



# Greenville County, South Carolina Historic Resources Survey

Greenville County, South Carolina

October 2013



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Final Report

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# Abstract

In 2013, Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted a historic resources survey of unincorporated Greenville County for the Greenville County Recreation District and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH). The objective of this survey was to identify a sample of 1,100 aboveground historic architectural resources in the survey universe that retain sufficient integrity to be included in the South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties (SSHP). These resources include buildings, structures, objects, districts, and landscapes that have architectural or historical significance. We conducted this research and fieldwork with several goals in mind. The project can provide information for public officials in the county to allow them to make informed decisions regarding the impact of development and other public activities on Greenville County's cultural resources and to set priorities for the protection and use of these resources. The historical overview contained in this report can provide an appreciation and understanding of these resources. The results of this survey can serve as an archival record of Greenville County's historic resources at the time of the survey; an inventory of every site recorded during the fieldwork was developed during the survey.

This project is part of the Statewide Survey of Historic Properties, a program coordinated by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The purpose of this statewide program is to identify all cultural resources in the state and to highlight those that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Properties (NRHP) and for local designation. The federal government has recommended this process of documentation through the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The Statewide Survey of Historic Properties provides the SHPO with information that enables it to review the impact of projects with federal components on resources eligible for the NRHP. Federal projects require environmental and cultural review permits to proceed, which in turn requires review by the SHPO. In addition, some federal grants for cultural resources and certain federal tax incentives for rehabilitation of historic buildings require a determination of NRHP status. The information developed through the Greenville County Historic Resources Survey gives the SHPO a basis for making these determinations.

During the course of the historic architectural survey of unincorporated Greenville County, we identified 1,100 historic architectural resources of which 20 are recommended individually eligible for listing in the NRHP. An additional six areas are recommended for future intensive survey, as they have the potential to be NRHP-eligible districts. These include Conestee Mill Village, the Piedmont Mill Village, the communities of Slater and Fork Shoals, and the communities surrounding the Union and Renfrew Bleacheries. The remaining resources within the survey universe are recommended not eligible for listing.

Please note that many of the resources recorded during this survey are private property, and the rights of the property owners should be respected. If you desire more information on a particular historic resource, please contact the Greenville County Historic Preservation Commission (<http://www.greenvillemountain.org/apps/CouncilBoard/Boards.aspx>) or use publicly available resources to contact the property owner directly.

The activity that is the subject of this publication has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service (NPS), US Department of the Interior, and administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH). However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of NPS or SCDAH.

This program receives Federal financial assistance for identification and protection of historic properties. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, and the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, as amended, the US Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, disability or age in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, National Park Service, 1849 C Street, N.W., Washington DC 20240.



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# 1.0 Introduction

## 1.1 Name of Project

The name of the project is *A Survey of Historic Resources in Greenville County, South Carolina*.

## 1.2 Boundaries of Project

The project survey universe included all of the unincorporated areas of Greenville County, South Carolina. Figure 1.1 presents the survey universe depicted on a NatGeo world map.

## 1.3 Number of Properties

The survey team recorded 1,100 historic architectural resources within the survey universe that were built before 1964.

## 1.4 Geographical Area

The architectural survey universe is all of the unincorporated areas of Greenville County, South Carolina, which is approximately 724.18 square miles in area.

## 1.5 Survey Staff

Brockington and Associates, Inc., employs all surveyors who worked on the Survey of Historic Resources in Greenville County, South Carolina. Cameron Sexton served as the project manager, and Patricia Stallings served as the principal investigator and peer reviewer for the project. Architectural historians Sheldon Owens, Ashley Pruitt, Jennifer Corcoran, and Ben Roberts contributed to the survey effort. The survey historians were ably assisted in the field by Scott Kitchens, Ambrose Hoilman, and Rachel Bragg. Inna Moore completed the GIS work for the project. Jana Futch, Meagan Brady, Christian LaRosa, James Page, Meg Moughan, and Michael Walsh contributed to the production of the project deliverables. The staff assigned to the survey effort meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards set forth in 36 CFR 61.

## 1.6 Beginning and End Dates of the Survey

The initial planning meetings, background research, and public meetings for the survey took place between November 2012 and January 2013. The fieldwork was completed between February and May 2013. Final survey products were submitted in October 2013.

## 1.7 Objective of the Survey

The purpose of this project was to compile an inventory of 1,100 historic resources located in unincorporated areas of Greenville County and to identify resources that are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Those resources not previously recorded in the South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties (SSHP) were given priority consideration for survey. Resources for consideration included buildings, structures, objects, districts, and landscapes that have architectural or historical significance. This research and fieldwork was conducted with several goals in mind. The project can provide information for public officials in the county to allow them to make informed decisions regarding the impact of development and other public activities on Greenville County's cultural resources and to set priorities for the protection and use of these resources. The historical overview contained in this report can provide an

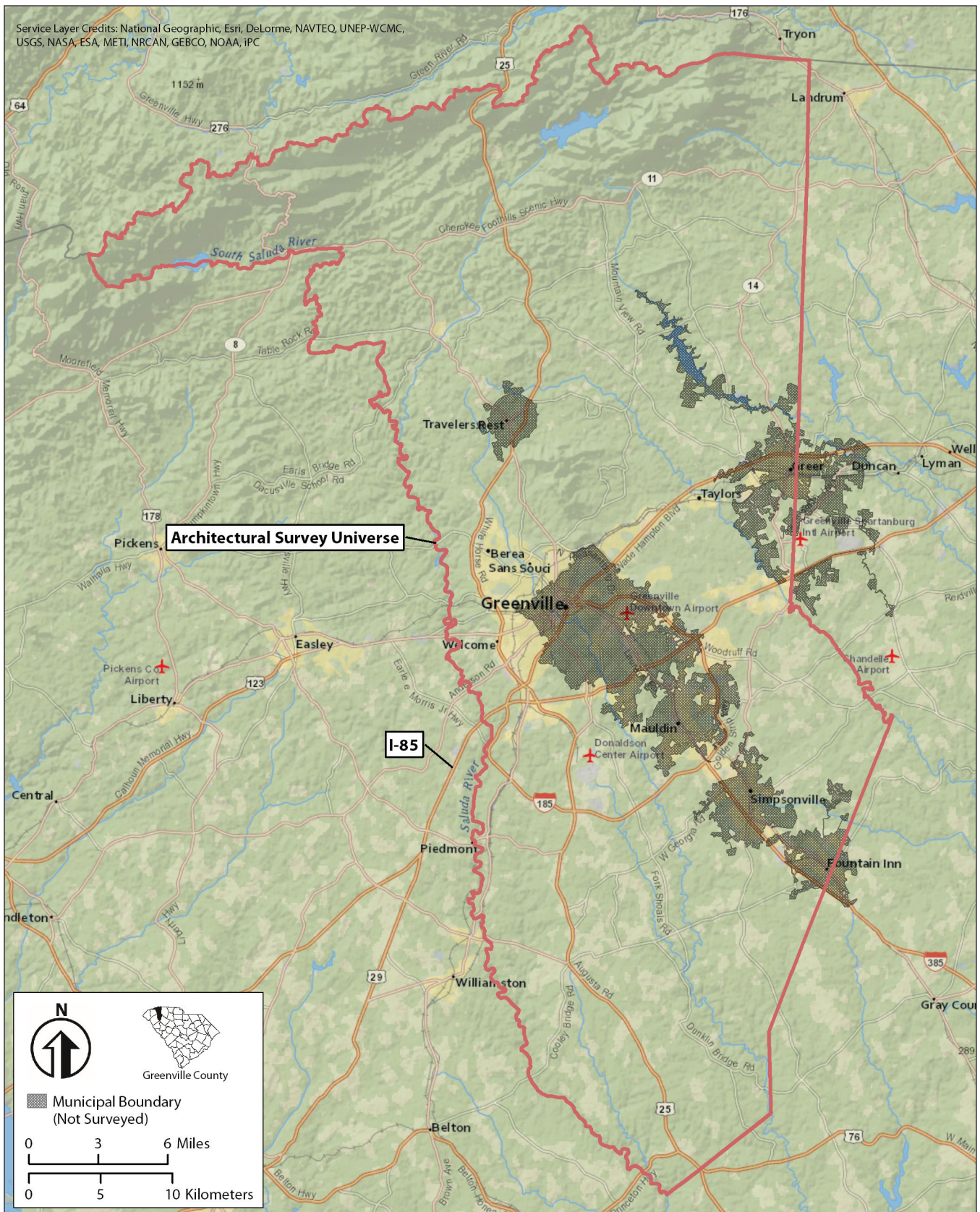


Figure 1.1 NatGeo world map showing the survey universe (unincorporated Greenville County).



appreciation and understanding of these resources. The results of this survey can serve as an archival record of Greenville County's historic resources at the time of the survey; Appendix A contains an inventory of every site recorded during the fieldwork.

This project is part of the SSHP, a program coordinated by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The purpose of this statewide program is to identify all cultural resources in the state and to highlight those that are eligible for the NRHP and for local designation. The federal government has recommended this process of documentation through the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. The SSHP provides the SHPO with information that enables it to review the impact of projects with federal components on resources eligible for the NRHP. Federal projects require environmental and cultural review permits to proceed, which in turn requires review by the SHPO. In addition, some federal grants for cultural resources and certain federal tax incentives for rehabilitation of historic buildings require a determination of NRHP status. The information developed through the Survey of Historic Resources in Greenville County, South Carolina, gives the SHPO a basis for making these determinations.

## **1.8 Method of Survey**

### **1.8.1 Historic Resources Survey**

This survey of Greenville County followed guidelines established by the SHPO and included in the Scope of Work and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation (36 CFR 61.3, 6; 36 CFR 61.4[b]). The principal fieldwork took place between February and May 2013. During the fieldwork stage, resource locations were recorded on USGS topographical maps; individual survey forms were completed; on-site interviews were conducted where possible; and resources were documented with photographs and sketched site maps, where applicable. Access to properties was generally limited to public rights-of-way, but on-site inspections were conducted when permitted by property owners.

The consultants documented 1,100 resources of historic, architectural, or cultural significance that are roughly 50 years old or older and located in the survey universe. In addition to buildings, other types of resources recorded included a limited number of bridges, commemorative monuments, and cemeteries. Although some different types of resources were recorded, the focus of the survey was standing architectural resources. Whenever possible, the surveyors made an effort to record the names of the individuals, families, institutions, or businesses historically associated with the buildings documented. Deed research on individual resources was not conducted. Such in-depth research should be conducted in connection with the preparation of National Register nominations or local designation reports.

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

The field survey began following the completion and review of the historic context and an initial meeting with the Greenville Historic Preservation Commission and residents of Greenville County. This public outreach meeting allowed the survey team to answer the public's questions about the survey effort, to provide an overview of the survey criteria, and provided a basis for identifying properties and individuals knowledgeable about these properties.

Public outreach and collection of information from the public was an important part of this survey effort and took a variety of forms. At the beginning of the project, the county set up a dedicated email account for the project so that the public could email questions or information to county officials and the survey team. At the combined kickoff meeting with the Greenville Historic Preservation Commission and Greenville County residents held on January 17, 2013, Brockington and Associates, Inc. provided maps of the county and asked meeting attendees to locate the properties on the maps and fill out property information forms for resources that might meet the survey criteria. Many meeting attendees also took the property information forms home for later submittal. The project manager's contact information was provided at the meeting, and many people and historical associations chose to send lists of resources for survey consideration via phone, email, or traditional mail. We collected this information from the public between January 17, 2013 and March 29, 2013. Resources submitted by Greenville County residents were the first priority during the survey effort, and the field teams made an effort to survey each resource that met the survey criteria.

Field survey methods complied with the *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties*<sup>1</sup> and National Register Bulletin 24, *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*.<sup>2</sup> As this was a sampling survey of 1,100 historic resources in Greenville County rather than a comprehensive countywide survey, a reconnaissance of high probability areas was conducted to locate historical resources throughout the survey universe. The goal was to document a representative sample of historic resources in the county in terms of resource type and geographic distribution.

The principal criterion used by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) to define historic architectural resources is a 50-year minimum age; however, that rule does not always allow for the recordation of all historically significant resources. This could include resources related to the Civil Rights movement, the Cold War, or the development of tourism and recreation in South Carolina. In addition, certain other classes of architectural resources may be recorded:

- Architectural resources representative of a particular style, form of craftsmanship, method of construction, or building type
- Properties associated with significant events or broad patterns in local, state, or national history
- Properties that convey evidence of the community's historical patterns of development
- Historic cemeteries and burial grounds
- Historic landscapes such as parks, gardens, and agricultural fields
- Properties that convey evidence of significant "recent past" history (i.e., civil rights movement, Cold War, etc.)
- Properties associated with the lives or activities of persons significant in local, state, or national history
- Sites where ruins, foundations, or remnants of historically significant structures are present<sup>3</sup>

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1 South Carolina Department of Archives and History, *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties* (Columbia, SC: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 2007).

2 Patricia L. Parker, *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*. National Register Bulletin 24. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, 1985).

3 South Carolina Department of Archives and History, *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties*, 9.

For a resource to be eligible for documentation, the architectural historian must determine that it retains some degree of integrity. According to SCDAH, a resource that has integrity

retains its historic appearance and character... [and] conveys a strong feeling of the period in history during which it achieved significance. Integrity is the composite of seven qualities: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To have a reasonable degree of integrity, a property must possess at least several of these qualities.<sup>4</sup>

Integrity is also evaluated in the context of the local region. Some regions will exhibit resources that have retained a great deal of their integrity, while other regions exhibit resources whose integrity has been significantly compromised. The threshold for what is recorded changes depending on the state of the building stock in a particular area. In the case of Greenville County, many of the historic resources we recorded had some impact to their integrity, through either insensitive additions or loss of historic fabric. Although many resources exhibited compromised architectural integrity, surveyors elected to record the resources because they are representative of the historic building stock of the county or of a particular geographic region within the county.

While in the field, the architectural historians evaluated the integrity of each identified historic architectural resource. For the purpose of this project, four levels of architectural integrity were employed. These included:

**Excellent** - All original construction materials and design remain intact and unchanged.

**Good** - The majority of original construction materials remain intact and unchanged except for roofing and other renewable elements.

**Fair** - A substantial number of original architectural elements have been altered, such as the installation of aluminum, asbestos, or vinyl siding, the substitution of historic doors and windows with non-historic replacements, and the construction of non-historic additions.

**Poor** - Has been radically altered from its original design by non-historic renovations and/or additions.

All historic architectural resources in the survey universe that retained sufficient integrity to be included in the SSHP were recorded on survey forms in digital format using the survey database in *Microsoft Access*. At least one photograph, preferably an oblique showing the main and side elevations, was taken of each resource. The location of each historic architectural resource was recorded on USGS topographic maps. The completed forms, including the various maps and photographs, were prepared for SCDAH for review. Photography for this project included digital images produced by methods demonstrated to meet the 75-year permanence standard required by SCDAH and the National Park Service.<sup>5</sup>

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4 Ibid, 10.

5 National Park Service, Policy Expansion Photograph Policy: National Register of Historic Places. Available at <<http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/policyexpansion.htm>>, 2005 Accessed January 2013; South Carolina Department of Archives and History, *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties*, 31.

Specific references were consulted for architectural style and architectural type descriptions.<sup>6</sup> Other works were consulted for assessing specialized historical architectural resources such as gas stations, churches, cemeteries, and tourist-related resources.<sup>7</sup>

### 1.8.2 NRHP Assessment of Cultural Resources

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

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

A resource may be eligible under one or more of these criteria. Criteria A, B, and C are most frequently applied to historic buildings, structures, objects, non-archaeological sites (e.g., battlefields, natural features, designed landscapes, or cemeteries), or districts. The eligibility of archaeological sites is most frequently considered with respect to Criterion D. Also, a general guide of 50 years of age is employed to define “historic” in the NRHP evaluation process. That is, all properties greater than 50 years of age may be considered. However, more recent properties may be considered if they display “exceptional” significance.<sup>8</sup>

Following *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, evaluation of any resource requires a twofold process.<sup>9</sup> First, the resource must be associated with an important historic context. If this association is demonstrated, the integrity of the resource must be evaluated to ensure that it conveys the significance of its context. The applications of both of these steps are discussed in more detail below.

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

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6 John Blumenson, *Identifying American Architecture* (Nashville, Tennessee: American Association for State and Local History, 1977); Richard Longstreth, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture* (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1987); Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998); John C. Poppeliers, S. Allen Chambers Jr., and Nancy B. Schwartz, *What Style Is It? A Guide to American Architecture* (Washington D.C.: Preservation Press, 1983); Marcus Whiffen, *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles* (Cambridge: MIT Press, 1981).

7 Daniel J. Vieyra, “Gas Stations,” in *Built in the USA: American Buildings from Airports to Zoos*, (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1985), 86-89; Phoebe Stanton, “Religious Architecture,” in *Built in the USA: American Buildings from Airports to Zoos*, edited by Diane Maddex, (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1985), 138-143; Elisabeth Walton Potter and Beth M. Boland, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places*. National Register Bulletin 41. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, 1992); Tim Hollis, *Dixie Before Disney: 100 Years of Roadside Fun* (Oxford: University Press of Mississippi, 1999).

8 Marcella Sherfy and W. Ray Luce, *National Register Bulletin 22: Guidelines for Evaluating and Nominating Properties that Have Achieved Significance in the Last Fifty Years*(Washington DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, n.d.).

9 Beth L. Savage and Sarah Dillard Pope, *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, 1989).

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

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

The fourth step involves determining the specific association of a resource with aspects of the significant historic context. The National Register has defined how one should consider a resource under each of the four criteria of significance. Under Criterion A, a resource must have existed at the time that a particular event or pattern of events occurred, and activities associated with the event(s) must have occurred at the site. In addition, this association must be of a significant nature, not just a casual occurrence. Under Criterion B, the resource must be associated with historically important individuals. Again, this association must relate to the period or events that convey historical significance to the individual, not just that this person was present at this locale. Under Criterion C, a resource must possess physical features or traits that reflect a style, type, period, or method of construction; display high artistic value; or represent the work of a master (an individual whose work can be distinguished from others and possesses recognizable greatness). Under Criterion D, a resource must possess sources of information that can address specific important research questions.<sup>10</sup> These questions must generate information that is important in reconstructing or interpreting the past.<sup>11</sup> For archaeological sites, recoverable data must be able to address specific research questions.

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

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

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10 Ibid.

11 William B. Butler, "Significance and Other Frustrations in the CRM Process," *American Antiquity* 53 (1987):820-829.



## 2.0 Historical Overview

### 2.1 Introduction

Greenville County is situated in the northern Piedmont region of upstate South Carolina, with its extreme northern portion falling within the Blue Ridge region.<sup>1</sup> Figure 2.1 provides a map of the landforms in South Carolina with the approximate location of Greenville County. Located in the upper northwest portion of South Carolina, Greenville County is bounded to the north by the Blue Ridge Mountains. Comprising a total of about 600 square miles of the northern portions of Oconee, Pickens, and Greenville counties, the Blue Ridge Mountains contain peaks ranging from 1,400 to 3,500 feet in elevation. Below the ridgeline of the Blue Ridge, in the foothills, a number of monadnocks appear. Formed by the gradual erosion of less resistant surrounding rock and soil, these features have the appearance of small isolated mountains that rise from relatively flat land. The two most notable monadnocks in Greenville County include Glassy Mountain in the northeast section of the county, and Paris Mountain, which is more centrally located approximately five miles north of the city of Greenville.<sup>2</sup>

Greenville County is traversed by a number of rivers and small streams, the largest of which is the Saluda River, forming the county's western boundary. Other rivers include the Reedy River, which rises near Paris Mountain, and flows into the Saluda River, as well as the Enoree, South and Middle Tyger rivers, and the Pacolet River in the northeastern section of the county, which all flow into the Broad River. These streams with their many falls were all utilized in Greenville County's predominant mill industries.<sup>3</sup>

Greenville County was inhabited for several thousand years by Native Americans, including the Cherokee and Catawba Indians, before becoming the home of European settlers who began colonizing the land now comprising Greenville County in the early to mid-eighteenth century. Over the last 200 years, Greenville County has weathered the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, as well as a politically and socially turbulent Reconstruction era. By the twentieth century, Greenville emerged as a thriving textile center in the New South and has successfully navigated a changing global economy. During these transformative events, Greenville emerged as a center of economic, social, and political progress. The result is a county with a rich architectural tradition and a strong interest in preserving the story of the local people, the challenges they have overcome, and the successful communities throughout the county that are still flourishing today.

The majority of Greenville County is located in the Upper Piedmont Manufacturing Region, with the northernmost portion of the county falling within the Blue Ridge Region. The Upper Piedmont Manufacturing Region extends from Anderson and Abbeville counties to York and Lancaster counties, while the Blue Ridge Region comprises the mountainous northwestern portions of Oconee, Pickens, and Greenville counties. Figure 2.2 provides a map of South Carolina showing the different geographic regions. The Blue Ridge Region contains scattered development and low population densities; the area has several state parks and is largely used for recreational and leisure activities. The Upper Piedmont Manufacturing Region is characterized by economic development based on the textile industry and the development of the Southern Railway and the Seaboard Air Line. After World War II, the region experienced growth through the introduction

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1 There have been several studies of the history of Greenville and Greenville County. They include Archie Vernon Huff, Jr., *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont* (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1995); James M. Richardson, *History of Greenville County, South Carolina: Narrative and Biographical* (Spartanburg, SC: The Reprint Company, Publishers, 1980); Mann Batson, *A History of the Upper Part of Greenville County, South Carolina* (Taylors, SC: Faith Printing Co., 1993); Nancy Vance Ashmore Cooper, *Greenville: Woven from the Past* (Sun Valley, CA: American Historical Press, 2001); Laura Smith Ebaugh, *Bridging the Gap: A Guide to Early Greenville, South Carolina* (Greenville, SC: Greenville County Events-S.C. Tricentennial, 1970); J. B. O. Landrum, *Colonial and Revolutionary History of Upper South Carolina* (Greenville, SC: Shannon and Co., 1897). These sources were viewed as part of the preparation of this context.

2 Charles G. Kovacic and John J. Winberry, *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape* (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1989), 17.

3 Archie Vernon Huff, Jr., *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 2.

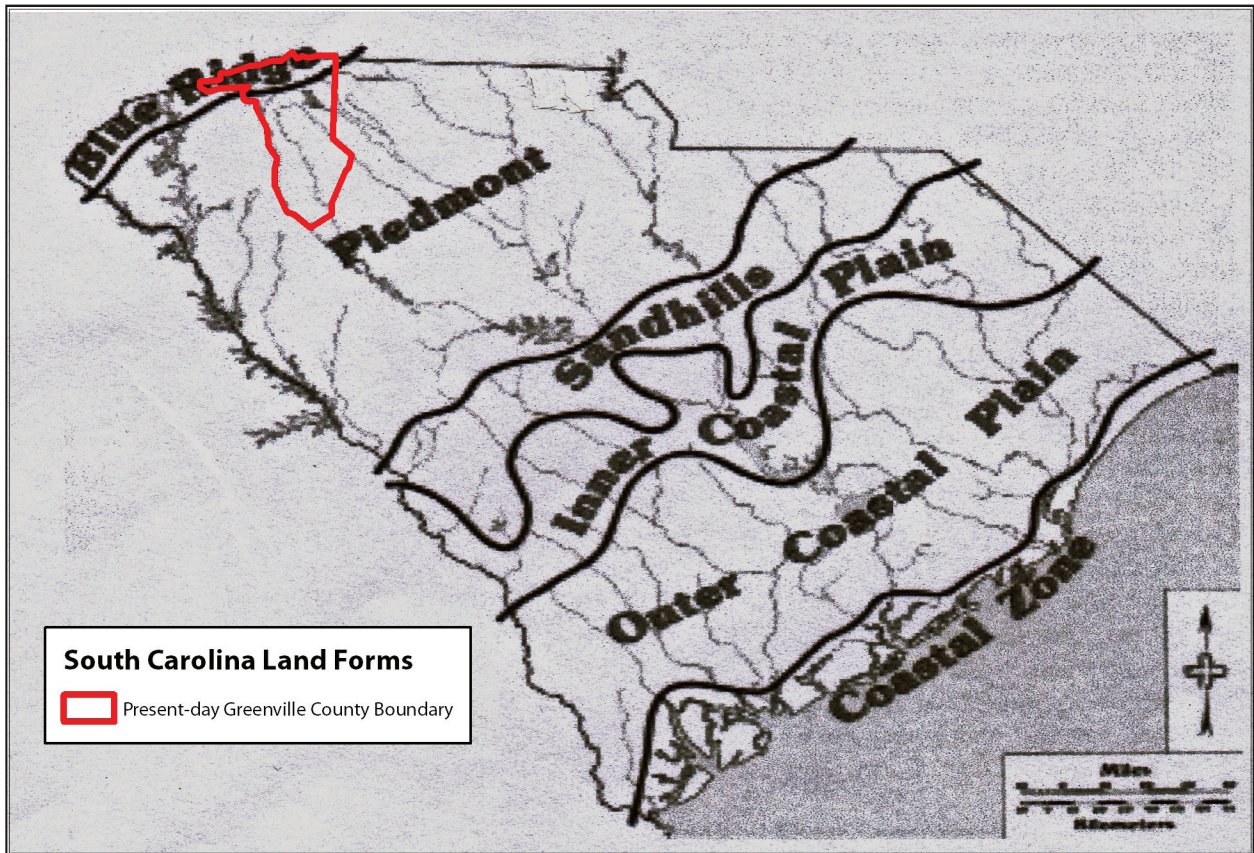


Figure 2.1 Map of the landforms in South Carolina with the approximate location of Greenville County (adapted from Kovacik and Winberry 1989:15).

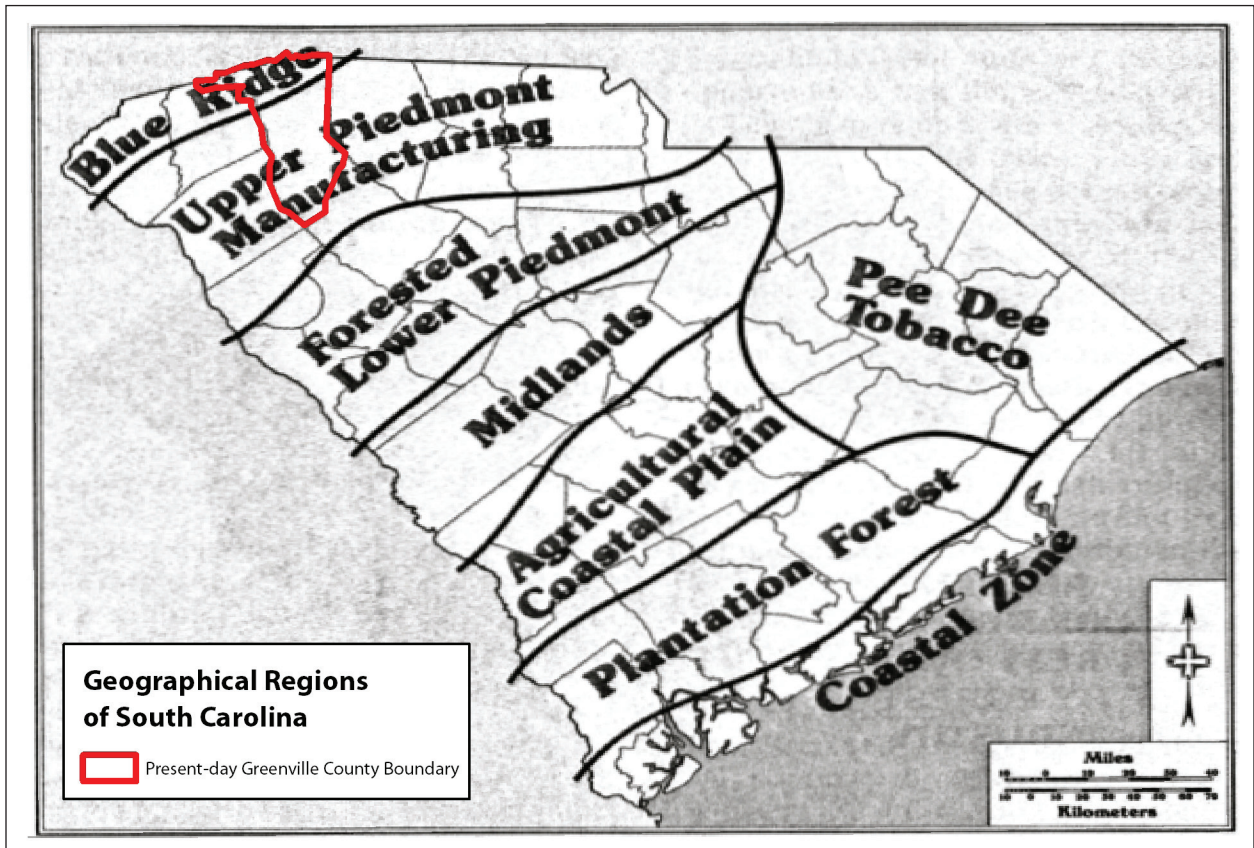


Figure 2.2 Map of the geographic regions of South Carolina showing Greenville's location in the Upper Piedmont Manufacturing Region (adapted from Kovacik and Winberry 1989:213).



of new diversified industries. The construction of new interstates, including I-85, I-26, and I-385, helped integrate the region into the larger national economy.<sup>4</sup>

## 2.2 Contact Era and the Colonial Period

By the sixteenth century, the Cherokee Nation had migrated south, pushing the Creek Indians to the west, and the Siouan-speaking Catawba to the east. The newly acquired lands came at a price, however, and battles ensued between the Cherokee and their neighbors. One such battle purportedly occurred between the Cherokee and the Catawba near present-day Rock Hill in York County. During this battle, both nations sustained approximate losses of 1,600 warriors before agreeing to a treaty. The terms of the treaty limited the Catawba to the east side of the Catawba River, the Cherokees to the west of the Broad River, with the area between to serve as a common hunting ground. The alleged battle and subsequent treaty are thought to be the reason that there were no permanent Native American settlements in a vast swath of the upstate, including present-day Greenville County.<sup>5</sup>

European explorers entered the Piedmont of South Carolina during the 1540s, with continued incursions during the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. By that time, the Cherokee Nation occupied a great expanse, inhabiting the mountains and foothills of South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee. In South Carolina, the Cherokee were the largest of the Iroquoian-speaking groups who lived in the Piedmont. The Cherokee settled west of the Saluda River in towns located along rivers or streams, with portions of the surrounding forests cleared for the cultivation of corn, beans, and squash; for game, the Cherokee utilized present-day Greenville County as vast hunting grounds. Figure 2.3 provides a map showing the approximate locations of Indian nations at contact.

The establishment of English colonies on the Atlantic Coast, first in Virginia in the seventeenth century and then in Carolina in 1670, initiated contact between the English and the Cherokee. The earliest contact with the Cherokee by the English was conducted by traders, who had established trade with the Cherokee of the Lower Towns (Oconee and Pickens counties) within 15 years of the settling of Charles Town. As early as 1714, English traders were known to be living amongst the Cherokee.<sup>6</sup> The English and Cherokee soon became major trade partners; the exchange between the English and Native Americans involved woolen cloths, glass, beads, various tools, knives, gunpowder, rum, and other manufactured goods in exchange for furs and skins. Deer hides became the most important product sent back to Britain in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. As late as 1731, there were reportedly as many as 225,000 deer skins collected in the Piedmont and sent to Charles Town. Over time, the hunting grounds of the Piedmont became depleted of wildlife, but as late as 1755, an estimated 25,000 skins still arrived annually in Charles Town from the Cherokee lands.<sup>7</sup>

Frequent abuses by these traders led the provincial government to abolish private trade with the Native Americans by 1719. Realizing the necessity for a strong ally to combat the threat of the French and Creek to the southwest, the provincial government also began a series of attempts to secure the Cherokee as allies. In 1730, Sir Alexander Cuming, an English aristocrat, traveled from England to visit the Cherokee and develop better trade relationships. Upon arrival, the Cherokee promised friendship and allegiance to King George. Six chieftains then voyaged to London, where they were showered with gifts and attention. Though having no official standing, the Cherokees signed a treaty pledging allegiance to the British crown and agree to peaceful trade with the colonists.<sup>8</sup> This interaction was the first in a long, often tenuous alliance between the English and the Cherokee.

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4 Kovacic and Winberry, *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape*, 212.

5 Richardson, *History of Greenville County, South Carolina: Narrative and Biographical*, 18; Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 5.

6 Chapman J. Milling, *Red Carolinians* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1940), 268.

7 Richardson, *History of Greenville County, South Carolina: Narrative and Biographical*, 23.

8 Richardson, *History of Greenville County, South Carolina: Narrative and Biographical*, 23; Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 8.

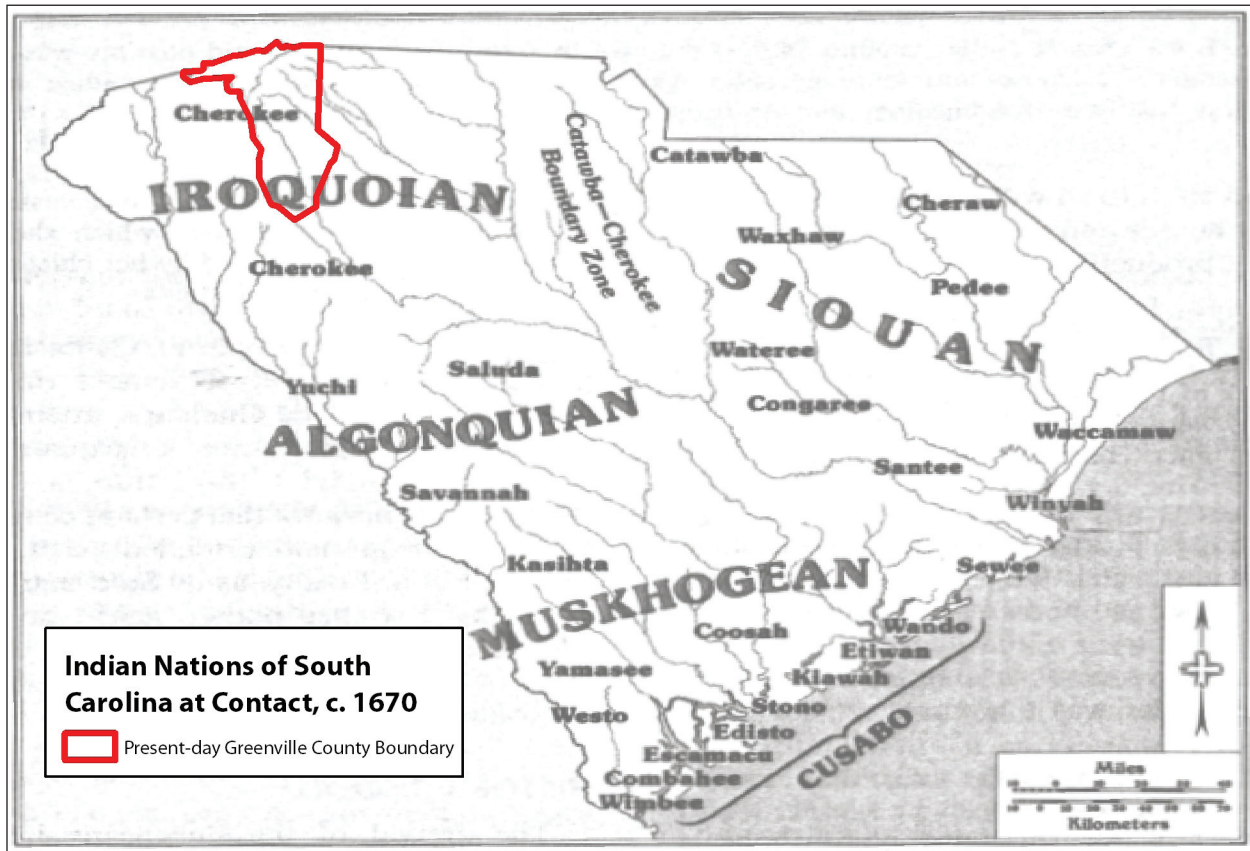


Figure 2.3 Map showing the location of Native Americans during contact, with the approximate location of Greenville (adapted from Kovacik and Winberry 1989:60).

European diseases greatly affected the Cherokee population in the eighteenth century; in 1738, a small-pox epidemic decimated the Cherokee Nation. Thought to have originated with slaves in Charles Town, the epidemic reduced the Cherokee population by nearly 50 percent within a year.<sup>9</sup> Beginning in the 1740s, the first permanent settlers began arriving in the Piedmont. These settlers principally came from Virginia and Pennsylvania, moving south through the valleys of the Appalachian Mountains. By 1759, there were several thousand inhabitants in the upcountry.<sup>10</sup>

Ties between the backcountry colonists and the Cherokee began to disintegrate during the middle 1700s due to continued encroachments by early settlers and frontiersmen, as well as continued trade abuses. In a treaty with the Cherokees, the English agreed to build forts in the Cherokee territory that would help maintain order in the Indian Territory and assist the Cherokee in defense against the nearby Creek. Fort Prince George, erected across the river from the Cherokee town of Keowee, was completed in 1755 and was the first of these forts constructed. The forts were unsuccessful in mollifying the Cherokee or in reducing abuses committed by traders and backcountry settlers; tensions escalated to war. In 1759, bands of Cherokee raided settlements and burned homesteads along the frontier. To defend themselves, settlers constructed small forts and block houses along the frontier where they could seek refuge. According to Richardson:

into these crude fortifications the sorely beset settlers crowded with their movable property, where they remained in a state of defense, til the fury of their enemies exhausted itself in the systematic destruction of their unprotected homes, provisions, and fields.<sup>11</sup>

9 Milling, *Red Carolinians*, 280.

10 Richardson, *History of Greenville County, South Carolina: Narrative and Biographical*, 27.

11 Richardson, *History of Greenville County, South Carolina: Narrative and Biographical*, 30.

Under the command of Colonel Montgomery, British troops joined by North Carolina and Virginia militias marched into Cherokee territory, inflicting heavy losses on the Native Americans. When Colonel Montgomery was later recalled, Colonel Grant was sent into Cherokee Territory with 2,600 men, there “destroying the homes, granaries, and growing crops of the Indians.”<sup>12</sup> The Treaty of Fort Prince George ended the war in 1761.

Perhaps the most notorious of the early settlers in Greenville County was Richard Pearis, who took residence in the Cherokee Territory between 1766 and 1768. Pearis was a native Irishman, who first settled in Virginia prior to 1750. After serving as a Captain in command of Cherokees and Catawbas in the French and Indian War, Pearis moved to South Carolina, where he lived amongst the Cherokee. Although earlier treaties stated that the Cherokee were not allowed to sell their lands to individuals, Pearis purportedly acquired and claimed over ten square miles of land in the Cherokee Territory, including the present site of the City of Greenville.<sup>13</sup> Pearis established a trading post and mill near the present site of Reedy River Falls in the city of Greenville. Pearis ultimately sided with the Crown during the American Revolution, using his homestead as a meeting place and camp for Loyalists and Cherokee warriors. His property was burned during the Revolution, and at the conclusion of the war, his land was confiscated.

During the 1770s, there was a temporary peace between the settlers and the surviving Cherokee. At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War, the Cherokee remained loyal to the British; Loyalists and Cherokees roamed the backcountry fighting on behalf of the Crown. At the time of the Revolutionary War, Greenville County was inhabited by small subsistence farmers. Many of the issues being fought over had little economic bearing on the settlers, who remained largely apathetic to the conflict in the Lowcountry. A multitude of settlers in the Upcountry initially had Loyalist sentiments, but when the Cherokee began to raid their homesteads, many of the upcountry farmers felt abandoned by the British. When Charleston was captured in 1780, the backcountry became the site of several skirmishes and battles, notably Cowpens and Kings Mountain, in which the Patriots were victorious. The most direct result of the American Revolution for the Greenville District was the opening of Cherokee lands to the state of South Carolina. By the conclusion of the Revolutionary War, the Cherokee had ceded all of their lands in South Carolina with the exception of a small strip in the northwest corner of the state.

### **2.3 Creation of Greenville County**

During the pioneer period of the Upcountry, from 1740 to 1800, the settlers went without representation in the Legislative Council, which was controlled by the wealthy planters of the Lowcountry. At this time the Upcountry had few roads and no schools or courts. With a lack of nearby courts, lawlessness became rampant; gangs of outlaws roamed the backcountry, squatting, poaching, and stealing private property. In response, Upcountry pioneers formed local resistance groups that ultimately united to form a system of militia units that called themselves the Regulators. The Regulators and honest citizens of the backcountry petitioned the Commons House in 1767, requesting much needed courts, courthouses, jails, and schools that could bring order and stability to the area. By April 1768, an act creating judicial districts with circuit courts and sheriffs was passed, with the Ninety Six District over much of the Upcountry.

For many years after the Treaty of DeWitt’s Corner in 1777, Revolutionary War activities precluded the acquisition and settlement of Greenville County. However, on May 21, 1784, the South Carolina General Assembly opened up the ceded Cherokee land for settlement, establishing a land office in Pendleton. The land of the Ninety Six District filled up rapidly, with only circuit courts and sheriffs acting as local government. An act passed in 1785 dividing the existing Ninety Six District into six counties, including Abbeville, Edgefield, Newberry, Laurens, Union, and Spartanburg; the land comprising Greenville County was split between Spartanburg and Laurens counties. Figure 2.4 provides a map showing the judicial districts and

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12 Richardson, *History of Greenville County, South Carolina: Narrative and Biographical*, 31.

13 Richardson, *History of Greenville County, South Carolina: Narrative and Biographical*, 33.

counties in 1785. The annexation of the Greenville lands proved ineffectual, however, and a year later the General Assembly formally created Greenville County. Ratified on March 22, 1786, the act states:

Whereas, the inhabitants of the new ceded lands on the north side of Saluda River, below the Indian line have experienced many inconveniences, by being annexed to some of the counties heretofore established;

Be it ordained by the Honorable, the Senate, and the House of Representatives, now met and sitting General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That a county shall be established in the new ceded lands, by the name of Greenville, and shall be bounded by Saluda River and the south fork thereof, the old Indian boundary, the North Carolina line, and shall be entitled to county courts to be held on the third Monday in February, May, August, and November; which courts shall hold, exercise, and enjoy the several powers and jurisdictions which are by law vested in the said county courts heretofore established.<sup>14</sup>

Once open for settlement, Greenville County and adjoining backcountry territories filled up rapidly. Owing money to soldiers for their service during the Revolutionary War, South Carolina offered lands in the newly acquired Greenville County for 10 dollars per hundred acres, payable in debt due from the state. According to Richardson, “within two years, practically all desirable lands within present-day Greenville County had been taken up, largely by Revolutionary heroes.”<sup>15</sup> Amongst these Revolutionary heroes was Colonel Thomas Brandon. As an active supporter of the Patriot cause, Brandon was given vast holdings in Greenville County, which included the site of the present city of Greenville; in 1788, he sold these lands to Lemuel J. Alston.

Lacking an urban center to focus economic and political life, early development was scattered throughout Greenville County. Farms and plantations throughout the county were connected by old Native American footpaths and animal trails. Many of the old footpaths crossed Greenville County from east to west, with one running roughly along the route of present-day Highway 11, and another further south below the modern route of Interstate 85. Routes traversing the county from north to south were constructed in 1785, connecting Middle Saluda settlements with the Pearis Wagon road, while another connected settlements farther south to the Pearis Wagon Road. Denser development began to appear near crossroads and riverways for the sale and purchase of goods. Operating one of the earliest stores, Richard Harrison owned a mercantile center near the Great Cane Brake on the Reedy River. Serving in the militia during the Revolution, Harrison eventually purchased land in Greenville County and opened his store, where he shipped tobacco and hemp to Augusta via the Savannah River.<sup>16</sup> At the intersection of the White Horse Road and Island Ford Road, Alexander McBeth operated another store, which was known to have been flourishing as early as 1794. Constructed on leased land west of the Reedy River, A. McBeth & Co. was housed in a frame structure 30 feet by 18 feet and roofed with shingles. A number of planters and summer residents resided near McBeth’s store.<sup>17</sup>

Groups of early settlers soon began developing churches. In 1785, a Methodist society was formed in Greenville County by a group of families who owned land just north of the Indian boundary as well as several families already settled in Laurens County. On land near the Reedy River, these settlers constructed a “pole chapel” where, in addition to religious services, they began educating children from the surrounding community.<sup>18</sup> From 1785 to 1786, several families of Scots-Irish descent who had founded Nazareth Presbyterian Church in

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14 Richardson, *History of Greenville County, South Carolina: Narrative and Biographical*, 53; Huff, *Greenville: History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 47. Sources vary on the inclusion of an additional “e” in Greenville (i.e., Greeneville). Richardson includes a modernized spelling (Greenville), while Huff cites the alternate spelling (Greeneville).

15 Richardson, *History of Greenville County, South Carolina: Narrative and Biographical*, 53.

16 Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 44-45.

17 Richardson, *History of Greenville County, South Carolina: Narrative and Biographical*, 60; Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 57.

18 Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 45.

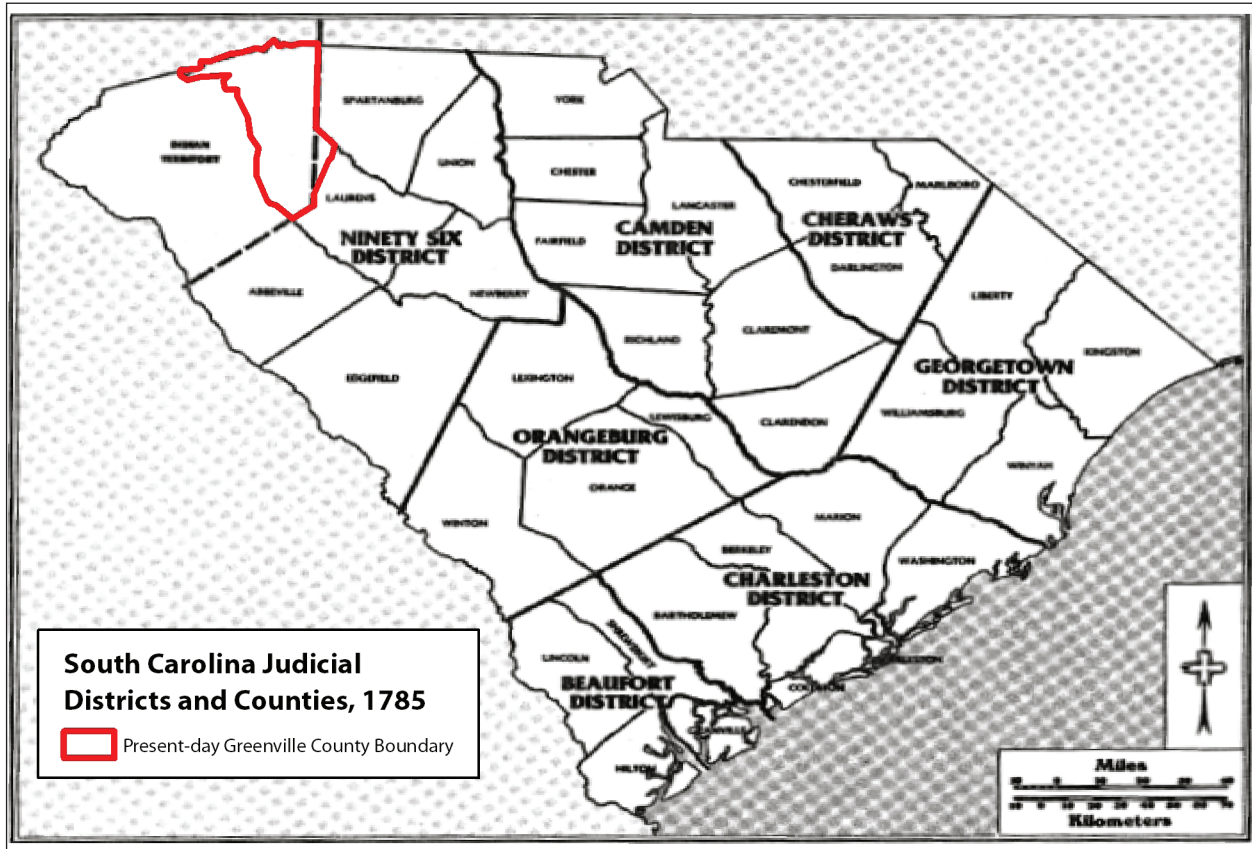


Figure 2.4 Map of judicial districts and counties in 1785, showing the approximate location of Greenville County (adapted from Kovacik and Winberry 1989:9).

Spartanburg County moved just north of the Laurens County line into present-day Greenville County. In 1786, the community gained admission to the Presbytery as Fairview Presbyterian Church.

Although the 1785 act stipulated that each county should build a courthouse and other public buildings, Greenville County did not get a permanent courthouse and jail until 1797. Prior to that time, a myriad of changes in circuit court districts and judicial organization led to an early location at the plantation of John Ford, one of nine members of the Greenville County Court. Eventually, public outcry at the lack of a centralized courthouse led to a series of commissions to promote a new central location. Ultimately, a 1793 act empowered a local commission, composed of Henry M. Wood, Larken Tarrant, John Thomas, Jr. and James Harrison Barrett, to select a county seat where court could immediately be held while a courthouse was constructed. The committee selected land near the site of Richard Pearis' old mill along the Reedy River. The land was owned, and subsequently platted, by Lemuel J. Alston, who named the town Pleasantburg.

Located east of the Reedy River, Pleasantburg contained a wide main axis, running very near present-day Greenville's Main Street. Three streets crossed this main thoroughfare at right angles, nearly at the locations of Broad, Court, and McBee streets. A courthouse was located within a central square, and a jail (i.e., gaol) was located along one of the major cross streets; the courthouse was a one-story log structure; the two-story jail was also of log construction, with chimneys at each end.<sup>19</sup> The town consisted of 52 lots, 20 of which faced the principal street. On a hill overlooking the Reedy River, roughly 600 feet from the main road, Alston built a large two-story home he named "Prospect Hill." The home was constructed of logs covered with clapboard resting on a raised brick basement. A path from the home ventured all the way to the main road, then called Pearis' Wagon Road. Figure 2.5 shows the plat of Pleasantburg as laid out in 1797.

19 Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 56.

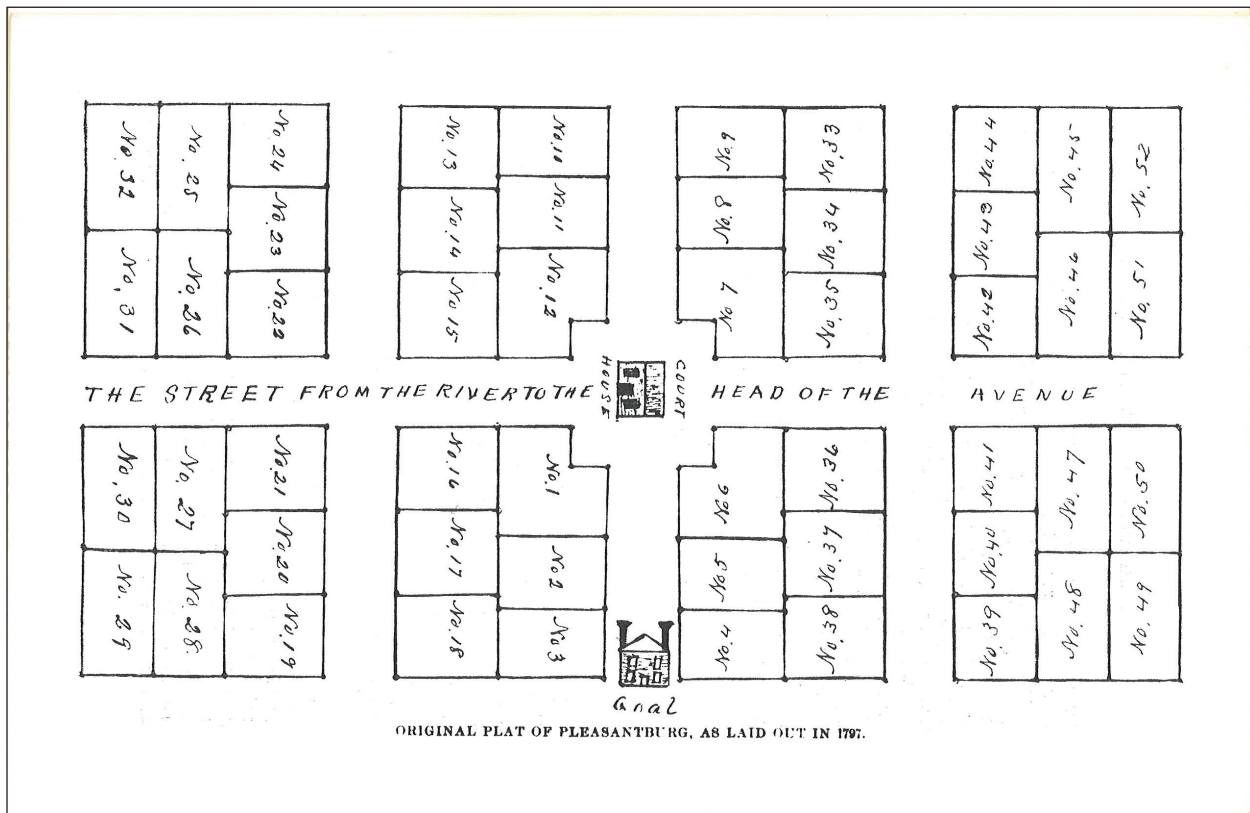


Figure 2.5 The early plat of Pleasantburg, as laid out by Lemuel J. Alton in 1797 (South Carolina Collection, Greenville County Library).

While Alston gave the new town the name Pleasantburg, it did not take hold. The area was still commonly referred to as Greenville, and the name Pleasantburg quickly dropped out of use. There is a general lack of agreement as to the reason for the naming of Greenville. In his *Statistics of South Carolina*, Robert Mills asserts that the name of the district “was derived from the physical face of the country, presenting a remarkably verdant appearance.”<sup>20</sup> Contrary to this theory, many have insisted it was named in honor of Revolutionary War hero General Nathanael Greene. Albeit less likely, others have suggested that the town’s name was the result of an early settler named Isaac Green, who owned a mill on the Reedy River in the vicinity of the town in 1785. In his *History of Greenville County, South Carolina*, James M. Richardson attempts to discredit the Isaac Green theory, pointing out that Green did not obtain his land grant until the fall of 1785, while the name Greenville appeared in the act creating the county in March 1786.<sup>21</sup>

## 2.4 Antebellum Period and the Civil War

The sale of lots in the new village of Pleasantburg was initially slow, as much of Greenville County was agricultural. Greenville County’s population rapidly increased, while property in the village remained unoccupied. Though the first property in the village of Greenville was sold in 1797, only half of the original 50 lots had been sold a decade later. Viewing his endeavors in Greenville unsuccessful, Lemuel Alston sold his holdings to Vardy McBee in 1815. These holdings consisted of 11,027 acres in and around the village of Greenville.<sup>22</sup> During the years that followed, agriculture and small manufacturing became the dominant

20 Robert Mills, *Statistics of South Carolina, Including a View of Its Natural, Civil, and Military History, General and Particular* (Charleston, SC: Hurlburg and Lloyd, 1826), 572.

21 Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont* 49, Richardson, *History of Greenville County, South Carolina: Narrative and Biographical*, 14.

22 Ebaugh, *Bridging the Gap: An Early Guide to Greenville, South Carolina*, 29.

economic force in Greenville County, and through the efforts of prominent leaders, the village of Greenville emerged as the regional economic and cultural center.

At the beginning of the antebellum period, the Greenville District engaged in diversified agriculture. Wheat and corn were initially dominant, though farmers in the area also grew small grains and tobacco. According to the nineteenth-century research of Robert Mills, Greenville County was chiefly agricultural, with cotton dominating its agricultural pursuits; however, Greenville's Benjamin Perry later commented that only 275 bags of cotton were produced in the entire Greenville District in 1840.<sup>23</sup> The relative lack of slaves and slaveholding planters also differentiated Greenville from its cotton-producing neighbors in the Piedmont or the vast plantations in the Lowcountry. At the outset of the antebellum period, just 10 percent of householders owned slaves. As the antebellum period progressed; however, the number of slaveholders and the number of slaves each owner held increased. In 1790, only two farmers in the Greenville District held 20 or more slaves; by 1810, the number of farmers holding that many slaves had increased to seventeen.<sup>24</sup> In his *Statistics of South Carolina*, published in 1826, Mills states that according to the last census, Greenville County had a population of 14,530 people, with a considerable increase having occurred since 1820.<sup>25</sup> He also states the antebellum village of Greenville consisted of 70 houses, a handsome brick courthouse, a jail, two churches (a Baptist meeting house and an Episcopal church), three public houses, and two buildings housing the male and female academy.<sup>26</sup> By 1850, the population was as high as 20,156.<sup>27</sup>

Small manufacturing flourished in Greenville, with much of the manufacturing dependent upon agriculture. To process the crops grown in the district, wheat and corn mills were built at the falls of the district's rivers and streams. Figure 2.6 presents Mills' 1825 map of the Greenville District, illustrating the abundance of mills on the district's rivers and streams. Batesville was among one of the earliest of cotton mills in the Greenville District. William Bates came to Greenville from Rhode Island with knowledge of the cotton mill industry. He established experience and relationships working at a cotton factory in Spartanburg County before opening Batesville in Greenville County around 1830. By 1840, Batesville had expanded and the county was producing \$72,000 in cotton goods, largely from his factory.<sup>28</sup>

Greenville was also a center of iron manufacturing, producing farm implements and other building materials. Benson's Iron Works was located on the Enoree River, while another foundry was in operation on the Reedy River, and a third was located on the north fork of the Saluda River. A musket factory, operated by Adam Carruth, began operation around 1816, and the Greenville Carriage Factory, constructed by Ebenezer Gower and Thomas Cox, began thriving in the antebellum period. The emergence of these industries led to the foundation of large mercantile stores in the Greenville District. Notably, Jeremiah Cleveland began with a small store in Pleasantburg, and would later develop his business into a large mercantile enterprise.<sup>29</sup>

Dramatic improvements to transportation systems in the antebellum period provided a boon to the burgeoning economy. In 1797, a wagon road connecting Greenville to the mountains of western North Carolina and eastern Tennessee was constructed. The road began on the north fork of the Saluda River and traveled north through the mountains to the Buncombe County Courthouse in North Carolina before heading west to Knoxville, Tennessee. The road was heavily utilized by animal drovers, who led horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and hogs from the mountains into Greenville County before being transported further south. Taverns and stores developed along the route, as drovers frequently required lodgings and campsites as well as provisions and feed for their livestock. Requiring adequate land for the animals to rest, many travelers stopped just north of the city of Greenville in a town that came to be known as Travelers Rest. By 1818, a state road was developed that

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23 Robert Mills, *Statistics of South Carolina, Including a View of Its Natural, Civil, and Military History, General and Particular*, 576; Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 63.

24 Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 62.

25 Robert Mills, *Statistics of South Carolina, Including a View of Its Natural, Civil, and Military History, General and Particular*, 576.

26 Robert Mills, *Statistics of South Carolina, Including a View of Its Natural, Civil, and Military History, General and Particular*, 573.

27 Richardson, *History of Greenville County, South Carolina: Narrative and Biographical*, 72.

28 Richardson, *History of Greenville County, South Carolina: Narrative and Biographical*, 97.

29 Cooper, *Greenville: Woven from the Past*, 39.



Figure 2.6 Mills' 1825 map of the Greenville District, illustrating the abundance of mills on the district's rivers and streams (South Carolina Collection, Greenville County Library).



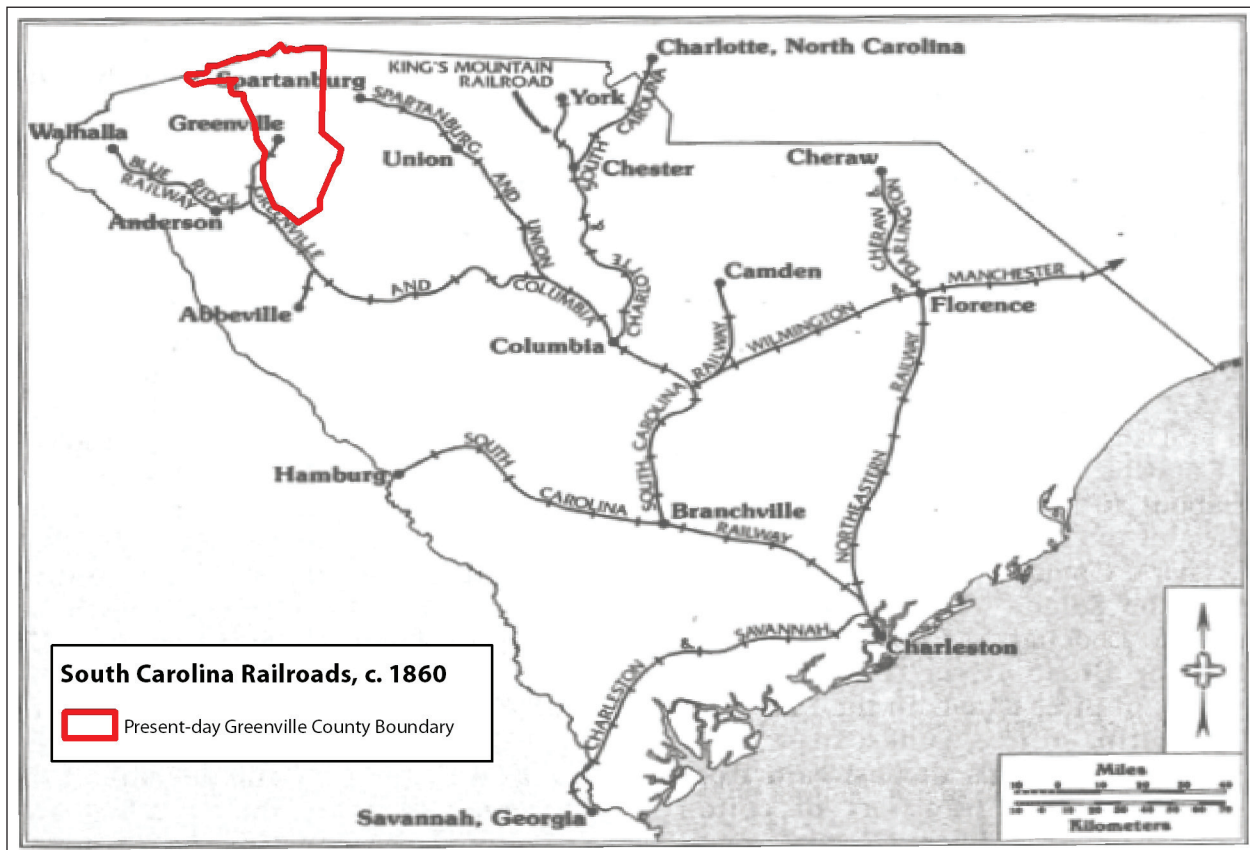


Figure 2.7 Map of railroads in South Carolina, circa 1860, showing the Greenville and Columbia Line (adapted from Kovacik and Winberry 1989:96).

connected Charleston with western North Carolina and Tennessee; the state road traveled east of the town of Greenville, but the old wagon road still provided access through the mountains to the town. The most notable transportation improvement during the antebellum period was the coming of the railroad in 1853; the rail line connected Greenville to Columbia, whereupon goods could be taken to other parts of the state. Figure 2.7 provides a map of railroads in South Carolina, circa 1860, showing the Greenville and Columbia Line.

Shortly after opening for permanent settlement in 1784, Greenville’s mild climate marked the town as a desirable place to summer. Greenville became a popular summer and resort town for residents of Charleston and the Lowcountry, many of whom came to the Greenville area to escape the heat and health hazards of the coastal plantations. These visitors initially purchased their own plantations, or acted as “paying guests” of their friends, until inns, hotels, and boarding houses began to emerge to serve this purpose.<sup>30</sup> Perhaps the earliest of these establishments opened in 1815, when Edmund Waddell rented the Alston residence from Vardry McBee; Waddell opened the residence as a hotel and summer resort until McBee moved to Greenville in 1836. Several other hotels and boarding houses soon followed, and in 1824, Colonel William Toney purchased two lots in the village on which he constructed the Mansion House. The Mansion House was a three-story, L-shaped brick building located next to the courthouse. Figure 2.8 is a photograph of the Mansion House circa 1895. Widely noted as a premiere hotel during the antebellum period, the Mansion House stood for a century. It was demolished in 1924 to make way for the development of the more modern Poinsett Hotel. Standing 12 stories in height, the Poinsett Hotel remains on Main Street as an enduring record of Greenville’s early-twentieth-century prosperity. Other resort communities existed throughout the county, including the popular Chick Springs area. Named for Dr. Burrell Chick, the springs had been rumored to heal a number of ailments, and a resort was soon opened at the site. Figure 2.9 shows the Chick Springs Hotel, circa 1910.

30 Richardson, *History of Greenville County, South Carolina: Narrative and Biographical*, 60.



Figure 2.8 Photograph of the Mansion House circa 1895 (Clemson University Libraries, <http://contentdm.clemson.edu/u/?spg,317>).



Figure 2.9 Photograph showing the Chick Springs Hotel high on the hill with Chick Springs Lake in the foreground, circa 1910 (Clemson University Libraries, <http://contentdm.clemson.edu/u/?spg,316>).

With the town's growth as a county seat and the relative wealth of its citizens, improvements to public buildings, churches, and schools began by the 1820s. The eventual increase in slave ownership and accumulated wealth in the county by the 1850s brought the development of fine homes and a number of large plantations throughout the county. The newfound affluence produced not only grand houses, but also respectable schools, churches, and fashionable public buildings. The first of these improvements came when a new Greenville District Courthouse was constructed in 1821; the plans of the structure were credited to Robert Mills, an American architect and a Charleston native. The Palladian-style courthouse was two stories in height, with a rectangular plan and a gabled roof. The first story arcade was surmounted by a second story columned portico and a central tower. A new jail was also constructed at this time according to another Mills prototype; the new jail was also two stories in height with masonry construction. The 1821 Mills courthouse was later used as a Records Building, when a new, larger courthouse was constructed in 1855. After standing 103 years, the Records Building was ultimately demolished in 1924. The courthouse constructed in 1855 was brick with a stucco finish. Built in the Gothic style, it featured pointed arch windows and a prominent central tower. The 1855 courthouse was demolished in 1915. Figure 2.10 shows the 1855 courthouse prior to demolition in 1915.

There was initially little formalized education in Greenville; private tutors often taught in the homes of the wealthy, and sons were frequently sent to northern colleges.<sup>31</sup> In 1818, local leaders began collecting money to build two academies, one for males and one for females. One year later, the money was secured, and the Greenville Male and Female Academies were established. In 1821, construction of the buildings was completed, and by the time of Robert Mills' visit, the academies were "not only well supported but have very able teachers." At that time, several private schools had been established throughout the Greenville District, and free schools provided education to 166 of the area's poor children.<sup>32</sup> The Academies were constructed of brick and located on land donated by Vardry McBee, on the present site of the Heritage Green near the intersection of College and Academy streets. The Male Academy prepared its students to enroll in the junior class of a college upon completion, while the Female Academy was a finishing school for young women. Both academies remained in operation until the early 1850s. The Male Academy closed just after the arrival of Furman University in 1851, while the Female Academy closed in 1854, after the buildings and land were transferred to the State Baptist Convention for the establishment of a female college.

The Greenville Baptist Female College opened in 1855. In 1851, Furman University relocated to Greenville from Winnsboro, South Carolina. Classes began in McBee Hall at the corner of present-day Main Street and McBee Avenue, but by 1852, the university had begun construction of a larger classroom building west of the Reedy River near the falls. Called "Old Main," the building was constructed by Jones and Lee of Charleston in the Italian Renaissance style. It featured an iconic bell tower that was later recreated on the new campus after the university relocated to Travelers Rest in 1953. The original structure was demolished in 1960. Figure 2.11 shows Furman University's "Old Main" prior to demolition. The Baptist Theological Seminary was the third Baptist institution of higher education to open in Greenville during the antebellum period; the seminary opened in 1859, with classes held in the old Baptist church.

Though several churches were established throughout Greenville County in the eighteenth century, the first four churches to be established in the town of Greenville were all on land donated by Vardry McBee beginning in 1825. St. James Mission was the first church established in the town; in 1825, McBee ceded four acres for the construction of the brick Episcopal church. St. James Mission later became Christ Church; a new church building was constructed in 1854; it was a Gothic brick structure featuring a brick tower 130 feet high. Figure 2.12 presents a postcard view of Christ Church. In 1826, the Greenville Baptist Church (later First Baptist) was organized. McBee ceded another lot on Avenue Street for the construction of a brick meeting house for the congregation. By 1858, the Baptist church had also constructed a new building. Located on West McBee Avenue, the Greek Revival structure featured an imposing two story portico supported by Ionic

31 Richardson, *History of Greenville County, South Carolina: Narrative and Biographical*, 63.

32 Mills, *Statistics of South Carolina, Including a View of Its Natural, Civil, and Military History, General and Particular*, 576.



Figure 2.10 Photograph of the Gothic-styled 1855 courthouse prior to demolition in 1915 (Clemson University Libraries, <http://contentdm.clemson.edu/u/?spg,56>).



Figure 2.11 Photograph of Furman University's "Old Main" prior to demolition in 1960 (Clemson University Libraries, Historic Sites and People of Greenville County, <http://repository.clemson.edu/u/?spg,279>).



Figure 2.12 Postcard view of Christ Church (Clemson University Libraries, South Carolina in Postcards, <http://contentdm.clemson.edu/u/?scp,64>).

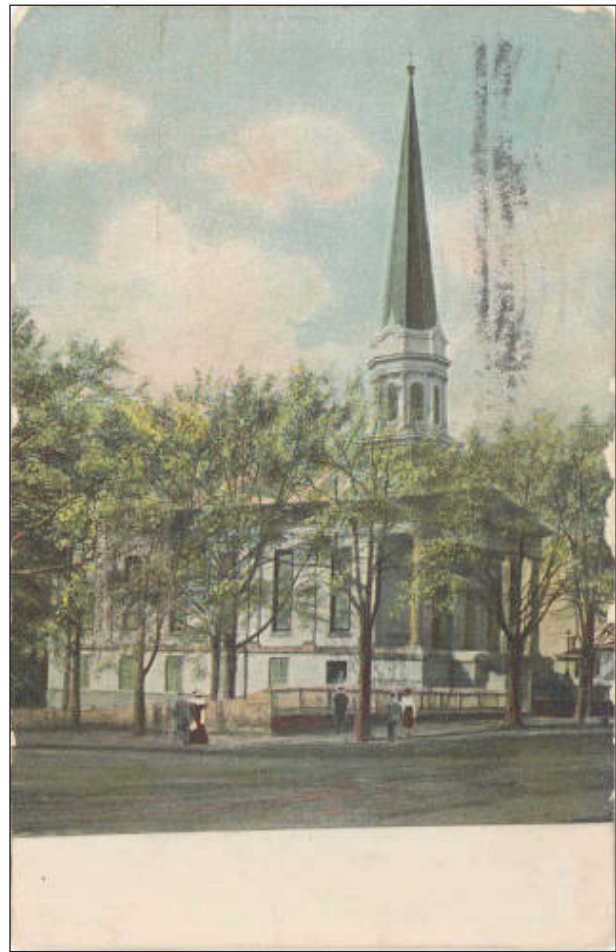


Figure 2.13 Postcard view of First Baptist Church circa 1908 (Clemson University Libraries, South Carolina in Postcards, <http://contentdm.clemson.edu/u/?scp,65>).

columns and topped with a dramatic steeple. Figure 2.13 presents a postcard view of the First Baptist Church circa 1908. In 1834, the Buncombe Street Methodist Church was organized. By 1848, First Presbyterian Church was constructed on a lot at the corner of Washington and Richardson streets. The brick neoclassical building featured a portico with Doric columns and a large steeple.<sup>33</sup>

The passage of unpopular tariff laws in the 1820s planted the seeds of secession in South Carolina. By the 1830s, the issue of states' rights had been championed by John C. Calhoun of the Pendleton District. Espousing the ability of state government to nullify any or all portions of federal law with which they did not agree, the Nullification Theory found favor in the Lowcountry, though it was generally opposed in the Piedmont. At this time, Benjamin F. Perry emerged in Greenville as a leader in the fight against Nullification and the secessionists in the South Carolina General Assembly. While the states' rights faction drew an increasing majority, Greenville County continually sent delegates to the General Assembly that were strongly Unionist and opposed any discussion of secession.

It was during this time of political turbulence that newspapers emerged in Greenville County as significant voices in the community. The *Greenville Republican* was the first local newspaper, established in 1826. Under Benjamin Perry's editorship, *The Greenville Mountaineer* also became a politically influential publication in the antebellum period. A rival paper, the *Southern Sentinel*, emerged in 1832. By the late 1840s, the *Mountaineer* had a secessionist editor, forcing Benjamin Perry to establish a new Unionist paper, *The Southern Patriot*, which later merged with his former paper in 1855 to form the *Patriot and Mountaineer*.

33 Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 101, 122-123.

Around this time, another paper called the *Southern Enterprise* emerged with a decidedly pro-slavery and secessionist bent.<sup>34</sup>

By 1850, secessionist fervor was increasing, though once again, Greenville's members in the House of Representatives stood solidly against secession. At this time, Furman University moved to Greenville; President James C. Furman was strongly secessionist and quickly began to win over the people of Greenville to the secessionist cause. With the election of Republican Abraham Lincoln in to the presidency in 1860, even Benjamin Perry could not stem the tide of secession. Though he stood firmly against the passage of the Ordinance of Secession, Perry fought on the side of his state during the Civil War.

Ultimately, Greenville County furnished more than 2,000 soldiers to the Confederate armies, though the total voting population in 1860 was less than 2,200. Not all portions of Greenville County were so ardently committed to the Confederate cause. In the mountainous areas of upper Greenville County, particularly in the area called the Dark Corner, deserters and evaders of the war frequently hid from their Confederate trackers. Many of these deserters banded together, often building refuges and fortified camps, and then preyed upon local property owners. In 1863, Major John Ashmore requested the Confederate army supply a cannon in order to destroy one of these fortified encampments in the Dark Corner.<sup>35</sup>

In addition to supplying troops, Greenville County also became a manufacturing center for Confederate supplies. Gunpowder, rifles, carriages, iron, cloth, and other war materials were produced in the city. The Confederate government maintained an arsenal in Greenville, where rifles for the army were manufactured. The Batesville Cotton Factory and three other small textile plants located in the county manufactured goods exclusively for the Confederate Army, and the Gower, Cox, & Gower carriage factory furnished its entire output of wagons to the Confederate Army.<sup>36</sup>

No military action took place in the Greenville area during the Civil War, though there was a brief period of occupation by Union troops. After Lee surrendered, Jefferson Davis began fleeing southward. Union General George Stoneman instructed his cavalry to pursue Davis; the cavalry rode into Greenville via the Buncombe Road. Recognizing the futility of resistance, the residents of Greenville obeyed orders to give up their weapons and deliver provisions to the Union troops. Greenville's compliance allowed the town to escape the destruction many other Southern towns endured; however, warehouses in the town were looted and many valuables were destroyed.<sup>37</sup>

## 2.5 The Reconstruction Era

The Civil War had a devastating impact in the Greenville District, as it did in much of the state of South Carolina. Though no military action took place in the Greenville area during the Civil War, the cessation of the war still brought great changes to Greenville County economically, politically, and socially.

Since planters owning vast numbers of slaves had never dominated the Greenville economy, emancipation had a decidedly less severe impact in Greenville than it did elsewhere in the state. Nonetheless, the loss of slave labor as well as the scores of young men killed in battle weakened the work force. Combined with the loss of capital and stock during the war, a general state of bankruptcy and debt existed within Greenville County at the conclusion of the war. In addition to the economic strain imposed by the Civil War, a severe drought in 1866 led to a poor harvest. The price of corn rose to two dollars per bushel and bacon to forty cents per pound. In Greenville, the chief of the Freedmen's Bureau noted that a majority of planters in Greenville owed the full extent of their property. The year after the war, Greenville's economy was so depressed that residents began referring to the community as "Slow-Hole."<sup>38</sup>

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34 Cooper, *Greenville: Woven from the Past*, 48-57.

35 Cooper, *Greenville: Woven from the Past*, 74.

36 Richardson, *The History of Greenville County, South Carolina: Narrative and Biographical*, 85.

37 Richardson, *History of Greenville County, South Carolina: Narrative and Biographical*, 86.

38 Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 151-152, 154.

The population waned as a result of the terrible economic conditions. By the late 1860s, freedmen were leaving Greenville for other states; white citizens left as well, particularly planters who once held considerable wealth. Others remained, though their financial assets faded. In Greenville, Peter Cauble, a successful entrepreneur prior to the Civil War, had an estimated \$100,000 in assets in 1860. By the conclusion of the war in 1865, his assets were valued at \$3,000-\$4,000, and by 1870, he was insolvent. Census figures for 1870 indicated that from 1860 to 1870, the population of Greenville grew only 1.7 percent, from 21,892 to 22,262. During this time, the white population grew only marginally, while the African American population declined 1.7 percent.<sup>39</sup>

Though drawing more ire from South Carolinians than perhaps any other program during the Reconstruction period, the Congressionally-established Freedmen's Bureau provided valuable aid and relief efforts to the economically downtrodden in the years following the Civil War, regardless of race. In Greenville, nearly half of all aid recipients were white and 63 percent of aid recipients were children.<sup>40</sup> During the Reconstruction period, the Freeman's Bureau also oversaw the negotiations of labor contracts between freedmen and white landowners. These contracts typically involved a system of tenancy, where the workers agreed to furnish their labor for a percentage of the crop, while the landowners furnished necessary housing, seed, tools, and farm animals in exchange for the majority of the crop. Though the specific terms of these contracts often changed, the general system of sharecropping remained the same.

The Reconstruction period was politically turbulent, with Greenville County and many of its leading politicians standing at the forefront of the period's political activity. After the Civil War, South Carolina was divided into military subdistricts and martial law was established. Desiring the restoration of civil government, white leaders in South Carolina held a series of meetings throughout the state petitioning President Andrew Johnson for action. President Johnson quickly issued a proclamation appointing Greenville's Benjamin F. Perry as provisional governor. Upon receiving notice of the proclamation, Perry immediately began the process of reorganizing state government and preparing the state for readmission to the Union. Perry called an election for delegates to a state constitutional convention. Lasting just six months, Perry's administration oversaw the adoption of a new state constitution, the election of a new General Assembly, the appointment civil officers throughout the state, and the election of a new governor. The delegates to the constitutional convention repealed the Ordinance of Secession and formally recognized the abolition of slavery, though little else changed. In October of 1865, white South Carolinians elected a new governor and members of the state legislature, with James L. Orr defeating former Confederate General Wade Hampton III.

By March 1867, Radical Republicans seized control of Congress. Unhappy with what they perceived to be extreme leniency on behalf of President Johnson, Congress refused to seat the Southern Congressional delegates. The Republican Congress passed Reconstruction Acts, which suspended state governments in the south and divided these states into military districts, overseen by the army. Freedmen were granted the right to vote and whites who held office prior to the Civil War were disenfranchised. Thus, the constitutional convention held in 1868 in Charleston was dominated by the South Carolina Union Republicans Party, which consisted of Northern whites and African Americans, native-born freedmen, and Southern whites derided as scalawags.<sup>41</sup> The new constitution of 1868 adopted universal manhood suffrage and removed property qualifications for office-holders; it also created a single universal public education system and desegregated militia units. In 1869, the South Carolina Land Commission was created, and immediately became a source of controversy. As freedmen desired to own their own land, the commission was established to purchase large tracts of land and resell them as small tracts. By 1877, roughly two thousand small farmers had purchased commission lands, most of them African American.<sup>42</sup>

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39 Walter Edgar, *South Carolina: A History* (Columbia; University of South Carolina Press, 1998), 396; Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 152.

40 Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, 396; Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 159. Huff indicates that 1,325 bushels of corn and 1,000 pounds of bacon were given to 1,666 individuals; of these, 813 were white, 853 were African Americans, and 1,062 were children.

41 Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 161.

42 Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, 396.

Dramatic changes led white Democrats to begin organizing throughout the state in an effort to combat Republican control. A stagnant economy, exorbitant taxation on landowners, wasteful spending, and corruption at all levels within the Republican party led to general unrest amongst South Carolinians and provided an angle for white Democrats to regain power. In June 1868, Democrats carried ten of the eighteen precincts within Greenville County, though successes for Democrats throughout the remainder of the state were negligible. Two years later, white Democrats directed a statewide effort to combine Democrats and a group of Reform Republicans under the Union Reform Party. Though largely unsuccessful throughout the rest of the state, white Democrats in Greenville won all four House seats while running as Union Reform candidates. Two years later, Greenville Democrats won the state Senate seat as well.<sup>43</sup>

In 1876, the white Democrats in Greenville joined forces with the state Democratic leadership to end Republican control in state government. After months of committee meetings, the state Democratic Party nominated General Wade Hampton III for governor. Running against Republican Daniel Chamberlain, the resulting election was hotly contested. Accusations of election fraud immediately arose, with claims that white landowners forced tenants to vote Democratic or suffer economic consequences. In Greenville, similar claims of fraud were reported. In addition to the aforementioned claims, a source in Greenville suggested that white men crowded polling locations, thereby preventing Republicans from casting their vote.<sup>44</sup> Widespread claims of fraud throughout the state ultimately delayed the announcement of Governor, with both candidates claiming the office. It was not until the eventual declaration of Rutherford Hayes as President that the South Carolina gubernatorial race was settled. After much political bargaining, Hayes issued an order for the removal of federal troops from South Carolina, and Chamberlain vacated the State House. General Wade Hampton III assumed the governorship of South Carolina, and the era of Reconstruction finally came to a close.

Despite the political turbulence, Greenville appeared to pass through the period of Reconstruction without the widespread violence and social upheaval of its neighboring counties. In September 1866, a military commander in Greenville reported that there was perhaps better feeling between the whites and African Americans of Greenville than in any other part of the state.<sup>45</sup> It was perhaps these “better feelings” that led to a relative lack of violence and social upheaval during the Reconstruction period in Greenville. The Ku Klux Klan spread throughout the upstate in 1868, though it did not appear to be very active in Greenville. There were only brief mentions of the Ku Klux Klan in the *Southern Enterprise*, and a report by the New York *Herald* suggesting that there were frequent whippings of African Americans in the Greenville area resulted in a quick rebuttal by the *Southern Enterprise*.<sup>46</sup> In fact, there were no incidents reported from Greenville County at the Joint Congressional Committee in 1871, and when President Grant imposed strict sanctions against nine South Carolina counties later that year because of Klan activity, Greenville County was not included. Amongst the nine counties that were included were neighboring Laurens County to the south and Spartanburg County to the east.

A more enduring social legacy of the Reconstruction period in Greenville was the emergence and growth of African American schools and churches. At a school established in the Goodlett House on Main Street in the summer of 1866, Charles T. Hopkins educated between sixty and seventy pupils. When the Goodlett House was later reclaimed by its previous owner, Hopkins, a former slave from the Lowcountry, raised the necessary funds to secure an alternate location on Lauren Street.<sup>47</sup> Also notable in Greenville was the rise of African American Methodism, spearheaded by James R. Rosemond, a former slave of Vardry McBee. Rosemond began preaching while still a slave and founded a church after gaining his freedom through emancipation. The church was first located at Charles Hopkins’ school in the Goodlett House, but Rosemond later secured a new building to house the church he called Silver Hill. In 1902, the church name was changed to

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43 Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 168.

44 Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 170.

45 Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 157.

46 Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 168.

47 Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 159.



John Wesley Church. Rosemond went on to establish other churches throughout the county, including St. Matthew near Chick Springs, St. Mark near Travelers Rest, and Wesley Chapel in Golden Grove.<sup>48</sup>

## 2.6 The Emergence of Industry and the Turn of the Century

Following the Civil War, most poor whites and freedmen of Greenville County worked as small farmers and tenants on other's farms. Though the textile industry began growing at the turn of the century, the majority of residents in Greenville County were farmers. Cotton was the major cash crop, and agriculture was still the basis of the economy in the area. Greenville County produced 17,064 bales of cotton in 1879. By 1890 it produced 28,485, and an average of 32,505 bales between 1901 and 1906. By 1915, only Orangeburg and Anderson counties surpassed Greenville in cotton production.<sup>49</sup> However, the emergence of industrial development in the area began to dramatically alter the economic and social landscape within the city of Greenville and the surrounding county. In the final decades of the nineteenth century, Greenville County experienced the same forces of industrialization as the rest of the South Carolina Piedmont. Cheap labor and low tax rates brought New England cotton mills to the South, encouraging unparalleled economic growth in the region. Inclusion in a wider system of railroads made Greenville the center of the cotton mill industry in the Piedmont.

Prior to 1895, several small cotton mills emerged in Greenville County. In addition to Batesville, there was a small mill at Fork Shoals, one at Pelham, one on the Reedy River (later Conestee). Lanneau Manufacturing Company was established just below the city of Greenville, and the Camperdown Cotton Mill and Huguenot Mills (later Nuckasee) were within the city of Greenville. Figure 2.14 presents a postcard view of the Reedy River Falls and mills at the turn of the century. In 1876, roughly 46 years after William Bates began operating his cotton mill in Greenville County, Henry P. Hammett opened the Piedmont Manufacturing Company. The mill opened with 5,000 spindles and 112 looms in operation. By 1895, the Piedmont Manufacturing Company had a total of four mills, with 58,644 spindles and 1,994 looms in operation. Piedmont Manufacturing Company brought a significant increase in the value of manufactured products in the county, which rose from a total of \$351,875 in 1870 to \$1,413,556 by 1890.<sup>50</sup> Prior to 1895, the mills constructed in Greenville County were relatively small. Hammett and the Piedmont Manufacturing Company, following the model of larger New England mills, represented a turning point for Greenville's mill industry. In the years surrounding the turn of the century, Greenville proved an ideal location for new business, attracting larger mills such as the F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company, Mills Manufacturing Company, Victor Manufacturing Company (located in Greer), the Brandon Mill, the Woodside Mill, the Monaghan Mill, and the Union Finishing and Bleaching Company. Figures 2.15 and 2.16 show two of Greenville's mills at the turn of the century.

The new system of textile mills depended heavily on access to transportation, specifically railroads. While the rail line from Columbia to Greenville was already in place by 1853, the appearance of other railroad lines encouraged the growth of Greenville's emerging industry. In 1873, the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railroad was completed. Running through the city and county, the railroad connected Greenville with other major hubs throughout the nation. The older Columbia and Greenville Railroad was acquired and leased eight years later by the Richmond and Danville Railroad; these would later merge with the Southern Railway, under the direction of J. P. Morgan. By 1905, the Southern Railway completed a new depot at the end of West Washington Street.<sup>51</sup> Figure 2.17 shows a 1902 Sanborn map of downtown Greenville with the system of railroads and numerous cotton mills crossing at the Reedy River Falls near the city's center. The expansion of the railroad system in Greenville County spurred the development of a number of new towns in the county. Greer, Simpsonville, Mauldin, and Fountain Inn all developed into organized towns with laid-out lots and a railroad station at the turn of the century.

48 Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 173.

49 Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 221-222.

50 Richardson, *History of Greenville County, South Carolina: Narrative and Biographical*, 98.

51 Jeffrey R. Willis, *Remembering Greenville: Photographs from the Coxe Collection* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2003), 130.

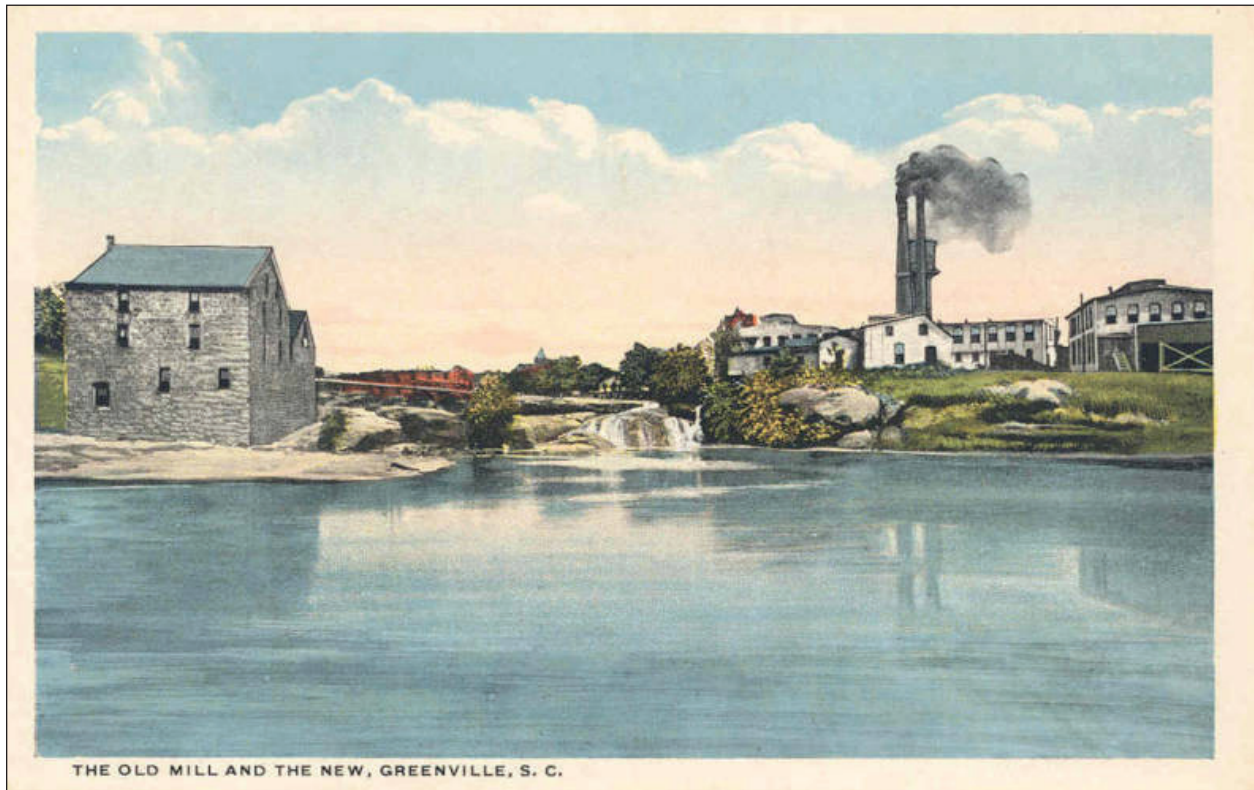


Figure 2.14. A postcard view of the Reedy River Falls, with an older grist mill on the left and Camperdown Mill on the right (Clemson University Libraries, South Carolina in Postcards, <http://contentdm.clemson.edu/u/?scp,42>).



Figure 2.15. An 1895 photograph of the Huguenot Cotton Mill (Clemson University Libraries, Historic Sites and People of Greenville County, <http://contentdm.clemson.edu/u/?spg,208>).



Figure 2.16. A photograph of Woodside Mills, circa 1902 (Clemson University Libraries, Carolina Textile Mills Collection, <http://contentdm.clemson.edu/u/?ctm,251>).

The new industrial growth and railroad expansion dramatically affected the development of the county. Mill villages composed of small, tightly-packed mill housing surrounded the large mill buildings. Rural county residents as well as farmers from North Carolina and Tennessee soon found cotton farming unprofitable and moved to live and work in the mill villages. The villages typically had mill stores, where employees could purchase provisions using scrip earned from their labor. Most mills also built and operated schools and churches, frequently independently of the city and county systems. Many mill owners had a reputation for being paternalistic, outlawing alcohol and other activities within the community and creating recreation facilities and sports leagues to entertain the workers on weekends and holidays. Farm laborers were the first to abandon the field, though landowners and tenant families ultimately migrated to the mill villages as well. All the residents who resided in Greenville County's mill villages were white, particularly after the passage of an act in 1915 forbidding textile mills from employing workers of different races in the same room.<sup>52</sup> Figure 2.18 presents a photograph of a mill village baseball team in Greenville County.

The new influx of rural families into Greenville brought about a need for public schools. In 1885, a special act of the state legislature created the City School District of Greenville. Central School, at the head of McBee Avenue, and Oaklawn, located on Pendleton Street in the West End, were constructed for the education of white citizens. The Allen School continued to educate the African American population. During this period,

<sup>52</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 233.

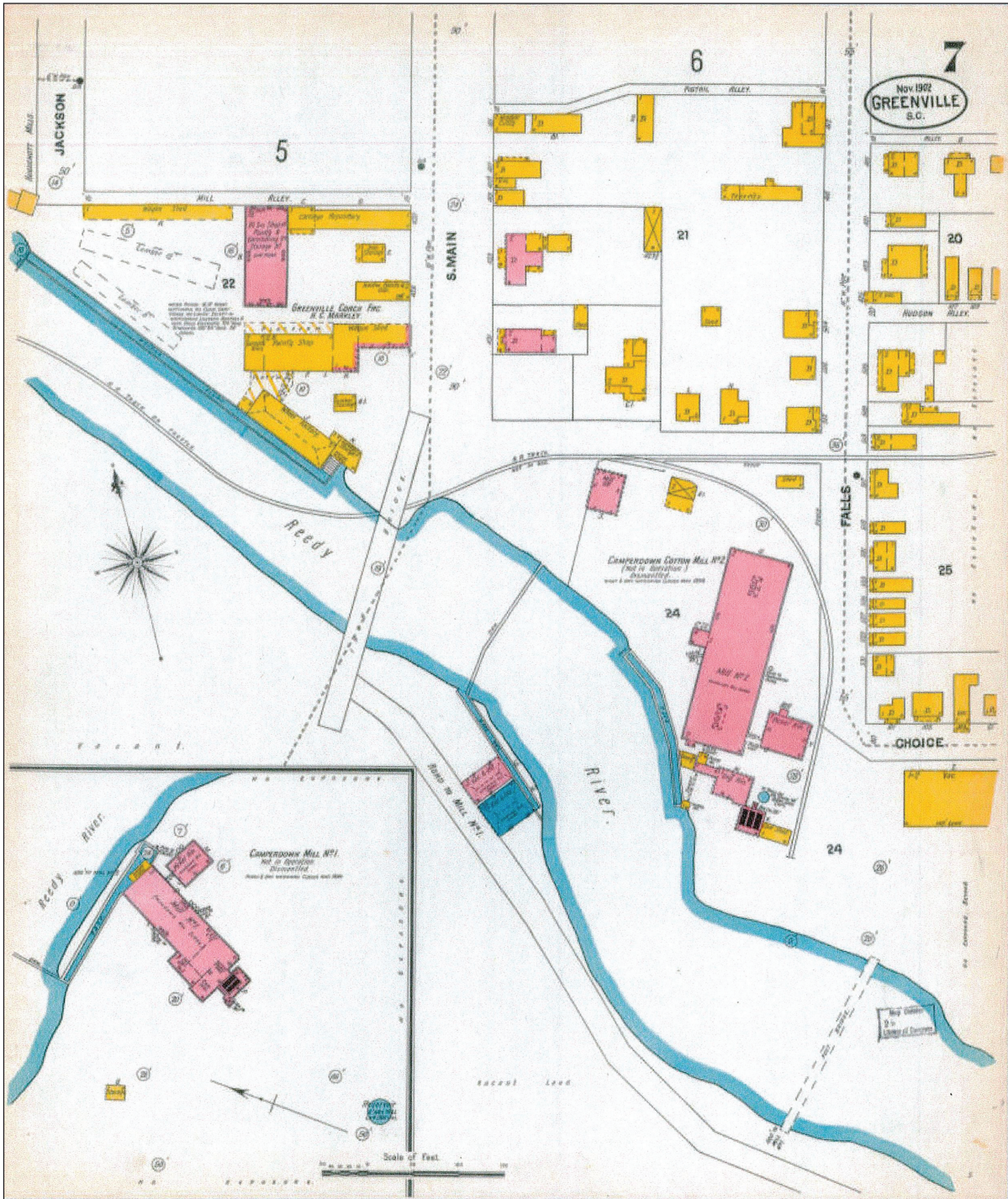


Figure 2.17 A portion of a 1902 Sanborn map of downtown Greenville with the system of railroads and numerous cotton mills crossing at the Reedy River Falls near the city's center.



Figure 2.18 Photograph of the Renfrew Finishing Plant's baseball team, 1932-1933 (Clemson University Libraries, Carolina Textile Mills Collection, <http://contentdm.clemson.edu/u/?ctm,281>).

Chicora College, a Presbyterian college for women, opened in Greenville. It was located on the western side of the Reedy River, utilizing the colonial home of Alexander McBee. The college did not flourish, however, and relocated to Columbia, South Carolina by 1915. Having also fallen on hard times in the aftermath of the Civil War, Furman University began to improve at the turn of the century. After suffering a decline in enrollment and financial trouble, the university secured a new president in 1881, and its situation improved.<sup>53</sup>

Unincorporated regions of the county also pushed for formal education. In 1891, at the fourth annual meeting of the North Greenville Baptist Association, John Ballenger of the Tigerville community suggested that a high school be established in northern Greenville County. Benjamin Franklin Neves of Mush Creek donated \$500 and a 10-acre tract of land for the establishment of the new school. The North Greenville High School officially opened on January 16, 1893, with 80 students in attendance. In 1934, the charter was amended to create a junior college alongside the existing high school. By 1959, the North Greenville Junior College was accredited as a two-year liberal arts college, and high school courses were dropped. By 1994, North Greenville Junior college had developed into a four-year university offering baccalaureate degrees.<sup>54</sup>

The turn of the century brought change to race relations in the county as well. When reconstruction ended, African Americans in Greenville lived throughout the city and county; they also owned a variety of businesses that served white and African American clientele. Though many schools and churches were segregated, it was not lawfully required. This changed when a series of laws, beginning in 1882, laid the groundwork for legal segregation in most aspects of society. Stringent voting laws disenfranchised most African Americans, and by 1915, African Americans could not ride in the same railroad or trolley cars, attend the same schools, or work in the same rooms at textile mills as white citizens.<sup>55</sup> This legacy of racial inequality survived well into the twentieth century, segregating the African American community from the city's white residents.

53 Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 201.

54 Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 220-221, 388.

55 Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 233.

Though many local counties and municipalities were mandated to provide education for African American students, these schools were frequently underfunded, underserved, and housed in derelict structures without sufficient desks, chairs, and books. Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck and Company, became aware of the need for improved conditions in African American schools in the South, particularly in rural areas. In an effort to help, Rosenwald donated money to teacher-training institutions and other charitable causes. Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee Institute, was aware of Rosenwald's philanthropic activities; in 1912, he asked Rosenwald to fund a pilot program that provided seed money to rural school districts in Alabama for the construction of schools. After observing the success of the pilot program developed by Washington, Rosenwald created the Julius Rosenwald Fund in 1917, and eventually placed the school building program under its administration. As part of the program, local communities were required to provide money and materials matching the contributions given by the Rosenwald Fund. Using architect-created plans, schools were constructed with consideration to light, ventilation, and sanitation. These buildings featured between one- and ten-teacher plans. Often, teachers' houses and shop buildings were also constructed as associated buildings; these locations became centers of community activity.

At the conclusion of the program in 1932, the Rosenwald Fund had erected 4,977 schools, 217 teachers' homes, and 163 shop buildings across 15 states. In South Carolina, 481 schools, eight homes, and 11 shops were constructed.<sup>56</sup> Despite having a relatively small African American population, Greenville County had 31 Rosenwald-funded schools and support buildings, more than any other county in South Carolina. Between the 1917-1918 and 1927-1928 school years, the Rosenwald Fund provided \$17,235.00 in philanthropic contributions toward African American education in Greenville County.<sup>57</sup> Many of the Rosenwald-funded schools were utilized until the 1960s when school districts began integrating. At that time, many Rosenwald schools were heavily altered, were used for a variety of other purposes, or fell into disrepair as rural populations declined. To date, no surviving Rosenwald-funded schools or support buildings have been identified as extant within Greenville County.

## 2.7 Twentieth-Century Changes

Throughout the twentieth century, many of Greenville's early mills were consolidated under single ownership. Representative of this trend in textile mill consolidation was Lewis Parker, the president of Victor Manufacturing Company in Greer. In the early twentieth century, Parker established Monaghan Mills while also assuming presidency of the Whaley Mills in Columbia and an additional mill in Greer. In 1910, Parker consolidated these mills under the Parker Cotton Mills Company, which owned sixteen mills with combined capital of \$15 million. By this time, Greenville had earned the nickname "Textile Center of South." The textile industry would become even more important during the next half century, and by 1969, textile corporations within Greenville County invested \$170 million.<sup>58</sup>

When President Roosevelt took office in 1933, the nation was in desperate need of economic relief. Roosevelt developed a series of Depression-era New Deal programs that provided paid work as well as the administration of grants to state and local agencies for various public improvements. One such program was the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), which provided work to young men on a wage basis. Many of these young men worked in the forests, cutting trails and fighting wildfires. Others in the CCC were involved in the creation of state and national parks, clearing trails for recreation and constructing necessary park facilities. In Greenville County, four CCC camps were established. Perhaps most notably, Camp Palmetto was established in 1933 at Blythe Shoals, near Cleveland. Consisting of 212 men, Camp Palmetto was tasked

56 Mary S. Hoffschwelle, *Preserving Rosenwald Schools* (Washington: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2012), 1, 10.

57 Weathers, Lindsay C.M., *The Rosenwald School Building Program in South Carolina, 1917-1932*, Multiple Property Documentation Form (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Public History Program, December 2008), 7.

58 Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 238, 389.

with securing the forests from wildfires; the company also cut fire trails, created sand gravel roads, and put up 46 miles of telephone wire.<sup>59</sup> In 1935, Camp Palmetto began the creation of Paris Mountain State Park. The park building effort included building roads, clearing vegetation and debris, and constructing necessary park facilities. In 1936, Camp Palmetto completed construction of a bath house and caretaker's house, and the camp was moved from the Blythe Shoals area to Paris Mountain.

Two additional camps in Greenville County were part of a soil erosion demonstration project. One camp was located two miles north of Greer; the other was located near Tigerville on a resident's farm. Amongst other tasks, these soil erosion demonstration camps filled gullies and planted four million trees for soil stabilization.<sup>60</sup> The New Deal programs provided valuable work opportunities and financial assistance to the people and municipalities of Greenville County throughout the Depression; however, World War II brought a relative economic boom to Greenville and its war-related industries. The wartime economic growth ultimately brought many of the New Deal programs to a close, including the CCC camp located at Paris Mountain, which closed on March 31, 1940.

The years after World War II brought continued economic growth and diversification to Greenville. The City of Greenville sought to take advantage of its economic growth by annexing several areas surrounding the city by the late 1940s. At that time, educational changes were also taking place in the city and county of Greenville. Greenville County contained two public school districts that served two-thirds of the county's children; in 1951, the Greenville County Board of Education created a consolidated school system called the School District of Greenville County.<sup>61</sup> The mid-twentieth century also saw developments in higher education. The Christian institution Bob Jones University relocated to Greenville County from Tennessee in 1947. After the expansion and relocation of Furman University to Travelers Rest in the 1950s, the university continued to thrive. Furman became independent of the Southern Baptist Convention in 1990.

Greenville County's landscape was also dramatically altered with the passage of the Highway Act of 1956. Interstate 85 was constructed south of Greenville near the location of the old Indian path. The old Laurens Road (US Highway 276 South) burgeoned into a wide highway, stretching out from the city center, and traveling through Mauldin, Simpsonville, and on to Fountain Inn. US 276, nicknamed "the Golden Strip," was ultimately expanded to create Interstate 385, connecting Greenville to Interstate 26. These interstates served as ideal locations for additional textile mills and other industrial plants. Suburban growth soon followed, with housing and large shopping centers emerging throughout the county. With the opening of the Greenville-Spartanburg Airport in 1962, Greenville was further integrated into an emerging global economy.

Charles E. Daniel of Daniel Construction played a primary role in the growth, development, and industrialization of Greenville County. Born in Elberton, Georgia, Daniel moved to Anderson, South Carolina, with his family as a young man. He got his start in construction building mill houses for Townsend Lumber Company in Anderson. A determined entrepreneur, Daniel founded Daniel Construction Company in 1934 and immediately began building a client base by promising to build better, faster, and cheaper than his competitors. By 1942, Daniel was one of the major contractors involved in the construction of the Greenville Army Air Base (later Donaldson Air Force Base). In the post-war era, Daniel began recruiting industrial companies to Greenville, usually in textile-related businesses. By the 1960s, Daniel Construction Company was at the forefront of the emerging industrial economy in the South, and by 1964, the company had constructed over 400 plants in the South, with 250 of those located in South Carolina. These plants provided an estimated 150,000 new industrial jobs to the region.<sup>62</sup>

Today, Daniel's legacy is evident in the diversification of industry throughout Greenville County, as well as the physical development and modernization of its downtown, residential corridors, and transportation improvements. As mill villages began to decline in popularity, Daniel also became instrumental in growth of suburban development, particularly east and south along the Golden Strip. In addition to textile develop-

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59 Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 346-347.

60 Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 346-347.

61 Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, 238, 397.

62 Kenneth F. Marsh and Blanche Marsh, *The New South: Greenville, South Carolina* (Columbia, SC: The R.L. Bryan Company, 1965), 155.

ment, Daniel also began attracting other industrial plants to Greenville, diversifying the economy as textiles began to decline. Daniel also played a prominent role in many of the notable transportation improvements throughout the region. For example, in 1957, Daniel determined that Greenville needed an airport to make continued industrial growth more viable. Joining alongside other notable citizens and businessmen, including Roger Milliken, Daniel formed a committee to finance design and construction studies for an airport in the region. Daniel and Milliken unveiled the plan for the Greenville-Spartanburg Airport a year later. Shortly before his death, Daniel planned for the construction of the Daniel Building in downtown Greenville, hoping to encourage reinvestment in the city's struggling downtown. Designed by Stevens and Wilkinson of Atlanta, Georgia, the 25-story building was the tallest, all-electric building between Washington, DC and Atlanta and was the embodiment of Daniel's dream for Greenville as well as the emerging "New South."<sup>63</sup>

After his death in 1964, Daniel's widow continued her philanthropic presence in Greenville County until her death in 1992. Mrs. Daniel donated \$56 million to local colleges and universities, including her personal residence White Oaks, which now serves as the president's house of Furman University. The \$56 million was primarily given to private colleges in South Carolina, including Furman University and Erskine University. The University of South Carolina and Clemson University, both public universities, also received donations. All told, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel donated more than \$100 million to charitable causes. These contributions not only created a rise in the standard of education within South Carolina, but also improved the quality of life of many of its residents.

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63 Marsh and Marsh, *The New South: Greenville, South Carolina*, 161.



## **3.0 Previously Identified Historic Architectural Resources**

### **3.1 National Register Listed Properties**

The Greenville County architectural survey universe currently contains 19 individual properties, historic districts, and sites listed on the NRHP. Per the Scope of Work, these resources were not included as part of the survey and, therefore, were not revisited during the field work. Table 3.1 provides a listing of these properties.

### **3.2 Previously Recorded NRHP-Eligible and Potentially Eligible Properties**

SHPO has determined that there are 28 NRHP-eligible individual resources and four potentially NRHP-eligible resources within the survey universe. Because priority consideration for this survey was given to previously unrecorded resources, these were not subject to revisit during the field survey. Table 3.2 provides a listing of previously recorded resources in the survey universe along with SHPO eligibility determinations.

### **3.3 Previous Architectural Surveys within the Survey Universe**

Many of the properties listed in Table 3.2 were recorded through cultural resource compliance projects as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations. In addition to the cultural resource compliance surveys, three other significant documentation efforts have been conducted for Greenville County:

- Greenville Multiple Property Submission National Register Nomination, prepared by Building Conservation Technology, 1982.
- City of Greenville Architectural Inventory, conducted by Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., 2003.
- *A Heritage Resources Management Plan for Greenville County, South Carolina: Our Gift to the Future*, prepared by the Chicora Foundation, 1995. (A copy of this document is available in the South Carolina Room at the Hughes Main Library in Greenville.)

Two of these efforts, the Greenville Multiple Property Submission National Register nomination and the City of Greenville Architectural Inventory, focused on incorporated areas of the county, which were not surveyed during this effort. *A Heritage Resources Management Plan* was based on a cartographic survey of Greenville County in which historical maps were examined to identify the probable locations of architectural and archaeological resources throughout the county.

### **3.4 Historic American Building Survey Documentation within the Survey Universe**

Four resources within unincorporated Greenville County have received Historic American Building Survey/ Historic American Engineering Record Documentation. Those buildings are:

- Joel Poinsett House, Greenville vicinity
- Paris Mountain State Park, bathhouse, Paris Mountain State Park, off SC Route 253, Greenville vicinity
- Road S-455 Bridge, Spanning Reedy River on Road S-455, Greenville vicinity
- Poinsett Bridge, SC Route 42, two miles Northwest of Route 11, 2.5 miles east of SC Route 25, Tigerville vicinity

**Table 3.1 National Register Listed Properties in Unincorporated Greenville County (data from South Carolina ArchSite).**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Year Listed</b>	<b>NRIS #</b>	<b>Area of Significance</b>	<b>SHPO #</b>
Poinsett Bridge	About 4 mi. N of Tigerville on CR 42	1970	70000590	Architecture	0029
McBee Methodist Church	Main St.	1972	72001212	Architecture	0026
Gilreath's Mill	4 mi. NW of Greer on SC 101	1976	76001703	Commerce	0017
Fairview Presbyterian Church	W of Fountain Inn off SC 418	1977	77001224	Architecture	0014
William Bates House	E of Greenville on SC 14	1978	78002512	Industry	none
Arthur Barnwell House	S of Greer on SR 14	1982	82003867	Social History	0002
John H. Goodwin House	SC 11 at U.S. 25	1983	83002197	Architecture	0018
Cureton-Huff House	SW of Simpsonville off SC 176	1983	83002196	Architecture	none
Pelham Mills Site (38GR165)	Location information restricted under Section 304 of the National Historic Preservation Act [16 U.S.C. 470w-3]	1987	87001954	Archaeology/ Historic/Non- Aboriginal	38GR165
Woodside Cotton Mill Village Historic District	Woodside Ave. and E. Main St.	1987	87000678	Industry	none
George Salmon House	SC 414, 1.8 mi. W of US 25	1988	87002520	Exploration/ Settlement	0035
Tullyton	606 Hickory Tavern Rd.	1990	89002151	Architecture	0036
Parker High School Auditorium	900 Woodside Ave.	1996	96000144	Architecture	0920
Paris Mountain State Park Historic District	2401 State Park Rd.	1998	98000416	Landscape Architecture	none
Monaghan Mill	201 Smythe Street	2005	05001159	Industry	none
Hopkins Farm	3717 Fork Shoals Rd.	2007	07000987	Agriculture	none
Campbell's Covered Bridge	123 Campbell Covered Bridge Road	2009	09000483	Engineering/ Transport	none
Earle R. Taylor House and Peach Packing Shed	1001 Locust Hill Rd.	2012	12000372	Agriculture/ Architecture	none
Southern Bleachery and Print Works	113 Mills St.	2012	not available	Industry	2509

**Table 3.2 Previously Recorded Properties in Unincorporated Greenville County (data from ArchSite).**

<b>SHPO Site #</b>	<b>Resource Name (if given)</b>	<b>SHPO Eligibility Determination</b>	<b>Location</b>
0086		Not Eligible	35 Poe Street
0087		Not Eligible	33 Poe Street
0088		Not Eligible	31 Poe Street
0089		Not Eligible	29 Poe Street
0090		Not Eligible	27 Poe Street
0091		Not Eligible	25 Poe Street
0092		Not Eligible	17 Poe Street
0093		Not Eligible	15 Poe Street
0094		Not Eligible	13 Poe Street
0095		Not Eligible	11 Poe Street
0096		Not Eligible	9 Poe Street
0097		Not Eligible	7 Poe Street
0098		Not Eligible	2 Buncombe Street
0099		Not Eligible	1 Buncombe Street
0100		Not Eligible	201 Lee Street
0101		Not Eligible	
0859		Not Eligible	S-50 and S-448 intersection
0860		Not Eligible	1240 Fork Shoals Road
0861		Not Eligible	1316 Fork Shoals Road
0862		Not Eligible	
0863		Not Eligible	
0864		Not Eligible	
0865		Not Eligible	
0866		Not Eligible	
0867		Not Eligible	
0868	Belle Oaks	Not Eligible	
0869		Not Eligible	
0870		Potentially Eligible	
0871		Potentially Eligible	
0872		Not Eligible	
0873		Not Eligible	
0874 & 0874.01		Not Eligible	
0875		Not Eligible	
0876		Potentially Eligible	
0877		Not Eligible	
0878		Not Eligible	
0879		Not Eligible	
0880		Not Eligible	
0882	Greene House	Not Eligible	
0883		Not Eligible	

(continued)

**Table 3.2 Previously Recorded Properties in Unincorporated Greenville County (data from ArchSite) (continued).**

SHPO Site #	Resource Name (if given)	SHPO Eligibility Determination	Location
0901		Eligible	1220 S. Batesville Rd
0902		Not Eligible	181 E. Jones Road
0904		Not Eligible	2426 Highway 14
0905		Not Eligible	E. Shelter Rd @ E. Phillips
0906		Not Eligible	2581 E. Phillips Rd
0907		Not Eligible	1222 S. Batesville Rd
0921	Taylor Peach Shed	Eligible	N of intersection of SC 101 and Taylor Road
0921		Not Eligible	
0922	Earle R. Taylor House	Eligible	1001 Locust Hill Road
0922		Not Eligible	
0923		Not Eligible	
0924		Not Eligible	
0925		Not Eligible	
0926		Not Eligible	
0927		Not Eligible	
0930		Not Eligible	
0933		Not Eligible	
0951		Not Eligible	41 Ashmore Rd
0952	Coker Residence	Not Eligible	Augusta Rd, south of Piedmont Golf Course Rd
0954		Not Eligible	subdivision off Monroe Rd
0955		Not Eligible	subdivision off Monroe Rd
0956	Richardson Residence	Not Eligible	307 Apple Blossom Drive
0972	Sidney P Stover House	Not Eligible	210 State Park Road
0973	William L Stover House	Not Eligible	300 State Park Road
1190		Not Eligible	1717 Old Spartanburg Road
1191	Harold Hudson House	Not Eligible	1711 Old Spartanburg Road
1192	Doug Hall Garage	Not Eligible	adjacent to 1224 Old Spartanburg Road
1193	Doug Hall House	Not Eligible	1224 Old Spartanburg Road
1194	Bascombe P. Hall House	Not Eligible	1218 Old Spartanburg Road
1195		Not Eligible	1216 Old Spartanburg Road
1196		Not Eligible	Junction of Enoree Road and Old Spartanburg Road
1197		Not Eligible	2185 South Batesville Road
1260.01 - 1260.03	Piedmont & Northern RR River Junction Buildings	Eligible	West Washington Street Extension
1261	Structure #237014700300	Not Eligible	West Washington Street Extension
1262	Owens Store	Not Eligible	SC Route 101 and 290
1263	Dunhams Bridge	Eligible	Spans Saluda River on old SC Hwy. 81
1264	Oak Meadow Farm	Not Eligible	Old Hundred Road

(continued)

**Table 3.2 Previously Recorded Properties in Unincorporated Greenville County (data from ArchSite) (continued).**

SHPO Site #	Resource Name (if given)	SHPO Eligibility Determination	Location
2324		Not Eligible	3437 Highway 414
2325		Not Eligible	3437 Highway 414
2326		Not Eligible	3447 Highway 414
2327		Not Eligible	3435 Highway 414
2328		Not Eligible	112 Highway 101
2329	Highlands Baptist Church	Not Eligible	3270 Highway 414
2330	Highlands School	Potentially Eligible	3270 Highway 414
2331		Not Eligible	134 Donaldson Drive
2331 & 2331.01		Not Eligible	112 Highway 101
2333	Doctor's House	Not Eligible	Highway 101
2334		Not Eligible	Highway 101
2335		Not Eligible	6 miles west of intersection of SC 11 and US 25
2337		Not Eligible	SE corner of intersection of SC 11 and SSR 119
2338		Not Eligible	NW corner of intersection of SC 11 and SSR 119
2362	Thomas Edmond Garrison Farm	Not Eligible	901 Reedy Fork road
2363	Willard Dill House	Not Eligible	1755 Gibbs Shoal Rd.
2365		Not Eligible	1770 Gibbs Shoal Rd.
2373		Not Eligible	1006 Hammett Bridge Road
2375		Not Eligible	2420 Locust Hill Road
2376		Not Eligible	2404 Locust Hill Road
2377		Not Eligible	2402 Locust Hill Road
2378		Not Eligible	2405 Locust Hill Road
2379	St. Mark United Methodist Church	Not Eligible	St. Mark Road, S of intersection with SC 290
2380		Not Eligible	912 St. Mark Road
2381		Not Eligible	916 St. Mark Road
2382		Not Eligible	926 St. Mark Road
2383		Not Eligible	2331 Locust Hill Road
2384		Not Eligible	2332 Locust Hill Road
2385	Huff, Swan House	Not Eligible	2920 Fork Shoals Rd
2386	Thackston's Store	Not Eligible	2940 Fork Shoals Rd
2387	Thackston's Cotton Gin	Not Eligible	2917 Fork Shoals Rd
2388	Fellowship Church Cemetery	Not Eligible	NE of Fork Shoals Rd & W Georgia Rd Intersection
2391	McHaffey House	Not Eligible	W of 2920 Fork Shoals Rd on W Geogria Rd
2426		Not Eligible	150 Riley Smith Road
2427		Not Eligible	117 Fairforest Way

(continued)

**Table 3.2 Previously Recorded Properties in Unincorporated Greenville County (data from ArchSite) (continued).**

<b>SHPO Site #</b>	<b>Resource Name (if given)</b>	<b>SHPO Eligibility Determination</b>	<b>Location</b>
2428	Sullivan House	Not Eligible	169 Fairforest Way
2429		Not Eligible	601 Jacqueline Lane
2430		Not Eligible	10 Fairforest Way
2431	Cornerston Baptist Church, Mt. Zion Christian Fell	Not Eligible	30 Fairforest Way
2432	Macshore Classics Blouses & sptsweat, Carolina BI	Eligible	2836 Laurens Road
2434 & 2434.01		Not Eligible	5321 Old Buncombe Road
2436	2436	Eligible	259 Adams Mill Road
2498		Not Eligible	5928 Taylor Road
2499		Not Eligible	N of intersection of Taylor Road and SC 101
2500		Not Eligible	1103 Locust Hill Road
2501 & 2501.01		Not Eligible	1107 Locust Hill Road
2502 & 2502.02		Not Eligible	1113 Locust Hill Road
2503		Not Eligible	1110 Locust Hill Road
2504		Not Eligible	1106 Locust Hill Road
2509	Southern Bleachery	Eligible	113 Mill Street
2764		Not Eligible	402 Roper Mountain Road
2765 & 2765.01	Roper Mountain Baptist Church & Cemetery	Not Eligible	300 Roper Mountain Road
2766		Not Eligible	141 Old Sulphur Springs Road
2767		Not Eligible	137 Old Sulphur Springs Road
2769		Not Eligible	270 Old Sulphur Springs Road
2772	Stone's Mill	Not Eligible	1212 Jones Mill Road
2773	Carl Bagwell House	Not Eligible	1529 Roper Mountain Road
2774	Mildred Byars House	Not Eligible	106 Snipes Road
2775	Edna Lee Godfrey House	Not Eligible	1611 Roper Mountain Road
2776		Not Eligible	1803 Roper Mountain Road
2778	Walker Cemetery	Not Eligible	S. side of Roper Mountain Road, .3 mi W of Garlington Rd.
2783		Not Eligible	207 Moore Road
2784		Not Eligible	2 Moore Road
2785		Not Eligible	373 Feaster Road
2786		Not Eligible	South of Feaster Road, .15 mile SW of intersection with Bagwell Rd.
2788		Not Eligible	NW quadrant of Brushy Creek Road and Stange/Kimbrell Roads Intersection
2790	Baker's Chapel Elementary School	Eligible	555 S. Old Piedmont Highway
2791	Bryson Elementary School	Eligible	1102 Howard Drive
2794	Laurel Creek Elementary School	Not Eligible	Dallas Road 0.5 miles off Ridge Road

(continued)

**Table 3.2 Previously Recorded Properties in Unincorporated Greenville County (data from ArchSite) (continued).**

<b>SHPO Site #</b>	<b>Resource Name (if given)</b>	<b>SHPO Eligibility Determination</b>	<b>Location</b>
2799		Not Eligible	2850 N. Highway 101
2800	Hudson Home	Eligible	505 Hudson Road
177-1247 & .01		Not Eligible	300 Wilson Bridge Road
177-1248		Not Eligible	207 Wilson Bridge Road
177-1248.01 & .02		Not Eligible	207 Wilson Bridge Road
177-1249 & .01		Not Eligible	Off Wilson Bridge Road
177-1250		Not Eligible	Wilson Bridge Road
177-1251 & .01		Not Eligible	Fairview Road Extension
177-1252 & .01		Eligible	206 Fairview Road Extension
177-1253 & .01		Not Eligible	301 Old Fairview Road
177-1254		Not Eligible	403 Fairview Road Extension
207-0975		Not Eligible	335 Old Easley Hwy
207-0977		Not Eligible	1304 Piedmont Highway
207-0978		Not Eligible	1314 Piedmont Highway
207-0979		Not Eligible	1316 Piedmont Highway
207-0980		Not Eligible	1328 Piedmont Highway
207-0981		Not Eligible	Lakeside Park, Piedmont Highway
207-0982		Not Eligible	1624 Piedmont Highway
207-0983		Not Eligible	1701 Piedmont Highway
207-0984		Not Eligible	Piedmont Highway (across from Lakeside Park)
207-0985		Not Eligible	1718 Piedmont Highway
207-0986		Not Eligible	1709 Piedmont Highway
207-0988		Not Eligible	2046 Piedmont Highway
207-0989		Not Eligible	2014 Piedmont Highway
207-0990		Not Eligible	932 Piedmont Highway
207-0992		Not Eligible	1302 Piedmont Highway
207-0993		Not Eligible	201 Helen Drive
207-0994		Not Eligible	2048 Piedmont Highway
207-0995		Not Eligible	1841 Piedmont Highway
207-0996		Not Eligible	1725 Piedmont Highway
207-0997		Not Eligible	1723 Piedmont Highway
207-0998		Not Eligible	1636 Piedmont Highway
207-0999		Not Eligible	1405 Piedmont Highway
207-1000		Not Eligible	2030 Piedmont Highway
207-1233		Not Eligible	6244 White Horse Road (US 25)
207-1234		Not Eligible	6227 White Horse Road (US 25)
207-1235		Not Eligible	6339 White Horse Road (US 25)
324-1210		Not Eligible	1524 Lowndes Hill Road

(continued)

**Table 3.2 Previously Recorded Properties in Unincorporated Greenville County (data from ArchSite) (continued).**

SHPO Site #	Resource Name (if given)	SHPO Eligibility Determination	Location
324-1214		Not Eligible	511-B Woodruff Road
387-1236 - 387-1236.04		Not Eligible	7515 White Horse Road (US 25)
387-1237		Not Eligible	910 Hunts Bridge Road at White Horse Rd
387-1238 & .01		Not Eligible	8716 White Horse Road (US 25)
396-0987		Not Eligible	Piedmont Highway, South of 850
396-0991		Not Eligible	818 Piedmont Highway
477-1257		Not Eligible	NW side of Jenkins Bridge Rd
477-1258		Not Eligible	NW side of Jenkins Bridge Rd.
510-1211	Fincher-Stallings Mill	Eligible	Stallings Road
none	Azariah Woodson Farmstead	Contributes to Eligible District	840 Beech Springs Road
none	Henry F. Woodson Farmstead	Contributes to Eligible District	856 Beech Springs Road
none	Campbell's Covered Bridge	Eligible	Off Pleasant Hill Rd. btw Tigerv'le & Gowansv'le
none	Z.P. Batson Mill	Eligible	New McElhaney Rd., on Armstrong Creek
none	Greenville US Army Reserve Center	Not Eligible	2201 Laurens Rd.
none	O'Hara Barton Homeplace	Eligible	Old Tugaloo Road
none	Walker Family Cemetery	Not Eligible	Roper Mt. Rd.
none	Holly Springs School House	Eligible	117 Holly Springs Road
none	Gilliard House	Eligible	55 Stallings Road
none	William E. and Grace Deal Holbrook House	Not Eligible	119 Old Grove Road
none		Not Eligible	NW quadrant of Brushy Creek Road and Stange/Kimbrell Roads Intersection
293-0974	The Henderson House	Not Eligible	2404 Woodruff Road
1265	Hopkins Place Farm	Eligible	Fork Shoals Road (S-146)
none *	Berry's Mill	Eligible	SC 14
2364	Sudduth Farm	Not Eligible	1749 Gibbs Shoal Rd.
none *	Williams-Cleveland House	Eligible	Between Slater and Saluda Streets
none *	Monaghan Mill	Eligible	201 Smythe Street
none *	Earlesdale	Eligible	104 Earlesdale Drive
none *	F.W. Poe Manufacturing Company Store & Office Bldg	Eligible	#4 A Street
none *	Brutontown Neighborhood	Not Eligible	North of Rutherford Road
none *	Dr. James Nesbit House	Eligible	17 E. Main Street
2789	Lincoln Elementary and High School	Eligible	100 Harnitha Lane

\* Indicates a polygon was provided for the area; multiple resources may be included.



## 4.0 Survey Results

Brockington and Associates, Inc., identified 1,100 historic architectural resources in the survey universe. These resources include buildings, structures, objects, and sites. The identified historic architectural resources are dispersed throughout the survey universe. These resources are presented on USGS topographic maps in Appendix B. We assessed for NRHP eligibility all of the historic buildings that we included in the Greenville County survey.

Greenville County's architectural resources can be divided into several different categories. Residences, both grand and modest, are among the many types of historic buildings found within the survey universe. Other resources include sites, structures, and objects. Within these types, variations in function, material, and style account for varying visual qualities. An examination of Greenville County's historic resources in reference to these types will provide the best basis for understanding the significance of the resources that remain. A majority of the buildings identified in this survey could not be clearly assigned a stylistic label such as Greek Revival, Craftsman, or Queen Anne. These "folk" buildings have no identifiable academic style; however, they can still be usefully categorized according to plan and the external clues as to how the interior space of the building is organized.

Many of the houses defy the nomenclature of style. This survey uses the descriptive terminology recommended by McAlester and McAlester to include these buildings in an analysis of the historic architectural resources in Greenville County.<sup>1</sup> These types include front-gable, gable-front and wing, massed-plan side-gable, hall-and-parlor, I-house, and pyramidal. This approach, which relies principally on plan rather than style, permits organization, categorization, and thus comparison, which is not possible with a reliance on academic styles. An analysis based primarily on style would result in most of these buildings being excluded from study. The principal differences among the buildings are in plan and form, not in style. The comparisons this approach allows will make possible future inquiries in the search for meaning of these differences.

The remainder of this section discusses the range of aboveground historic resources that we identified in the Greenville County survey. It is organized by building type or function. Within the types, the discussion is organized both chronologically and, where applicable, by style or plan.

### 4.1 Residential Resources

Of the 1,100 resources identified in the survey universe, the majority are domestic structures. Most of these are single-family houses. The survey includes houses that date from the mid-nineteenth century through to the mid-twentieth century. The majority of the houses surveyed in Greenville County could not be assigned to a particular academic style. However, the buildings that were given stylistic designations are important in showing Greenville County's uses and adaptations of national styles. The different styles represented in Greenville County will be discussed in this section. A discussion of the houses for which no stylistic designation could be given, broken down by house type, follows this section.

#### 4.1.1 National Styles

***Italianate.*** The Italianate style was primarily a Victorian style, coming into favor in the years surrounding the Civil War and lasting until the turn of the century. Nationally, it was a flexible style, capable of being used for both small-scale cottages and larger, more formal urban houses. Italianate houses generally are two or three stories tall with shallow roofs and wide, overhanging eaves that often feature decorative brackets. The windows of Italianate houses are often round-headed with crowns, while roofs are often surmounted by a square cupola or tower. Unincorporated Greenville County has relatively few examples of Italianate style architecture. One notable example includes Resource 3565 (Figure 4.1).

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1 Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2003).



Figure 4.1 View of Resource 3565, example of an Italianate-style house.

**Queen Anne.** The Queen Anne style is often associated with the term *Victorian*. It is perhaps the most picturesque of the styles of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and can be the most irregular in plan. The surfaces of these houses were enlivened through a variety of means, including projecting bay windows, patterned shingles, spindles, and half-timbering. Queen Anne houses are most notable for their architectural details, where decorative work can appear at nearly any juncture or on nearly any surface. Roof lines of Queen Anne houses can be very complex, with multiple cross-gables often creating a jumbled appearance, while towers of various shapes rise above the roofs. One-story porches tend to appear on Queen Anne houses and often wrap around several sides of the house. The porches offer additional avenues for decoration, including elaborate turned work, decorative brackets, and single or grouped columns of varying sizes. The Queen Anne style was most prominent between 1880 and 1910. Structures with elements of the Queen Anne style are common throughout Greenville County. Resource 3048 (Figure 4.2) is an example of this style.

**Folk Victorian.** This is a style that is applied to simpler folk houses built generally in the late nineteenth century that feature some of the decorative elements of the Italianate or Queen Anne styles. Most examples of this style are folk house types that have been embellished with spindlework or jigsaw details. There are numerous examples of Folk Victorian architecture in Greenville County, including both one-story and two-story. Resource 2994 (Figure 4.3) is an example of this style.



Figure 4.2 View of Resource 3048, example of a Queen Anne-style house.



Figure 4.3 View of Resource 2994, two-story example of Folk Victorian-style house.

**Colonial Revival.** Popular from 1880 to 1955, the Colonial Revival style grew out of the Queen Anne style. By the turn of the twentieth century, however, Colonial Revival had moved from more rustic examples to draw inspiration from the higher Georgian style of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. This is a ubiquitous house style that is associated with a wide range of meanings. In the late nineteenth century, for a variety of reasons, architects and homeowners began to look to America's colonial past for inspiration. This was part of a wider cultural movement that sought to find meaning and value in the specifically American past. This style, which included both decorative arts and architecture, emerged in the face of sweeping changes in American society that included increasing urbanization, industrialization, and immigration, as well as a greater interest in both sentimental and scientific study of history. Few examples of Colonial Revival style houses were identified during the survey; however, notable examples are Resource 2924 and 3241 (Figures 4.4 and 4.5).

**Neoclassical Revival.** This style is clearly related in inspiration and motivation to the Colonial Revival style. It, too, was popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Whereas the Colonial Revival style drew on eighteenth-century styles, especially Georgian, the Neoclassical style of the turn of the century drew on houses of the early and middle nineteenth century, particularly the early Classical Revival and Greek Revival styles. There are few examples of this style in unincorporated Greenville County. Two notable examples are Resources 3664 and 3695 (Figures 4.6 and 4.7).



Figure 4.4 View of Resource 2924, example of a Colonial Revival-style house.



Figure 4.5 View of Resource 3241, example of a Colonial Revival-style resource.



Figure 4.6 View of Resource 3664, example of a Neoclassical Revival-style house.



Figure 4.7 View of Resource 3695, example of a Neoclassical Revival-style house.

**Italian Renaissance.** This style of architecture drew from designs by the architectural firm of McKim, Mead and White at the landmark Villard houses. This second generation conformed more closely to traditional Italian style architecture than did its Italianate predecessor. Popular from the 1890s through the 1930s, Italian Renaissance architecture was popular throughout the country, but was less common than its contemporaries, such as the Tudor Revival and Craftsman style. Typical character-defining features include hipped roofs, wide overhanging eaves with decorative brackets and more elaborate windows on the lower level that often included arch detailing. Only one example of Italian Renaissance influenced architecture was identified in Greenville County, Resource 2862 (Figure 4.8).

**Tudor Revival.** This style draws on images of medieval England for its inspiration. The period of predominance for the Tudor Revival as a more or less accurate medieval style was relatively brief, lasting from the turn of the century to the late 1930s or early 1940s. Houses in this style tend to be one or one-and-a-half stories with cross-gabled roofs. They often have false half-timbering on the exterior walls, generally on the second half-story. Occasionally these houses will have multi-pane casement windows and relatively large chimney piles. Most examples of this style are found in neighborhoods, although a few rural examples were identified during the survey. One example is Resource 3495 (Figure 4.9).

**Craftsman.** Craftsman-style houses drew inspiration from the Arts and Crafts movement of the late nineteenth century. Occasionally they are mistaken for simple front- or side-gable folk houses. The difference is the presence of visible architectural details. These houses feature such elements as low-pitched roofs, often with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters and occasionally with decorative brackets or beams. Generally, these houses have projecting porches supported by wooden posts on brick or masonry piers. Most Craftsman houses are surmounted by side- or front-gabled roofs; occasionally, there are hip or cross-gable roofs. This style was prominent from about 1890 to the early 1930s. Several examples of this type resource were identified located throughout the county, such as Resource 2907 (Figure 4.10).



Figure 4.8 View of Resource 2862, example of an Italian Renaissance-style house.



Figure 4.9 View of Resource 3495, example of Tudor Revival-style house.



Figure 4.10 View of Resource 2907, example of a Craftsman-style house.

**Minimal Traditional.** Particularly in the years after World War II, most American houses tended to lose the formal and recognized stylistic associations that characterized houses through the early twentieth century. McAlester and McAlester, however, define a national style under which many of the new suburban houses built between the 1930s and after World War II can be categorized.<sup>2</sup> Their name for this group of houses is Minimal Traditional. These tend to be one-story houses with a prominent off-center gable on the front, and often are constructed of brick. Given the tight time frame within which they often were built, they tended to be constructed in readily identifiable tracts or subdivisions. Not so much an urban style as are many of the earlier national styles, Minimal Traditional houses are predominantly suburban structures. Numerous examples of this style architecture were identified during the survey and are distributed throughout the survey universe. Resource 3267 (Figure 4.11) is a representative example.

**Ranch.** The Ranch style originated in the 1930s and gained popularity during the next decade, becoming the dominant style of dwelling across the country until the 1970s. The popularity of Ranch homes coincided with the county's dependence on automobiles. The car culture made it possible for suburban development that consisted of large lots to use Ranch houses that maximized façade width. The Ranch was also a popular and economic style for rural areas. The style was based loosely on earlier Spanish Colonial precedents and Prairie-style modernism. Ranch style houses appear throughout Greenville County in both the rural and developed areas. Numerous Ranch-style houses were surveyed in Greenville County, though most tended to concentrate in areas closer to the incorporated districts. Resource 3679 (Figure 4.12) is a typical Ranch style house. A notable example is Resource 3263 (Figure 4.13), which is an architect designed Ranch.

<sup>2</sup> McAlester and McAlester, 477-478.





Figure 4.11 View of Resource 3267, example of a Minimal Traditional-style house.



Figure 4.12 View of Resource 3679, example of a Ranch-style house.



Figure 4.13 View of Resource 3263, example of an architect-designed, high-style Ranch house.

#### 4.1.2 Folk House Types

The foregoing discussion of national styles represented in Greenville County is useful in understanding the impact of broader cultural and artistic trends in the area. However, the majority of the houses in the survey universe could not be given any stylistic designation. Thus, the majority of the dwellings in the county are left out of a stylistic analysis. In order to bring these houses into the analysis of the area's historic architecture, the survey team drew on folk housing types elaborated by McAlester and McAlester.<sup>3</sup> A discussion of these types is presented below.

**Front-Gable.** These houses can have one or two stories with one to three bays across the façade. Craftsman and bungalow-influenced houses are the most prominent twentieth-century examples of this pervasive type. Unlike the buildings described in the Craftsman section above, however, many of these buildings lack architectural details and therefore are included in this folk section. Based on the survey findings, front-gable houses were a popular form of folk housing throughout Greenville County. Resource 3620 (Figure 4.14) is a typical front-gable style house.

**Massed-Plan Side-Gable.** These houses, which are at least two rooms wide and two rooms deep, became popular as a folk form after the Civil War. The house plan gained popularity after lightweight roof framing could span houses more than two rooms deep.<sup>4</sup> Historically, this form is very popular and appears throughout the county. Resource 2875 (Figure 4.15) is a typical massed-plan side-gable style house.

3 See discussion in McAlester and McAlester, 88-101.

4 McAlester and McAlester, 28.



Figure 4.14 Resource 3620, an example of a front-gable house in Greenville County.



Figure 4.15 Resource 2875, an example of a massed-plan side-gable house type in Greenville County.

***Gable-Front and Wing.*** These houses feature a front-gable section with a side-gabled wing at a right angle. A shed or hip-roof porch often was added to the junction of the two wings. While these houses appear to have been altered over the years, the cross-gable sections often were built as a unit. A number of these houses were recorded during the survey, primarily in the southern half of the county. Both one and two story examples were common. Resource 3696 (Figure 4.16) is a typical gable-front and wing house style house.

***I-House.*** This house type also was a popular folk form throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These side-gable houses were two rooms wide with a central hallway and one room deep. Houses of this sort were quite popular throughout the South, and drew on notions of balance and symmetry from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. A number of I-Houses were recorded during the survey throughout the county, though they appear more predominantly in the southern portions of the survey universe. Resource 3072 (Figure 4.17) is a typical I-house.

***Hall-and-Parlor.*** This type includes houses that have a simple side-gabled roof covering a plan that is two rooms wide and one room deep. This was a traditional British form that was an early implant in the American colonies. This plan remained the basic housing form throughout the Southeast into the early twentieth century. Based on the survey findings, hall-and-parlor folk houses are common throughout Greenville County. Resource 3618 (Figure 4.18) is a typical hall-and-parlor style house.

***Pyramidal.*** This house type is square in plan and features four-sided hip or pyramidal roofs. This plan and form became popular in the South in the early twentieth century. Based on a review of the survey findings, this type house is common throughout Greenville County. Resource 3052 (Figure 4.19) is a typical pyramidal style house.



Figure 4.16 Resource 3696, an example of the gable-front and wing house type in Greenville County.



Figure 4.17 Resource 3072, an example of an I-house in Greenville County.



Figure 4.18 Resource 3618, an example of the hall-and-parlor house type in Greenville County.



Figure 4.19 Resource 3052, an example of the pyramidal house type in Greenville County.

## 4.2 Commercial Resources

Beginning in the nineteenth century, a number of commercial districts developed within the towns of Greenville County. This development coincided with the majority of the residential neighborhoods in the towns of Piedmont, Marietta, and Bennettsville.

Like houses, most commercial buildings adhere to a few particular forms. Many of the commercial buildings surveyed in Greenville County were part of commercial blocks. Built during the closing years of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, these commercial blocks were made up of connected masonry or frame structures with little architectural detailing. While most commercial structures surveyed have little architectural ornamentation, simplified classical details such as door surrounds, lintels over windows, and decorative cornices can be common. The commercial buildings observed during the survey effort were generally one or two stories, and frequently featured traditional storefront configurations with plate-glass windows and central doors. The commercial block in Piedmont (Resource 3269; Figure 4.20) adheres to the common characteristics of typical late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century commercial buildings. Other commercial resources within the county were freestanding buildings that usually fell outside of a major commercial district. Resource 3296 (the Hungry Drover; Figure 4.21), Resource 3340 and Resource 3636 are typical examples.



Figure 4.20 View of Resource 3269, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Main Street in Piedmont, common commercial block architecture.



Figure 4.21 View of Resource 3296, typical freestanding commercial structure.

### 4.3 Institutional Resources

Institutional buildings, including churches, government buildings, healthcare facilities, schools, and libraries, are vital to the health of a community. With Greenville County's rich cultural and educational heritage, the survey universe contains buildings designed for many different institutional needs. These resources represent the systems that cement a civilization. Architecturally, institutional resources often represent the closest approximation to national academic styles in rural areas; more money and effort is put into their design and construction than into other buildings.

Churches are usually the center of a community, and sometimes can be its most architecturally elaborate buildings. Numerous churches were recorded for the historic resources survey, and Greenville County churches often exhibit elements of national styles such as Colonial Revival, Gothic Revival, and Neoclassical. The River of Life Church (Resource 3799; Figure 4.22), at the intersection of C Street and 2nd Avenue near Greenville, is a good example of the Gothic Revival style. Another typical example is that of the Cedar Shoals Baptist Church (Resource 2866; Figure 4.23), which features Colonial Revival elements with its Doric columns and a pedimented door. An atypical example recorded during the survey is the historic Cool Springs Primitive Baptist Church (Resource 3552; Figure 4.24). Located on the property of its 1956 counterpart (Resource 3320), the historic church was constructed in 1840.

Schools ensure continuity of knowledge from one generation to the next. Several rural schools were recorded as part of this survey. Resource 2837 (Figure 4.25) is a traditional one-room rural school house that dates to the turn of the century. The Gowensville School (Resource 3531; Figure 4.26) was a public school now used as a community building. Dating to 1922, it is a two-story brick edifice with minimal stylistic details. Another common example is Resource 3480 (Figure 4.27). Many buildings associated with education in Greenville County are often utilitarian buildings with few architectural details.

Recreational resources represent an effort by many government and private entities to provide opportunities for community or social development. The historic resources inventory includes a few parks currently





Figure 4.22 View of Resource 3799, the River of Life Church, a typical example of the Gothic Revival style.



Figure 4.23 View of Resource 2866, the Cedar Shoals Baptist Church, a typical example of Colonial Revival religious architecture found in Greenville County.



Figure 4.24 View of Resource 3552, the Cool Springs Primitive Baptist Church, an atypical example of religious architecture found in Greenville County.



Figure 4.25 View of Resource 2837, a rural one-room schoolhouse.



Figure 4.26 View of Resource 3531, the Gowensville School.



Figure 4.27 View of Resource 3480, an early to mid-twentieth-century school.

owned by the Greenville County Recreation District, namely the Cedar Falls Park (Resource 3032) and Pelham Mills Park (Resource 3206). In addition, the northern portion of Greenville County was historically home to several camps, such as Camp Old Indian (Figure 4.28). Many of these were built in the mid-twentieth century for scouting or religious organizations and feature rustic style buildings, popularized by the National Park Service for its own facilities.

Government buildings are symbolic of a community's civic and economic pride and aspirations. Because the survey universe included unincorporated portions of Greenville County, we recorded few resources that fall into this category. Two include the Fork Shoals Tower Keeper's House (Resource 2993) and the Fork Shoals Fire Watch Tower (Resource 2995; Figure 4.29), both associated with fire watch responsibilities near Fork Shoals.

#### 4.4 Transportation Resources

The development of railroads in Greenville County began in the second half of the nineteenth century and played an important role in the economic development of the area. Beyond the linear corridors themselves, there are relatively few existing buildings associated with the railroads of Greenville County, and none were recorded as part of this survey. Other transportation resources located within the survey universe are associated with the twentieth-century car culture, including service and gas stations. Resource 2883 is a circa 1930s gas station, although the tanks have been removed (Figure 4.30). Although bridges were not included as part of the survey methodology, one culvert was recorded. Located at the former Donaldson Air Force Base, Resource 3727 was constructed by the Works Progress Administration in 1937.



Figure 4.28 Resource 3313, Camp Old Indian, director's cabin.



Figure 4.29 Resource 2995, the Fork Shoals Fire Watch Tower.



Figure 4.30 Resource 2883, circa 1930s gas station.

## 4.5 Manufacturing Resources

In the last decades of the nineteenth century, Greenville County experienced the same forces of industrialization as the rest of the South Carolina Piedmont. Cheap labor and low tax rates brought Northern cotton mills to the South, encouraging an unparalleled economic boom in the region. Manufacturing resources associated with the textile industry were once prominent within the county. Manufacturing resources associated with the cotton and textile industry found homes in Slater, Conestee, Pelham, and Cedar Falls. Examples of these manufacturing resources include the Conestee Mill (Figure 4.31), which dates to the late nineteenth century, and the Slater Mill, which dates to 1928 (Figure 4.32).

## 4.6 Data Gaps

All portions of the survey universe were accessible to the architectural historian. There were no data gaps in the survey.



Figure 4.31 View of Resource 3207, Conestee Mill.



Figure 4.32 View of Resource 3408, Slater Mill.





## 5.0 Recommendations

### 5.1 NRHP Eligible Properties Identified During the Survey

During the course of the architectural survey, a total of 1,100 historic resources were recorded. Of these, we recommend 20 as eligible for listing in the NRHP. The majority of these resources included individual residential structures ranging in construction date from the mid-nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century. In addition, we identified six districts or areas for future consideration of more intensive survey and investigation. Summary descriptions and photographs of each NRHP-eligible property and district are provided below. The descriptions are organized by resource number.

### 5.2 Individual Properties

#### Resources 2835 and 2836, Holiday's Bridge Hydro Station and Dam Saluda River

##### *Fork Shoals Quad*

Resources 2835 and 2836 (Figures 5.1-5.2) are the Holiday's Bridge hydro station and dam located on the Saluda River. Constructed by the Belton Power Company between 1904 and 1905, the facility went into operation on November 25, 1905, and supplied electricity to cotton mills at Belton, Williamston, and Anderson. As designed, the facility consists of a dam and reservoir (now called Holiday Lake), a canal, fore bay, penstocks and wheels, tail race, and power house. The fore bay and dam were built of cyclopean concrete, with the dam (spillway) measuring 319 feet in length, including an abutment 94 feet in length and another 177 feet long.<sup>1</sup> The dam is faced with a layer of granite two feet thick. The power house structure was built of steel and brick, set on concrete arches leading to the tail race and a bedrock foundation. Downstream (south) elevation windows are paired nine-over-nine double hung sash with a fixed light transom and brick segmental arch. Upstream windows (bordering Holiday Dam Road) have been in-filled with vinyl. Additional architectural features include the clerestory windows and decorative brackets beneath the eaves. Other than the vinyl infill, the only substantial alteration has been an east elevation building expansion, probably to incorporate an additional generating unit. This is a historic addition, however, and utilized the same architectural characteristics such as segmental arches, window fenestration and common bond brick pattern. A small auxiliary building is located immediately east of the power house structure and features a similar brick and steel construction, but contains fixed metal framed lights, flat window arches, and projecting brick pilasters and cornice returns on the gable ends. The Holiday's Bridge hydro station and dam are both recommended NRHP eligible under Criterion A for historical associations with the textile industry and development in Greenville County, and also under Criterion C for their engineering design. Resources 2835 and 2836 are private property.

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1 Cyclopean masonry method is defined as a structure containing in its body large pieces of stone uncut or unhewn from the quarry, located in the vicinity of the dam site and laid far enough apart from each other to allow spaces and interstices between them which would be thoroughly filled with concrete (see Patricia Stallings, *Morgan Falls Project, 100 Years of Energy: Historic Hydro-Engineering Report, Fulton and Cobb Counties Georgia* (FERC #2237) (Prepared for the Georgia Power Company, 2005), 29.) Additional information on the dam and power plant was ascertained from George Wrigley, "The Hydro-Electric Plant of the Belton Power Company," in *Electrical World*, Volume 48 (December 15, 1906), pp 1147-1149.



Figure 5.1 Resource 2835, Holiday Bridge hydro station.



Figure 5.2 Resource 2836, Holiday Bridge dam, facing northwest.

**Resource 2848, Unidentified House**  
**West side of US 25, north of Scott Road**  
***Fork Shoals Quad***

Resource 2848 (Figure 5.3) is a circa 1890s Folk Victorian home which, at the time of this survey, appeared to be unoccupied. The building is two stories in height and retains its original weatherboard siding and paired four-over-four windows with decorative pediments. Other architectural features include a hipped roof porch along the façade, the supports of which have decorative brackets. A left elevation entry porch contains similar features with added spindlework between the posts. The mansard roof, covered in composition shingles, is broken by three sharply pitched gables with barge boards, and the eaves are highlighted with decorative brackets. The historic rear addition contains a brick chimney. The property also contains one known outbuilding, a transverse crib barn. Resource 2848 pulls elements of several architectural styles. It has the classic mansard roof from Second Empire, the sharply pitched gables and verge boards of Gothic Revival, and the window pairings, fenestration and brackets of the Italianate style. As discussed in Chapter 4 and described by McAlester (1984), Folk Victorian architecture, popular in the late nineteenth century, often combined stylistic elements of earlier high styles of architecture. As such, Resource 2848 is an excellent example of this trend and is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Resource 2848 is private property.



Figure 5.3 Resource 2848, southeast oblique.

## Resource 2862, Unidentified House

East side of SC276/ Geer Highway between Midway Road and Ellen Street

### *Cleveland Quad*

Resource 2862 (Figure 5.4) is a circa 1930 house influenced by the Italian Renaissance style of architecture. The masonry structure rises two stories in height and is clad in a yellow brick set in a running bond pattern. The façade features three bays, consisting of a central door flanked by metal casement windows. The door is accessed by a minimalized stoop recessed into the lawn, and has a projecting arch door surround, and an original fanlight. The flanking windows are metal casement with a decorative brick arch pattern above. Metal casement windows are also present on the second level and are set beneath deep eaves with decorative brackets. The north elevation has a porte cochere with arched openings along the front and side. The south elevation has a balancing design with decorative sloping curtain wall; this elevation contains a sunroom running the length of the house. The original sunroom door, however, has been enclosed. Other architectural details include a hipped roof covered in composition shingles, and two chimneys, one each on the south and east elevation. The wide eaves and flanking eaves of the house suggest the house was influenced by Italian Renaissance architectural design of the time, but is a minimalized interpretation. Recommended eligible under Criterion C, the house exhibits excellent architectural integrity and is considered a good example of an early-twentieth-century house inspired by Italian Renaissance architecture. Resource 2862 is private property.



Figure 5.4 Resource 2862, southwest oblique.

**Resource 2884, William Stone House**

**9569 Augusta Road (US 25)**

***Belton East Quad***

Resource 2884 (Figure 5.5) was submitted by the public for consideration during the historic resources survey. Also known as the William Stone House, it is a circa 1910 Queen Anne style house, although it lacks high style architectural details. The building rises two stories in height and exhibits the classical form of a Queen Anne style house with a central mass block and projections. While the primary foundation materials could not be ascertained during the survey, the porch foundation is composed of brick. Other porch details include a hipped roof, Doric column supports, a decorative railing, and two entry doors including one on the façade and a second along the right elevation. Windows throughout the building appear to be original double-hung sash set in a one-over-one configuration. The exterior is protected by original weatherboard siding and the hipped roof contains composition shingles. Two brick chimneys are present, both on the interior form of the building, and both feature corbelled caps. Three historic outbuildings are also present. Resource 2884 retains a high degree of its architectural integrity and is considered eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as an example of a Queen Anne style home in Greenville County. Resource 2884 is private property.



Figure 5.5 Resource 2884, southwest elevation.

**Resource 2927, Unidentified House**

**1603 Fairview Road**

***Simpsonville Quad***

Built in 1887, Resource 2927 (Figure 5.6) rises one story in height from a stone foundation. Original weatherboard covers the exterior and a compatible raised seam metal cladding covers the roof. The porch wraps around the right front corner of the house and is supported by decorative Doric columns. Sidelights flank the original door and windows are original four-over-four double hung sash. The façade also features gables with decorative barge boards over the front entry as well as a small dormer. The two large gables also feature decorative barge boards, as well as decorative diamond wooden shingles and stained glass windows. Windows in the central gable dormer are wooden one-over-one double-hung sash. Other architectural features include the interior brick chimneys, both original, with corbeled caps. There is one modern outbuilding on the property. Resource 2927 retains a high degree of its architectural integrity and is considered an excellent example of a rural Queen Anne style house. It is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Resource 2927 is private property.



Figure 5.6 Resource 2927, west elevation

## Resource 2931, Unidentified House

1929 Fairview Road

### *Simpsonville Quad*

Resource 2931 (Figure 5.7) is a circa 1890s pyramidal type house. At the time of the survey, a local resident noted this house may historically be associated with the Peden family. Rising two and one-half stories in height, the primary foundation was not visible at the time of survey, but the porch foundation, wrapping around the façade and both right and left elevations consists of continuous brick. The porch features simple wood post supports and decorative railing, the latter of which does not appear to be original. Other porch features include decorative shingles in a projecting gable front of the hipped roof along with decorative brackets under the eaves. The door surround appears to be original with sidelights, and the flanking windows are replacements, set in a nine-over-nine pane configuration. The second story features six-over-six replacement windows, along with brackets under the eaves. The half-story roof is hipped and covered in raised seam metal. This roof also features small hipped roof dormers on the façade, and right and left elevations. Each dormer contains decorative fixed windows. Other character-defining features include two symmetrically placed original brick chimneys with corbeled caps. The property also contains several outbuildings, only two of which appear to be historic. The property retains a high degree of architectural integrity and is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as an intact example of a pyramidal type house in Greenville County. Resource 2931 is private property.



Figure 5.7 Resource 2931, south oblique.

**Resource 3129, McDavid House**

**8950 Augusta Road (US 25)**

***Pelzer Quad***

Resource 3129 (Figure 5.8) is a house historically associated with the McDavid family. According to the current property owners, the core of the house is of log construction possibly dating to the late eighteenth century. Rising two-stories from a hidden foundation, the building features a primary lateral axis that purportedly dates to the 1830s, along with a historic rear addition. The lateral portion of the house retains the feeling of the I-house form, typical in Greenville County. The weatherboard siding appears to be original to the 1830s construction and in some areas has been replaced with congruent wooden materials. The porch foundation and floor has been replaced, but the supports and hipped roof appear to date to the late nineteenth century, featuring decorative brackets and supports common with Folk Victorian architecture. The central door is a replacement, as are the six-over-six double-hung sash windows present throughout the house. Other character defining features include the decorative brackets beneath the second story eaves, the central gable on the roof with a decorative louvered vent, cornice returns, and the brick chimneys situated on each side elevation of the house. Although the chimneys appear to have been rebuilt or re-pointed, they retain their historic feel. A third chimney, located at the juncture of the historic rear addition, appears to be associated with a non-historic addition. While portions of the house were purportedly built in the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century, the building exhibits architectural features, such as the decorative brackets, commonly associated with the Folk Victorian style of the late nineteenth century. It is recommended eligible for the NRHP as a good intact example of this style architecture under Criterion C. Resource 3129 is private property.



Figure 5.8 Resource 3129, southeast oblique.



## Resource 3205, Oakland Plantation

259 Adams Mill Road

### *Pelham Quad*

Resource 3205 (Figure 5.9), also known as Oakland Plantation, was submitted by the public for consideration during the historic resources survey. The plantation is composed of a main house (resource 3205) and ten associated outbuildings (resources 3873, 3875, 3877, 3879, 3881, 3883, 3885, 3887, 3889, and 3891) (Figures 5.10-5.20). Dr. Thomas Collins Austin (1790-1883), a local physician and planter, built the main house in 1823. It is a two-story, side-gabled I-house with a substantial addition on the north and east elevations. The house features two exterior brick chimneys at each gable end, a composite shingle roof, wood siding, and a stone pier foundation that has been infilled with concrete masonry units. The west facing façade is symmetrical, with six six-over-six evenly distributed double hung sash wood windows on the second floor and a central paneled entry door flanked on each side by two evenly distributed six-over-six double hung sash wood windows. The one-story, full-width entry porch is supported by simple wooden Tuscan columns. Aluminum awnings have been added to each window and the front porch. The ten nineteenth and early twentieth century outbuildings at Oakland Plantation were used for agricultural purposes, and include five sheds of varying size (3873, 3875, 3883, 3885, and 3891), one potato house (3877), two barns (3879, 3881), one wash house (3887), and one spring house (3889). Resource 3205 and its associated outbuildings are recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Resource 3205 and its associated resources are privately owned by the Greenville YMCA. Please contact the Greenville YMCA for additional information.



Figure 5.9 Resource 3205, west elevation.



Figure 5.10 Resource 3205, southwest oblique.



Figure 5.11 Resource 3873, shed, northeast oblique.



Figure 5.12 Resource 3875, shed, northeast oblique.



Figure 5.13 Resource 3877, potato house, east oblique.



Figure 5.14 Resource 3879, barn, southeast elevation.



Figure 5.15 Resource 3881, barn, south elevation.



Figure 5.16 Resource 3883, shed, south elevation.



Figure 5.17 Resource 3885, shed, southwest oblique.



Figure 5.18 Resource 3887, wash house, southeast elevation.



Figure 5.19 Resource 3889, spring house, east oblique.



Figure 5.20 Resource 3891, shed, east elevation.

**Resource 3241, White Oaks, Charles E. Daniel House**  
**1209 Roe Ford Road**  
***Paris Mountain Quad***

Resource 3241 (Figure 5.21) is also known as White Oaks and the Charles E. Daniel House and was submitted by the public for consideration during the historic resources survey. Constructed in 1957, the building features a Palladian form in the Colonial Revival style. Designed by architect Phillip Trammell Shutze of Atlanta, it was based on the Governor's House in Colonial Williamsburg. It has served as the president's house at Furman University since 1994. White Oaks was the second home of Mr. Daniels, who passed away in 1964, and the house remained occupied by his wife, Hozomel Mickel Daniel, until her death in 1992. At that time, the home and all its furnishings were bequeathed to Furman University for use as the president's home. Mrs. Daniel also provided an endowment for the home to support its operations and maintenance.

The resource features a two-story central block composed of five evenly distributed bays. The entryway is composed of a brick pediment supported by brick engaged columns. The paired, paneled entry doors are surmounted by a decorative semicircular fanlight. Two arched six-over-six light dormers flank the central decorative pediment. At the second story, a six-over-six double hung sash wood window with an arched header and brick segmental arch lintel occupies each bay. Similar windows occupy all but the central bay on the first story, which is occupied by the entryway. The hipped roof is slate and pierced by a pair of interior brick chimneys on each lateral side. Single dormers pierce the roof of the main block between the chimneys. The roof of the main block also features an octagonal lit cupola with a domed copper roof surrounded by a balustrade at the deck. Symmetrical wings project from the east and west elevations of the building as side gables, before turning north and becoming front gable projections. Like the main block, they feature a slate roof and are pierced by arched six-over-six lit dormers. Two brick interior chimneys are located at the gable ends of each north-south oriented portion of the projecting wings. The second-story windows on these projections are four-over-four wood double hung sash with jack arched lintels, and the windows on the first

story of the projections are six-over-nine double hung sash wood windows. Several additional outbuildings and formal landscaping characterize the remainder of the property. Resource 3241 is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as a high style example of Colonial Revival architecture as designed by architect Phillip Trammell Shutze. Resource 3241 is privately owned by Furman University. Please contact the university for additional information.



Figure 5.21 Resource 3241, north elevation.



**Resource 3261, Cherrydale (Furman Alumni Office)**

**Southwest Quadrant of Furman Campus**

***Paris Mountain Quad***

Resource 3261 (Figure 5.22), also known as Cherrydale, was submitted by the public for consideration during the architectural survey. Constructed about 1850, it was historically associated with the Furman family and was previously home to the Furman University president. It now houses the university's alumni office. The two-story side-gabled house rises from a brick foundation and is clad in weatherboard siding. It has a projecting front portico with a pedimented gable; the portico is supported by square brick full-height columns and features pilasters along the plane of the façade. The façade features a symmetrical fenestration with central paired paneled doors on the lower level capped by a transom. A paneled door on the second level is set behind a narrow cantilevered balcony and is flanked by sidelights. The first- and second-story side bays each feature a six-over-six double hung sash window flanked by narrow nine-over-nine sidelights to each side. Other architectural features include a seamed metal roof, exterior chimneys at each gable end, and a secondary entry side porch and balcony on the west elevation. The north elevation also features a one-story full-width shed roof wing. The building retains a high degree of architectural integrity. We believe this resource is eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion C for architectural merit. Resource 3261 was relocated about three miles from its original location to transition to the new Furman University campus. Although relocation can change the eligibility status of historic properties, Resource 3261 meets qualifications under Criteria Consideration B for moved properties because of its architectural significance and because its new location is comparable to the original location. Resource 3261 is privately owned by Furman University. Please contact the university for additional information.



Figure 5.22 Resource 3261, northeast elevation.

**Resource 3431, Means House**

**504 West Marion Road**

***Greenville Quad***

Resource 3431, the Means House, (Figure 5.23) is a late-nineteenth-century I-house rising two stories from a brick pier in-filled foundation. The façade contains a porch with a concrete pad floor, wood post supports, and a shed roof covered in raised seam metal. The central front entry door appears to be original, with two vertical fixed lights, and is flanked by original two-over-two double-hung sash windows. Windows along the upper story feature a similar two-over-two configuration. The exterior is clad in original weatherboard and the roof is broken by a decorative front-facing gable with a louvered vent. Raised seam metal covers the lateral roof and two original brick chimneys are present on the gable ends. The house also contains a series of what appear to be historic additions at the rear. The house retains a high degree of architectural integrity and has been subject to few modifications. It is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C as an intact example of the I-house form in Greenville County. Resource 3431 is private property.



Figure 5.23 Resource 3431, south elevation.

## Resource 3460, Slater Hall

5 Whitney Street

### Slater Quad

Resource 3460 (Figure 5.24) is a community building known as Slater Hall, which serves the town of Slater. This building was submitted by the public for consideration during the historic resources survey. A plaque to the right of the entry provides context: “This Building Dedicated By H. Nelson Slater To The Welfare of The Employees of the Slater Manufacturing Company 1934.” Set on a continuous brick foundation, the building is a three-story massed plan containing a full façade, engaged porch, with paired wood columns giving the appearance of a Greek temple. The central entry has modern double doors and a flat pediment, and it appears the door may have been surmounted by a transom, but this area has been enclosed. Originally, the area above the doors would have likely held transom lights. There are both six-over-six and nine-over-nine paired double-hung sash windows. Some of the windows along the second story appear to be original, while others may be replacements. The square porch supports are sheathed in sheet metal, and the building itself has aluminum siding. The roof is sheathed with composition shingles. Other features include two entries on the right side of the building, three entries on the left side, two historic rear additions, one of which has a brick chimney. The hall draws elements of the Neoclassical architectural design, popular during the early twentieth century, as represented by the full façade, colonnaded front porch. The building was constructed for the residents of Slater and continues in that capacity today; it is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its associations with the textile industry in Greenville County. The building also retains good architectural integrity and retains the feeling of an early-twentieth-century community building and is, therefore, also recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Resource 3460 is owned by Greenville County and is accessible to the public.



Figure 5.24 Resource 3460, south oblique.

## Resource 3531, Gowensville School

14186 SC 11

### *Campobello Quad*

The Gowensville School (Figure 5.25) dates to 1922 and was historically associated with the adjacent Gowensville Library (Resource 3533) and the Gowensville School Principal's House (Resource 3535). It was actually built by Spartanburg County just inside the Greenville County line to replace an earlier school which burned. This building housed classrooms, and its library and kitchen occupied the adjacent smaller building. This building ceased its historical educational associations in the mid-1950s and is now under the ownership of the non-profit Gowensville Community Association. The building is a wood framed structure rising two stories in height. The symmetrical façade consists of five evenly distributed bays, four of which contain original wood frame six-over-six double-hung sash windows on both the first and second levels. The central bay is comprised of a projecting portico with pedimented gable supported on brick columns and a poured concrete floor. The entry contains a pair of doors, recessed from the front plane of the building. One door appears to be original material, the other a modern replacement. Windows throughout the remainder of the building are original and set in a six-over-six configuration. The exterior is clad in a brick veneer set in a running bond pattern and the hipped roof is covered in a decorative pressed seam metal. Other architectural features include the centrally situated hexagonal bell tower and a rear brick stove flue. Resource 3531 retains excellent architectural integrity. It is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its associations with education in the community of Gowensville and under Criterion C as an example of an early-twentieth-century community school building in Greenville County. Resource 3531 was previously determined eligible by the SCDAH. Resource 3531 is privately owned by the Greater Gowensville Association. Please contact the association for additional information.



Figure 5.25 Resource 3531, southwest oblique.

## Resource 3533, Gowensville School Library and Kitchen

14186 SC11

### *Campobello Quad*

Resource 3533 (Figure 5.26) was historically associated with the adjacent Gowensville School (Resource 3531) and the Gowensville School Principal's House (3535). This building purportedly held the library and kitchen for the school. During the survey, a local resident noted that the library may have been constructed by the CCC or the Works Progress Administration (WPA) during the 1930s. Like the school, this building ceased its historical educational associations in the mid-1950s and is now under the ownership of the non-profit Gowensville Community Association. It is a small building, rising one story in height from a stone foundation. The façade contains three narrow bays, including the original centrally located door flanked by original wood-framed six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The entry is shielded by a small front-gabled roof supported by wood brackets. The entry consists of a concrete stoop and stone steps. Windows throughout the building, though few, are set in a six-over-six configuration. Other architectural features include brick exterior cladding, a rear porch, a central brick stove flue on the hipped roof, and composition shingles. Resource 3533 retains excellent architectural integrity. It is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A for its associations with education in the community of Gowensville and under Criterion C as an example of an early twentieth century institutional building. Resource 3533 is privately owned by the Greater Gowensville Association. Please contact the association for additional information.



Figure 5.26 Resource 3533, south elevation.

**Resource 3535, Gowensville School Principal's House**

**14180 SC11**

***Campobello Quad***

Resource 3535 (Figure 5.27) was the residence for the Gowensville School principal; it was historically associated with resources 3531 and 3533. Constructed during the 1940s, this one-story bungalow is set on a brick pier with fill foundation. The porch consists of brick steps, battered wood columns on brick piers, and a wooden floor. Windows along the façade are paired double-hung sash and set in a three-over-one configuration. The front door appears to be original and contains six fixed lights. The exterior is clad in weatherboard siding and the remaining windows throughout the house are set in a three-over-one configuration. Other architectural features include a gable-on-hip roof with composition shingles, two original brick chimneys, and exposed rafter tails beneath the eaves. The house retains excellent architectural integrity. It is recommended eligible under Criterion A, for its associations with education in the community of Gowensville and under Criterion C as an intact example of an early twentieth century bungalow in Greenville County. Resource 3535 is privately owned by the Greater Gowensville Association. Please contact the association for additional information.



Figure 5.27 Resource 3535, south elevation.

**Resource 3552, Cool Springs Primitive Baptist Church**  
**Southwest corner of North Tigerville Road and SC11**  
**Tigerville Quad**

Resource 3552 (Figure 5.28) is the historic Cool Springs Primitive Baptist Church. The church established its congregation in 1834 and constructed the historic structure about 1840. This building is associated and on the same property as Resource 3320, the new Cool Springs Primitive Baptist Church, built in 1956. Resource 3552 consists of a simple frame construction featuring minimal architectural detail, which is typical of Primitive Baptist church construction of the period.<sup>2</sup> The building rises one story in height from a concrete block foundation and has weatherboard siding, wooden replacement six-over-six double-hung sash windows, and a central wooden door. The side-gabled roof is covered in pressed seam sheet metal and contains a central brick stove flue (not-original) at the apex. While the building has been subject to some material changes (windows, foundation material, chimney), it is recommended eligible under Criterion A (*historical associations*) for its association with the early religious development of Greenville County. It is also recommended eligible under Criterion C (*architecture*), as an extant example of a particular form of religious architecture. Resource 3552 is private property.



Figure 5.28 Resource 3352, Cool Springs Primitive Baptist Church.

<sup>2</sup> For an overview of Primitive Baptists as well as the general interior form of their churches, see John G. Crowley, *Primitive Baptists of the Wiregrass South: 1815 to the Present* (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1998).

**Resource 3565, “Lance Knoll”**  
**1755 Wingo Road**  
***Campobello Quad***

Constructed about 1850, Resource 3565 (Figure 5.29) is also known as “Lance Knoll” and represents the Italianate style of architecture. Rising two stories from a stone pier foundation, it is clad in original weatherboard siding. The central front portico is elaborated with a great deal of sawnwork, as is the two-story porch on the south elevation. The main central entry door is elaborated with a transom and sidelights, and the millwork throughout the house is very detailed. The central front portico has a porch floor at the second story, and the door accessing that second-story porch is elaborated with a transom and sidelights. The eaves feature decorative brackets that have pendants as well as dentils. The windows are original double-hung sash, set in a six-over-six pane configuration and many retain their original louvered shutters. The house contains three brick chimneys, two at the ridgeline of a rear ell and one in the roof surface of main lateral block; the tops of the two rear chimneys have been reconstructed and are associated with paired fireplaces inside the house. The roof is covered in pressed metal shingle. The house retains excellent architectural integrity and is currently undergoing a sensitive restoration process by the current owners. The property also contains six historic outbuildings and one non-historic outbuilding. Resource 3565 retains a high degree of architectural integrity and is recommended eligible under Criterion C as a representative example of the Italianate style of architecture in Greenville County. Resource 3565 is private property.



Figure 5.29 Resource 3565, northwest oblique.



**Resource 3720, Unidentified Store**  
**NW corner of SC 414 and North Southerlin Road**  
***Tigerville Quad***

Resource 3720 (Figure 5.30) is a circa 1910 unidentified store building located in northeastern Greenville County. Set on a stone foundation, it is a one-story frame structure covered in its original weatherboard siding. The façade (southeast elevation) features a recessed entry with original paired wooden doors centrally located along the main block of the building. The doors are surmounted by transom lights. Single windows flank either side of the door and consist of eight fixed lights, although these may have originally been eight-over-eight double-hung sash windows. The porch has a shed roof covered in raised seam metal supported by replacement wooden four-by-four posts. The floor appears to be largely original, or a historic replacement. Other features include a side elevation extension, which appears to be contemporary to the original building, or added shortly after. This extension has a shed roof and a historic wooden door. The building also features a rear garage addition. Raised seam metal covers the front-gable roof of the building as well as the side extension. The building retains a high degree of architectural integrity for a rural country store building and is, therefore, recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Resource 3720 is private property.



Figure 5.30 Resource 3720, southeast elevation.

## Resource 3799, River of Life Church

27 2nd Avenue

### Greenville Quad

Resource 3799 (Figure 5.31), constructed in the early twentieth century, currently houses the congregation of the River of Life Church. It was originally the Methodist Church for the surrounding Poe Mill Village. The building is highlighted by a number of architectural elements common with Gothic Revival architecture, though by its estimated date of construction (early twentieth century), the church would be considered to represent more of a Neo-Gothic style. The façade (west elevation) features two entries, one at the base of the corner bell tower, and a second entry at the north corner. Both entries on this elevation contain original paired Gothic arch wooden doors surmounted by a decorative gabled hood with exposed rafter tails and decorative brackets. Other architectural characteristics on the façade include shallow projecting decorative buttresses, Gothic arch windows (double-hung sash operation), and a wheel window in the primary front-facing gable. The castellated bell tower, located on the southwest corner, features decorative Gothic arched louvered vents, and three Gothic arched openings near the top. Windows along the north elevation are consistent in design with the front; they vary in size based on the interior rooms, but all are wood framed with Gothic arches, operating as double-hung sash sets. The secondary entryway on this elevation features the design and materials as those on the front, including a wood Gothic arched door and decorative gabled hood. Similar design characteristics are present on the south elevation, from the windows, entry door and false buttresses. Resource 3729 retains excellent architectural integrity as a Gothic Revival style church of the early twentieth century. It is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C. Resource 3799 is private property.



Figure 5.31 Resource 3799, northwest oblique.

### **5.3 District Areas for Further Study**

During the field investigations, the survey team identified six districts or areas that should be considered for additional investigation and have the potential to be NRHP-eligible districts. Each of these areas represents Greenville County's role as a center the textile industry in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The survey team recorded representative resources from each of the six areas and identified a rough boundary for each area. These areas should be subjected to more intensive investigations and considered for possible listing on the National Register.

#### **5.3.1 Conestee Mill and Village**

During the survey, historians recorded 27 resources that were part of the Conestee Mill and Village (Figure 5.32), including five mill buildings, three churches, and 19 houses. Figures 5.33-5.35 provide sample photos. The Conestee Mill and Village is located on land purchased by Vardry McBee in 1815. McBee operated a variety of enterprises on the Reedy River, including a sawmill, flourmill, ironworks, stone mill, and paper mill. Eventually, McBee constructed a textile mill on site. Originally known as the Reedy River Factory, the Reedy River Manufacturing Company was one of the smaller mills in Greenville County, employing approximately 60 employees. Like other mill owners, McBee provided housing as well as a general store where employees could make purchases on credit. McBee sold the mill in 1862, prior to his death. The Reedy River Manufacturing Company was reorganized in 1909 and renamed Conestee Mills. After a brief closure due to flooding at the turn of the century, the Conestee Mill recovered to the point that it operated over 16,000 spindles and 371 looms by 1913. Just two years later, it had grown to over 20,000 spindles and over 400 looms. The Conestee Mill was purchased by Blackington Mills in 1946. The building stock associated with the Conestee Mill and Village is composed of residential, religious, and industrial buildings. The village also features one NRHP listed property, the McBee Methodist Church, an octagonal brick building designed by Vardry McBee's millwright, John Adams, in 1842.

Conestee Mill was determined eligible for the National Register by the SHPO in 2008 and nominated to the National Register in 2009. The nomination was returned by the National Park Service with questions. The nomination is in the process of being revised to answer the questions and it will be re-submitted before the end of 2013. The resources recorded at the Conestee Mill and Village are privately owned.

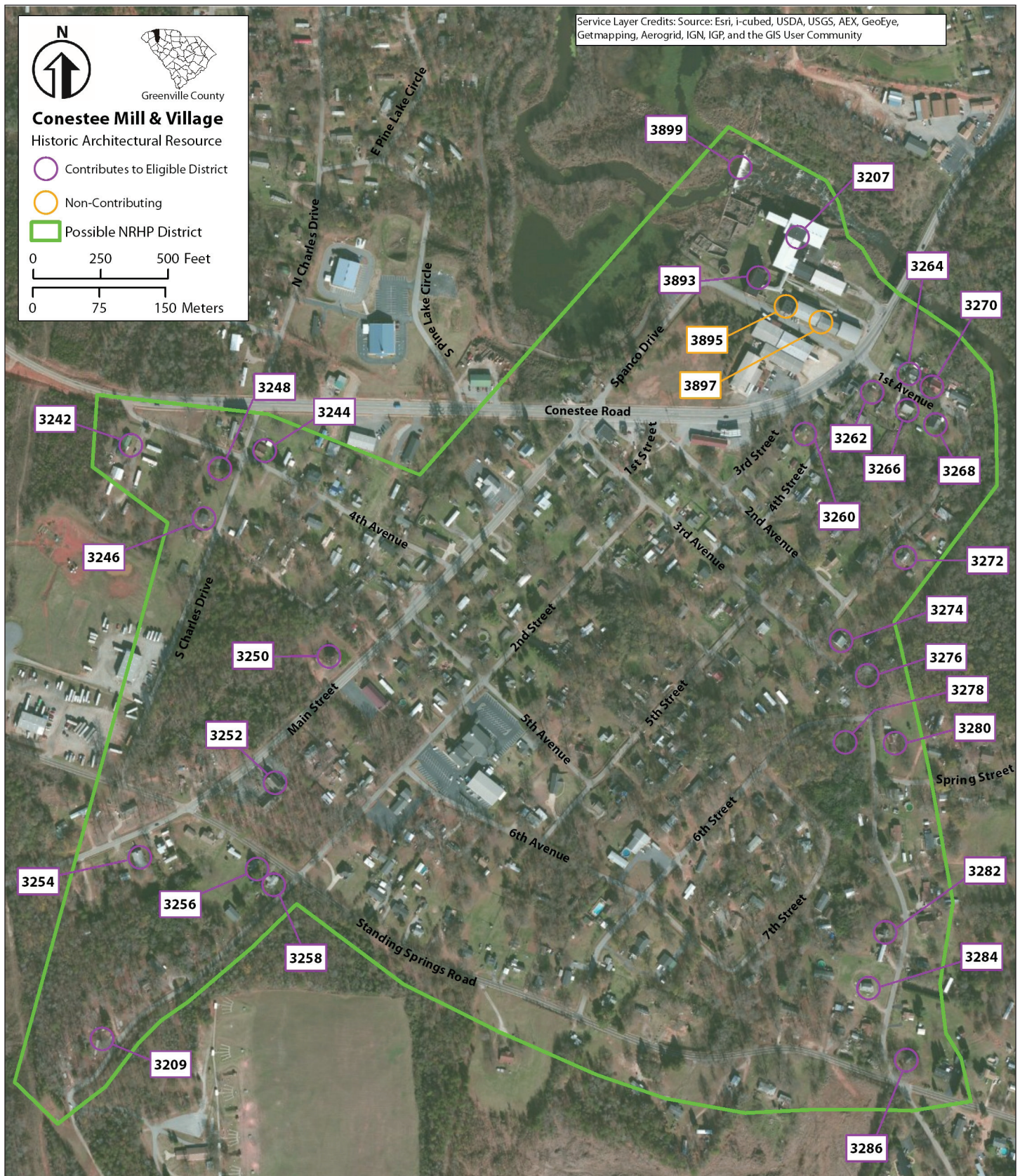


Figure 5.32 Map of resources recorded in the Conestee Mill and Village.



Figure 5.33 Resource 3207, Overview of Conestee Mill, facing northwest.



Figure 5.34 Resource 3893, Conestee Mill community store and post office, west oblique.



Figure 5.35 Resource 3899, Conestee dam, facing north.

### 5.3.2 Fork Shoals Community

During the survey, historians recorded 21 resources within the community of Fork Shoals (Figure 5.36). Fork Shoals is in the vicinity of the McKelvey Road, Berry/Cedar Falls Road intersection, and includes much of the surrounding countryside. The area now known as Fork Shoals was first settled by Europeans after the Treaty of DeWitt's Corner in 1777. At that time, newly opened lands were given to soldiers in the Continental Army in exchange for their service. Many of the bounty lands located in the Fork Shoals area were settled as early as the 1780s. Fork Shoals Baptist Church, founded from 1777-1780, provided a religious center for the agrarian community that settled in the Fork Shoals area. These farmers grew cotton, wheat, corn, and oats, while others raised livestock. In 1820, Shubal Arnold constructed a dam and mill at Cedar Falls on the Reedy River. His mill eventually became the possession of Hudson Berry and his sons, who operated the mill until 1852. In addition to Arnold's mill, Berry and his sons operated a general store, water-powered grist mill, sawmill, and cotton gin. An additional yarn and cloth mill was later built at Fork Shoals by the Sullivan Manufacturing Company in 1870. By 1882, the "Fork Shoals Mill" (as Sullivan's mill had come to be known) employed approximately 65 employees. Around 1910, a larger dam was built across the Reedy River in order to generate electrical power for the Fork Shoals Mill and surrounding community. By the time the Fork Shoals Mill ceased production in 1978, it had 200 employees. Unlike other mill villages in Greenville County, Fork Shoals' economy was not solely dependent upon mill operations. The variety of mill and agricultural operations enabled a number of churches, schools, and other community organizations to flourish in Fork Shoals. Within the community of Fork Shoals, the building stock consists of a variety of domestic, religious, and commercial structures. Of the resources surveyed, there were two churches, one mill, one school, one factory/warehouse, 15 houses, and two dams. Sample photographs are provided in Figures 5.37-5.39. The resources recorded in the Fork Shoals Community are all private property.

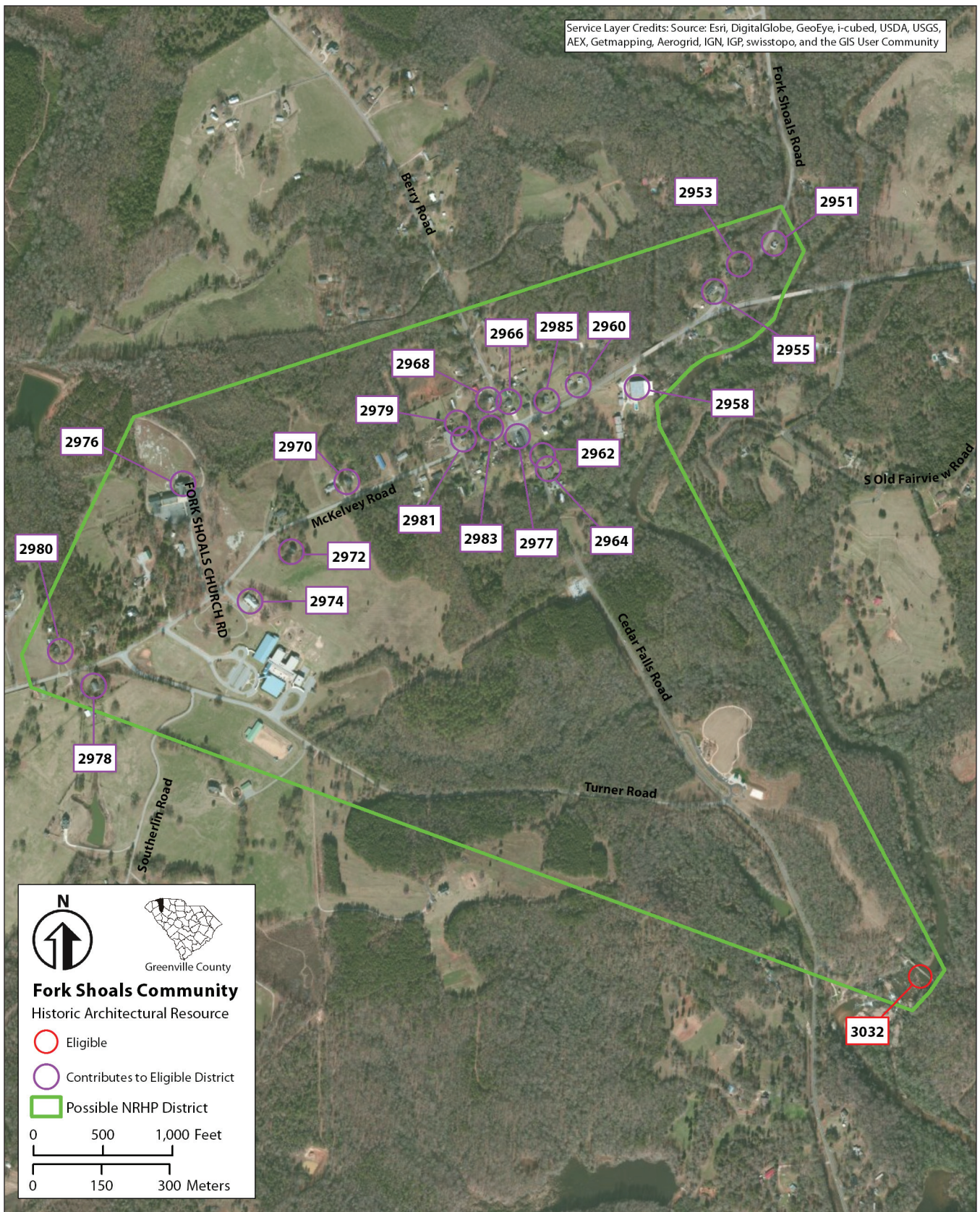


Figure 5.36 Map of resources recorded in Fork Shoals.



Figure 5.37 Resource 2962, a typical Fork Shoals mill house, southwest elevation.



Figure 5.38 Resource 2970, a house in the Fork Shoals community, east oblique.





Figure 5.39 Resource 2976, Fork Shoals Baptist Church, southeast elevation.

### 5.3.3 Piedmont Mill Village

During the survey, historians recorded 22 resources that were part of the Piedmont Mill Village (Figure 5.40), including six commercial buildings, one institutional building, one religious building, 12 residential buildings, one historic water tower, and a collection of town commemorative monuments. Sample photographs are provided in Figures 5.41-5.43. The Piedmont Mill and surrounding village spans the Saluda River, southeast of the city of Greenville. On the Greenville County side of the Saluda River, the mill and village is roughly bounded by Piedmont Highway (Highway 20) on the east, Lee Street to the north, and Langston Street to the south. The Piedmont Manufacturing Company was founded by Henry P. Hammett, who purchased over 500 acres along the Saluda River in an area known as Garrison Shoals in the 1860s to establish a mill. By 1874, Hammett had begun construction of a dam spanning the Saluda, and by early 1876, construction of the mill had been completed. The Piedmont Manufacturing Company constructed a thriving mill village in addition to the mill properties. In addition to housing, the Piedmont Manufacturing Company constructed a variety of other community buildings, including a two-story schoolhouse, a Union Church, and a hotel. In 1882, the Piedmont Mill was the largest of seven textile mills located in Greenville County, with 550 employees. At that time, the village boasted a population of 1,150. By 1892, 3,000 people were living in the village, with 1,300 of these inhabitants employed in the mill. The Piedmont Mill was ultimately purchased by the J.P. Stevens Corporation in 1946; by 1977, the original mill structure was no longer used for textile manufacturing, and additional mill structures were heavily altered. A devastating fire in the fall of 1983 left the original mill building in ruins. The extant resources associated with the Piedmont Mill and Village are a mix of commercial, institutional, residential, civic, and religious buildings. The preponderance of the oldest residential resources associated with the Piedmont Mill are on the Anderson County side of the Saluda River, and any additional investigations of this area should therefore be a collaborative effort between Greenville and Anderson counties. All of the resources recorded in the Piedmont Mill Village except for the town historical monuments (Resource 3507) are private property.

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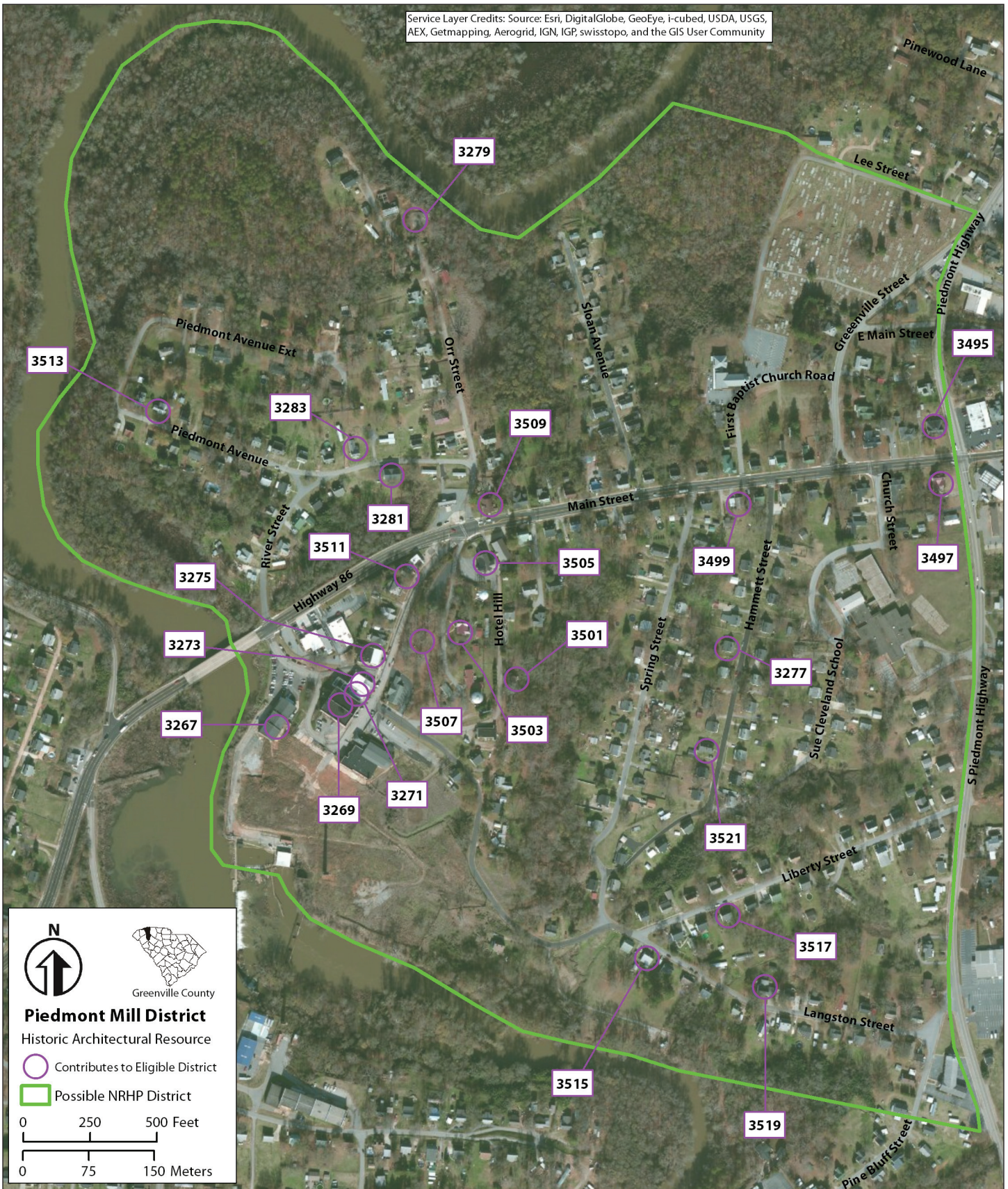


Figure 5.40 Map of resources recorded in the Piedmont Mill Village.



Figure 5.41 Resource 3269, a commercial building in the Piedmont Mill Village, south oblique.



Figure 5.42 Resource 3279, an institutional building in the Piedmont Mill Village, south elevation.



Figure 5.43 Resource 3283, a typical mill house in the Piedmont Mill Village, south elevation.

### 5.3.4 Renfrew Bleachery Community

During the survey, historians recorded six resources within the Renfrew Bleachery Community (Figure 5.44). Located approximately two miles northwest of Travelers Rest, the Renfrew Bleachery is roughly bounded by Geer Highway (US 276) to the northeast, New Circle Road to the Northwest, and Church and School streets to the southeast. The Renfrew Bleachery was constructed in 1928, after the organization of the Brandon Corporation. In addition to the bleachery, the Brandon Corporation consolidated and operated four additional mills throughout the upstate. The bleachery began operation in 1928 with 200 employees, and production began in January of the following year. The Renfrew Bleachery continued to operate throughout World War II, dyeing and finishing military fabrics. The bleachery also partnered with the DuPont Company in the 1940s to create innovative new textile systems, including continuous dyeing and continuous finishing units. Like other mills, the Renfrew Bleachery also participated in the Piedmont Textile League, an inter-mill baseball league. Fielding the Renfrew Riflers, the bleachery's baseball fields were located within the community, between Geer Highway and School Street. Renfrew Bleachery changed ownership many times after 1947 before eventually closing in 1988. Within the village, the building stock is composed of commercial, domestic, and religious buildings constructed between the late 1920s and the 1940s. Sample photographs are provided in Figures 5.45-5.47. All of the resources recorded in the Renfrew Bleachery Community are private property.

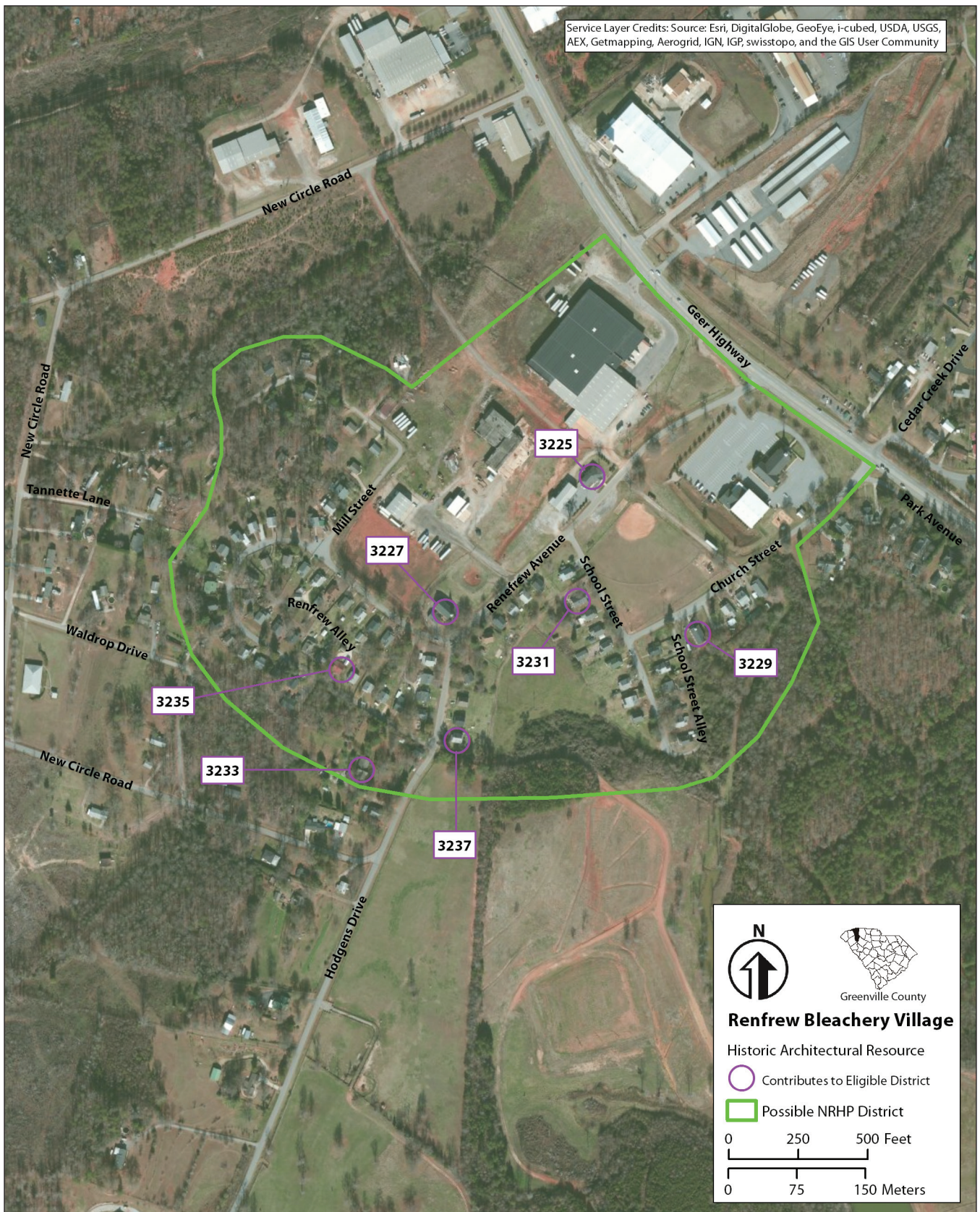


Figure 5.44 Map of resources recorded in the Renfrew Bleachery Community.



Figure 5.45 Resource 3225, the Renfrew Bleachery office, southeast elevation.



Figure 5.46 Resource 3231, a typical house in the Renfrew Bleachery Community, southeast oblique.



Figure 5.47 Resource 3235, a typical house in the Renfrew Bleachery Community, southwest elevation.

### 5.3.5 Slater Community

During the survey, historians recorded 29 resources within the community of Slater (Figure 5.48). Slater is in the vicinity of the Slater Mill itself, on Slater Road; north to Talley Bridge Road; with Whitney Street and Greer Highway as the east and west boundaries respectively. According to websites managed by the Slater Hall Citizens' Committee and JPS Glass, H.N. Slater bought 466 acres in 1927 in order to construct a textile mill and accompanying village. In addition to the mill, Slater constructed a post office, administrative building, fire department, barber shop, general store, community hall, and residential houses, all of which were constructed circa 1927. H.N. Slater was related to Samuel Slater, an Englishman who is credited with developing America's first mechanized cotton factory in 1790. Samuel Slater's early cotton factory was located in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and operated water-powered machines. When H.N. Slater laid the cornerstone of his new South Carolina plant on October 15, 1927, he paid tribute to the history of his family's company by having the year 1790 inlayed over the Slater name on the mill's smokestack. There is also a stone from the original Pawtucket factory set in the wall of the administrative building. Throughout the years, the Slater Mill has produced rayon, acetate, fiberglass, and synthetic fabrics. The mill claims a rich history, including a role in producing the fabric used for the Apollo 11 spacesuits. The Slater Mill is still in operation and continues to employ many people from the surrounding area. Within the community of Slater, the building stock consists of a variety of domestic, religious, and commercial buildings. The 29 resources recorded in the community of Slater included the mill, an administrative building, a commerce/municipal building, a community hall (see Figure 5.25, Slater Hall), a school, 3 churches, and 21 houses. Sample photographs are provided in Figures 5.49-5.51. All of the resources recorded in the Slater Community except for Slater Hall (Resource 3460) are privately owned.







Figure 5.49 Resource 3422, Slater United Methodist Church, west elevation.



Figure 5.50 Resource 3476, a typical house in the Slater Mill Village, southwest elevation.



Figure 5.51 Resource 3492, a typical house in the Slater Mill Village, southeast elevation.

### 5.3.6 Union Bleachery Community

During the survey, historians recorded six resources within the Union Bleachery Community (Figure 5.52). The Union Bleachery is roughly bounded by Old Buncombe Road to the north, West Blue Ridge Drive to the east, Brooks Avenue to the west, and the Greenville Health System and Swamp Rabbit Trail to the south. The Union Bleachery and Finishing Company formed in 1902, and construction was completed on a finishing mill approximately three miles north of the city of Greenville by 1903. Financed by Benjamin N. Duke and James B. Duke of North Carolina, the Union Bleachery was Greenville's first finishing plant. Union Bleachery enabled vast quantities of "grey" or unfinished goods that were produced in surrounding mills to be bleached, dyed, and finished in Greenville County, rather than shipped to Northern mills for finishing. By the conclusion of World War I, the Union Bleachery began expanding its operations. In 1947, the expanded facility was sold to the Aspinook Corporation and by 1957 was once again sold to the Cone Mills Corporation. The mill continued to operate under the name Union Bleachery until 1984, when American Fast Print, Ltd. purchased the facility and operated under the name US Finishing. In 2003, a devastating fire partially destroyed the main plant, and the facility was closed. The abandoned mill site was designated a Superfund site by the US Environmental Protection Agency in 2011, and portions of the remaining mill structures were demolished during the removal of hazardous waste. Within the extant portion of the village, the building stock consists of domestic and religious buildings constructed in the early twentieth century. Sample photographs are provided in Figures 5.53-5.55. All of the resources recorded in the Union Bleachery Community are private property.

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

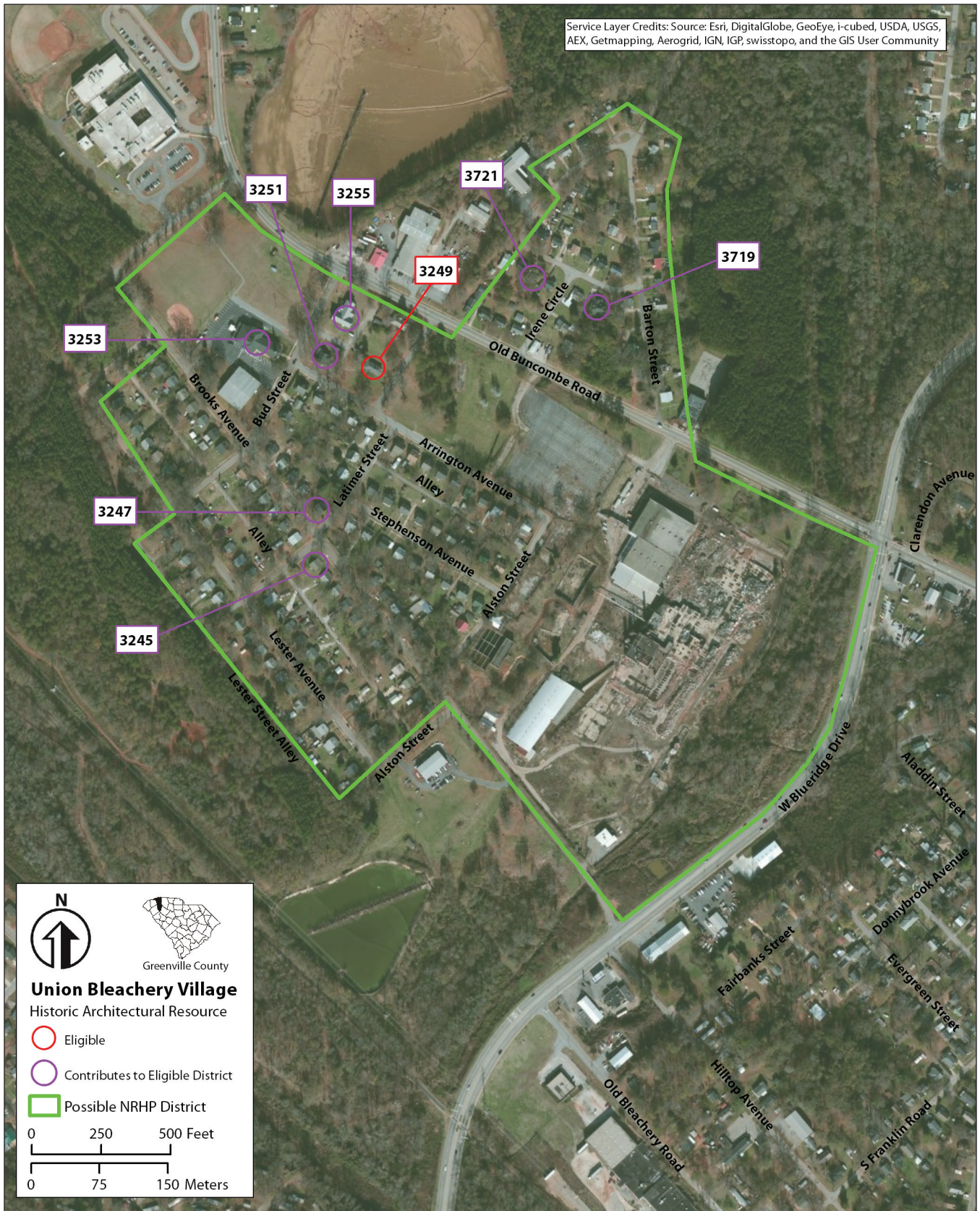


Figure 5.52 Map of resources recorded in the Union Bleachery Community.



Figure 5.53 Resource 3245, a typical house in the Union Bleachery Community, northeast elevation.



Figure 5.54 Resource 3251, example of a house in the Union Bleachery Community, northwest elevation.



Figure 5.55 Resource 3253, Union Bleachery Baptist Church, southeast elevation.

## 5.4 Recommendations for Future Consideration

### 5.4.1 Threats to Greenville County's Historic Resources

When considering dangers to the historic character of a neighborhood or area, three basic threats must be considered. The most obvious is demolition of existing historic architectural resources. Destruction of historic buildings or their removal from an area harms the historic character of a community and is detrimental to its overall sense of place and identity. The second threat is construction of new buildings that are visually incompatible with existing resources. These intrusions stand out in stark contrast to the historic character of the streets on which they are built and do harm to a community's sense of place. The third threat comes from historically inappropriate alterations and additions to historic architectural resources. Although they are often small and incremental, changes such as conspicuous additions or replacement of historic building fabric will eventually obscure a building's historic qualities to the extent that it is almost unrecognizable as a historic resource. This loss of an individual building's character is also detrimental to the overall historic character of a community.

The burgeoning population and associated development of the Upstate pose a threat to historic resources throughout Greenville County, though this threat is most pronounced in the center of the county. The economic growth being experienced by Greenville, Mauldin, Pelham and Greer along the I-85 and I-385 corridors is of particular concern in terms of its potential impact on historic resources. The development pressure associated with such growth can lead to the razing of historic buildings as well as the construction of new buildings that are visually incompatible with the existing character of the built environment. We recommend that Greenville County pay particular attention to the historic resources in these central areas that are facing more significant development pressures, although areas in the northern and southern parts of the county should not be neglected.

#### **5.4.2 Areas That May Be Eligible in the Future**

In this report, we identified resources as eligible that possess the quality of significance in terms of architecture or historical association and retain sufficient integrity to convey this significance. Some resources in the survey universe have the potential to be eligible in the future, but they were not identified as eligible during the survey because they had been adversely affected by alterations to their character-defining features or had not reached a sufficient age to be eligible for listing on the National Register. Although they may not have been deemed eligible at the time of this survey, these resources may be eligible in the future. For instance, many alterations to a historic resource that have obscured or damaged its integrity can be reversed. Enclosed porches can be opened, synthetic siding can be removed, and buildings can be otherwise sensitively rehabilitated to restore their integrity. The passage of time can also have an effect on the eligibility of an individual resource or neighborhood.

An area that currently lacks sufficient historic character to be considered eligible could become eligible in the future simply because of its age. This can be a function of a growing appreciation for the resource type that develops over time, or it can be a function of its increasing rarity as similar resources lose their integrity or are demolished. The preponderance of resources in the survey universe was built later in the twentieth century, and although they are not eligible, their significance is likely to increase over time.

#### **5.4.3 Areas That May Warrant Protection or Special Attention**

The 20 individual resources identified as eligible and the six areas identified as potential districts warrant protection and special attention. The integrity of much of the historic building stock in Greenville County has been compromised with incompatible additions or alterations that resulted in a loss of integrity. These resources are valuable physical records of the past, and they should be protected wherever possible.

### **5.5 Recommendations for Preservation Planning and Public Education**

#### **5.5.1 Recommendations for Preservation Planning**

Greenville County has a rich history, and the county has made preserving its historic resources a priority. After completing the survey in Greenville County, Brockington and Associates, Inc., recommends that the county undertake the following general activities to continue its preservation efforts.

##### **Invest in Training:**

- Invest in preservation training for county staff dedicated to preservation work
- Invest in ongoing preservation training for the Greenville County Historic Preservation Commission

##### **Enhance Public Understanding:**

- Provide guidance to Greenville County citizens on federal and local historic preservation tax incentives for sensitive rehabilitation of historic resources
- Meet with community organizations on the uses of historic preservation in community planning
- Deliver written and oral presentations to professionals and lay organizations on historic preservation and the work of the Historic Preservation Commission

##### **Encourage Economic Development:**

- Promote rehabilitation of historic properties, which is a labor intensive (rather than materials intensive) activity that creates well-paying jobs

- Promote heritage tourism to Greenville County through programs such as the National Register's Online Travel Itinerary, which creates self-guided tours to historic places listed on the NRHP, based on text and photographs supplied by the county (see Charleston's tour at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/travel/charleston>).

### **5.5.2 Recommendations for Public Education**

There are countless ways to present history to the public; below are some suggestions that focus on the county's historic resources and public accessibility to historical information.

#### **Architectural History Publication**

Greenville County's historic architecture conveys the story of the county's development and contributes to its aesthetic value and unique sense of place. The ongoing public and private efforts to preserve Greenville County's historic built environment could be enhanced by a public history book that chronicles the county's architectural history, complete with historic and contemporary photographs of its historic resources.

#### **Electronic Availability of Historical Resources**

In our electronic age, the Internet is the first place many people look when they begin a search for information. The county could create an online portal for history documents where it can publish electronic versions of National Register nominations for Greenville County resources, as well as other narrative histories, historic contexts, maps, and historic photographs.

#### **Historic Markers and Plaques**

Historical markers and plaques are a simple way to recognize and raise awareness of locally important historic resources. An inventory of existing markers would be a good foundation for determining what sites to mark in the future.

## **5.6 Survey Summary and Recommendations**

### **5.6.1 Initial Preservation Actions**

During the course of the historic architectural survey of Greenville County, we identified 1,100 historic architectural resources, of which 20 are considered eligible for the NRHP. We also identified six districts that should be subjected to further investigation because they are likely eligible for listing on the National Register. Brockington and Associates, Inc., recommends that the county take steps to preserve these eligible resources by making the property owners aware of (1) the historic value of their property, (2) ways they can protect the integrity of their property, and (3) the tax incentives that are available for sensitive rehabilitations.

### **5.6.2 Recommendations for Future Survey Efforts**

After completing the survey effort in Greenville County, Brockington and Associates, Inc., recommends that any future survey be a targeted effort rather than a more general effort to record a set number of resources. The integrity of much of Greenville County's historic building stock has been compromised to the extent that future generalized survey efforts may not result in the recordation of resources that retain sufficient integrity to be included in South Carolina's Statewide Survey database. A survey effort that targets the following types of resources is probably the best use of county funds for preservation.

#### **Previously Recorded and NHRP-Listed Resources**

Brockington and Associates, Inc., recommends gathering updated information on these resources including whether or not they are extant, ground-truthing their correct location in the state's database, their condition, and potential threats.

### **Publicly Submitted Resources Not Recorded During this Survey Effort**

As evidenced by their participation in the initial public meeting and subsequent response sheets, Greenville County residents are very interested in their historic resources. Brockington and Associates, Inc., made every effort to consider those resources submitted by the public during the field survey. Some of the submissions did not contain sufficient information to locate them in the field. Other resources did not meet the survey criteria. Also, some of the public submissions for this survey effort were submitted after the deadline of March 29, 2013 and could not be included during the field effort. A list of all submissions will be provided as part of the administrative record for the project, and Brockington and Associates, Inc., recommends that any submissions not surveyed as part of this project be considered for future survey efforts. This readily available information will assist the county in conducting targeted survey projects in the future.

### **Geographic Areas Not Included in this Survey Effort**

Brockington and Associates, Inc., made an effort during this phase of the survey to ensure that the resources we recorded are a representative sample of unincorporated Greenville County's historic building stock in both type and geographic distribution. Resources were recorded on each of the 25 USGS topographical quadrangle maps. Digital scans of the field maps for this project will be included in the administrative record so that future surveyors can determine which areas have been surveyed and which areas may have potential for future investigations.

### **Incorporated Areas of Greenville County**

This phase of the Survey of Historic Resources in Greenville County, South Carolina, focused on unincorporated areas of the county, but a truly comprehensive countywide survey will need to include an investigation of incorporated areas. Brockington and Associates, Inc., recommends that a reconnaissance survey of these incorporated areas be conducted before embarking on an intensive survey effort to provide a better understanding of the scope of the intensive survey and the state of the building stock in those areas.



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# **Appendix A**

## Compiled Inventory



QUAD	SITE NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS/ LOCATION	VICINITY OF	DATE	SHPO EVALUATION
Belton East	2835	Holliday's Bridge Hydro Station	N. side of Saluda River at intersection of Holliday Dam Rd. & Dry Oak	Princeton	Circa 1907	Eligible
Belton East	2836	Holliday Dam	Saluda River just N. of Holliday Dam Rd.	Princeton	Circa 1906	Eligible
Belton East	2840	Unidentified House	Acker Rd., 1/2 mile E of Cooley Bridge Rd.	Princeton	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Belton East	2841	Unidentified House	Acker Rd., across from 500 Acker Rd.	Princeton	Circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Belton East	2842	Unidentified House	1818 Holliday Dam Rd.	Princeton	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Belton East	2843	Unidentified House	1313 Cooley bridge Rd./Hwy 247	Princeton	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Belton East	2844	Unidentified House	Cooley Bridge Rd., just S of 1110 Cooley Bridge Rd./Hwy 247	Princeton	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Belton East	2845	Cox Family House	1110 Cooley Bridge Rd./Hwy 247	Princeton	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Belton East	2865	Unidentified Service Station	Cooley Bridge Rd./Hwy 247, approx. 1/2 mile N of Cedar Springs Church	Princeton	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Belton East	2866	Cedar Shoals Baptist Church	1045 Cooley Bridge Rd./Hwy 247	Princeton	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Belton East	2867	Unidentified House	1022 Cooley Bridge Rd./Hwy 247	Princeton	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Belton East	2868	Unidentified House	930 Cooley Bridge Rd./Hwy 247	Princeton	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Belton East	2869	Unidentified House	925 Cooley Bridge Rd./Hwy 247	Princeton	Circa 1920	Not Eligible
Belton East	2870	Unidentified House	914 Cooley Bridge Rd./Hwy 247	Princeton	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Belton East	2871	Unidentified School	903 Cooley Bridge Rd./Hwy 247	Princeton	circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Belton East	2872	M.C. Woodson's	Intersection of Beech Springs Rd. and Cooley Bridge Rd./Hwy 247	Princeton	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Belton East	2873	Unidentified House	2128 Holliday Dam Rd.	Princeton	circa 1890's	Not Eligible
Belton East	2874	Unidentified House	114 Chapman Dr.	Pelzer	circa 1900	Not Eligible
Belton East	2875	Unidentified House	1946 Holliday Dam Rd.	Pelzer	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Belton East	2876	Unidentified House	933 Holliday Dam Rd.	Pelzer	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Belton East	2877	Beech Springs Pentecostal Church	103 Beech Springs Rd.	Pelzer	1941	Not Eligible
Belton East	2878	Unidentified House	156 Williams Rd.	Pelzer	Circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Belton East	2879	Unidentified House	W side of Williams Rd., approx. 1/4 mile NW of 156 Williams Rd.	Pelzer	circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Belton East	2880	Unidentified House	E side of Williams Rd., approx. 1/2 mile N of 156 Williams Rd.	Pelzer	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Belton East	2881	Unidentified House	143 Williams Rd.	Pelzer	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Belton East	2884	Ellis T Stone Estate	9569 Augusta Rd./Hwy 25	Ware Place	Circa 1880s	Eligible
Belton East	2885	Unidentified House	9599 Augusta Rd./Hwy 25	Ware Place	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Belton East	2886	Josiah Chandler House	9601 Augusta Rd./Hwy 25	Ware Place	Circa 1840s	Not Eligible
Belton East	2887	Stoddard House	9624 Augusta Rd./Hwy 25	Ware Place	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Belton East	2888	Unidentified House	541 Cooley Bridge Rd./Hwy 247	Ware Place	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Belton East	2889	Unidentified House	Cooley Bridge Rd./Hwy 247	Ware Place	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Belton East	2934	Unidentified House	157 Finley Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1920	Not Eligible
Campobello	3347	Unidentified House	3590 Ballenger Road	Greer	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Campobello	3349	Unidentified House	3701 Jug Factory Road	Greer	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Campobello	3351	Unidentified House	3711 Jug Factory Road	Greer	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Campobello	3353	Unidentified House	3838 Jordan Road	Greer	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Campobello	3355	Unidentified House	3860 Line Road	Greer	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Campobello	3357	Unidentified House	3929 Line Road	Greer	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Campobello	3359	Unidentified House	3811 Jug Factory Rd	Greer	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Campobello	3361	Unidentified House	3945 Jordan Road	Greer	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Campobello	3363	Unidentified House	4023 Jordan Road	Greer	Circa 1915	Not Eligible
Campobello	3365	Unidentified House	4039 Jordan Road	Greer	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Campobello	3367	Unidentified House	4056 Jordan Road	Greer	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Campobello	3369	Unidentified House	4063 Jordan Road	Greer	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Campobello	3373	Unidentified House	703 Mount Lebanon Church Rd	Jordan	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Campobello	3375	Unidentified House	4154 Jordan Road	Jordan	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Campobello	3377	Unidentified House	4174 Jordan Road	Jordan	Circa 1915	Not Eligible
Campobello	3379	Unidentified House	4181 Jordan Road	Jordan	Circa 1940	Not Eligible

QUAD	SITE NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS/ LOCATION	VICINITY OF	DATE	SHPO EVALUATION
Campobello	3381	Unidentified House	431 Barnett Road	Jordan	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Campobello	3383	Unidentified House	4491 Babb Road	Jordan	Circa 1915	Not Eligible
Campobello	3385	Unidentified House	4608 Jug Factory Road	Jordan	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Campobello	3387	Unidentified House	4601 Jug Factory Road	Jordan	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Campobello	3389	Unidentified House	4594 Jug Factory Road	Greer	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Campobello	3391	Unidentified House	31688 Jug Factory Road	Jordan	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Campobello	3393	Unidentified House	32711 Barnett Road	Jordan	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Campobello	3395	Unidentified House	4655 Cockrell Road	Greer	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Campobello	3397	Unidentified House	4736 Cockrell Road	Greer	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Campobello	3399	Unidentified House	4829 Highway 14	Greer	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Campobello	3523	Unidentified House	1511 Gowensville Church Road	Gowensville	M to L 19th Cen	Not Eligible
Campobello	3525	Unidentified House	234 Solesbee Road	Gowensville	1912	Not Eligible
Campobello	3527	First Baptist Church of Gowensville	5652 Highway 14	Gowensville	Late 19th Cent	Not Eligible
Campobello	3529	Unidentified Commercial Building	5600 Highway 14	Gowensville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Campobello	3531	Historic Gowensville School	14186 Highway 11	Gowensville	1922	Eligible
Campobello	3533	Gowensville Public Library	14186 Highway 11	Gowensville	c. 1930s	Eligible
Campobello	3535	Gowensville School Principal's House	14180 Highway 11	Gowensville	c. 1940	Eligible
Campobello	3537	Unidentified House	14075 Highway 11	Gowensville	c. 1880	Not Eligible
Campobello	3539	Caldwell Home	14050 Highway 11	Gowensville	c. 1870	Not Eligible
Campobello	3541	Unidentified House	108 Highway 11	Gowensville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Campobello	3543	Unidentified House	298 Highway 11	Gowensville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Campobello	3545	Unidentified House	107 Highway 11	Gowensville	c. 1930	Not Eligible
Campobello	3547	Unidentified House	5589 Highway 14	Gowensville	Late 19th Cent	Not Eligible
Campobello	3553	Unidentified House	5468 Highway 14	Gowensville	c. 1945	Not Eligible
Campobello	3555	Unidentified House	5362 Highway 14	Gowensville	Late 19th Cent	Not Eligible
Campobello	3557	Unidentified House	109 Smith Road	Gowensville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Campobello	3559	Unidentified House	301 Smith Road	Gowensville	c. 1945	Not Eligible
Campobello	3561	Unidentified House	1580 Wingo Road	Gowensville	c. 1860	Not Eligible
Campobello	3563	Unidentified House	Turner Barton Road	Gowensville	Mid 19th Cent	Not Eligible
Campobello	3565	Lance Knoll	1755 Wingo Road	Gowensville	1853	Eligible
Campobello	3567	Unidentified House	108 N Reid Road	Gowensville	c. 1880	Not Eligible
Cleveland	2862	Unidentified House	E side of 276/ Geer Highway between Midway Road and Ellen St	Marietta	c. 1930	Eligible
Cleveland	2949	Unidentified House	901 Slater Road	Marietta	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Cleveland	3033	Unidentified Commercial Building	2824 Highway 276	Marietta	c. 1900	Not Eligible
Cleveland	3057	Marietta Feed and Seed	2822-2830 Highway 276	Marietta	c. 1900	Not Eligible
Cleveland	3067	Unidentified House	2825 Highway 276	Marietta	c. 1900	Not Eligible
Cleveland	3073	Unidentified House	106 Pumpkintown Road	Marietta	c. 1900	Not Eligible
Cleveland	3087	Unidentified House	102 Highway 276	Marietta	c. 1920	Not Eligible
Cleveland	3089	Unidentified House	2933 Geer Highway / Highway 276	Marietta	c. 1950	Not Eligible
Cleveland	3094	Unidentified Commercial Building	NE Corner Geer Highway and Elliott St	Marietta	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Cleveland	3096	Bob Horton Insurance and Bob Horton Auto Sales	202 Elliott St	Marietta	c. 1950	Not Eligible
Cleveland	3103	Unidentified House	3255 Geer Highway	Marietta	c. 1930	Not Eligible
Cleveland	3117	Unidentified House	3103 Geer Highway	Marietta	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Cleveland	3155	Unidentified Commercial Building	3019 Geer Highway	Marietta	1940s	Not Eligible
Cleveland	3181	Unidentified House	3015 Geer Highway	Marietta	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Cleveland	3285	Unidentified House	107 McCaaron Road	River Falls	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Cleveland	3287	Unidentified House	N side McCaaron Road, approximately .5 miles east of Riverview Road	Cleveland	c. 1940	Not Eligible

QUAD	SITE NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS/ LOCATION	VICINITY OF	DATE	SHPO EVALUATION
Cleveland	3289	Unidentified Rural Commercial Building	S side of Geer Hwy (276), approx. 2.7 miles northwest of intersection of 276 and SC-11 in Cleveland	Cleveland	Early 20th Cent	Not Eligible
Cleveland	3291	Gray Gables	S side of Pumpkintown Road, approx. .2 miles west of Pace Bridge Road	Marietta	1908-1912	Not Eligible
Cleveland	3293	Allison School	S side of Pumpkintown Road, approx. .2 miles west of Pace Bridge Road	Marietta	Early 20th Cent	Not Eligible
Cleveland	3339	Unidentified House	101 Jones Gap Road	Marietta	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Cleveland	3345	Unidentified House	S side of Upper Oil Camp, road is on south side of Geer Hwy (276)	Marietta	Circa 1840s	Not Eligible
Cleveland	3911	River Falls Lodge	100 River Falls Lodge Road	Marietta	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Dacusville	3098	Unidentified House	270 Dacusville Road	Marietta	Check	Not Eligible
Dacusville	3401	Unidentified House	12 Frank Brown Road	Travelers Rest	1904	Not Eligible
Dacusville	3909	Travelers Rest Church of the Brethren	2 Silvers Road off Keeler Mill Road	Travelers Rest	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2817	Unidentified House	South of Hwy 76, approx. 1/8 mile west of intersection with Hwy 25	Princeton	circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2818	Unidentified House	East corner of Augusta Rd./Hwy 25 and Scott Rd.	Princeton	circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2819	Unidentified House	East corner of Augusta Rd./Hwy 25 and Scott Rd.	Princeton	circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2820	Unidentified House	107 Latimer Rd.	Princeton	circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2821	Unidentified House	133 Latimer Rd.	Princeton	circa 1900	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2822	Unidentified House	N side of Latimer Rd, approx. BLANK of 161 Latimer Rd.	Princeton	circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2823	Unidentified House	104 Traynham Rd.	Princeton	circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2824	Unidentified House	Traynham Rd., approx. 1/2 mile NW of Latimore Rd.	Princeton	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2825	Unidentified House	202 Flatrock Rd.	Princeton	Circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2826	Unidentified House	N. side of Ross Rd., approx. 1 mile E of Scott Rd.	Princeton	Circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2827	Unidentified House	305 Scott Rd.	Princeton	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2828	Unidentified House	486 Scott Rd. Ext.	Princeton	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2829	Unidentified House	11767 Augusta Rd./Hwy 25	Princeton	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2831	Unidentified House	801 Princeton Hwy	Princeton	circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2832	French House	801 Princeton Hwy	Princeton	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2833	Possum Kingdom Barn	NW of intersection of McCullough School Rd. and Holliday Dam Rd.	Princeton	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2834	Holiday House	1125 Holliday Dam Rd.	Princeton	Circa 1886	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2837	McCullough School	N. side of McCullough School Rd., 1/2 west of French Rd.	Princeton	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2838	Unidentified House	151 French Rd.	Princeton	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2839	Riverside Baptist Church	1339 Holliday Dam Rd.	Princeton	1952	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2846	Unidentified House	N. side of Addyson Ave., approx. 1/4 mile W of Augusta Rd/Hwy 25	Princeton	circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2847	Columbia Baptist Church	East side of Augusta Road/Hwy 25 north of Scott Rd.	Princeton	circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2848	Unidentified House	West side of Augusta Rd/Hwy 25 north of Scott Rd.	Princeton	circa 1890s	Eligible
Fork Shoals	2850	Unidentified House	3010 Augusta Rd/Hwy 25	Princeton	circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2851	Unidentified House	Oak Hill Rd, approx. 1/4 mile east of McCullough School Rd.	Princeton	circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2852	Unidentified House	10960 Augusta Rd/Hwy 25	Princeton	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2853	Unidentified House	690 Traynham Rd.	Princeton	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2854	Unidentified House	500 Traynham Rd.	Princeton	circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2855	Unidentified House	435 Traynham Rd.	Princeton	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2856	Unidentified House	10940 Augusta Rd./Hwy 25	Princeton	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2857	Unidentified House	393 Taylor Rd.	Princeton	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2858	Unidentified House	107 Flatrock Rd. extension	Princeton	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2859	Unidentified House	493 Flatrock Rd.	Princeton	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2860	Unidentified House	442 Flatrock Rd.	Princeton	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2863	Unidentified House	N side of Kirby Rd. across from 237 Kirby Rd.	Princeton	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2864	Unidentified House	606 West Ridgeway Rd.	Princeton	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2922	Davis Home Place	233 Southern Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1895	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2924	Unidentified House	10740 Augusta Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible

QUAD	SITE NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS/ LOCATION	VICINITY OF	DATE	SHPO EVALUATION
Fork Shoals	2926	Oak Hill Church	430 Oak Hill Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1945	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2928	Unidentified House	107 Cantrell Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2930	Hill House	304 Oak Hill Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1908	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2932	Unidentified House	233 Oak Hill Road	Fork Shoals	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2936	Mose Chapel M.E. Church	279 Lickville Rd.	Mckelvey Crossroads	Circa 1927	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2938	Lickville Presbyterian Church	10020 Augusta Rd.	Mckelvey Crossroads	Circa 1882	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2940	Parsonage of Lickville Presb. Church	10020 Augusta Rd.	Mckelvey Crossroads	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2942	Unidentified House	10637 August Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2944	Unidentified House	200 Daventon Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1894	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2946	Unidentified House	150 meters E of Daventon Rd on S side of Dunklin bridge Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2948	Unidentified House	1007 Dunklin Bridge Rd.	Duncan Township	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2950	Unidentified House	1143 Dunklin Bridge Rd.	Duncan Township	Circa 1905	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2952	Lebanon Church	1450 Dunklin Bridge Rd.	Duncan Township	Circa 1850s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2954	Unidentified House	1350 Dunklin Bridge Rd.	Duncan Township	Circa 1925	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2956	Unidentified House	Dunklin Bridge Rd.	Duncan Township	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2958	Fork Shoals Cotton Mill	1322 McKelvey Rd.	Fork Shoals	1852	Contributes to Eligible District
Fork Shoals	2960	Unidentified House	1309 McKelvey Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
Fork Shoals	2962	Unidentified House	105 Cedar Falls Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
Fork Shoals	2964	Unidentified House	107 Cedar Falls Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
Fork Shoals	2966	Unidentified House	463 Berry Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
Fork Shoals	2968	Unidentified House	460 Berry Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
Fork Shoals	2970	Unidentified House	1021 McKelvey Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1890	Contributes to Eligible District
Fork Shoals	2972	Unidentified House	1014 McKelvey Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1890	Contributes to Eligible District
Fork Shoals	2974	Fork Shoals School	On S side of McKelvey Rd. across from Fork Shoals Church Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
Fork Shoals	2976	Fork Shoals Baptist Church	110 Fork Shoals Church Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1950s	Contributes to Eligible District
Fork Shoals	2977	Cedar Falls Baptist Church	100 Cedar Falls Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
Fork Shoals	2978	Unidentified House	850 McKelvey Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
Fork Shoals	2979	Unidentified Commercial Building	1051 McKelvey Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
Fork Shoals	2980	Unidentified House	851 McKelvey Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
Fork Shoals	2981	Unidentified House	1101 McKelvey Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
Fork Shoals	2982	Unidentified House	1/4 Mile E of Slatton Shoals Rd. on N side of McKelvey Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2983	Unidentified House	1107 McKelvey Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
Fork Shoals	2984	Unidentified House	621 McKelvey Rd.	Lickville	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2985	Unidentified House	1301 McKelvey Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
Fork Shoals	2986	Unidentified House	521 McKelvey Rd.	Lickville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2988	Unidentified House	300 Mckittrick Rd.	Lickville	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2990	Unidentified House	130 Mckittrick Rd.	Lickville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2992	Unidentified House	100 meters S of Chapman Rd on E side of Augusta Rd	Mckelvey Crossroads	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2994	Allison-Woods House	117 Chapman Rd.	Mckelvey Crossroads	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2996	Unidentified House	179 Chapman Rd.	Mckelvey Crossroads	Circa 1915	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	2998	Unidentified House	240 Chapman Grove Rd.	Mckelvey Crossroads	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3000	Unidentified House	3/4 of mile north of Chapman Rd. on E side of Chapman Grove Rd.	Mckelvey Crossroads	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3002	New Pleasant Grove Baptist Church	135 New Pleasant Grove Rd.	Lickville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3004	Unidentified House	360 Forksville Rd.	Duncan Township	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3006	New Forksville Baptist Church	89 New Forksville Church Rd.	Duncan Township	Circa 1920	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3008	Unidentified House	W side of Forksville Rd. directly across from New Forksville Church Rd	Duncan Township	Circa 1880	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3010	Unidentified House	10528 Augusta Rd.	Mckelvey Crossroads	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3012	Unidentified House	10532 Augusta Rd.	Mckelvey Crossroads	Circa 1940	Not Eligible



QUAD	SITE NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS/ LOCATION	VICINITY OF	DATE	SHPO EVALUATION
Fork Shoals	3014	Unidentified House	10516 Augusta Rd.	McKelvey Crossroads	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3016	Unidentified House	10509 Augusta Rd.	McKelvey Crossroads	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3018	Unidentified House	101 Grey Rd.	McKelvey Crossroads	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3020	Unidentified House	10460 Augusta Rd.	McKelvey Crossroads	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3022	Unidentified House	2009 Old Augusta Rd.	McKelvey Crossroads	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3024	Unidentified House	10334 Augusta Rd.	McKelvey Crossroads	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3026	Unidentified House	330 McKelvey Rd.	McKelvey Crossroads	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3028	Unidentified House	NW corner of Reedy Fork Rd and Hopkins Rd. At 2247 Reedy Fork Rd.	McKelvey Crossroads	Circa 1915	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3030	Unidentified House		McKelvey Crossroads	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3032	Cedar Falls Dam		Fork Shoals	C. 1800s - 1910	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3034	Unidentified House	1 mile S of McKelvey Rd on E side of Cedar Falls Rd along Reedy River 1/2 mile N or Sweet water Rd. on W side of Cedar Falls Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3036	Unidentified House	1 mile E of Cedar Falls Rd approx. 500 meters N of Sweet Water Rd	Fork Shoals	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3038	Unidentified House	418 Cedar Falls Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3040	McDoogle House	734 W Dunklin Bridge Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1897	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3042	Unidentified House	804 Dunklin Bridge Rd.	Duncan Township	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3044	Eskew Estate	504 McKittrick Rd.	Duncan Township	1913	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3046	Unidentified House	N of Terry Rd across from 468 of said road	Duncan Township	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3062	Unidentified House	217 Terry Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3064	Unidentified House	305 Terry Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3066	Unidentified House	457 Terry Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3068	Hillside Baptist Church	501 Hillside Baptist Church Rd.	Fork Shoals	1932	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3070	Unidentified House	502 Hillside Church Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3072	Unidentified House	509 Hillside Church Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3074	Unidentified House	600 Hillside Church Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1920	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3076	Unidentified House	610 Hillside Church Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3078	Unidentified House	106 Weathers Dr.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3080	Unidentified House	Across from 311 Hillside Church Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3082	Unidentified House	214 Hillside Church Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3195	Ed Knight Home	10701 Augusta Road	Princeton	c.1950	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3199	Daventon Baptist Church	312 Daventon Road	Pelzer	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Fork Shoals	3915	Unidentified Barn	Flatrock Rd. approx. 3/4 mile east of 442 Flatrock Rd.	Princeton	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Fountain Inn	2901	Unidentified House	S side Hunter Rd. approx. 1/4 mile W of Howard Rd.	Simpsonville	circa 1940	Not Eligible
Fountain Inn	2902	Unidentified House	324 Hunter Rd.	Simpsonville	circa 1890	Not Eligible
Fountain Inn	2903	Unidentified House	1400 Jones Mill Rd.	Simpsonville	circa 1945	Not Eligible
Fountain Inn	2904	Unidentified House	1360 Jones Mill Rd.	Simpsonville	circa 1880	Not Eligible
Fountain Inn	2905	Unidentified House	1250 Jones Mill Rd.	Simpsonville	circa 1880	Not Eligible
Fountain Inn	2906	Bryson House	416 Bryson Rd.	Fountain Inn	1906	Not Eligible
Fountain Inn	2908	Unidentified House	1656 Jones Mill Rd.	Fountain Inn	Circa 1920	Not Eligible
Fountain Inn	2914	Unidentified House	30 Leopard Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Fountain Inn	2916	Unidentified House	1710 Scufftown Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Fountain Inn	2918	Unidentified House	501 Putman Rd.	Fountain Inn	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Fountain Inn	2920	Unidentified House	204 Burdette Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Fountain Inn	3048	Unidentified House	503 Greenpond Rd.	Fountain Inn	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Fountain Inn	3050	Unidentified House	800 Greenpond Rd.	Fountain Inn	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Fountain Inn	3052	Unidentified House	800 Greenpond Rd.	Fountain Inn	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Fountain Inn	3054	Unidentified House	1235 McCarter Rd.	Fountain Inn	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Fountain Inn	3056	Unidentified House	712 Nash Mill Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1920	Not Eligible
Fountain Inn	3058	Unidentified House	107 Thomas View Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1945	Not Eligible

QUAD	SITE NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS/ LOCATION	VICINITY OF	DATE	SHPO EVALUATION
Fountain Inn	3060	Unidentified House	Across from 521 Nash Mill Rd.	Fork Shoals	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Fountain Inn	3084	Unidentified House	103 Greenpond Rd.	Fountain Inn	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Fountain Inn	3086	Unidentified House	305 Nash Mill Rd.	Fountain Inn	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Fountain Inn	3088	Unidentified House	E side of Nash Mill Rd. 1/4 m S of Phillips Ln.	Fountain Inn	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Fountain Inn	3090	Unidentified House	502 Nash Mill Rd.	Fountain Inn	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Fountain Inn	3092	Unidentified House	107 Parsons Rd.	Fountain Inn	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Fountain Inn	3156	Unidentified House	914 E. Georgia Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1905	Not Eligible
Fountain Inn	3191	Unidentified House	103 Dianne Ave.	Simpsonville	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Greenville	3179	Mount Pleasant Baptist Church	W side of White Horse Rd./Hwy 25	Greenville	Circa 1938	Not Eligible
Greenville	3183	Unidentified House	1205 White Horse Rd./Hwy 25	Greenville	Circa 1920	Not Eligible
Greenville	3185	Unidentified House	1148 White Horse Rd./Hwy 25	Greenville	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Greenville	3187	Unidentified House	114 Old Grove Rd.	Greenville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Greenville	3189	Unidentified House	105 Old Grove Rd.	Greenville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Greenville	3191	Unidentified House	101 Old Grove Rd.	Greenville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Greenville	3425	Unidentified House	304 Penarth Drive	Greenville	1955	Not Eligible
Greenville	3427	Unidentified House	310 Rainbow Drive	Greenville	1959	Not Eligible
Greenville	3429	Unidentified House	501 Crane Avenue	Greenville	c. 1955	Not Eligible
Greenville	3431	Means Property	504 West Marion Road	Greenville	Late 19th cent	Eligible
Greenville	3433	Unidentified House	26 Claxton Drive	Greenville	c. 1955	Not Eligible
Greenville	3435	Unidentified House	2 Manassas Drive	Greenville	c. 1955	Not Eligible
Greenville	3437	Unidentified House	1 Latham Drive	Greenville	c. 1955	Not Eligible
Greenville	3439	Unidentified House	25 Etowah Drive	Greenville	c. 1960	Not Eligible
Greenville	3441	Tom Moore House and Cannery	112 Saluda Dam Road	Greenville	1902	Not Eligible
Greenville	3443	Unidentified House	107 Page Drive	Greenville	c. 1930	Not Eligible
Greenville	3445	Unidentified House	115 Page Drive	Greenville	c. 1930	Not Eligible
Greenville	3447	Unidentified House	117 Page Drive	Greenville	c. 1930	Not Eligible
Greenville	3449	Unidentified House	134 Tanglewood Drive	Greenville	c. 1900	Not Eligible
Greenville	3451	Unidentified House	2 New Dunham Bridge Road	Greenville	c. 1955	Not Eligible
Greenville	3453	Julian Avenue Baptist Church	Junction of Old Easley Bridge Road and Julian Avenue	Greenville	c. 1950	Not Eligible
Greenville	3455	Unidentified House	512 South Welcome Road	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Greenville	3457	Mackey D's Restaurant	3000 Old Easley Bridge Road	Greenville	c. 1930	Not Eligible
Greenville	3459	Unidentified House	3002 Old Easley Bridge Road	Greenville	c. 1930	Not Eligible
Greenville	3731	Grant School	Crucible Court at the SC Technology and Aviation Center	Greenville	1940	Not Eligible
Greenville	3743	Unidentified House	104 Smythe Street	Greenville	c. 1910	Not Eligible
Greenville	3745	Unidentified House	107 Smythe Street	Greenville	c. 1910	Not Eligible
Greenville	3747	Unidentified House	106 Smythe Street	Greenville	c. 1910	Not Eligible
Greenville	3749	Unidentified House	108 Smythe Street	Greenville	c. 1910	Not Eligible
Greenville	3751	Unidentified House	110 Smythe Street	Greenville	c. 1910	Not Eligible
Greenville	3753	Unidentified House	111 Smythe Street	Greenville	c. 1905	Not Eligible
Greenville	3755	Unidentified House	109 Smythe Street	Greenville	c. 1910	Not Eligible
Greenville	3785	Unidentified House	2 McBeth Street	Greenville	c. 1900	Not Eligible
Greenville	3787	Unidentified House	401 Smythe Street	Greenville	Early 20th Cent	Not Eligible
Greenville	3789	Unidentified House	309 Smythe Street	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Greenville	3791	Unidentified House	307 Smythe Street	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Greenville	3793	Unidentified House	305 Smythe Street	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Greenville	3795	Unidentified House	303 Smythe Street	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Greenville	3797	F.W. Poe Manufacturing Company General Office	255 A Street	Greenville	Early 20th Cent	Not Eligible

QUAD	SITE NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS/ LOCATION	VICINITY OF	DATE	SHPO EVALUATION
Greenville	3799	Unidentified Church	Intersection of C Street and 2nd Avenue	Greenville	Early 20th Cent	Eligible
Greer	3569	Unidentified House	402 East Suber Road	Greer	c. 1900	Not Eligible
Greer	3571	Unidentified House	1686 Gibbs Shoals Rd	Greer	c. 1900	Not Eligible
Greer	3573	Unidentified House	1658 Gibbs Shoals Road	Greer	c. 1900	Not Eligible
Greer	3575	Unidentified House	1645 Gibbs Shoals Road	Greer	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Greer	3577	Unidentified House	1641 Gibbs Shoals Road	Greer	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Greer	3579	Unidentified House	122 Nichols Drive	Greer	1957	Not Eligible
Greer	3581	Unidentified House	191 Nichols Drive	Greer	c. 1900	Not Eligible
Greer	3583	Unidentified House	1619 Gibbs Shoals Road	Greer	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Greer	3585	Unidentified House	1617 Gibbs Shoals Road	Greer	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Greer	3587	Unidentified House	622 Gibbs Shoals Road	Greer	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Greer	3589	Unidentified House	216 CCC Camp Road	Greer	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Greer	3591	Unidentified House	151 CCC Camp Road	Greer	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Greer	3593	Unidentified House	220 CCC Camp Road	Greer	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Greer	3595	Unidentified House	414 CCC Camp Road	Greer	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Greer	3597	Unidentified House	501 Barnett Road	Greer	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Greer	3599	Unidentified House	North Howell Road	Greer	c. 1900	Not Eligible
Greer	3601	Unidentified House	3492 Highway 14	Greer	1949	Not Eligible
Greer	3605	Unidentified House	3241 Becky Gibson Road	Greer	c. 1900	Not Eligible
Greer	3607	Unidentified House	190 Campbell Lake Road	Greer	c. 1910	Not Eligible
Hickory Tavern	2890	Unidentified House	125 Craigo Rd.	Duncan Township	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Hickory Tavern	2891	Palmetto Charolais Ranch	2401 Fairview Rd.	Duncan Township	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Hickory Tavern	2892	Unidentified House	201 Woods Rd.	Duncan Township	Circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Hickory Tavern	2893	Unidentified House	East side of Peden Rd., approx. 1/4 mile N of Woods Rd.	Duncan Township	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Hickory Tavern	2894	Unidentified House	156 Peden Rd.	Duncan Township	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Hickory Tavern	2895	Unidentified House	E side of Fairview Rd., approx. 1/2 mile S of Peden Rd.	Duncan Township	Circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Hickory Tavern	2896	Unidentified House	2251 Fairview Rd.	Duncan Township	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Hickory Tavern	2897	Unidentified House	2244 Fairview Rd.	Duncan Township	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Landrum	3549	Unidentified House	1020 Oak Grove Road	Landrum	c. 1950	Not Eligible
Landrum	3551	Unidentified House	1001 Oak Grove Road	Landrum	c. 1950	Not Eligible
Mauldin	3172	Brown Family Century Farm	1704 Hwy 14	Mauldin	Circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Mauldin	3201	Gilder Plantation	3307 Bethel Road	Five Forks	1830	Not Eligible
Mauldin	3203	Bethel United Methodist Church	501 Holland Road	Simpsonville	Early 20th Cent	Not Eligible
Mauldin	3207	Conestee Mill	1 Spanco Drive, Conestee SC 29636	Conestee	19th Century	Contributes to Eligible District
Mauldin	3208	Unidentified House	Hwy 14	Simpsonville	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Mauldin	3209	Unnamed Cemetery	2nd Street southwest of Standing Springs Road in Mauldin	Mauldin	Early 19th Cent	Contributes to Eligible District
Mauldin	3210	Unidentified House	309 Hwy 14	Simpsonville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Mauldin	3212	Unidentified House	313 Hwy 14	Simpsonville	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Mauldin	3214	Unidentified House	S side of Pollard Rd around 200 m E of Duffie Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Mauldin	3216	Unidentified House	1500 Hwy 14	Mauldin	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Mauldin	3218	Unidentified House	3810 Hwy 14	Mauldin	1924	Not Eligible
Mauldin	3220	Unidentified House	3670 Hwy 14	Mauldin	Circa 1930	Not Eligible
Mauldin	3222	Unidentified Store	Around 200 meters on N side of Snipes about 1/4 mile E of Roper Mt Rd	Mauldin	Circa 1915	Not Eligible
Mauldin	3224	Rock Hill Baptist Church	500 Dublin Rd.	Mauldin	1961	Not Eligible
Mauldin	3226	Unidentified House	451 Dublin Rd.	Mauldin	Circa 1930	Not Eligible
Mauldin	3228	Allen house	416 Dublin Rd.	Mauldin	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Mauldin	3230	Unidentified House	E side of Dublin rd about 400 meters off rd about mile N of Garlington	Mauldin	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Mauldin	3232	Unidentified House	406 Dublin Rd.	Mauldin	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible

QUAD	SITE NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS/ LOCATION	VICINITY OF	DATE	SHPO EVALUATION
Mauldin	3234	Unidentified House	330 Dublin Rd.	Mauldin	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Mauldin	3236	Unidentified House	NE corner of E Isaac Rd. and Dublin Rd.	Mauldin	Circa 1930	Not Eligible
Mauldin	3238	Durham House	End of Durham Rd. around 150 meters E of 308 Durham Rd.	Mauldin	Circa 1920	Not Eligible
Mauldin	3240	Unidentified House	1614 Hwy 14	Mauldin	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Mauldin	3242	Unidentified House	445 4th Ave.	Conestee	Circa 1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
Mauldin	3244	Unidentified House	433 4th Ave.	Conestee	Circa 1900	Contributes to Eligible District
Mauldin	3246	Unidentified House	27 S. Charles Rd.	Conestee	Circa 1945	Contributes to Eligible District
Mauldin	3248	Unidentified House	NE corner of 4th Ave. and S Charles Rd.	Conestee	Circa 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
Mauldin	3250	McBee Chapel	53 Main St.	Conestee	1841	Contributes to Eligible District
Mauldin	3252	Reedy River Presbyterian Church	46 Main St.	Conestee	Circa 1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
Mauldin	3254	Unidentified Church	87 Main St.	Conestee	Circa 1945	Contributes to Eligible District
Mauldin	3256	Unidentified House	206 Old Standing Spring Rd.	Conestee	Circa 1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
Mauldin	3258	Unidentified House	208 Old Standing Spring Rd.	Conestee	Circa 1940s	Contributes to Eligible District
Mauldin	3260	Unidentified House	305 3rd St.	Conestee	Circa 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
Mauldin	3262	Unidentified House	2 1st Ave.	Conestee	Circa 1900	Contributes to Eligible District
Mauldin	3264	Unidentified House	103 1st Ave.	Conestee	Circa 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
Mauldin	3266	Unidentified House	104 1st Ave.	Conestee	Circa 1900	Contributes to Eligible District
Mauldin	3268	Unidentified House	106 1st Ave.	Conestee	Circa 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
Mauldin	3270	Unidentified House	105 1st Ave.	Conestee	Circa 1900	Contributes to Eligible District
Mauldin	3272	Unidentified House	E side of 6th St. about 1/4 mile S of 1st Ave.	Conestee	Circa 1890s	Contributes to Eligible District
Mauldin	3274	Unidentified House	233 6th St.	Conestee	Circa 1915	Contributes to Eligible District
Mauldin	3276	Unidentified House	133 3rd Ave.	Conestee	Circa 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
Mauldin	3278	Unidentified House	SW corner of 3rd Ave and 6th St. Conestee	Conestee	Circa 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
Mauldin	3280	Unidentified House	NE corner of 3rd Ave and Spring St	Conestee	Circa 1900	Contributes to Eligible District
Mauldin	3282	Unidentified House	38 3rd Ave.	Conestee	Circa 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
Mauldin	3284	Unidentified House	40 3rd Ave.	Conestee	Circa 1950	Contributes to Eligible District
Mauldin	3286	Unidentified House	195 Standing Springs Rd.	Conestee	Circa 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
Mauldin	3893	Conestee Mill	1 Spanco Drive Conestee SC 29636	Conestee	c. 1900	Contributes to Eligible District
Mauldin	3895	Conestee Mill	1 Spanco Drive, Conestee SC 29636	Conestee	c. 1950	Non-Contributing
Mauldin	3897	Conestee Mill	1 Spanco Drive, Conestee SC 29636	Conestee	Early 20th Cent	Non-Contributing
Mauldin	3899	Conestee Dam	1 Spanco Drive, Conestee SC 29636	Conestee	Early 20th Cent	Contributes to Eligible District
Paris Mountain	3100	Ebenezer Baptist Church	28 Ebenezer Church Road	Travelers Rest	1953	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3215	Dr. Benson Home	201 Tigerville Road	Travelers Rest	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3217	Hart Home	433 Tigerville Road	Travelers Rest	Circa 1830	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3219	House at Dicey Langston Springfield Homeplace	830 Tigerville Road	Travelers Rest	19th Century	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3225	Renfrew Bleachery Office	15 Renfrew Avenue	Travelers Rest	Circa 1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
Paris Mountain	3227	Church associated with Renfrew Bleachery	37 Renfrew Avenue	Travelers Rest	Circa 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
Paris Mountain	3229	Church at 2 Church Street (Renfrew Bleachery)	2 Church Street	Travelers Rest	Circa 1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
Paris Mountain	3231	Unidentified House	3 School Street	Travelers Rest	Circa 1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
Paris Mountain	3233	Unidentified House	206 Hodggens Drive	Travelers Rest	Circa 1900	Contributes to Eligible District
Paris Mountain	3235	Unidentified House	34 Circle Street	Travelers Rest	Circa 1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
Paris Mountain	3237	Unidentified House	111 Hodggens Drive	Travelers Rest	Circa 1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
Paris Mountain	3239	Ebenezer School	Old White Horse Road	Travelers Rest	Pre-1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3241	White Oaks; Charles E. Daniel Home	1209 Roe Ford Road	Travelers Rest	1957	Eligible
Paris Mountain	3243	Whitmire Home	660 Keeler Road	Travelers Rest	Circa 1900	Not Eligible

QUAD	SITE NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS/ LOCATION	VICINITY OF	DATE	SHPO EVALUATION
Paris Mountain	3245	Unidentified House	23 Brooks Avenue	Travelers Rest	Circa 1902	Contributes to Eligible District
Paris Mountain	3247	Unidentified House	102 Brooks Avenue	Travelers Rest	Circa 1902	Contributes to Eligible District
Paris Mountain	3249	Unidentified House	6 Latimer Street	Travelers Rest	circa 1902	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3251	Unidentified House	3 Bud Street	Travelers Rest	Circa 1902	Contributes to Eligible District
Paris Mountain	3253	Union Bleachery Baptist Church	100 Bud Street	Travelers Rest	1959	Contributes to Eligible District
Paris Mountain	3255	Arlington Memorial United Methodist	Old Buncombe at Bud Street	Travelers Rest	Mid 20th Cent	Contributes to Eligible District
Paris Mountain	3257	Peter Caubel Marchbanks Home	77 Marchbanks Drive	Travelers Rest	Mid 19th Cent	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3259	Old College	Furman University Campus, north of bell tower	Travelers Rest	1851	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3261	Cherrydale	Furman Campus, southwest quadrant	Travelers Rest	Circa 1850	Eligible
Paris Mountain	3263	Caine Residence / Robert M. Caine Home	275 Sunrise Valley Road	Travelers Rest	1961	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3327	Unidentified House	12920 Old White Horse Road	Travelers Rest	1940s	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3333	Unidentified House	15 Manley Road	Travelers Rest	c.1880	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3335	Unidentified House	110 Ledbetter Road	Travelers Rest	c.1880	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3403	Unidentified House	125 Rutledge Lake Road	Greenville	c.1920	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3405	Armstrong School	West side of Highway 25, North of Martin Drive	Greenville	c.1955	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3407	Unidentified House	South side of Groce Road between st numbers 224 and 307	Greenville	c.1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3409	Unidentified House	131 Blackberry Valley Road	Greenville	1949	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3411	Unidentified House	880 Jackson Grove Road	Travelers Rest	c.1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3413	Unidentified House	677 Enoree Road	Travelers Rest	1920s	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3415	Little Texas Grocery	5228 State Park Road	Travelers Rest	1906	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3417	Unidentified House	5220 State Park Road	Travelers Rest	1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3419	Unidentified House	2 Fallout Shelter Road	Travelers Rest	1936	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3421	Unidentified House	126 Clearview Road	Travelers Rest	c.1900	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3423	John Calvin Presbyterian Church	1801 West Parker Road	Greenville	Early 20th Cent	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3461	Unidentified House	110 Jones Kelly Road	Travelers Rest	c.1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3463	Unidentified House	351 Tubbs Mountain Road	Travelers Rest	c.1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3465	Unidentified House	400 Belvue School Road	Travelers Rest	c.1900	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3467	Unidentified House	301 Jackson Grove Road	Travelers Rest	c.1900	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3652	Unidentified House	10706 Old White Horse Road	Travelers Rest	c.1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3665	Unidentified House	617 Sulpher Springs Road	Greenville	c.1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3667	Unidentified House	12 Pine Grove Lane	Greenville	c.1950	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3669	Unidentified House	13 Pine Grove Lane	Greenville	c.1950	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3671	Unidentified House	31 Pine Grove Lane	Greenville	c.1950	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3673	Unidentified House	114 Sulpher Springs Drive	Greenville	c.1955	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3675	Unidentified House	23 Racine Court	Greenville	c.1955	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3677	Unidentified House	17 Racine Court	Greenville	c.1955	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3679	Unidentified House	13 Racine Court	Greenville	c.1955	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3681	Unidentified House	4810 Old Buncombe Road	Greenville	c.1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3682	Unidentified House	10403 Old White Horse Road	Travelers Rest	c.1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3683	Unidentified House	4808 Old Buncombe Road	Greenville	c.1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3685	Unidentified House	4405 Old Buncombe Road	Greenville	c.1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3687	Unidentified House	4403 Old Buncombe Road	Greenville	c.1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3689	Unidentified House	4309 Old Buncombe Road	Greenville	c.1950	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3691	Unidentified House	4307 Old Buncombe Road	Greenville	c.1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3693	Unidentified House	4303 Old Buncombe Road	Greenville	c.1935	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3695	Unidentified House	4300 Old Buncombe Road	Greenville	Early 20th Cent	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3697	Unidentified House	4205 Old Buncombe Road	Greenville	Early 20th Cent	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3699	Unidentified House	4119 Old Buncombe Road	Greenville	c.1940	Not Eligible

QUAD	SITE NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS/ LOCATION	VICINITY OF	DATE	SHPO EVALUATION
Paris Mountain	3701	Unidentified House	4015 Old Buncombe Road	Greenville	c. 1930	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3703	Unidentified House	4009 Old Buncombe Road	Greenville	c. 1930	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3705	Unidentified House	4021 Old Buncombe Road	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3707	Unidentified House	4022 Old Buncombe Road	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3709	Unidentified House	3906 Old Buncombe Road	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3711	Unidentified House	3904 Old Buncombe Road	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3713	Unidentified House	4 S Haven Road	Greenville	Early 20th Cent	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3715	Unidentified House	3A and 3B South Haven Road	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3717	Unidentified House	380 Old Buncombe Road	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3719	Unidentified House	6 Irene Circle	Greenville	Early 20th Cent	Contributes to Eligible District
Paris Mountain	3721	Unidentified House	136 Irene Circle	Greenville	c. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
Paris Mountain	3723	Unidentified House	3198 Old Buncombe Road	Greenville	c. 1930	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3725	Unidentified House	3200 Old Buncombe Road	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3733	Unidentified House	3201 Old Buncombe Road	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3735	Unidentified House	3111 Old Buncombe Road	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3737	Unidentified House	3110 Old Buncombe Road	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3739	Unidentified House	3101 Old Buncombe Road	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3741	Sans Souci Baptist Church	3100 Old Buncombe Road	Greenville	1948	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3757	Unidentified House	4 North Franklin Road	Greenville	c. 1930	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3759	Unidentified House	6 North Franklin Road	Greenville	c. 1920	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3761	Unidentified House	8 North Franklin Road	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3763	Unidentified House	204 North Franklin Road	Greenville	c. 1950	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3765	Unidentified House	209 North Franklin Road	Greenville	c. 1930	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3767	Unidentified House	200 North Franklin Road	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3769	Unidentified House	117 North Franklin Road	Greenville	c. 1930	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3771	Unidentified House	115 North Franklin Road	Greenville	c. 1935	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3773	Unidentified House	3 South Franklin Street	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3775	Unidentified House	6 South Franklin Street	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3777	Unidentified House	8 South Franklin Street	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3779	Unidentified House	10 South Franklin Street	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3781	Unidentified House	209 South Franklin Road	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3783	Unidentified House	208 South Franklin Road	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3801	Unidentified House	318 Rogers Avenue	Greenville	c. 1945	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3803	Unidentified House	320 Rogers Avenue	Greenville	c. 1945	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3805	Unidentified House	3805 Rogers Avenue	Greenville	c. 1945	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3807	Unidentified House	317 Rogers Avenue	Greenville	c. 1945	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3809	Unidentified House	315 Rogers Avenue	Greenville	c. 1945	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3811	Unidentified House	303 Rogers Avenue	Greenville	c. 1945	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3813	Unidentified House	308 Rogers Avenue	Greenville	c. 1945	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3903	Unidentified House	11315 Old White Horse Road	Travelers Rest	c. 1880	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3905	Charles E. Daniel Dining Hall	Furman University Campus	Travelers Rest	1958	Not Eligible
Paris Mountain	3907	Greendale Farms (Greene Homeplace)	21237 Old White Horse Road	Travelers Rest	c. 1860	Not Eligible
Pelham	2898	Unidentified House	1503 Hwy 417	Simpsonville	circa 1890	Not Eligible
Pelham	2910	The Goodwin house	218 Goodwin Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Pelham	2912	Unidentified House	2438 E. Georgia Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Pelham	3102	New Pilgrim Baptist Church	N side of Bethany Rd. between Scuffletown Rd. and Lee Vaughn Rd.	Simpsonville	1964	Not Eligible
Pelham	3104	Unidentified House	1201 Scuffletown Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Pelham	3106	Unidentified House	SE side of E. Georgia Rd. at intersection with Lee Vaughn Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible

QUAD	SITE NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS/ LOCATION	VICINITY OF	DATE	SHPO EVALUATION
Pelham	3108	Unidentified House	1803 E. Georgia Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Pelham	3110	Hunter Place	1830 E. Georgia Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Pelham	3112	Unidentified House	In field about 225 yard E of 2008 E. Georgia Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Pelham	3114	Unidentified House	227 Clear Spring Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1920	Not Eligible
Pelham	3116	Clear Spring Baptist Church	301 Bethany Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1919	Not Eligible
Pelham	3118	Gresham House	642 Lee Vaughn Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Pelham	3120	Unidentified House	711 Lee Vaughn Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Pelham	3122	Unidentified House	300 White Dr.	Simpsonville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Pelham	3124	Old Pilgrim Missionary Baptist Church	3540 Woodruff Rd.	Simpsonville	1907	Not Eligible
Pelham	3126	Unidentified House	1705 Jonesville Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Pelham	3128	Unidentified House	1618 Jonesville Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Pelham	3130	Unidentified House	1420 Jonesville Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Pelham	3132	Unidentified House	1630 Jonesville Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Pelham	3134	Unidentified House	1404 Jonesville Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Pelham	3136	Unidentified House	110 Cooper Lake Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1930	Not Eligible
Pelham	3138	Unidentified House	Across from 154 Cooper Lake Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Pelham	3140	Unidentified House	Between 218 and 224 Cooper Lake Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Pelham	3142	Unidentified House	833 Scuffletown Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Pelham	3144	Unidentified House	620 Adams Mill Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1950	Not Eligible
Pelham	3146	Unidentified House	302 Harts Ln.	Simpsonville	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Pelham	3148	Unidentified House	1213 Jonesville Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Pelham	3150	Unidentified House	199 League Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1915	Not Eligible
Pelham	3152	Unidentified House	1001 Jonesville Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Pelham	3154	Unidentified House	1101 Jonesville Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Pelham	3158	Unidentified House	1114 Phillips McCall Rd.	Five Forks	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Pelham	3160	Unidentified House	909 Anderson Ridge Rd.	Five Forks	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Pelham	3162	Unidentified Church	705 Anderson Ridge Rd.	Pelham	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Pelham	3164	Unidentified Church	Across from 891 Circle Rd.	Pelham	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Pelham	3166	Unidentified House	812 Circle Rd.	Pelham	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Pelham	3168	Unidentified House	312 Circle Rd.	Pelham	Circa 1920	Not Eligible
Pelham	3170	Unidentified House	2307 Woodruff Rd.	Batesville	Circa 1945	Not Eligible
Pelham	3174	Unidentified House	1327 Scuffletown rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Pelham	3176	Unidentified House	1216 Scuffletown rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Pelham	3178	Unidentified House	104 Old Georgia Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Pelham	3180	Unidentified House	124 Old Georgia Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Pelham	3182	Unidentified House	E side of Anderson Ridge Rd. about 1/2 m E of Hwy 146	Simpsonville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Pelham	3184	Unidentified House	131 Parker Slattton Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Pelham	3186	Unidentified House	125 Parker Slattton Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Pelham	3188	Unidentified House	148 Thompson Rd.	Five Forks	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Pelham	3190	Unidentified House	512 S. Bennetts Bridge Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Pelham	3192	Unidentified House	672 S. Bennetts Bridge Rd.	Five Forks	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Pelham	3194	Wesley Chapel	732 Batesville Rd.	Pelham	1962	Not Eligible
Pelham	3196	Ebenezer United Methodist Church	174 Ebenezer Rd.	Batesville	1848	Not Eligible
Pelham	3198	Unidentified House	162 Ebenezer Rd.	Batesville	Circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Pelham	3200	Unidentified House	3013 S. Hwy 14	Pelham	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Pelham	3202	Unidentified House	3021 S. Hwy 14	Pelham	Circa 1915	Not Eligible
Pelham	3204	Unidentified House	3019 S. Hwy 14	Pelham	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Pelham	3205	Oakland Plantation	259 Adams Mill Road	Simpsonville	1823	Eligible

QUAD	SITE NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS/ LOCATION	VICINITY OF	DATE	SHPO EVALUATION
Pelham	3206	Pelham Mill Office	N side of Enoree River near Highway 14 Bridge	Pelham	c. 1870	Not Eligible
Pelham	3873	Outbuilding at Oakland Plantation	259 Adams Mill Road	Simpsonville	19th Cent	Eligible
Pelham	3875	Outbuilding at Oakland Plantation	259 Adams Mill Road	Simpsonville	19th Cent	Eligible
Pelham	3877	Potato House Outbuilding at Oakland Plantation	259 Adams Mill Road	Simpsonville	19th Cent	Eligible
Pelham	3879	Outbuilding at Oakland Plantation	259 Adams Mill Road	Simpsonville	Late 19th Cent	Eligible
Pelham	3881	Outbuilding at Oakland Plantation	259 Adams Mill Road	Simpsonville	19th Cent	Eligible
Pelham	3883	Outbuilding at Oakland Plantation	259 Adams Mill Road	Simpsonville	19th Cent	Eligible
Pelham	3885	Outbuilding at Oakland Plantation	259 Adams Mill Road	Simpsonville	19th Cent	Eligible
Pelham	3887	Wash House Outbuilding at Oakland Plantation	259 Adams Mill Road	Simpsonville	Early 20th Cent	Eligible
Pelham	3889	Spring House Outbuilding at Oakland Plantation	259 Adams Mill Road	Simpsonville	Early 20th Cent	Eligible
Pelham	3891	Outbuilding at Oakland Plantation	259 Adams Mill Road	Simpsonville	19th Cent	Eligible
Pelzer	2882	Ware House	SW corner of intersection of Augusta Rd./Hwy 25 and Old Hundred Rd./418	Ware Place	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	2883	A1 Bumper to Bumper	9515 Augusta Rd./Hwy 25	Ware Place	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	2989	Unknown	S side of Chandler Rd., approx. 1/4 mile E of Hwy 25	Ware Place	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	2991	Burgess School	Evans Rd., approx. 1/2 mile N of Burgess School Rd.	Ware Place	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3015	Unidentified House	7784 Augusta Road	Piedmont	Late 19th Cent	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3031	Unidentified House	240 Blakely Rd.	Moonville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3035	Unidentified House	E side of Augusta Rd./Hwy 25, approx. 1/4 N of Blakely Rd.	Moonville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3037	Campbell Cemetery	E side of Campbell Rd., approx. 1/2 mile S of Ray Rd.	Moonville	Circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3039	Unidentified House	100 Carr Rd.	Moonville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3049	Sandy Springs Baptist Church	371 Sandy Springs Rd.	Moonville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3051	Unidentified House	610 Sandy Springs Rd.	Moonville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3053	Unidentified House	340 Flat Rock Rd.	Moonville	Circa 1920	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3055	Flat Rock Baptist Church	Flat Rock Rd., approx. 1/2 mile S of Augusta Rd./Hwy 25	Moonville	1931	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3059	Unidentified House	684 Bessie Rd.	Moonville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3061	Unidentified House	NE corner of intersection of Bessie Rd. and McCullough Rd.	Moonville	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3083	Unidentified House	7702-A Augusta Rd./Hwy 25	Moonville	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3085	Unidentified House	7703 Augusta Rd./Hwy 25	Moonville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3091	Unidentified House	W side of Augusta Rd./Hwy 25, approx. 1/2 mile S of Pine Rd.	Moonville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3093	Unidentified House	340 W. Georgia Rd.	Moonville	Circa 1920	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3095	Unidentified House	3521 West Georgia Rd.	Moonville	Circa 1840s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3097	Waycross Baptist Church	SW corner of intersection of Waycross Church Rd. & W Georgia Rd.	Moonville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3099	Unidentified House	E side of Augusta Rd./Hwy 25, approx. 1/4 mile S of Waycross Church Rd	Moonville	Circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3101	Unidentified House	E side of Augusta Rd./Hwy 25, approx. 1/2 mile S of Waycross Church Rd	Moonville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3105	Unidentified House	3119 West Georgia Rd.	Moonville	Circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3107	Unidentified House	123 Sandy Springs Rd.	Ware Place	Circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3109	Unidentified House	771 Preston Rd.	Ware Place	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3111	Unidentified House	8705 Augusta Rd./Hwy 25	Ware Place	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3113	Unidentified House	580 Garrison Rd.	Ware Place	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3115	Unidentified House	590 Garrison Rd.	Ware Place	Circa 1850s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3119	Unidentified House	248 Richey Rd.	Ware Place	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3121	Unidentified House	326 Woodville Rd.	Woodville	Circa 1930	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3123	Unidentified Commercial Building	9101 Augusta Rd./Hwy 25	Woodville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3125	Unidentified House	9016 Augusta Rd./Hwy 25	Woodville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3127	Unidentified House	8970 Augusta Rd./Hwy 25	Woodville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible



QUAD	SITE NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS/ LOCATION	VICINITY OF	DATE	SHPO EVALUATION
Pelzer	3129	McDavid House	8950 Augusta Rd./Hwy 25	Woodville	Circa 1830s	Eligible
Pelzer	3131	McDavid/Langford House	8960 Augusta Rd./Hwy 25	Woodville	Circa 1850s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3133	Unidentified House	Approx. 1/4 mi. E of Augusta Rd./Hwy 25, across from 8950 Augusta Rd.	Woodville	Circa 1830s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3135	Unidentified House	8925 Augusta Rd./Hwy 25	Woodville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3137	Unidentified House	9129 Augusta Rd./Hwy 25	Woodville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3139	Unidentified House	9160 Augusta Rd./Hwy 25	Woodville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3143	Galilee Church	237 Pinson Rd.	Ware Place	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3145	Unidentified House	9200 Augusta Rd./Hwy 25	Ware Place	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3147	Unidentified House	9370 Augusta Rd./Hwy 25	Ware Place	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3149	Ware Family Cemetery	In woodline, ~ 1/4 mi NW of intersection Augusta Rd./Hwy 25 & Hwy 418	Ware Place	Circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3151	Unidentified House	9440 Augusta Rd./Hwy 25	Ware Place	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3153	Unidentified House	9428 Augusta Rd./Hwy 25	Ware Place	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3157	Unidentified House	9411 Augusta Rd./Hwy 25	Ware Place	Circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3159	Unidentified House	1021 SC Hwy 8	Ware Place	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3161	Unidentified House	1007 SC Hwy 8	Ware Place	Circa 1920	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3163	New Shady Grove Baptist Church	140 New Shady Grove Church Rd.	Ware Place	1962	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3165	Unidentified House	255 Washington Church Rd.	Ware Place	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3167	Unidentified House	916 SC Hwy 8	Ware Place	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3169	Unidentified House	334 Washington Church Rd.	Ware Place	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3171	Unidentified House	945 SC Hwy 8	Ware Place	Circa 1910s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3173	Unidentified House	805 SC Hwy 8	Ware Place	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3175	Unidentified House	109 Woodville Rd.	Woodville	Circa 1920	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3177	Unidentified House	S side of Garrison Rd., approx 3/4 mile NE of Woodville Rd.	Woodville	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3193	Washington Baptist Church	211 Washington Church Road	Pelzer	c. 1960	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3197	Rosemond's Garage	S side of Bessie Rd., approx. 1/8 mile E of Woodmont School Rd.	Moonville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3265	Unidentified House	631 Piedmont Golf Course Road	Piedmont	circa 1900	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3267	Commercial Building associated with Piedmont Mill	1 Main Street Piedmont, SC 29673	Piedmont	Circa 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
Pelzer	3269	Commercial Building Associated with Piedmont Mill	4, 6, 8, and 10 Main Street Piedmont, SC	Piedmont	Circa 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
Pelzer	3271	Commercial Building Associated with Piedmont Mill	14 Main Street	Piedmont	1918	Contributes to Eligible District
Pelzer	3273	Commercial Building Associated with Piedmont Mill	16, 18 Main Street	Piedmont	Circa 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
Pelzer	3275	Commercial Building Associated with Piedmont Mill	20 Main Street Piedmont	Piedmont		Contributes to Eligible District
Pelzer	3277	Unidentified House	7 Hammett Street	Piedmont	Circa 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
Pelzer	3279	Unidentified Building	East side of Orr Street, toward the north end of the street	Piedmont	Early 20th Cent	Contributes to Eligible District
Pelzer	3281	Piedmont Mill Community House	7 Orr Street	Piedmont	Circa 1899	Contributes to Eligible District
Pelzer	3283	Unidentified House	6A and 6B Orr Street	Piedmont	Circa 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
Pelzer	3469	Unidentified House	1954 Sterling Grove Road	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3471	Unidentified House	651 North Piedmont Highway (Hwy 20)	Golden Grove	c. 1900	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3473	Unidentified House	420 Moody Lane	Golden Grove	1940	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3475	Unidentified House	123 North Piedmont Highway	Golden Grove	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3477	Unidentified House	759 North Piedmont Highway	Golden Grove	Early 20th Cent	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3479	Unidentified House	761 North Piedmont Highway (Hwy 20)	Golden Grove	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3481	Unidentified House	763 North Piedmont Highway (Hwy 20)	Golden Grove	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3483	Unidentified House	762 North Piedmont Highway (Hwy 20)	Golden Grove	c. 1940	Not Eligible

QUAD	SITE NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS/ LOCATION	VICINITY OF	DATE	SHPO EVALUATION
Pelzer	3485	Unidentified House	768-A North Piedmont Highway (Hwy 20)	Golden Grove	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3487	Unidentified House	770 North Piedmont Highway (Hwy 20)	Golden Grove	1959	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3489	Unidentified Commercial Building	775 North Piedmont Highway (Hwy 20)	Golden Grove	1938	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3491	Unidentified Commercial Building	779 North Piedmont Highway (Hwy 20)	Golden Grove	1943	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3493	Unidentified Commercial Building	781 North Piedmont Highway (Hwy 20)	Golden Grove	1953	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3495	Unidentified House	64 Main Street	Piedmont	c. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
Pelzer	3497	Unidentified House	63 Main Street	Piedmont	c. 1880	Contributes to Eligible District
Pelzer	3499	Unidentified House	53 Main Street	Piedmont	c. 1900	Contributes to Eligible District
Pelzer	3501	Piedmont Water Tower	Hotel Hill	Piedmont	Early 20th Cent	Contributes to Eligible District
Pelzer	3503	Unidentified House	8 Hotel Hill	Piedmont	c. 1900	Contributes to Eligible District
Pelzer	3505	Piedmont United Methodist Church	Junction of Hotel Hill and Main Street	Piedmont	1933	Contributes to Eligible District
Pelzer	3507	3 Early 20th Century Historic Monuments	Main Street North of Ridge Row, across from commercial buildings	Piedmont	Early 20th Cent	Contributes to Eligible District
Pelzer	3509	Unidentified House	34 Main Street	Piedmont	c. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
Pelzer	3511	Unidentified Commercial Building	2 Main Street	Piedmont	c. 1950	Contributes to Eligible District
Pelzer	3513	Unidentified House	24 Piedmont Avenue	Piedmont	c. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
Pelzer	3515	Unidentified House	4 Langston Street	Piedmont	c. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
Pelzer	3517	Unidentified House	6 Liberty Street	Piedmont	c. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
Pelzer	3519	Unidentified House	17 Langston Street	Piedmont	c. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
Pelzer	3521	Unidentified House	15 Hammett Street	Piedmont	c. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
Pelzer	3609	Unidentified House	205 North Piedmont Highway	Piedmont	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3611	Unidentified House	118 North Piedmont Highway	Piedmont	Early 20th Cent	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3613	Unidentified House	203 North Piedmont Highway	Piedmont	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3615	Unidentified House	221 North Piedmont Highway	Piedmont	c. 1930	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3617	Unidentified Building	North Piedmont Highway south of 233 North Piedmont Highway	Piedmont	Early 20th Cent	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3619	Unidentified House	230 North Piedmont Highway	Piedmont	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3621	Unidentified House	304 N. Piedmont Highway	Piedmont	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3623	Unidentified House	312 North Piedmont Highway	Piedmont	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3625	Unidentified House	314 North Piedmont Highway	Piedmont	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3627	Unidentified House	316 North Piedmont Highway	Piedmont	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3629	Unidentified House	324 North Piedmont Highway	Piedmont	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3631	Unidentified School Building	West side of North Piedmont Highway just south of Sunny Lane	Piedmont	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3633	Unidentified House	421 North Piedmont Road	Piedmont	c. 1900	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3635	Unidentified House	411 North Piedmont Highway	Piedmont	c. 1900	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3637	Unidentified House	410 North Piedmont Highway	Piedmont	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3639	Unidentified House	405 North Piedmont Highway	Piedmont	c. 1880	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3641	Unidentified House	440 Dalton Road	Piedmont	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3643	Unidentified House	620 North Piedmont Highway	Piedmont	c. 1900	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3645	Unidentified House	208 Old Pelzer Road	Piedmont	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3647	Unidentified House	511 Old Pelzer Road	Piedmont	c. 1900	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3649	Unidentified House	302 Rehobeth School Road	Piedmont	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3651	Rehobeth School	311 Rehobeth School Road	Piedmont	Early 20th Cent	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3653	Rhoboth Baptist Church	1619 Old Pelzer Road	Piedmont	Early 20th Cent	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3655	Unidentified House	487 McMahan Mill Road	Piedmont	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3657	Unidentified House	481 McMahan Mill Road	Piedmont	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3659	Unidentified House	199 New Cut Road	Piedmont	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3661	Unidentified House	529 Eastview Road	Piedmont	Early 20th Cent	Not Eligible
Pelzer	3663	Unidentified House	105 Eastview Road	East View	Early 20th Cent	Not Eligible

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Peizer	3913	Unidentified House	E side of Augusta Rd./Hwy 25, across from 9428 Augusta Rd./Hwy 25	Ware Place	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Saluda	3295	Unidentified House	128 Orchard Drive	Landrum	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2907	Unidentified House	700 Harrison Bridge Rd. at Fairview Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2909	Unidentified House	803 Fairview Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2911	Unity Baptist Church	SW corner of intersection Fairview Rd. and Neely Ferry Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2913	Unidentified House	833 Fairview Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2915	Unidentified House	847 Fairview Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2917	Unidentified House	1103 Fairview Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2919	Unidentified Commercial Building	1270 Fairview Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2921	Unidentified House	112 S. Harrison Bridge Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1910s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2923	Unidentified House	E side of S Harrison Bridge Rd. between 334 & 346 S Harrison Bridge Rd	Simpsonville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2925	Unidentified House	543 S. Harrison Bridge Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2927	Unidentified House	1603 Fairview Rd.	Simpsonville	1887	Eligible
Simpsonville	2929	Unknown	1818 Fairview Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2931	Unidentified House	1929 Fairview Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1890s	Eligible
Simpsonville	2933	Unidentified House	2137 McKelvey Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2935	Unidentified House	2125 McKelvey Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2937	Unidentified House	N side of McKelvey Rd., approx. 1/2 mile SW of Hillside Church Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2939	Unidentified House	E side of Hillside Church Rd., across from 118 Hillside Church Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2943	Unidentified House	1855 McKelvey Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2945	Unidentified House	1809 McKelvey Church Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2947	Pisgah United Methodist Church	1719 McKelvey Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2951	Unidentified House	4389 Fork Shoals Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1900	Contributes to Eligible District
Simpsonville	2953	Unidentified House	W side of Fork Shoals Rd., approx. 1/8 mile S. of 4389 Fork Shoals Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1900	Contributes to Eligible District
Simpsonville	2955	Unidentified House	4396 Fork Shoals Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
Simpsonville	2957	Unidentified House	W side of Berry Rd., approx. 1/4 mile N of Hwy 418	Simpsonville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2959	Unidentified House	W side of Berry Rd., approx. 1/2 mile N of Hwy 418	Simpsonville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2961	Unidentified House	819 Old Hundred Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2963	Unidentified House	822 Old Hundred Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2965	Unidentified House	611 Old Hundred Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2967	Unidentified House	121 Oaklawn Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2969	Unidentified House	594 Old Hundred Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2971	Unidentified House	1739 Hwy 419	Simpsonville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2973	Unidentified House	1729 Hwy 419	Simpsonville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2975	Unidentified House	1990 Reedy Fork Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2987	Unidentified House	2127 Reedy Fork Rd.	Ware Place	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2993	Fork Shoals Tower Keeper's House	73 Fire Tower Rd.	Ware Place	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2995	Fork Shoals Lookout Tower	73 Fire Tower Rd.	Ware Place	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2997	Unidentified House	1790 Reedy Fork Rd.	Ware Place	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	2999	Unidentified House	370 Davis Rd.	Ware Place	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3001	Unidentified House	312 Davis Rd.	Ware Place	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3003	Unidentified House	1512 Neely Ferry Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3005	Unidentified House	3453 Fork Shoals Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3007	Unidentified House	W side of Fork Shoals Rd., across from 3221 Fork Shoals Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3009	Unidentified House	202 Fairground Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3011	Unknown	On SE corner of intersection of Fork Shoals Rd. & Holcombe Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3013	Unidentified House	1912 W. Georgia Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3017	Unidentified House	W side of Fork Shoals Rd., approx. 1/4 mile N of St. Alban's School Rd	Simpsonville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible

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Simpsonville	3019	Unidentified House	703 Reedy Fork Rd.	Moonville	Circa 1910s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3021	Unidentified House	695 Reedy Fork Rd.	Moonville	Circa 1920	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3023	Unidentified House	665 Reedy Fork	Moonville	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3025	Burdett Mill	N side of Burdett Mill Rd., approx. 1/8 mile E of Reedy Fork Rd.	Moonville	Circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3027	Unidentified House	604 Reedy Fork Rd.	Moonville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3029	Unidentified House	357 Blakely Rd.	Moonville	Circa 1910s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3041	Henderson Home	504 Reedy Fork Rd.	Moonville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3043	Unidentified House	1817 West Georgia Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3045	Unidentified House	SW corner of Fork Shoals Rd & E Sloan Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1920	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3047	Unidentified House	2316 Fork Shoals Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1920	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3063	Unidentified House	502 East Standing Springs Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3065	Unidentified House	440 Log Shoals Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3069	Rocky Creek Baptist Church	Rocky Creek Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1911	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3071	Unidentified House	281 Log Shoals Rd.	Simpsonville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3075	Unidentified House	36 Log Shoals Rd.	Moonville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3077	Unidentified House	2007 Fork Shoals Rd.	Moonville	Circa 1990	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3079	Union Baptist Church	End of Union Church Rd.	Moonville	1942	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3081	Antioch Church	NW corner of intersection of Antioch Church Rd. & Fork Shoals Rd.	Moonville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3141	Unidentified House	1070 Garrison Rd.	Ware Place	Circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3211	Old Hundred Grill and Grocery	Intersection of Reedy Fork and Old Hundred Road	Pelzer	Mid-20th Cent	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3727	WPA Bridge at Former Donaldson/Greenville AFB	Echelon Road near junction with Kitty Hawk Road	Greenville	1938	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3729.00	1500 Area Warehouses at Former Donaldson AFB	Southeastern corner of installation off the north side Perimeter Road	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3729.01	1500 Area Warehouses at Former Donaldson AFB	Southeastern corner of installation off the north side Perimeter Road	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3729.02	1500 Area Warehouses at Former Donaldson AFB	Southeastern corner of installation off the north side Perimeter Road	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3729.03	1500 Area Warehouses at Former Donaldson AFB	Southeastern corner of installation off the north side Perimeter Road	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3729.04	1500 Area Warehouses at Former Donaldson AFB	Southeastern corner of installation off the north side Perimeter Road	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3729.05	1500 Area Warehouses at Former Donaldson AFB	Southeastern corner of installation off the north side Perimeter Road	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3729.06	1500 Area Warehouses at Former Donaldson AFB	Southeastern corner of installation off the north side Perimeter Road	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3729.07	1500 Area Warehouses at Former Donaldson AFB	Southeastern corner of installation off the north side Perimeter Road	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3867	St. Alban's School	2603 Fork Shoals Road	Simpsonville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3869	St. Alban's School	2603 Fork Shoals Road	Simpsonville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Simpsonville	3871	St. Alban's School	2603 Fork Shoals Road	Simpsonville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Slater	2899	Unidentified House	800 Slater Road	Marietta	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Slater	2900	Marietta Woodworks	802 Slater Rd	Marietta	c.1940	Not Eligible
Slater	2941	Marietta Shoe Shop	804 Slater Road	Marietta	c.1940	Not Eligible
Slater	3221	Locust Hill Elementary School	5497 Locust Hill Road	Travelers Rest	Circa 1920	Not Eligible
Slater	3288	Locust Hill Baptist Church	5534 Locust Hill Rd.	Tigerville	1950	Not Eligible
Slater	3290	Hill Crest	2611 Tigerville Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Slater	3292	Unidentified House	2605 Tigerville Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible

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Slater	3294	Unidentified House	2603 Tigerville Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Slater	3296	Unidentified Commercial Building	2601 Tigerville Rd.	Tigerville	1949	Not Eligible
Slater	3298	Unidentified House	2551 Tigerville Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Slater	3300	Unidentified House	2704 Tigerville Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Slater	3302	Unidentified House	N side of Rabbit Rd. about 1 1/2 miles N or Tigerville Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Slater	3304	Meadow Fork Baptist Church	21 Meadow Fork Rd.	Tigerville	1934	Not Eligible
Slater	3306	Mush Creek Baptist Church	940 Mush Creek Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1886	Not Eligible
Slater	3308	Unidentified House	850 Old Mush Creek Cir.	Tigerville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Slater	3310	Unidentified House	626 Mush Creek Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Slater	3312	Unidentified House	533 Mush Creek Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1925	Not Eligible
Slater	3314	Unidentified House	1790 Hwy 414	Tigerville	Circa 1925	Not Eligible
Slater	3316	Unidentified House	1795 Hwy 414	Tigerville	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Slater	3318	Unidentified House	394 Cool Springs Church Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Slater	3320	Cool Springs Primitive Baptist Church	W side of Cool Springs Church Rd. about 1/2 mile N of Hwy 414	Tigerville	1956	Not Eligible
Slater	3322	Unidentified House	10 Cool Springs Church Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1930	Not Eligible
Slater	3324	New Liberty Baptist Church	1798 Hwy 25	Tigerville	Circa 1960s	Not Eligible
Slater	3326	Unidentified House	1690 Hwy 25	Tigerville	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Slater	3328	Unidentified House	156 Old Hwy. 25	Tigerville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Slater	3330	Unidentified House	1462 Hwy. 25	Tigerville	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Slater	3332	Unidentified House	W side of Highway 25, approx. 1.7 miles S of Locust Hill Road (Hwy 290)	Tigerville	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Slater	3334	Unidentified Mill	31 East Old Mill Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1915	Not Eligible
Slater	3336	Unidentified House	12 Belvue School Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Slater	3338	Unidentified House	4 Belvue School Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1905	Not Eligible
Slater	3340	Unidentified Commercial Building	1070 Hwy. 25	Tigerville	Circa 1950	Not Eligible
Slater	3342	Unidentified House	6028 Locust Hill Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Slater	3344	Unidentified House	6015 Locust Hill Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1930	Not Eligible
Slater	3346	Mountain Grove Baptist Church	99 McKinney Rd.	Tigerville	1954	Not Eligible
Slater	3348	Unidentified House	6000 Locust Hill Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Slater	3350	Unidentified House	6136 Locust Hill Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Slater	3352	Unidentified House	6109 Locust Hill Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Slater	3354	Unidentified House	250 Mush Creek Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Slater	3356	Unidentified House	270 Mush Creek Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Slater	3358	Unidentified House	68 Boswell Cir.	Tigerville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Slater	3360	Unidentified House	6 Old Hwy. 25	Tigerville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Slater	3362	Unidentified Church	75 Old Hwy. 25	Tigerville	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Slater	3364	Unidentified House	81 Old Hwy. 25	Tigerville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Slater	3366	Unidentified House	678 Old Hwy. 25	Tigerville	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Slater	3368	W. P. Cantrell General Merchandise	681 Old Hwy. 25	Tigerville	1884	Not Eligible
Slater	3370	Unidentified House	681 Old Hwy. 25	Tigerville	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Slater	3372	Unidentified House	110 Bates Crossing Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Slater	3374	Unidentified House	986 Bates Crossing Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1920	Not Eligible
Slater	3376	Unidentified Store	S side of Bates Crossing Rd. W of 968	Tigerville	Circa 1950	Not Eligible
Slater	3378	Unidentified House	760 Bates Crossing Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1930	Not Eligible
Slater	3380	Unidentified House	497 Coleman Trl.	Tigerville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Slater	3382	Unidentified House	485 Coleman Trl.	Tigerville	circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Slater	3384	Unidentified House	408 Coleman Trl.	Tigerville	Circa 1915	Not Eligible
Slater	3386	Ballew House	N side of N Benson Rd. about 1/4 mile E of Ballew Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Slater	3388	Unidentified House	801 White Horse Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible

QUAD	SITE NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS/ LOCATION	VICINITY OF	DATE	SHPO EVALUATION
Slater	3390	Unidentified House	601 White horse rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Slater	3392	Unidentified House	30 Pleasant Retreat Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Slater	3394	Unidentified House	129 Pleasant Retreat Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Slater	3396	Unidentified Church	150 Pleasant Retreat Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1955	Not Eligible
Slater	3398	Unidentified Church	3027 Hwy. 25	Tigerville	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Slater	3400	Unidentified House	621 Goodwin Bridge Rd.	Slater	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Slater	3402	Unidentified House	140 Trammell Rd.	Slater	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Slater	3404	Unidentified House	152 Woodland Rd.	Slater	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Slater	3406	Unidentified House	145 Woodland Rd.	Slater	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Slater	3408	Slater Mill	101 Slater Rd.	Slater	Circa 1928	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3410	Slater Mill Office Building	1 Main St.	Slater	1928	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3412	Unidentified Commercial Buildings	3, 5, and 7 Main St.	Slater	1928	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3414	Unidentified House	1 Whitney St.	Slater	Circa 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3416	Unidentified House	Talley Bridge Rd.	Slater	Circa 1930	Not Eligible
Slater	3418	Unidentified House	201 Whitney St.	Slater	Circa 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3420	Unidentified House	307 Lindbergh St.	Slater	Circa 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3422	Slater United Methodist	300 Lindbergh St.	Slater	Circa 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3424	Unidentified House	105 Guest St.	Slater	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Slater	3426	Squire West's Home	On NW corner of Hwy. 276/Geer Hwy. and Tugaloo Rd.	Slater	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Slater	3428	Unidentified House	15 Bates Crossing Rd.	Slater	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Slater	3430	Unidentified House	60 Lakeside Dr.	Tigerville	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Slater	3432	Unidentified House	W side of Lakeside Dr. about 1/4 mile S of Belvue Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Slater	3434	Unidentified House	W side of Hart Cut Rd. about 1/4 mile N of Hannon Rd.	Slater	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Slater	3436	Unidentified House	363 Hart Cut Rd.	Slater	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Slater	3438	Unidentified House	539 Hart Cut Rd.	Slater	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Slater	3440	Unidentified House	539 Hart Cut Rd.	Slater	Circa 1880-1900	Not Eligible
Slater	3442	Cox Chapel	605 Hart Cut Rd.	Slater	1953	Not Eligible
Slater	3444	Unidentified House	596 Hart Cut Rd.	Slater	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Slater	3446	Unidentified House	645 Hart Cut Rd.	Slater	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Slater	3448	Unidentified House	710 Hart Cut Rd.	Slater	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Slater	3450	Unidentified House	712 Hart Cut Rd.	Slater	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Slater	3452	Unidentified House	757 Hart Cut Rd.	Slater	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Slater	3454	Dunlap House	300 Meadow Fork Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Slater	3456	Unidentified House	37 S. McKinney Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Slater	3458	Nichols House	1816 Hwy 414	Tigerville	Circa 1863	Not Eligible
Slater	3460	Slater Hall	5 Whitney St.	Slater	1934	Eligible
Slater	3462	Unidentified House	106 Whitney St.	Slater	Circa 1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3464	Unidentified House	110 Whitney St.	Slater	Circa 1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3466	Slater Baptist Church	113 Whitney St.	Slater	Circa 1950s	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3468	Unidentified House	211 Talley Bridge Rd.	Slater	Circa 1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3470	Slater Church of God	104 Woodland Rd.	Slater	1939	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3472	Unidentified House	106 Mellon St.	Slater	Circa 1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3474	Unidentified House	102 Mellon St.	Slater	Circa 1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3476	Unidentified House	14 Mellon St.	Slater	Circa 1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3478	Unidentified House	15 Mellon St.	Slater	Circa 1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3480	Unidentified school	15 School St.	Slater	Circa 1950	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3482	Unidentified House	2 Main St.	Slater	Circa 1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3484	Unidentified House	SW corner of Slater Rd. and Lindbergh St.	Slater	Circa 1930	Contributes to Eligible District

QUAD	SITE NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS/ LOCATION	VICINITY OF	DATE	SHPO EVALUATION
Slater	3486	Unidentified House	209 Whitney St.	Slater	Circa 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3488	Unidentified House	211 Whitney St.	Slater	Circa 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3490	Unidentified House	212 Whitney St.	Slater	Circa 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3492	Unidentified House	217 Talley Bridge Rd.	Slater	Circa 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3494	Unidentified House	103 Webster St.	Slater	Circa 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3496	Unidentified House	219 Webster St.	Slater	Circa 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3498	Unidentified House	212 Webster St.	Slater	Circa 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3500	Unidentified House	118 Webster St.	Slater	Circa 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3502	Unidentified House	114 Webster St.	Slater	Circa 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
Slater	3504	Lockaby Homeplace	104 Belvue School Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1908	Not Eligible
Slater	3506	Unidentified House	104 Belvue School Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1950	Not Eligible
Slater	3508	Unidentified House	96 Benson Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Slater	3510	Bramlett House	14 McKinney Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Slater	3512	Unidentified House	24 McKinney Rd.	Tigerville	1924	Not Eligible
Slater	3514	Unidentified House	35 McKinney Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Slater	3516	Unidentified House	5906 Locust Hill Rd./Hwy 290	Tigerville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Slater	3518	Unidentified House	5905 Locust Hill Rd./ Hwy 290	Tigerville	1909	Not Eligible
Slater	3520	Unidentified House	85 Dean Williams Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Slater	3522	Unidentified House	5733 Locust Hill Rd./ Hwy 290	Tigerville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Slater	3524	Unidentified House	5670 Locust Hill Rd./ Hwy 290	Tigerville	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Slater	3526	Unidentified House	357 Belvue Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Slater	3528	Unidentified House	8482 Center Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Slater	3530	Unidentified House	630 Bailey Mill Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Slater	3532	Unidentified House	33 Rabbit Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Slater	3534	Oak Valley School	120 Campbell Mill Rd.	Travelers Rest	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Slater	3536	Johnson Farm House	About 50 yds S of Burns Rd, about 1/4 ml W of Campbell Mill Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1850s	Not Eligible
Slater	3538	Unidentified House	600 Bailey Mill Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Slater	3540	Cross Plains Baptist Church	1305 Chinquapin Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Slater	3542	Unidentified House	1315 Chinquapin Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Slater	3544	Cherry Hill Baptist Church	603 Dividing Water Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1960s	Not Eligible
Slater	3546	Unidentified House	N side of Dividing Water Rd. about 3/4 ml Hwy 912	Tigerville	Circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Slater	3548	Unidentified House	16 Gosnell Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Slater	3550	Unidentified House	715 Callahan Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Slater	3552	Cool Springs Primitive Baptist Church (Historic)	W side of Cool Spring Church Rd. about 1/2 mile N of Highway 414	Tigerville	Circa 1840	Eligible
Slater	3554	Unidentified House	2698 Hwy. 11	Tigerville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Slater	3556	Duerlings House	270 N. Old Buncombe Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Slater	3558	Unidentified Store	2465 Hwy. 25	Travelers Rest	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Slater	3560	Unidentified Store	2341 Hwy. 25	Travelers Rest	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Slater	3562	Unidentified House	2335 Hwy. 25	Travelers Rest	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Slater	3564	Unidentified House	3300 Hwy. 11	Tigerville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Slater	3566	Lima Baptist Church	10 Lima Baptist Church Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Slater	3568	Unidentified House	301 River Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Slater	3570	Unidentified House	S side of Old Settlement Rd around 1/4 ml W of Hwy. 25	Tigerville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Slater	3572	Unidentified House	60 Holcombe Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Slater	3574	Unidentified House	17 Holcombe Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Slater	3576	Unidentified House	100 Burns Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Slater	3578	Aunt Vicks House	200 Burns Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1910	Not Eligible

QUAD	SITE NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS/ LOCATION	VICINITY OF	DATE	SHPO EVALUATION
Slater	3580	Burns House	200 Burns Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Slater	3582	Unidentified House	NE corner of Trammel Rd. and Burns Rd.	Greenville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Slater	3584	"Old Man Griffin's House"	310 Burns Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Slater	3586	Unidentified House	2401 Hwy. 414	Tigerville	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Standing Stone Mountain	3325	Cleveland Fish Hatchery	303 Jones Gap Road	Marietta	1931	Not Eligible
Standingstone Mountain	3323.00	Hide-A-Way Camp	140 Fall Creek Road	Marietta	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Standingstone Mountain	3323.01	Hide-A-Way Camp	140 Fall Creek Road	Marietta	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Standingstone Mountain	3321	Gap Creek Church	381 Gap Creek Road	Marietta	Circa 1930	Not Eligible
Standingstone Mountain	3329	Unidentified House	238 Duckworth Road	Marietta	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Standingstone Mountain	3331	Unidentified House	235 Duckworth Road	Marietta	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Standingstone Mountain	3337	Unidentified House	223 Duckworth Road	Marietta	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Standingstone Mountain	3341	Unidentified House	124 Jones Gap Road	Marietta	Circa 1950	Not Eligible
Standingstone Mountain	3343	Unidentified House	166 Jones Gap Road	Marietta	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Table Rock	2849	Unidentified House	302 Table Rock Road	Lakemont	Mid 20th Cent	Not Eligible
Table Rock	2861	Unidentified House	Lakemont Road on the north side of its intersection with Haygood road	Lakemont	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Taylor	3223	Suber Mill	2002 Suber Mill Road	Greer	1908	Not Eligible
Taylor	3603	Unidentified House	122 West Gap Creek Road	Greer	Early 20th Cent	Not Eligible
Taylor	3694	Bomar Home	3541 Hwy. 101	O'Neal	Circa 1895	Not Eligible
Taylor	3724	Unidentified House	611 Warehouse Ct.	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Taylor	3726	Unidentified House	603 Warehouse Ct.	Greenville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Taylor	3728	Unidentified House	601 Warehouse Ct.	Greenville	c. 1940	Not Eligible
Taylor	3730	Unidentified House	408 Waddell	Greenville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Taylor	3732	Unidentified House	6 Gandy Ave	Greenville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Taylor	3734	Unidentified House	24 Gandy	Greenville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Taylor	3736	Unidentified House	26 Gandy Ave.	Greenville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Taylor	3738	Unidentified House	29 Gandy Ave.	Greenville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Taylor	3740	St. Matthew Methodist Church	2507 Rutherford Rd.	Greenville	1932	Not Eligible
Taylor	3742	Unidentified House	2247 Rutherford Rd.	Greenville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Taylor	3744	Old Vaughn Homeplace	16 Mill St.	Greenville	Circa 1935	Not Eligible
Taylor	3746	Unidentified House	20 Mill St.	Greenville	Circa 1935	Not Eligible
Taylor	3748	Unidentified House	13 Mill St.	Greenville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Taylor	3750	Unidentified House	2229 Rutherford Rd.	Greenville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Taylor	3752	Unidentified House	58 Emma St.	Greenville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Taylor	3754	Unidentified House	40 Emma St.	Greenville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Taylor	3756	Rutherford Road Baptist Church	9 Scenic Dr.	Greenville	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Taylor	3758	Unidentified House	703 Spring St.	Greenville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Taylor	3760	Unidentified House	404 Willow Dr.	Greenville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Taylor	3762	Unidentified House	402 Willow Dr.	Greenville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Taylor	3764	Piedmont Park Baptist Church	709 Piedmont Park Rd.	Greenville	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible



QUAD	SITE NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS/ LOCATION	VICINITY OF	DATE	SHPO EVALUATION
Taylors	3766	Unidentified House	8 Linnet Dr.	Greenville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3768	Unidentified House	10 Linnet Dr.	Greenville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3770	Piedmont Park Methodist Church	1100 Piedmont Park Rd.	Greenville	1948	Not Eligible
Taylors	3772	Unidentified House	1514 Piedmont Park Rd.	Greenville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3774	Unidentified House	1510 Piedmont Park Rd.	Greenville	Circa 1915	Not Eligible
Taylors	3776	Unidentified House	43 Mountain Creek Rd.	Greenville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3778	Unidentified House	2397 State Park Rd.	Greenville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3780	Mtn. Creek Service Station and Grocery	2011 State Park Rd.	Greenville	Late 1920s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3782	Unidentified House	111 W. Belvue Rd.	Greenville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3784	Unidentified House	109 W. Belvue Rd.	Greenville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3786	Unidentified House	110 W. Belvue Rd.	Greenville	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3788	Unidentified House	106 W. Belvue Rd.	Greenville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3790	Mountain Creek Baptist Church	2055 W. Mountain Creek Church Rd.	Greenville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3792	Unidentified House	553 Mountain Creek Church Rd.	Greenville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3794	Pleasant View Baptist Church	110 Old Rutherford Rd.	Greenville	1955	Not Eligible
Taylors	3796	Unidentified House	125 Old Rutherford Rd.	Greenville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3798	Unidentified House	9 Old Rutherford Rd.	Greenville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3800	Unidentified House	650 St. Mark Rd.	Greenville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3802	Unidentified House	24 Harintha Ln.	Greenville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3804	Unidentified House	105 Fairhaven Dr.	Greer	Circa 1905	Not Eligible
Taylors	3806	Unidentified House	2183 Locust Hill Rd.	Greer	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3808	Unidentified House	1987 Locust Hill Rd.	Greer	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3810	Unidentified House	1748 Locust Hill Rd.	Greer	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Taylors	3812	Unidentified House	1747 Locust Hill Rd.	Greer	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3814	Unidentified House	1718 Locust Hill Rd.	Greer	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3816	Unidentified House	1253 Owens Rd.	Greer	Circa 1915	Not Eligible
Taylors	3818	Unidentified House	1123 Owens Rd.	Greer	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3820	Unidentified House	1290 Ansel School Rd.	Greer	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3822	Unidentified House	S side of Ansel School Rd. across from Johnson Rd.	Greer	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Taylors	3824	Unidentified House	1585 S. McElhaney Rd.	Greer	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3826	Unidentified House	1593 S McElhaney Rd.	Greer	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3828	Milford Baptist Church	1282 Milford Church Rd.	Greer	1949	Not Eligible
Taylors	3830	Unidentified House	1283 Milford Church Rd.	Greer	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3832	Unidentified House	155 Milford Church Rd.	Greer	Circa 1950	Not Eligible
Taylors	3834	Unidentified House	40 Milford Church Rd.	Greer	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3836	Unidentified House	21 Walker Rd.	Greenville	Circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3838	Unidentified House	21 Walker Rd.	Greenville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3840	Faith Temple	5080 Sandy Flat Rd.	Travelers Rest	Circa 1960	Not Eligible
Taylors	3842	Unidentified House	4310 Locust Hill Rd.	Travelers Rest	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3844	Unidentified House	4520 Locust Hill Rd.	Travelers Rest	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Taylors	3861	Unidentified House	208 E. Belvue Rd.	Greenville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3863	Unidentified House	502 Pine Knoll Dr.	Greenville	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Taylors	3865	Unidentified House	512 Pine Knoll Rd.	Greenville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3874	Unidentified House	4301 Sandy Flat Rd.	Travelers Rest	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Taylors	3876	Unidentified House	221 E. Darby Rd.	Travelers Rest	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3878	Unidentified House	300 E. Darby Rd.	Travelers Rest	Circa 1915	Not Eligible
Taylors	3880	Unidentified House	401 E. Darby Rd.	Travelers Rest	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3882	Unidentified House	580 E. Darby Rd.	Travelers Rest	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible

QUAD	SITE NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS/ LOCATION	VICINITY OF	DATE	SHPO EVALUATION
Taylors	3884	Unidentified House	3415 Locust Hill Rd.	Travelers Rest	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Taylors	3886	Unidentified House	4101 Locust Hill Rd.	Travelers Rest	Circa 1915	Not Eligible
Taylors	3888	Unidentified House	452 Bulls Rd.	Travelers Rest	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Taylors	3890	Unidentified House	840 Groce Meadow Rd.	Greer	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3892	Old Belton O'Neal Homeplace	3248 Saluda Gap Rd./Hwy. 101	Greer	Circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3894	Unidentified House	222 N. Rutherford Rd.	Greer	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Taylors	3896	Unidentified House	228 N. Rutherford Rd.	Greer	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3213	Unidentified Roadside Store	4206 Hwy. 414	Gowensville	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3371	Unidentified House	7010 Mountain View Rd./Hwy. 253	Tigerville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3588	Tyger Baptist Church	2768 Hwy. 414	Tigerville	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3590	Ebenezer Welcome Baptist Church	4005 Hwy. 414	Tigerville	1930s/1950s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3592	Unidentified House	4699 Howe Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3594	Unidentified House	3927 Hwy. 414	Tigerville	Circa 1915	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3596	Unidentified House	3918 Hwy. 414	Tigerville	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3598	Moon House	3910 Hwy. 414	Tigerville	1945	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3600	Unidentified House	3845 Hwy. 414	Tigerville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3602	Unidentified House	3835 Hwy. 414	Tigerville	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3604	Unidentified House	3724 Hwy. 414	Tigerville	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3606	Unidentified House	3706 Hwy. 414	Tigerville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3608	Unidentified House	3708 Hwy. 414	Tigerville	1946	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3610	Unidentified House	3639 Hwy. 414	Tigerville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3612	Unidentified House	100 S. Glassy Mountain Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3614	Unidentified House	3525 Hwy. 414	Tigerville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3616	Unidentified House	3507 Hwy. 414	Tigerville	Circa 1950	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3618	Unidentified House	5610 Mountain View Rd./Hwy 253	Tigerville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3620	Unidentified House	5725 Mountain View Rd./Hwy. 253	Tigerville	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3622	Unidentified House	5731 Mountain View Rd./Hwy 253	Tigerville	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3624	Unidentified House	E side of Mountain View Rd./Hwy. 253 about 1/8 ml N of Groce Meadow Rd	Tigerville	Circa 1915	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3626	Unidentified House	5944 Mountain View Rd./Hwy. 253	Tigerville	Circa 1915	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3628	Unidentified House	6025 Mountain View Rd./Hwy. 253	Tigerville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3630	Unidentified House	6200 Mountain View Rd./Hwy. 253	Tigerville	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3632	Mountain View Methodist Church	6525 Mountain View Rd./Hwy. 253	Tigerville	1940	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3634	Unidentified House	6357 Mountain View Rd./Hwy. 253	Tigerville	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3636	Unidentified Store	6357 Mountain View Rd./Hwy. 253	Tigerville	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3638	Lighthouse Baptist Church	6301 Mountain View Rd./Hwy. 253	Tigerville	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3640	Unidentified House	6209 Mountain View Rd./Hwy. 253	Tigerville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3642	Unidentified House	6527 Mountain View Rd./Hwy. 253	Tigerville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3644	Unidentified Store	6550 Mountain View Rd./Hwy. 253	Tigerville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3646	Unidentified House	6550 Mountain View Rd./Hwy. 253	Tigerville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3648	Unidentified House	6640 Mountain View Rd./Hwy. 253	Tigerville	Circa 1890	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3650	Unidentified House	6920 Mountain View Rd./Hwy. 253	Tigerville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3654	Unidentified House	7015 Mountain View Rd./Hwy. 253	Tigerville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3656	Unidentified House	7020 Mountain View Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3658	Unidentified House	7025 Mountain View Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3660	Unidentified House	7011 Mountain View Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3662	Unidentified House	7050 Mountain View Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3664	Unidentified House	7603 Mountain View Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1850s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3666	Barbara McKormick House	7840 N. Tigerville Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1890	Not Eligible

QUAD	SITE NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS/ LOCATION	VICINITY OF	DATE	SHPO EVALUATION
Tigerville	3668	Unidentified House	4637 Howe Rd.	Gowensville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3670	Unidentified House	113 Dill Rd.	Gowensville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3672	Unidentified House	116 Dill Rd.	Gowensville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3674	Unidentified House	331 Dill Rd.	Gowensville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3676	Dr. Morr's Homeplace	4249 Hwy. 414	Gowensville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3678	Unidentified House	E side of Pleasant Hill Rd. about 1/8 mile N of Hwy 414	Gowensville	Circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3680	Unidentified House	1020 Pleasant Hill Rd.	Gowensville	circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3684	Unidentified House	4206 Hwy. 414	Gowensville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3686	Unidentified House	4108 Hwy. 414	Gowensville	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3688	Unidentified House	4107 Hwy. 414	Gowensville	Circa 1940	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3690	Unidentified House	727 Tugaloo Rd.	Gowensville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3692	William and Elizabeth Bomar Home	3905 Hwy. 101	O'Neal	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3696	Unidentified House	3557 Hwy. 101	O'Neal	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3698	O'Neal Grocery	3700 Hwy. 101	O'Neal	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3700	Unidentified House	3703 Hwy. 101	O'Neal	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3702	Unidentified House	3769 Hwy. 101	O'Neal	Circa 1915	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3704	Barton Chapel	NE corner of Camp Rd. and Hwy. 101	O'Neal	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3706	Unidentified House	3836 Hwy. 101	O'Neal	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3708	Unidentified House	3847 Hwy. 101	O'Neal	Circa 1915	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3710	St. Paul Church	3856 Hwy. 101	Greer	1945	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3712	Stroud House	2755 Hwy. 414	Tigerville	Circa 1921	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3714	Unidentified House	2812 Hwy. 414	Tigerville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3716	Unidentified House	2830 Hwy. 414	Tigerville	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3718	Unidentified House	2900 Hwy. 414	Tigerville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3720	Unidentified Store	NW corner of Hwy. 414 and N Southerlin Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1910	Eligible
Tigerville	3722	New Salem Baptist Church	S side of Hwy. 414 about 1/4 mile W of Burrell Rd.	Tigerville	1955	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3815	Unidentified House	137 Howard Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3817	Unidentified House	522 Tugaloo Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3819	Unidentified House	3705 Hwy. 414	Tigerville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3821	Unidentified House	3499 Hwy. 414	Tigerville	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3823	Robertson Home	3457 Hwy. 414	Tigerville	Circa 1917	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3825	Unidentified House	Hwy. 414	Tigerville	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3827	Flying F Ranch	4001 Hwy. 101	Tigerville	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3829	Unidentified House	3969 Hwy. Saluda Gap Rd./ Hwy. 101	Tigerville	Circa 1920	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3831	Unidentified House	3957 Hwy. 101	Tigerville	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3833	Unidentified House	3949 Hwy. 101	Tigerville	Circa 1890s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3835	Unidentified House	3920 Hwy. 101	Tigerville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3837	Unidentified House	3934 Hwy. 101	Tigerville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3839	Unidentified House	4149 Hwy. 14	Tigerville	Circa 1915	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3841	The Herman Home	1765 Fewes Chapel Rd.	Greer	Circa 1945	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3843	Unidentified store	4265 Jordan Rd.	Greer	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3845	Unidentified House	4272 Jordan Rd.	Greer	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3846	Unidentified House	4706 Locust Hill Rd	Travelers Rest	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3847	Unidentified Garage and Filling Station	4266 Jordan Rd.	Greer	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3848	Unidentified House	4800 Locust Hill Rd.	Travelers Rest	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3849	Unidentified House	4486 Jordan Rd.	Greer	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3850	Unidentified House	4806 Locust Hill Rd.	Travelers Rest	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3851	Unidentified House	4501 Jordan Rd.	Greer	Circa 1915	Not Eligible

QUAD	SITE NO.	HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS/ LOCATION	VICINITY OF	DATE	SHPO EVALUATION
Tigerville	3852	Unidentified House	4900 Locust Hill Rd.	Travelers Rest	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3853	Unidentified House	4627 Jordan Rd.	Greer	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3854	Unidentified House	4915 Locust Hill Rd.	Travelers Rest	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3855	Unidentified House	4694 Jordan Rd.	Greer	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3856	Unidentified House	4910 Locust Hill Rd.	Travelers Rest	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3857	Morrow Home	4798 Jordan Rd.	Greer	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3858	Unidentified House	155 Old Locust Hill Rd.	Travelers Rest	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3859	Pleasant Hill Baptist Church	4899 Jordan Rd.	Greer	1936	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3860	Unidentified House	18 Old Locust Hill Rd.	Travelers Rest	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3862	Unidentified House	5213 Locust Hill Rd.	Travelers Rest	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3864	Unidentified House	5330 Locust Hill Rd.	Travelers Rest	Circa 1880s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3866	Unidentified House	2255 Loftis Rd.	Travelers Rest	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3868	Unidentified House	710 Langley Rd.	Travelers Rest	Circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3870	Unidentified House	755 Langley Rd.	Travelers Rest	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3872	Unidentified House	783 Langley Rd.	Travelers Rest	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3898	Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church	201 Hwy. 912	Tigerville	Circa 1950	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3900	Unidentified House	430 Hwy. 912	Tigerville	Circa 1950	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3902	Unidentified House	483 Hwy. 912	Tigerville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3904	Unidentified Store	2122 Hwy. 11	Tigerville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3906	Unidentified House	2124 Hwy. 11	Tigerville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3908	Unidentified House	2026 Hwy. 11	Tigerville	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3910	Glassy Mountain Baptist Church	936 N. Glassy Mtn. Rd.	Tigerville	1947	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3912	Unidentified House	435 N. Glassy Mt. Rd.	Tigerville	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Tigerville	3914	The Moon Place	307 N. Glassy Mt. Rd.	Tigerville	circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Ware Shoals West	2816	Unidentified House	East side of Ballard Road, approx. 1/2 mile south of Hwy 76	Ware Shoals	circa 1930s	Not Eligible
Ware Shoals West	2830	Unidentified House	12398 Augusta Rd./Hwy 25	Princeton	Circa 1920s	Not Eligible
Zirconia	3297	North Fork Baptist Church	162 Callahan Mountain Road	Travelers Rest	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Zirconia	3299	Unidentified House	160 Callahan Mountain Road	Travelers Rest	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Zirconia	3301	Unidentified Store	Callahan Mountain Road at intersection with Old Highway 25	Travelers Rest	Circa 1940s	Not Eligible
Zirconia	3303	Unidentified House	1035 Old Highway 25	Travelers Rest	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Zirconia	3305	Camp Old Indian	601 Callahan Mountain Road	Travelers Rest	Circa 1960	Not Eligible
Zirconia	3307	Camp Old Indian	601 Callahan Mountain Road	Travelers Rest	Circa 1960	Not Eligible
Zirconia	3309	Camp Old Indian	601 Callahan Mountain Road	Travelers Rest	Circa 1960	Not Eligible
Zirconia	3311	Camp Old Indian	601 Callahan Mountain Road	Travelers Rest	Circa 1960	Not Eligible
Zirconia	3313	Camp Old Indian	601 Callahan Mountain Road	Travelers Rest	Circa 1960	Not Eligible
Zirconia	3315.00	Camp White Pines	One mile west of 601 Callahan Mountain Road	Travelers Rest	1962	Not Eligible
Zirconia	3315.01	Camp White Pines	One mile west of 601 Callahan Mountain Road	Travelers Rest	Circa 1962	Not Eligible
Zirconia	3317	Terry Creek Church	238 Terry Creek Road	Travelers Rest	Circa 1950s	Not Eligible
Zirconia	3319	Unidentified House	300 Terry Creek Road	Travelers Rest	Circa 1950	Not Eligible

# **Appendix B**

## Maps (on CD)

# **Appendix C**

## Database and Photos (on CD)