

¹⁵⁴ McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide*, pp. 264..

¹⁵⁵ Pope, Thomas, *History of Newberry Co. Vol. II*, pp. 126-127.

Conservation Corps also lent jobs to the area with the establishment of Camp John Belton O’Neill south of Newberry on Ebenezer Church Road.¹⁵⁶

As the town continued to grow and expand, different styles began to appear on the quiet neighborhood streets. The 1920s saw the introduction of Craftsman style bungalows into the area. The Craftsman style was considered to be the dominant style for smaller homes constructed in the early decades of the twentieth century. Originating in Southern California, the style spread in popularity through the publication of design books and magazines. Pattern books and mail-order homes also increased the popularity of the bungalow, which quickly became the most popular and fashionable small family home in the country until the mid-1930s.¹⁵⁷

The bulk of the housing that survives in the city today is that of the late nineteenth century. Craftsman style bungalows as well as the minimal traditional homes of the 1940s are prevalent. Also commonly found are homes originally constructed in the vernacular Queen Anne style that have been adapted to reflect the later Craftsman style. Addition of porch detailing and new windows helped home owners to create an entirely new look for their property without spending the money it would take to construct an entirely new structure. Sites 0768 and 0764 are two examples of the Craftsman style, constructed with differing materials, but containing decorative elements of the style. **Site 0768** is a truer form of the style that gives the appearance of stability and weight. The home has a large front facing gable that covers the porch area with half-timber detailing in the gable end balanced by a gable dormer—both containing large attic vents designed to resemble Palladian windows. The porch is supported with heavy brick posts resting on a brick balustrade. Exposed rafter tails and knee brackets beneath the eaves are also characteristic of the style.

Site 0764 is a more common, vernacular form of the Craftsman home with wood siding, gable porch that projects from the main body of the house and is supported with tapered wooden posts on brick piers, porte cochere, and multipane windows. These simple and affordable homes became popular with the working class in urban centers in the 1930s and can be easily identified by their porch detailing and windows.

The Minimal Traditional homes of the 1940s and 1950s are also prevalent in urban neighborhoods. These homes are easy to identify. Most are of brick construction with a large chimney on the main façade of the home—usually accented with decoration including blind arches, stone details, colored brick details, or lettering. Porches on these homes are usually placed on the side elevations and most have been enclosed over time. The entry doors are offset on the main façade, placed beneath a small gable with arched openings. Multiple gables on the main façade are also commonplace—giving the illusion of a complex, Tudor style floor plan. **Sites 0836** and **0900** are both excellent examples of this style within the city of Newberry. Both display the details mentioned above, however, site 0900 uses stone detailing around the windows, doorways, and on the chimney while site 0836 uses decorative brickwork to achieve the desired look.

¹⁵⁶ Pope, Thomas, *History of Newberry Co. Vol. II*, pp. 129-132.

¹⁵⁷ McAlester and McAlester, *A Field Guide*, pp. 452-463.

Also commonplace throughout the city is the addition of synthetic and false siding onto older homes. Brick veneer, asbestos shingles, aluminum and vinyl siding are found on a majority of the historic homes.

Today, the city of Newberry is experiencing a great deal of growth and revitalization. The preservation and reopening of the Opera House has spurred the creation of new jobs and the creation of new businesses in the commercial district. Also growing is the area on the outskirts of downtown where new restaurants and chain stores are locating to take advantage of traffic along Highway 76 and Interstate 26.

West End and Newberry Cotton Mills

West End is the name associated with the village which surrounded Newberry's first cotton mill, Newberry Cotton Mills. The mill itself is no longer standing, but it was built at the top of the hill off of Main Street on land purchased from John Carwile and William Langford. The location of the mill site made it a prominent landmark to both the village and the town. Established in 1883, Newberry Cotton Mills claimed to be the first mill in America that was solely powered by electricity. It was designed by Lockwood and Green and constructed by W.T. Davis of Greenville. Both companies had previously worked on the Piedmont Mills complex. Within several years of its inception, the mill was working at full capacity, operating 320 looms and 10,000 spindles.¹⁵⁸

The village that developed around the mill was the most complete of the three villages that formed around Newberry. At its inception, the mill supported 250 employees. The village had provisions for schools, churches, recreation and a cemetery. Newberry Cotton Mills closed in 1984 and the mill was demolished soon after.

Houses in the 500 block of Crosson Street overlooking Willowbrook Park are two-story clapboard buildings with gable roofs and front porches. Generally, the porches are supported on wooden piers (4x4s). Exposed beams appear in the eaves. Most of the windows are six-over-six sash. The homes have two chimneys each and are supported by brick piers. Much of the brick used in West End is a yellowish orange which was similar to that of the mill.

Willowbrook Park is built around the flood plain of the north branch of Scott's Creek. In its heyday, the park contained a bandstand, skating rink, fountain and decorative flower garden. The Community House located within the park is a one-story clapboard building with a porch facing into the park and a field stone chimney. Its windows may have been altered but are twelve-over-twelve sash.

O'Neal Street contained early cottages of the village that were more varied than some of their later counterparts and often featured variations of window and porch treatment. Homes on the 600 block of Main Street are typical of the smaller homes of West End.

158 Pope, Thomas, *History of Newberry Co. Vol. II*, pp. 89.

Each house has a center chimney, gable roof and front porch. The porches are usually supported on wooden piers (4x4s).

Houses at 508 and 502 O'Neal Street are typical of the mill dwellings built in the 1920's. They are also very similar to bungalows found in the rest of the town and in the other mill villages.

These two stores were built ca. 1910-1920 and were private businesses which catered to the needs of the mill workers. Located next to the mill on Drayton Street, these and other businesses helped to establish Drayton as a major north-south corridor for West End.

Mollohon Mill Village

Mollohon Manufacturing Company operated Newberry's second mill from 1901 until 1926, when the mill was purchased by Kendall Company. The mill was constructed in 1901 by John F. Gandy on land previously owned by Andre McCaughrin. The operation began in July 1902 with \$300,000 worth of capital operating 300 looms with 1,100 spindles. The older mill houses were built 1901-2, while a newer section was added in 1924. In its heyday, Mollohon had a school, park, pavilion, bandstand, and baseball field. Mollohon was purchased by the Kendall Company in 1926. The mill was later closed when the Kendall Company came under financial pressures in the 1980s.¹⁵⁹

This office building stands between the old mill site and railroad track. The design and decoration of this building is similar to that of the mill which is no longer standing. This one-story brick building has a parapet with a dentil molding, corbelled brackets at each end support string courses and windows topped by segmental arches.

Summer Memorial Lutheran Church is one of the mill-supported churches established in 1911. The present building was rebuilt in 1952. It is a brick building with buttresses along the side and a square tower in the front rising to a spire. The entry at the base of the tower is a gothic-arched portal. Also located in the village is the Epting Memorial Methodist Church. The one-story gabled church is brick and has a square tower rising from the roof. The front door is under a round arch and is flanked by Doric columns which support a gable roof.

The 1400 block of Milligan Street represents the type of buildings added to the village in 1924. These one story bungalows have gable roofs supported on brackets, each with a front porch (often featuring wooden piers on brick pedestals) and a single center chimney.

Montgomery Street contains one-story cottages with front porches and asymmetric gables typical of the earlier homes of the village and similar to the houses found at Oakland and West End. The 100 block of Glenn Street contains a two-story version of the mill houses with other homes continuing down the hill.

159 Pope, Thomas. History of Newberry County Vol. II. pp. 114.

Oakland Mills

Oakland Cotton Mill was a project driven by local businessman Colonel Walter Hunt. Hunt organized the mill in 1910 and by 1912 the four-story structure became Newberry's third cotton mill. The company began operations on March 12, 1912, operating 542 looms and 20,160 spindles which manufactured cotton cloth. Seventy-five homes were constructed in the adjacent village to accommodate the mill's 200 employees.¹⁶⁰

Oakland was purchased in 1925 by Kendall Company and changes immediately began being made to the mill and village. Kendall added sewer services to the mill villages and replaced the roofing material on village houses. They changed the one-shift operation into two-shifts and eventually three-shift days. As the mill expanded, fifty more homes were constructed in the village and churches of the Baptist, Methodist and Lutheran faiths were added. The 1930s saw the addition of a school building and recreational activities including a baseball team.¹⁶¹

The 1940s and 1950s saw the mill and village undergo a great deal of change. In 1949, the mill houses were sold to the employees, ending decades of mill oversight into the lives of its subordinates. Additionally, the plant was enlarged to 128,000 square feet—doubling the size of the mill. Completed in 1951, the building had lost its original appearance. The windows were bricked up and a new air system was installed. The plant now operated 1440 looms and 61,000 spindles run by 650 employees making tobacco cloth and surgical gauze. The mill was updated again in 1965 with the addition of air conditioning and a cloth room.¹⁶²

Threatened with closure by Kendall in 1985, the mill was purchased by American Fiber & Finishing in 1986 and continues operations today. It is the only one of the three cotton mills opened in Newberry that survived the decline of the southern textile industry in the 1980s and 1990s.¹⁶³

Bethany Lutheran Church (corner of Nance & Third Streets) is a ca. 1930 fieldstone-faced church was one of the churches in the mill village.

The 1300 block of First Street contains typical dwellings in mill village. The ones shown here are one-story cottages with asymmetrical gable roof-lines (lower slope to rear). The houses have front porches, brackets in the eaves supporting the gables and six over six sash windows.

The 2600 block of Fair Avenue represents the two-story version of the First Street homes. They too have the asymmetrical roof-lines and front porches. The porches are supported on simple piers or 4x4s. Windows are six over six sash. Many of the homes have asbestos siding.

¹⁶⁰ Bicentennial History of Newberry County. *American Fiber & Finishing, Oakland Cotton Mill*. Newberry, 1989.

¹⁶¹ Bicentennial History of Newberry County. *American Fiber & Finishing, Oakland Cotton Mill*. Newberry, 1989.

¹⁶² Bicentennial History of Newberry County. *American Fiber & Finishing, Oakland Cotton Mill*. Newberry, 1989.

¹⁶³ Bicentennial History of Newberry County. *American Fiber & Finishing, Oakland Cotton Mill*. Newberry, 1989.

The 2800 block of Fair Avenue contains bungalows typically are one-story, clapboard dwellings with hipped roofs and projecting beams in the eaves. The homes have small front porches, six over six sash windows and a three-sided polygonal bay on one side.

The house at the corner of Milne and Third Streets may have been a community house originally. A section to the rear has two over two sash which may have been the original fenestration pattern (later replaced by six over six). The gabled cottage has a projecting gable in the center of the front and a front porch across the main facade. Eave brackets support the gables. Like most buildings in the village, it rests on brick piers with underpinning.

Whitmire

The town of Whitmire, known by those who live there as the “Pearl of the Piedmont”, is located between the Enoree River and Duncan’s Creek at the intersection of the Old Buncombe Road and the Old Ninety-Six Road. John Duncan was the first to settle in the Whitmire area in 1752, making his home along the creek that now bears his name. Duncan was a native of Scotland who migrated to South Carolina from Pennsylvania down the Great Wagon Road.¹⁶⁴

The Whitmire Family took up residence in what is now considered to be the town of Whitmire in the 1850s. They constructed a home that became known as the Whitmire Tavern and it was there that the first post office, named Whitmires, was established in July 1852. In 1890, the Georgia-Carolina and Northern Railroad (GC&N) (later the Seaboard Airline Railroad) was constructed through Whitmire resulting in the town’s incorporation one year later. By the time of its incorporation the town had been in existence for 40 years and had five stores and several homes already established.¹⁶⁵

At the time of its incorporation, the town was laid out with its limits creating a one-mile circumference around the GC&N Railway depot. At that time, there were six homes within the town limits of Whitmire—four of which were occupied by members of the Duckett family who were the owners of a majority of the land within the city limits.¹⁶⁶

At the turn of the century, the town had really begun to grow with numerous wooden store buildings constructed along Main Street and Railroad Avenue. Residents were beginning to construct grand homes in the downtown area and the post office was officially relocated from Whitmire Tavern to be housed in the Spearman and Tidewater store. Also constructed during this period of growth were the local churches. Whitmire’s United Methodist Church (**site 1872**) was organized in 1892 and was the first church to organize within the town limits. The first sanctuary building was located on a lot donated by E.C. Briggs. It later moved to a larger church building in the center of the mill village. Whitmire First Baptist Church was constructed in 1893 on a lot donated to the congregation from “L” Briggs. This building was demolished in 1916 and the current

¹⁶⁴ The Whitmire Area History, Whitmire, South Carolina, pp. 4. Newberry County Historical Society. Bicentennial History. pp. 19.

¹⁶⁵ The Whitmire Area History, Whitmire, South Carolina, pp. 6-7. Pope, Thomas. History of Newberry County Vol. II. pp. 98.

¹⁶⁶ The Whitmire Area History, Whitmire, South Carolina, pp. 8.

church building constructed in 1917. The Whitmire Presbyterian Church (**site 1882**) was organized in November 1905 and constructed a church building on property purchased from the Glenn-Lowry Manufacturing Company in 1908. In 1947, the church had a brick veneer added to its exterior and a foyer and fellowship hall were added to the building.¹⁶⁷

It was at this time that William Coleman of Union County began speculating on a mill in the town of Whitmire. Coleman and his colleagues constructed the Glenn-Lowery Mill (**site 1860**) and established the First National Bank of Whitmire (**site 1798**) in 1902. A mill village was constructed with the mill to house employees. Homes were constructed along Grant, Sims, and Cole Street in an area known today as “old hill”. Each time the mill changed hands, the village and mill were enlarged to accommodate the larger work force.¹⁶⁸

By 1905, the mill was in full operation making cotton sheeting on 900 looms and 33,000 spindles using approximately 5,000 bales of cotton per year. The same year, William Coleman had an office building constructed on the corner of Glenn and Main Streets that housed not only mill offices but also the company bank (**site 1791**). Production had increased to the point that in 1911, the mill expanded, nearly doubling its square footage and workforce, for which Coleman constructed additional housing.¹⁶⁹

In 1916, a large fire swept through downtown along Main and Railroad Streets. Because the town’s early commercial buildings were of wood frame construction, a great many of them were completely destroyed. It was at this time that the town council established fire ordinances. As the town began to rebuild, they constructed the new commercial district in brick and many of the buildings constructed at that time are still standing today. Stores such as Simpson’s, Young Brothers Grocery Store, Setzler’s Store (**site 1825**), a Chevrolet dealership, J.W. Hipp and Son Service Station, and the Whitmire Drug Company lined Main Street and supplied the town’s residents with needed goods.¹⁷⁰

The 1916 fire also destroyed the Glenn-Lowery Mill Company Store, resulting in its relocation to the mill property. The new store was a large structure that over the years has served as a civic and social center for the Whitmire community. When the company store was discontinued, the building housed the local YMCA with a gymnasium, skating rink, and bowling alley. Over the years, the building has also housed a theatre, lunch stand, barber shop, library, and accommodated banquets for local groups.¹⁷¹

The year 1924 saw a great deal of change for the town of Whitmire. Local government officials attempted to secede from Newberry County and form a county of their own. Carlisle County, as it would have been called, would have encompassed portions of not only Newberry, but also Laurens and Union Counties with Whitmire as the county seat. Their attempt was unsuccessful; however, because they could not acquire enough land to

¹⁶⁷ The Whitmire Area History, Whitmire, South Carolina, pp. 16-19

¹⁶⁸ The Whitmire Area History, Whitmire, South Carolina, pp. 8-9. Pope, Thomas. History of Newberry County Vol. II. pp. 115.

¹⁶⁹ The Whitmire Area History, Whitmire, South Carolina, pp. 10-11.

¹⁷⁰ The Whitmire Area History, Whitmire, South Carolina, pp. 10-11.

¹⁷¹ The Whitmire Area History, Whitmire, South Carolina, pp. 11.

establish an independent county. Also in 1924, the Glenn-Lowery Mill Company was purchased by J.P. Stevens and Co., Inc. of New York and the mill merged with Aragon Cotton Mill of Rock Hill and Baldwin Mill of Chester and became known as the Aragon-Baldwin Mill. J.P. Stevens enlarged the plant in 1927 and installed updated machinery.¹⁷²

By 1930, Whitmire's population had grown to 2,763. The town began a newspaper in 1934, but the *Whitmire News* failed just over a year later but would later be revived at the *Whitmire Courier*. The local population rose again and by 1940 had reached 3,272. In 1924, the Park Street School (**site 1855**) had been constructed to house educational facilities for the town's children. The school was constructed shortly after the arrival of Robert Campbell Lake of Kershaw who came to Whitmire to assume the duty of school superintendent. Four years later, following a bond referendum, a new high school building was constructed on Coleman Avenue (**site 1878**). Since its construction, the high school has been enlarged to include a modern cafeteria, gymnasium and more classroom space.¹⁷³

The Aragon-Baldwin Mill played an important role in the wartime production of cloth during World War II, which composed 93 percent of the plant's output. J.P. Stevens officially took over the mill in 1946. Despite the success of the mill and the success of the commercial enterprises in Whitmire, the population began a decline in the late 1940s and the area began to be bypassed as a key trading stop in northern Newberry County. The 1950 census saw a population decrease of more than 200 persons and by 1980 there were only 2,038 residents within the town limits.¹⁷⁴

The creation of the Sumter National Forest in the 1930s had eliminated numerous acres of land that were previously inhabited by rural residents. Also a factor was the loss of passenger service along the railroad and the reality that Whitmire was not located along a major road or highway to take advantage of the burgeoning automobile traffic. The decrease in local business coupled with the closing of the textile mill in 2001 left nearly 300 persons out of work and the town without a major source of employment and income. Several local businesses did manage to survive the economic downturn, however, including: W.E. Baker & Sons Construction Company (**site 1828**), Roche Pharmacy (**site 1792**), Miller's Hardware (**site 1804**), NCNB, Whitmire Furniture and Appliance, and Young Chevrolet.¹⁷⁵

Peak

The village of Peak was named after H.T. Peak, superintendent of the Greenville & Columbia Railroad. It was established in 1853 as a "tent city" housing workers constructing the rail line. The trestle that crosses the Broad River at Peak is the only

¹⁷² The Whitmire Area History, Whitmire, South Carolina, pp. 10-12. Pope, Thomas. History of Newberry County Vol. II. pp. 128.

¹⁷³ The Whitmire Area History, Whitmire, South Carolina, pp. 12-15.

¹⁷⁴ The Whitmire Area History, Whitmire, South Carolina, pp. 11-12. Pope, Thomas. History of Newberry County Vol. II. pp. 261, 288.

¹⁷⁵ Pope, Thomas. History of Newberry County Vol. II. pp. 288. Hogsett, Don. WestPoint to Shutter Whitmire, SC Facility. Home Textiles Today -- 3/5/2001 9:58:00 AM (<http://www.hometextilestoday.com/index.asp?layout=article&webzine=htt&publication=htt&articleid=CA227661>)

crossing between Columbia and Skelton. Incorporated in 1880, the town was a part of Lexington County before it was annexed into Newberry County in 1920.

Kinards

The town of Kinards is named for Captain Martin Kinard, Jr. who relocated to the area from Pomaria in the early nineteenth century. Captain Kinard was a wealthy plantation owner who, upon his arrival to the area, purchased a majority of the land between the present day towns of Kinards and Joanna. In the early 1850s, Kinard was instrumental in getting the Laurens Railroad to route through his property. The spur of the Greenville and Columbia rail line became operational in 1854 and the two depots on his property were named in his honor. Kinards was officially named Kinard's Turnout and the present day town of Joanna was named Martin's Crossroads.

During the heyday of the railroad, the town of Kinards was a thriving community. There were numerous homes constructed in the Queen Anne style as well as four stores (**sites 1637 & 1640**) (including one clothing store), Sharon United Methodist Church (**site 1638**) and parsonage, a school (**site 1642**), post office, depot, two cotton gins, a flour mill, barbershop and dairy farm.

Like so many other small railroad towns before it, Kinards suffered from the loss of passenger service along the railroad and the construction of the interstate highway system which bypassed the small rural communities. Today, the town retains its post office, which was opened in February 1856. The Kinards Post Office handles 92 miles of rural rout service in the area. The WESTVACO Corporation also located near Kinards, approximately one mile south of Kinards on Hwy 76 bringing a small amount of industry and jobs to the area. In addition, timber growth, livestock, poultry and grain are the main industries in the area. Today, the town is unincorporated.

Silverstreet

The community of Silverstreet is one of the oldest in Newberry County. It is located along the old Cherokee Trail which was used by the Cherokee and later by Charleston merchants and early settlers to trade goods from the coast into the upstate areas. Located in the valley of the Saluda and Little Rivers, the area had a great deal of fertile land and was heavily settled with home sites.¹⁷⁶

The area was ceded to England by a treaty with the Cherokee Indians in 1755 at a meeting in Saluda Old Town; however, it continued to be a dangerous area for settlement with attacks by the Cherokee continuing until the end of the Cherokee War in 1761. Violence in the area erupted again during the French and Indian war when many of the area's settlers found refuge in forts constructed by local planters. Residents of Silverstreet

¹⁷⁶ Bicentennial History of Newberry County Newberry, 1989 pp. 18.

took shelter in Turner's Fort along the Bush River Road in 1762 and survived to defeat the Indian invaders.¹⁷⁷

The town of Silverstreet as it is known today did not develop until the mid-nineteenth century with the construction of the Southern Railroad in 1850. Residents in the area had been farming cotton and the railroad made transport of that cotton to market easier. A small business district grew up along the railroad with the depot at its center and by the Civil War the town boasted a bank and post office.¹⁷⁸

Arrival of the boll weevil in 1921 decimated the area's cotton crop and the subsequent halt of passenger service along the railroad further damaged the town's commercial success. Today, the town has a population of approximately 156 persons (down from 221 in 1930) and pine plantations, beef cattle, dairy farms, and egg production have replaced king cotton as the area's livelihood.¹⁷⁹

Chappells

The area documented on Mills' Atlas with the name "Chapple" and "Chapple's Ferry" is the present day town of Chappells. Thomas Chappell established his home and a ferry operation along the Saluda River at this location in the late eighteenth century. Chappell had been granted permission to construct a bridge over the Saluda on his plantation in 1792. At some point in the following eight years, the original bridge was destroyed and he was granted a ferry operation in the location of the former bridge. The Chappell family continued to run the ferry operation until 1838 when John Chappell was granted permission to construct a second bridge over the river.¹⁸⁰

The original Chappells Bridge carried traffic over the Saluda and through the town's blossoming Main Street. The arrival of the Greenville & Columbia Railroad aided in the area's development. The line reached Chappells in early 1852 and expansion quickly followed. A post office had been established in town in 1820, but was discontinued in 1821. It would reopen in 1830 and has been in continuous use since that time. The first stores were constructed by the river, but were destroyed by a tornado in 1884. Following the disaster, the town was laid out into plats and formal development began.¹⁸¹

A map of the town drawn by Dr. William Holloway in 1900 shows a well developed town with a depot, several stores and cotton brokerages, livery stable, butcher shop, bank, hotel, and the Chappell House. The house, located at the top of the main street, was the

¹⁷⁷ Bicentennial History of Newberry County Newberry, 1989 pp. 18.

¹⁷⁸ Bicentennial History of Newberry County Newberry, 1989 pp. 18.

¹⁷⁹ Bicentennial History of Newberry County Newberry, 1989 pp. 18. Pope, Thomas. History of Newberry County Vol. II. pp. 129.

North American Gazetteer accessed on <http://reference.allrefer.com/gazetteer/S/S11636-silverstreet.html> November 2003.

¹⁸⁰ Thomas Pope, History of Newberry County, Vol. I, pp. 126-127, 131-132.

¹⁸¹ Thomas Pope, History of Newberry County, Vol. I, pp. 126-127, 131-132.

home of Dr. Holloway and it is noted that the home acted as the ferry gate where tolls were paid to cross the Saluda River.¹⁸²

Traffic from the railroad and the bridge kept Chappells thriving. From 1880-1920, approximately 8,500 bales of cotton were shipped through the town on an annual basis. A massive flood in 1928 would change all of that. The flood washed away the bridge and covered much of the commercial district in nearly 10 feet of water. The community immediately began making plans to clean and rebuild. A new steel bridge was planned; however, it was constructed nearly 1/3 mile downstream from the previous bridge site. The new route took travelers off Main Street and diverted them along present-day State Highway 39. This loss of traffic coupled with the loss of passenger service on the railroad and the construction of the interstate highway system have taken their toll on Chappells.¹⁸³

Today, the town is little more than a stop for gas on the road from Newberry to Greenwood. The once thriving main street stands relatively bare, with the exception of a few crumbling brick buildings that once housed dry goods and groceries. The road no longer extends to the river, but has been made into a cul-de-sac to aid the occasional traveler who takes a wrong turn.

Little Mountain

The town of Little Mountain is located at the base of a small foothill known as Little Mountain. One of the first references to the area is found on a land grant to John Crebbs in 1754 for 50 acres of land “on Camp Creek one of the north branches of the Saludy River near the mountain.”¹⁸⁴ The mountain was originally known as Ruff’s Mountain (after a settler of the same name) and is noted as such on Mills’ Atlas of 1825. Tradition holds that Ruff eventually sold the mountain for a cow, stating that “he could eat a cow, but what could he do with a mountain?”¹⁸⁵ It is unsure when the name Ruff’s Mountain was abandoned and Little Mountain was adopted, but it was likely changed in the late 1800s.

Sam Birge and Arthur Kohn owned the eastern side of Little Mountain. Ownership of the area was exchanged between the two men several times until the 1930s when the land came into the possession of the Derrick family, who own it to this day. Fred (Fed) Dominick, a descendent of the early settlers to the Dutch Fork area, owned the western portion of the mountain. At Fred Dominick’s estate sale in 1882, Abram Noah Boland purchased the western portion of the mountain, a tract of land that included 400 acres of land as well as a house and several outbuildings. In May of that same year, Boland was named postmaster of Little Mountain and operated the post office from his home on Main

182 Bicentennial History of Newberry County Newberry, 1989 pp. 10. Woody, Thomas. SC Postcards, Vol. 6, Newberry County. Charleston: Arcadia Publishing Co., 2001. pp. 109.

183 Bicentennial History of Newberry County Newberry, 1989 pp. 10. Woody, Thomas. SC Postcards, Vol. 6, Newberry County. Charleston: Arcadia Publishing Co., 2001. pp. 109.

184 Jayroe, Margaret. “Little Mountain Reunion Festival-Bygone Days Revisited.” Brochure printed for the 1979 Little Mountain Reunion Festival, 5.

185 Jayroe, Margaret. “Little Mountain Reunion Festival-Bygone Days Revisited.” Brochure printed for the 1979 Little Mountain Reunion Festival, 14.

Street. Boland gave a small parcel of land to Major Wise of Prosperity for a store and a small home. In 1889, J.B. Lathan, Major Wise's son-in-law, moved to Little Mountain to take charge of the store.¹⁸⁶

The railroad boom of the late nineteenth century played an important role in the creation of the town of Little Mountain. As was the case with many small towns across the upstate, Little Mountain became an incorporated municipality on December 24, 1890, soon after the Columbia, Newberry, and Laurens Railroad (CN&LRR) began operations. The tracks ran through Noah Boland's property, and it was there that the town was formed. The railway depot, local businesses, and a large percentage of the residences were all located on property that was purchased from Boland. He donated land for the construction of the Holy Trinity Church, for the establishment of a cemetery, and he gave one acre for the construction of a school. The original town was laid out in six blocks—three on the northern side of Main Street and three on the southern side. The rail line ran parallel with Main Street along the southern side. Boland, elected mayor in 1890, is credited with being the “father of Little Mountain.”¹⁸⁷

A map of Little Mountain prepared by the Congaree Construction Company and Noah Boland in July 1891 shows the businesses in town just one year after its incorporation. The map illustrates the effect of the railroad, showing the rail line as well as the newly constructed depot, the section master's house and the railroad tool house. The map also shows Noah Boland's personal residence, the Lutheran Church, and four stores located along the town's Main Street (now SC 76). Boland also operated a Flour and Grist Mill that was located along the railroad tracks on the southern side of Main Street across from his home. Other businesses operating at the time were two stores owned by J.B. Lathan, a shop owned by Kate Miller, and another store owned by T.N. Sheely. In addition to his businesses, J.B. Lathan also ran a boarding house in his home. These pioneering entrepreneurs helped to establish the incorporated town of Little Mountain.¹⁸⁸

Dr. John Marion Sease opened his doctor's office on Main Street in the building that now houses the accounting firm of Arthur Jayroe. Dr. Sease constructed a home for himself and his family on Pomaria Street, several blocks north of his office. It was Dr. Sease and J.B. Lathan who established the first Drug Store in the town of Little Mountain. The store, formerly located in the building that now houses the Masonic Hall, boasted a marble top soda fountain. William Arthur Counts and William Ballentine Shealy opened Counts and Shealy's General Store on Main Street in the late nineteenth century. The town also supported two hotels: The Wise Hotel and the Shealy Hotel. Around the turn of the century, Sonce Matthews, who started Little Mountain's first lumber company, founded the Little Mountain Oil and Fertilizer Company.¹⁸⁹

From its incorporation in 1890, the Little Mountain settlement grew into a flourishing town. In 1892, the town limits were increased from one square mile to two square miles

¹⁸⁶ Ragland, J. “Little Mountain, Its Past and Present” (Columbia: The State Magazine, January 8, 1950) 3.

¹⁸⁷ Newberry County Historical Society. *Bicentennial History of Newberry County*, 13-17.

¹⁸⁸ Congaree Construction Company, *Map of Little Mountain*, July 1891.

¹⁸⁹ Ragland, J. “Little Mountain, Its Past and Present,” 3.

to accommodate the growing community. Businesses began opening along Main Street and in 1907, the Farmers and Merchants Bank opened its doors. The bank was organized to meet the demand for an organized bank facility that would aid the growing town and support the farmers. The Farmers and Merchants bank operated in Little Mountain until the failure of the cotton industry forced its closure in 1927.¹⁹⁰ Architectural styles that exist today substantiate the building boom that took place in town shortly after the town's incorporation until around 1915. Queen Anne, Queen Anne, and Classical Revival stylistic elements are present in many of the homes immediately surrounding the Main Street business area.

Residential structures within the survey area range in construction date from the mid-1800s to the mid-1900s. The bulk of the housing stock in town dates to the arrival of the railroad in 1890 to the early 1920s. The homes lining Pomaria Street and Mountain Street in Little Mountain are representative of the wealth and growth experienced with the arrival of the railroad. It was there that a majority of the early housing in town was located and the structures stand as a testament to the early years of the town's development.

The Dominick House is the oldest home in Little Mountain. The home was built by Fred Dominick in the mid-1800s and was purchased by Noah Boland, along with the land that now comprises the town of Little Mountain, at Mr. Dominick's estate sale in 1888. The home has been the residence of the Boland Family since its acquisition. It was there that Noah Boland laid out the plans for the town. The home also served as the location for the town's first Post Office when Dominick was named postmaster of Little Mountain in 1852.

The Queen Anne style in Little Mountain is characterized by the presence of decorative detailing on simple vernacular house forms. This detailing is usually found along the porch and within the cornice line. The gable-front-and-wing version of the Queen Anne house is a common residential form throughout the South in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The shift from this style to Colonial Revival style is seen throughout the town of Little Mountain and suggests a thriving economy after the turn of the century. This simple change in porch detailing was a preferred method of remodeling during this period because it allowed homeowners to update the look of their house at a modest cost. The Sease House and the Frick House were two of the first residences constructed along Pomaria Street. Both homes were originally Queen Anne in style and were later altered to reflect the Colonial Revival style.

In the homes that survive from the railroad boom, a vernacular gable-front-and-wing style home with Queen Anne elements is repeated throughout the town. Both one and two-story examples are seen in homes along Pomaria, Church, and Mountain Streets. While the traditional form of this style has a one-room deep projecting gable, these homes have a small, one-half room projection. In the two-story forms the front projecting gable is located to the left of the main entry and in the one-story forms the front

¹⁹⁰ Pope, *The History of Newberry County*, Vol. II, 124.

projecting gable is located to the right of the main entry. The homes reflect the period of growth in Little Mountain that followed the expansion of the railroad into the area.

An economic resurgence within the town stimulated development in the 1920s through the 1940s. This period of revitalization resulted in the construction of several Craftsman-style bungalow homes. The bungalow home was popular throughout the United States in the early twentieth century and was inspired by the English Arts and Crafts Movement.¹⁹¹ Homes of this type have several characteristic details including exposed rafter tails, triangular knee braces under the eaves, a low-pitched gable roof, and multi-pane window sashes over a one-pane sash. The porch detailing is perhaps the most notable characteristic of this style. A majority of Craftsman bungalows have large tapered columns that rest on brick piers. These bulky columns were a departure from the delicate and intricate detailing of the Queen Anne style. The Wise House and the Farr House are intact examples of the Craftsman style.

There are seven surviving commercial buildings along Main Street (Hwy 76). Each of the structures has a brick exterior and was constructed between 1880 and 1920. The stores located along Main Street serviced the townspeople and the passengers traveling through Little Mountain by train. The buildings have been altered over time and adapted to serve various uses. According to old photographs, there were originally several wooden stores located at the western end of Main Street, however, only one of these stores remains extant. Andrew Miller's Store is located behind the former Count's and Shealy General Store building. The store is a small frame structure with wooden siding and a raised seam metal roof. The structure was moved to its current location in 1910 to make room for the Counts and Shealy General Store and was used by the store for storage. There are five structures along Main Street that are part of a small commercial block that includes: Wise's Store, Farmer's and Merchant's Bank, John Sease, MD, Counts and Shealy General Store, and the Little Mountain Drug Company. The United States Post Office was constructed in 1960. Also located on Main Street is the old G. Russell Shealy Service Station. The station was constructed ca. 1935 in the Spanish Eclectic style and was a chain of the Sinclair Oil Company. The original portion of the station is still standing today, with several additions, and is currently being used as a Citgo Station.

Little Mountain was a small commercial center along the rail line from Columbia to Laurens. Several businesses developed along the line to take advantage of rail transport. The building that now houses Caldwell Contractors was constructed in 1904 and was used as a Cotton Gin and Cotton Seed Oil Factory to process the crops from the surrounding areas and transport them to market. The Tompkins Company out of Charlotte, North Carolina, constructed the building. The Derrick Lumber Yard was started ca. 1915. Milled lumber became widely used once rail transportation became available and lumberyards were a common fixture in any town with a depot and scheduled stops.

When the railroad was constructed in Little Mountain, several buildings were constructed to service the train and rail line. One such building was the Section Master's House. The

¹⁹¹ McAlester. *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 452-463.

home was built for the section master who was in charge of the maintenance of approximately 15 miles of rail right of way. The home standing in Little Mountain the last of seven such homes that stood along the line.

Prosperity

The history of Prosperity is unique from many Newberry County railroad towns formed during the nineteenth century in that it reaped the benefits of not one but two rail lines. Prosperity is located approximately seven miles south of the Newberry County Courthouse. It was originally known as “Frog Level” because, according to tradition, of its low-lying land and the abundance of frogs in the surrounding ponds.¹⁹² Captain Matthew Hall first settled in the area in 1827. In 1830 he constructed a home and a small log store that was used as the post office for Frog Level from 1832 to 1848. The first known recorded naming of the area as Frog Level was in 1832, when Hall was officially appointed postmaster. The post office was the second to serve the area; the first was located at Stony Battery two miles outside of town. The second man to establish a business in Frog Level was David Kibler, who served as the town’s first mayor.¹⁹³

In 1850, Frog Level became one of three route stations along the Southern Railroad and the town was officially chartered the following year. The Southern Railroad line offered service from Columbia to Greenville, running north through Frog Level. The railroad depot stood in the center of the new town and the town limits were established by measuring one mile in each direction from that point. Until the Civil War, Frog Level enjoyed strong growth as a result of the marketing opportunities supplied by the railroad in the transportation of crops and supplies from the surrounding agricultural areas. During that time, the town’s growing prosperity was reflected in its architecture, which was constructed in the prevailing Greek Revival mode favored by the southern antebellum cotton and mercantile elite.¹⁹⁴ Settlement in the town began to develop in a linear pattern as residents constructed their homes along the rail line.

On 5 July 1873, a large fire destroyed the entire business section of town—18 stores in all, with only H.S. Boozer & Company left standing. That same year, the citizens of Frog Level banded together and created a petition to change the town name. It was decided that the new name would be “Prosperity,” taken from the Prosperity Associate Reformed Presbyterian (ARP) Church. The church had been established by the Scots-Irish settlers in 1802 and is shown on the 1825 Mill’s Atlas as Prosperity Meeting House. A second fire on 26 March 1915 destroyed 35 businesses and several homes, this time south of the present town square. Sparks flying from passing trains allegedly ignited both of the fires. As a result, all new construction in the business district was done in brick.¹⁹⁵

¹⁹² Summer, Newberry County, 89.

¹⁹³ Summer, Newberry County, 89.

¹⁹⁴ Central Midlands Regional Planning Council. “Historical Survey and Preservation Study for Prosperity, South Carolina,” 1976, 10.

¹⁹⁵ Summer, Newberry County, 89.

The year 1886 saw the construction of a second rail line through Prosperity. The Columbia, Newberry, and Laurens Railroad passed through the southern side of town and continued east toward Laurens. A separate depot was constructed to accommodate passengers along the new line. Prosperity now had two depots providing passenger service with trains passing through town twice daily. The presence of the two lines further expanded and sustained a large commercial center. The railroads brought industry and opportunity for trade that was previously unavailable, making it possible for rural farmers and working class citizens to become wealthy members of local society. Prosperity had become a thriving farming/business community that pivoted around the railroad.

By 1892, the town had six churches (four white and two black), a high school, and businesses consisting of: two steam ginneries, one fruit and vegetable canning factory, one flouring and grist mill, two blacksmith and wheelwright shops, a brick manufacturing company, an investment company, and a bank.¹⁹⁶ The new buildings constructed during that period reflected the post-Civil War Victorian era; however, lingering Greek Revival stylistic elements were a reminder of the town's pre-war affluence.

The influence of the second rail line is evidenced in the town's population growth from 357 persons in 1880 to 582 in 1890. The town square, originally a large dirt area in the center of town, was replaced with a public green named "Myrtle Garden." Prosperity's first rural mail route began in 1899 and by 1900 telephone service reached the growing town. Evidence of the town's prosperity could be seen in the homes and belongings of its residents. In 1907, J.I. Bedenbaugh became the first man in town to own an automobile.¹⁹⁷

Prior to the Depression, there were two banks operating in town, the People's National Bank and the Bank of Prosperity. Several General Merchandise Stores and Dry Goods Stores were in operation around the square and several hotels were located around town to accommodate those passing through by train. The Wise Hotel sat on Main Street where First Citizen's Bank is now located, and is depicted in a mural on the Wheeler and Moseley building. The Prosperity Hotel was located on the town square where the NAPA Autoparts store now stands. The two-story hotel had porches on both the first and second floors overlooking the square, an ideal place for travelers to rest and take in the action on the street below.¹⁹⁸

As the population continued to grow with the town's success, the landscape began to change. Electric lights were installed in Prosperity in 1920 and a public water system was installed in the town in 1934. Census records from 1930 show the local population at 844—the largest in the town's history. All of these advances in infrastructure and increase in personal wealth illustrate the success that Prosperity enjoyed beginning in the 1850s and continuing into the middle twentieth century.¹⁹⁹

196 John Belton O'Neal, and John Abney Chapman, *The Annals of Newberry in Two Parts* (Newberry, SC, 1892), 542.

197 "The History of Prosperity" prepared for the Centennial Celebration, 1973, 29-35.

198 Photograph of Prosperity Town Square provided by Mr. Michael Bedenbaugh.

199 Pope, *History of Newberry County*, vol. II, 282.

The agricultural depression in the South had a dramatic effect on Prosperity's history. In 1921, when the boll weevil arrived, the town was heavily dependant on income from cotton production and processing. The Prosperity Ginning Company was located in the center of town just across the tracks from the Columbia, Newberry, and Laurens Railroad Depot. There were also several other gins scattered around the outskirts of town including Bedenbaugh's Gin at Stony Battery. Those who did not lose their jobs when the cotton market went under lost their jobs after the collapse of the Stock Market in 1929. Few businesses that thrived before the arrival of the Depression survived the economic downturn; today the Prosperity Drug Company is the last surviving business from the town's heyday.²⁰⁰

The construction of Lake Murray in 1930 was beneficial for residents of the area. It not only provided much need employment to the local citizens, but today the lake has become a major recreational destination in the state as well as a prestigious place to live. Development around the lake has resulted in an influx of population into the area, helping to revive the local economy.²⁰¹

The earliest residences located within Prosperity were constructed before the arrival of the Southern Railroad. Although local tradition holds that several extant houses date from the ante-bellum period, no concrete evidence is available to substantiate the claims. A majority of the homes that remain within the municipal limits of Prosperity were constructed between 1890 and 1920 and reflect the Queen Anne style. Development of Prosperity's residential areas followed several distinct patterns. Most of the housing is located on McNearly Street, a stretch of road that ran from the Prosperity commercial district to the Prosperity ARP Church and the town cemetery. Maps indicate that development along McNearly Street was nearing completion 1923. The second concentration of homes is along Main and Byrd Streets, to the south of the commercial district. It is along South Main Street that a majority of the two-story, high style homes were located. The third area of development followed the Southern Railroad line from the commercial district continuing east along Elm Street. The homes closest to the commercial area have been lost; however, the row of homes along Elm Street east of Y Street remains intact. Homes constructed along the McNearly Street corridor are largely one-story, Queen Anne structures with a variety of core shapes.

Main Street was the location of much of the early activity in Prosperity. Along Main Street there was a church, two hotels, a grist mill, the CN&L Railroad Depot, and a variety of stores. Many of the homes along this stretch of road are high style examples from different periods of architecture ranging from Greek Revival to Craftsman style. One of the oldest homes along Main is the George Harmon House. The house is located just north of the commercial district and appears on maps as early as 1894. George Harmon was a local dentist and had his offices on the second floor of what is now the Prosperity Rescue Squad building. The home was originally one-story, but was altered sometime around 1930 when a second story was added as were Craftsman style four-over-one windows and tapered porch supports atop brick piers.

200 "The History of Prosperity." Prosperity, SC: Centennial Celebration Committee, 1973, 29-31.

201 SCANA. "SCE&G's History of Lake Murray," Part 4.

The Elm Street corridor was developed, for the most part, between 1900 and 1930. These American Foursquare homes are two-stories with either full façade or wrap porches.

There are three homes along the Elm Street corridor that are the same in overall form, but differ in style. These homes chronicle various periods in architectural design from the late nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century.

There are 37 commercial structures within Prosperity. A large portion of these buildings were constructed upon the arrival of the Columbia & Greenville Railroad (Southern Railroad) in 1850 and the remainder was constructed after the arrival of the Columbia, Newberry & Laurens (CN&L) Railroad in 1886. Because there were two rail lines running through Prosperity, the town became a major commercial center with a large, well-developed commercial area. The main portion of Prosperity's business district is located around a small square. It was here that the first stores were constructed and two of the oldest commercial buildings are located.²⁰² Wheeler and Moseley Dry Goods Store was one of the first stores to open after the arrival of the Southern Railroad in 1850. The original store was a small, frame building with weatherboard siding. By 1876, the store had grown into the large, two-story brick building that exists today. The Prosperity Drug Company was constructed ca. 1906 and is the longest continually operating store in town. The building's façade has been altered over time. The windows on the second story have been covered and the original storefront has been lost.

Buildings around the square and throughout the commercial district changed gradually over time. A fire in 1873 and another in 1915 destroyed large sections of the commercial district. Hot cinders from the passing trains allegedly started the fires. As a result of these two devastating events, all buildings within the business area were constructed of brick. The Prosperity Hotel stood on the square until the 1920s when it was torn down and replaced with an automobile dealership. In the 1960s and 1970s, the Prosperity commercial area underwent a series of transformations. A large majority of the stores around the square had false facades added and had their original storefronts replaced with plate glass and modern metal doors. The alterations reflect an attempt to revitalize the struggling downtown area, but have severely compromised the historic integrity of the buildings.

The Southern Railroad Passenger Depot is the only remaining railroad structure in Prosperity. The depot is similar in style to most depots constructed during the late nineteenth century. The exterior is clad in weatherboard siding and the passenger waiting area has six-over-six, double hung sash windows. The passenger platform has been lost, as has the cotton platform; however, the building retains its overall form.

The Prosperity Elementary School was constructed in 1926 as the result of a gradual increase in the student body and the consolidation of Prosperity School with the Mt. Pilgrim School. The original school building was located on Main Street just north of the CN&L Passenger Depot.

²⁰² Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps of the Town of Prosperity dated: 1884, 1901, 1911, 1923.

The Prosperity Ginning and Manufacturing Company appears on the Sanborn maps of Prosperity as early as 1894. The company started with one gin building and slowly grew into a large manufacturing complex with several warehouses and a separate office building. The company was owned and operated by Ira Cousins and was located along the CN&L Rail line directly across from the passenger depot and cotton platform. The gin building is unique in that it was constructed in brick; a majority of the gins surviving from that time were frame structures clad in corrugated metal sheeting. The gin office building was also constructed in brick and retains its original counter and supply cabinet.

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VII. DATA GAPS

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

There are several post-World War II housing developments located within the city of Newberry that warrant further investigation. It was evident from fieldwork that a great deal of construction was done in the post-War years. Because there is such a large concentration of these homes scattered throughout the city limits, and because their age falls on the cut-off line for survey eligibility, these neighborhoods were not recorded during the course of this survey. It is recommended that a follow-up survey of these areas be done in the year 2010 to evaluate the history and local significance of these developments.

VIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

During fieldwork, 1536 properties were identified within the survey boundaries. The majority of resources identified were residential and range in date of construction from 1840 to 1950. The towns of Chappells, Newberry, Silverstreet, Peak and Whitmire were surveyed in their entirety, and information was gathered to identify individual properties and districts for potential National Register designation. The town of Kinards was surveyed on the Newberry County side, the Laurens County side having been recorded in a separate survey (Palmetto Conservation Foundation, 2002). Information was also gathered to determine the need for local preservation planning activities and issues regarding threats to locally significant properties.

RURAL RESOURCES

The survey identified 629 properties in the rural areas of Newberry County. Properties within these areas range in date from 1840 to 1940 and represent an array of architectural styles. A majority of the homes in the rural areas that date before 1915 have either been abandoned and are in need of repair, or they have had inappropriate alterations making them ineligible for consideration for the NRHP. Several of these properties are eligible for their architecture. Within the rural areas, there are 11 properties that are individually eligible for listing in the NRHP.

NEWBERRY

The survey identified 745 properties within the municipal limits of the town of Newberry, including 581 residential structures and 122 commercial structures. The resources within the city limit range in date of construction from 1830 to 1955. Currently, within the city of Newberry, there are 9 historic districts listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Additionally, there are 11 structures within the city limits listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places—one of which was recently demolished.

During fieldwork, two new historic district expansions were identified. The first is an expansion of the Main Street Historic District and is concentrated along Harper Street and the cross streets connection Harper and Main. The Main Street/Harper Street Boundary Increase would expand by 135 residential structures. The new section of the district includes homes constructed from 1880–1945 including homes constructed in the 1930s and 1940s that may have previously been overlooked because of their age. Located east of the town’s commercial center, these properties represent growth and development within Newberry during the railroad’s heyday continuing into the early twentieth century. Much of Newberry’s nineteenth century development occurred along Main Street east of the Court House. The larger homes along Main Street itself are the outer layer of many middle class homes which developed along a grid of streets between Main and Harrington Streets from Calhoun to Glenn Streets. This neighborhood reflects the

prosperity which caused Newberry's expansion from the 1880's to the 1920's. The neighborhood reflects loss and survival of older homes from the fire of 1907. It also reflects changing tastes from Victorian to bungalows and suburban cottages. *The district as a whole possesses a high level of integrity and we recommend the Main Street/Harper Street Boundary Street as eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion C for architecture.* Boundaries for the district are noted in the Appendix.

The second expansion is of the West Boundary Street District Boundary Increase. At the time of the district's listing, there were eight homes excluded from the district. These eight properties fall in to the period of significance of the district and are similar in style. *The properties as a whole possess a high level of integrity and we recommend Sites 0933-0940 be added to the West Boundary Street Historic District Boundary Increase as part of a district expansion under Criterion C for architecture.* Boundaries for the district are noted in the Appendix.

WHITMIRE

The survey identified 100 properties within the municipal limits of the town of Whitmire including 54 residential and 37 commercial structures. A majority of the resources identified were residential and range in date of construction from 1890 to 1950. Residences and commercial structures identified within the survey area may form a potential historic district. The South Carolina Department of Archives and History should be consulted regarding eligibility of a National Register district within the town limits.

CHAPPELLS

The survey identified 15 properties within the municipal limits of the town of Chappells. The resources identified were a combination of residential, commercial and educational and range in date of construction from 1890 to 1940. Residences and commercial structures identified within the survey area are irregularly spaced and would not form a cohesive district. Additionally, the town has lost all of its early structures relating to the railroad and the commercial activity that accompanied the railroad's construction. There are several remnants of these brick commercial buildings in the woods close to the old railroad bed, but none were able to be surveyed. It was our finding that there was no eligible district within the town of Chappells nor were there any homes or buildings individually eligible for listing.

KINARDS

The survey identified 8 properties within the municipal limits of the town of Kinards on the Newberry County side. A majority of the resources identified were residential and range in date of construction from 1900 to 1930. Residences and commercial structures

identified within the survey area are irregularly spaced, lack historic integrity and would not form a cohesive district.

PEAK

The survey identified 22 properties within the municipal limits of the town of Peak. A majority of the resources identified were residential and range in date of construction from 1900 to 1930. Residences and commercial structures identified within the survey area are irregularly spaced, lack historic integrity and would not form a cohesive district.

SILVERSTREET

The survey identified 17 properties within the municipal limits of the town of Silverstreet. A majority of the resources identified were residential and range in date of construction from 1890 to 1950. Residences and commercial structures identified within the survey area are irregularly spaced, lack historic integrity and would not form a cohesive district.

XI. LOCAL PRESERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

There are several developmental threats to historic properties within the city of Newberry. The area is quickly becoming a resort community for Lake Murray to the south and Lake Greenwood to the west, as well as a bedroom community for Columbia and is beginning to feel development pressures associated with expansion and road widening projects. The city has already been damaged by the loss of several key historic properties including homes of the city's early residents, railroad depots, commercial buildings in the downtown area, and other historic housing stock. In addition, many key properties have been either lost through neglect or damaged by irresponsible additions, addition of inappropriate exterior siding, and the loss of historic detailing. The protection of the remaining historic fabric within the city should be a priority and can be accomplished by utilizing several tools including community involvement and the establishment of local preservation ordinances.

PUBLIC AWARENESS

Public awareness is the first step to successful local preservation programs. Steps should be taken to educate the public on proper preservation procedures for their homes using the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the *Treatment of Historic Properties* as a guideline. These standards are not strict technical guidelines, but they promote sound preservation practices by considering four factors: the building's importance to history, the physical condition of the building, the proposed use of the building, and the local code requirements. These standards can be used to create a local preservation ordinance for individual homes or entire historic districts. A general understanding of these guidelines would aid the community and local planning officials when making decisions regarding design guidelines and approval of private rehabilitation projects.

Workshops and preservation handbooks for residents living in historic homes or within historic districts would prove beneficial. These handbooks outline the styles of architecture found within each of the historic areas, explaining the history of the style and ways to identify what style of house the residents own. Additionally, the handbooks explain the dos and don'ts of caring for their historic property, lending suggestions on proper additions, paint colors for the style of home in which they live, and suggestions on who to contact for information on repairs. These handbooks are essentially a "how-to" for historic homeowners that would aid them in keeping the city's historic districts uniform and historically accurate.

PRESERVATION ORDINANCES

Local preservation ordinances are needed to ensure the protection of historic structures within the community. While workshops and handbooks encourage homeowners to "do the right thing" when it comes to caring for their historic house, ordinances establish set

guidelines for the treatment of historic properties within the municipal limits by establishing criteria for their treatment. By creating these guidelines, the town can prevent the inappropriate treatment of properties as a result of new development. These ordinances would establish a Board of Architectural Review (BAR) that would help to ensure that the proper consideration is given to these properties that have been determined significant.

The BAR would serve as a governing body and would review proposals to alter, relocate, or demolish any structure within National Register Historic Districts as well as properties listed individually in the National Register, properties determined eligible for the National Register and properties determined to be eligible for local designation. The BAR should be composed of seven City residents who have a demonstrated knowledge of and interest in the preservation of local historic buildings, structures, and sites. Members are appointed by the Mayor and serve for a term of three years. In addition to bringing their own professional expertise, members are required to attend annual statewide training sessions on historic architecture, design review procedures, and historic preservation issues. Members of the committee should also have a working knowledge of the town's history, the role that key historic properties played in that history, and knowledge of the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

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

Now that a survey has been done to identify historic properties within the County and City, a local register of historic sites and districts can be identified and established. This process includes establishing Historic Overlay Districts, which can be a useful tool when planning for new construction and zoning changes and is a tool that the city can use to better protect areas, sites, and buildings that meet recognized standards of architectural and historical significance. Historic Overlay Districts are established when the City Planning Commission adopts an amendment to the City's zoning map. Any citizen or organization can propose the establishment of a district, which may consist of a single property or a group of related properties. These locally designated districts hold a high quantity of historic properties that might lack the overall integrity to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places but have played an important role in local history or are associated with influential local persons. They can also be previously listed districts or districts that have been determined to be eligible for formal listing but have not been listed.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION TAX INCENTIVES

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

LAND USE PLANNING

Land use planning involves the analysis of trends and resources in order to create guidelines for development. There is an increased amount of development on the eastern edges of the city of Newberry confined to a stretch along Hwy 76 and State Hwy 219. After seeing a population increase to a high of 35,552 county-wide in 1920, Newberry County has steadily decreased in population until 1980, when numbers appear to be back on the rise. This population increase has led to an increase in growth and infrastructure. By 1990, the city of Newberry contained 26% of the county's housing units and 29% of the county's population. It was 34th in growth by 2000.

Common practice in South Carolina has found that the average consumption of land in unincorporated areas to be .34 acres per person which can be allocated among four categories: public, industrial, commercial, and residential. Land use planning will help to pinpoint where future industrial growth will be concentrated, where residential areas will be located, and where commercial space will be concentrated. Each of these growth areas will be determined by the available infrastructure, transportation systems, and zoning. A growth and development impact summary is necessary to determine all of these factors to allow for responsible growth.

XI. Compiled Property Inventory

Blair

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
1297	SC 34, N side, approx. 1/2 mi. E of int. w/ Broad River Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1298	SC 34, S side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of int. w/ Broad River Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1299	SC 34, S side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of int. w/ Broad River Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1300	SW corner of int. of SC 34 & Broad River Rd.		Commercial	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1301	Mt. Pleasant Rd., E side, approx. 200 yds. N of int. w/ SC 34		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1302	716 Henderson Ferry Rd.	Henderson, John House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1850	Not Eligible
1303	419 Deerfield Dr.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1304	928 Deerfield Dr.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1305	1146 Deerfield Dr.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible

1306	SC 34, S side, approx. 1/2 mi. W of int. w/ Mt. Pleasant Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1307	Mt. Pleasant Rd., S side, approx 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ Deerfield Dr.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1308	2764 Mt. Pleasant Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1309	Mt. Pleasant Rd., N side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of int. w/ Maybinton Rd.		Educational	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1310	621 Maybinton Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1311	NE corner of int. of Maybinton Rd. & Tyger River Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1312	Dogwalla Rd., N side, approx. 3/4 mi. E of int. w/ Tyger River Rd.	Trinity AME Zion Church	Religious	1936	Not Eligible
1313	6194 Tyger River Rd.		Educational	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1314	211 Peter's Creek Rd.	Hardy Plantation	Residential/Domestic	1804, ca. 1824	Eligible
1315	Ringer Rd., W side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ Mt. Pleasant Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1316	4606 Mt. Pleasant Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible

1317	Quarter Rd., N side, approx. 1/2 mi. W of int. w/ Mt. Pleasant Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1318	Mt. Pleasant Rd., S side, approx. 3/4 mi. W of int. w/ Ringer Rd.	Reece Mercantile Company	Commercial	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1431	10488 Bush River Rd.	Suber-Dickert House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1840	Eligible

Bush River

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
1622	28169 Hwy 76		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1623	28365 Hwy 76	Oakdale	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1855	Not Eligible
1624	Hwy 76, N side, approx. 1 mi. E of int. w/ SC 560		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1625	Hwy 76, N side, approx. 3/4 mi. E of int. w/ SC 560		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1626	8936 Bush River Rd.	Bush River Baptist Church	Religious	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1627	8574 Bush River Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1860	Not Eligible
1628	9071 Bush River Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

1629	Crowder Rd., approx. 1 mi. S of int. w/ SC 560	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1630	11795 Bush River Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1631	10586 Bush River Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
1632	2944 Crowder Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1633	2837 Crowder Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1634	4623 Crowder Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1635	Crowder Rd., E side, approx. 3/4 mi. S of int. w/ SC 560	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1860	Not Eligible
1645	785 Gary's Ln.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1646	SC 56, W side, approx. 1 mi. S of int. w/ SC 560	Commercial	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1647	SC 56, E side, approx. 1 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ SC 560	Commercial	ca. 1940-45	Not Eligible
1648	1632 Bel Ivy Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible

1649	8163 Belfast Rd.	Floyd, Washington House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1845	Not Eligible
1650	Sandy Run Creek Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1651	563 Brehmer Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1652	1268 Brehmer Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1653	88 Boozer Dairy Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1654	7216 SC 56		Commercial	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1655	2592 Island Ford Rd		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible

Chapin

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
1097	Clark Rd., W side, approx. 500 yds. N of int. w/ Chapman Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1098	Hwy 176, E side, approx. 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ SC 213		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1099	323 Capers Chapel Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible

1100	1214 Sugar Berry Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905-10	Not Eligible
1101	Red Knoll Rd, E side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ Sugar Berry Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1102	913 Beagle Run Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1103	Holy Trinity Church Rd., N side, across from intersection with Beagle Run Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1104	Sam Koon Rd., W side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of Holy Trinity Church Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1105	797 Sam Koon Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1767	423 Church St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1768	457 Church St.	Unknown	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1769	553 Church St.	Educational	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
1770	577 Church St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1771	619 Church St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible

1772	104 River St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1773	end of Nelums St.	Religious	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1774	Mulberry St.	Commercial	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1775	22 Mulberry St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1776	10 Mulberry St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1777	902 Church St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1778	878 Church St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1779	803 Church St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1780	798 Church St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1781	633 Church St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1782	849 Church St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible

1783	Church St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1784	430 Church St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1785	NW corner of int. of Church St. & Peak By Pass		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1786	73 Peak By Pass		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1787	River St., across from int. w/ Nelums St.		Unknown	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1788	1210 Broad River Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible

Chappells

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
1656	6941 Island Ford Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1850	Not Eligible
1667	2665 SC 56		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1696	312 Bowles Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
1697	83 Bowles Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible

1699	27427 SC 34	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1700	Burgess Rd., E side, approx. 100 yds. S of int. w/ SC 34	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1701	351 Burgess Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1702	Burgess Rd., E side, approx. 3/4 mi. S of int. w/ SC 34	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1703	Kunkle Rd., E side, approx. 3/4 mi. S of int. w/ SC 34	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1704	Kunkle Rd., W side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ SC 34	Educational	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1705	27657 SC 34	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible
1706	21 Old Town Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1707	Green Acres Rd., E side, approx. 100 yds. S of int. w/ SC 34	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
1708	1868 Cut Off Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1709	92 Lancaster Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible

1710	1466 Mudlick Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1711	94 Watkins Circle Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1712	7891 Island Ford Rd.	Crossroads Baptist Church	Religious	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1713	Sharpe Rd., S side, approx. 1/2 mi. E of int. w/ Island Ford Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1714	SC 34, S side, approx. 100 yds. E of int. w/ SC 39		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1715	NW corner of int. of SC 34 & SC 39		Commercial	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1716	193 SC 39		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1717	SC 39, W side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ SC 34		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1718	Dipner Rd., S side, approx. 50 yds. From SC 34		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1719	60 Dipner Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
1720	421 SC 39		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible

1721	447 SC 39	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1722	557 SC 39	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
1723	621 SC 39	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1724	200 Blackmon Rd.	Unknown	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1725	75 Blackmon Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1726	964 SC 39	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1727	1082 SC 39	Educational	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1728	1258 SC 39	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1729	1299 Long Sumpit Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
1730	SC 34, N side, approx. 100 yds. E of int. w/ Champ Nursery Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1731	SC 34, S side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of int. w/ Cut Off Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

1732	SC 34, N side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ Green Acres Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
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1733	1603 Silverstreet Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
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Delmar

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
1084	2192 Bethel Church Rd.	Mt. Olivet Lutheran Church	Religious	1890	Not Eligible
1085	2167 Mt. Bethel Church Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1086	2728 Mt. Bethel Church Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1087	1369 Ira Kinard Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1088	Pierce Boozer Loop, S side, approx. 1/2 mi. W of int. w/ St. Luke's Church Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1089	SC 391, W side, approx. 1/2 mi. N of int. w/ St. Luke's Church Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible

Dyson

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
1657	1768 Hwy 39		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

1658	2183 Hwy 39	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1659	SC 39, W side, across from int. w/ SC 56	Commercial	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1660	2463 SC 39	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1661	SC 39, E side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ SC 56	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1900	Not Eligible
1662	SC 39, W side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ Poplar Springs Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1663	514 Poplar Springs Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1664	Poplar Springs Rd., E side, approx. 3/4 mi. N of int. w/ SC 39	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1665	Old Cravon Place Rd., W side, approx. 200 yds. S of int. w/ Vaughnville Church Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1666	1942 SC 39	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1668	Salters Rd., S side, approx. 1/2 mi. W of int. w/ SC 56	Educational	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
1669	SC 39, N side, approx. 100 yds. W of int. w/ SC 56	Industrial/Engineering	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

Jenkinsville

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
1190	605 Hope Station Rd.		Unknown	ca. 1910-20	Not Eligible
1191	607 Hope Station Rd.	St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church	Religious	1809	Listed
1192	1129 Hope Station Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1193	Hope Station Rd., W side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ Peak Rd.	Hope School	Educational	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1194	243 Peak Rd.		Commerical	ca. 1920-25	Not Eligible
1195	267 Peak Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1196	Peak Rd., S side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ Broad River Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1197	2953 Broad River Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1198	4494 Broad River Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
1199	145 Magnolia Ln.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible

1200	1766 Broad River Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
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1201	1405 Broad River Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
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Joanna

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
1636	28855 Hwy 76		Commercial	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1637	SE corner of Carlisle Oxner Rd. & SC 560		Commercial	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1638	100 Carlisle Oxner Rd.	Sharon Methodist Church	Religious	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
1639	306 Carlisle Oxner Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1640	29485 Hwy 76		Commercial	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1641	County Line Rd., E side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ Hwy 76		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
1642	Hwy 76, N side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of int. w/ SC 560		Educational	cal. 1920	Not Eligible
1643	Hwy 76, N side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of int. w/ SC 560		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

1644	Hwy 76, N side, approx. 1/2 mi. E of int. w/ SC 560		Unknown	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
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Lake Murray West

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
1076	1560 Holland's Lodge Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1077	100 yds. W of 489 Holland's Lodge Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1078	2484 Macedonia Church Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1079	2270 Macedonia Church Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1080	SE corner of int. of Macedonia Church Rd. and Bob Fulmer Rd.		Educational	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1081	49 Macedonia Church Rd.	Macedonia Lutheran Church	Religious	1914	Not Eligible
1082	Granny Hill Rd., N side, approx. 1/2 mi. E of int. w/ Holland's Lodge Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1083	610 Holly Pt. Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible

Little Mountain

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
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1090	567 Four Oaks Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1850	Not Eligible
1091	Parr Rd., W side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ Four Oaks Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1092	1719 Parr Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1093	1847 Parr Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1094	2117 Parr Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1900	Not Eligible
1095	Chapman Rd., E side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ Parr Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1096	831 Chapman Rd.	Chapman House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1106	256 Windsong Tr.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1107	1093 Nursery Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1108	1061 Nursery Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1109	Mill Rd., E side, approx. 100 yds. S of int. w/ Ponderosa Ln.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

1110	Wheeland Rd., E side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ Mill Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible
1111	261 Wheeland School Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1112	2601 Wheeland Rd.	Fike-Sease-Fulmer House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Eligible
1113	171A Mill Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1114	1128 Wheeland School Rd.		Religious	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1115	20 Loop Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1116	137 Wheeland Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1117	Seibert Rd., N side, approx. 1 mi. W of int. w/ Macedonia Church Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1118	Wheeland Rd., S side, approx. 1 mi. E of int. w/ Macedonia Church Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1119	1455 Wheeland Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1120	Macedonia Church Rd., E side, approx. 100 yds. S of int. w/ Stockman Rd.		Educational	ca. 1920	Not Eligible

1121	1622 Wheeland School Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1122	1189 Wheeland School Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1123	4301 Wheeland Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1124	5303 Wheeland Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1125	5597 Wheeland Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1126	2092 Hwy 76	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1127	2240 Hwy 76	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1128	1974 Hwy 76	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
1129	Holy Trinity Church Rd., S side, across from int. w/ Parr Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1130	249 Parr Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1131	Parr Rd., E side, approx, 3/4 mi. N of int. w/ Holy Trinity Church Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

1132	2009 Holy Trinity Church Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1133	1703 Holy Trinity Church Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1134	263 Harris Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1135	55 Sam's Circle		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1136	Central School Rd., W side, approx. 100 yds. S of int. w/ Koon's Trestle Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1137	347 Central School Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1138	917 Koon's Trestle Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1139	2491 SC 773	St. Paul's Lutheran Church	Religious	1936	Eligible
1140	2745 SC 773		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1141	3064 SC 773		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1142	Wicker Rd., S side, approx. 1/8 mi. W of int. w/ SC 773		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

1143	Wicker Rd., N side, approx. 1/2 mi. W of int. w/ SC 773	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1144	1098 Wicker Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1145	931 Wicker Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1149	1865 Old Jollystreet Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1150	1743 Old Jollystreet Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1151	1619 Old Jollystreet Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1152	Old Jollystreet Rd., W side, approx. 1 mi. N of int. w/ Hwy 76	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1153	998 Old Jollystreet Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
1154	530 Old Jollystreet Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1155	SC 773, W side, approx. 3/4 mi. S of int. w/ I-26	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1156	Kibler's Bridge Rd., N side, approx. 1/2 mi. E of int. w/ SC 773	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible

1157	3120 Kibler's Bridge Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1850	Not Eligible
1158	2734 Kibler's Bridge Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1850	Not Eligible
1159	357 Dr. Bowers Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1160	193 Caldwell Dr.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1161	447 Caldwell Dr.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1162	1637 Kibler's Bridge Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1163	520 Kibler's Bridge Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1164	646 Burley Boland Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1165	752 SC 202	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1166	1097 SC 202	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1840	Not Eligible
1167	522 Mt. Tabor Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

1168	SE corner of int. of Mt. Tabor Rd. and Dr. Bowers Rd.	Mt. Tabor Lutheran Church	Religious	1925	Not Eligible
1169	2528 Old Dutch Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-25	Not Eligible
1170	1828 Old Dutch Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1171	580 Coley Todd Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1172	Pa Metts Rd., S side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ Old Dutch Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1173	1450 Pugh Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1174	973 Long Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1175	2336 Mt. Pilgrim Church Rd.	Mt. Pilgrim Lutheran Church	Religious	1934	Not Eligible
1176	Mt. Pilgrim Church Rd., E side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ Hwy 76		Educational	ca. 1920-25	Not Eligible
1177	1563 Whippoorwill Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1178	Whippoorwill Rd., N side, approx. 300 yds. W of int. w/ Hwy 76		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870, 1910	Eligible

1179	5138 Hwy 76	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1180	Dowd Rd., E side, approx. 200 yds. S of int. w/ Hwy 76	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1181	5320 Hwy 76	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1182	SE corner of int. of Hwy 76 & Mt. Pilgrim Church Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1183	Hwy 76, N side, approx. 3/4 mi. E of int. w/ SC 773	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1184	Hwy 76, S side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of int. w/ Cy Shumpert Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1185	1918 Cy Shumpert Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1186	Cy Shumpert Rd., W side, approx. 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ Hwy 76	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1187	Lovelace Cir., E side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ Cy Shumpert Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1188	518 Lovelace Circle	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1189	Lovelace Circle, S side, approx. 100 yds. E of int. w/ Cy Shumpert Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

Newberry East

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
0325	1209 Caldwell St.	Old Court House	Government/Public	1853	Listed
0326	1201 McKibben St.	City Hall/Opera House	Government/Public	1881	Listed
0327	1227 McKibben St.	Newberry Fire Department	Other	ca. 1936	Contributes to Listed District
0328	1200 Nance St.	Memorial Park	recreation	1789, 1928	Contributes to Listed District
0329	1200 McKibben St.	The Square (rear of Old Court House)	Civic/Social	1853	Contributes to Listed District
0330	1119 Boyce St.	The Commercial Bank	Commercial	ca. 1923	Contributes to Listed District
0331	1117 Boyce St.	The State Building	Commercial	1853	Contributes to Listed District
0332	1107 Boyce St.		Commercial	ca. 1855	Contributes to Listed District
0333	1101 Boyce St.	Nat Gist Building	Commercial		Contributes to Listed District
0334	1108-1110 Harrington St.		Commercial		Contributes to Listed District

0335	1215 Main St.		Commercial		Contributes to Listed District
0336	1213 Main St.		Commercial	ca. 1880	Contributes to Listed District
0337	1211 Main St.		Commercial	ca. 1880	Contributes to Listed District
0338	1209 Main St.	Garner's Shoes	Commercial	ca. 1880	Contributes to Listed District
0339	1207 Main St.	Old Central Drug Company	Commercial	ca. 1879	Contributes to Listed District
0340	1202 Caldwell St.	Mollohon Row	Commercial	1879	Contributes to Listed District
0341	1204 Caldwell St.	Mollohon Row (Clary's)	Commercial	1879	Contributes to Listed District
0342	1206 Caldwell St.	Mollohon Row	Commercial	1879	Contributes to Listed District
0343	1201 Boyce St.	McCaughrin Block	Commercial	ca. 1890	Contributes to Listed District
0344	1219 Boyce St.		Commercial	ca. 1886	Contributes to Listed District
0345	1215 Boyce St.		Commercial	ca. 1890	Contributes to Listed District

0346	1207 Boyce St.	C.T. Summer Hardware	Commercial		Contributes to Listed District
0347	1311 Main St.		Commercial		Contributes to Listed District
0348	1309 Main St.		Commercial	1907	Contributes to Listed District
0349	1307 Main St.		Commercial	1907	Contributes to Listed District
0350	1303 Main St.	Exchange Bank Building	Commercial	1918	Contributes to Listed District
0351	1226 College St.	County Court House	Commercial	1907-8	Contributes to Listed District
0352	1516 Martin St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Contributes to Listed District
0353	1511 Main St.	Ritz Theatre	Entertainment/Recre	1936	Contributes to Eligible District
0354	1507 Main St.	Wimpy's Hamburger Stand	Commercial	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
0355	1505 Main St.		Commercial	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0356	1501 Main St.	Lominack Drugs	Commercial	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District

0357	1413 Main St.		Commercial	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0358	1411 Main St.		Commercial	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0359	1409 Main St.		Commercial	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0360	1407 Main St.		Commercial	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0361	1405 Main St.		Commercial	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
0362	1403 Main St.		Commercial	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
0363	1401 Main St.		Commercial	ca. 1907	Contributes to Eligible District
0364	1214 Lindsay St.		Commercial	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0365	1320 Lindsay St.	Mule Barn	Commercial	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0366	1512 Martin St.	Newberry Agricultural Building	Agricultural	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0367	1529 Main St.	Goodyear, Little Star Food Store, Colonial Grocery	Commercial	ca. 1940	Not Eligible

0368	1524 Martin St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0369	1546 Martin St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0370	1211 Calhoun St.	Aveleigh Presbyterian Church	Religious	ca. 1930	Contributes to Listed District
0371	1207 Calhoun St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0372	1607 Main St.	St. Luke's Episcopal Church	Religious	ca. 1855, 1985	Contributes to Listed District
0373	1605 Main St.	St. Luke's Parish House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0374	1531 Main St.	Martin House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1835, 1890	Contributes to Listed District
0375	1018 Main St.		Commercial	ca. 1850	Contributes to Listed District
0376	1016 Main St.		Commercial	ca. 1850	Contributes to Listed District
0377	1014 Main St.		Commercial	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0378	1010-1012 Main St.		Commercial	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District

0379	1008 Main St.		Commercial	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0380	1006 Main St.		Commercial	ca.	Contributes to Listed District
0381	1116-1118 Main St.	Summer Brothers / McCrary's / Lane Building	Commercial	ca. 1880	Listed
0382	1110-1114 Main St.	Old Roses Store/Lane Building	Commercial	ca. 1880, 1936	Contributes to Listed District
0383	1100 Main St.	Southland Suit Co.	Commercial	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0384	1104 McKibben St.		Commercial	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0385	1105 Friend St.		Commercial	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0386	1107 Friend St.		Commercial	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0387	1109 Friend St.		Commercial	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0388	1101-1103 Caldwell St.	Newberry Post Office	Commercial	ca. 1880	Contributes to Listed District
0389	1109 Caldwell St.		Commercial	ca. 1930	Contributes to Listed District

0390	1216 Main St.	Carpenter's (Mower Building)	Commercial	ca. 1870	Contributes to Listed District
0391	1214 Main St.	Clary's, Proctor Todd's Store	Commercial	ca. 1870	Contributes to Listed District
0392	1212 Main St.	Pelham Pharmacy, Main St. Pharmacy	Commercial	ca. 1870	Contributes to Listed District
0393	1200 Main St.	Newberry Hotel	Commercial	1879-1880	Contributes to Listed District
0394	1104 Caldwell St.		Commercial	ca. 1908	Contributes to Listed District
0395	1100 Caldwell St.	Tom Cromer's Shoe Repair	Commercial	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0396	Friend St.		Commercial	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0397	Friend St.	Addition to Old Hotel	Commercial	ca. 1930	Contributes to Listed District
0398	1318 Main St.	Belk	Commercial	ca. 1912	non-contributing in listed district
0399	1312 Main St.	The Fashion	Commercial	ca. 1927-1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0400	1310 Main St.	Southern Auto	Commercial	ca. 1915	Contributes to Eligible District

0401	1308 Main St.	Wig Villa, Diana	Commercial	ca. 1908	noncontributing in listed district
0402	1304 Main St.		Commercial	ca. 1908	Contributes to Eligible District
0403	1300 Main St.		Commercial	ca. 1908	noncontributing in listed district
0404	1400 Main St.		Commercial	ca. 1915	Contributes to Eligible District
0405	1402 Main Street		Commercial	ca. 1915	Contributes to Eligible District
0406	1406-1410 Main St.	B.C. Moore's/Smith Motor Company	Commercial	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
0408	1412 Main St.		Commercial	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0409	1414 Main St.		Commercial	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0410	1418 Main St.		Commercial	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
0411	1109 Wilson St.	Dr. Anderson's Office	Commercial	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
0412	1500 Main St.	Friday Motor Company	Commercial	ca. 1915	Contributes to Eligible District

0413	1504 Main St.	Jones Florist, Hayes Motor Company	Commercial	ca. 1915-20	Contributes to Eligible District
0414	1506 Main St.	Altman Building (Hill Bros. Storage, Altman Appliance)	Commercial	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0415	1512 Main St.	Johnny's News Stand	Commercial	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0416	1530 Main St.	Smith Motor Company	Commercial	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
0417	1600 Main Street	O.L. Schumpert House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1908	Contributes to Listed District
0418	1604 Main St	Buzhardt-Rook House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Contributes to Listed District
0419	1608 Main St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0420	1103 Calhoun St.	Floyd-Carpenter House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1902	Contributes to Listed District
0421	1604 Friend St.	Floyd-Carpenter House servant's quarters	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Listed District
0422	1603 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0423	1016 Friend St.		Commercial	ca. 1940	Not Eligible

0424	McKibben St.		Commercial	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0425	1005 College St.	Central Methodist Church	Religious	1900-1901	Contributes to Listed District
0426	1000 College St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1850	Not Eligible
0427	1300 Friend St.	Old Post Office	Government/Public	1911	Contributes to Listed District
0428	1304 Friend St.	City Filling Station	Commercial	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0429	1410 Friend St.	Leslie House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1908	Not Eligible
0430	1004 Wilson St.	Leslie House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0431	1523 Johnstone St.	Anderson House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
0432	1517 Johnstone St.	E.S. Summer House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0433	1505 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
0434	1003 Wilson St.	Stewart, Thomas House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

0435	1005 Wilson St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0436	1518 Friend St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1908	Not Eligible
0437	1520 Friend St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0438	1524 Friend St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0439	1530 Friend St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0440	1015 Boundary St.		Residential/Domestic		Not Eligible
0441	909 College St.	Newberry Female Academy/Houseal Clinic	Educational/residenti	ca. 1855	Not Eligible
0442	904 Caldwell St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0443	902 Caldwell St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0444	1407 Boundary St.	Cannon House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0445	909 Wilson St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible

0446	1400 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0447	1401 Boundary St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0448	1527 Boundary St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
0449	1523 Boundary St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0450	corner of Boundary, Wilson & Johnstone Sts.		Religious	ca. 1955, 1964	Not Eligible
0451	1524 Johnstone St.	Paysinger House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0452	1604 Johnstone St.	Halfacre House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
0453	1606 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
0454	2007 College St.	Dr. Kinard House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1948	Not Eligible
0455	2005 College St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0456	1211 Chapman St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945	Not Eligible

0457	1207 Chapman St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0458	1201 Chapman St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0459	1199 Chapman St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0460	1197 Chapman St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0461	1193 Chapman St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0465	1910 Nance St.	Cannon House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1946	Not Eligible
0466	1609-1613 Pope Terrace, 1109 Speers St.	Youth Center, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts	Civic/Social	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0467	1700 Nance St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0468	1704 Nance St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0469	1708 Nance St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0470	1806 Nance St.	Long House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible

0473	1124 Chapman St.	Margaret Hunter Park	Landscape	ca. 1940	Contributes to Listed District
0474	1817 College St.	Ernest Martin House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0476	1807 College St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0477	1801 College St.	Spearman House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1906	Contributes to Listed District
0478	1220 Chapman St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0479	1703 College St.	Rutherford House/Johnstone-Rutherford House	Residential/Domestic	1904	Contributes to Listed District
0480	1707-1709 College St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Contributes to Listed District
0481	1717 College St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Contributes to Listed District
0482	1719 College St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Contributes to Listed District
0483	1710 Kibler St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Contributes to Listed District
0484	1112 Speers St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible

0485	1531 Caldwell St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0486	1527 Caldwell St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0487	1525 Caldwell St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0488	1523 Caldwell St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0489	1519 Caldwell St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0490	1515 Caldwell St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0491	1509 Caldwell St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0492	1505 Caldwell St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0493	1501 Caldwell St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0494	1113 Purcell St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0495	1109 Purcell St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible

0496	1103 Purcell St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0497	1502 Nance St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0498	1504 Nance St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0499	1506 Nance St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0500	1508 Nance St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0501	1600 Nance St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0502	1114 Purcell St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0503	1608 Nance St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
0504	1110 Speers St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0505	1110 Purcell St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0506	1106 Purcell St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible

0507	1102 Purcell St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0508	1405 Caldwell St.	Old Cotton Warehouse	Agricultural	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0509	1109 Harrington St.	The Market Basket	Commercial	ca. 1955	Not Eligible
0510	1119 Harrington St.	Old Animal Hospital	Health Care	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0511	1315 Caldwell St.		Commercial	ca. 1955	Not Eligible
0512	1327 Caldwell St	P.D. Johnson & Co./ Ruff Tractor Co.	Commercial	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0513	1530 Caldwell St.	Blalock House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0514	1526 Caldwell St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0515	1524 Caldwell St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0516	1510 Caldwell St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0517	1508 Caldwell St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible

0518	1506 Caldwell St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0519	1502 Caldwell St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0520	1201 Tench St.		Commercial	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0521	College St.	Bethlehem Baptist Church	Religious	ca. 1901	Contributes to Listed District
0522	1507 College St.	Cromer House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Contributes to Listed District
0523	1509 College St.	Setzler House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Listed District
0524	1609 College St.	Hentz House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Listed District
0525	1611 College St.	Eargle House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0526	1615 College St.	Smith House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0527	1621 College St.	Davis House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0528	1208 Spears St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible

0529	1206 Speers St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0530	1302 College St.	Union 76 Station	Commercial	ca. 1955	Not Eligible
0531	1328 College St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0532	1420 College St.	A&P	Commercial	ca. 1955	Not Eligible
0533	1508 College St.	Coca-Cola Bottling Plant	Commercial	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0534	1610 College St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Contributes to Listed District
0535	1612 College St.	Scott-Henderson House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0536	1618 College St.	J.T. McCrackin House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0537	1622 College St.	Smith House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945	Contributes to Listed District
0538	1623 Calhoun St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945	Contributes to Listed District
0539	1619 Calhoun St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Contributes to Listed District

0540	1611 Calhoun St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0541	1603 Calhoun St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
0548	936 Cornelia St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0549	940 Cornelia St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0550	1503 Nance St.	Water & Lights Garage	Industrial/Engineering	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0551	1503 Nance St.	E.S. Coppock House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1825, 1855	Eligible
0552	1503 Nance St.	Gauntt-Dominick House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1808	Not Eligible
0553	corner of Nance and Power House Rds.		Industrial/Engineering	ca. 1915, 1932	Not Eligible
0554	1402 Harris St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0555	1404 Harris St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0562	917 Harrington St.		Commercial	ca. 1945	Not Eligible

0563	903 Harrington St.		Commercial	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0564	1321 McKibben St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0565	College St.		Government/Public	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0566	Lindsay St.	Wells Japanese Gardens	Entertainment/Recre	ca. 1930	Listed
0567	1519 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0568	1525 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0569	1529 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0570	1537 Harrington St.	Wells House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0571	1603 Harrington St.	Martin House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible
0572	1617 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0573	1621 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible

0574	1623 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0575	1531 Calhoun St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0576	1508 Lindsay St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0577	1401 Martin St.	Bubba's	Commercial	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0578	1510 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0579	1514 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0580	1518 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0581	1577 Martin St.		Commercial	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0582	1601 Martin St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0583	1225 Calhoun St.	Hunt, Isaac House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1908	Contributes to Listed District
0584	1229 Calhoun St.	Boozer, Samuel P. House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1860	Contributes to Listed District

0585	1233 Calhoun St.	Smith, William House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Contributes to Listed District
0586	1235 Calhoun St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0587	1606 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0588	1600 Harrington St.	Rodelsperger House/Brown, Alex House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0634	1711 Nance St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible
0635	1703 Nance St.	Swittenburg House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0636	949 Speers St.	Chero-Cola Bottling Plant	Industrial/Engineering	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0637	939 Speers St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible
0638	950 Speers St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0639	1613 Nance St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0640	1607 Nance St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible

0641	1601 Nance St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0642	945 Cornelia St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0643	941 Cornelia St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0645	1809 Harper St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0646	1807 Harper St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
0647	1803 Harper St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
0648	1801 Harper St	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0649	1725 Harper St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0650	1721 Harper St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
0651	1715-1717 Harper St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
0652	1711 Harper St. (1300 Calhoun St.)	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District

0653	1308 Calhoun St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0654	1312 Calhoun St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0655	1710 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0656	1802 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Contributes to Listed District
0657	1808 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Contributes to Listed District
0658	1828 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0659	1309 Crenshaw St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0660	1904 Harrington St		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0661	1912 Harrington St	Old Male Academy	Educational	ca. 1872	Contributes to Listed District
0662	1916 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0663	1315 Glenn St.	Houseal House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1857	Contributes to Eligible District

0664	1307 Glenn St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
0665	1921 Harper St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0666	1917 Harper St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
0667	1915 Harper St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0668	1911 Harper St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
0669	1907 Harper St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0670	1901 Harper St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1855	Contributes to Eligible District
0671	1310 Crenshaw St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0672	1308 Crenshaw St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0673	1311 Glenn St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0674	2003 Harper St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District

0675	1312 Glenn St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0676	1314 Glenn St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0677	1322 Glenn St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0678	1324 Glenn St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0679	1328 Glenn St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0680	2002 Harrington St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0681	2020 Harrington St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0682	1329 Summer St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0683	1325 Summer St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0684	2017 Harper St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
0685	2015 Harper St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District

0686	2009 Harper St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0687	2101 Harper St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0688	2107 Harper St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
0689	2121 Harper St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0690	2123 Harper St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0691	2125 Harper St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0692	2201-2203 Harper St.	Felker House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0693	2221 Harper St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Contributes to Eligible District
0694	1307-1309 Hunt St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0695	1311 Hunt St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0696	1321 Hunt St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible

0697	1325 Hunt St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0698	1327 Hunt St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0699	1329 Hunt St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0700	1330 Summer St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0701	1320 Summer St.	Summer, G.B. House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1901	Not Eligible
0702	1310 Summer St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0703	2006 Harper St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0704	2010 Harper St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
0705	2012 Harper St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0706	2014 Harper St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
0707	1231 Summer St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Contributes to Listed District

0708	1225 Summer St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0709	2029 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0710	2023 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0711	2015 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0712	2003 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0713	1218 Glenn St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0714	1221 Glenn St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Contributes to Eligible District
0715	1222 Glenn St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0716	1224 Glenn St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
0717	1226 Glenn St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
0718	2122 Harper St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District

0719	2126 Harper St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0720	2128 Harper St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0721	1229 Jones St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0722	1225 Jones St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0723	1223 Jones St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0724	2115 Main St	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0725	2107 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0726	2103 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Contributes to Eligible District
0727	1218 Summer St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
0728	1220 Summer St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0729	1226 Summer St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District

0730	1228 Summer St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0731	1230 Summer St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0732	1236 Summer St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0733	1253 Hunt St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0734	2218 Harper St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0735	2212 Harper St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0736	1250 Jones St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0737	1224 Jones St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0738	1222 Jones St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0739	1218 Jones St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0740	1219 Hunt St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

0741	1229 Hunt St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0742	1241 Hunt St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0743	1247 Hunt St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0744	2007 Harrington St.	Bowers, A.J. House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0745	2021 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0746	2029 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0747	2101 Harrington St	Dr. Able House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0748	2301 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0749	2305 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
0750	2317 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
0751	1210 Hunt St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

0752	1218 Hunt St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0753	1224 Hunt St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
0754	1240 Hunt St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0755	1248 Hunt St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0756	1254 Hunt St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Contributes to Eligible District
0757	1310 Hunt St.	Newberry County Hospital	Health Care	ca. 1925	Eligible
0758	2306 Harrington St	Doctor's Building	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0759	1915 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0760	1935 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0761	1941 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
0762	1241 Crenshaw St.	Yeomans House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District

0763	1236 Crenshaw St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
0764	1230 Crenshaw St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0765	1227 Crenshaw St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
0766	1228 Crenshaw St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
0768	1219 Crenshaw St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0769	1213 Crenshaw St.	Pearson House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1850	Contributes to Listed District
0770	1806 Harper St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0771	1808 Harper St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0772	1810 Harper St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
0773	1907 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0774	1905 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Listed District

0775	1901 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0776	1827 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0777	1817 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Contributes to Listed District
0778	1809 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Contributes to Listed District
0779	1721 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0780	1934 Harper St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Contributes to Eligible District
0781	1922 Harper St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945	Contributes to Eligible District
0782	1906 Harper St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0783	1912 Harper St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0784	1920 Harper St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0785	corner of Main & Calhoun Sts.	Newberry Associated Reformed Presbyterian Church	Religious	1907	Contributes to Listed District

0786	1206 Calhoun St.	Newberry ARP Parsonage	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0787	1208 Calhoun St.	McCaughrin House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1908	Contributes to Listed District
0788	1212 Calhoun St.	Parr House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0789	1220 Calhoun St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1895	Contributes to Listed District
0790	1226 Calhoun St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Contributes to Listed District
0791	1234 Calhoun St.	Wiseman House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Contributes to Listed District
0792	1240 Calhoun St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0793	1714 Harper St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0794	1718 Harper St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
0795	1720 Harper St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Contributes to Eligible District
0796	1724 Harper St.	Green's Boarding House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District

0797	1231 Walnut St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0798		DeWalt House/Mayer Reed House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1830, 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0799	1214 Walnut St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0800	1218 Walnut St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0801	1224 Walnut St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0802	1228 Walnut St.	Holmes House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Contributes to Eligible District
0803	1234 Walnut St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0804	1724 Main St.	Ramage House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1855	Contributes to Listed District
0805	1108 Amelia St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0806	1804 Main St.	Hipp House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1903	Contributes to Listed District
0807	1805 Main St.	Yeoman House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Listed District

0808	1810-1812 Main St		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1946	Contributes to Listed District
0809	1817 Main St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0810	1818 Main St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0811	1822 Main St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1875	Contributes to Listed District
0812	1110 Cheatham St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0813	1902 Main St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Contributes to Listed District
0814	1903 Main St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0815	1905 Main St.	Williams-Farr House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1848	Contributes to Listed District
0816	1908 Main St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0817	1912 Main St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0818	1921 Main St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Contributes to Listed District

0819	1927 Main St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0820	1933 Main St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0821	2000 Main St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0822	2004 Main St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0823	2012 Main St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0824	2016 Main St.	Old Summer House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Contributes to Listed District
0825	2026 Main St.	Summer-Ragland House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0826	2102 Main St.	Summer House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Contributes to Listed District
0827	2112 Main St.	Hanna House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1895	Contributes to Listed District
0828	2200 Main St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
0829	2206 Main St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District

0830	2214 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0831	2230 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
0832	2305 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0833	2304 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Contributes to Eligible District
0834	2307 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0835	2308 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0836	2309 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
0837	2319 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0838	2400 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0839	2401 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Contributes to Eligible District
0840	2404 Main St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Contributes to Eligible District

0841	2405 Main St		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0842	2417 Main St.		Commercial	ca. 1950	Contributes to Eligible District
0843	2430 Main St.	Norris House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1875	Contributes to Eligible District
0844	2505 Main St.		Commercial	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0845	2507 Main St.		Commercial	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0846	2517 Main St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0847	2518 Main St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0848	2522 Main St.	Heller's Grocery	Commercial	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0849	2635 Main St.	Dehines House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0850	1831 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0851	1903 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible

0852	1933 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0853	2003 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0854	2014 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0855	2023 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0856	2024 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0857	2026 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0858	2108 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0859	2106 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	ca., 1930	Not Eligible
0860	2107 Johnstone St.	Bynum House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0861	1102 Hunt St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0862	2203 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible

0863	2230 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0864	2305 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0865	2308 Johnstone St.		Commercial	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0866	2309 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0867	2313 Johnstone St.	Lipscomb Jewelry	Commercial	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0868	2330 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0869	2331 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0870	2401 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	c. 1930	Not Eligible
0871	2403 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0872	2404 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0873	2405 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible

0874	2408 Johnstone St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1955	Not Eligible
0875	Johnstone St.	Commercial	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0876	2415 Johnstone St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
0877	2416 Johnstone St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0878	2501 Johnstone St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0879	2503 Johnstone St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0880	2505 Johnstone St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0881	2506 Johnstone St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0882	2507 Johnstone St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0883	2509 Johnstone St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0884	behind 2511 Johnstone St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible

0885	2513 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0886	2534 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0887	2540 Johnstone St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0888	1217 Glenn St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
0889	1227 Glenn St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
0890	1231 Glenn St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
0891	1109 Glenn St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0892	1113 Glenn St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0893	1114 Glenn St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0894	915-917 Glenn St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
0895	1700 Boundary St.	Coateswood / Johnstone, Job House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1842	Listed

0896	1526 Boundary St.	Mower-Keitt House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Listed
0897	1520 Boundary St.	Higgins, Francis House/Caldwell-Higgins House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1820	Listed
0898	1516 Boundary St.	McCrackin House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0899	808 College St.	Caldwell-Wright House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1825	Contributes to Listed District
0900	811 College St.	Jackson House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0901	810 Caldwell St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0902	corner of Boundary and Caldwell Sts.	First Baptist Church	Religious	ca. 1908	Contributes to Listed District
0903	800 Caldwell St.	Hutchinson House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
0904	736 Caldwell St.	Wright, Zach House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1908	Contributes to Listed District
0905	737 Caldwell St.	Summer House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0906	725 Caldwell St.	Davis, C.C. House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1892	Contributes to Listed District

0907	722 Caldwell St.	Houseal-Goggans House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1895	Contributes to Listed District
0908	721 Caldwell St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945	Contributes to Listed District
0909	719 Caldwell St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945	Contributes to Listed District
0910	7123 Caldwell St.	Cannon, Wright House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0911	709 Caldwell St.	Boozer House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1895	Contributes to Listed District
0912	707 Caldwell St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0913	703 Caldwell St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0914	636 Caldwell St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0915	631 Caldwell St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0916	2003 Harrington St.	Hipp House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0917	931 Boundary St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

0918		Boundary St. Bridge	Transportation	1925	Not Eligible
0919	901 Boundary St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Contributes to Listed District
0920	900 Boundary St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0921	824 Boundary St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0922	820 Boundary St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1855	Contributes to Listed District
0923	819 Boundary St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Contributes to Listed District
0924	817 Boundary St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0925	808 Boundary St.	Ruff, Pressley House, Wicker House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1856	Contributes to Listed District
0926	807 Boundary St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Contributes to Listed District
0927	800 Boundary St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Contributes to Listed District
0928	734 Boundary St.	Pratt House	Residential/Domestic	c. 1840	Contributes to Listed District

0929	733 Boundary St.	Gilder House	Residential/Domestic	c. 1895	Contributes to Listed District
0930	726 Boundary St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0931	723 Boundary St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Contributes to Listed District
0932	722 Boundary St.	Merchant House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0933	713 Boundary St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0934	709 Boundary St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Contributes to Eligible District
0935	708 Boundary St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0936	706 Boundary St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
0937	603 Boundary St.	Langford House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
0938	540 Boundary St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Contributes to Eligible District
0939	533 Boundary St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District

0940	532 Boundary St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
0941	519 Boundary St.	Blease, Eugene House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0942	515 Boundary St.	Leavell House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1875	Not Eligible
0943	516 Boundary St.	Nance, Erasmus House / Havird House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1850	Not Eligible
0944	1938 Harrington St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0945	826 Drayton Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1935	Not Eligible
0946	827 Drayton Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1940	Not Eligible
0947	824 Drayton Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1920	Not Eligible
0948	823 Drayton Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible
0949	726 Drayton Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1900	Not Eligible
0950	723 Drayton Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible

0951	715 Drayton Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1870	Not Eligible
0952	713 Drayton Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1930	Not Eligible
0953	Drayton Street		Commercial	circa 1900	Not Eligible
0954	621 Drayton Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible
0955	Drayton Street	Drayton Street School	Educational	circa 1925	Not Eligible
0956	704 McSwain Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1900	Not Eligible
0957	711 McSwain Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1920	Not Eligible
0958	619 South Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1905	Not Eligible
0959	808 Langford Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1900	Not Eligible
0960	813 Langford Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1930	Not Eligible
0961	820 Langford Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1920	Not Eligible

0962	818 James Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible
0963	921 Jessica Avenue	Oak Grove, Gildercrest, Frederick Nance House	Residential/Domestic	circa 1822	Contributes to Listed District
0964	901 Nance Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1900	Not Eligible
0965	907 Nance Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1940	Not Eligible
0966	909 Nance Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible
0967	1009 Nance Street		Commercial	circa 1925	Not Eligible
0968	938 Friend Street		Commercial	circa 1930	Not Eligible
0969	935 Friend Street		Commercial	circa 1890	Not Eligible
0970	911 Friend Street		Commercial	crca 1950	Not Eligible
0971	901 Friend Street	Thomas & Howard	Commercial	circa 1925	Not Eligible
0972	1101 Nance Street		Commercial	circa 1890	Not Eligible

0973	944 Main Street	Newberry Drug Company	Commercial	circa 1890	Not Eligible
0974	942 Main Street	Newberry Feed & Seed	Commercial	circa 1890	Not Eligible
0975	934 Main Street	Newberry Steam Laundry	Commercial	circa 1895	Not Eligible
0976	932 Main Street	Werts Music	Commercial	circa 1940	Not Eligible
0977	904, 906, 908, 910, 912 Main Street		Commercial	circa 1890	Not Eligible
0978	905 Main Street	Newberry Creamery	Commercial	circa 1900	Not Eligible
0979	Railroad over Scott's Creek		Transportation		Not Eligible
0980	910 Harrington Street		Commercial	circa 1950	Not Eligible
0981	Victory Street		Commercial	circa 1950	Not Eligible
0982	1229 Nance Street		Commercial	circa 1950	Not Eligible
0983	1223 Nance Street		Commercial	circa 1930	Not Eligible

0984	1215 Nance Street		Commercial	circa 1950	Not Eligible
0985	Bachman Street (Newberry College Campus)	MacLean Gymnasium	Educational	circa 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0986	Newberry College Campus	Holland Hall	Educational	circa 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0987	Newberry College Campus (Evans Street side)	Derrick Hall	Educational	circa 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0988	Newberry College Campus	Wiles Chapel	Educational	circa 1965	Not Eligible
0989	2000 College Street	Smeltzer Hall	Educational	circa 1878	Contributes to Listed District
0990	Newberry College Campus	Keller Hall	Educational	1895	Contributes to Listed District
0991	1330 Evans Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1900	Not Eligible
0992	1910 College Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1950	Not Eligible
0993	1900 College Street	Evans-Dufford	Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0994	1814 College Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1870	Contributes to Listed District

0995	1806 College Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1890	Contributes to Listed District
0996	1800 College Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1875	Contributes to Listed District
0997	1720 College Street	Moore House	Residential/Domestic	circa 1890	Contributes to Listed District
0998	1710 College Street	Welch House	Residential/Domestic	circa 1897	Contributes to Listed District
0999	1704 College Street	Leavell House	Residential/Domestic	circa 1880	Contributes to Listed District
1000	1602 Calhoun Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1925	Not Eligible
1001	1530 Calhoun Street	Lindsay House	Residential/Domestic	circa 1900	Not Eligible
1002	1808 Lindsay Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1900	Not Eligible
1003	1810 Lindsay Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible
1004	1811 Lindsay Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1920	Not Eligible
1005	1909 Luther Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible

1006	1603 Evans Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible
1043	College Street	Rosemont Cemetery	Funerary	founded 1863	Not Eligible
1044	1130 Douglas Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible
1045	1121 Summer Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible
1047	1130 Summer Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1875	Not Eligible
1048	1138 Summer Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1930	Not Eligible
1049	1219 Kinard Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1905	Not Eligible
1050	1220 Kinard Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1930	Not Eligible
1051	1223 Kinard Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1930	Not Eligible
1052	2516 Kinard Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible
1053	914 Glenn Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1920	Not Eligible

1054	900 Glenn Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible
1055	822 Glenn Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1900	Not Eligible
1056	818 Glenn Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1915	Not Eligible
1057	806 Glenn Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible
1058	1934 Johnstone Street	Margarette Apartments	Residential/Domestic	circa 1948	Not Eligible
1059	1427 Ebenezer Road	Timberhouse, Jacob Kibler House	Residential/Domestic	circa 1855	Listed
1060	84 Nance Street	Cousins House	Residential/Domestic	circa 1880	Listed
1061	1800 Johnstone Street	Regnery House	Residential/Domestic	circa 1948	Not Eligible
1062	1100 Calhoun Street	Kinard House	Residential/Domestic	circa 1875	Not Eligible
1063	1735 Johnstone Street	Gray-Ellesor House	Residential/Domestic	circa 1890	Not Eligible
1065	630 Caldwell Street	Ruff's Feed & Seed	Commercial	circa 1900	Not Eligible

1066	Coate's Street behind Boundary Street School	Village Cemetery	Funerary	begun 1822	Contributes to Listed District
1067	1727 Harrington Street	Maybin-Poole House	Residential/Domestic	1871	Contributes to Listed District
1068			Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1069	1223 Summer Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
1070	1719 Harrington Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1930	Not Eligible
1442	2397 Oxner Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1443	1415 Halfacre Rd.	Gallman House	Residential/Domestic	1860	Not Eligible
1444	334 Clayton Memorial Church Rd.	Halfacre Church	Religious	ca. 1907	Not Eligible
1445	1299 Halfacre Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1446	3530 SC 219		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1447	Mud Creek Rd., W side, approx. 200 yds N of int. w/ SC 219		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible

1448	3945 Hwy 219	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1449	NE corner of int. of SC 219 and Sease Rd.	Commercial	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1450	SC 219, S side, across from int. w/ Sease Rd.	Commercial	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1451	SC 219, N side, approx. 100 yds. W of int. w/ Sease Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1452	SC 219, N side, approx. 300 yds. W of int. w/ Sease Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1453	SC 219, S side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ Sease Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
1454	3926 SC 219	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
1455	4023 SC 219	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1456	SW corner of int. of Hillbrook Ln. & Hwy 34	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1457	Hwy 34, E side, approx. 200 yds. N of int. w/ I-26	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1458	Hwy 34, E side, approx. 200 yds. N of int. w/ I-26	Unknown	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible

1459	11592 Hwy 34		Unknown	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1460	SE corner of int. of General Henderson Rd. & Mt. Bethel Garmany Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1461	2408 Mt. Bethel Garmany Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1462	2344 Mt. Bethel Garmany Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1463	3253 Mt. Bethel Garmany Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1464	Kingscreek Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
1465	Beth Eden Rd., N side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ Old Whitmire Hwy	Beth Eden Lutheran Church	Religious	1945	Not Eligible
1466	Kings Creek Rd., N side, approx. 1 mi. E of int. w/ Old Whitmire Hwy.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1467	SC 121, E side, approx. 3/4 mi. N of int. w/ Kings Creek Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1468	Mt. Bethel Garmany Rd., W side, approx. 1/2 mi. N of int. w/ Kings Creek Rd.		Educational	1924-25	Not Eligible
1469	3607 Mt. Bethel Garmany Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920-25	Not Eligible

1470	Mt. Bethel Garmany Rd., E side, approx. 1/2 mi. N of int. w/ Kings Creek Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1471	397 Mt. Bethel Garmany Rd.	Lebanon United Methodist Church	Religious	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1472	Mt. Bethel Garmany Rd., W side, approx. 1 mi. N of int. w/ Kings Creek Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1473	4306 Mt. Bethel Garmany Rd.	Chalmers-Brown House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1840	Not Eligible
1474	4545 Mt. Bethel Garmany Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1475	4767 Mt. Bethel Garmany Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1476	3288 Bachman Chapel Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1477	Bachman Chapel Rd., E side, approx. 1/2 mi. N of int. w/ Union School Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1478	Jollystreet Rd., S side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of int. w/ Strauss Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1479	SE corner of int. of Jollystreet Rd. & Claude Counts Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1480	5129 Jollystreet Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

1481	Jollystreet Rd., S side, approx. 1/2 mi. W of int. w/ Claude Counts Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
1482	7573 Jollystreet Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1483	1175 Morningside Dr.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1484	Hwy 76, W side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ Adelaide St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1485	2450 Adelaide St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1486	2331 Adelaide St	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1487	Adelaide St., S side, approx. 3/4 mi. W of int. w/ Hwy 76	Unknown	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1488	2220 Adelaide St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1489	2216 Adelaide St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940-50	Not Eligible
1490	2212 Adelaide St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1491	Adelaide St., S side, approx. 200 yds. E of int. w/	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible

1492	2204 Adelaide St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1493	2162	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1494	2158	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1495	2154	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1496	2146 Adelaide St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1497	2144 Adelaide St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1498	2142 Adelaide St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1499	2140 Adelaide St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1500	Hwy 76, W side, approx. 200 yds. S of int. w/ Jollystreet Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1501	14820 Hwy 76	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1502	Hwy 76, W side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ Jollystreet Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible

1503	Mt. Bethel Garmany Rd., E side, approx. 100 yds. N of int. w/ SC 34	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1504	323 Mt. Bethel Garmany Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1505	206 Pender Ridge	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1506	Whitener Rd., S side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ Mt. Bethel Garmany Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
1507	568 Pender Ridge Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1508	2118 Wilson Rd. (Hwy 76)	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
1509	N corner of int. of Wilson Rd. (Hwy 76) and Pine Lane Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
1510	2202 Wilson Rd. (Hwy 76)	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1511	2209 Wilson Rd. (Hwy 76)	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1512	2215 Wilson Rd. (Hwy 76)	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
1513	2217 Wilson Rd. (Hwy 76)	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

1514	2221 Wilson Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1515	2230 Wilson Rd. (Hwy 76)	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945-50	Not Eligible
1516	2222 Wilson Rd. (Hwy 76)	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1517	2230 Wilson Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1518	1602 Whitener Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1519	11665 SC 121	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1520	12355 SC 121	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1521	598 Folk Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1522	NE corner of int. of Hwy 76 & SC 121	Commercial	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
1523	296 Old Whitmire Hwy	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1524	228 Old Whitmire Hwy	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible

1525	166 Old Whitmire Hwy	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1526	SC 121, E side, approx. 50 yds. S of int. w/ Hwy 76	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1527	SC 121, E side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ Hwy 76	Commercial	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1528	SC 121, E side, approx. 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ Hwy 76	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
1529	sc 121, W side, approx. 3/4 mi. S of int. w/ Hwy 76	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1530	SC 121, W side, approx. 3/4 mi. S of int. w/ Hwy 76	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1531	3271 SC 121	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1532	3273 SC 121	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1533	3293 SC 121	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1534	4011 SC 121	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1535	4015 SC 121	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

1536	915 Oxner Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1537	469 Oxner Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1538	202 Oxner Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1539	824 Piester Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1540	35 Piester Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1541	4176 St. Phillips Church Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1542	St. Phillips Church Rd., W side, approx. 1/2 mi. N of int. w/ SC 219	Leitzsey School	Educational	1928	Not Eligible
1543	SC 34, N side, approx. 100 yds. E of int. w/ General Henderson Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1544	10465 SC 34		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1545	SC 34, S side, approx. 3/4 mi. W of int. w/ Hwy 176		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1546	337 Rutherford Rd.	Gist House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1855	Eligible

1547	end of Dove Dr.	New Enoree Baptist Church	Religious	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1548	15968 Hwy 176	Caldwell, Thomas Wilson House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1840	Eligible
1549	5935 Mt. Bethel Garmany Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1550	5607 Mount Bethel Garmany Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1551	SW corner of int. of Hwy 76 & Whitener Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1765	14461 Hwy 76		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1766	Hwy 76, E side, approx. 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ Jollystreet Rd.		Commercial	ca. 1930	Not Eligible

Newberry NW

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
1562	Old Newberry Hwy, S side, approx. 1/2 mi. E of int. w/ SC 66		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
1563	8857 Jalapa Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1860-70	Not Eligible
1564	6841 Jalapa Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible

1565	Beth Eden Rd., W side, approx. 1 1/2 mi. E of int. w/ Jalapa Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1860	Not Eligible
1566	3051 Indian Creek Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1567	Indian Creek Rd, W side, approx. 1 mi. N of int. w/ Riser Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
1568	3295 SC 66	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1569	2340 SC 66	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible
1570	Hwy 66, N side, approx. 1/2 mi. E of Brickhouse Crossroads	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1571	5000 SC 66	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible

Newberry W

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
1572	1203 Jalapa Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1573	888 Jalapa Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1574	262 Jalapa Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

1575	23722 Hwy 76	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1576	24352 Hwy 76	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1577	24567 Hwy 76	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1578	24919 Hwy 76	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1579	26042 Hwy 76	Commercial	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1580	2076 Hwy 76	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1581	2455 Reeder Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1582	6546 Bush River Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1583	6256 Bush River Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1584	6197 Bush River Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1585	5756 Bush River Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

1586	Beaverdam Church Rd., E side, approx. 3/4 mi. N of int. w/ Rocky Creek Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1587	Sterling Rd., S side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ Rocky Creek Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1588	NW corner of int. of Island Ford Rd. & Belfast Rd.	Commercial	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1589	2969 Trinity Church Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1590	580 Greentree Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1591	Spearman Rd., N side, approx. 1 mi. W of int. w/ Belfast Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1592	745 Field View Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1593	592 Field View Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1594	418 Field View Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1595	Stoney Battery Rd., E side, approx. 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ Belfast Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1596	1017 Rocky Creek Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible

1597	5099 Belfast Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1598	1203 Belfast Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
1599	Bush River Rd., S side, approx. 3/4 mi. W of int. w/ Herman Wise Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1600	Bush River Rd., S side, approx. 1 mi. W of int. w/ Herman Wise Rd.	Commercial	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1601	4093 Bush River Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1602	4139 Bush River Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1603	Bush River Rd., S side, approx. 1 mi. E of int. w/ Beaverdam Church Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1604	Bush River Rd., N side, approx. 3/4 mi. E of int. w/ Beaverdam Church Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1605	5262 Bush River Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1606	4350 Beaverdam Church Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1607	Beaverdam Church Rd., E side, approx. 100 yds. S of int. w/ Hwy 76	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible

1608	Hwy 76, S side, approx. 1/2 mi. E of int. w/ Beaverdam Church Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1609	1975 Herman Wise Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1610	1506 Herman Wise Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1611	1127 Herman Wise Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1612	757 Herman Wise Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1613	24 Airport Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1614	5105 Nance St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1615	Lumberyard Rd., W side, approx. 30 yds. N of int. w/ Hwy 76	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1616	20030 Hwy 76	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
1617	20286 Hwy 76	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1618	20606 Hwy 76	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible

1619	Hwy 76, S side, approx. 100 yds. W of int. w/ Herman Wise Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
1620	21866 Hwy 76	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1621	Hwy 76, S side, approx. 1 mi. W of int. w/ Herman Wise Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890-1900	Not Eligible
1681	4184 Dennis Dairy Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible

Newberry West

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
0462	1918 Nance St.	Graham House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0463	1924 Nance St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0464	1934 Nance St.	Thompson-Whitaker House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0471	1814 Nance St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0472	1830 Nance St.	Park Service Station	Commercial	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0475	1811 College St.	John Scurry House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Contributes to Listed District

0542	1500 Harris St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0543	1608 Harris St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0544	912 Cornelia St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0545	916 Cornelia St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0546	922 Cornelia St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0547	932 Cornelia St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0556	1412 Harris St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0557	1418 Harris St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0558	911 Horseshoe Circle	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0559	1502 Horseshoe Circle	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0560	1504 Horseshoe Circle	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible

0561	1508 Horseshoe Circle		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0589	918 Fair St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0590	1909 Miller St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0591	1905 Miller St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0592	920 Fair St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0593	924 Fair St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0594	1935 Nance St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0595	1933 Nance St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0596	Nance St.	Old Newberry High School/Old Newberry Middle School	Educational	ca. 1926	Not Eligible
0597	1809 Nance St.	Hill, Juanita House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
0598	1803 Nance St		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible

0599	949 Cline St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0600	945 Cline St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0601	943 Cline St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0602	941 Cline St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0603	937 Cline St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0604	933 Cline St.	Riebe House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0605	927 Cline St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0606	923 Cline St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0607	921 Cline St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0608	913 Cline St.		Commercial	ca.	Not Eligible
0609	608 Pope St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible

0610	2024 Vincent St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0611	1908 Vincent St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0612	1906 Vincent St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0613	1700 Vincent St.	Livingston Cottage	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1875	Contributes to Listed District
0614	1706 Vincent St.	Stevens Cottage	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1875	Contributes to Listed District
0615	1708 Vincent St.		Commercial	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0616	1718 Vincent St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0617	behind 901 Cline St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0618	901 Cline St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0619	920 Cline St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0620	916 Cline St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible

0621	1742 Harris St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0622	1738 Harris St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0623	1728 Harris St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible
0624	1722 Harris St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0625	1609 Moon St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0626	926 Cline St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible
0627	930 Cline St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible
0628	934 Cline St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible
0629	938 Cline St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0630	940 Cline St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0631	942 Cline St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible

0632	944 Cline St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0633	946 Cline St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0644	931 Cornelia House	Houseal, William Preston House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1007	2515 Digby Avenue		Residential/Domestic	circa 1925	Not Eligible
1008	2100 Nance Street	Newbery Dairy Cooperative, Kirkland Pontiac	Commercial	circa 1940	Not Eligible
1009	904 Pope Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1935	Not Eligible
1010	900 Pope Street (south of Pope Street along railroad tracks)	L. A. Wilson & Son Building Materials	Commercial	circa 1920	Not Eligible
1011	2106 Brown Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1935	Not Eligible
1012	2114 Brown Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1920	Not Eligible
1013	2110 Brown Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1930	Not Eligible
1014	2109 Brown Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1930	Not Eligible

1015	2118 Brown Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1925	Not Eligible
1016	2113 Brown Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible
1017	2119 Brown Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1905	Not Eligible
1018	2122 Brown Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1920	Not Eligible
1019	2123 Brown Street	Wilson House	Residential/Domestic	circa 1935	Not Eligible
1020	903 Reid Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1945	Not Eligible
1021	908 Reid Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1930	Not Eligible
1022	2207 Nance Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1935	Not Eligible
1023	2125 Nance Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible
1024	2127 Nance Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible
1025	2307 Nance Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1935	Not Eligible

1026	821 Pope Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1920	Not Eligible
1027	811 Pope Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1905	Not Eligible
1028	808 Pope Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1905	Not Eligible
1029	803 Pope Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible
1030	800 Pope Street	Mayer House	Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible
1031	773 Pope Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1900	Not Eligible
1032	746 Pope Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1905	Not Eligible
1033	721 Pope Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1905	Not Eligible
1034	923 Fair Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1905	Not Eligible
1035	929 Fair Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1905	Not Eligible
1036	935 Fair Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1900	Not Eligible

1037	2001 Nance Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1925	Not Eligible
1038	2007 Nance Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1940	Not Eligible
1039	2019 Nance Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1905	Not Eligible
1040	2021 Nance Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1930	Not Eligible
1041	2025 Nance Street	High Point Service Station	Commercial	circa 1930	Not Eligible
1042	1101 Fair Street	Wells, Osborne House	Residential/Domestic	circa 1855	Listed
1064	1304 Airport Road	Shealy House	Residential/Domestic	1949	Not Eligible

NewberryNewberry

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
1046	1129 Summer Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1905	Not Eligible

Pomaria

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
1146	1568 Jollystreet Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

1147	SW corner of int. of Wicker Rd. and Jollystreet Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1148	1632 Jollystreet Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1202	Hwy 176, E side, approx. 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ SC 202		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1203	4177 Hwy 176	Pomaria	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1825	Listed
1204	3922 Hwy 176		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1205	295 Confederate Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1206	4500 Hwy 176		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1207	4958 Hwy 176		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1208	2833 Peak Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1209	Peak Rd., N side, approx. 1 mi. E of int. w/ Holloway St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1210	1733 Peak Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible

1211	1031 Peak Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1212	Peak Rd., S side, approx. 2 mi. E of int. w/ Holloway St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
1213	Peak Rd., S side, approx. 1 1/2 mi. E of int. w/ Holloway St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1214	10234 Hwy 176	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1215	10266 Hwy 176	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
1216	10894 Hwy 176	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1217	11148 Hwy 176	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1218	1973 Mud Creek Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1219	Mud Creek Rd., S side, approx. 3/4 mi. W of int. w/ Hwy 176	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1220	Mud Creek Rd., S side, approx. 1 mi. W of int. w/ Hwy 176	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1221	Mud Creek Rd., N side, approx. 1 mi. W of int. w/ Hwy 176	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible

1222	Mud Creek Rd., S side, approx. 1 mi. W of int. w/ Hwy 176		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1223	2850 Hwy 219		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1224	2384 SC 219		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1225	2220 SC 219		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1226	SC 219, N side, approx. 1 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ Hwy 176		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1227	NW corner of int. of Old Jollystreet Rd. & Jollystreet Rd.	Hunter-Dewalt School	Educational	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1228	Old Jollystreet Rd., W side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ Jollystreet Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1229	SE corner of int. of Old Jollystreet Rd. & Jollystreet Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
1230	4149 Bachman Chapel Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1231	821 Boimest Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1232	436 Boimest Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible

1233	157 Boimest Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1234	Jollystreet Rd., S side, approx. 100 yds. W of int. w/ Boimest Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1235	1122 Jollystreet Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1236	Jollystreet Rd., N side, approx. 1/4 mi W of int. w/ Boimest Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
1237	NE corner of int. of Boimest Rd. & Jollystreet Rd.	Richardson's Grocery	Commerical	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1238	SC 773, N side, approx. 3/4 mi. W of int. w/ Hwy 176		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1239	4922 SC 773		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1240	4684 SC 773		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1241	Jollystreet Rd., S side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ SC 773		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1242	SC 773, N side, approx. 100 yds. S of int. w/ Wedaman Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1243	SC 773, S side, approx. 1 mi. W of int. w/ Hwy 176		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible

1244	3776 SC 773		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
1245	New Hope Rd., W side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ Hwy 176	Bethlehem Lutheran Church	Religious	1881	Not Eligible
1246	2033 Hughey Ferry Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1247	1771 Hughey Ferry Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1248	Hughey Ferry Rd., S side, approx. 1 1/2 mi. E of int. w/ New Hope Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1249	Hughey Ferry Rd., NE corner of int. w/ Leitzsey Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1250	1870 Leitzsey Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1251	1245 Leitzsey Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1252	Hughey Ferry Rd., S side, approx. 1 mi. E of int. w/ New Hope Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1253	Hughey Ferry Rd., S side, approx. 1 mi. E of int. w/ New Hope Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1254	400 Bundrick Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible

1255	New Hope Rd., E side, approx. 200 yds. S of int. w/ Bundrick Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1256	1005 New Hope Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible
1257	end of Henry Livingston Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1258	1624 Griffin Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
1259	SW corner of int. of Graham Rd. & Graham Cemetery Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1850	Not Eligible
1260	208 Graham Cemetery Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1261	407 Graham Cemetery Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
1262	Livingston Rd., E side, approx. 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ SC 34		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1263	140 Livingston Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1264	12270 Hwy 176	Sondley House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1850	Not Eligible
1265	12220 Hwy 176		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible

1266	SE corner of int. of St. Phillips Church Rd. & Hwy 176		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1267	990 Big Pine Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1268	6229 SC 34		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1269	447 Rutherford Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1270	5655 SC 34		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1271	5398 SC 34		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1272	NE corner of int. of SC 34 & Ringer Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1273	3692 SC 34		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1274	4080 SC 34		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1275	Blount Rd., W side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ SC 34		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1276	415 St. Matthews Rd.	St. Matthew's Lutheran Church	Religious	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

1277	2401 Suber Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1278	1446 Suber Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1279	59 Frances Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1280	Graham Rd., E side, approx. 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ Graham Cemetery Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1281	1311 Graham Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1282	146 John David Ln		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1283	87 Kinard Loop		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1284	76 Kinard Loop		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1285	3777 New Hope Rd.	New Hope United Methodist Church	Religious	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1286	811 Rawl Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1287	4239 New Hope Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible

1288	5527 New Hope Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1289	9383 Broad River Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1290	8708 Broad River Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1291	Broad River Rd., W side, just south of int. w/ New Hope Rd.		Commercial	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1292	Broad River Rd., E side, across from int. w/ New Hope Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1293	7443 Broad River Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Eligible
1294	Broad River Rd., W side, approx. 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ New Hope Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1295	8269 Broad River Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1296	8157 Broad River Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible

Prosperity

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
1319	Candy Kitchen Rd., W side, approx. 1 1/2 mi. N of int. w/ Hwy 76		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible

1320	Bachman Chapel Rd., W side, approx. 3/4 mi. E of int. w/ Hwy 76		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
1321	Bachman Chapel Rd., W side, approx. 3/4 mi. E of int. w/ Hwy 76		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1322	Bachman Chapel Rd., E side, approx. 200 yds. N of int. w/ Hwy 76		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1323	Hwy 76, W side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ Bachman Chapel Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1324	12168 Hwy 76	Fair, William Home	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1800	Not Eligible
1325	Hwy 76, W side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ Colony Church Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1326	1339 Clara Brown Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Eligible
1327	Clara Brown Rd., S side, approx. 1 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ SC 391		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1328	600 Schumpert Mill Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Eligible
1329	5955 SC 395		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1860	Not Eligible
1330	NE corner of int. of St. Luke's Church Rd. & SC 395		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible

1331	8380 St. Luke's Church Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1332	1254 Glenn St. Extension	Ebenezer United Methodist Church	Religious	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1333	Glenn St. Ext., W side, across from int. w/ Shrine Club Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1334	832 Glenn St. Ext.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1335	1471 SC 395		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1336	7208 SC 398		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1337	Dennis Dairy Rd., E side, approx. 100 yds. S of int. w/ Hawkins Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1339	6899 SC 395		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1340	6771 SC 395		Educational	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1341	1845 Cannon Swamp Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1342	3170 Counts Sausage Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible

1343	4753 SC 395	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1344	2011 Harmon Quarters Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1345	Harmon Quarters Rd, W side, approx. 1 mi. S of int. w/ Fred Kunkle Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1346	SC 395, N side, approx. 100 yds. E of int. w/ Fred Kunkle Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1347	SC 395, S side, on the SW corner of int. w/ Harmon Quarters Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1348	3365 SC 395	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1349	SC 395, S side, approx. 1/2 mi. W of int. w/ St. Luke's Church Rd.	Educational	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1350	474 Candy Kitchen Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1351	3530 Mt. Pilgrim Church Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1352	4202 Mt. Pilgrim Church Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1353	4584 Mt. Pilgrim Church Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

1354	4382 Mount Pilgrim Church Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1355	Mt. Pilgrim Church Rd., S side, approx. 3/4 mi. E of int. w/ SC 391	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1356	4697 Mt. Pilgrim Church Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1357	4960 Mt. Pilgrim Church Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1358	2491 Counts Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1359	2236 Counts Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1360	1904 Counts Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1361	Counts Rd., W side, approx. 1 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ Mt. Pilgrim Church Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1362	Counts Rd., E side, approx. 1 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ Mt. Pilgrim Church Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1363	1160 Counts Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1364	849 Counts Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

1365	477 Counts Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1366	SC 391, W side, approx. 2 mi. S of int. w/ SC 395	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1367	SC 391, W side, approx. 1 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ SC 395	Commercial	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1368	SC 391, E side, approx. 1 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ SC 395	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1369	5303 SC 391	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
1370	5433 SC 391	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1371	1249 Conolly Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1372	6655 SC 391	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1373	6914 SC 391	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1374	SC 391, W side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ SC 395	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1375	7287 SC 391	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible

1376	Counts Sausage Rd., S side, approx. 1/2 mi. E of int. w/ St. Luke's Church Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1377	820 Fire Tower Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
1378	Fire Tower Rd., W side, approx. 3/4 mi. N of int. w/ SC 395		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1379	290 Fire Tower Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1380	270 Stoney Hill Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1381	101 Stoney Hill Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1382	2581 Morris Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1383	1286 Morris Rd		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1384	Big Creek Rd, N side, approx. 3/4 mi. W of int. w/ SC 391		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1385	48 Zion Circle	Zion Methodist Church	Religious	1938	Not Eligible
1386	Seibert Rd., N side, approx. 1/2 mi. E of int. w/ Bethel Church Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

1387	Bethel Church Rd., W side, approx. 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ Seibert Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1388	3282 SC 391	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1389	214 Ira Kinard Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1905	Eligible
1390	2407 SC 391	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1391	349 Morris Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1392	3105 St. Luke's Church Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1393	2458 St. Luke's Church Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1394	558 St. Luke's Church Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1395	Jeff Boozer Rd., N side, approx. 1/2 mi. W of int. w/ St. Luke's Church Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1396	2037 St. Luke's Church Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1397	197 Stoney Hill Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible

1398	1417 Stoney Hill Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1399	1531 Stoney Hill Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1400	1849 Stoney Hill Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1401	2036 Stoney Hill Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1402	2411 Stoney Hill Rd.	Commercial	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1403	2475 Stoney Hill Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1404	St. Luke's Church Rd., W side, approx. 1/4 mi. N of int. w/ Stoney Hill Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1405	561 Turner Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1406	4098 Counts Sausage Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1407	269 Minnick Ln.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1408	4758 Counts Sausage Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

1409	4929 Counts Sausage Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1410	5228 Counts Sausage Rd.	Taylor, Noah E. & Ellen N. House	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1885	Not Eligible
1411	2937 Stoney Hill Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1412	2750 Stoney Hill Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1413	Stoney Hill Rd., N side, approx. 100 yds. W of int. w/ Fred Cook Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
1414	Fred Cook Rd., W side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ Stoney Hill Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1415	1613 Toad Hawkins Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1416	Harmon Quarters Rd., E side, approx. 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ Stoney Hill Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1417	Jeff Boozer Rd., N side, approx. 1/2 mi. E of int. w/ Harmon Quarters Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1418	664 Jeff Boozer Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1419	St. Luke's Church Rd., E side, approx. 3/4 mi. S of int. w/ Stoney Hill Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible

1420	St. Luke's Church Rd., W side, approx. 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ Stoney Hill Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1421	3920 St. Luke's Church Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1422	11472 Hwy 76		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1423	Shiloh Rd., W side, approx. 3/4 mi. N of int. w/ Brown St.	Shiloh School	Educational	ca. 1920	Eligible
1424	Hwy 76, N side, approx. 1 mi. W of int. w/ Candy Kitchen Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1425	9373 Hwy 76		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1426	9095 Hwy 76		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1427	9079 Hwy 76		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
1428	9048 Hwy 76		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1429	NW corner of int. of Kiblers Rd. & Hwy 76		Commercial	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1430	8779 Hwy 76		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible

1441	NW corner of int. of Hwy 76 & Candy Kitchen Rd.		Commercial	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
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1558	1164 Fred Kunkle Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
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Silverstreet

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
1338	Dennis Dairy Rd., W side, approx 100 yds. S of int. w/ Hawkins Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
1670	2414 Dennis Dairy Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1671	1547 Dennis Dairy Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1672	133 Deadfall Rd.	New Chapel Methodist Church	Religious	1877	Not Eligible
1673	Deadfall Rd., E side, approx. 200 yds. N of int. w/ Davenport Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible
1674	14 George Loop		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1675	Deadfall Rd, N side, approx. 100 yds. W of int. w/ SC 395	Hannah School	Educational	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
1676	SC 395, W side, at int. w/ Deadfall Rd.		Commercial	ca. 1930-35	Not Eligible

1677	SC 395, E side, approx. 1 1/3 mi. S of int. w/ Deadfall Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1678	2643 SC 395	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1850-60	Not Eligible
1679	Boulware Rd., S side, approx. 1/4 mi. W of int. w/ SC 395	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1680	4469 SC 395	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1870	Not Eligible
1682	459 Stoney Battery Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1683	4595 SC 34/121	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1684	3738 SC 34/121	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1685	3441 SC 34/121	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1686	402 Pine Meadow Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1687	5010 Deadfall Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1688	NE corner of int. of SC 121 and Deadfall Rd.	Commercial	ca. 1930	Not Eligible

1689	2136 SC 121	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
1690	SC 34/121, S side, across from int. w/ SC 34	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1691	off of Silverstreet Rd.	Religious	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1692	207 Silverstreet Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1693	Silverstreet Rd., S side, approx. 1/4 mi. E of int. w/ Trinity Church Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1694	John Waldrop Rd., E side, approx. 1/4 mi. S of int. w/ Trinity Springs Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1695	end of John Waldrop Rd.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1698	5345 SC 34	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1734	18 Abrams St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible
1735	Abrams St., S side, approx. 200 yds. W of int. w/ SC 34	Commercial	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
1736	182 Abrams St.	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

1737	216 Abrams St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1738	end of Abrams St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1739	444 Lester St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1740	153 Abrams St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1741	NW corner of int. of Lake St. & School St.	Silverstreet High School	Educational	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1742	84 School St.	Silverstreet High School Auditorium	Entertainment/Recre	1926	Not Eligible
1743	end of Church St.	Silverstreet Lutheran Church	Religious	1951	Not Eligible
1744	70 Church St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1745	42 Church St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1746	SE corner of int. of SC 34 &		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1747	NW corner of int. of SC 34 & Church St.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915-20	Not Eligible

1748	1089 SC 34		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1749	1061 SC 34		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1750	Mayer St., S side, approx. 200 yds. S of int. w/ SC 34		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1751	Hwy 121, E side, approx. 1/2 mi. S of int. w/ Deadfall Crossroads		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1752	1324 SC 121		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1753	323 Long Farm Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1754	745 Long Farm Rd.		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1789	SC 34/121, behind Senn Trucking	Elisha School	Educational	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible

v North

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
1800	113 (A-B) Main Street		Commercial	circa 1925	Not Eligible

Whitmire North

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
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1790	Glenn Street at the foot of Main Street	First Baptist Church	Religious	1917	Not Eligible
1791	314 Main Street	Mill Office, Post Office, Medical Services ...	Commercial	circa 1905	Not Eligible
1792	303 Main Street		Commercial	circa 1945	Not Eligible
1793	300 Main Street		Commercial	circa 1930	Not Eligible
1794	205 Main Street		Commercial	circa 1945	Not Eligible
1795	203 Main Street		Commercial	circa 1928	Not Eligible
1796	203 Main Street		Commercial	circa 1928	Not Eligible
1797	201 Main Street	Old Post Office	Commercial	circa 1950	Not Eligible
1798	117 Main Street	Bank of Whitmire	Commercial	circa 1915	Not Eligible
1799	115 Main Street		Commercial	circa 1925	Not Eligible
1801	111 Main Street		Commercial	circa 1920	Not Eligible

1802	101-103 Main Street		Commercial	circa 1903	Not Eligible
1803	100 Main Street		Commercial	circa 1916	Not Eligible
1804	102 Main Street		Commercial	circa 1916	Not Eligible
1805	106 Main Street	Old Post Office	Commercial	circa 1916	Not Eligible
1806	108 Main Street		Commercial	circa 1916	Not Eligible
1807	110-112 Main Street		Commercial	circa 1916	Not Eligible
1808	200 Main Street		Commercial	circa 1925	Not Eligible
1809	Main Street	Town Hall	Government/Public	circa 1923	Not Eligible
1810	Gilliam Street	Old Gin House	Agricultural	circa 1903	Not Eligible
1811	corner of Gilliam Street and Setzler Alley		Commercial	circa 1925	Not Eligible
1812	Market Street (between Main and Setzler Alley)		Commercial	circa 1925	Not Eligible

1813	Market Street (immediately behind 112 Main St.)	Abrams Store	Commercial	circa 1925	Not Eligible
1814	206 Market Street		Commercial	circa 1925	Not Eligible
1815	116 Market Street		Commercial	circa 1925	Not Eligible
1816	118 Market Street		Commercial	circa 1930	Not Eligible
1817	114 Market Street		Commercial	circa 1930	Not Eligible
1818	Market Street (first building in from the vacant lot at the corner of Setzler Alley)		Commercial	circa 1925	Not Eligible
1819	Market Street		Commercial	circa 1925	Not Eligible
1820	109 Market Street		Commercial	circa 1925	Not Eligible
1821	Market Street (next to 114 Market)		Commercial	circa 1945	Not Eligible
1822	Market Street		Commercial	circa 1940	Not Eligible
1823	corner of Church and Market Streets	Old Blacksmith Shop	Commercial	circa 1900	Not Eligible

1824	111 Railroad Avenue		Commercial	circa 1945	Not Eligible
1825	Railroad Avenue	Setzler's Store	Commercial	circa 1916	Not Eligible
1826	Railroad Avenue (next to vacant lot at the corner of Setzler Alley)		Commercial	circa 1950	Not Eligible
1827	Railroad Avenue (main entrance on Main Street)		Commercial	circa 1916	Not Eligible
1828	207 Railroad Avenue		Commercial	circa 1925	Not Eligible
1829	209 Railroad Avenue		Commercial	circa 1925	Not Eligible
1830	116 Railroad Avenue		Residential/Domestic	circa 1900	Not Eligible
1831	112 Railroad Avenue		Residential/Domestic	circa 1935	Not Eligible
1832	corner of N. Church Street and Railroad Avenue		Residential/Domestic	circa 1900	Not Eligible
1833	114 N. Church Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1915	Not Eligible
1834	116 N. Church Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1940	Not Eligible

1835	210 N. Main Street	Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible
1836	214 N. Main Street	Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible
1837	220 N. Main Street	Residential/Domestic	circa 1940	Not Eligible
1838	217 N. Main Street	Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible
1839	300 N. Main Street	Residential/Domestic	circa 1925	Not Eligible
1840	301 N. Main Street	Residential/Domestic	circa 1925	Not Eligible
1841	308 N. Main Street	Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible
1842	313 N. Main Street	Residential/Domestic	circa 1900	Not Eligible
1843	312 N. Main Street	Residential/Domestic	circa 1930	Not Eligible
1844	315 N. Main Street	Residential/Domestic	circa 1900	Not Eligible
1845	318 N. Main Street	Residential/Domestic	circa 1935	Not Eligible

1846	320 N. Main Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1935	Not Eligible
1847	322 N. Main Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1920	Not Eligible
1848	114 N. Main Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1920	Not Eligible
1849	113 N. Main Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible
1850	110 N. Main Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1920	Not Eligible
1851	106 N. Main Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1900	Not Eligible
1852	105 N. Main Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1935	Not Eligible
1853	107 N. Main Street (town side of 105)		Residential/Domestic	circa 1935	Not Eligible
1854	301 Glenn Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1900	Not Eligible
1855	Park Street (foot of Glenn)	Park Street School	Educational	circa 1924	Not Eligible
1856	306 Park Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1900	Not Eligible

1857	305 Park Street	Residential/Domestic	circa 1900	Not Eligible
1858	307 Park Street	Residential/Domestic	circa 1900	Not Eligible
1859	308 Park Street	Residential/Domestic	circa 1900	Not Eligible
1861	110 Glenn Street	Residential/Domestic	circa 1903	Not Eligible
1862	300 Glenn Street	Residential/Domestic	circa 1903	Not Eligible
1863	201 Glenn Street	Residential/Domestic	circa 1935	Not Eligible
1864	68 S. Church Street	Residential/Domestic	circa 1890	Not Eligible
1865	302 S. Church Street	Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible
1866	63 S. Church Street	Residential/Domestic	circa 1900	Not Eligible
1867	305 S. Church Street	Residential/Domestic	circa 1945	Not Eligible
1868	307 S. Church Street	Residential/Domestic	circa 1940	Not Eligible

1869	310 S. Church Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1905	Not Eligible
1870	318 S. Church Street	Abrams House	Residential/Domestic	circa 1905	Not Eligible
1871	400 S. Church Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1940	Not Eligible
1872	corner of Union Street and S. Church Street	Whitmire Methodist Church	Religious	1920	Not Eligible
1873	102 Union Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible
1874	106 Union Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible
1875	108 Union Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1910	Not Eligible
1876	112 Union Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1925	Not Eligible
1877	114 Union Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1925	Not Eligible
1878	1400 Coleman Avenue	Whitmire High School	Educational	1920	Not Eligible
1879	1700 Watson Street (end of S. Church Street)	Coleman House	Residential/Domestic	circa 1905	Not Eligible

1880	1545 S. Church Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1905	Not Eligible
1881	S. Church Street (between 1524 and 1526)	Coleman House	Residential/Domestic	circa 1900	Not Eligible
1882	1509 S. Church Street	Presbyterian Church	Religious	circa 1925	Not Eligible
1883	1512 S. Church Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1905	Not Eligible
1884	1507 S. Church Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1930	Not Eligible
1885	1505 S. Church Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1940	Not Eligible
1886	Gilliam Street	Bruce Tabernacle AME Church	Religious	circa 1900	Not Eligible
1887	121 Gilliam Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1925	Not Eligible
1889	1500 Block of S. Church Street		Residential/Domestic	circa 1925	Not Eligible

Whitmire South

Site No	Address/Location	Historic Name	Historic Use	Date	Eligibility
1552	Old Whitmire Hwy, N side, approx. 2 mi. W of int. w/ SC 121		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

1553	Old Whitmire Hwy, N side, approx. 1 3/4 mi. W of int. w/ SC 121		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1910-15	Not Eligible
1554	7307 Old Whitmire Hwy		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1555	7998 Old Whitmire Hwy		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1556	125 Colonial Drive	Jasper Hall	Residential/Domestic	ca. 1857	Eligible
1557	23264 Hwy 176		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1559	Hwy 176, E side, approx. 1 1/2 mi. N of int. w/ Old Newberry Hwy		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925-30	Not Eligible
1560	Hwy 176, E side, approx. 1 mi. N of int. w/ Old Newberry Hwy		Educational	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1561	21809 Hwy 176		Residential/Domestic	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1860	Central Avenue (foot of Park Street)	Glenn-Lowry Mill	Industrial/Engineering	circa 1900	Not Eligible
1888	943 Central Avenue		Residential/Domestic	circa 1915	Not Eligible