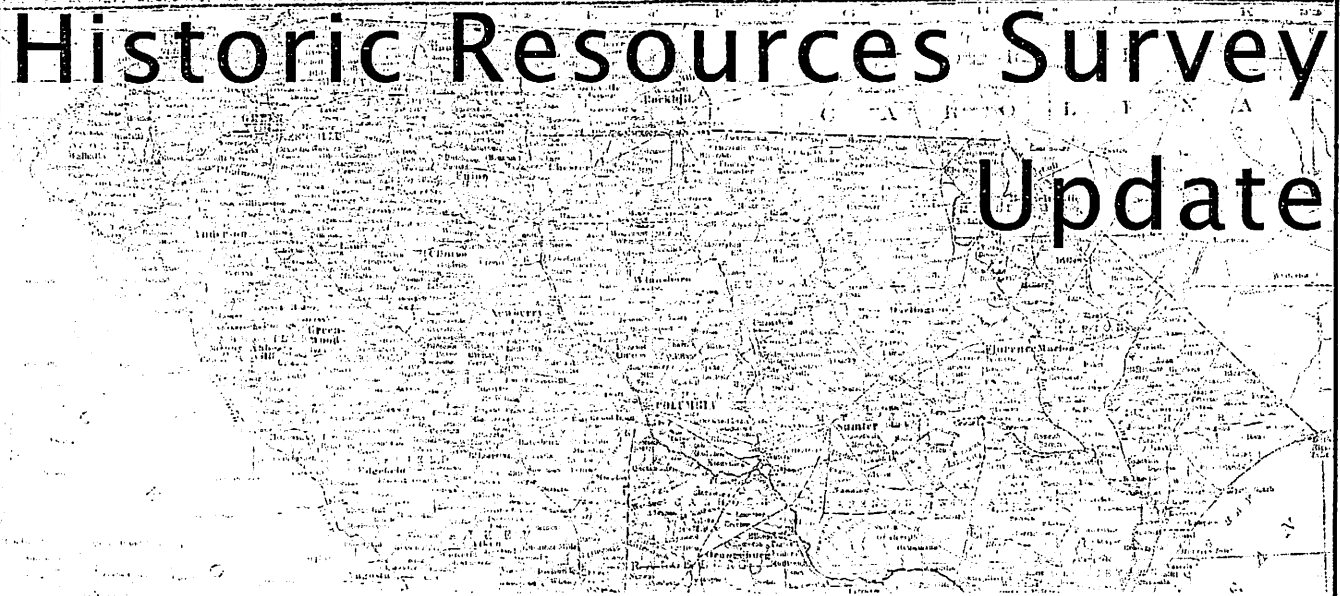




CITY OF ROCK HILL

Historic Resources Survey Update



Prepared by
Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.
August 2004

CITY OF ROCK HILL
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Prepared for

The City of Rock Hill, South Carolina
and
The South Carolina
Department of Archives and History

Prepared by

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Durham, North Carolina

August 2004

CITY OF ROCK HILL, SOUTH CAROLINA
HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY UPDATE

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I. INTRODUCTION

In the fall of 2003, the City of Rock Hill and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) engaged Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., (EPE) to survey historic architectural resources in Rock Hill. The project was intended as an update of a 1988 architectural survey of the city carried out by Preservation Consultants, Inc. of Charleston. The goal of the current survey was threefold: to document those properties that have become fifty years old since the 1988 survey (essentially, buildings built in the period between 1938 and 1954); to survey properties located in areas annexed into the city limits since 1988; and to record historic resources located in the Main Street Corridor, but outside the existing Downtown Historic District, including those in the Old Town Renaissance Planning Area.

The survey update was paid for, in part, with federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and was administered by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of the SCDAH. Sonya Miller, Community Development Specialist with the City of Rock Hill Planning Department, served as local coordinator for the survey.

On October 16, 2003 Andy Pitman, Vice-President of EPE, and Jennifer Martin, EPE's Carolinas Regional Manager, attended an initial planning meeting at the Rock Hill City Hall. At that meeting, Bradley Sauls, Grants Administrator, represented the SCDAH, and Susan Britt and Sonya Miller, represented the City of Rock Hill Planning Department. A contract for the project was executed on October 31, 2003.

On November 6, 2003, the local coordinator introduced EPE staff members Jennifer Martin, Heather Fearnbach, Sarah Woodard, and Cynthia de Miranda to the Rock Hill Board of Historic Review at their regular monthly meeting. This meeting, which was open to the public, also provided an opportunity for Rock Hill residents to meet the consultants and learn more about the project. Brad Sauls, with the SCDAH, also attended the meeting and provided information about the programs his office oversees related to historic preservation.

On January 20, 2004, Jennifer Martin appeared at a membership meeting of Historic Rock Hill at the invitation of its director, Barbara Kurz. Ms. Martin gave the attendees an overview of the survey and received additional information about historic properties in Rock Hill.

EPE completed the fieldwork in January and February 2004 and entered data for each resource surveyed into the SCDAH Survey Database. In early 2004, EPE historians conducted further research on the history of the city and prepared this final report. EPE also provided survey information to the GIS Coordinator for the City of Rock Hill, who mapped each surveyed property. On May 6, 2004, EPE historian Cynthia de Miranda appeared at the regular meeting of the Historic Review Board to provide a progress report on the survey.

The final products of the survey include this report, "City of Rock Hill, South Carolina: Historic Resources Survey Update," which contains an overview of the historical development of the city, a discussion of architectural styles represented in Rock Hill, a list of recommendations for National Register eligibility and local designation, and an inventory of all surveyed properties. Since much of the focus of the survey was to document resources that were built in 1938 and after, this report focuses heavily on the mid-twentieth century. Reference in this report to any property surveyed during the project is accompanied by the property's survey site number set in parentheses. EPE produced twenty-two final copies of the report, including two unbound security copies and two electronic copies on CD. Other products include two sets of original, archival-quality survey cards for the properties recorded during this survey and two sets of maps with plotted locations of the surveyed properties.

II. PROJECT SUMMARY

A. Name of Survey

“City of Rock Hill, South Carolina: Historic Resources Survey Update”

B. Boundary of the Survey Area

The survey boundary coincides with the corporate limits of Rock Hill.

C. Number of Properties Surveyed

960

D. Number of Square Miles Surveyed

Portions of approximately 32 square miles

E. Names and Affiliations of Surveyors

EPE employs all surveyors who worked on this project.

Project Manager: Jennifer Martin

Project Historians: Cynthia de Miranda, Heather Fearnbach, and Sarah Woodard

EPE staff assigned to the project meet the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualification Standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 61.

F. Dates of Survey

October 2003 to August 2004

III. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

EPE architectural historians undertook the City of Rock Hill Historic Resources Survey Update as part of the SCDAH Statewide Survey of Historic Places, which forms the basis of the historic preservation program in the state. The primary objectives of the survey program are to gather, organize, and present information about historic properties in photographs, narratives, maps, and drawings in order to identify properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and to identify properties eligible for potential local historic designation. During the survey, the historians sought to identify historic resources, record their locations, and evaluate their significance in a local, statewide, and national context. This project will promote a richer understanding of the city's historical and architectural development and encourage economic incentives for rehabilitation, cultural tourism development, education, and local compliance with state and federal preservation and environmental laws.

IV. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The survey of the City of Rock Hill followed the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation (36 CFR 61.3 and 6 and 61.4[b]).

The principal fieldwork took place in January and February 2004. Jennifer Martin, Cynthia de Miranda, Heather Fearnbach, and Sarah Woodard served as the principal investigators. During the fieldwork stage, all streets in the survey area were traveled, either by car or on foot; resource locations were recorded on City of Rock Hill maps; individual survey forms were completed; on-site interviews were conducted where possible; and all resources were documented with black and white photographs. The resources that appeared potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or as local landmarks or districts were further documented with color slides.

Since the project was an update of the 1988 survey, not every property greater than fifty years of age in the city was documented. EPE historians, equipped with an inventory of the properties surveyed in 1988, set about to record those buildings that clearly appeared older than fifty years, but that had not already been documented. Early in the process it became apparent that more than the 550 to 600 properties projected in the Request for Proposals issued by the City of Rock Hill would be documented. The post-World War II building boom meant that hundreds of early 1950s dwellings had to be recorded. In total, 960 buildings were surveyed.

The surveyors employed several criteria in deciding the properties to survey. Historic, architectural, and cultural resources were chosen first based on age, as stated above. The surveyors enlisted a priority system during the project to ensure that the most significant and intact resources of every type were documented. Surveyors also focused on concentrations of buildings where potential historic districts might exist. Common resource types that has undergone significant alteration or which has deterioration to the point that their integrity had been compromised were not surveyed.

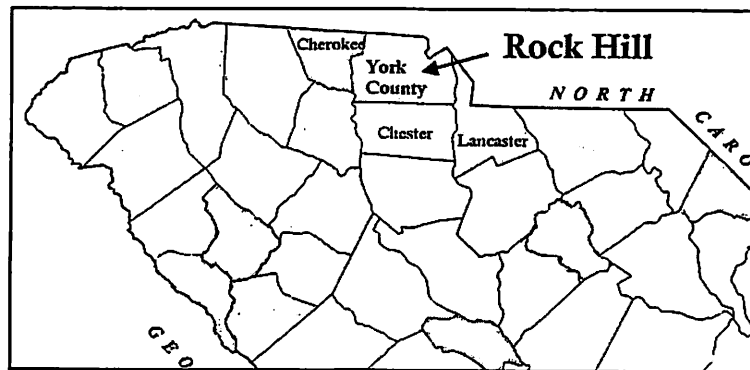
The historians made every attempt to discover the names of individuals, families, institutions, or businesses historically associated with the buildings documented. For several days in the winter of 2004, the historians combed the Rock Hill city directories at the Rock Hill branch of the York County Public Library in order to establish the original owner or occupant of each building surveyed. Since many of the properties surveyed were part of early to mid-twentieth subdivisions, the historians gathered many of the original neighborhood plats recorded in the York County Register of Deeds office in York. Because of the large scale of the survey, deed research on individual properties was not possible. Such in-depth research should be conducted in connection with the preparation of National Register nominations or local designation reports.

V. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The City of Rock Hill is located in northeast York County at the center of the northern edge of South Carolina's Piedmont region, just south of the North Carolina-South Carolina border. Lancaster County is located to the east of York County and Chester County abuts it on the south. Cherokee and Union Counties lie to the west. Mecklenburg County, North Carolina borders York County to the north.

Rolling to hilly topography characterizes the upper Piedmont. In 1859, historian John H. Logan described the area as "a country, whose landscape was neither wholly rugged with mountains, nor monotonously tame with unbroken plains, but a scene of mingled elevated ranges, undulating hills, and flowery vales."¹ The area's most prominent geographic feature is the Catawba River. It originates in northwest North Carolina and enters South Carolina just above Rock Hill and forms the northeast edge of York County.

Rock Hill's downtown commercial area extends primarily along Main Street. Residential neighborhoods dating from the late 1800s and into the post-World War II era surround this core. Local developers laid out Oakland, the city's first planned suburb, on a tract of land northwest of downtown and northwest of the rail corridor that defines that edge of downtown. Winthrop University (NR District 1987) is situated on land that was originally a park for Oakland's residents. Twentieth century residential developments as well as the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company complex (the Bleachery) bound Oakland today. Oakland and neighborhoods to the east and south of downtown Rock Hill were home to the city's most prosperous citizens and their substantial dwellings testify to the economic prosperity the town enjoyed in the late 1800s and first decades of the twentieth century. Traditionally African American neighborhoods such as Flint Hill, which is located along the north side of Saluda Street in the southwest part of the city, and the Crawford Road area, developed in the early twentieth century. Also in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, several textile mills were constructed around Rock Hill's center city. The resulting enclaves of small, uniform mill cottages have left an easily-recognizable signature on the city's streetscapes.



Map created from South Carolina Counties in 1895, in Walter Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*.

¹ John H. Logan, *A History of the Upper Country of South Carolina from the Earliest Periods to the Close of the War of Independence* (Charleston: S.G. Courtenay and Company, 1859), 2-3.

VI. HISTORICAL OVERVIEW: A BRIEF HISTORY OF ROCK HILL

THE ROCK HILL AREA BEFORE 1852

When the earliest European explorers traversed South Carolina's Piedmont, they met the Catawba Indians, a well-established, populous group. By the second half of the seventeenth century, English colonists in Virginia were trading regularly with the Catawba. As settlers made their way into South Carolina, the Catawba were generally friendly. With the exception of the Yamassee War in 1715-1716, the Catawba sided with the state's European colonists in conflicts with other tribes and with other Europeans, but cooperation did not spare them from smallpox or their territory from land-hungry immigrants. Once numbering over six thousand, only two hundred and fifty were left by 1784.²

The first white settlers to populate the region around Rock Hill began arriving in the mid-1700s, possibly as early as the 1730s. Most were Scottish Presbyterians and Irish with a few Germans and Swiss who traveled south from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Maryland via the Great Wagon Road. By 1757, over three hundred white people lived along Rocky and Fishing Creeks in the vicinity of Rock Hill and their numbers were constantly increasing. In 1763, despite tolerant relations, land disputes between the new arrivals and the Catawba necessitated a treaty that ultimately left the tribe with a fifteen-square-mile tract on which present-day Rock Hill is located. The parcel, known as Indian Land, was not entirely free of whites; some had already established themselves and were allowed to stay on the reservation.³

At about the time of the Revolutionary War, the area's Presbyterians, who made up the majority of the white eighteenth-century population, founded Ebenezer Associate Presbyterian Church. A few years later, around 1785, after a dispute over the singing of psalms, some members split and organized Indian Land Presbyterian Church, which became known as Ebenezer Presbyterian Church. The churches anchored a scattered community called Ebenezer, which was also known as Ebenezerville and supported an academy. During the 1820s, the earlier reformed church folded and Ebenezer Presbyterian Church purchased the reformed congregation's property, built a new frame church, and took over Ebenezer Academy (NR 1977), with which both churches had always been involved.⁴

By the 1830s, the Catawba had leased all of their reservation land to whites, leaving themselves homeless. Estimates of their population, once numbering in the thousands in North and South Carolina, totaled eighty-eight, all living in the Rock Hill area. The

² Douglas Summers Brown, *A City Without Cobwebs: A History of Rock Hill, South Carolina* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1953), 21-22, 26; Jack D. Hildebrand, *Rock Hill Reflections: An Illustrated History* (Chatsworth, CA: Windsor Publications, Inc., 1989), 20; *Rock Hill Herald*, December 21, 2001.

³ Brown, 37, 43; Hildebrand, 22-23.

⁴ Lynn Willoughby, *The "Good Town" Does Well: Rock Hill, S.C., 1852-2002* (Orangeburg, S.C.: Written in Stone, for the Rock Hill Sesquicentennial Committee, 2002), 16-18.

Treaty of 1840, designed to help the Catawba and give whites full ownership of the leased land, paid the Catawba twenty-five hundred dollars, gave them a fifteen-hundred-dollar yearly stipend for nine years, and provided them with a tract of land in western North Carolina or five thousand dollars if a suitable tract could not be found.⁵ These terms, however, were not carried out. Neither the state of North Carolina nor the Cherokee Indians relished the arrival of the Catawba, so Joseph F. White, acting as an agent of the state of South Carolina, purchased a 630-acre tract near Rock Hill for a new Catawba reservation. The promised twenty-five hundred dollars never materialized, and the Catawba, who could no longer collect rents from white tenants, became destitute. The annual stipend payments finally started in 1843, although the cash did not flow directly to the Catawba. Instead, the money was sent to the state's agent, Joseph White. White purchased goods for the Catawba who, in turn, had to request items from White.⁶

Meanwhile Ebenezer flourished. In 1846, the village found itself in the path planned for the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad, but rather than welcoming the iron horse, some Ebenezer residents, citing fears of deafening noise, smoke, and fire, favored a location to the southeast.⁷ Alexander Templeton Black, a local planter, donated four acres for railroad right-of-way and a depot location. Black also subdivided some of his property into twenty-three lots along a single main street at the site of the proposed depot. In April 1852, a post office called Rock Hill was established at Black's town, and in June 1852, the first locomotive rolled down the line. A year or two passed before other buildings stood with the depot, but by the beginning of the Civil War, a few stores and warehouses served the depot's patrons.⁸ Although removed from the community of Ebenezer and officially named Rock Hill, possibly for flint deposits in the area, railroad schedules style the rail station Ebenezer or Ebenezer Depot.⁹



Bishop House in Ebenezer

ROCK HILL GROWS: 1853-1880

Rock Hill's expansion continued in the 1850s. Several stores, two hotels, two schools (Rock Hill Academy and Pine Grove Academy), and two churches (one Methodist and one Presbyterian) lined the streets. The fledgling village was home to the Indian Land Agricultural Society and a "Thespian Society for dramatic exhibition and entertainment." By 1860, the white population stood at one hundred, and Catawba Indians living on a

⁵ Hildebrand, 14.

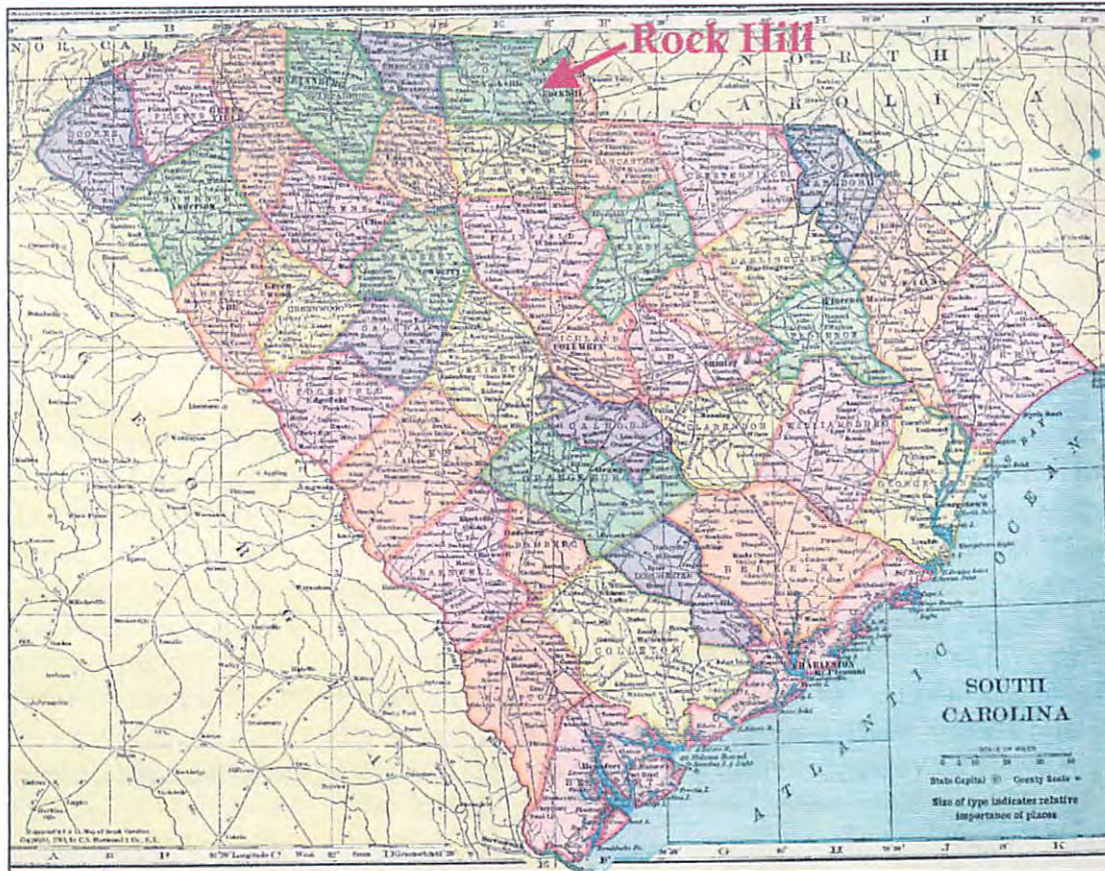
⁶ Willoughby, 10.

⁷ Brown, 73-74.

⁸ Brown, 76-77; Hildebrand, 39, 41.

⁹ *Rates of Freight on the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road*, undated poster, Special Collections, Perkins Library, Duke University, Durham, N.C.; Brown, 81.

630-acre reservation about nine miles south of Rock Hill, visited regularly, selling pottery and other handmade goods. To Rock Hill's depot, white farmers brought wagonloads of cotton bound for New England textile mills.¹⁰



Hammond's 8 x 11 Map of South Carolina by C.S. Hammond & Co., 1910

During the Civil War, Rock Hill remained a quiet railroad stop that sent sons, fathers, and brothers into battle. On July 30, 1864, York County and Rock Hill suffered its largest loss of life during the conflict when Federal troops detonated explosives packed in a tunnel under the Confederate fortification at Petersburg. Most of the nearly three hundred casualties and severe injuries came from two South Carolina regiments that included six York County companies.

In April 1865, Union troops torched the railroad bridge over the Catawba River. When Confederates reached the bridge, they engaged Federal troops in a military exchange. Just after the Union troops left, a train arrived with word of Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston's surrender in North Carolina; a messenger was able to reach the Union soldiers

¹⁰ Brown, 87-88, 90; Hildebrand, 43-44.

with this news just before they entered and possibly destroyed the York County seat of Yorkville. A few days later, Jefferson Davis, fleeing Federal troops, crossed the Catawba at the Nation Ford where the railroad bridge had been destroyed.¹¹

After the war, Rock Hill and the South faced social and economic challenges. During Reconstruction, the Ku Klux Klan committed at least eleven murders and six hundred assaults in York County. Despite these problems, Rock Hill grew slowly but steadily as South Carolinians and other southerners began leaving their farms for more certain employment. The Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad merged with the Columbia and Augusta Railroad in 1869.¹² When the state legislature incorporated the town in 1870, Rock Hill was home to three hundred residents, two churches, eleven bars, two hotels, two schools, a tannery, cabinet shop, Masonic Lodge, and post office. Various merchants supplied everything from groceries to shoes to buggies.¹³

With its rail connection and nearby waterpower, Rock Hill was perfectly situated for late-nineteenth century New South development. Ebenezerville, on the other hand, was not, and Rock Hill eventually swallowed the village. In 1870, building contractor A. D. Holler built Rock Hill's first two-story commercial building.¹⁴ Also in the 1870s, James M. Ivy came to Rock Hill. He partnered with R. T. Fewell, and the two opened a general store where they sold fertilizer, bought cotton, and operated a private bank. In an effort to boost sales at his store and to promote the town generally, Ivy consistently paid some of the highest prices for cotton in the region. Farmers literally traveled the extra mile just to sell their cotton in Rock Hill and, ultimately, spend their money in the town. The town's African American community developed a business district along Trade Street while Henry Toole, a successful African American barber and businessman, owned three buildings on Main Street, which he leased to white tenants.¹⁵ Meanwhile, in 1878, the Richmond and Danville Railroad absorbed the Columbia and Augusta Railroad.¹⁶ Quickly, writes local businessman John Gary Anderson, "the little ramshackle stores already in existence began to perk up and others moved in" spurring residential and commercial growth.¹⁷

AN INDUSTRIAL BOOM: 1881-1928

Ten years after Rock Hill's first two-story commercial building went up, Ivy and A. E. Hutchison organized the Rock Hill Cotton Factory (NR 992) and hired A. D. Holler as the builder. The mill was the town's first, South Carolina's first steam-powered mill, and one of the state's earliest postbellum industrial developments. The venture's success sparked more interest in textile manufacturing and other mills soon followed. The Standard Mill (NR 992), finished in 1887, was the product of John R. London, but so

¹¹ Brown, 117-118, 124; Hildebrand, 45.

¹² Willoughby, 27.

¹³ Hildebrand, 48-49.

¹⁴ Brown, 134; Hildebrand, 52-54.

¹⁵ *Rock Hill Herald*, Centennial Edition, May 3, 1952.

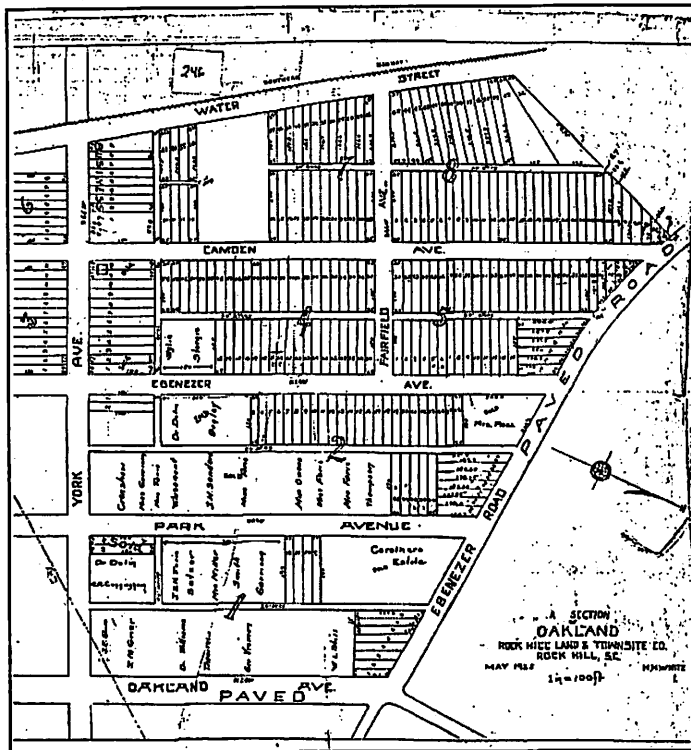
¹⁶ Willoughby, 27.

¹⁷ James Gary Anderson, *Autobiography* (Rock Hill: John Gary Anderson, 1936), 15-16.

many citizens purchased mill stock, offered for sale on an installment plan, that the enterprise was thought of more as the town's than as London's.¹⁸ Two years later, the Globe Mill started operation, followed by the Arcade and Manchester Mills, both completed in 1896. By 1907, two more industrial plants, the Wymojo and Aragon Mills, brought the total number of textile mills in Rock Hill to seven.¹⁹

In the late 1800s, Rock Hill's textile industry also supported and depended on associated manufacturing concerns. Two cotton oil mills turned textile by-products into useful material and the Kneisler Cotton Gin helped feed the looms and spindles. The Jones Iron Works, founded in 1898, employed twenty-five people in building industrial and textile castings.²⁰

While textiles and related manufacturers employed thousands and dominated Rock Hill's industrial output, other factories, each with less than one hundred workers, produced a variety of goods. Clyburn Door, Sash and Blind Factory supplied the housing boom that



Plat of a Section of Oakland, May 1925

accompanied industrial expansion. The Egypt Canning Company, founded in 1894, took its name from its location in the community of Egypt on the eastern edge of Rock Hill. The facility canned fruits and vegetables. A saddle and harness factory; National Wire Goods Manufacturing Company, which made coat hangers; a mattress factory; and a broom-making operation met some of the city's basic needs during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A cigar factory and the Piedmont Tobacco Works catered to personal tastes, and beginning in 1915, the Rock Hill Body Company turned out commercial truck and school bus shells.²¹ One of the largest non-textile concerns was John Anderson's Rock Hill Buggy Company, established in

¹⁸ Anderson, 395.

¹⁹ Brown, 134; Hildebrand, 52-54.

²⁰ Betty Owen, "The Industrial Development of Rock Hill, South Carolina," unpublished report on file at the York County Library, Rock Hill, 1949, appendix (no page number).

²¹ Owen, appendix.

1886. By the 1890s, the factory churned out a buggy every twenty-five minutes.²²

As Rock Hill's commerce and industry grew, so too did its residential areas. In 1891, local attorney William Blackburn Wilson and several other businessmen established the Rock Hill Land and Town Site Company, which owned a tract of land northwest of downtown Rock Hill. The company divided the parcel into thirteen hundred lots flanking the development's main corridor, Oakland Avenue. Lots sold first along Oakland Avenue and over the course of several decades, the other streets filled up. Additionally, the land company supplied the city with water and electricity and operated the City Street Railway Company. Naturally, a streetcar line ran along Oakland Avenue.²³

A few years later, in 1893, the Iredell Land Company began selling lots on a fifty-four-acre tract near the Standard (Highland Park) Cotton Mill on sections of Hutchison, Jones, and Annafrel Streets. In 1906, James Spratt White opened Woodland Park along Saluda and Marion Streets. White expanded the subdivision in 1909 and 1912.²⁴

Rock Hill, which had two academies before the Civil War, had not lost interest in education, and by 1888, the town's white students had access to a system of public graded schools.²⁵ On the first day, 124 students attended classes. Public schools for African Americans were still decades away, but 335 African American pupils attended private schools, some of which received a small amount of public funding. In 1890,



Winthrop Training School (now Withers Building, NR 1987)

taxpayers spent \$5.89 per child for the education of the town's white students, while allocating \$1.22 per child for African American students. In 1901, the average school year for whites was six months long; four months for African Americans. Student-teacher ratios averaged thirty-four-to-one for whites and sixty-four-to-one for African Americans.²⁶

Three colleges in Rock Hill trace their roots to the late-nineteenth-century. Friendship

²² Anderson, 20, 170; Hildebrand, 60-61

²³ *Rock Hill Herald*, Centennial Edition, May 3, 1952; Brown, 222.

²⁴ William J. Cherry, *The City of Rock Hill, S. C., The Hub of the Piedmont* (Charlotte, N.C.: Queen City Printing Company, 1895), 36; Brown, 247; William C. White, interview by Paul M. Gettys, May 17, 1990, cited in Gettys, "Marion Street Area Historic District," National Register Nomination Form, September 28, 1990.

²⁵ *The State* (Columbia, S.C.), December 25, 1938.

²⁶ *Rock Hill Herald*, April 16, 2002.

Junior College started as Friendship School when it opened at Mount Prospect Baptist Church (NR 1992) in 1891. Reverend M. P. Hall taught classes, and the Sunday School Convention, a group comprised of black congregants in Chester and York Counties, supported the school. It included a grade school, but training teachers was the institution's primary function. In 1910, the school moved into its own buildings on Allen Street behind the church.²⁷

A few years later, the town bid successfully to become the new home of Winthrop College (NR District 1987). Organized in 1886 in Columbia as Winthrop Training School, the institution educated white females to fill teaching positions in the state's post-Civil War public school system. In 1893, the school announced plans to relocate to the highest-bidding city. Rock Hill, while considerably smaller than some of the competitors, won the contest by providing \$700 in cash, a 30-acre site in the new residential development of Oakland Park, 375,000 bricks for building construction, and passing a \$60,000 bond issue.²⁸ In 1894, the year after Winthrop's move, Noah A. Crockett and the Reverend W. M. Robinson founded Clinton Normal and Industrial Institute (2248) for Rock Hill's African Americans. W.L. Roddey and L.M. Davis each gave two acres for the school, which was named for Bishop I.C. Clinton of Lancaster.²⁹

In 1890, a coal-burning electric plant came on line. The town and local investors funded macadamized streets, and two newspapers, the *Herald* and the *Journal* (later called the *Record*), served the town. In the mid-1880s, John Anderson purchased two telephones built by a Mr. Mason of Sumter and installed a line between his buggy shop and the railroad depot. Soon, he bought a switchboard and signed up subscribers. By 1895, he and business partners A. R. Smith and J. M. Cherry incorporated the Rock Hill Telephone Company with a one hundred-line switchboard.³⁰

By the late 1800s and into the early 1900s, Rock Hill was bustling. The railroad became part of a national network in 1894 when the Richmond and Danville and the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad merged to form Southern Railway.³¹ Rock Hill's population grew from 5,500 to 7,216 between 1895 and 1910.³² The town, whose name buggy shop owner John Anderson derided as "back woodsy," "small towny," and "foolish and ridiculous," had managed to, in his words, "forge ahead and by main strength and a good deal of awkwardness, 'bust' through Southern conservatism." Anderson credited Ivy and other forward-thinking and energetic leaders for the progress

²⁷ *Rock Hill Herald*, Centennial Edition, May 3, 1952.

²⁸ "Dr. Johnson Rounds out 39th Year at Winthrop," *Charleston Sunday News*, January 11, 1925; Hildebrand, 55.

²⁹ Brown, 227-228; Hildebrand, 57; *The Herald*, May 3, 1952. .

³⁰ Anderson, 195; Willoughby, 83.

³¹ Norfolk Southern Corporation website accessed via http://www.nscorp.com/nscorp/application?pageid=About%20NS&category=About%20NS&contentId=english/nscorp/about_ns/ns_history.html, May 20, 2004.

of the late 1800s. He also felt Rock Hill prospered because it was not a courthouse town and was therefore free of "little lawyers and county politicians and checker players."³³

In 1904, workers completed the seemingly overwhelming job of damming the Catawba River to generate electric power. The plant, which Duke Power Company bought a few years later, served textile mills in Rock Hill, Charlotte, and Fort Mill.³⁴ By 1907, seven miles of sidewalks and streets had been paved. Two years later, the Afro-American Insurance Company, an African-American-owned insurance concern operating in several southeastern states, opened a Rock Hill office in a two-story commercial building with elaborate brickwork designed by Charlotte builder and designer, William W. Smith (NR 1992). The Rock Hill *Record* declared 1912 a banner year for building, citing the completion of "a new \$20,000 Presbyterian church," commercial buildings, houses, and factory expansions. Also in 1912, citizens funded water and sewer improvements and continued street paving. A battery-powered streetcar replaced Rock Hill's mule-drawn car, but it only operated until the First World War.³⁵

Activity continued in the 1920s. At the beginning of the decade, Cherry Road, linking Rock Hill to the Catawba River and eventually to a bridge across the river, was completed. The thoroughfare was the first concrete road in the state and only the third paved road built with federal dollars. Also in 1920, the Anderson Motor Company, formerly the Anderson Buggy Company, built thirty-five cars everyday. Confederate Park, the city's first public park, streetlights on Oakland Avenue, and the Andrew Jackson Hotel (0525, NR District 1991) were also products of the 1920s.³⁶

DEPRESSION AND RECOVERY: 1929-1938

Labor unrest, rather than unemployment, marked Rock Hill during the Great Depression. Certainly, scarcity of work was a problem in the city, and mill owners did lay off some workers, but generally instead of eliminating jobs to save money, mill management cut wages or used "stretch-outs" in which workers did more work at a faster pace. As a result, many textile workers in Rock Hill continued to receive a paycheck throughout the Depression, but that paycheck was considerably less than it had ever been, and increasingly, it was earned for doing a great deal more work.³⁷

Dissatisfaction and unrest festered. On June 10, 1933, Industrial (formerly Manchester) Mill's weaving and carding operatives walked off the job, forcing management to close the plant. Workers wanted mill owners to reduce rent for mill-owned houses, provide

³² Brown, 236.

³³ Anderson, 13.

³⁴ Brown, 242-243.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, 222; *Rock Hill Record*, December 30, 1912.

³⁶ Works Projects Administration, Federal Writers Project, *South Carolina: A Guide to the Palmetto State* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1941), 256; Hildebrand, 62, 64.

³⁷ Simon Bryant, "Prelude to the New Deal: The Political Response of South Carolina Textile Workers to the Great Depression, 1929-1933," in *Race, Class, and Community in Southern Labor History*, ed. Gary M. Fink and Merl E. Reed (Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press, 1994), 42-43.

continuous electric power to their homes, and restore laid-off workers. Throughout the month of June 1933, workers periodically left their looms and spindles at nearly all of Rock Hill's textile mills. With varying degrees of success, they demanded better housing and working conditions, a return to earlier higher wages, and reinstatement of laid-off workers. Usually managers convinced operatives to return with few or no concessions or made undisclosed agreements. At Industrial, however, mill president L. D. Pitts and the



York County Hospital (2268) before 1950
*South Carolina Department of Archives and History,
 School Insurance Photos (1935-1952)*

workers firmly held their ground until mid July.³⁸

On July 17, 1933, workers and owners heralded the implementation of the Cotton Textile Code of the National Industrial Recovery Act as the end to conflicts. The new federal regulations provided a minimum wage and a maximum workweek of forty hours, but they did not end unrest. When the United Textile Workers of American initiated a general strike on

September 3, 1934, Rock Hill operatives joined half-a-million strikers in twenty-one states. All the town's mills closed, except the Bleachery. Mayor David Lyle called for the National Guard's assistance, but the strike ended on September 22, marking the end of pre-World War II labor unrest in Rock Hill.³⁹

Despite these problems, the textile industry was Rock Hill's economic mainstay during the Depression, and one factory in particular is credited with keeping the town afloat. Fortuitously, in 1929, the M. Lowenstein and Sons Company of New York, one of the town's largest employers of the twentieth century, opened the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company just in time to help Rock Hill weather the economic storm. In 1934, the federal government ordered thirty-two million yards of cloth from Lowenstein with which to make mattresses and bedding for impoverished Americans.⁴⁰ The Bleachery, as the Printing and Finishing Company became known locally, received a share of this work

³⁸ *Rock Hill Herald*, June 10 and 13 and July 13, 1933.

³⁹ Bryant, 41; Jacquelyn Dowd Hall, et al., *Like a Family: The Making of a Southern Cotton Mill World*, (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1987), 328; *Rock Hill Herald*, July 13, 1933, September 3 and September 19, 1934; Walter Edgar, *South Carolina: A History* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1998), 505.

⁴⁰ *Rock Hill Herald*, August 27, 1934.

and continued to grow as other textile mills contracted. While withstanding the labor disputes of 1933 and 1934, the Bleachery's workforce increased from four hundred in 1929 to just over eighteen hundred men and women by 1939.⁴¹

In addition to awarding textile contracts to Rock Hill companies, the federal government's New Deal programs, specifically the Works Progress Administration and the Public Works Administration, also played a direct role in Rock Hill's economic recovery. Building projects included the construction of a new post office (0016, NR 1988), a new city-wide sewer system, Byrnes Auditorium on Winthrop's campus (NR District 1987), the American Legion Stadium (0069), a new City Hall building, a gym at Rock Hill High School, and the York County Hospital (2268). PWA funds coupled with local bond money, improved several Rock Hill schools. A sewer system, assembly hall, and classrooms were added to the desperately overcrowded African American high school, Emmett Scott. School buildings and classroom additions went up at Central School, Northside School, Arcade-Victoria School, and Ebenezer Avenue School, with A. D. Gilchrist the architect for all these PWA projects. The Civil Works Administration and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration funded the construction of a stadium dedicated at Northside School in September 1934. Also in 1934, the WPA erected a "rustic lodge," which served as a city-owned recreation center until its conversion to the Rock Hill Country Club in 1954. Additionally, Rock Hill's Little Theater was organized during the Depression. Although the WPA regularly established theater companies, it is unclear if Rock Hill's group was a WPA effort.⁴²

In 1934, however, Mayor David Lyle found it necessary to write to President Roosevelt to report inefficient and delayed delivery of relief in Rock Hill. When federal officials informed Lyle that his complaints had been forwarded to the South Carolina Emergency Relief Administration in Columbia, he sent a telegram and letter to Roosevelt saying "our main object in addressing the telegram to you was to secure immediate action as all matters taken up with the local relief administration have not been handled promptly and we consider the situation in this vicinity critical requiring immediate relief."⁴³

Despite the unstable economy of the early 1930s, progress continued to march forward in Rock Hill. As early as June 1933, the Rock Hill Lumber Company advertised its products by illustrating two houses under construction on College Avenue. The city's population continued growing during the 1930s, from 11,322 in 1930 to 15,009 at the end of World War II.⁴⁴ With a manufacturing base in place and an expanding population, all in close proximity to a future interstate corridor which would link Rock Hill with the post-war boom-town of Charlotte, Rock Hill emerged from the Great Depression well-situated, economically and geographically, to benefit from post-war industry.

⁴¹ *Rock Hill Herald*, Centennial Edition, May 3, 1952.

⁴² *Rock Hill Herald*, July 7, September 16, and September 26, 1934; Brown, 261; Hildebrand, 67; Eddie Lee, interview with Jennifer Martin, January 20, 2004

⁴³ *Rock Hill Herald*, August 27, 1934.

⁴⁴ *Rock Hill Herald*, June, 20, 1933 and April 16, 2002.

POST-WAR PROSPERITY AND EXPANSION: 1939-1954

Following World War II, manufacturing fueled Rock Hill's prosperity and expansion. In 1939, twenty-three manufacturing concerns employed 2,631 workers. Less than a decade later, in 1947, thirty-two establishments employed over five thousand workers. Most of those jobs were in textiles at large plants, but food and lumber producers also operated numerous but considerably smaller factories.⁴⁵

When the city annexed 3.23 square miles in 1947 its population increased by a third and its area grew by sixty-seven percent.⁴⁶ That same year, the Celanese Corporation of America started constructing a new plant at a site on Cherry Road near the Catawba River. The fifty million dollar complex was finished in 1949 and employed two thousand men and women by 1952.⁴⁷ The plant spurred commercial development along Cherry Road and construction of five hundred new houses, which contributed to the 1948 peak of post-war residential construction in Rock Hill.⁴⁸ The number of manufacturing establishments in Rock Hill had dropped from thirty-two in 1947 to twenty-six by 1954, but due largely to Celanese, the remaining plants employed well over a thousand more individuals than those operating in 1947.⁴⁹

Celanese, however, was not the only factory to open in Rock Hill during the post-war period. The *Herald* reported in 1952 that several manufacturers had opened following the end of the war. These included Dave Baer Hosiery Mill, Kray-Feld Fabrics Corporation, a corrugated box factory owned by National Container Corporation, the Inter Chemical Company, and "several other metal and woodworking establishments."⁵⁰ Expansion projects at Gold-Tex (formerly the Rock Hill Cotton Mill), the Bleachery, and Highland Park Mill were expected to create more than one thousand jobs in 1954. During that same year, Celanese prepared to enlarge its workforce to manufacture a "miracle" synthetic fabric called Arnel, and Victoria Mills and the Bleachery formed a cooperative agreement in which the Bleachery became the selling agent for the Victoria's products.⁵¹

As manufacturing modernized, so too did transportation. Steam trains had passed through Rock Hill for more than a century when, in 1953, Southern Railway became the first major railroad in the country to operate an all-diesel fleet, ending the age of steam in Rock Hill.⁵² While the trains and factories changed, Rock Hill expanded. Between 1940

⁴⁵ Bureau of the Census, *Census of Manufacturers: 1947*, Volume 3, *Statistics by States* (Washington, D.C.: 1950), 555.

⁴⁶ Willoughby, 188-187.

⁴⁷ *Rock Hill Herald*, February 28, 1952.

⁴⁸ *Rock Hill Herald*, January 1, 1953.

⁴⁹ Bureau of the Census, *Census of Manufacturers: 1954*, Volume 3, *Area Statistics* (Washington, D.C., 1957), 139-4.

⁵⁰ *Rock Hill Herald*, Centennial Edition, May 3, 1952.

⁵¹ *Rock Hill Evening Herald*, November 22, 1954.

⁵² Norfolk Southern Corporation website accessed via http://www.nscorp.com/nscorp/application?pageid=About%20NS&category=About%20NS&contentId=enGLISH/nscorp/about_ns/ns_history.html, May 20, 2004.

and 1950, the city's population increased the most of all the cities and towns in South Carolina. Nearly all of that growth occurred between 1945 and 1950, during which time the city's population expanded by nearly ten thousand.⁵³ All these new families needed places to live, but no new houses had been built in Rock Hill during the war. By 1946, local leaders were scrambling to find dwellings for hundreds of returning veterans and their families. Wartime rationing and the skyrocketing cost of building materials and labor, up one hundred percent since 1941, made the task difficult. The federal government distributed housing units for veterans, but Rock Hill could not procure them fast enough: over one hundred people were on a waiting list for the units in March of 1946. Restrictions required landlords and sellers to deal with veterans first, and those individuals wishing to build an apartment had priority for building materials if a veteran would be renting the completed unit.⁵⁴

Slowly limits on building materials eased. Post war building peaked in 1948, and in 1950, construction on 434 new homes started in Rock Hill.⁵⁵ Rock Hillians voted to spend three million dollars to extend the city's water, sewer, electricity, and paved streets to the rapidly spreading suburbs. Citizens also spent one-and-a-half-million dollars to build new schools; YMCA supporters funded their facility's expansion. While a reporter noted that "you can't bring that many people into any locality without disrupting the business and economic life of the community," he went on to laud the growth and the citizen's financial support of it, concluding with the rhetorical query, "Are we conceited when we really think that we are 'South Carolina's Good Town?'"⁵⁶

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGE: 1955-1968

By the mid-1950s, the post-war housing boom slowed in Rock Hill, and while the number of people working in manufacturing grew, economic and social changes appeared on the horizon. At the 1956 ribbon cutting ceremony dedicating the Beaty Shopping Center at the corner of Charlotte Avenue and Cherry Road, Chamber of Commerce president John Hardin noted that the center's opening marked the "first break-away from the downtown business section."⁵⁷ Also in 1956, officials dedicated the Rock Hill Airport on a tract of land north of the city. In 1959, Bowater, a British paper company, opened a plant seven miles outside of Rock Hill, generating more jobs, population, and commercial activity.⁵⁸ Celanese, Beaty Shopping Center, the airport, and the Bowater facility created new and welcomed shopping and employment opportunities, but their locations, which required workers and patrons to have access to vehicles, heralded the suburban development that would soon displace downtown as Rock Hill's economic center and eventually precipitate urban renewal during the early 1970s.

⁵³ *Ibid.*

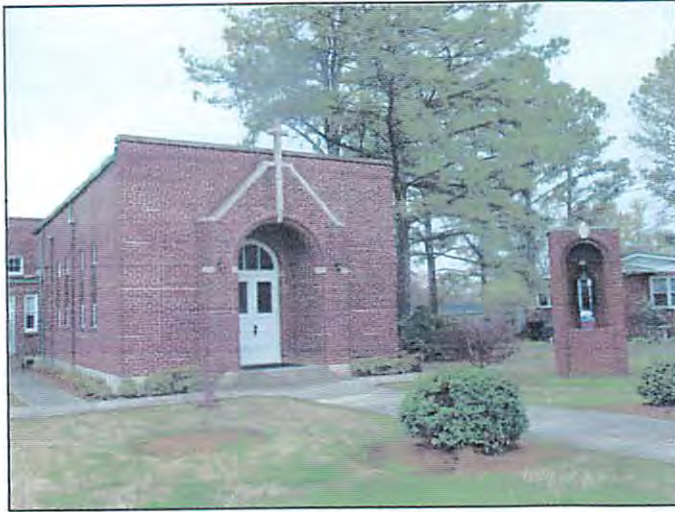
⁵⁴ *Rock Hill Evening Herald*, March 30, 1946.

⁵⁵ *Rock Hill Herald*, January 1, 1953.

⁵⁶ *Rock Hill Herald*, February 28, 1950.

⁵⁷ Willoughby, 209.

⁵⁸ Hildebrand, 69-71.



St. Mary's Catholic Church (2253)
with statue of St. Martin de Porres

Manufacturing changes emerged as well. In 1954, Arcade Mills president Thomas M. Bancroft attributed his plant's closing and elimination of one hundred and fifty jobs to "a drastic reduction" in demand for textile products.⁵⁹ Two years later, Bleachery workers went on a fifteen-week-long strike, but despite these two harbingers of the future, manufacturing maintained its economic prowess.⁶⁰ In 1963, the number of manufacturers in Rock Hill had risen to thirty-four, although the number of employees had dropped from over fifty-four hundred in 1958

to 5,149 in 1963.⁶¹ Gold-Tex Mills, formerly Rock Hill Cotton Mill, closed its doors in 1963, but reopened in 1968 as Ostrow Textile Mills, Inc.⁶² The Bleachery continued hiring and by the mid-1960s, forty-eight hundred operatives worked there. As of 1967, thirty-six factories, mostly cloth and yarn mills, employed over seven thousand people in Rock Hill, a marked increase over previous years.⁶³ In September 1968, however, Highland Park Mills announced it had turned its machinery over to dealers and was closing.⁶⁴ Unlike Gold-Tex, Highland Park did not reopen. The permanent elimination of nearly two hundred and fifty jobs forecasted Rock Hill's economic future.

While the city's textile industry felt the first strains of upheaval, social change also started as the Civil Rights movement gained momentum in Rock Hill. In some respects, Rock Hill could have been considered moderately progressive compared to other southern towns. The city hired its first two African American police officers in 1948, and in 1949, Reverend C. A. Ivory, an African American minister, helped organize a racially-integrated group of ministers into the Rock Hill Council on Human Relations. After the 1954 *Brown vs. Board of Education* decision, the council suggested beginning integration through sports within the city's recreation department. While the city took some steps in this direction, including adding two African Americans to the city's recreation

⁵⁹ *Rock Hill Herald*, November 19, 1954.

⁶⁰ Willoughby, 207.

⁶¹ Bureau of the Census, *Census of Manufacturers: 1963*, Volume 3: *Area Statistics* (Washington, D.C., 1966), 41-6; Bureau of the Census, *Census of Manufacturers: 1958*, Volume 3: *Area Statistics* (Washington, D.C., 1961), 39-5.

⁶² *Rock Hill Herald*, January 27, 1966 and September 21, 1968.

⁶³ Bureau of the Census, *Census of Manufacturers: 1967*, Volume 2: *Area Statistics, Part 2* (Washington, D.C., 1971), 41-5.

⁶⁴ *Rock Hill Herald*, September 11, 1968.

commission, Rock Hill fought school integration, attempting instead to create facilities for African Americans that were on par with those for whites by renovating existing school buildings and constructing new ones. Specifically, the city built new classrooms at Sylvia Circle, Northside, and Oakdale schools in 1952. Rock Hill added classrooms and renovated the gym at Emmett Scott School in 1955 while a new school, Edgewood, absorbed younger children from Emmett Scott, making Emmett Scott a true high school.⁶⁵

In 1954, St. Anne Catholic Church's elementary school, in cooperation with St. Mary's Parish (2253), the African American Catholic congregation, accepted seven African Americans and became the first integrated school in Rock Hill. The school took this step without publicity, so three years passed before parents received harassing phone calls and the Ku Klux Klan burned a cross at the school. Moves to integrate public schools, however, were still more than a decade away.⁶⁶

In July 1957, a white woman offered a seat to Addelene Austin White, an African American woman, on a Rock Hill bus. When the driver saw White seated next to the white woman, he told her to get up. When she refused, the driver stopped the bus and White walked home. C. A. Ivory, minister of Hermon Presbyterian Church (NR 1992), organized the Committee for the Promotion of Human Rights to lead a citywide bus boycott. Despite threatening phone calls to African Americans and Ku Klux Klan activity, the boycott put the bus franchise out of business.⁶⁷

On February 12, 1960, shortly after the sit-in protests in Greensboro, North Carolina, African Americans staged the first sit-ins in South Carolina at Rock Hill's Woolworth's and McCrory's (0248) drugstores. The following year, picket lines and sit-ins became common at Rock Hill's segregated businesses. Woolworth's, the object of many sit-ins, closed its lunch counter, and Friendship College organized a Student Civic Committee to train protesters in peaceful civil disobedience. In January of 1961, a judge quickly sentenced sit-in participants arrested at McCrory's Dime Store to thirty days of hard labor on a road crew. The unusually swift and harsh penalty brought even more national attention to the local Civil Rights movement.⁶⁸

Local leaders made an initial stab at public school integration by enacting a "freedom of choice" plan, but when African American parents requested the transfer of their children into white schools in 1963, the school board and superintendent denied their applications. School administrators allowed a few academically gifted African American students to enter Rock Hill High School in 1964, but full integration was another six years in the making. Also, in 1964, Winthrop College admitted Rock Hill native Cynthia Plair

⁶⁵ Willoughby, 211-213.

⁶⁶ Willoughby, 223; *Rock Hill Herald*, March 4, 1985.

⁶⁷ Willoughby, 214.

⁶⁸ Thomas Gaither, *Jailed-In* (New York: League for Industrial Democracy, Congress of Racial Equality, 1961), no page number.

Roddey as the college's first African American student. Although she was not welcomed, her admission and years at the school were peaceful if not friendly.⁶⁹

ROCK HILL SINCE 1969

Rock Hill schools integrated in 1970, but racial tensions persisted. White students and faculty chose Rock Hill High School's colors, mascot, and school song during the early twentieth century. After two years of integration, African American students felt the high school's identity should reflect its new racial makeup. In January 1972, black students confronted the school's principal with a list of grievances that included calls for the incorporation of the school colors of Emmett Scott High School (the former African American high school) into the Rock Hill High color scheme; better integration and equality within school administration, faculty, clubs, and sports; and the cessation of the playing of "Dixie" by the school band. Officials added the gold of Emmett Scott's blue and gold to Rock Hill High's garnet and black, but other changes took slow years to achieve.⁷⁰

In 1971, C. C. Davis ran for public office in Rock Hill; he was the first African American to do so since Reconstruction. Three years later, voters sent Rock Hill-native Juanita Goggins to the state legislature where she was the first African American lawmaker seated since Reconstruction. The first African Americans to win seats on the City Council were Frank W. Berry and Winston B. Searles, who both took office in 1979.⁷¹

While the social changes of the 1960s and early 1970s were tumultuous, the economic adjustments facing Rock Hill by 1970 also loomed large. Just as cheap and plentiful labor lured Northern textile investors south in the late 1800s, by the second half of the 1900s, textile companies were following low-cost labor outside the United States. By 1978, nearly eighty manufacturing concerns operated in Rock Hill, eleven of which were textile mills. Four years later, in 1982, fifty-eight manufactures existed in Rock Hill, with only six textile factories among their ranks.⁷²

Aragon Mills folded in 1980; Industrial Mills followed in 1982. The Bleachery achieved a peak workforce of forty-eight hundred in the mid-1960s, but reduced that number by two hundred as of 1976. Over the next decade, the Bleachery continually bled jobs until it employed only eight hundred in 1989 when its owner, Springs Industries, announced plans to sell the revered establishment or close it if a buyer did not come forward. While that seemed to signal the end, the Bleachery's slow demise continued until Springs completely shut it down in 1998.⁷³

⁶⁹ Willoughby, 223, 225.

⁷⁰ Willoughby, 226; *Rock Hill Herald*, January 28, 1972.

⁷¹ Willoughby, 226; Hildebrand, 73, 75.

⁷² Bureau of the Census, *Census of Manufacturers: 1982, Geographic Area* (Washington, D.C., 1985), 41-48.

⁷³ *Rock Hill Herald*, January 20, 1989; Willoughby, 266.

On January 22, 1989, the *Herald's* editor wrote that the sale of the Bleachery, which was by then the city's last textile factory, marked the end of an era, but noted that "it is not the blow it might have been just a few years ago—or a few years down the road in a tighter economy."⁷⁴ The editor's words reflected the fact that Rock Hill had been dealing with rapid economic change since the late 1940s. Cars, suburban development, and a nationwide demand for inexpensive goods, particularly cheap textile products, started transforming the city's commercial, geographic, social, and architectural landscape almost as soon as World War II concluded. Even the familiar green and gold engines of the Southern Railway gave way to the black and white of the Norfolk Southern Corporation, formed in 1982 when Southern merged with the Norfolk and Western Railroad.⁷⁵ By the time Springs announced plans to sell the Bleachery, Rock Hill had already weathered significant commercial and cultural upheaval.

One of the most striking manifestations of this turmoil occurred in the center of the city. Rock Hill, like cities and towns around the country, experienced substantial suburban growth in the second half of the twentieth century. Combined with a decline in manufacturing at the town's older, centrally-located plants, the exodus of commerce to the suburbs had local leaders talking about downtown revitalization, but not necessarily preservation, as early as the beginning of the 1960s. In April 1967, the city council submitted an application for a \$125,000 Housing and Urban Development grant to study a plan to "upgrade the city's physical and human resources under the federal Model Cities program." In August, the city released details of seven urban renewal projects that would use Model Cities funds to make social and physical improvements in the city. Projects included the elimination of substandard housing, provisions for job training, positive recreation activities, and improved public health care, particularly within the city's African American communities. Designs to remove "deteriorated business properties" and redevelop the "Southern City" area (the historically African American business district between Trade, Main, Wilson, and Roddey Streets) dramatically altered the city's landscape. In September, Rock Hill's housing authority issued demolition orders for houses and businesses in a twenty-four-acre area bounded by Johnston, Hampton, and Black Streets. Clearing for a city hall and civic space was underway.⁷⁶

The Model Cities program funded demolition in downtown Rock Hill into the early 1970s while another component of Rock Hill's urban renewal started in 1972. The Trade Street grade elimination project was a massive plan to realign the Southern Railroad corridor and create a series of bridges and underpasses, providing easier, safer, and faster passage for vehicles and pedestrians trying to cross the tracks. The project also relieved traffic congestion caused when trains came to a standstill on the tracks as railcars and engines were switched. The project left two at-grade intersections on Main and White Streets, completely realigned Trade Street, and straightened a curve in Black Street. Once

⁷⁴ *Rock Hill Herald*, January 22, 1989.

⁷⁵ Norfolk Southern Corporation website accessed via http://www.nscorp.com/nscorp/application?pageid=About%20NS&category=About%20NS&contentId=english/nscorp/about_ns/ns_history.html, May 20, 2004.

⁷⁶ *Rock Hill Herald*, April 25, 1967, August 9, 1967, and September 19, 1967; Willoughby, 230-231.

the dust settled in 1973, nineteen lanes of traffic could pass over or under realigned railroad tracks. By 1974, Trade Street extended to I-77, at which time the city renamed it Dave Lyle Boulevard in honor of the mayor who oversaw the project.⁷⁷

In 1974, the federal government eliminated the Model Cities program in favor of a community development program which awarded federal funds through grants that could be applied to a variety of projects, including housing improvement, sewer and water construction and upgrading, beautification efforts, and historic preservation projects. The end of urban renewal marked the end of a period of massive destruction to Rock Hill's architecture. Blocks of commercial buildings and houses were gone, as was the late-nineteenth century depot. Demolition nearly eliminated the city's historically African American business district as City Barber Shop, Mutt's Pool Hall, Capital Cab Company, Watson's Fish Market, and People's Undertaking Company fell to the wrecking ball. One local historian estimates that urban renewal destroyed as much as forty percent of Rock Hill's nineteenth and early-twentieth century buildings between 1967 and 1974.⁷⁸

Although urban renewal was over, alterations to Rock Hill's core were not entirely complete. As car owners found it increasingly easier to live, shop, and work in suburban locations, downtown Rock Hill continued losing its retail appeal. As a result, Rock Hill's planners proposed revitalizing downtown while the Trade Street widening and grade crossing project was underway. Designers envisioned downtown apartments and high-rise buildings, elevated walking and shopping areas, and "multi-level walking docks." At the plan's centerpiece stood a building covering Main Street with "skirting walking docks for shoppers."⁷⁹

While high-rises and elevated walkways did not materialize, the street enclosure did. In 1977, the city of Rock Hill built a roof over Main Street between the buildings on either side of the street. The result was an enclosed retail space called Town Center Mall. As the name suggests, it mimicked a suburban shopping mall. The interior, however, was dim, and the second floor promenade made it easy for burglars to crawl through upper level window. As a result, the windows on the historic storefronts facing the mall were boarded up.⁸⁰

In 1987, Rock Hill's leaders began a planning process as far reaching as the Model Cities program, but considerably more citizen-driven and slower, giving residents more opportunities for input. The process, called Empowering the Vision, resulted in a ten-year plan to guide Rock Hill's growth between 1990 and 2000. Probably the highest profile result of the Vision is the Gateway Plaza. Dedicated in 1991, columns and four heroic statues, called *Civitas* and intended to be female versions of Michelangelo's *David*, create a defined entrance into Rock Hill. The *Wall Street Journal*, *Glamour*, and other popular

⁷⁷ *Rock Hill Herald*, June 12, 1973; Willoughby, 237.

⁷⁸ *Rock Hill Herald*, June 7, 1972, October 10, 1974, April 16, 2002; Paul M. Gettys, interview with Jennifer Martin, Rock Hill, January 21, 2004.

⁷⁹ *Rock Hill Herald*, June 7, 1972.

⁸⁰ Willoughby, 257.

and art publications reported on the sculpture, and Rock Hillians did not fail to notice when Charlotte erected its own plaza complete with four statues at the center of its downtown a few years later.

Meanwhile, the Catawba Nation sued the federal government, seeking money promised in the 1840 treaty, but never paid. The suit tied up land ripe for suburban development east of Rock Hill as the case meandered through the court system during the 1980s. In 1991, the federal district court dismissed it and denied the Nation the use of class-action status. Surprisingly undaunted, the Catawba sued each of the sixty-two thousand individual landholders on land they claimed as their own. In 1992, the Catawba accepted a fifty-million-dollar settlement, paid by title insurance companies, Duke Power, York County, the federal government, and the City of Rock Hill. The Catawba also received renewed federal recognition and the right to expand their reservation through private



Removing Town Center Mall

Photo by Joel Nichols

purchases. Most of the fifty million dollars was awarded through grants, with which the Catawba paved roads, improved housing, and built a health clinic and tribal headquarters on their reservation.⁸¹

A reexamination of past planning activities also occurred in downtown Rock Hill. In 1993, the City removed the Town Center Mall that had dominated the downtown landscape figuratively and literally for twenty years. With a newly

freed downtown streetscape and a high priority placed on historic preservation through the Vision Plan of 1990, activity in Rock Hill's core focused increasingly on the restoration and rehabilitation of existing buildings.⁸²

Today, Rock Hill continues growing and changing, both at its physical core and in the surrounding suburbs. Just under forty-seven thousand people called Rock Hill home in 2000, an increase of nearly thirteen percent since 1990 and almost double the city's 1950 population. During the first years of the twenty-first century, developers started Manchester Village, a vast complex of retail outlets, offices, restaurants, homes, and a movie theater. Over sixty-four hundred students attend classes at Winthrop University,

⁸¹ Willoughby, 261-262.

⁸² *Rock Hill Herald*, April 16, 2002; Gettys interview; Paul M. Gettys, "Afro-American Insurance Company Building," National Register Nomination Form, 1990.

and while the Piedmont Medical Center is now the city's largest employer, Bowater and Celanese are still major players in the area's industrial commerce.⁸³

As Rock Hill grows, its history remains important to the city's leaders and citizens. A Board of Historic Review oversees the local historic landmark designation program, and in 1988, the Mid-Town Preservation Association sponsored the first architectural survey of Rock Hill. Downtown Rock Hill participates in the National Trust for Historic Preservation Main Street economic development program, while history and historic architecture have a role in the city's general planning activities. As a result, though the city has grown considerably from its earliest days as little more than a depot at the edge of the railroad, Rock Hill has retained its identity and historic character.

⁸³ Rock Hill Economic Development Corporation website, at www.rhedc.org, accessed October 20, 2003; Winthrop University website, at www.winthrop.edu, accessed October 20, 2003.

VII. TEXTILE INDUSTRY CONTEXT

In South Carolina, factory production of textiles for markets beyond local demand began in earnest in 1849 when William Gregg established the Graniteville Manufacturing Company. During the late 1840s and throughout the 1850s, newspaper editors promoted cotton manufacturing as a viable alternative to cotton. As a result, between 1840 and 1860, although the number of mills increased by only two, the number of spindles increased by fifty-nine percent, and the number of employees and the amount of capital invested increased by fifty-six and sixty-four percent, respectively.

⁸³

Textile manufacturing, however, did not make its mark on the Upper South until after the Civil War. Northern investors looking for cheap labor and southern industrialists advocating a less agrarian society advanced the philosophy of the New South, whereby the South, they prophesied, would emerge as the country's leading manufacturing region. The movement's leaders hoped for more factories than fields and more roads than rows, and over the course of a few decades, the vision was realized at least figuratively. New South initiatives improved schools, sanitation, and transportation and started the process of urbanization, but the movement's main focus was industrial development, specifically in the area of textile mills. Mill developers, who previously had concentrated mills in the northeast, were urged to build the factories near the cotton (in the South), and by the end of the nineteenth century, industrialists were doing exactly that.

At the end of the 1870s, fourteen mills spun yarn in South Carolina, mostly in Anderson, Spartanburg, and Greenville Counties. As of 1889, the state was home to thirty-four mills. That number stood at fifty-one in 1892. By 1899, all the state's mills operated in the upper Piedmont or Columbia, and South Carolina had the largest number of active spindles in the South. Ten years later, the state ranked second only to North Carolina in production, turning out 10.5% of the total value of cotton goods in the United States.⁸⁴

ROCK HILL'S EARLY COTTON MILLS

Rock Hill was perfectly poised to take part in the industrial prosperity of the New South. The Catawba River flowed nearby, an antebellum rail line crossed the heart of the town, and cotton trading already flourished. By the end of the Reconstruction era, Rock Hill emerged as a regional cotton market due in part to the high prices offered by some of the town's local cotton buyers. In particular, merchant James M. Ivy sought to boost his mercantile enterprise by paying cotton farmers more than they might get in other towns in the hope that growers, with cash freshly in hand, would spend it in Rock Hill. With the

⁸³ Stephen Shapiro, "The Growth of the Cotton Textile Industry in South Carolina, 1919-1930," PhD diss., University of South Carolina, 1971, 5-7.

⁸⁴ Shapiro, 12, 15, 21-20, and 24; Federal Writers' Project, 70.

New South call to bring the factories to the cotton heard along the eastern seaboard, Rock Hill's business leaders could not overlook their advantageous position.⁸⁵

In 1880, Ivy and A. E. Hutchison established the town's first textile mill, called simply the Rock Hill Cotton Factory (NR 1992). William Lyle Roddy, John R. London, and Hiram Hutchison also invested substantially. The group hired A. D. Holler, a former captain in the Confederate army, as the building contractor, and he traveled with A. E. Hutchison to Greenville to measure the Camperdown Mill. The Rock Hill Cotton Mill was the state's first steam-powered mill and one of the state's early postbellum industrial developments. The mill's one hundred male, female, and child operatives began turning out cotton yarn the following year.⁸⁶

As at other textile factories across the South, the large number of willing and uncomplaining operatives made workers' rights a low priority for mill administrators. In 1882; when four "warpers" at the Rock Hill Cotton Factory asked for raises, managers summarily fired them and quickly filled the openings. Without unions, work at textile mills continued smoothly and profitably for the owners and in 1894, the Rock Hill Cotton Factory added a weaving department.⁸⁷

In 1898, the mill was reorganized and renamed Belvedere Mills. It changed names again, to the Crescent Cotton Factory, before Hamilton Carhartt of Detroit purchased it in 1905. Around 1909, a three-story addition to house dyeing and denim operations was completed. In 1921, an economic depression forced its closure, but it reopened in 1925 as Cutter Manufacturing Company.⁸⁸ In 1946, the Gold-Tex Company absorbed the operation, and at that time, the mill employed 435 people.⁸⁹ In 1947, however, the number of employees had dropped slightly to 375.⁹⁰ After passing through several owners, Ostrow Textile Mills operated in the building from 1968 until the late twentieth century. The mill is now used for storage. Later development obliterated the associated mill village, including the streets.⁹¹

The success of the Rock Hill Cotton Factory inspired other Rock Hillians to finance a second mill. John R. London, who had been involved with the Rock Hill Cotton Factory, organized the Standard Cotton Mill (NR 1992) and offered stock to the general public. According to local businessman John Anderson, "everyone" bought shares, many making purchases on an installment plan. Even school children pooled their money and invested.⁹² A. D. Holler, the builder at the Rock Hill Cotton Factory, started construction in 1888 and completed his work in February 1889. The plant initially produced gingham

⁸⁵ Anderson, 15; Paul M. Gettys, "Rock Hill Cotton Factory," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1990.

⁸⁶ Brown, 185-186; Gettys, "Rock Hill Cotton Factory."

⁸⁷ Agnes B. Lynch, "The Industrial Development of Rock Hill," unpublished report on file at the York County Public Library, Rock Hill, 1946, 3.

⁸⁸ *Rock Hill Herald*, May 3, 1952.

⁸⁹ Lynch, 3; Preservation Consultants, Inc., *Rock Hill, South Carolina: Architectural and Historical Inventory, 1988 (Mill Supplement)* (unpublished survey report, 1988), 4.

⁹⁰ Owen, 2.

⁹¹ Preservation Consultants, Inc., *Mill Supplement*, 4.

⁹² Anderson, 395.

cloth, shirting, and towels on two hundred looms. After two expansions the Standard's total number of looms stood at 486 in 1893. In 1898, the Highland Park Manufacturing Company in Charlotte purchased the Standard and renamed it Highland Park



Highland Park Mill, No. 2, formerly Standard Mill (NR 1992)

Manufacturing Company No. 2. A cotton oil mill and a mill office were added in 1902 and significant expansions to the mill occurred in 1907. The site also included a seed house and gin.⁹³

During World War II, all of the production at Highland Park went towards fulfilling government contracts for twill and

broadcloth. As of 1946, four hundred employees operated the mill's

17,696 spindles and 380 looms.⁹⁴ Highland Park operated until 1968. After that, it was used for retail, light industrial, and warehouse purposes.⁹⁵ Developers started renovating the mill building for senior housing in March 2004.⁹⁶

The Globe began spinning and weaving in 1889. Over three hundred operatives worked there by 1895. In 1904, after being renamed the Victoria Mill, it became the first mill in Rock Hill to run on electricity thanks to the Catawba Power Company. During 1936, the Victoria Mill turned out between five and six million yards of fabric. In 1946, it produced about one million yards of gingham and seersucker, but the 1949 Sanborn Map of the area shows the building as vacant and the mill was demolished in the second half of the twentieth century.⁹⁷

The Manchester Mill's machinery started humming in the spring of 1896. The mill housed both spinning and weaving operations and initially employed about two hundred workers. By 1907, 325 operatives and 675 residents lived in the mill's village. In 1921, the operation reorganized as the Industrial Mill and after a decade of expansion, it was the largest textile factory in Rock Hill by the mid-1930s. In 1946, the mill's seven

⁹³ Gettys, "Highland Park Manufacturing Plant and Cotton Oil Complex," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1990.

⁹⁴ Lynch, 4.

⁹⁵ Gettys, "Highland Park."

⁹⁶ *Rock Hill Herald*, March 10, 2004.

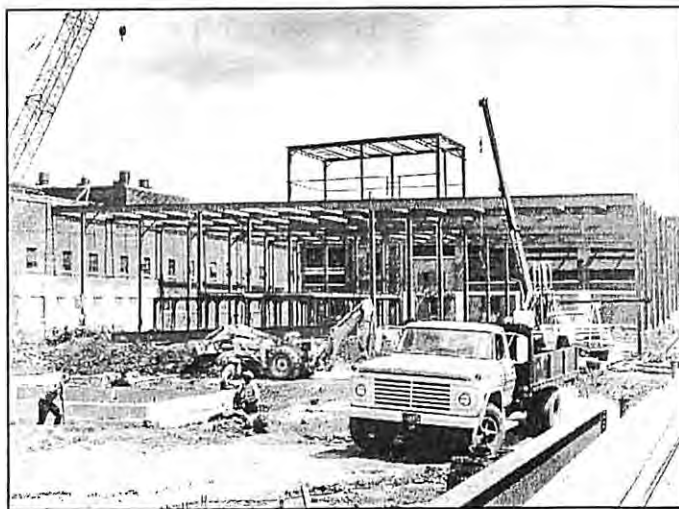
⁹⁷ Lynch, 4-5; Preservation Consultants, Inc., *Mill Supplement*, 27.

hundred operatives produced twenty-two million yards of denim.⁹⁸ Springs Industries absorbed Industrial and closed it in 1982. In 1987, demolition of the oldest sections of the mill building began.⁹⁹

The Arcade Mill, known locally as the Fewell Mill for primary investor R. T. Fewell, came online in 1896. Unlike Rock Hill's other textile enterprises, the Arcade Mill did not undergo reorganization in the 1920s or 1930s, but remained a relatively small operation with a maximum of only 315 employees. In 1936, Arcade ran twenty-three thousand spindles and 642 looms, and during World War II, it produced fabric for military uniforms, officers' pajamas, and nurses' uniforms. By 1946, its primary product was poplin cloth. In 1954, Arcade's president announced the mill's closing.¹⁰⁰ Fire destroyed the building around 2000.

In 1907, the Aragon Mill, later known as the Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mill, began operating. Originally, the mill manufactured broadcloth fabric for shirts and dresses, but later converted to synthetic fabric. In 1915, about two hundred workers manned Aragon, and the mill village population stood at around five hundred living in forty houses. By 1936, roughly 180 houses composed the village. In 1946, seven hundred workers ran nearly twenty-three thousand spindles and over four hundred looms to produce rayon fabric. Aragon shut down in 1982.¹⁰¹

Dr. Gill Wylie, Webster Moore, and Jerome Bonaparte Johnson combined the first two letters of their last names to style their new mill Wymojo Yarn Mills in 1907. They completed construction in 1908, at which time construction of the adjoining village was over half complete. Smarkand Industries purchased the building in 1940. Although most of the village remains, Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company demolished the mill when it expanded on the site in 1954.¹⁰²



Bleachery Expansion, 1950s

*Photo courtesy of the Rock Hill
Economic Development
Corporation*

⁹⁸ Lynch, 5; Preservation Consultants, Inc., *Mill Supplement*, 30.

⁹⁹ Preservation Consultants, Inc., *Mill Supplement*, 30.

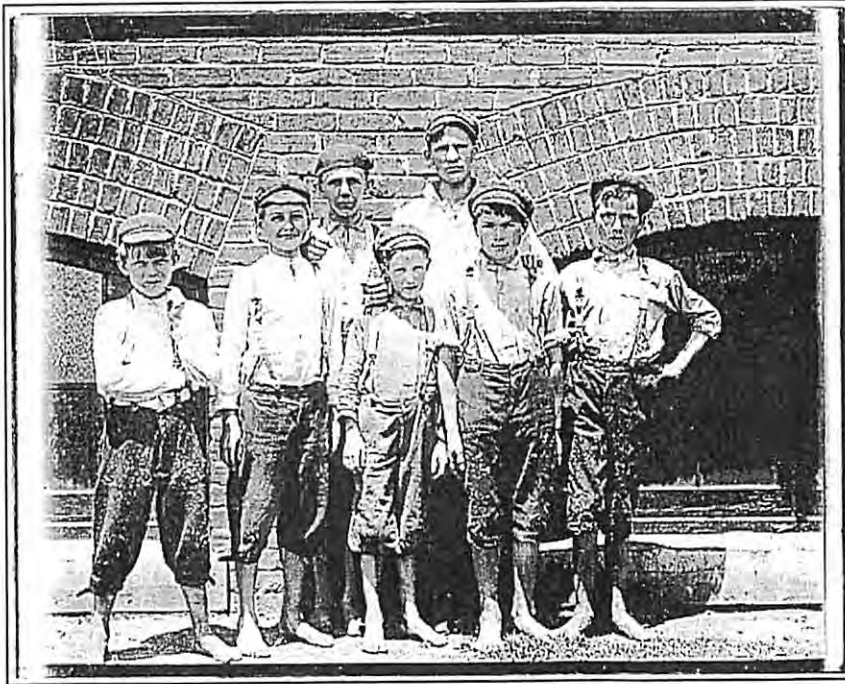
¹⁰⁰ Lynch, 6; *Rock Hill Herald*, November 19, 1954.

¹⁰¹ Lynch, 7; *Rock Hill Record*, March 1915; Willoughby, 266; Rock Hill City Directory, 1936.

¹⁰² Preservation Consultants, Inc., *Mill Supplement*, 58.

ROCK HILL'S MILL VILLAGES

Unlike Rock Hill's other industries, the textile mills supplied housing for their workers. William Gregg introduced the village plan to South Carolina at his Graniteville Mill in 1846, and by the second half of the nineteenth century, the practice was commonplace. D. A. Tompkins, a South Carolina native, prominent New South promoter, and prolific mill designer based in Charlotte, advocated building mills with villages outside of towns. Tompkins advised mill investors to build "a factory one to four miles away from a city and let the company build and own the houses the employees live in."¹⁰³ This strategy avoided local property taxes, local governmental jurisdiction, and allowed mill owners to maintain social and economic control over their workers.¹⁰⁴ Tompkins also felt that living



Young Aragon Mill Operatives in 1912

Photo courtesy of the National Archives, Washington, D.C.

near downtown would corrupt workers, as would indoor plumbing or housing more spacious than one room per operative.¹⁰⁵

Mill villages housed a population that had often come to the mills from abject rural poverty, and in that sense, mill owners provided relatively commodious dwellings benevolently. Houses typically had three, four, or six-room plans with "ample windows and doors." Rents were usually

¹⁰³ D. A. Tompkins, address quoted in George Tayloe Winston, *A Builder of the New South, Being the Story of the Life and Works of Daniel Augustus Tompkins* (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, Page and Company, 1920), 127.

¹⁰⁴ Brent Glass, *The Textile Industry in North Carolina* (Raleigh, N.C.: Division of Archives and History, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, 1992), 42.

¹⁰⁵ D.A. Tompkins, *Cotton Mill Commercial Features: A Textbook for the use of Textile Schools and Investors* (Charlotte, N.C.: D.A. Tompkins, 1899), 34.

priced by-the-room, so that a six-room house might be six dollars per month while a three-room cottage might be three dollars per month.

Some contemporary critics, however, felt that “the company-owned mill village has some time since become a means of repression of the worker, consciously maintained by the employer.”¹⁰⁶ Another writer noted that “what the mill workers gain in well repaired roofs and inside toilets, they lose in community control.”¹⁰⁷ The mills seemed to own everything either literally or figuratively: “The church and the school, not to speak of the welfare departments, have been sponsored and contributed to by the employers, and have been engines of his will and servers of his convenience.”¹⁰⁸ Medical attention, heating fuel at cost, low rents, inexpensive or free utilities, and other in-kind compensation supplemented low wages, but left workers cash poor and willing to accept services in exchange for silence about unsafe or unsanitary working or living conditions.¹⁰⁹ Workers depended on the mills and were loath to voice criticism.

In Rock Hill, mill owners realized the benefits of mill villages. By 1907, each of Rock Hill’s seven mills had associated villages. As prescribed by Tompkins and other mill planners and engineers, most of those mills and villages were located outside of Rock Hill’s city limits at the time of their construction. Villages were relatively self-contained units that included houses, churches, schools, and commercial outlets. The village with the Standard (Highland Park) Mill was one of the larger in Rock Hill. It grew continually during the mill’s first thirty years of operation and today uniform houses, churches, and a few commercial buildings still distinguish it.¹¹⁰ Wymojo Heights, the village associated with Wymojo Mills, was the most modern of Rock Hill’s mill villages as it neared completion in 1908. Forty-two houses lined Lee, Poplar (now Adams), and Stewart Streets. Most had four rooms and all had coal-burning fireplaces and electricity.¹¹¹

Mill owners fostered frugality and paternal loyalty, and despite social controls, operatives enjoyed a number of material benefits, such as plumbing and electricity, not easily accessed in rural locales. Management in Rock Hill gave awards for the best gardens in the villages, which encouraged not only the cultivation of tomatoes, but also pride of place and personal investment in the mill village.¹¹² In 1939, a survey of Rock Hill’s mill villages found that ninety percent of the families owned radios; thirty-seven percent had refrigerators; eighty percent joined Christmas Savings Clubs; and ninety-six maintained “hospital insurance.”¹¹³

Rock Hill’s mill owners generally encouraged religious practice and education among their workers. The city’s three main protestant denominations, Presbyterian, Baptists and

¹⁰⁶ Broadus Mitchell, *The Industrial Revolution in the South* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1930), 136-137.

¹⁰⁷ Paul Blanshard, “Servants of the Spindle,” *New Republic* (September 28, 1927): 144.

¹⁰⁸ Mitchell, 136-137.

¹⁰⁹ Mitchell, 141.

¹¹⁰ Gettys, “Highland Park;” Preservation Consultants, Inc., *Mill Supplement*, 5.

¹¹¹ Willoughby, 87.

¹¹² August Kohn, *The Cotton Mills of South Carolina, 1907* (Charleston: The Daggett Printing Company, 1907), 52-53.

¹¹³ Lynch, 1.

Methodists, established chapels within the Standard (Highland Park) Mill village.¹¹⁴ The Arcade and Victoria Mills gave money for the construction of West End Baptist Church, while Manchester (Industrial) Cotton Mills donated land for Manchester Methodist Church, now called Bethel Methodist. Workers at the Manchester and Aragon Mills also worshiped at Northside Baptist Church, which Aragon president, Alexander Long, actively supported. Wymojo Yarn Mill employees had easy access to White Street Baptist Church.¹¹⁵

One of the earliest schools for mill worker children started in the basement of Manchester Methodist Church in 1902 where Mattie White taught the first class of eighteen.¹¹⁶ Children of workers at the Arcade and Victoria Mills could attend school beginning in 1907 in one of the mill houses, as could Highland Park children. In 1910, the mills constructed school buildings in the Highland Park and Arcade-Victoria villages. Aragon-Manchester School was established in 1912 and a new school building replaced the Arcade-Victoria school in 1935. Mill ownership built and supported all of these schools, but eventually donated them to the public school system. In addition to traditional classes, Aragon Mills, under Alexander Long's leadership, sponsored night schools for adults.¹¹⁷

POWERING THE MILLS

In addition to workers, textile mills, like any industrial operation, require power. In 1880, 509 manufacturing facilities in South Carolina were steam-driven. Within twenty years, that number had more than doubled, but a new power source was on the horizon. In 1900, only 124 factories in South Carolina depended on electricity, but just five years later, electricity powered 268 mills and that number increased rapidly. In short, steam was out; electricity was in.¹¹⁸

In the 1890s, William Church Whitner, an engineer from Anderson, South Carolina, leased land on the Catawba River just upstream from the Nation Ford. In 1900, Whitner, along with Walker Gill Wylie and Robert H. Wylie, brothers and South Carolina natives practicing medicine in New York City, incorporated the Catawba Power Company that aimed to dam the Catawba River—a feat generally thought impossible. Four years later, however, they had succeeded, and the Catawba Hydro Station delivered its first electricity to the Victoria Cotton Mill (formerly the Globe Mill) in Rock Hill.¹¹⁹

The damming project was over budget by the time it was completed, and flooding severely damaged the structure within a year. Whitner decided to bow out before losing

¹¹⁴ Gettys, "Highland Park."

¹¹⁵ *Rock Hill Herald*, Centennial Edition, May 3, 1952; Preservation Consultants, Inc., *Mill Supplement*, 2.

¹¹⁶ Owen, 5.

¹¹⁷ Willoughby, 103-105.

¹¹⁸ U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Manufactures: 1905, Part 1, United States by Industry* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1907), ccxxv.

¹¹⁹ Willoughby, 84-85.

any more money, but the Wylie brothers stayed with the project. While treating industrialist James B. Duke at Bellevue Hospital in New York, Walker Wylie talked Duke into investing in the plant. The following year, a new dam was completed, and by 1911, the Catawba Hydro Plant powered more than one million spindles in area textile mills. In 1916 a monumental flood washed the 1905 dam away, but its replacement was only six months in the making, and Rock Hill's factories continued humming.¹²⁰

TEXTILES IN ROCK HILL BETWEEN THE WARS

In 1929, Nocturne Hosiery, a division of Jac Feinburg and Sons, Inc., started manufacturing full-fashioned hosiery in Rock Hill. The company updated their facility significantly with new equipment during the 1930s and plans in the mid-1940s called for further expansion.¹²¹ Nocturne, however, was a small piece of the city's textile picture when compared to the other company that arrived in Rock Hill in 1929.

In the late 1920s, M. Lowenstein and Sons Company of New York initiated a search for a location for a finishing plant, also called a bleaching plant. Rock Hill business leaders, Charles L. Cobb, W. P. Goodman, and J. B. Johnson persuaded the company to send a



Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company, also known as the Bleachery

¹²⁰ Willoughby, 85, 93.

¹²¹ Lynch, 9; Owen, 10.

representative to Rock Hill, but when the company's official, Archie O. Joslin, arrived he found an inadequate water supply. Tenaciously, local officials pledged to bring water to the plant and persuaded Lowenstein and Sons to take over the vacant Anderson Motor Company factory. Easily-approved public bonds provided for the construction of a water filtration plant and pipeline, and in 1929 the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company came online, quickly becoming known locally as the Bleachery.

The Bleachery was a key economic engine in Rock Hill during the Depression, due to government contracts and growing demand for printed fabrics. Initially, the Bleachery employed four hundred men and women, but that number rapidly increased. In 1934, the federal government ordered thirty-two million yards of cloth from M. Lowenstein and Son with which to make mattresses and bedding for impoverished Americans. The Bleachery was given a portion of that work which helped keep the plant's one thousand employees on the job. By 1939, despite the nation's economic trouble, the workforce had quadrupled to just over eighteen hundred workers.¹²²

While the Bleachery's ever-increasing payroll helped Rock Hill weather the storm, not everyone could escape the Depression's pinch. In an effort to stay afloat, mill owners enacted wage cuts, occasional layoffs, and "stretch-outs" in which workers were forced to do more work faster. As a result, many textile workers in Rock Hill continued to receive a paycheck throughout the Depression, but that paycheck was considerably less than it had ever been, and increasingly, it was earned for doing a great deal more work.¹²³

Harder work for lower pay fostered dissatisfaction. Just as summer's first heat settled on Rock Hill, one of the longest-lasting strikes of the era started on June 10, 1933 when workers in Industrial Mills' weaving and carding departments walked off the job, forcing management to quiet the plant at 10 a.m. According to a *Herald* editorial, tensions had been mounting: "There has been an unsettled and uncertain condition existing in the textile industry for many months. In fact, the uncertainty of wages among the employed and distressed condition facing the mills has placed the industry in a most unsatisfactory position for a prolonged period." The *Herald* went on to call for improved working environments, fair wages, and an end to "serfdom."¹²⁴

Industrial Mill's workers sought a halving of rent for their fifty-cent-per-room-per-week mill houses, continuous electric power to their homes, and the restoration of laid-off workers. Mill president, L. D. Pitts, responded with a speech, informing workers that they could return to their jobs with the same wages, hours, and benefits or vacate their houses. He went on to describe the ways in which Industrial was a benevolent employer and refute each of the workers' claims. Unmoved, operatives prepared to feed and clothe themselves during a strike.¹²⁵

The Industrial Mill strike sparked walk-outs at nearly all of Rock Hill's textile mills during June 1933. Demands from each group of workers were similar: better pay, or a

¹²² *Rock Hill Herald*, Centennial Edition, May 3, 1952 and August 27, 1934.

¹²³ Bryant, 42-43.

¹²⁴ *Rock Hill Herald*, June 10, 1933.

¹²⁵ *Rock Hill Herald*, June 10 and 13, 1933.

return to earlier, higher wages; better housing conditions; reinstatement of laid-off workers; and in some cases, better sanitation in the village and at the mill. Most of the mills reached undisclosed agreements with workers or convinced operatives to return with few or no concessions on the part of the mill, but Industrial Mill remained idle.¹²⁶

At the end of June, Industrial Mill's management still maintained a firm stance against the workers, carrying out threats to evict striking workers from company housing. When one operative contested his eviction in court, the jury ruled in favor of the mill in just four minutes.¹²⁷ The strike continued and unrest and periodic walk-outs persisted at the other mills, but general stability seemed as if it would return on July 17, 1933 when the Cotton Textile Code of the National Industrial Recovery Act took effect. The new federal regulations provided a minimum wage, a maximum workweek of forty hours, and helped quell conflicts for about a year.¹²⁸

On September 3, 1934, Labor Day, the United Textile Workers of America initiated a general strike and by mid-September, nearly half-a-million workers in twenty-one states had walked off the job.¹²⁹ In Rock Hill, over two thousand operatives protested, eventually closing all the town's textile mills except for the Bleachery. Fearing violence or the permanent closure of the mills, Mayor David Lyle requested the National Guard's assistance. Troops arrived on September 18, but the strike ended on four days later and all of Rock Hill's mills were running by the end of the month, marking the conclusion of pre-World War II labor unrest in Rock Hill.¹³⁰ Ultimately, not only did the strike fail to achieve any of its goals, but the violence that accompanied the strike and the discrimination against participants when the mills reopened solidified anti-union sentiments at every level of the industry.¹³¹

By the late 1930s, Rock Hill and the entire nation, was recovering from the Depression. Just before World War II, the Rock Hill Yarn Mill and Smarkand Rug Company, a division of the Philadelphia-based Smarkand Rug Company, established itself in Rock Hill. During the war, they manufactured yarn for the government, but by 1946, the facility was once again producing and finishing rugs. Smarkand's arrival, however, was not enough to stop the tidal wave of change approaching the industry. By 1936, increased production capacity at each mill, the growing popularity of "miracle" synthetic fabrics, plus the general economic hardships of the Depression years left only seven cotton mills in operation in Rock Hill.¹³²

¹²⁶ *Rock Hill Herald*, June 20, 23, and 24, 1933.

¹²⁷ *Rock Hill Herald*, July 3, 1933.

¹²⁸ Bryant, 41; *Rock Hill Herald*, July 13, 1933.

¹²⁹ Hall, et al., 328.

¹³⁰ *Rock Hill Herald*, September 3 and September 19, 1934.

¹³¹ Edgar, 505.

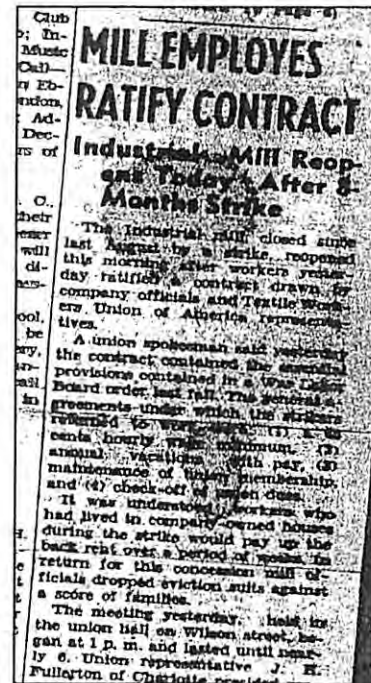
¹³² Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company, *Publicity Edition*, Fall 1936. Vertical Files, Local History Room, York County Public Library, Rock Hill, S.C.; *Rock Hill Evening Herald*, Centennial Edition, May 3, 1952; Lynch, 8.

POST-WAR CHALLENGES

The textile mills that survived the Depression in Rock Hill faced pre-war challenges on an increasingly troubling post-war scale. In March 1936, William P. Jacobs, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, characterized the future of the southern textile industry as “intensely competitive” with a “rather sickly picture” in store for cotton farmers.¹³³ Efficient machinery lessened the need for large numbers of workers, synthetic fabrics, which could not be manufactured in the older mills, were constantly gaining popularity, and, having been involved in a world war, the nation now looked to become involved in a world economy. In addition, some of the labor unrest of the 1930s resurfaced.

In August 1945, Industrial Mill’s workers walked off the job claiming that the company had failed to comply with a War Labor Board order. By mid-March 1946, Industrial Mills claimed that the mill was open, but according to the Textile Workers Union of America, only forty operatives were reporting for work; six hundred were striking. The mill offered some concessions, including a pay raise and paid vacations, but without assurances of union membership maintenance, the TWUA remained on strike. Finally, in May 1946, Industrial Mill and the union agreed on an hourly minimum wage, annual paid vacations, maintenance of union membership, and check-off of union dues. Workers living in company-owned housing arranged payment for back rent covering the strike period, and the mill dropped eviction proceedings against striking families.¹³⁴

One of the most important post-war economic changes in Rock Hill occurred in 1947 when the Celanese Corporation opened its Rock Hill facility. By the early 1950s, it employed two thousand people. The plant was the third largest producer of synthetic yarn in the United States and the largest acetate operation in the world.¹³⁵ Unlike previous factories that were concentrated in central Rock Hill, Celanese built its plant on the edge of town. While its size and products had a positive impact on Rock Hill’s manufacturing economy, its location signaled the beginning of a decline in downtown Rock Hill’s prestige. Celanese fostered both commercial and residential development far from downtown, stringing subdivisions and commercial outlets along Cherry Road and straining Rock Hill’s utilities and services.



Rock Hill *Herald*, May 4, 1946

¹³³ *Rock Hill Herald*, March 18, 1946.

¹³⁴ *Rock Hill Herald*, March 11, 1946, March 15, 1946, May 4, 1946, and May 6, 1946.

¹³⁵ Brown, 268.

With the help of Celanese, Rock Hill enjoyed the post-war economic boom occurring nationwide. In 1960, Rock Hill's per capita income was fifteen percent higher than South Carolina's average, and between 1958 and 1977 the number of manufacturing establishments in Rock Hill rose sharply from twenty-eight to seventy eight. In 1962, the city's first industrial park opened, which, while illustrating the desire for campus-like facilities located outside the city's center, also emphasized the city's commitment to maintaining industrial jobs.¹³⁶

Rock Hill's traditional economic base of textiles, however, was eroding. Nocturne Hosiery's employees were among the most skilled and highest paid in the city, but in 1949, the company shut down its Rock Hill plant. Arcade Mills folded in 1954. Statewide, the number of textile mills plummeted from 359 in 1967 to 163 by 1992.¹³⁷ In 1976, the Bleachery, once the pride of Rock Hill, employed about twenty-two hundred operatives, only half of its peak workforce of forty-eight hundred reached just a decade earlier. Thirteen years later, the plant closed.¹³⁸ By 1982, twelve of Rock Hill's thirteen textile mills had ceased operating.¹³⁹ In 1900, textiles employed 1,050 wage earners; eighty-two years and thousands of jobs later, only 1,200 people worked in Rock Hill's textile industry.¹⁴⁰ Unemployment in 1982 stood at over seventeen percent in Rock Hill.¹⁴¹

Between 1980 and 1990, the percentage of Rock Hill's workforce employed in manufacturing dropped from thirty-six to twenty-seven percent, but the textile industry remained the second largest employer in the city, just behind services.¹⁴² By 1999, buoyed by Charlotte's booming economy, Rock Hill's unemployment saw a steady decline to just over five percent, and today a handful of textile plants, including Celanese, are among the city's largest employers.¹⁴³

¹³⁶ Hildebrand, 67, 75.

¹³⁷ U. S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Manufactures: Volume II, Area Statistics, Part 2* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1971), 41-6; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Census of Manufacturing, Industrial Census* (Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1995), 22B-13-13, 22C-9, 22D-9, 22E-10.

¹³⁸ Hildebrand, 67, 75.

¹³⁹ "Kannapolis, Take Road to Rock Hill," *Charlotte Observer* August 21, 2003, accessed via www.charlotte.com October 27, 2003.

¹⁴⁰ U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Manufactures, 1905, Part I, United States by Industries* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1907), ccix.; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1982 Census of Manufacturers, Geographic Area, South Carolina* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1985), 41-7.

¹⁴¹ "Kannapolis, Take Road to Rock Hill," *Charlotte Observer* August 21, 2003, accessed via www.charlotte.com October 27, 2003.

¹⁴² Rock Hill Planning Department, *A Comprehensive Plan for Rock Hill, South Carolina*, 2000, Economic Component, 26, accessed via www.rockhillplanning.com/compplan.asp October 29, 2003.

¹⁴³ *Ibid*; Economic Development Facts, accessed via www.rockhillchamber.org December 3, 2003.

VIII. BRIEF PROFILES OF SURVEYED NEIGHBORHOODS

EAST MAIN STREET RESIDENTIAL

As East Main Street stretched out toward the Standard Mill, its character changed from commercial and institutional to residential. Beyond Elizabeth Avenue, a neighborhood developed along East Main Street (2916-2982) and along intersecting Reid Street and Confederate Avenue. Like other early suburbs, East Main Street provided relatively upscale housing for the growing numbers of merchants and professionals who worked downtown in Rock Hill.

Houses in this area were built between the 1870s and 1920s, resulting in a collection of residential architecture similar to that in Oakland and Woodland Park, with a few more



John Good House (2916)

examples of styles from the late Victorian period. While varied in architectural style, most houses in this neighborhood exhibit a fair amount of architectural detailing. Perhaps the most elaborate and unusual example is the circa 1895 John Good House (2916). This cross-gabled Queen Anne, at the corner of Confederate Avenue and East Main, has very deep overhanging eaves supported by curved brackets embellished with carved sunbursts. Shingle and weatherboard siding contribute varied surface textures, and carved medallions adorn the wide beltcourse between stories. Just after the turn of the twentieth century,

as the lots of East Main Street filled with houses, a few of the more modest cottages were moved to the less-prestigious side streets, making way for larger houses in their stead.¹⁴⁴ Today, East Main is a broad, tree-lined street. Its houses are close together but set back from the roadway, providing front lawns that soften the urban feel of the neighborhood.

OAKLAND

In 1891, the Rock Hill Land and Town Site Company, led by attorney William Blackburn Wilson, subdivided the company's real estate investment: a massive tract of land northwest of downtown. A recent trip to Oakland, California, had heavily influenced Wilson, and he envisioned a wide avenue lined with trees and surrounded by thirteen hundred residential lots. Wilson named the main street Oakland Avenue; other streets

¹⁴⁴ Paul Gettys, "Reid Street/North Confederate Avenue Area Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1990.

took their names from South Carolina cities and from nearby Charlotte, North Carolina.¹⁴⁵

Oakland's size meant that, despite Rock Hill's surging population, it experienced a long span of development. Most houses date from the early 1890s through the 1930s; a few later houses were built on small lots scattered around the area or replaced earlier houses.

Architectural styles in the neighborhood include Queen Anne; transitional Queen Anne-Classical Revival; Craftsman bungalows and foursquares; Period Cottages, Cape Cods, and a few eclectic styles.



Oakland Avenue

The streetcar traveled up Oakland Avenue, providing residents transportation into downtown Rock Hill. The advent of the automobile era gave residents another transportation option, one that Oakland resident John Gary Anderson—owner of the Anderson Motor Company—likely promoted to his neighbors.¹⁴⁶

Just as Oakland had much to offer Rock Hill's emerging professional class, the neighborhood's large park provided the ideal location for the Winthrop College campus when it relocated to Rock Hill.¹⁴⁷ The college, in turn, affected development of the neighborhood, offering nearby housing for professors and students.

This survey documented residential areas not included in the Oakland Avenue local historic district. Early and mid-twentieth century houses were recorded in an area bounded between Charlotte and College Avenues (2650-2744).

MANCHESTER MILL VILLAGE

Manchester Mill began operating in 1896. The mill's management started constructing houses in 1903, and by 1907, 325 people worked in the mill while 675 people lived in the mill village. Following bankruptcy in 1920, new owners reorganized the mill and renamed it Industrial Cotton Mills Company. By 1926, housing extended from the mill to the north, south, and west. Housing immediately west and south of the mill was reserved

¹⁴⁵ Willoughby, 78-81; Paul Gettys, "Charlotte Avenue/Aiken Avenue Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1990.

¹⁴⁶ Gettys, "Charlotte Avenue/Aiken Avenue Historic District."

¹⁴⁷ Debra J. Allen, "Winthrop College Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1987.

for white operatives. Manchester or Industrial's African American mill hands lived to the north, along Bird and Culp Streets and the north half of Poe Street.¹⁴⁸

In 1988, 184 houses remained in the village's three sections, and today, these areas persist as intact and recognizable enclaves. The current survey documented many of the houses in the African American section (2583-2598) as well as the neighborhood to the south of the mill (2474-2578). All of the houses built for African Americans are one-story, frame dwellings, most of which have side-gabled roofs with gabled rear wings. Full-width front porches shelter one or two front doors. Front yards in this area are shallow and landscaping is minimal. The straight streets do not follow land contours.



House in Manchester Mill Village

To the south of the mill and Dave Lyle Boulevard is a distinct, compact group of Manchester Mill housing. Bounded by Montford, Cauthen, Manchester, and Paxton Streets, this area was surveyed in its entirety in January 2004. Most of the dwellings are gable-front buildings with two front doors, indicating occupation by two families. Few architectural details distinguish these houses, but earlier examples usually feature higher pitched roofs, diamond-shaped attic vents, and two-over-two sash windows while later buildings have lower pitched roofs, exposed rafter tails, six-over-six sash windows, and, on a few examples,

kneebraces. A few houses feature side-gable roofs with an off-center gable set on the front roof slope and a side-gable porch located on one of the house's corners. These dwellings use Craftsman elements, such as battered porch posts on brick piers, plus the asymmetry of the porch and roof gable to create relatively stylish bungalows.

Landscaping in this area is more complex than that seen in the African American section. While basically following a grid layout, the streets do curve slightly, particularly along Pitts Street, taking advantage of the natural terrain to create picturesque vistas. Mature trees line the streets and shade sidewalks.

According to residents, the families living in the duplexes maintained separate living and sleeping quarters but shared a kitchen and bathroom. In 1955, the mill sold the houses to residents, and at that time, many of the duplexes were converted to single-family dwellings. Once in private ownership, residents often updated their houses. The most common alteration was the application of asbestos, aluminum, or vinyl siding and the replacement of original porch posts with modern, decorative iron models. On a few examples, porches have been enclosed or windows have been replaced, but additions were rarely made.

¹⁴⁸ Preservation Consultants, Inc. *Mill Supplement*, 30.

WOODLAND PARK AND SOUTH SALUDA STREET

Woodland Park comprises several streets off Saluda Street—including Marion, Johnson, and Center Streets—just south of the downtown commercial district. Real estate investor James Spratt White made the first Woodland Park lots available in 1906, at a time when the only house in the area was the large Queen Anne built by the wealthy Gibson sisters in 1875.¹⁴⁹

Woodland Park expanded residential options for the small city's growing merchant and professional class. Fashionable houses along East Main Street from Hampton Avenue had provided housing for middle-class whites in the late nineteenth century. Rock Hill was in the midst of a great expansion in the early twentieth century, thanks to the thriving mills and the recent relocation of Winthrop College to the Oakland area north of downtown. The proximity of Woodland Park—within walking distance of the downtown commercial area—made it attractive to shopkeepers and professionals who worked downtown. The tidy-looking neighborhood boasted spacious two-story houses and sidewalks paved in concrete.¹⁵⁰

The neighborhood developed over twenty years or so, resulting in a moderate diversity of architectural styles, including two-story Queen Anne and Classical and Colonial Revival houses and Craftsman bungalows and foursquares. Once the Woodland Park lots were full, residential development spread south along Saluda Street toward Summit Street and the city limit; this area, platted in the 1930s, included land owned by E. E. Poag, H. H. and B. J. White, and by Cora Witherspoon.



Woodland Park House (0469)

Houses date to the late 1930s and the late 1940s, with the unavailability of building materials during the war accounting for the gap in construction dates. While it is unusual to see houses built during the Depression, the city directories show, not surprisingly, that several late 1930s houses on Saluda were built for foremen of the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company (2841-2867).¹⁵¹

¹⁴⁹ Paul Gettys, "Marion Street Area Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1990.

¹⁵⁰ Ibid.; Paul Gettys, "Rock Hill Downtown Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1990; "Rock Hill, South Carolina, 1912," (Rock Hill: London Printery), pamphlet in "Rock Hill Miscellany" in the vertical files at the York County Public Library in Rock Hill.

¹⁵¹ Plats are at the York County Courthouse in York, S.C.; construction dates and ownership information from the Rock Hill City Directories at York County Public Library in Rock Hill.

BOYD HILL

J. Edgar Poag (1854-1936), owner of Poag Realty, began developing Boyd Hill in the early twentieth century. Poag purchased the thirty-four acres that became Boyd Hill in 1907 from Mrs. Annie M. Cox, who, just the year before, purchased it from S.H.



Boyd Hill Streetscape

Fewell.¹⁵² In June 1912, Poag posted an advertisement in a local paper for “several desirable residence lots for colored people on Boyd Hill, the new settlement which is being built up very rapidly.” Poag targeted those who wanted to build homes for themselves as well as investors who would build houses then rent the dwellings to tenants or sell them outright.¹⁵³ Investors bought most of the first lots. T. L. Johnston, a cotton broker and president at People’s National Bank, bought parcels sixty-two and sixty-three, which were located on Hoyle Street, in July 1909.¹⁵⁴

The day after Johnston’s purchase, prominent merchant Julius Friedheim secured eight lots.¹⁵⁵ These and other investors built simple frame houses that they leased to African Americans including James Crawford, who worked as a porter, David Craig, a laborer, and Lillie Culp, a cook.¹⁵⁶

Poag’s real estate activities were not limited to Boyd Hill; he developed several areas in York County. In advertisements, Poag used the slogan “I’ll cut the earth to suit your taste” accompanying an illustration of a man holding an oversized cleaver over a globe. Poag’s ads were ubiquitous in Rock Hill, but also appeared in out-of-town publications including one in Chicago.¹⁵⁷

ARAGON MILL VILLAGE

Aragon Mill opened in 1907 with a village housing 375 residents and 275 operatives. In 1915, the *Rock Hill Record* called the village a model and reported a village population of between 450 and 500 people. In 1924, the Aragon became Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills.¹⁵⁸

¹⁵² Mrs. Annie M. Cox to Poag Real Estate Company, April 16, 1907, York County Deed Book 28, page 388.

¹⁵³ *Rock Hill Record*, June 16, 1912.

¹⁵⁴ J.E. Poag to R.L. Johnston, July 9, 1909, York County Deed Book 29, page 613.

¹⁵⁵ J.E. Poag to Julius Friedheim, July 10, 1909, York County Deed Book 29, page 647.

¹⁵⁶ *Rock Hill City Directory*, 1936.

¹⁵⁷ *Rock Hill Herald*, December 14, 1987.

¹⁵⁸ Preservation Consultants, Inc., *Mill Supplement*, 47.

In 1988, 137 houses stood in the main section of Aragon's mill village, along Community, Curtis, Frayser, Kuykendal, Laurens, Long, Lucas, Piedmont, Poplar, and Tower Streets. This neighborhood continues to be a cohesive mill village with small, one-story dwellings uniformly set back from the grid-plan streets.¹⁵⁹

According to current residents, Aragon or Aragon-Baldwin Mills built another cluster of dwellings along Cedar Street, to the west of the mill and the main village previously mentioned. Cedar Street runs from Charlotte Avenue directly to the Aragon Mill, and mill houses originally lined the entire length of the street. Today, several blocks of open space and a mid-twentieth century church stand between the mill and the extant Cedar Street mill houses (2604-2640), which are closer to Charlotte Avenue.

One resident believes these houses were reserved for managers and more skilled laborers and the architecture supports that scenario. The Cedar Street houses, which feature Craftsman and, to a lesser extent, Colonial Revival details, are considerably more stylish than their counterparts in the area closer to the mill. Additionally, most of these appear to be single-family dwellings, although one small commercial building and a few side-gable duplexes with gable-front stoops at their entrances are extant.

CHERRY PARK

Residential development came to J. Milton Cherry's extensive farmland, situated between Rock Hill and Ebenezer and stretching west toward the river, in the early twentieth century. In the 1920s, land owned by Cherry's daughter, Anna Cherry Beaty, became the residential suburb of Cherry Park with broad, deep lots lining Milton Avenue,



Duplex, circa 1949 (2908)

¹⁵⁹ Ibid.

Eden Terrace, and Myrtle Drive. Cherry Park was part of the 1941 annexation that expanded Rock Hill's city limits.¹⁶⁰

Development along Eden Terrace (2868-2907) shows the relative prosperity Rock Hill managed to generate during the Depression: the heaviest period of development was between 1935 and 1949, an unusual phenomenon considering the usual barriers presented by the Depression and war years. The Period Cottages and Colonial Revival houses built along Eden Terrace are relatively large and well-appointed; many are built with brick exteriors. The neighborhood was home to the professional class, including Winthrop College professors and teachers, medical doctors, business owners, and mill managers and corporate officers.¹⁶¹

FOREST HEIGHTS

Forest Heights is a post-World War II, middle-class neighborhood located north of the Aragon-Baldwin mill village and east of the Oakland neighborhood. Platted in the early 1940s as The Heights, the neighborhood consisted of only a few blocks bounded by Hawthorne Avenue, Ascot Ridge Drive, Beverly Drive, and Mary Knoll Street, with Waverly Avenue running through the middle of the plat. Despite the early plat, development began in earnest only after the war. The late 1940s and early 1950s saw most lots along Waverly and Beverly streets (2781-2840) filled with small, side-gabled houses featuring modest, traditional detailing. When platted, most of Forest Heights was outside the city limits; it was, however, included in the municipal expansion of 1941.¹⁶²



Waverly Avenue streetscape

As was the case in many residential neighborhoods developed in the first half of the twentieth century, deed restrictions shaped the economic and racial makeup of the future neighborhood. In Forest Heights, deed restrictions mandated that “one detached single family dwelling” may occupy each lot, with no dwelling exceeding 2 ½ stories. Deeds also specified minimum costs: houses on Maryknoll Street had to cost at least \$3,500; dwellings on Waverly Avenue were required to top \$3,000; and others in the neighborhood could cost as little as \$2,500. Finally, the deed explicitly excluded

¹⁶⁰ The recreational area known as Cherry Park was developed in the 1980s and is unrelated to the Cherry Park neighborhood, which is known today as Eden Terrace/Myrtle Drive. The common name derives from the fact that both the neighborhood and the recreational park occupy parts of what was once the extensive farm of J. Milton Cherry.

¹⁶¹ Information from architectural survey and city directories.

¹⁶² Information from survey, city directories, and plats.

occupants of the “African or negro race” unless they were “servants” in the household.¹⁶³ Deed restrictions like these were common in this period and were not limited to southern cities.

FEWELL PARK

Fewell Park (2270-2274; 2288-2309) originally comprised about seventy acres and is located on the east side of Ebenezer Road, just south of the former York County Hospital. Sam Broughton served as president of Fewell Park Estates, Inc., the company responsible for developing the neighborhood, which was first platted in July 1947.¹⁶⁴ By November 1954, most of Fewell Park’s streets had been built, water mains had been installed, electric and sewer put in, and several houses had been constructed.¹⁶⁵ In January 1955, Rock Hill voters approved the annexation of Fewell Park into the city limits by a vote of 870 to 70.¹⁶⁶

Dwellings in Fewell Park typify those built in the early to mid-1950s and include Ranch, minimal traditional houses, modest cottages, and houses with modernist or contemporary elements. Parley Hallman, president of Hallman Battery and Ignition, and his wife Virginia likely built the one-story, hipped roof house (2306) at 1317 Winthrop Drive around 1953. Sheathed in original asbestos shingles, the house features casement windows and a curved entrance bay. The Fewell Park Recreation Center (2272) on Alexander Road originally functioned as the York County Children’s Museum, the first building in the United States dedicated solely for use as a nature museum for children. Built in 1950, the boxy, flat-roofed brick building with casement windows reflects the modern aesthetic common in public buildings of the period.



Typical House in College Park

COLLEGE PARK

College Park (2331-2468) probably derives its name from its location near Winthrop University’s athletic fields, which early plats show as the Winthrop College farm. Bounded by Eden Terrace, McNair Street, and Eisenhower Street, the small subdivision lies one block south of Cherry Road. With the exception of Eden Terrace, all the streets are named for World War II generals: Eisenhower, Bradley,

¹⁶³ York County Deed Book 98, pages 444-445.

¹⁶⁴ York County Plat Book 4, page 119.

¹⁶⁵ *Rock Hill Evening Herald*, November 27, 1954.

¹⁶⁶ *Rock Hill Evening Herald*, January 14, 1955.

MacArthur, McNair, and Patton. McNair Street's namesake, Lieutenant General Leslie J. McNair, was the highest ranking American officer killed during World War II.

Rock Hill City Directories and maps of Rock Hill at the York County Public Library indicate that the development began between 1946 and 1949. By 1951, almost all the homes in College Park, plus College Park Baptist Church on Eisenhower Street, had been constructed. McNair Street was the latest to develop.

Aragon Mills, Rock Hill Finishing and Printing, and Celanese employed many of the neighborhood's residents. Others were cab drivers, shop keepers, clerks, or carpenters. At least one policeman and one dentist also lived in College Park. Nearly every household in College Park consisted of a married couple, usually with children. Occasionally the parent or parents of one of the spouses shared the address.

The dwellings in College Park are diminutive, generally Craftsman-influenced houses. A few houses have a more Minimal Tradition appearance with restrained Colonial Revival detailing. All are one story in height and most are frame with side-gable roofs, occasionally with a slightly projecting gable-front wing, and exposed raftertails. Six-over-six, six-over-one, and three-over-one sash were the most common window configurations in the neighborhood. A few examples retain weatherboards, but asbestos, vinyl, or aluminum siding covers most houses.

COUNTRY CLUB ESTATES

Country Club Estates (2217-2221, 2224-2246) is a post-World War II subdivision located in the southern part of Rock Hill in an area bounded by Saluda Road, Oakdale Road, and Mount Holly Road. John T. Roddey Jr. developed Country Club Estates just across Saluda Road from land he owned and leased to the City for use as its airport. The grass field airport served the city until the 1950s when the current airport was built.

Roddey hired Morris E. Trotter Jr., a landscape architect, to plan the golf-oriented residential development south of the city. The first plat for Country Club Estates dates to August 1946 and shows the core of the present neighborhood including Pinewood Lane, Country Club Drive as it extends from Saluda Road, and Fairway Circle. In March 1950 Trotter drew an expansion to the subdivision that was located to the southwest of the original section. This plat included Sherwood Circle, Stephanie Lane, and an extension of Country Club Drive southwest of Pinewood Lane. John Roddey platted another extension to the subdivision in 1951 when he added Lakeside Drive. Country Club Estates continued to grow during the 1950s and became one of Rock Hill's most prestigious subdivisions.

Country Club Estates includes mostly ranch houses and other forms typical of the 1950s. David Lyle, who would eventually become mayor, and his wife Nancy were the earliest owners of a one-and-a-half-story, brick dwelling (2231) with gable dormers and an interior chimney. Several modernist houses dating from the mid-1950s were built in the

subdivision. Around 1955, Bernard Scheffler, a chemist at the Bleachery, and his wife Helen built a horizontally-massed modernist dwelling (2217) with a low gable roof with exposed trusses and wide overhanging eaves. Nearby and around the same time, John Marshall, a comptroller at the Bleachery, and his wife Helen built a one-story, hipped-roof house (2241) with a low brick wall with cut outs and a massive picture window on the façade.

Many of those who built houses in Country Club Estates worked at Celanese, which began operating in 1948 on the north side of the city. Paul Brooks, who lived with his wife Lena in a house (2236) they built in the mid-1950s on Country Club Drive, worked as a lab technician at the plant. Edward White, a supervisor at Celanese, and his wife Helen lived in an L-shaped, mid-1950s brick house (2220) on Country Club Drive. Celanese engineer Benjamin Morgan lived with his wife Lucy in a one-story modernist house (2228) they built on Country Club Drive in the mid-1950s.¹⁶⁷

¹⁶⁷ Information from survey, city directories, and plats.

IX. AN ANALYSIS OF ROCK HILL'S HISTORIC ARCHITECTURE TO 1955

Rock Hill exists thanks to the Columbia and Charlotte Railroad's placement of a station at the "rocky hill" east of the Village of Ebenezer. When the railroad built a modest wood-frame depot on the spot in 1851, it established a place; the Rock Hill Post Office opened the following spring and gave the place a name that stuck.¹⁶⁸ Several decades would pass, however, before that place even began to resemble modern-day Rock Hill.

BEFORE ROCK HILL: EBENEZER AND THE COUNTRYSIDE

Despite the city's mid-nineteenth-century birth, some buildings in present-day Rock Hill date from earlier decades. These include structures erected in and around the Village of Ebenezer, a late-eighteenth-century settlement that predates Rock Hill. Having the advantage of the railroad, Rock Hill would grow faster than Ebenezer, expanding northwest to meet and later subsume the village. Houses scattered in what was once countryside surrounding the village would become in-town Rock Hill residences.



Ebenezer Cemetery

The oldest properties are the Ebenezer Cemetery located near the present Ebenezer Presbyterian Church and Ebenezer Academy (NR 1977). Rows of thin, flat headstones with Baroque and Neoclassical Revival profiles are interspersed with more substantial monuments. The earliest headstone at Ebenezer dates from 1790; a few modern granite stones and markers can also be found. Behind the cemetery stands Ebenezer Academy, a one-story brick building constructed in 1860 to replace a frame school destroyed by fire the previous year. The common-bond, three-room brick school was built by the slaves of the church officers. The building has clean, spare



Ebenezer Academy (NR 1977)

details: a side-gabled roof, huge twelve-over-twelve double-hung sash windows, a double-leaf door with transom, and two fireplaces with interior chimneys at each gable-wall. The school may have been organized as early as 1819.¹⁶⁹

A few antebellum farm houses that stood beyond the village survive, now surrounded by the neighborhoods that were Rock Hill's early suburbs. The circa 1820 McCorkle-

¹⁶⁸ Willoughby, 21, 26-27.

¹⁶⁹ Willoughby, 23-24; Preservation Consultants, Inc., *Rock Hill, South Carolina: Architectural and Historical Inventory, 1988* (unpublished survey report, 1988), 14; Kappy McNulty, "Ebenezer Academy," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1976.

Fewell-Long House (NR 1980) at 639 College Avenue is typical of the antebellum farmhouses built in South Carolina's piedmont region. These symmetrical, two-story houses had heavy timber frames and weatherboard sheathing. The McCorkle-Fewell-Long House also shows a later stylistic adaptation in its architectural detail, which was added about 1880: the sawtooth siding and porch-post brackets, for instance, exhibit vernacular Queen Anne ornament. The porch roof was lowered and changed to a hip form, and the decorative shingles that cover the newly exposed portion of the exterior wall contribute another Queen Anne detail. Eventually, the detached kitchen was connected to the house, a typical alteration.¹⁷⁰

George Pendleton and Ann Hutchison White also lived outside Ebenezer in what became the edge of downtown Rock Hill. The Whites built a one-and-one-half-story log cabin on their farm in the early nineteenth century and lived there while building their two-story farmhouse around 1829. The White House (NR 1969) at 258 East White Street features a two-story front porch that stretches across the facade. In the 1850s, the widow Ann White allowed the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad to run its line through some of her plantation land. As a result, this rural house now has an urban address.¹⁷¹

ROCK HILL'S RAILROAD YEARS

An 1854 plat of Rock Hill—drawn three years after the rail line and the depot were built—shows about twenty-three buildings, including the rail depot that stood on the west side of the tracks. Most buildings fronted the sixty-foot-wide East Main Street that began opposite the depot and ran east from the tracks. These early buildings stood on the block nearest the tracks and were modest frame structures, both commercial and residential.¹⁷²



East Main Street

Antebellum and wartime rail traffic through tiny Rock Hill was relatively heavy, but the city's development did not begin in earnest until after the Civil War. The cotton trade came to Rock Hill and eventually attracted textile manufacturers to the area. The textile industry fueled growth in Rock Hill for a remarkably long period—from the 1880s into the mid-twentieth century—and contributed most of the physical fabric that defines Rock Hill's historic identity.¹⁷³ Through this era of economic and physical expansion,

¹⁷⁰ Pamela Zagaroli, "McCorkle-Fewell-Long House," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1980.

¹⁷¹ Paul Gettys, "Reid Street/North Confederate Avenue Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1990; Preservation Consultants, Inc., *Architectural and Historical Inventory*, 6; Willoughby, 21-22.

¹⁷² Plat reprinted in Brown, between pages 72 and 73; Paul Gettys, "Rock Hill Downtown Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1990.

¹⁷³ Paul M. Gettys, "Historic Properties of Rock Hill, S.C.," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1990.

downtown remained the commercial and institutional core of the city, housing the largest concentration of shops, banks, churches, and government buildings. The rail line was downtown's link to local industry, which established itself in scattered villages near the tracks around the edges of the early town. Residential suburbs expanded to fill the areas between downtown and the mill villages, generally housing upper-middle-class professionals, merchants, and industrialists.

As Rock Hill's commercial district grew in the earliest antebellum decades, houses that had been built along East Main Street were demolished to make way for more shops and office buildings. Fire plagued the commercial district in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and, as was the case in other American towns, the fires prompted owners to replace their frame commercial buildings with fire-resistant brick construction. By 1895, two-story, flat-roofed, brick commercial buildings lined the first block of East Main Street. Most had nearly full-height glass storefronts at the first story, tall double-hung sash windows at the second story, and flat brick surfaces with detail either at the cornice or above the first story. The downtown fires destroyed most buildings from the late 1800s, but several remain on the south side of East Main Street. The Rock Hill Hardware (0251) building at 114 East Main Street, built around 1890, has brick corner quoins, simple concrete coping, and a stone course with keystone above the first story. The circa 1890 H. H. White Building (0342) at 130 East Main Street is distinguished by its stepped parapet, decorative brick-patterned panels, and three storefronts. At 124-126 East Main Street stands the Bryant Grocery (0343) building, built around 1887 with a stepped parapet, dentil cornice, and band of windows at the second story united by continuous lintels and sills.¹⁷⁴

After the fires, when Rock Hill rebuilt, it generally did so on a larger scale and with more variety. The 1899 Friedheim Building (0241) at 113 East Main Street got the ball rolling immediately with a three-story Beaux Arts shop building that featured rough-cut ashlar columns framing the storefronts; windows with stone and brick arches; decorative relief



Afro-American Insurance Company Building (NR 1990)

sculptures; and an elaborate cornice. While far less grand, the circa 1900 Leaders Store (0242) at 117 East Main Street features brick arches with keystones at the second-floor windows and brick mousetooth detailing. Buildings erected at the turn of the century ranged from a single story—Kuykendal & Co. Groceries (0792) at 139 East Main Street—to four stories—the building at 123 East Main Street (0244).¹⁷⁵

An African American business district developed along South Trade street, a few blocks removed from East Main Street; unfortunately, few buildings from the district survive. One that does is the 1909 Afro-American

¹⁷⁴ Gettys, "Historic Properties of Rock Hill, S.C."; Gettys, "Rock Hill Downtown Historic District"; Ron Chepesiuk, *Images of America: Rock Hill, South Carolina* (Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2001): 18.

¹⁷⁵ Gettys, "Historic Properties of Rock Hill, S.C."; Gettys, "Rock Hill Downtown Historic District"; building dates and business names from survey and city directory research.

Insurance Company Building (NR 1990) at 558 South Dave Lyle Boulevard. The building, designed by William W. Smith, an African American architect and builder in Charlotte, North Carolina, is typical of Smith's style: it features Classical details, red and tan brick, and a corbelled cornice. The Mount Prospect Baptist Church (NR 1992) is another important African American building that survives on the west side of Rock Hill. The 1915 Romanesque Revival Church was the third building erected to house the congregation, which was formed in 1885. The church building, which also housed a school that eventually became Friendship School, is important both in the spiritual and educational lives of African Americans in Rock Hill.¹⁷⁶

As Mount Prospect shows, downtown Rock Hill also functioned as the institutional heart of the city and the location of the highest concentration of church buildings. Like houses and commercial buildings, church buildings were constructed, remodeled, expanded, and abandoned for new versions as congregations and the town itself grew. The Episcopal Church of Our Saviour on Caldwell Street is the downtown's oldest surviving church structure. As built in 1872, the church was rendered in the popular Carpenter Gothic style introduced in the 1850s; in 1908, substantial alterations included the application of brick veneer over the original board-and-batten siding and the addition of transepts and a chancel and a tower. Stained-glass windows followed in subsequent years. Two Presbyterian churches—First Presbyterian (0005, NR 1992) and Associate Reformed Presbyterian—date from the mid-to-late 1890s; both churches are also Gothic in design and very similar to each other in plan, with corner towers, cross-gabled wings, and rose windows. The 1918-1920 First Baptist Church (0524, NR District 1991) at the corner of East Main Street and Oakland Avenue represented a sharp departure from the red-brick Gothic church buildings downtown. First Baptist built a Greek Revival church in textured cream-colored brick, with a monumental temple-front facing East Main Street. Across Oakland Avenue stands St. John's United Methodist Church, built in 1924 to accommodate a move from East Main Street. St. John's chose the familiar red-brick Gothic architectural idiom already common for Rock Hill churches. The second St. John's, however, has a more straightforward, front-gabled plan than the cross-gabled Gothic versions of the slightly older Presbyterian churches.¹⁷⁷



St. John's United Methodist Church

ARCHITECTURE OF THE INDUSTRIAL BOOM

The industrial boom that began in the 1880s, when several textile mills were established in the Rock Hill vicinity, made a substantial impact on the city's architecture and

¹⁷⁶ Gettys, "Afro-American Insurance Company Building;" Paul Gettys, "Mount Prospect Baptist Church," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1990.

¹⁷⁷ Gettys, "Historic Properties of Rock Hill, S.C.;" Gettys, "Rock Hill Downtown Historic District."

appearance. The city's first mill, the 1881 Rock Hill Cotton Factory, stood prominently on Chatham Street, just beyond the commercial core of Main Street.¹⁷⁸ Other mills, established just outside Rock Hill's corporate limits, eventually were subsumed by the growing city the mills helped feed.

Generally, a textile concern erected a brick mill building or complex and surrounded it, usually in successive building campaigns, with small frame houses rented to employees. Rock Hill mill buildings were typical of the region and industry: massive one- to three-story brick structures with rows of large windows marching across the long facades to provide light and ventilation. Some mills, like the 1889 Globe (later called the Victoria, not extant) and 1896 Manchester Mill (later known as the Industrial Cotton Mill, now heavily altered and partially demolished) incorporated fenestrated monitor or sawtooth roofs to provide overhead light for their weaving floors. Elevated metal water towers



Highland Park Mill (NR 1992), renovations in 2004

either stood nearby, as at the Aragon Cotton Mill on Church Street, or were hidden in the building in a brick tower that added an architectural focus, as at 1887 Standard Mill (NR 1992, later called Highland Park Manufacturing Company) located on Standard Street. Huge smoke stacks built of curved bricks could double as signs with the name or initials of the mill painted vertically on the stack, as was done at the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing

Plant (commonly known as the Bleachery) on West White Street and at the Manchester Mill. Some buildings, like the Standard Mill and the 1907 Wymojo Yarn Mill (not extant), incorporated Italianate details like bracketed eaves and segmental-arch windows. While Rock Hill's surviving mills retain many of these architectural details, some alterations and expansions have removed or obscured original fabric. The characteristic large windows have been also been infilled with brick in some cases.¹⁷⁹

A residential village surrounded the industrial complex of most Rock Hill mills. Company-built homes leased to employees lined a small grid of streets, with expansions coinciding with workforce increases. Houses were modest—many were duplexes with shared kitchens and baths—and sometimes rendered with Classical Revival or Craftsman architectural details. Examples of both can be seen in the portion of the Industrial Mill village that stands south of that mill, across the rail line and present-day Dave Lyle Boulevard. Gable-front duplexes with full-width front porches also had Classical-inspired gable-end returns and corner pilasters. Another notable type in the same village was a side-gabled house with Craftsman details, like the projecting corner porch, eave brackets, and exposed rafter tails.

¹⁷⁸ Preservation Consultants, Inc., *Mill Supplement*, 4.

¹⁷⁹ Preservation Consultants, Inc., *Mill Supplement*, 1-63; "Rock Hill, South Carolina: Where Opportunities Await You, a Handbook of Scenes and Information," brochure in the "Rock Hill Miscellany" file in the Vertical Files at the York County Library in Rock Hill.

Established Rock Hill congregations started missionary churches in some of the mill villages, and some mills opened schools for the children of their employees. These buildings were generally modest, like the mill village houses, built of brick and a stark contrast with the monumental church buildings erected downtown. Still, the churches and schools added to the feeling of community in the various mill villages surrounding the town.

While many of Rock Hill's mill buildings have been demolished, abandoned, or heavily altered, most of the mill villages remain and have become part of the city's residential fabric. Villages still exist on three sides of the Manchester/Industrial Mill, both north and south of the railroad tracks; west of the Aragon-Baldwin Mill and along Cedar Avenue; and at the Standard Mill/Highland Park Manufacturing Company on Standard Street. The village at the Rock Hill Cotton Factory has been lost, and the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company, opened in the late 1920s, was the rare local mill that never built a village. By then, the era of the mill village in Rock Hill was beginning to end. Eventually, around the middle of the twentieth century, mill owners sold the houses to individuals, and the strong ties between the residents and the mills began to loosen.¹⁸⁰

EARLY SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT

Rock Hill's industrial boom created a growth surge: the population grew by 350 percent in the 1880s and doubled again in the next decade. Mill villages housed some of these new residents, but the industrial boom had also attracted merchants and professionals to Rock Hill. Investors saw the real estate opportunity inherent in the skyrocketing population, and they bought and subdivided tracts of land, selling lots to the middle- and upper-classes in what became Rock Hill's early suburbs.¹⁸¹ East Main Street, Boyd Hill, the Oakland development, and Woodland Park are a few examples.

The residential portion of East Main Street—beyond Elizabeth Avenue, reaching toward the Standard Mill complex and its village—developed between the 1870s and the 1920s. Rock Hill professionals found the neighborhood convenient for themselves and their families: the neighborhood was only a short walk from downtown and yet completely residential in character. East Main Street through this neighborhood is a wide avenue lined with mature shade trees providing a lush canopy. Houses are set close together but back from the street so that front lawns provided some buffer between traffic and home. Architectural styles in the East Main Street neighborhood are typical of this period and include various types of Victorian-era designs, as well as Classical Revival houses and fine Craftsman bungalows.

¹⁸⁰ Preservation Consultants, Inc., *Mill Supplement*, 1-63.

¹⁸¹ Willoughby, 78-81; Gettys, "Charlotte Avenue/Aiken Avenue Historic District."



Hagins House (2257), circa 1925,
on Crawford Road

Boyd Hill, an African American neighborhood developed in the early twentieth century, provides a stark contrast to the residential area along East Main Street. Unlike the white suburbs being built at the same time, Boyd Hill features unadorned architecture—shotguns and three-bay side-gabled houses—and lacks amenities like sidewalks throughout. White investors were the first to purchase lots, where they built small houses to rent to African

Americans. Eventually, African Americans built owner-occupied houses on parcels they bought themselves.¹⁸² The neighborhood does feature

some simple, concrete-block shop buildings to serve the residents; they were a valuable convenience in the early years of the neighborhood, given the distance from the commercial district downtown. Other early African-American neighborhoods include Flint Hill, off Saluda Street, and the Crawford Road area.

Other white suburbs developed in a fashion similar to East Main Street, Oakland Avenue's long period of development—mainly from the early 1890s through the 1930s—created a pleasing architectural diversity. Exceptionally large Queen Anne and Classical Revival houses from the earlier decades occupy the south end of Oakland Avenue; less-grand versions line the rest of Oakland and dot Charlotte and Aiken Avenues. A few roomy Craftsman bungalows mix with the slightly older architectural styles. On other streets, modest Craftsman bungalows and foursquares from the 1910s and 1920s mix with occasional Period Cottages and Cape Cods from the 1930s and 1940s and a few simple but commodious Neoclassical houses from the 1950s.¹⁸³

The 1898 Anderson House (NR 1982), one of Oakland Avenue's large and elaborate Queen Anne dwellings, was built for John Gary Anderson of the Rock Hill Buggy Company, later the Anderson Motor Company. Tradition credits the design to Tennessee architect George F. Barber, who published a collection of Victorian "cottage" designs in 1891. The two-and-a-half story house, at 227 Oakland Avenue, features all the quirky hallmarks of the Queen Anne style: asymmetry, texture, and a variety of materials. The house features a two-and-a-half-story turret, a wrap-around



Anderson House (NR1982)

¹⁸² *Rock Hill Record*, June 16, 1912.

¹⁸³ Gettys. "Charlotte Avenue/Aiken Avenue Historic District."

porch, projecting bays, turned porch posts and sawn brackets, a steep gabled roof with slate shingles, stained-glass windows, and weatherboard and shingle siding.¹⁸⁴

Another notable early Oakland house, the 1907 Stokes-Mayfield House (NR 1984) at 353 Oakland Avenue, was designed in the Neoclassical style by architect Julian Starr for Addie Stokes. Its defining feature is the pedimented portico with four Corinthian columns; the house also features porches on side elevations and a balcony with decorative iron brackets above the front door.¹⁸⁵

South of downtown, real estate investor James Spratt White made the first Woodland Park lots available in 1906, at a time when the only house in the immediate area was the large Queen Anne on the hill at 204 Johnston Street, built for the wealthy Gibson sisters in 1875. Their house, historically known as the Rawlinson House for two pairs of later owners, Col. and Mrs. Joel W. Rawlinson and Mr. and Mrs. T.C. Rawlinson, is now commonly known as Hampton House.¹⁸⁶

Spratt named the neighborhood he platted around the Rawlinson House Woodland Park. Like Rock Hill's other middle-class suburban neighborhoods, it developed over twenty years or so, resulting in a similar mix of architectural styles, including two-story Queen Anne and Classical and Colonial Revival houses and Craftsman bungalows and foursquares. Despite such similarities, the neighborhood, built on an irregular grid, feels less linear than Oakland or East Main Street. The narrower streets also contribute to a more insulated-feeling neighborhood.

BECOMING A CITY

With the industrial boom, surging population, and expanding middle-class residential areas, Rock Hill grew from a railroad town into a full-fledged city. In the first third of the early twentieth century, changes in the downtown commercial area embodied the transformation. The 1906 Post Office, Rock Hill's first federal building and the first permanent home of the local post office, is one prominent marker that the city had arrived. The building, its construction prompted by rising postal receipts, was modest in both size and siting: standing just one-story in height at the corner of East Main and Caldwell Streets, the Post Office was decidedly on the edge of the central business district. The building's elegant, understated Classical Revival design, however, brought a new architectural style to downtown Rock Hill and contrasted with the more exuberant facades like the Friedheim Building that stands several blocks west. James Knox Taylor, architect for the United States Treasury Department, designed the new federal building.¹⁸⁷

¹⁸⁴ Suzanne Pickens Wylie and John Wells, "Anderson House," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1982.

¹⁸⁵ Debra J. Allen, "Stokes-Mayfield House," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1984; Preservation Consultants, Inc., *Architectural and Historical Inventory*, 10.

¹⁸⁶ Gettys, "Marion Street Area Historic District."

¹⁸⁷ Brown, 236; David R. and Allison Harris Black, "U.S. Post Office and Courthouse," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1986; Gettys, "Rock Hill Downtown Historic District." In 1931, this building was moved to the corner of Oakland Avenue and St. John's Court, where it was put into use as the

Like federal institutions, banks lend a municipality gravity and soundness. Soon after construction of the Post Office, another Classically inspired building went up on East Main. In 1909, for the People's National Bank (0019, NR 1999), an imposing brick building rose from a limestone base that featured Ionic columns and banded, rusticated pilasters. Segmental-arched and round-arched windows accented with keystones pierced the facade of the intermediate stories. Crowning the top story was a decorated frieze, a white terra cotta cornice with dentil molding, and a parapet composed of wall sections alternating with balustrades. The building housed banking offices, office space for professionals, and a social club on the top floor. In 1910, the South Carolina Gazetteer called Rock Hill a "banking town."¹⁸⁸



Citizens Bank
(0522, NR District 1991)

Bank building in Rock Hill didn't end with that early designation. The Roaring Twenties was the age of the skyscraper, a typical time for erecting tall bank buildings to reflect the nation's financial spike. Even a relatively small city like Rock Hill exhibits the trend with the six-story Citizens' Bank and Trust Company (0522, NR District 1991) built in 1925 at the corner of Main and Caldwell Streets. Architect Charles Hartmann of Greensboro, North Carolina, designed the building; while not particularly tall, it dwarfs its neighbors and features a steel skeleton beneath its masonry skin, typical of early skyscrapers. Citizens' Bank also demonstrates that the growing downtown was expanding in commercial value as well: the bank was built on the site of the earlier St. John's Methodist Church, which sold this lot and moved to Oakland Avenue in the early 1920s as a result of the increased value of its Main Street parcel.¹⁸⁹

Throughout the 1920s, Alfred Duncan Gilchrist, an English architect who came to Rock Hill by way of South Africa and Charlotte, contributed several local landmarks, although many are either not extant or no longer architecturally intact. Gilchrist designed the 1921 Armstrong-Mauldin House (Woman's Club Building) at 607 Aiken Avenue; the 1922 Educational Building (not extant) for the First Presbyterian Church; the 1923 Rock Hill High School (not extant); the original Northside School (not extant); Emmett Scott School (not extant); the 1930 Educational Building at the First Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church; the downtown Belk's Department Store (0341; heavily altered); and the Coca-Cola Plant at 520 Cherry Road. Gilchrist also made plans for the remodeling

public library. The move and new use accommodated erection of a new Post Office and Courthouse on the original site.

¹⁸⁸ Zach Rice, "Peoples National Bank Building," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1998; Preservation Consultants, Inc., *Architectural and Historical Inventory*, 11.

¹⁸⁹ Preservation Consultants, Inc., *Architectural and Historical Inventory* 11; Gettys, "Rock Hill Downtown Historic District."



McFadden Building (0526, NR District 1991)

and removal of the 1906 Post Office from its site on the corner of Caldwell and Main Streets to Oakland Avenue in 1931.¹⁹⁰

Several new brick buildings appeared in the downtown commercial district in the 1920s, bringing more variety to the East Main Street facades. The McFadden Building (0526, NR District 1991) at 212 East Main and the Good Drug Company (2470) at 150 East Main Street introduced the Mediterranean style. Both buildings feature tile pent roofs; the McFadden also has blond brick and bas-relief decoration while the simpler Good Drug Company building has tile accents inset into the brick.

The circa 1925 Bass Furniture Company building (0527, NR District 1991) at 208 East

Main Street was more traditional, featuring stylized classical details rendered in brick and cast stone. Jacob's Furniture Store and Fink's Department Store (0528, NR District 1991) also went up in the 1920s at 202 and 206 East Main Street, respectively. Both feature flattened, streamlined versions of the turn-of-the-century commercial building details. Concrete coping trims Jacob's stepped parapet, and a continuous concrete sill underscores the steel sash windows, which brought a slightly industrial look to East Main Street. At Fink's, the corbelled cornice barely projects from the wall surface; stone sills and lintels are also nearly flush with the wall. Steel-sash fills rectangular window openings of the same proportion as those on earlier buildings.

As Rock Hill grew into a city, it also developed civic pride, beginning to actively seek opportunities that would help it grow and diversify. In 1893, Rock Hill managed to secure the relocation of Winthrop Normal and Industrial College from Columbia by offering financial incentives and the large park that had been set aside from residential development in Oakland. Two years later, the park had become a campus (NR District 1987) that included Main Hall (now Tillman Hall, NR 1977; NR District 1987) and North Dormitory (now Margaret Nance Hall), along with smaller service buildings. College and campus grew quickly in the first two



Byrnes Auditorium at Winthrop (NR District 1987)

¹⁹⁰ Preservation Consultants, Inc., *Architectural and Historical Inventory* 10.

decades of the twentieth century, adding nearly 750 students and five buildings (by construction and acquisition). The Carnegie Library (now Rutledge Art Building), was erected in 1905 in the Classical Revival style typical of libraries financed from the fortunes of philanthropist Andrew Carnegie.¹⁹¹

The school changed its name in 1920 to Winthrop College and continued growing with four new buildings in the decade. Even in the 1930s, growth of the physical plant continued, thanks to aid from the Works Progress Administration: an auditorium with a music building (Byrnes Auditorium; originally called Winthrop Auditorium) and a home economics building (Thurmond Building) were erected with WPA and state funds. The WPA also directed the relocation and reconstruction of the chapel—believed to be designed by Robert Mills—in which Winthrop classes were first held in Columbia, before the college moved to Rock Hill.¹⁹²

Architectural styles varied dramatically on the campus. Many buildings exhibit the Classical Revival style, such as the Carnegie Library and Johnson Hall. Main Hall was built in the Romanesque style, and the Withers Building (NR 1981; NR District 1987) brought Tudor Revival to the campus. The stripped Classical design of the Depression-era Winthrop Auditorium shows the influence of the WPA on campus.

Another civic project Rock Hill undertook was to finance and build the Andrew Jackson Hotel (0525, NR District 1991), a 1926 concrete-framed building clad in brick and limestone. The design, by South Carolina architect Charles Coker Wilson, originally featured an entrance canopy on the East Main Street facade, and six-over-six double-hung windows. Those elements were removed in remodeling, but the two-story limestone base and corner quoins remain.¹⁹³ The hotel's size and massing matched that of the 1918-1920 First Baptist Church, its neighbor on East Main Street across Oakland Avenue. Together, these substantial buildings reinforced the feeling of prosperity and urbanity that had long been developing along East Main Street.

¹⁹¹ Debra J. Allen. "Winthrop College Historic District." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. 1987.

¹⁹² Ibid.

¹⁹³ Gettys. "Rock Hill Downtown Historic District."

WORKING THROUGH THE DEPRESSION AND WORLD WAR II

Rock Hill's relative prosperity through the Depression is most prominently embodied in the city's second Post Office and Courthouse (0201, NR 1986) erected at East Main and Caldwell Streets in 1932 after the first post office building was moved and converted to a library. Like the its predecessor, the second post office construction project resulted from the continued growth of Rock Hill; furthermore, this building was also a Treasury



1932 Post Office and Courthouse (0201, NR 1986)

Department design, rendered in classical language with lush materials. The yellow brick, limestone, and pink granite exterior present a temple-front central bay over a rusticated first story on the East Main Street facade; the Caldwell Street elevation generally continues the classical composition in a less articulated manner. Interior spaces offer a gracious lobby with lush materials: terrazzo and marble floors, marble wainscot in pink and red, and marble door surrounds. Other details include a coffered plaster ceiling with embellishments and molding as well as mahogany

letter-box bays and service window bays. Inside and out, the result was a refined piece of architecture that contributed elegance and confidence to the city's commercial core.¹⁹⁴

Elsewhere in Rock Hill, the Works Progress Administration assisted in infrastructure work and a few architectural projects in the 1930s. The WPA contributed to construction of the American Legion Municipal Stadium (0069) on Cherry Road, an open-air stadium accompanied by a stone building that housed the entrance to the stadium; a plaque on the building commemorates the contribution. South of town, the WPA built a rustic club building for the 9-hole golf course at a new country club; the building, however, was heavily altered and later burned.

Contrasting with the intentionally rustic buildings erected under the influence of the WPA are examples of the Modernist movement in Rock Hill in the 1940s. The Pix Theater (2983) on Oakland Avenue was designed in 1940 by Ben Schlanger, one of the most influential of the early Modernist cinema designers in America. Schlanger eliminated useless ornament so popular in the fantastical movie palaces of the 1920s, reducing construction costs as well as audience distraction. He also planned interior walls and lighting to highlight the film itself and to ease eyestrain resulting from too stark a contrast between the light of the screen and the darkness of the theater. Unlike the downtown movie houses in Rock Hill (none of which are extant) that exhibited a vertical

¹⁹⁴ Black and Black, "United States Post Office and Courthouse."

emphasis, the Pix presents a sleek design featuring low, horizontal lines and geometric patterns above the marquee. Also in accord with Schlanger's ideals, the Pix was built on less expensive land in the streetcar suburb of Oakland, contributing to lower ticket costs for customers.¹⁹⁵

The York County Hospital (2268), financed with county bond money, was another prominent Modernist building. When erected in the late 1930s, the hospital stood just outside Rock Hill's city limits in the Town of Ebenezer. It included sixty beds, a nursing school, and state-of-the-art equipment. Its simple Modern exterior included evenly spaced windows, beltcourses between the first and second floors, a simple cornice, and a canopied entrance. Expansion has changed the original character and orientation of the hospital, adding a new entry with its sweeping 1950s canopy. The original Modernist simplicity of the building was continued in its additions, however, including the spare surfaces ornamented with simple belt courses.¹⁹⁶

In 1941, Rock Hill voted to expand its city limits to include developing residential areas



Carroll House. circa 1940. in Cherrv Park

north and west of the current limits: Cherry Park (about six blocks lying east of Winthrop College), Fewell Park (208 lots on curvilinear streets north of Winthrop College), and a portion of West Main Street. The new areas only added about five hundred citizens to Rock Hill's rolls, but they also provided building lots for more residential expansion, which picked up significantly after the end of World War II.¹⁹⁷

POST WAR DECADE: 1946-1955

As was the case in many American cities, rapid residential expansion characterized the immediate post-war period in Rock Hill. Houses and duplexes went up quickly to ease the shortage created by stalled building starts during the Depression and World War II. Residential lots on streets like Waverly and Beverly in the Forest Heights development, laid out before the war but still largely undeveloped afterwards, quickly filled up with modest houses in traditional styles with minimal ornament. Elsewhere, developers replicated the mill owners' pattern of lining streets with houses built from the same plan. On the northeast side of the Charlotte Highway (now Cherry Road), several new streets appeared in 1949 with scores of nearly identical duplexes under construction. The result

¹⁹⁵ Lary May, *The Big Tomorrow: Hollywood and the Politics of the American Way* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2000), 115-119; *Charlotte Observer*, March 27, 1960.

¹⁹⁶ Brown, 261, 270-271.

¹⁹⁷ *Rock Hill Evening Herald*, July 19, 1941.

was Catawba Terrace, a village of brick duplexes rendered in a simple, slightly modernist style. Nearby, on the other side of the Charlotte Highway, more traditional single-family cottages populated streets named for American generals in the new College Park neighborhood.¹⁹⁸

The city had been courting northern industries to relocate in Rock Hill and scored a huge hit when the Celanese Corporation of America began building a massive plant on an eleven-thousand-acre site on the river just outside town in the late 1940s. The chemical fiber plant brought jobs, driving even higher the typical post-war need for more houses, shops, and services. Celanese built on the river to take advantage of water for power



Duplexes at Catawba Terrace

and processing, and commercial and residential development raced east across the Charlotte Highway from the edge of town to meet the plant. “When this writer came to live in Rock Hill in 1946,” wrote Douglas Brown in his history of Rock Hill, “and... passed the site of the Celanese plant... there was only a vacant field to be seen, and the highway from the river to the town passed through farmlands on which only an occasional structure stood. In 1953 the gigantic plant is almost completed—one of the largest industrial concerns in the South—and from it to the city limits the highway is built

up almost solidly with stores, houses, and gas stations.”¹⁹⁹



Sunset Park School

Another expansion to Rock Hill’s city limits, also approved by popular vote, added the new developments of Catawba Terrace, Mount Gallant Farms, Finley Road, and the eastern section of East Main Street in 1947.²⁰⁰ The *Evening Herald* noted that the action was

¹⁹⁸ Rock Hill City Directories.

¹⁹⁹ Brown, 267-268.

²⁰⁰ Brown, 268.

“generally regarded as the first real step in Rock Hill’s postwar growth. . . . In all the areas voted into the city limits plans are underway for the construction of homes and development of the property into residential and business areas.”²⁰¹ Construction continued like mad to meet the demand for more schools, churches, shops, and homes. Rock Hill public schools in the 1950s were built according to the evolving Modernist style, selected because it allowed for single-story floor plans which provided plentiful natural light and reduced crowded traffic patterns in hallways.²⁰² While most 1950s schools in Rock Hill have seen additions and modifications that obscure the original architectural style, the canopied entrance, simplified metal columns, and flat surface area at the Sunset Park school exemplifies the style. Modernist churches went up as well: the 1956 Woodland Methodist Church at Cherry Road and Evergreen Circle houses a congregation formed in 1949 in response to the growing population in that area.²⁰³ With its lack of ornament and raked eaves at the front gable wall, the building is at once a simplified and exaggerated silhouette of traditional gable-front churches.

As was the case in most American cities, traditionalism generally won out over Modernism when it came to mid-century residential design in Rock Hill. Neighborhoods like Forest Heights and College Park generally featured houses with sash windows, hipped or gabled rooflines, and modest ornament either derived from the classical idiom (denticulated cornices or fluted pilasters and pediments at front doors, for instance) or achieved with a variety of building materials (such as stone accents on a brick house). Pix Theater owner Bob Bryant’s house is one of a few exceptions: several years after hiring Ben Schlanger to design his new theater on Oakland Avenue, Bryant built a Modernist house at 837 Eden Terrace (2872) in the new Cherry Park neighborhood. The one-story stuccoed house shared the low horizontal lines and smooth surface areas of the Pix Theater. The house also features broad eaves, interior chimney, casement corner windows, and large plate-glass windows; the low hip-on-hip roof replaced the original flat roof in the late twentieth century.²⁰⁴

One house form that could be dressed in either traditionalist or Modernist details was the Ranch, which began populating Rock Hill in force during the post-war building boom. Rock Hill ranches—the long, lateral houses so strongly associated with mid-century suburbs—were often built with brick veneer and side-gabled or hipped roofs. Traditionally detailed variants featured double-hung sash windows



Sylvia Circle Ranch with Modernist Details

²⁰¹ *Rock Hill Evening Herald*, July 16, 1947.

²⁰² *Rock Hill Evening Herald*, Centennial Edition, May 3, 1952.

²⁰³ Rock Hill Vertical Files #199a, York County Public Library.

²⁰⁴ Construction and ownership information gleaned from the Rock Hill City Directories and Sanborn Maps.

framed with decorative shutters, small pediments over the front door, and wrought-iron posts at the recessed porches or carports. Modernist-influenced versions might have metal casement windows, corner windows, and little ornamental detail.

In the early 1950s, another modern residential option became available in the city when Rock Hill Apartments, Inc., built Cobb House, a seven-story, steel-framed Modernist apartment building clad in brick. Stylistically, the building featured spare details typical of the Modernist era: the brick veneer surface was pierced at regular intervals by metal casement windows surrounded by plain concrete trim. The Modernist facades reflected the “ultra-modern” interior, which featured fifty apartments and a penthouse.²⁰⁵

Apartment buildings themselves were rare in Rock Hill, and everything about Cobb House—its height, its downtown location, its appearance—seemed novel in Rock Hill in the middle of the twentieth century.

The architectural styles and forces in place by mid-twentieth-century continued to shape the appearance of Rock Hill through the later decades of the twentieth century and into the current period. But

those forces themselves also continued to change, altered by evolving styles, advancing construction methods, and new building types needed for the city. The automobile would have an increasing power over architecture and building needs in the second half of the twentieth century, and new building types—drive-in businesses, motels, malls, parking decks, and attached garages—would make profound changes in the appearance and layout of the city.

But Rock Hill architecture constitutes more than just the appearance of the city: together, the buildings and the styles they employ reveal the history of a place and its inhabitants. Viewed stylistically, the buildings are largely typical of those found in mill towns in South Carolina’s Upcountry. The contextual details of those buildings—who built them, when, and why—combined with the architectural idiom employed, tells us much about the evolution a town founded for the railroad and powered for decades by textiles.



SVlvia Circle Ranch with Traditional Details

²⁰⁵ *Rock Hill Herald*, March 6, 1950.

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XI. PREVIOUSLY RECORDED PROPERTIES

NATIONAL REGISTER PROPERTIES (LISTING DATE PROVIDED)

**indicates property was listed under the Rock Hill MPS*

- Afro-American Insurance Company Building (6/10/1992*)
558 S. Dave Lyle Boulevard
- Anderson House (5/13/1982)
227 Oakland Avenue
- Ebenezer Academy (8/16/1977)
2132 Ebenezer Road
- First Presbyterian Church (6/10/1992*)
234 East Main Street
- Herron Presbyterian Church (6/10/1992*)
446 Dave Lyle Boulevard
- Highland Park Manufacturing Plant and Cotton Oil Complex (6/10/1992*)
869 Standard Street and 732 & 737 East White Street
- McCorkle-Fewell-Long House (8/21/1980)
639 College Avenue
- Mount Prospect Baptist Church (6/10/1992*)
339 W. Black Street
- People's National Bank Building (3/25/1999)
131-133 East Main Street
- Rock Hill Cotton Factory (6/10/1992*)
215 Chatham Street
- Stokes-Mayfield House (5/17/1984)
353 Oakland Avenue
- Tillman Hall (12/2/1977)
Oakland Avenue, on the campus of Winthrop College
- U.S. Post Office and Courthouse (1/21/1988)
102 Main Street
- White House (12/3/1969)
258 East White Street
- Withers Building (8/20/1981)
Oakland Avenue

NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICTS (LISTING DATE PROVIDED)

**indicates property was listed under the Rock Hill MPS*

- Charlotte Avenue—Aiken Avenue Historic District (6/10/1992*)
Roughly, Aiken Avenue from College Avenue to Charlotte Avenue and Charlotte Avenue from Aiken Avenue to Union Avenue
- Marion Street Area Historic District (6/10/1992*)
Roughly, Marion Street from Hampton Street to Center Street and Center Street to Marion Street

Reid Street—North Confederate Avenue Area Historic District (6/10/1992*)

Roughly, Reid Street and North Confederate Avenue between East Main Street
and East White Street

Rock Hill Downtown Historic District (6/24/1991)

Roughly, South Oakland Avenue from south of Peoples Place to East Main Street

Winthrop College Historic District (4/23/1987)

Along Oakland Avenue between Cherry Road and Stewart Avenue on the
Winthrop College campus

XII. DATA GAPS

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION DATES

For this report, EPE determined construction dates and earliest owners or occupants for most residential properties by identifying the first reference to a building's street address in the city directories. City directories—important and commonly used resources in historical research—were published annually or biennially throughout the twentieth century. Each volume lists the existing street addresses in the city and the head of household at that address. The directories also list heads of households by last name, much like our current telephone books, and often include personal information like spouse's name, occupation, and race. The directories sometimes indicate whether a head of household also owns the house, but they do not list the owner of rental property.

Like any research method, this system has limitations. Finding a complete collection of a city's directories is rare. The research team used the city directories in the South Carolina Room of the York County Public Library's Main Branch in Rock Hill. That collection is missing several volumes, particularly from the first three decades of the twentieth century.

City directories also do not indicate when a building has been demolished and immediately replaced with a new structure. This was a common (and continuing) occurrence in commercial districts as brick buildings replaced earlier frame structures and were in turn replaced by larger or more modern buildings. A significant change in the type of business at an address—a grocery that becomes a gas station, for instance—or in the number of tenants in a building can indicate construction of new building, but such clues are not always evident. Rebuilding also occurred in residential areas, although less frequently.

Street number reassignments and renamed streets pose additional challenges when using city directories to determine construction dates. As early cities grew and new streets were built, address numbers on existing streets were sometimes reassigned to clarify the numbering system. Street names might also be changed. In the year following such alterations, the city directory sometimes lists the old address number or street name parenthetically, next to the new number or name. Often, however, the directory does not include the old information. In Rock Hill, the downtown address numbers appear to have been changed at some point, but the lack of early city directories made the task of accurately tracing the changes impossible. Address number changes were also made on some residential streets in Rock Hill.

Accordingly, dates listed on the survey cards are indicated as estimates and not definitive findings, as indicated by "ca." (or "c." where space is limited). In a few cases, the first appearance of a street address includes information that the building is "under construction." In those cases, the construction date is listed without qualification.

Additional research—deed research, oral history, or family papers, for instance—can complement work done with city directories to arrive at a more definitive date for individual properties. This is unfortunately beyond the scope of this project.

XIII. RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS

Downtown Rock Hill National Register District: In 2001, SHPO recommended the expansion of the downtown historic district; this recommendation is reiterated here. The existing downtown historic district was listed when the enclosed mall covered much of the historic core of Main Street. With the mall removed, the downtown district should be expanded to include the 100 block of Main Street, and properties on Elk Avenue, Caldwell Street, Hampton Street, and Law Place.



Downtown National Register Historic District

Potential expansion area in red

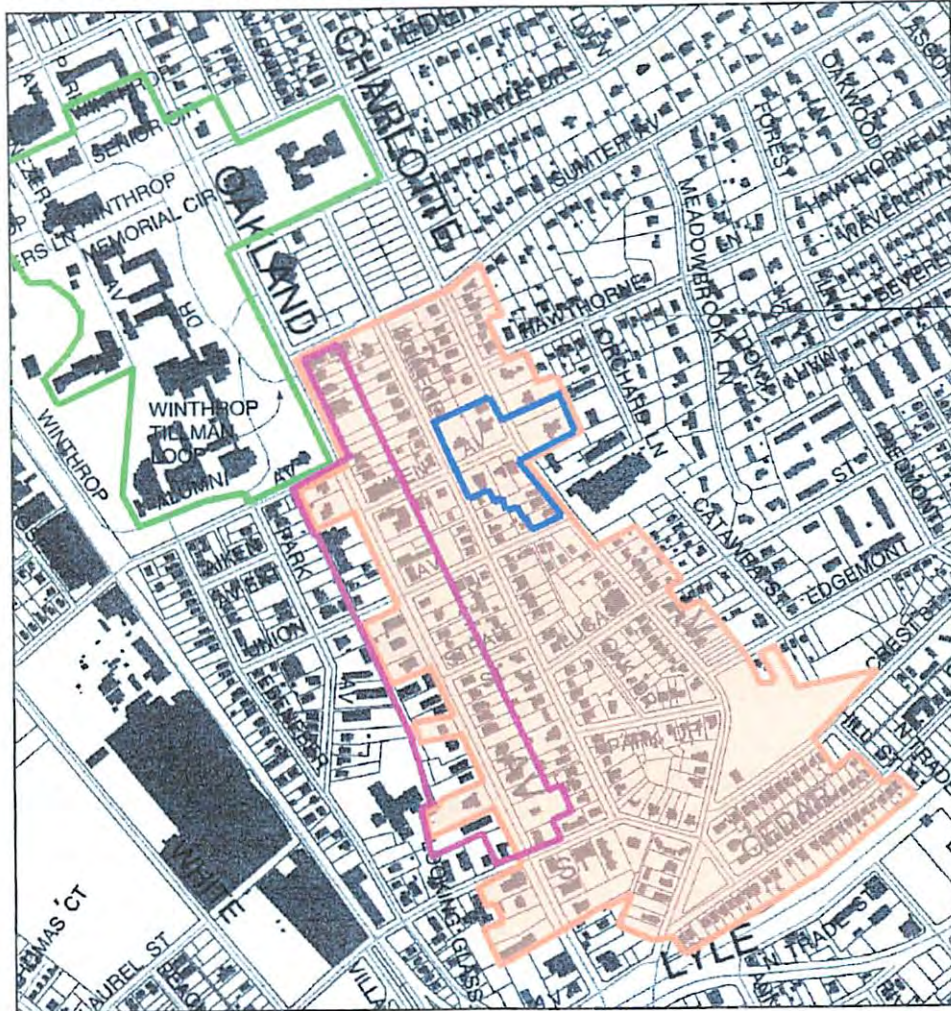
Existing district in blue

Charlotte Avenue/Aiken Avenue National Register District: Substantially expand the Charlotte Avenue/Aiken Avenue National Register District to include more of the original Oakland plat. Oakland is a late-nineteenth-century subdivision between Winthrop University and downtown Rock Hill with a wide variety of Victorian-era and early- and mid-twentieth century architecture. The locally designated Oakland Avenue Historic District and the Charlotte Avenue/Aiken Avenue Historic District, which is both a local district and a National Register district, are included within the proposed bounds. The expanded district should use the historic name for this area: Oakland.

Potential boundaries are Sumter Avenue on the north; Charlotte Avenue on the east, including many of the properties on the east side of Charlotte; Wilson Street on the south; and the Oakland Avenue Historic District on the west. Consideration

should also be given to including Glencairn Gardens and Crest and Cedar streets between Charlotte Avenue and Hill Street.

This suggested boundary is generous and includes the largest possible district; during the National Register nomination process, careful review of the proposed boundary should be undertaken. Likely, the resulting boundary would encompass less acreage and fewer resources than the boundary described above and in the accompanying map.



Potential Oakland Historic District

Potential Oakland Historic District shaded in orange

Existing Charlotte/Aiken Avenue National Register Historic District and Local Historic District in blue

Existing Oakland Avenue Local Historic District in purple

Existing Winthrop University National Register Historic District and Local Historic District in green

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NATIONAL REGISTER LISTING

Potentially Eligible Individual Properties

Laurelwood Cemetery (0284), at Junction of West White and Laurel Streets

Located just northwest of Rock Hill's commercial downtown, Laurelwood Cemetery is bounded by West White Street to the northeast, Laurel Street to the southeast, West Main Street to the southwest, and Stewart Avenue to the northwest. The City established the cemetery in 1872 when it purchased six acres from Anne White and others. It is likely that Edgar McCosh, who was buried on February 26, 1872, was the cemetery's first interment. In 1894, the City acquired an additional six acres from A.H. White. In 1914, J.H. Witherspoon sold the City



eight-and-a-half acres so that by 1919 Laurelwood Cemetery consisted of twenty-and-a-half acres.

The source for the plans of the 1872 and 1894 sections of the cemetery is unknown. After acquiring the Witherspoon parcel in 1914, the City hired prominent landscape architect and planner Earle Sumner Draper of Charlotte to design an

extension to the original cemetery. Draper had arrived in Charlotte in 1915 after studying landscape architecture at the University of Massachusetts. He worked for John Nolen, a pioneer in the emerging field of city planning and the founder of the American Planning Association, and established his own firm in Charlotte in 1917. Draper became the preeminent, and possibly first, landscape architect in the Southeast. His firm designed mill villages, suburbs, cemeteries, and college campuses, including Winthrop.

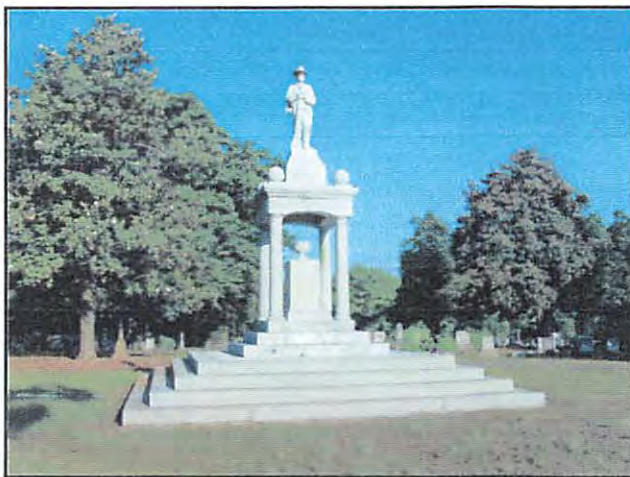
Laurelwood Cemetery

Potential National Register Boundary in pink



Draper's final plan for the Laurelwood Cemetery extension, dated December 1918, typifies the layouts Draper became known for in the early twentieth century. The plan features curvilinear lanes that follow the topography's gentle slope. Today, the cemetery closely follows Earle Sumner Draper's plan, although a chapel near the White Street gate was never constructed. In the mid-twentieth century, more land was added to expand the cemetery to the northwest.

The Laurelwood Cemetery is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A in the areas of social history, community planning and development, and commerce. The cemetery contains the graves of a substantial number of individuals responsible for the growth and development of Rock Hill in the late



nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The site is also eligible for the National Register under Criterion C for its expression of the aesthetic principles related to funerary design and landscape architecture. Laurelwood contains an outstanding collection of marble and concrete grave markers that are typical for the period. Numerous obelisks, urn-topped monuments, and three-

dimensional markers dot the cemetery yard. Interspersed with these prominent structures are arched headstones that have been inscribed by hand. A Civil War monument first erected in Confederate Park in 1922, but moved to Laurelwood Cemetery in the mid-1930s stands at the center of a grassy circle in the southern section of the yard. The eligible boundaries include those sections of the cemetery purchased in 1872, 1894, and 1914, and does not include new sections to the northwest and southwest.

Laurelwood Cemetery meets Criterion Consideration D for a cemetery that derives its primary significance from the graves of persons locally important in the settlement and growth of Rock Hill and from the distinctive design features evident in its grave markers and its plan—part of which was executed in 1918 by landscape architect Earle Sumner Draper.

Potentially Eligible National Register Districts

Cherry Park: Two blocks of Eden Terrace and Milton Avenue east from Charlotte Avenue and one block of Myrtle Drive between Eden Terrace and Milton Avenue.

Cherry Park was platted in the 1920s but developed mainly in the late 1930s through the early 1950s. Period Revival architecture characterizes the neighborhood, which was home to professionals, business owners, and professors and teachers at nearby Winthrop.

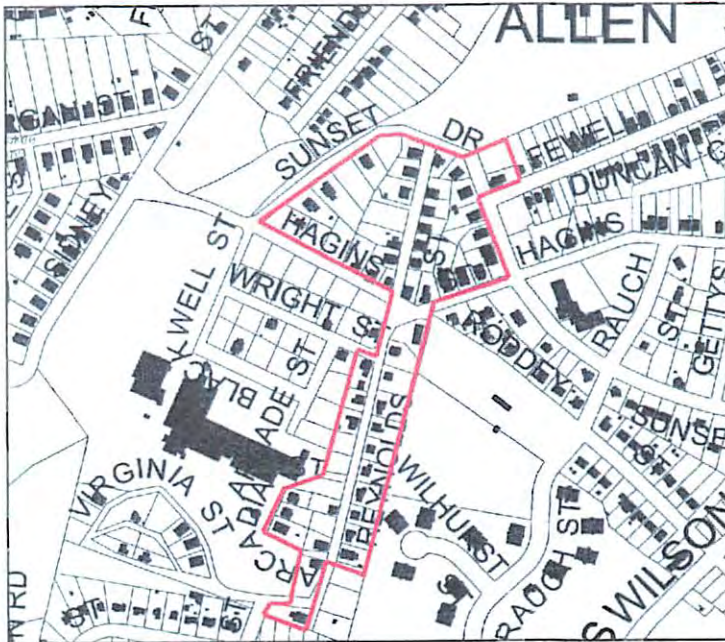
Arcade Mill Village Historic District (Hagins-Fewell Historic District): Primarily along Hagins, Fewell, and Reynolds Street and Sunset Drive

Much of the area known as Hagins-Fewell was surveyed during the 1988 project. Edwards-Pitman historians did not re-survey the neighborhood because the dwellings that were documented during the earlier survey have not been altered substantially. The most prominent change to the mill village since 1988 has been the loss of the Arcade Mill to fire in November 1997.

The Arcade Mill opened in 1896 with R.T. Fewell as president and treasurer. The mill, which manufactured poplin and broadcloth, built 135 dwellings for workers in the area immediately surrounding the plant. By 1954, the mill village extended from Reynolds and Hagins Streets to the east, Sunset Drive, Morgan Street to the west, and Virginia Street to the south. The weatherboard houses contained three to six rooms and multi-car garages stood on many lots.

During the 2003-2004 survey, EPE historians conducted a windshield survey of the area and determined that a potential National Register historic district exists despite the loss of the mill. The potential district is made up of several streets that radiate from the area that is generally thought of as the core of the neighborhood—the intersection of Reynolds, Hagins, and Roddey Streets. The greatest concentration of intact historic buildings is found on Hagins Street, Fewell Street, Reynolds Street, and Sunset Drive. Other groups of historic dwellings formerly associated with the Arcade Mill are found on streets to the

west—notably Sidney and Florence Streets—but they are isolated from the greatest concentration of resources and should not be included in the potential historic district.



Potential Hugins-Fewell
Historic District

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LOCAL DESIGNATION

The City of Rock Hill has enacted a local Historic Preservation Ordinance that provides a mechanism for the identification, recognition, preservation, maintenance, protection and enhancement of historic and architecturally significant properties and neighborhoods. The ordinance established a Board of Historic Review composed of seven members appointed by the City Council. The board has, according to its responsibilities, identified historic districts and individual historic properties, which the City Council has designated as local landmarks.

Rock Hill's local historic districts currently include:

- Charlotte/Aiken Avenue Historic District*
- Marion Street Historic District*
- Main Street/Reid Street/North Confederate Historic District*
- Rock Hill Downtown Historic District*
- Oakland Avenue Historic District
- Winthrop University Historic District*

Districts marked with an asterisk (*) are also listed in the National Register of Historic Places, although the local district boundaries sometimes differ from those of the National Register Districts.

Individual local landmarks in Rock Hill currently include:

- Ebenezer Academy, 2132 Ebenezer Road*
- Ebenezer Manse, 1902 Ebenezer Road
- Smith Matthews House 1865 Ebenezer Road
- Long House, 1858 Ebenezer Road
- Richards House, 1804 Ebenezer Road
- Bishop-Avery-Williams House, 1772 Ebenezer Road
- McCallum House, 1657 Ebenezer Road
- Shurley-Mickle House, 1544 Ebenezer Road
- Williams Bynum Cotton Warehouse, 122 Southern Street
- Rock Hill Cotton Factory, 215 Chatham Street*
- Caldwell House, 306 West Main Street
- Harper Holler House, 228 West Main Street
- First Presbyterian Church, 234 East Main Street*
- Veterans Cab Company, 213 West White Street
- Anderson House, 227 West Oakland Avenue*
- Williams Gulf Station, 122 South Oakland Avenue
- Gilbert Lazenby House, 313 North Wilson Street
- Dr. William W. Fennell House, 334 North Confederate Avenue
- McCosh House, 228 East Black Street
- Mount Prospect Baptist Church, 339 West Black Street*
- Afro-American Insurance Building, 558 South Dave Lyle Boulevard*
- Hermon Presbyterian Church, 446 Dave Lyle Boulevard*
- New Mount Olivet AME Zion Church, 527 Dave Lyle Boulevard
- Springsteen Plantation Site, Springsteen Road

Properties marked with an asterisk (*) are also listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Local designation carries the responsibility of preserving the historic character of the designated property, and owners of locally designated properties must obtain approval by the Board of Historic Review before undertaking any renovation, alteration, removal, or demolition of historic structures. Local designation can also bring reductions in local tax assessments if the owner undertakes a substantial rehabilitation. Properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places individually or as contributing properties in a National Register-listed district also qualify for the special tax assessment.

Individual Properties Potentially Eligible for Local Designation

McCrorry's Dime Store (0248), 133 East Main Street

In February 1960, McCrorry's Dime Store was the scene of one of the first sit-ins in South Carolina. Protests and sit-ins were held regularly at McCrorry's during the early 1960s. In January 1961, sit-in protestors at McCrorry's were arrested and quickly sentenced to thirty days of hard labor with a road crew. The swift and harsh judgment drew more national attention to the Civil Rights movement and the harsh treatment of protestors. The building is a landmark in the Civil Rights movement in Rock Hill and South Carolina. Its significance is bolstered by the

fact that the lunch counter at which the sit-ins occurred remains intact in the building. McCrory's would contribute to the expanded Downtown National Register Historic District recommended above.

Districts Potentially Eligible for Local Designation

Arcade Mill Village Historic District (Hagins-Fewell Historic District): Primarily along Hagins, Fewell, and Reynolds Street and Sunset Drive

Much of the area known as Hagins-Fewell was surveyed during the 1988 project. Edwards-Pitman historians did not re-survey the neighborhood because the dwellings that were documented during the earlier survey have not been altered substantially. The most prominent change to the mill village since 1988 has been the loss of the Arcade Mill to fire in November 1997.

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RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PRESERVATION PLANNING AND PUBLIC EDUCATION

Establish a City Preservation Planner Position

Given the breadth of Rock Hill's historic resources, the existing programs to preserve those resources, and the potential for additional work in the area of historic preservation and education, we recommend that the city create the new position of Preservation Planner within the Planning Department.

The preservation work that has already been undertaken in Rock Hill shows that the city's Planning Staff and Board of Historic Review are knowledgeable and effective in promoting historic preservation in Rock Hill. A great deal more can be accomplished,

however, if a staff person is devoted to historic preservation full-time. Position duties would include tasks relating to cultural resource management, public outreach and education, and the encouragement of economic development.

While a hiring planner dedicated to preservation would be optimal, that may not be feasible. An alternative is to offer additional training to the staff that currently oversee Rock Hill's preservation efforts. Furnishing the historic resources commission with frequent educational opportunities will also improve the commission's effectiveness.

The National Alliance of Preservation Commissions offers training and conducts a beneficial annual conference. The Alliance can be reached at 706-542-4731 or at www.uga.edu/napc (their website is currently under construction). Contacting other local preservation planners, particularly those with several years of experience, may also yield helpful advice. Other helpful conferences are those offered each year by the South Carolina Division of Archives and History the National Trust for Historic Preservation. At both events, several sessions are specifically tailored for preservation commission staff and members.

Recommended Future Survey Priorities

Survey and evaluate the ACLU building on Gallant Street at the intersection with Lewis Street.

Conduct a survey of African American historic and architectural resources. Rock Hill has several African American resources listed in the National Register, but Rock Hill's extensive and intact African American communities and the city's history of race relations warrant an architectural survey focused solely on those buildings, sites, and structures.

Survey and evaluate several early- and mid-twentieth-century neighborhoods. While many of these neighborhoods consist of small, seemingly generic houses that lack the popularly recognized architectural characteristics of the antebellum period or Victorian era, these resources do tell an important story about Rock Hill's twentieth-century history and growth. Areas recommended for survey and documentation include:

- A large tract bounded by Confederate Avenue, Black Street, Marshall Street, and Locust Street plus Rockwood Drive and Briarcliff Road between Stonewall Avenue and Albright Road began developing in the early twentieth century on the streets closest to downtown Rock Hill and development moved southeast through the post-war era.
- A mid-twentieth century neighborhood at the southern end of Confederate Avenue bounded by Saluda Street and Sylvia Circle contains a variety of small houses that appear to date from before and after World War II.
- Post-World War II homes along Colonial Drive, off North Confederate Avenue, were built between 1953 and 1959; most were constructed before 1955, so much of this neighborhood will be fifty years old within a year or two.

- Historically African American neighborhoods including Flint Hill and those along Crawford Road.
- A residential area bounded by North Confederate Avenue, Annafrel Street, and Willowbrook Drive contains houses probably built before World War II and many constructed following the war.
- A post-war apartment complex flanking Whitgreen Street between Green Street and Whitner Street illustrates the construction of multi-family housing to accommodate post-war demand.
- A subdivision north of Cherry Road and bordered by Marydale Lane, Richmond Drive, and Cherry Road dates primarily from the late Post-World War II era, although a few homes are earlier. This area will be a good candidate for surveying around 2010.
- Catawba Terrace, a large collection of post-war housing mostly in the form of duplexes, bounded by Cherokee Avenue, Osceola Avenue, Abernathy Street and Bose Avenue; this development was built in 1949 and is an excellent example of the speed with which homes were built to meet post-war demand.
- A substantial group of ranch houses located in a triangle between Eden Terrace, Anderson Road, and University Drive, will meet the fifty-year criteria in the near future.

Additionally, there are hundreds of small groups or individual mid-twentieth-century houses worthy of documentation. These above recommendations, however, are limited to concentrations of houses that form cohesive and distinct neighborhoods.

XIV. SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATIONS



HISTORY & HERITAGE
For All Generations

CITY OF ROCK HILL ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATIONS

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

National Register determinations of eligibility were made during and following a site visit to Rock Hill on July 20, 2004, by SHPO staff Andrew W. Chandler and David P. Kelly, and in consultation with Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

Individual Properties Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Site No.	Property Name or Address	National Register Criteria
0284	Laurelwood Cemetery	A: social history; community planning and development; commerce C: funerary design; landscape architecture D: derives primary significance from the graves of persons locally important and its design features

Historic Districts Determined Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Cherry Park Historic District (Contributing Properties)

National Register Criteria

A: Community Planning and Development and C: Architecture

Site No	Address/Location
2868	803 Eden Terrace
2869	813 Eden Terrace
2870	821 Eden Terrace
2871	827 Eden Terrace
2873	845 Eden Terrace
2874	853 Eden Terrace
2875	861 Eden Terrace
2876	869 Eden Terrace
2878	941 Myrtle Dr
2879	858 Eden Terrace
2880	848 Eden Terrace
2881	842 Eden Terrace
2884	818 Eden Terrace
2884.01	818 Eden Terrace
2885	808 Eden Terrace
2887	774 Eden Terrace
2888	772 Eden Terrace
2889	764 Eden Terrace
2889.01	764 Eden Terrace
2890	758 Eden Terrace
2890.01	758 Eden Terrace

City of Rock Hill Architectural Inventory (2004)
SHPO National Register Evaluations

2891	750 Eden Terrace
2892	744 Eden Terrace
2893	736 Eden Terrace
2895	712-714 Eden Terrace
2895.01	712-714 Eden Terrace
2896	703 Eden Terrace
2897	715 Eden Terrace
2897.01	715 Eden Terrace
2898	719 Eden Terrace
2898.01	719 Eden Terrace
2899	727 Eden Terrace
2899.01	727 Eden Terrace
2902	745 Eden Terrace
2902.01	745 Eden Terrace
2906	765 Eden Terrace
2906.01	765 Eden Terrace
2907	773 Eden Terrace
2907.01	773 Eden Terrace
2908	710-712 Milton Ave
2908.01	710-712 Milton Ave.

Downtown Historic District Expansion (Contributing Properties)

National Register Criteria

A: Commerce; Community Planning and Development and C: Architecture

Site No	Address/Location
0141	141-143 E Main St
0241	113 E Main St
0242	117 E Main St
0243	121 E Main St
0244	123 E Main St
0245	125 E Main St
0246	127 E Main St
0248	137 E Main St
0249	151 E Main St
0251	114 E Main St
0341	140 E Main St
0342	130 E Main St
0343	124-126 E Main St
0345	122 E Main St
0347	116-118 E Main St
0792	139 E Main St
2167	147 E Main St
2168	154 E Main St
2169	156 E Main St
2177	125 Caldwell St
2178	127-129 Caldwell St
2179	131 Caldwell St
2180	133-135 Caldwell St
2183	113 Hampton St
2185	119 Hampton St

City of Rock Hill Architectural Inventory (2004)
SHPO National Register Evaluations

2186 125 Hampton St

2188 117 Elk Ave

Arcade Mill Village Historic District

National Register Criteria

A: Industry; Community Planning and Development and C: Architecture

(For Site Numbers Refer to 1988 City of Rock Hill Survey)

Address/Location

510 Hagins St

516 Hagins St

520 Hagins St

528 Hagins St

529 Hagins St

534 Hagins St

51 Reynolds St

53 Reynolds St

54 Reynolds St

56 Reynolds St

57 Reynolds St

58 Reynolds St

59 Reynolds St

60 Reynolds St

66 Reynolds St

67 Reynolds St

70 Reynolds St

72 Reynolds St

77 Reynolds St

78 Reynolds St

80 Reynolds St

City of Rock Hill Architectural Inventory (2004)
SHPO National Register Evaluations

82 Reynolds St
83 Reynolds St
87 Reynolds St
89 Reynolds St
32 Sunset Dr
35 Sunset Dr
38 Sunset Dr
42 Sunset Dr
44 Sunset Dr
48 Sunset Dr

Oakland Historic District (Contributing Properties)

National Register Criteria

A: Community Planning and Development and C: Architecture

Site No	Address/Location
0402	725 Crest St
2604	806 Cedar St
2607	768 Cedar St
2607.01	768 Cedar St
2608	764 Cedar St
2609	760 Cedar St
2610	756 Cedar St
2611	748 Cedar St
2612	744 Cedar St
2613	742 Cedar St
2614	736 Cedar St
2616	726 Cedar St
2617	720 Cedar St

City of Rock Hill Architectural Inventory (2004)
SHPO National Register Evaluations

2618	714 Cedar St
2619	710 Cedar St
2620	702 Cedar St
2622	628 Cedar St
2624	620 Cedar St
2625	616 Cedar St
2626	608 Cedar St
2627	604 Cedar St
2629	113 Hill St
2630	767 Cedar St
2631	763 Cedar St
2632	757-759 Cedar St
2633	753-755 Cedar St
2634	751 Cedar St
2635	745 Cedar St
2636	743 Cedar St
2637	737 Cedar St
2638	729 Cedar St
2639	725 Cedar St
2641	719 N Wilson St
2641.01	719 N Wilson St
2642	720 Crest St
2643	722 Crest St
2645	738 Crest St
2645.01	738 Crest St
2646	742 Crest St
2648	750 Crest St
2649	754 Crest St
2650	646 Park Dr

City of Rock Hill Architectural Inventory (2004)
SHPO National Register Evaluations

2650.01	646 Park Dr
2652	634 Park Dr
2652.01	634 Park Dr
2653	626 Park Dr
2654	620 Park Dr
2656	531 N Wilson St
2657	215 College Ave
2658	221 College Ave
2658.01	221 College Ave
2659	231 College Ave
2660	315 College Ave
2661	239 College Ave
2662	349 College Ave
2663	357 College Ave
2666	520 Union Ave
2670	532 Aiken Ave
2671	524 Aiken Ave
2672	531 Aiken Ave
2672.01	531 Aiken Ave
2674	517 College Ave
2675	600 College Ave
2676	338 Oak Dr
2677	334 Oak Dr
2678	328 Oak Dr
2680	312 Oak Dr
2681	303 Charlotte Ave
2682	311 Charlotte Ave
2683	315 Charlotte Ave
2684	319 Charlotte Ave

City of Rock Hill Architectural Inventory (2004)
SHPO National Register Evaluations

2685	321 Charlotte Ave
2686	323 Charlotte Ave
2687	327 Charlotte Ave
2688	329 Charlotte Ave
2689	351 Charlotte Ave
2690	355 Charlotte Ave
2690.01	355 Charlotte Ave
2693	617 Charlotte Ave
2694	624 Charlotte Ave
2694.01	624 Charlotte Ave
2695	320 Charlotte Ave
2696	618 Charlotte Ave
2697	616 Charlotte Ave
2697.01	616 Charlotte Ave
2698	610 Charlotte Ave
2699	304 Charlotte Ave
2700	524 Charlotte Ave
2701	514 Charlotte Ave
2703	517-519 N Wilson St N
2708	615 Park Dr
2709	242 College Ave
2710	310 College Ave
2711	314 College Ave
2712	328 College Ave
2713	330 College Ave
2715	360 College Ave
2716	366 College Ave
2716.01	366 College Ave
2717	402 College Ave

City of Rock Hill Architectural Inventory (2004)
SHPO National Register Evaluations

2718	406 College Ave
2719	410 College Ave
2720	418 College Ave
2721	624 College Ave
2722	632 Lucas St
2723	619 Lucas St
2724	616 Lucas St
2725	622 Union Ave
2726	618 Union Ave
2727	612 Union Ave
2729	360 Charlotte Ave
2729.01	360 Charlotte Ave
2733	346 Charlotte Ave
2734	342 Charlotte Ave
2734.01	342 Charlotte Ave
2735	330 Charlotte Ave
2736	324 Charlotte Ave
2737	320 Charlotte Ave
2738	316 Charlotte Ave
2739	312 Charlotte Ave
2740	231 Charlotte Ave
2741	225 Charlotte Ave
2742	217 Charlotte Ave
2743	127 Charlotte Ave
2743.01	127 Charlotte Ave
2983	147 Oakland Ave

XV. APPENDIX

INVENTORY REPORT: THE ROSTER OF SURVEYED PROPERTIES

Rock Hill Survey Inventory

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
0005	First Presbyterian Chur	234 E Main St	1894, 1995-99	Listed	
0016	Post Office and Federa	201 E Main St	1931	Listed	
0019	People's National Bank	131-133 East Main St	1909, 1925	Listed	
0033	Faris, Marion, house	1063 Park Ave Ext	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
0034	Faris, Mrs. C.C., house	1055 Park Ave Ext	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
0050	Sturgis, A.L., house	1021 Ebenezer Ave Ext	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
0052	Parrish, Latham and M	1019 Ebenezer Ave Ext	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
0141	Lyric Theater; Rock Hill	141-143 E Main St	ca. 1908	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
0241	Friedheim Building	113 E Main St	1898	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
0242	Leaders; Efirds Depart	117 E Main St	ca. 1900	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
0243	Mutual Dry Goods	121 E Main St	ca. 1900, 1930s	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
0244	Keith's Shoes	123 E Main St	ca. 1900	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
0245	William Gill, Groceries	125 E Main St	ca. 1900	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
0246	Reuben Cranford Dry	127 E Main St	ca. 1900	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
0248	McCrary's Five and Di	137 E Main St	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
0249	Whisonant Realty and I	151 E Main St	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
0251	Rock Hill Hardware	114 E Main St	ca. 1890	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
0341	Belk's	140 E Main St	1930	Contributes to Eligible Distri	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
0342	H. H. White Building	130 E Main St	ca. 1890	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
0343	Bryant Grocery	124-126 E Main St	ca. 1887	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
0345	Standard Drug and Ma	122 E Main St	ca. 1880	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
0346	Bank of Rock Hill	120 E Main St	ca. 1887	Not Eligible	
0347	J. N. McElwee Grocery	116-118 E Main St	ca. 1880	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
0402	Biggfer, David, house a	725 Crest St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
0456	Faulkenberry, William	1002 E Main St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
0470	McCall, Roy, house	808 Saluda St	ca. 1938	Not Eligible	
0521	Rodger's Grocery	153-155 E Main St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
0522	Citizen's Bank	157 E Main St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed Distric	
0524	First Baptist Church	215 E Main St	1919	Contributes to Listed Distric	
0525	Andrew Jackson Hotel	223 E Main St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Listed Distric	
0526	McFadden Building	212 E Main St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Listed Distric	
0527	Bass Furniture Compa	208-210 E Main St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed Distric	
0528	Fink's Department Stor	206 E Main St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed Distric	
0529	Rock Hill Supply Comp	202 E Main St	1920	Contributes to Listed Distric	
0628	Watteree-Pursley Hous	672 E Main St	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
0628.01	garage	672 E Main St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
0629	Shurley, John P., hous	662 E Main St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
0630	Spencer, Charles W. F	654 E Main St	1905	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
0792	Kuykendal and Compa	139 E Main St	ca. 1903	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2158	Williams Cotton State	122 Southern St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
2159	Williams-Bynum Cotto	122 Southern St	ca. 1938	Not Eligible	
2160	Sadler-Neely Motors	119 E White St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
2161	Commercial Building	129 E White St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2162	Cox Auto	140 Caldwell St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2164	ABC Barber Shop	149 E White St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2165	U-Launder-It	151 E White St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2167	Neely's Grocery	147 E Main St	ca. 1900	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2168	Fimball's Florist	154 E Main St	ca. 1945	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2169	George's Grill	156 E Main St	ca. 1945	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2170	Piedmont Motor Comp	132 S Oakland Ave	ca. 1948	Not Eligible	
2171	Rock Hill Furniture and	132 S Oakland Ave	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
2174	Mechanics Federal Sa	109 Caldwell St	ca. 1945	Not Eligible	
2175	Firestone Home and A	111 Caldwell St	ca. 1945	Not Eligible	
2176	Dixie Home Stores	121-123 Caldwell St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2177	Commercial Building	125 Caldwell St	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2178	Proctor Music Compan	127-129 Caldwell St	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2179	Grocerteria	131 Caldwell St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Ellgible Distri	
2180	Williams and Co. Cotto	133-135 Caldwell St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible Distri	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2181	Key Supply; Easy Pay	137-139 Caldwell St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2182	McFadden Beauty Salo	107 Hampton St	ca. 1935	Not Eligible	
2183	Commercial Building	113 Hampton St	ca. 1945	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2185	Independent Life and A	119 Hampton St	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2186	London Printery	125 Hampton St	ca. 1900	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2187	City Barber Shop	115 Elk Ave	ca. 1945	Not Eligible	
2188	Rock Hill Telephone Ex	117 Elk Ave	ca. 1947	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2189	Boyce Liquor	121 Elk Ave	ca. 1945	Not Eligible	
2190	C. L. Williams Paints	123 Elk Ave	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
2191	General Finance Comp	209 E Black St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2214	Guentert, Louis F. and	311 Stephanie Lane	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2215	Pilcher, Thomas G. an	582 Lakeside Dr	ca. 1985	Not Eligible	
2216	house, unidentified	471 Lakeside Dr	ca. 1820	Not Eligible	
2217	Scheffler, Bernard and	290 Pinewood Ln	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2218	Smith, L. Tom and Fra	201 Country Club Dr	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2219	Duncan, Elton F. and D	230 County Club Dr	ca. 1958	Not Eligible	
2220	Vaughn, Arthur, house	151 Sherwood Cir	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2221	Underwood, Jack, hou	180 Sherwood Cir	ca. 1956	Not Eligible	
2222	Temple Beth El Synag	950 W Main St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2223	McLean Trucking Com	922 W Main St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2224	Bush, Clark and Elean	220 Country Club Dr	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2225	White, Thomas and Na	221 Country Club Dr	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2226	Dunlap, Fred and Lena	261 Country Club Dr	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2227	Healan, Edgar P. and	271 Country Club Dr	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2228	Morgan, Benjamin and	300 Country Club Dr	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2229	Rutledge, Cephus Ros	301 Country Club Dr	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2230	White, Edward and Hel	310 Country Club Dr	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2231	Lyle, David and Nancy,	321 Country Club Dr	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2232	Jeter, Edward and Ann	340 Country Club Dr	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2233	Cobb, Charles and An	350 Country Club Dr	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2233.01	garage	340 Country Club Dr	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2234	Pilcher, John D. and N	370 Country Club Dr	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2235	Langston, Wesley and	351 Country Club Dr	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2236	Brooks, Paul and Lena	571 Country Club Dr	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2237	Roddey, J. Barron and	601 Country Club Dr	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2238	Cooke, Samuel and Vir	611 Country Club Dr	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2239	McDonald, Lauchlin an	141 Sherwood Cir	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2240	Evans, Wallace R. and	411 Lakeside Dr	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2241	Marshall, John and Hel	351 Pinewood Ln	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2242	Conn, William and Rac	230 Pinewood Ln	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2243	Cramer, William and L	171 Pinewood Ln	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2244	Loud, John P. and Mar	151 Pinewood Ln	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2245	Via, Warren and Alber	131 Pinewood Ln	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2246	Ward, Robert and Caro	121 Pinewood Ln	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2247	Woodard, Mary, house	1028 Crawford Rd	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
2248	Clinton Normal and Ind	1021 Crawford Rd	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
2249	Lindsay, Wesley and A	1002 Crawford Rd	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
2250	Leach, Barton and Mari	970 Crawford Rd	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2251	house, unidentified	240 Simrill St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
2252	house, unidentified	244 Simrill St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
2253	St. Mary's Catholic Chu	911 Crawford Rd	1946	Not Eligible	
2253.01	St. Mary's Catholic Chu	915 Crawford Rd	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2254	Allen, John and Rebec	213 Carroll St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
2255	Barber, Mary, house	843 Crawford Rd	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
2256	Bame's Grocery	736 Crawford Rd	ca. 1935	Not Eligible	
2257	Hagins, J.F. and Janie,	728 Crawford Rd	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
2258	Commercial Building, u	602 Taylor St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
2259	Mickle, Pearl, house	125 Dotson St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2259.01	shed	125 Dotson St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2260	Shirlen House	149 Dotson St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2261	Ennis, Floyd Jr., house	153 Dotson St	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2262	Chambers, James, hou	157 Dotson St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2263	Grubbs, Mildred, house	165 Dotson St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2264	Barrett, Huston, house	201 Dotson St	ca. 1935	Not Eligible	
2265	house, unidentified	1455 Sprouse St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2266	Kimbrell, Clarence and	158 Shurley St	ca. 1946	Not Eligible	
2267	Crook, Burdette and Gl	117 Shurley St	ca. 1935	Not Eligible	
2268	York County Hospital	101 S Edgewood Dr	1940, 1960s	Not Eligible	
2268.01	York County Hospital	128 Dotson St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2269	Sturgis, Guy, house	175 Hillcrest Ave	ca. 1945	Not Eligible	
2269.01	outbuilding	175 Hillcrest Ave	ca. 1945	Not Eligible	
2270	Carter, Joseph and Ha	1199 Alexander Rd	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2271	Burgess, Albert and Th	1303 Alexander Rd	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2272	York County Children's	1204 Alexander Rd	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2273	Gilchrist, William Porte	1336 Alexander Rd	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2274	Gilchrist, Jessie, house	1328 Alexander Rd	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2275	house, unidentified	1202 W Main St	ca. 1915	Not Eligible	
2276	Myers, James, house	1152 Hoyle St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
2277	Henderson, Hugh, hou	1139 Sanders St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
2278	West Main Church of t	832 W Main St	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2279	Dozier's Supermarket	801 W Main St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2280	Piedmont Creamery	811 W Main St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2281	Catawba Wholesale EI	333 S Cherry Rd	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2282	Cathcart, Emmett, hou	357 Bynum Ave	ca. 1935	Not Eligible	
2283	Foster Dry Cleaning	439 Bynum Ave	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2284	Community Grocery	1125 Hoyle St	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2285	Biggers, Mary, house	1130 Constitution Blvd	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2286	Gilmore, Harry, house	1128 Constitution Blvd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2287	McClenningham, Odell	1126 Constitution Blvd	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2288	Long, Harry and Mary,	1326 Winthrop Dr	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2289	Hamilton, Earl and Fra	1318 Winthrop Dr	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2290	Leseman, Wigfall and	1310 Winthrop Dr	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2291	Stafford, Eldridge and	1302 Winthrop Dr	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2292	Bender, Lloyd and Ros	1244 Winthrop Dr	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2293	Smith, Samuel and Rut	1220 Winthrop Dr	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2294	Potts, James and Evel	1212 Winthrop Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2295	Atkins, Charles and E	1204 Winthrop Dr	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2296	Wingate, James and P	1184 Winthrop Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2297	Reeves, Wilbur and M	1176 Winthrop Dr	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2298	Dabrey, Thomas and B	1166 Winthrop Dr	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2299	Ennis, Roy and Julia, h	1133 Winthrop Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2300	Atkins, Charles and E	1143 Winthrop Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2301	Chambliss, Alfred and	1159 Winthrop Dr	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2302	Garison Sisters House	1167 Winthrop Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2303	Simiril, Hazel, house	1211 Winthrop Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2304	Samon, George and A	1219 Winthrop Dr	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2305	Harper, John and Roze	1309 Winthrop Dr	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2306	Hallman, Parley and Vi	1317 Winthrop Dr	c. 1953	Not Eligible	
2307	Baskin, Carroll and Pa	1333 Winthrop Dr	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2308	Rosenbaum, Kenneth	144 Sedgewood Dr	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2309	York County Hospital N	132 Sedgewood Dr	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2310	Dunn, Edward and Mar	1142 Camden Ave	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2311	Shaw, Henry and Lillia	1128 Camden Ave	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2312	Shaw, Lloyd and Lillian	1132 Camden Ave	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2313	Apartment Building	1130 Camden Ave	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2314	Beckham, Walter and	1114 Ebenezer Ave Ext	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2315	Apartment Building	1112 Ebenezer Ave Ext	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2316	Crane, Hugh and Lynet	1102 Ebenezer Ave Ext	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2317	Apartment Building	1048, 1050, 1052, 1054 Ebeneze	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2318	Cash, John T. and Lizz	1029 Ebenezer Ave Ext	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2319	Nunn, James and Esth	1033 Ebenezer Ave Ext	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2320	Potter, Isabel, house	1059 Ebenezer Ave Ext	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2321	McFarland, Robert and	1063 Ebenezer Ave Ext	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2322	Rodgers, John and Ma	1113 Ebenezer Ave Ext	ca. 1946	Not Eligible	
2323	Getty, Rosa, house	1121 Ebenezer Ave Ext	ca. 1938	Not Eligible	
2324	Shillinglaw, William an	1148 Ebenezer Rd	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2325	Roof, James, house	1144 Ebenezer Rd	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2326	Lowther, Wesley, hous	1147 Ebenezer Rd	ca. 1945	Not Eligible	
2326.01	garage	1147 Ebenezer Rd	ca. 1945	Not Eligible	
2327	Duplex	1049-1051 Park Ave Ext	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2328	house, unidentified	117 Bynum St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
2329	house, unidentified	125 Bynum St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
2330	American Legion Mem	103 S Cherry Rd	1949	Not Eligible	
2331	Sullivan, Clyde W. and	1116 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2332	Spakes, John W. and	1120 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2333	Ofield, Joseph A. and	1126 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2334	Young, Clayton and My	1130 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2335	Cobb, Sloan D. and Op	1138 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2336	Walker, Jasper C. and	1142 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2337	Starnes, J. Ralph and	1146 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2338	Baskin, Charles R. and	1150 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2338.01	garage	1150 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2339	Ferguson, William S. a	1156 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2339.01	garage	1156 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2340	Brown, Horace J., Jr.,	1162 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2341	Whitener, David R., Jr.,	1166 Eisenhower Rd.	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2342	Brown, Jason A. and F	836 Patton St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2342.01	outbuilding	836 Patton St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2343	Strait, Paul G. and Cly	830 Patton St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2344	Roberts, Carter S. and	824 Patton St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2345	Leake, Thomas J. and	820 Patton St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2345.01	shed	820 Patton St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2346	Duncan, Henry L. and	816 Patton St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2347	Gregory, Ralph W. and	812 Patton St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2348	Meyers, Robert B. and	1204 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2349	College Park Baptist C	1209 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2350	King, George E. and M	852 MacArthur St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2350.01	sheds	852 MacArthur St	ca. 1980	Not Eligible	
2351	Gauldin, Thomas W. a	848 MacArthur St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2352	Hill, Max B. and Betty,	844 MacArthur St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2353	King, George E. and M	840 MacArthur St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2353.01	shed	840 MacArthur St	ca. 1980	Not Eligible	
2354	Long, Douglas and Vir	836 MacArthur St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2355	Bundy, Hamer and Chr	832 MacArthur St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2356	Doby, David M. and No	828 MacArthur St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2356.01	sheds	828 MacArthur St	ca. 1949 & 1985	Not Eligible	
2357	Evans, Albert L. and K	822 MacArthur St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2358	Johnson, Robert W. an	818 MacArthur St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2359	College Park Beauty S	812 MacArthur St	ca. 1962	Not Eligible	
2360	Marett, Haskell A. and	1232 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2360.01	outbuilding	1232 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2361	Aldridge, Charles L. an	1238 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2362	McFadden, James S.,	1242 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2363	Phillips, William B., Jr.	1246 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2364	Hay, James F. and Luc	1252 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2365	Humphries, H. Wayne	1251 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2366	Linderman, Charles D.	870 Bradley St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2367	Jackson, William A. an	868 Bradley St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2368	Harris, William J. and L	864 Bradley St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2369	Yates, Paul C. and Eth	858 Bradley St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2370	Weaver, David L. and	854 Bradley St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2371	Smith, Eva M., house	846 Bradley St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2372	Nichols, Rufus A. and	842 Bradley St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2373	Bell, Lyle G. and Mary	834 Bradley St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2374	Norwood, William and	830 Bradley St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2375	Seymour, Louis A., hou	826 Bradley St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2376	Norwood, William F. an	820 Bradley St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2377	Bell, Lyle S. and Mary	816 Bradley St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2378	Ross, C. Clifton and Eu	1304 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2379	Hoover, Fred and Edna	1310 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2379.01	garage	1310 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2380	Hinson, Carl J. and Em	1314 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2380.01	garage	1314 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2381	Bochette, Richard J. a	1318 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2382	Munn, James L. and Mi	1322 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2383	Faile, William J. and M	1334 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2383.01	garage	1334 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2384	McCraven, Willie A. an	1337 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2385	Brown, Julius S. and B	1333 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2386	Willford, Levi and Doro	1329 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2387	Hamlett, Paul and Eliza	878 McNair St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2388	Carter, Haskel J., hous	872 McNair St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2389	Bennett, Thomas B. an	864 McNair St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2390	house, unidentified	858 McNair St	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2391	Lytle, Thedes and Iren	852 McNair St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2392	Yates, Billy and Mamie	846 McNair St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2393	Upton, Jack and Alleen	840 McNair St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2394	Jenkins, Thomas and	834 McNair St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2394.01	outbuildings	834 McNair St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2395	Hammond, Ray and Gl	824 McNair St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2396	Small, James and Glad	822 McNair St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2397	Bradford, Fred and Ro	816 McNair St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2398	Robinson, John P. and	1321 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2399	Roberts, John L. and E	1315 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2400	Taylor, S. Hayward and	1305 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2401	Lucas, Charles L. and	1301 Eisenhower Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2402	Neal, Thomas E. and H	905 MacArthur St	ca. 1956	Not Eligible	
2403	Padgett, Dr. Wiseman	1121 Eden Terrace	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2404	Hardin, Carl and Wilm	1127 Eden Terrace	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2405	Williamson, Wilma L.,	1131 Eden Terrace	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2406	Guthrie, Horace D. and	1135 Eden Terrace	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2407	Carter, William W. and	1139 Eden Terrace	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2408	McDonald, Charles A.,	1143 Eden Terrace	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2409	Barrett, Archie B. and	1147 Eden Terrace	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2410	Anthony, George L. an	1151 Eden Terrace	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2411	Burris, Weldon A., hou	1155 Eden Terrace	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2412	Morton, William T. and	1159 Eden Terrace	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2413	Philkrantz, George E. a	1163 Eden Terrace	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2413.01	outbuilding	1163 Eden Terrace	ca. 1985	Not Eligible	
2414	Johnson, Wylie M. and	819 Patton St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2415	Jones, Glenn L. and M	827 Patton St	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2416	Oliver, Gene A. and M	833 Patton St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2417	Crawford, Howard L. a	1203 Eden Terrace	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2418	Foster, Harry O. and J	1207 Eden Terrace	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2419	Walker, George P. and	1211 Eden Terrace	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2420	Hullet, William L. and Ir	1217 Eden Terrace	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2421	Good, Joseph W. and	1221 Eden Terrace	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2422	house, unidentified	1225 Eden Terrace	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2422.01	outbuildings	1225 Eden Terrace	ca. 1949, 1965	Not Eligible	
2423	Patterson, Donald, hou	817 MacArthur St	1963	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2424	Roach, Hoyt J. and Fra	825 MacArthur St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2424.01	outbuilding	825 MacArthur St	ca. 1980	Not Eligible	
2425	Dawkins, Roy and Emil	831 MacArthur St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2426	Mostiller, Luther R. and	835 MacArthur St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2427	Robinson, Charles A. a	839 MacArthur St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2428	Ayers, George R., Jr.,	845 MacArthur St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2429	Stevens, Lawrence an	851 MacArthur St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2430	Smith, Louie J. and Avi	1235 Eden Terrace	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2431	Glenn, Everett I. and M	1239 Eden Terrace	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2432	Turner, John and Anni	1243 Eden Terrace	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2433	McGill, Robert J. and	1247 Eden Terrace	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2434	Norris, Roland A. and	1251 Eden Terrace	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2434.01	garage	1251 Eden Terrace	ca. 1980	Not Eligible	
2435	Tadlock, John F. and J	1255 Eden Terrace	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2435.01	outbuilding	1255 Eden Terrace	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2436	Ward, Robert E. and M	1259 Eden Terrace	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2437	Home, Daniel O., hous	1263 Eden Terrace	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2438	Harless, Everett W. an	823 Bradley St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2438.01	outbuilding	823 Bradley St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2439	Slemp, Walter B. and	829 Bradley St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2440	Jackson, Clyde D. and	835 Bradley St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2440.01	outbuilding	835 Bradley St	ca. 1980	Not Eligible	
2441	Clarkson, William G. a	841 Bradley St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2442	Stansell, James D. and	847 Bradley St	ca. 1963	Not Eligible	
2442.01	garage	847 Bradley St	ca. 1963	Not Eligible	
2443	McFadden, Fred and J	853 Bradley St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2444	Orr, Wade D. and Ellen	857 Bradley St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2444.01	carport	857 Bradley St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2445	Whitener, John A. and	863 Bradley St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2446	Ford, Marion C. and An	867 Bradley St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2446.01	garage	867 Bradley St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2447	Harper, Roland T. and	871 Bradley St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2448	Queen, Carl T. and LeI	1301 Eden Terrace	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2448.01	garage	1301 Eden Terrace	ca. 1967	Not Eligible	
2449	Harden, Trueman and	1305 Eden Terrace	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2450	Morgan, James P., Jr.	1309 Eden Terrace	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2451	Thompson, Marion E. a	1315 Eden Terrace	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2452	Parrish, James P. and	1319 Eden Terrace	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2453	Wisher, W. Harris and	1323 Eden Terrace	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2453.01	outbuilding	1323 Eden Terrace	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2454	Loftis, Joe B. and Glad	1327 Eden Terrace	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2455	Benfield, William B. an	1335 Eden Terrace	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2456	Waldrop, Homer L. and	1339 Eden Terrace	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2457	Craven, Dewey C. and	1341 Eden Terrace	ca. 1961	Not Eligible	
2458	Bradley, Broadus L.R.	817 McNair St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2459	Tysinger, Joseph E. an	821 McNair St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2459.01	carport	821 McNair St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2460	Huskey, James P. and	827 McNair St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2460.01	outbuilding	827 McNair St	ca. 1985	Not Eligible	
2461	Deas, Robert and Edith	833 McNair St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2462	Wright, Barney V. and	839 McNair St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2462.01	outbuilding	839 McNair St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2463	Banks, Gregory W., ho	845 McNair St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2463.01	outbuilding	845 McNair St	ca. 1970	Not Eligible	
2464	Sisk, Dan and Jean, ho	851 McNair St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2465	Gray, Thomas E. and	857 McNair St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2466	Morris, Robert B. and	865 McNair St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2467	Percival, William C. an	871 McNair St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2468	Baker, Paul C. and Juli	877 McNair St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2468.01	outbuilding	877 McNair St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2469	Reids and Sons Furnit	146 E Main St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
2470	Good Drug Company	148 E Main St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
2471	First Federal Savings a	315 E Main St	ca. 1965	Not Eligible	
2472	Huey Chevrolet	119 S Oakland Ave	ca. 1948	Not Eligible	
2473	Neely Motor Company	125 S Oakland Ave	ca. 1935	Not Eligible	
2474	Industrial Cotton Mills	22 Graham St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2475	Industrial Cotton Mills	20 Graham St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2475.01	outbuilding	20 Graham St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2476	Industrial Cotton Mills	18 Graham St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2477	Industrial Cotton Mills	16 Graham St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2477.01	outbuilding	16 Graham St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2478	Industrial Cotton Mills	14 Graham St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2478.01	outbuilding	14 Graham St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2479	Industrial Cotton Mills	12 Graham St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
2480	Industrial Cotton Mills	10 Graham St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
2481	Industrial Cotton Mills	8 Graham St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
2482	Industrial Cotton Mills	6 Graham St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
2483	Industrial Cotton Mills	4 Graham St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
2484	Industrial Cotton Mills	2 Graham St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2485	Industrial Cotton Mills	17 Pitts St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2485.01	garage	17 Pitts St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2486	Industrial Cotton Mills	15 Pitts St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2487	Industrial Cotton Mills	13 Pitts St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
2488	Industrial Cotton Mills	11 Pitts St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2489	Industrial Cotton Mills	9 Pitts St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2489.01	outbuildings	9 Pitts St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2490	Industrial Cotton Mills	7 Pitts St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2491	Industrial Cotton Mills	5 Pitts St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2492	Industrial Cotton Mills	3 Pitts St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2493	Industrial Cotton Mills	1 Pitts St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2494	Industrial Cotton Mills	16 Montford Ave	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
2494.01	outbuilding	16 Montford Ave	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
2495	Industrial Cotton Mills	24 Montford Ave	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2496	Industrial Cotton Mills	14 Montford Ave	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2497	Industrial Cotton Mills	1 Barrow St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2498	Industrial Cotton Mills	3 Barrow St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2499	Industrial Cotton Mills	5 Barrow St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2500	Industrial Cotton Mills	7 Barrow St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2501	Industrial Cotton Mills	9 Barrow St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2502	Industrial Cotton Mills	11 Barrow St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2503	Industrial Cotton Mills	13 Barrow St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2504	Industrial Cotton Mills	15 Barrow St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2505	Industrial Cotton Mills	15 Graham St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2506	Industrial Cotton Mills	17 Barrow St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
2507	Industrial Cotton Mills	19 Barrow St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
2508	Industrial Cotton Mills	21 Barrow St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2509	Industrial Cotton Mills	23 Barrow St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
2510	Industrial Cotton Mills	25 Barrow St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
2511	Industrial Cotton Mills	27 Barrow St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2512	Industrial Cotton Mills	29 Barrow St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2513	Industrial Cotton Mills	5 Manchester St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2514	Industrial Cotton Mills	3 Manchester St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2515	Industrial Cotton Mills	1 Manchester St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2515.01	outbuildings	1 Manchester St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2516	Industrial Cotton Mills	21 Cauthen St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2517	Industrial Cotton Mills	17 Cauthen St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2518	Industrial Cotton Mills	15 Cauthen St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2519	Industrial Cotton Mills	13 Cauthen St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2520	Industrial Cotton Mills	11 Cauthen St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2521	Industrial Cotton Mills	9 Cauthen St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2522	Industrial Cotton Mills	7 Cauthen St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
2523	Industrial Cotton Mills	5 Cauthen St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2524	Industrial Cotton Mills	3 Cauthen St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2525	Industrial Cotton Mills	1 Cauthen St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2526	Industrial Cotton Mills	1 Frances St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2527	Industrial Cotton Mills	3 Frances St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2528	Industrial Cotton Mills	5 Frances St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2529	Industrial Cotton Mills	13 Graham St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2529.01	outbuilding	13 Graham St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2530	Industrial Cotton Mills	11 Graham St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2531	Industrial Cotton Mills	9 Graham St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2532	Industrial Cotton Mills	5 Graham St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2533	Industrial Cotton Mills	3 Graham St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2534	Industrial Cotton Mills	1 Graham St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2534.01	outbuilding	1 Graham St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2535	Industrial Cotton Mills	2 Paxton St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
2536	Industrial Cotton Mills	4 Paxton St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
2537	Industrial Cotton Mills	6 Paxton St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
2538	Industrial Cotton Mills	8 Paxton St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
2539	Industrial Cotton Mills	16 Paxton St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2540	Industrial Cotton Mills	18 Paxton St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
2541	Industrial Cotton Mills	20 Paxton St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
2542	Industrial Cotton Mills	22 Paxton St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible	
2543	Industrial Cotton Mills	6 Pitts St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2544	Industrial Cotton Mills	4 Pitts St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2545	Industrial Cotton Mills	2 Pitts St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2546	Industrial Cotton Mills	2 Montford Ave	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2547	Industrial Cotton Mills	4 Montford Ave	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2548	Industrial Cotton Mills	6 Montford Ave	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2548.01	outbuilding	6 Montford Ave	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2549	Industrial Cotton Mills	8 Montford Ave	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2550	Industrial Cotton Mills	10 Montford Ave	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2551	Industrial Cotton Mills	4 Barrow St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2552	Industrial Cotton Mills	8 Barrow St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2553	Industrial Cotton Mills	10 Barrow St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2554	Industrial Cotton Mills	12 Barrow St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2555	Industrial Cotton Mills	14 Barrow St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2555.01	outbuilding	14 Barrow St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2556	Industrial Cotton Mills	16 Barrow St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2557	Industrial Cotton Mills	18 Barrow St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2558	Industrial Cotton Mills	20 Barrow St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2559	Industrial Cotton Mills	22 Barrow St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2560	Industrial Cotton Mills	26 Barrow St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2561	Industrial Cotton Mills	28 Barrow St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2562	Industrial Cotton Mills	30 Barrow St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2563	Industrial Cotton Mills	32 Barrow St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2564	Industrial Cotton Mills	26 Cauthen St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2565	Industrial Cotton Mills	24 Cauthen St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2566	Industrial Cotton Mills	22 Cauthen St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2567	Industrial Cotton Mills	20 Cauthen St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2568	Industrial Cotton Mills	16 Cauthen St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2569	Industrial Cotton Mills	14 Cauthen St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2570	Industrial Cotton Mills	12 Cauthen St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2571	Industrial Cotton Mills	10 Cauthen St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2572	Industrial Cotton Mills	8 Cauthen St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2573	Industrial Cotton Mills	6 Cauthen St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2573.01	outbuilding	6 Cauthen St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2574	Industrial Cotton Mills	4 Cauthen St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2575	Industrial Cotton Mills	2 Frances St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2576	Industrial Cotton Mills	4 Frances St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2576.01	garage	4 Frances St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2577	Industrial Cotton Mills	6 Frances St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2577.01	garage	6 Frances St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2578	Industrial Cotton Mills	18 Cauthen St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2579	Radio Station	400 Pineview Road	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2580	house, unidentified	463 Pineview Rd	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
2581	house, unidentified	1632 Pineburr Lane	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	
2582	house, unidentified	1653 Pineburr Lane	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2583	Industrial Cotton Mills	7 Bird St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2584	Industrial Cotton Mills	5 Bird St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2585	Industrial Cotton Mills	3 Bird St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2586	Industrial Cotton Mills	1 Bird St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2587	Industrial Cotton Mills	26 Poe St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2588	Industrial Cotton Mills	4 Bird St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2589	Industrial Cotton Mills	2 Bird St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2590	Industrial Cotton Mills	23 Poe St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2591	Industrial Cotton Mills	21 Poe St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2592	Industrial Cotton Mills	19 Poe St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2593	Industrial Cotton Mills	169 Ivy St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2594	Industrial Cotton Mills	166 Ivy St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2595	Industrial Cotton Mills	164 Ivy St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2596	Industrial Cotton Mills	18 Poe St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2597	Industrial Cotton Mills	16 Poe St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2598	Industrial Cotton Mills	14 Poe St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2599	house, unidentified	1148 Pecan Circle	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2600	house, unidentified	1137 Evans Ave	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2601	house, unidentified	1114 Evans Ave	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2602	house, unidentified	1074 Pecan Circle	ca. 1960	Not Eligible	
2603	Rock Hill Filter Plant	2128 Cherry Rd	1952	Not Eligible	
2604	Aragon-Baldwin Cotton	806 Cedar St	ca. 1951	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2604.01	outbuildings	806 Cedar St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2605	Aragon-Baldwin Cotton	804 Cedar St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2606	Aragon-Baldwin Cotton	800 Cedar St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2607	Aragon-Baldwin Cotton	768 Cedar St	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2607.01	garage	768 Cedar St	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2608	Aragon-Baldwin Cotton	764 Cedar St	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2609	Aragon-Baldwin Cotton	760 Cedar St	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2610	Aragon-Baldwin Cotton	756 Cedar St	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2611	Aragon-Baldwin Cotton	748 Cedar St	ca. 1928	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2612	McFadden O'Neal Gro	744 Cedar St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible Distri	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2613	McFadden, R. M. and	742 Cedar St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2614	Jones, Lurtz R., house	736 Cedar St	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2615	Beckham, Haskell W.,	730 Cedar St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2616	Watterson, Mary, hous	726 Cedar St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2617	Dickert, Elkin E. and M	720 Cedar St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2618	Neal, Edward G., hous	714 Cedar St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2619	Vaughn, C. Angel, hou	710 Cedar St	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2620	Crow, Earl R., house	702 Cedar St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2621	Tate, Fred A., house	632 Cedar St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2622	Daniel, Gaines W. and	628 Cedar St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2623	house, unidentified	624 Cedar St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2624	Caldwell, Zeddie B. an	620 Cedar St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2625	Hinson, Commodore C	616 Cedar St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2626	Bailey, John I. and Eth	608 Cedar St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2627	Fowler, Carlton B. and	604 Cedar St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2628	Midway Barber Shop	814 Cedar St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
2629	Boyles, Jack C. and Mil	113 Hill St	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2630	Crenshaw, Thomas H.	767 Cedar St	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2631	Barnett, Hoyt W. and A	763 Cedar St	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2632	Duplex	757-759 Cedar St	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible Distri	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2633	Duplex	753-755 Cedar St	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2634	Turner, M. Stowe and	751 Cedar St	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2635	Dabbney, Clifford F. an	745 Cedar St	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2636	Adams, Oscar T. and J	743 Cedar St	ca. 1951	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2637	Paul, William T. and V	737 Cedar St	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2638	Allen, Thomas H. and	729 Cedar St	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2639	Dalakis, Theo and Chri	725 Cedar St	ca. 1956	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2640	Saunders, Gertrude, h	721 Cedar St	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2641	Williams, Wiley B., hou	719 N Wilson St	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2641.01	garage	719 N Wilson St	ca. 1982	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2642	Sellers, Phillip B. and	720 Crest St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2643	Sears, Orian C. and Es	722 Crest St	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2644	Wise, Charles T. and R	730 Crest St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2645	Green, Frank D. and C	738 Crest St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2645.01	garage	738 Crest St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2646	Brown, Bernie, house	742 Crest St	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2647	Latham, Paul R. and M	746 Crest St	ca. 1946, 2004	Not Eligible	
2648	McBrayer, John and Ju	750 Crest St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2649	Bridwell, W. Hubert an	754 Crest St	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2650	Balthazer, Joseph S. a	646 Park Dr	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible Distri	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2650.01	garage	646 Park Dr	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2651	McCarter, V. Friedheim	640 Park Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2652	Riser, Robert L. and Gr	634 Park Dr	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2652.01	garage	634 Park Dr	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2653	Smith, J. Hendon and	626 Park Dr	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2654	house, unidentified	620 Park Dr	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2655	house, unidentified	202 College Ave	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2656	Adams, John J. and Jo	531 N Wilson St	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2657	Pursley, Benjamin O. a	215 College Ave	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2658	Newton, Ernest D. and	221 College Ave	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2658.01	garage	221 College Ave	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2659	Jones, Ida J., house	231 College Ave	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2660	Ruff, Harry E. and Inez	315 College Ave	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2660.01	garage	315 College Ave	ca. 1980	Not Eligible	
2661	Strait, W. Frank and R	239 College Ave	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2662	Wylie, William C. and	349 College Ave	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2662.01	garage	349 College Ave	2003	Not Eligible	
2663	house, unidentified	357 College Ave	ca. 1950	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2664	Westerman, Frederick	365 College Ave	ca. 1938	Not Eligible	
2664.01	garage	365 College Ave	ca. 1938	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2665	Pitts, John D. and Cele	526 Union Ave	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2665.01	guest house	526 Union Ave	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2666	Proctor, Tracy and Elis	520 Union Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2667	Pappas, John G. and T	401 College Ave	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2668	Cameron, G. Clyde an	411 College Ave	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2669	Moore, Theodore A. an	419 College Ave	ca. 1942	Not Eligible	
2670	Roddey, W. J. Jr and	532 Aiken Ave	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2671	Kuykendal, Clarence M	524 Aiken Ave	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2672	Loucks, Estelle, house	531 Aiken Ave	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2672.01	garage	531 Aiken Ave	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2673	Goodson, Spurgeon R.	515 College Ave	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2674	Steele, Ella, house	517 College Ave	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2675	Maudlin, William M. Jr	600 College Ave	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2676	Neely, Fannie, house	338 Oak Dr	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2677	DePass, Hamilton I. an	334 Oak Dr	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2678	Wells, George B. and	328 Oak Dr	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2679	Creed, Thomas F. and	320 Oak Dr	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2679.01	outbuilding	320 Oak Dr	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2680	Bass, J. Anderson and	312 Oak Dr	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2681	Marshall, J. Edward Jr	303 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2682	Ellis, Leon B. and Marg	311 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2683	DuBose, Marvin M. and	315 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2684	Sohl, Henry P. and Mar	319 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2685	Anderson, W. Luther a	321 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2686	Miller, Kate, house	323 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2687	Daniell, Coy R., house	327 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2688	Daniell's Grocery	329 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2689	Branson, Lilly M., hous	351 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2690	Holler, Fraser C. and R	355 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2690.01	outbuilding	355 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2691	Savernace Atlantic Ser	371 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1960	Not Eligible	
2692	Shillinglaw, William D.	613 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2692.01	outbuilding	613 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2693	Grice, Karl R. and Grac	617 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2694	King, Valdane J. and M	624 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2694.01	garage	624 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2695	Russell, John B. and El	320 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2696	house, unidentified	618 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2697	Anderson, Clara, hous	616 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2697.01	outbuilding	616 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1950	Contributes to Eligible Distri	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2698	Seagle, Swronce F., ho	610 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2699	house, unidentified	304 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2700	Willis, Thomas W. and	524 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2701	Segal, Morris I. and Sa	514 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2702	Feindel, George P. and	608 N Wilson St	ca. 1946	Not Eligible	
2702.01	outbuilding	608 N Wilson St	ca. 1946	Not Eligible	
2703	Headon Apartments	517-519 N Wilson St N	ca. 1953	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2704	Deas, Robert E. and F	410 N Wilson St	ca. 1946, 1980	Not Eligible	
2705	Talbert, Boyce and Car	641 Park Dr	ca. 1941	Not Eligible	
2706	Hardin, John A. and M	637 Park Dr	ca. 1942	Not Eligible	
2707	Tune, Harry C. and Del	635 Park Dr	ca. 1966	Not Eligible	
2708	Pursley, Benjamin O. a	615 Park Dr	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2709	Landauer, Joseph L. a	242 College Ave	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2710	Jenkins, Paul R. and El	310 College Ave	ca. 1935	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2711	Landauer, Joseph L. a	314 College Ave	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2712	Quantz, N. Gaston and	328 College Ave	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2713	Dunlap, W. Benjamin a	330 College Ave	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2714	Kincaid, William T. Jr,	340 College Ave	ca. 1938	Not Eligible	
2715	Sohl, Henry P. and Mar	360 College Ave	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2716	Workman, Charles Y. a	366 College Ave	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible Distri	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2716.01	garage	366 College Ave	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2717	Todd, Samuel J. Jr and	402 College Ave	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2718	Tolles, King C. and Ma	406 College Ave	ca. 1935	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2719	Allen, William T. and M	410 College Ave	ca. 1945	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2720	Blackman, Percy and F	418 College Ave	ca. 1951	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2721	Nanney, Adam B. and	624 College Ave	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2722	Logan, Inez W., house	632 Lucas St	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2723	Yorke, Felix N. and Alic	619 Lucas St	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2724	Diller, Helen E. and Ma	616 Lucas St	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2725	Moore, Robert H. and	622 Union Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2725.01	duplex	624 Union Ave	ca. 1980	Not Eligible	
2726	Deas, Gilmore B., hous	618 Union Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2726.01	apartment	626 Union Ave	ca. 1980	Not Eligible	
2727	Workman, Charles Y. a	612 Union Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2728	Roack, Ralph L. and El	615 Union Ave	ca. 1964	Not Eligible	
2728.01	garage	615 Union Ave	ca. 1964	Not Eligible	
2729	Wylie, Clifford A. and	360 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2729.01	garage	360 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2730	Sampson, John H. and	356 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2730.01	outbuilding	356 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2731	Branyon, J. Bertrand a	352 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2732	Blair, Louis, house	350 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1983	Not Eligible	
2732.01	garage	350 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1938	Not Eligible	
2733	Wolfe, Fred W. and Ma	346 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2734	Tomberlin, Josh H. and	342 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2734.01	outbuilding	342 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2735	Poole, Alfred J. and A	330 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2736	Johnson, David H. and	324 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2737	Russell, John B. and El	320 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2738	Stevens, Thomas L. an	316 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2739	Thomas, Wells S. and	312 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2740	Sharp, Henry D. and M	231 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2741	Dempsey, W. Bailey a	225 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2742	Spencer, John P. and	217 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2743	Deas, Richard T., hous	127 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2743.01	outbuilding	127 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2744	Stone, William A., hou	109 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1938	Not Eligible	
2745	Hawkins, Marcelle, hou	1236 Jenkins St	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2746	Cassidy, Davis B. and	1230 Jenkins St	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2746.01	outbuilding	1230 Jenkins St	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2747	Curtis, Charles L. and	1224 Jenkins St	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2747.01	outbuilding	1224 Jenkins St	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2748	Hicklin, Luther C. and	1218 Jenkins St	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2749	Smith, Novella C., hou	1214 Jenkins St	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2750	house, unidentified	1210 Jenkins St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
2751	house, unidentified	1209 Jenkins St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
2752	house, unidentified	1211 Jenkins St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
2753	house, unidentified	1225 Jenkins St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible	
2754	house, unidentified	1227 Jenkins St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2755	house, unidentified	1229 Jenkins St	ca. 1960	Not Eligible	
2756	Rock Hill Tire Compan	1229 Cedar Grove Lane	ca. 1960	Not Eligible	
2756.01	Rock Hill Tile Company	1229 Cedar Grove Lane	ca. 1960	Not Eligible	
2757	Johnson, William J. an	1224 Cedar Grove Lane	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2758	Norris, Maynard and V	1212 Cedar Grove Lane	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2759	Moore, Charlie M. and	1208 Cedar Grove Lane	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2760	Robbins, Paul D. and B	1207 Cedar Grove Lane	ca. 1959	Not Eligible	
2760.01	garage	1207 Cedar Grove Lane	ca. 1959	Not Eligible	
2761	McCoy, Marshall E. an	1203 Cedar Grove Lane	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2761.01	outbuilding	1203 Cedar Grove Lane	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2762	Ledbetter, Leaman E.	1167 Cedar Grove Lane	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2763	Davis, Samuel W. and	1157 Cedar Grove Lane	ca. 1959	Not Eligible	
2764	Hoyt, Morris and Marga	1155 Cedar Grove Lane	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2765	Dennis, Jake L. and M	1141 Cedar Grove Lane	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2766	Tinker, Lloyd M. and El	1137 Cedar Grove Lane	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2767	Litchfield, Jason E., ho	1119 Cedar Grove Lane	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2768	Lowery, James R. and	1109 Cedar Grove Lane	ca. 1959	Not Eligible	
2769	Fisher, Laurence N. an	1104 Cedar Grove Lane	ca. 1959	Not Eligible	
2770	Rowe, C. J. and Mary	1114 Cedar Grove Lane	ca. 1959	Not Eligible	
2771	Dickinson, Lewis H., ho	1120 Cedar Grove Lane	ca. 1963	Not Eligible	
2772	Ayers, George R., hou	1126 Cedar Grove Lane	ca. 1963	Not Eligible	
2773	Rogers, Jerry and Hele	1136 Cedar Grove Lane	ca. 1963	Not Eligible	
2774	White, Cleveland H. an	1140 Cedar Grove Lane	ca. 1963	Not Eligible	
2775	White, Cleveland H. an	1144 Cedar Grove Lane	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2776	Buffkin, Lenué and Let	1156 Cedar Grove Lane	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2777	Plummer, Woodrow an	1162 Cedar Grove Lane	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2778	Simmons, Ralph and M	1168 Cedar Grove Lane	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2779	house, unidentified	1914 Ellis St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2780	Burkett, Melvin G. and	1918 Ellis St	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2781	Adams, James I. and Ir	904 Beverly Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2781.01	garage	904 Beverly Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2782	Horton, Samuel R. Jr a	910 Beverly Dr	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2783	Alderman, Paul D. and	916 Beverly Dr	ca. 1942	Not Eligible	
2783.01	outbuilding	916 Beverly Dr	ca. 1942	Not Eligible	
2784	Rusher, John L. and R	922 Beverly Dr	ca. 1958	Not Eligible	
2784.01	outbuilding	922 Beverly Dr	ca. 1990	Not Eligible	
2785	Hamilton, Robert B. an	928 Beverly Dr	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2786	Bailey, Danna L. and M	930 Beverly Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2786.01	outbuilding	930 Beverly Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2787	Holtzendorff, Preston B	938 Beverly Dr	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2787.01	outbuilding	938 Beverly Dr	ca. 1990	Not Eligible	
2788	Brewer, Charles H. and	940 Beverly Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2789	Phifer, Marvin B. and M	944 Beverly Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2789.01	outbuilding	944 Beverly Dr	ca. 1980	Not Eligible	
2790	Spencer, Charles E. an	952 Beverly Dr	ca. 1959	Not Eligible	
2791	Dougherty, William H.,	956 Beverly Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2792	Snyder, William E. and	960 Beverly Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2793	Bradford, John P. and	966 Beverly Dr	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2794	Frostick, Winston H. an	972 Beverly Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2795	Hatton, Awyer L. and V	976 Beverly Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2795.01	garage	976 Beverly Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2796	Huckabee, Joseph L. a	984 Beverly Dr	ca. 1963	Not Eligible	
2796.01	outbuilding	984 Beverly Dr	ca. 1990	Not Eligible	
2797	Smith, Walker B. and	988 Beverly Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2797.01	outbuilding	988 Beverly Dr	ca. 1990	Not Eligible	
2798	Blackwell, Charles W.	992 Beverly Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2799	Smith, Eleanor H., hou	902 Waverly Ave	1973	Not Eligible	
2800	Colitz, David H. and Na	916 Waverly Ave	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2801	Deas, Van J. and Lucill	922 Waverly Ave	ca. 1942	Not Eligible	
2802	Snyder, John L. and M	926 Waverly Ave	ca. 1942	Not Eligible	
2802.01	garage	926 Waverly Ave	ca. 1980	Not Eligible	
2803	Sublett, Roscoe H. and	936 Waverly Ave	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2803.01	outbuilding	936 Waverly Ave	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2804	Webster, George and	940 Waverly Ave	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2804.01	outbuilding	940 Waverly Ave	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2805	Tate, Hershell O. and	944 Waverly Ave	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2805.01	outbuilding	944 Waverly Ave	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2806	Elzahan, Hanna and E	948 Waverly Ave	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2806.01	outbuilding	948 Waverly Ave	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2807	Every, Lyon A., house	952 Waverly Ave	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2808	Carr, Frank and Helen,	958 Waverly Ave	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2808.01	garage	958 Waverly Ave	ca. 1980	Not Eligible	
2809	Chelf, Henry H. and Eli	962 Waverly Ave	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2810	Bailey, Roy M. and Ma	968 Waverly Ave	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2811	Alvig, Eugene H. and B	972 Waverly Ave	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2812	Hudson, Joel E. and C	921 Beverly Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2813	Marett, Walter E. Jr an	925 Beverly Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2814	Karfus, Charles L. and	927 Beverly Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2815	Ferguson, William S. a	937 Beverly Dr	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2816	Falls, Dorth G. and Gla	943 Beverly Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2817	Schauerte, Joseph L. a	949 Beverly Dr	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2818	Caulder, Raymond L. a	953 Beverly Dr	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2819	Mayer, John E. and Edi	957 Beverly Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2820	Moore, Arthur H. Jr an	967 Beverly Dr	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2821	Lucas, George W. and	969 Beverly Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2822	Murrah, Thomas A. an	975 Beverly Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2822.01	garage	975 Beverly Dr	ca. 1980	Not Eligible	
2823	Kister, Alfred B. and H	979 Beverly Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2824	Allen, Frank G. and Ha	985 Beverly Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2825	McNight, Emmett R., h	991 Beverly Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2826	Snipes, Ira W. and Ava	921 Waverly Ave	ca. 1946	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2827	Pilcher, John D. Jr and	925 Waverly Ave	ca. 1946	Not Eligible	
2828	Langston, J. Wesley a	931 Waverly Ave	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2829	Holroyd, Lem G. and N	935 Waverly Ave	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2830	Holroyd, William E. an	939 Waverly Ave	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2831	Marvin, Page V. , hous	945 Waverly Ave	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2832	Noe, Grover B. and Na	951 Waverly Ave	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2833	Johnson, Bertel R. and	953 Waverly Ave	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2834	Ligon, Cheves K., hous	957 Waverly Ave	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2835	DuBard, Robert M. and	965 Waverly Ave	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2836	Calhoun, James H. an	971 Waverly Ave	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2837	Ramsey, H. A., house	975 Waverly Ave	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2838	Alvis, Eugene H. and B	981 Waverly Ave	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2839	house, unidentified	992 Waverly Ave	ca. 1980	Not Eligible	
2840	house, unidentified	976 Waverly Ave	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2841	Roberts, Charles and L	802 Saluda St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
2842	Graves, Sidney M. and	812 Saluda St	ca. 1938	Not Eligible	
2843	Merritt, T. Heyward Jr a	826 Saluda St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2843.01	garage	826 Saluda St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2844	Starnes, William C. an	830 Saluda St	ca. 1938	Not Eligible	
2845	Sippel & Company Ge	840 Saluda St	ca. 1956	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2846	Thomas, Samuel L. an	850 Saluda St	ca. 1938	Not Eligible	
2847	Grant, William G. and	906 Saluda St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2848	Grant, William G. and	910 Saluda St	ca. 1946	Not Eligible	
2849	Maloney, Joseph F. an	914 Saluda St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2850	Hope, F. Earl and Mary	924 Saluda St	ca. 1938	Not Eligible	
2851	Workman, Thomas C.	926 Saluda St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2852	Caldwell, S. Moffatt an	938 Saluda St	ca. 1938	Not Eligible	
2853	Waters, Gwendolyn W.	944 Saluda St	ca. 1938	Not Eligible	
2853.01	garage	944 Saluda St	ca. 1938	Not Eligible	
2854	Gay, David G. and Opa	943 Saluda St	ca. 1946	Not Eligible	
2855	Boyd, Fred F. and Eloi	933 Saluda St	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2855.01	outbuilding	933 Saluda St	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2856	Crolley, Richard E. and	927 Saluda St	ca. 1942	Not Eligible	
2857	Johnson, Alton O. and	923 Saluda St	ca. 1946	Not Eligible	
2858	Becknell, David A. and	915 Saluda St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2859	Johnson, Alton O. and	909 Saluda St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2860	Gay, F. Mich, house	905 Saluda St	ca. 1938	Not Eligible	
2861	Quinn, Raymond N. an	901 Saluda St	ca. 1946	Not Eligible	
2862	Willingham, Thomas L.	875 Saluda St	ca. 1946	Not Eligible	
2863	Adams, S. F. and Maci	871 Saluda St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2864	Reeves, Richard and V	867 Saluda St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2865	Poole, Eugene W. and	863 Saluda St	ca. 1946	Not Eligible	
2865.01	outbuilding	863 Saluda St	ca. 1946	Not Eligible	
2866	Waters, Albert G. and	811 Saluda St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2867	Broadax, Margaret, ho	801 Saluda St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2868	Kennedy, William M. a	803 Eden Terrace	ca. 1951	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2869	Browne, George H. an	813 Eden Terrace	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2870	Gore, Emmett F. and O	821 Eden Terrace	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2871	Allen, Frank B. and Fre	827 Eden Terrace	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2872	Bryant, Robert E. and	837 Eden Terrace	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2873	Leader, Barnet and Mir	845 Eden Terrace	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2874	Jenkins, Walter T. and	853 Eden Terrace	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2875	Goodman, Meyer and	861 Eden Terrace	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2876	Lander, Rosa D., hous	869 Eden Terrace	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2877	Smythe, Florence M., h	879 Eden Terrace	ca. 1951	Not Eligible	
2878	Huckle, Arthur W. and I	941 Myrtle Dr	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2879	Craig, Bernard N. and	858 Eden Terrace	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2880	Dickert, Leslie S. and	848 Eden Terrace	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2880.01	poolhouse	848 Eden Terrace	ca. 2000	Not Eligible	
2881	Kurtz, Benjamin F. and	842 Eden Terrace	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible Distri	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2882	Hunter, Elizabeth M., h	836 Eden Terrace	ca. 1958	Not Eligible	
2882.01	outbuilding	836 Eden Terrace	ca. 1990	Not Eligible	
2883	Craft, C. Howard and	826 Eden Terrace	ca. 1980	Not Eligible	
2884	Cauthen, Irby B. and R	818 Eden Terrace	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2884.01	garage	818 Eden Terrace	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2885	Carroll, Ernest and Virg	808 Eden Terrace	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2886	Martin, Mrs. John H., h	778 Eden Terrace	ca. 1946	Not Eligible	
2887	Stewart, John M., hous	774 Eden Terrace	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2888	Chandler, Bell R., hous	772 Eden Terrace	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2889	McFadden, Fred S. an	764 Eden Terrace	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2889.01	garage	764 Eden Terrace	ca. 1950	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2890	Connelly, Harold P. an	758 Eden Terrace	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2890.01	garage	758 Eden Terrace	ca. 1950	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2891	McFadden, Frederick S	750 Eden Terrace	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2892	Connelly, Harold P. an	744 Eden Terrace	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2893	Roettinger, Bessie, ho	736 Eden Terrace	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2894	Thomason, John F. an	730 Eden Terrace	ca. 1933	Not Eligible	
2895	Reinhart, Sadalia, dupl	712-714 Eden Terrace	ca. 1953	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2895.01	garage	712-714 Eden Terrace	ca. 1953	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2896	Hollis, Daniel S. and M	703 Eden Terrace	ca. 1933	Contributes to Eligible Distri	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2897	Sturgis, Fred and Anni	715 Eden Terrace	ca. 1933	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2897.01	garage	715 Eden Terrace	ca. 1950	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2898	Nichols, William B. and	719 Eden Terrace	ca. 1933	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2898.01	garage	719 Eden Terrace	ca. 1933	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2899	Nichols, William B. and	727 Eden Terrace	ca. 1933	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2899.01	carport	727 Eden Terrace	ca. 1933	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2900	Bundy, John L. and La	733 Eden Terrace	ca. 1933	Not Eligible	
2900.01	garage	733 Eden Terrace	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2901	May, Ralph C. and Fra	739 Eden terrace	ca. 1933	Not Eligible	
2901.01	outbuilding	739 Eden Terrace	ca. 1933	Not Eligible	
2902	Eick, William J., house	745 Eden Terrace	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2902.01	garage	745 Eden Terrace	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2903	May, Ralph C. and Fra	749 Eden Terrace	ca. 1933	Not Eligible	
2903.01	garage	749 Eden Terrace	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2904	White, J. William and	753 Eden Terrace	ca. 1933	Not Eligible	
2904.01	outbuilding	753 Eden Terrace	ca. 1933	Not Eligible	
2905	Blakely, Ralph E. and	761 Eden Terrace	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2906	Welsh, John E. and An	765 Eden Terrace	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2906.01	outbuildings	765 Eden Terrace	ca. 1950	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2907	Chiles, Thomas S. and	773 Eden Terrace	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible Distri	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2907.01	garage	773 Eden Terrace	ca. 1950	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2908	Gill, Robert and Gertru	710-712 Milton Ave	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2908.01	garage	710-712 Milton Ave	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible Distri	
2909	Goodwin, G. Thomas a	616 Oakwood Lane	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	
2910	Flowers, T. O., house	331 E Main St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2911	Barnes, E. L., house	345 E Main St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2912	Neely, Henry, house	351 E Main St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2913	Neely House	355 E Main St	ca. 1935	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2914	Cranford, R. W., house	359 E Main St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2915	Whisonant, T. M., hous	363 E Main St	ca. 1907	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2916	Good, John, house	403 E Main St	ca. 1895	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2917	Phillips 66 Gas Station	427 E Main St	ca. 1968	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2918	Town House Restaura	503 E Main St	ca. 1959	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2919	Lafar House	531 E Main St	ca. 1945	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2920	White, Eva, house	541 E Main St	ca. 1938	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2921	Sandifer, Myron H., ho	549 E Main St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2922	Connaster, Mrs. Verno	603 E Main St	ca. 1955	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2923	Mauldin, Charles L., ho	611 E Main St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2924	Talbert, J. B., house	615 E Main St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2925	Hambright, James C.,	621 E Main St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2926	Roddey, Elizabeth, hou	627 E Main St	ca. 1938	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2927	Faye, R. Faye and Ros	633 E Main St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2928	Alexander, Rev. Walter	627 E Main St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2929	Tucker, Charles E., ho	653 E Main St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2930	Blackmon, William, ho	659 E Main St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2931	Hand, Espye C., house	663 E Main St	ca. 1948	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2932	Arculis, Nathan, house	671 E Main St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2933	Park Baptist Church	717 E Main St	1947, 1951	Not Eligible	
2933.01	Park Baptist Church Pa	729 E Main St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2934	house, unidentified	733 E Main St.	ca. 1958	Not Eligible	
2935	Beckham, Sam, house	739 E Main St	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2936	Shannon, Walter, hous	743 E Main St	ca. 1948	Not Eligible	
2937	Powell, Edgar J., hous	905 E Main St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
2938	Wallace, Gary, house	911 E Main St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	
2939	City Garage	925 E Main St	ca. 1957, 1960s	Not Eligible	
2940	Premium Beer Distribut	927 E Main St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible	
2941	M & M Pontiac	1003 E Main St	ca. 1953	Not Eligible	
2942	house, unidentified	1161 E Main St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2943	Marshall, Sam, house	1165 E Main St	ca. 1952	Not Eligible	
2944	Ervin Bell Cabinet Sho	1167 E Main St	ca. 1952	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2945	Reid Brothers Electric	1183 E Main St	ca. 1957	Not Eligible	
2946	Chaney Glass Compan	1185 E Main St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2947	house, unidentified	1201 E Main St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
2948	Brazil House	1204 E Main St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	
2949	Hunsucker Used Cars	1172 E Main St	ca. 1948	Not Eligible	
2950	Orange Crush Bottling	932 E Main St	ca. 1948	Not Eligible	
2951	Courtney Electric Com	928 E Main St	ca. 1948	Not Eligible	
2952	Bennett Auto Supply	922 E Main St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible	
2953	Thomasson, Glenn, ho	820 E Main St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2954	Goines, Alma, house	814 E Main St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2955	house, unidentified	810 E Main St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	
2956	Feemster Electric Com	802 E Main St	ca. 1960s	Not Eligible	
2957	Jordan, Hobson, house	722 E Main St	ca. 1948	Not Eligible	
2958	Wolfe, Fred, house	716 E Main St	ca. 1945	Not Eligible	
2959	Johnston, Glenn, hous	710 E Main St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	
2960	Pursley, William, hous	706 E Main St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible	
2961	McElwee, John R. and	668 E Main St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2962	Good, Faye, house	648 E Main St	ca. 1945	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2963	Hull, William, house	640 E Main St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2964	Mullis, Wade, house	630 E Main St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2965	Yonce, Emma, house	624 E Main St	ca. 1945	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2966	house, unidentified	618-620 E Main St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2967	Davis, J. L., house	610 E Main St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2968	Cowan, R. H., house	604 E Main St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2969	Massey, Dr. J. E., hous	600 E Main St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2970	Dunlap, Walter and Lilli	546 E Main St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2971	Marshall, J. E., house	538 E Main St	ca. 1905	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2972	Marshall-Twitty House	532 E Main St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2973	Sturgis, R. L., house	522 E Main St	ca. 1905	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2973.01	outbuilding	522 E Main St	ca. 1960	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2974	Caldwell, James N., ho	510 E Main St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2975	Phillips, Lloyd, house	504 E Main St	ca. 1935	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2975.01	outbuilding/garage	504 E Main St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2975.02	rental house	504 E Main St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2976	Johnston, Edgar H., ho	432 E Main St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2977	Milling House	422 E Main St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2978	Massey, Henry, house	414 E Main St	ca. 1895	Not Eligible	Reid St/N Confederate Ave L
2979	Cobb House Apartmen	366 E Main St	1950	Not Eligible	
2980	McLaughlin, Hennie M.	328 W Main St	1949	Not Eligible	
2981	Simpson, Margett, hou	320 W Main St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility	Local Designation
2982	Ferguson, Mary, house	314 W Main St	ca. 1938	Not Eligible	
2983	Pix Theater	147 Oakland Ave	1940	Contributes to Eligible Distri	

Eligible Downtown Historic District Expansion

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	Eligibility
0141	Lyric Theater; Rock Hill	141-143 E Main St	ca. 1908	Contributes to Eligible District
0241	Friedheim Building	113 E Main St	1898	Contributes to Eligible District
0242	Leaders; Efirds Departm	117 E Main St	ca. 1900	Contributes to Eligible District
0243	Mutual Dry Goods	121 E Main St	ca. 1900, 1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
0244	Keith's Shoes	123 E Main St	ca. 1900	Contributes to Eligible District
0245	William Gill, Groceries	125 E Main St	ca. 1900	Contributes to Eligible District
0246	Reuben Cranford Dry Go	127 E Main St	ca. 1900	Contributes to Eligible District
0248	McCrorry's Five and Dime	137 E Main St	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
0249	Whisonant Realty and In	151 E Main St	ca. 1910	Contributes to Eligible District
0251	Rock Hill Hardware	114 E Main St	ca. 1890	Contributes to Eligible District
0341	Belk's	140 E Main St	1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0342	H. H. White Building	130 E Main St	ca. 1890	Contributes to Eligible District
0343	Bryant Grocery	124-126 E Main St	ca. 1887	Contributes to Eligible District
0345	Standard Drug and Manu	122 E Main St	ca. 1880	Contributes to Eligible District
0347	J. N. McElwee Grocery	116-118 E Main St	ca. 1880	Contributes to Eligible District
0792	Kuykendal and Company	139 E Main St	ca. 1903	Contributes to Eligible District
2167	Neely's Grocery	147 E Main St	ca. 1900	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	Eligibility
2168	Fimball's Florist	154 E Main St	ca. 1945	Contributes to Eligible District
2169	George's Grill	156 E Main St	ca. 1945	Contributes to Eligible District
2177	Commercial Building	125 Caldwell St	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible District
2178	Proctor Music Company;	127-129 Caldwell St	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible District
2179	Grocerteria	131 Caldwell St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible District
2180	Williams and Co. Cotton;	133-135 Caldwell St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible District
2183	Commercial Building	113 Hampton St	ca. 1945	Contributes to Eligible District
2185	Independent Life and Ac	119 Hampton St	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible District
2186	London Printery	125 Hampton St	ca. 1900	Contributes to Eligible District
2188	Rock Hill Telephone Exc	117 Elk Ave	ca. 1947	Contributes to Eligible District

Eligible Cherry Park Historic District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	Eligibility
2868	Kennedy, William M. and	803 Eden Terrace	ca. 1951	Contributes to Eligible District
2869	Browne, George H. and J	813 Eden Terrace	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible District
2870	Gore, Emmett F. and Oli	821 Eden Terrace	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible District
2871	Allen, Frank B. and Fred	827 Eden Terrace	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible District
2873	Leader, Barnet and Miria	845 Eden Terrace	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible District
2874	Jenkins, Walter T. and H	853 Eden Terrace	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2875	Goodman, Meyer and Mil	861 Eden Terrace	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
2876	Lander, Rosa D., house	869 Eden Terrace	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible District
2878	Huckle, Arthur W. and Ini	941 Myrtle Dr	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible District
2879	Craig, Bernard N. and M	858 Eden Terrace	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible District
2880	Dickert, Leslie S. and Eth	848 Eden Terrace	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible District
2881	Kurtz, Benjamin F. and M	842 Eden Terrace	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible District
2884	Cauthen, Irby B. and Rut	818 Eden Terrace	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2884.01	garage	818 Eden Terrace	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2885	Carroll, Ernest and Virgin	808 Eden Terrace	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
2887	Stewart, John M., house	774 Eden Terrace	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible District
2888	Chandler, Bell R., house	772 Eden Terrace	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	Eligibility
2889	McFadden, Fred S. and	764 Eden Terrace	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible District
2889.01	garage	764 Eden Terrace	ca. 1950	Contributes to Eligible District
2890	Connelly, Harold P. and	758 Eden Terrace	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible District
2890.01	garage	758 Eden Terrace	ca. 1950	Contributes to Eligible District
2891	McFadden, Frederick S.	750 Eden Terrace	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible District
2892	Connelly, Harold P. and	744 Eden Terrace	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible District
2893	Roettinger, Bessie, hous	736 Eden Terrace	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
2895	Reinhart, Sadalia, duplex	712-714 Eden Terrace	ca. 1953	Contributes to Eligible District
2895.01	garage	712-714 Eden Terrace	ca. 1953	Contributes to Eligible District
2896	Hollis, Daniel S. and Mau	703 Eden Terrace	ca. 1933	Contributes to Eligible District
2897	Sturgis, Fred and Annie	715 Eden Terrace	ca. 1933	Contributes to Eligible District
2897.01	garage	715 Eden Terrace	ca. 1950	Contributes to Eligible District
2898	Nichols, William B. and E	719 Eden Terrace	ca. 1933	Contributes to Eligible District
2898.01	garage	719 Eden Terrace	ca. 1933	Contributes to Eligible District
2899	Nichols, William B. and E	727 Eden Terrace	ca. 1933	Contributes to Eligible District
2899.01	carport	727 Eden Terrace	ca. 1933	Contributes to Eligible District
2902	Eick, William J., house	745 Eden Terrace	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible District
2902.01	garage	745 Eden Terrace	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible District
2906	Welsh, John E. and Anni	765 Eden Terrace	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible District
2906.01	outbuildings	765 Eden Terrace	ca. 1950	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	Eligibility
2907	Chiles, Thomas S. and K	773 Eden Terrace	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
2907.01	garage	773 Eden Terrace	ca. 1950	Contributes to Eligible District
2908	Gill, Robert and Gertrude	710-712 Milton Ave	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible District

Eligible Oakland Historic District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	Eligibility
0402	Biggfer, David, house an	725 Crest St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
2604	Aragon-Baldwin Cotton	806 Cedar St	ca. 1951	Contributes to Eligible District
2607	Aragon-Baldwin Cotton	768 Cedar St	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible District
2607.01	garage	768 Cedar St	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible District
2608	Aragon-Baldwin Cotton	764 Cedar St	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
2610	Aragon-Baldwin Cotton	756 Cedar St	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
2611	Aragon-Baldwin Cotton	748 Cedar St	ca. 1928	Contributes to Eligible District
2612	McFadden O'Neal Groce	744 Cedar St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible District
2613	McFadden, R. M. and Ca	742 Cedar St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible District
2614	Jones, Lurtz R., house	736 Cedar St	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible District
2616	Watterson, Mary, house	726 Cedar St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible District
2617	Dickert, Elkin E. and Mag	720 Cedar St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible District
2618	Neal, Edward G., house	714 Cedar St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible District
2619	Vaughn, C. Angel, house	710 Cedar St	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
2620	Crow, Earl R., house	702 Cedar St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible District
2622	Daniel, Gaines W. and J	628 Cedar St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
2624	Caldwell, Zeddie B. and	620 Cedar St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	Eligibility
2625	Hinson, Commodore C.	616 Cedar St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
2626	Bailey, John I. and Ethel,	608 Cedar St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible District
2627	Fowler, Carlton B. and K	604 Cedar St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
2629	Boyles, Jack C. and Mildr	113 Hill St	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible District
2630	Crenshaw, Thomas H. a	767 Cedar St	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible District
2631	Barnett, Hoyt W. and Al	763 Cedar St	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible District
2632	Duplex	757-759 Cedar St	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible District
2633	Duplex	753-755 Cedar St	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible District
2634	Turner, M. Stowe and Th	751 Cedar St	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible District
2635	Dabbney, Clifford F. and	745 Cedar St	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible District
2636	Adams, Oscar T. and Ja	743 Cedar St	ca. 1951	Contributes to Eligible District
2637	Paul, William T. and Ver	737 Cedar St	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible District
2638	Allen, Thomas H. and Ro	729 Cedar St	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible District
2639	Dalakis, Theo and Christi	725 Cedar St	ca. 1956	Contributes to Eligible District
2641	Williams, Wiley B., hous	719 N Wilson St	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible District
2641.01	garage	719 N Wilson St	ca. 1982	Contributes to Eligible District
2642	Sellers, Phillip B. and Rut	720 Crest St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible District
2643	Sears, Orian C. and Este	722 Crest St	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible District
2645	Green, Frank D. and Chri	738 Crest St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible District
2645.01	garage	738 Crest St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	Eligibility
2646	Brown, Bernie, house	742 Crest St	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2648	McBrayer, John and Jua	750 Crest St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible District
2649	Bridwell, W. Hubert and	754 Crest St	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible District
2650	Balthazer, Joseph S. and	646 Park Dr	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible District
2650.01	garage	646 Park Dr	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible District
2652	Riser, Robert L. and Gra	634 Park Dr	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible District
2652.01	garage	634 Park Dr	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible District
2653	Smith, J. Hendon and Ka	626 Park Dr	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible District
2654	house, unidentified	620 Park Dr	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible District
2656	Adams, John J. and Joyc	531 N Wilson St	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible District
2657	Pursley, Benjamin O. an	215 College Ave	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible District
2658	Newton, Ernest D. and E	221 College Ave	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible District
2658.01	garage	221 College Ave	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible District
2659	Jones, Ida J., house	231 College Ave	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
2660	Ruff, Harry E. and Inez, h	315 College Ave	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible District
2661	Strait, W. Frank and Ren	239 College Ave	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible District
2662	Wylie, William C. and Or	349 College Ave	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible District
2663	house, unidentified	357 College Ave	ca. 1950	Contributes to Eligible District
2666	Proctor, Tracy and Elise,	520 Union Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2670	Roddey, W. J. Jr and Ma	532 Aiken Ave	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	Eligibility
2671	Kuykendal, Clarence M.	524 Aiken Ave	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible District
2672	Loucks, Estelle, house	531 Aiken Ave	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible District
2672.01	garage	531 Aiken Ave	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible District
2674	Steele, Ella, house	517 College Ave	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible District
2675	Maudlin, William M. Jr an	600 College Ave	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible District
2676	Neely, Fannie, house	338 Oak Dr	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible District
2677	DePass, Hamilton I. and	334 Oak Dr	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2678	Wells, George B. and Ma	328 Oak Dr	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible District
2680	Bass, J. Anderson and K	312 Oak Dr	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2681	Marshall, J. Edward Jr an	303 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2682	Ellis, Leon B. and Margar	311 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible District
2683	DuBose, Marvin M. and	315 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible District
2684	Sohl, Henry P. and Mary	319 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible District
2685	Anderson, W. Luther and	321 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1942	Contributes to Eligible District
2686	Miller, Kate, house	323 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2687	Daniell, Coy R., house	327 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible District
2688	Daniell's Grocery	329 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible District
2689	Branson, Lilly M., house	351 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible District
2690	Holler, Fraser C. and Rut	355 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible District
2690.01	outbuilding	355 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	Eligibility
2693	Grice, Karl R. and Grace,	617 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2694	King, Valdane J. and Mar	624 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
2694.01	garage	624 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
2695	Russell, John B. and Ella	320 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2696	house, unidentified	618 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
2697	Anderson, Clara, house	616 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2697.01	outbuilding	616 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1950	Contributes to Eligible District
2698	Seagle, Swronce F., hou	610 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2699	house, unidentified	304 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2700	Willis, Thomas W. and T	524 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1946	Contributes to Eligible District
2701	Segal, Morris I. and Sara	514 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible District
2703	Headon Apartments	517-519 N Wilson St N	ca. 1953	Contributes to Eligible District
2708	Pursley, Benjamin O. an	615 Park Dr	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible District
2709	Landauer, Joseph L. and	242 College Ave	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
2710	Jenkins, Paul R. and Eliz	310 College Ave	ca. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
2711	Landauer, Joseph L. and	314 College Ave	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
2712	Quantz, N. Gaston and F	328 College Ave	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
2713	Dunlap, W. Benjamin an	330 College Ave	ca. 1926	Contributes to Eligible District
2715	Sohl, Henry P. and Mary	360 College Ave	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
2716	Workman, Charles Y. an	366 College Ave	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	Eligibility
2716.01	garage	366 College Ave	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
2717	Todd, Samuel J. Jr and	402 College Ave	ca. 1949	Contributes to Eligible District
2718	Tolles, King C. and Mary,	406 College Ave	ca. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District
2719	Allen, William T. and Mar	410 College Ave	ca. 1945	Contributes to Eligible District
2720	Blackman, Percy and Fra	418 College Ave	ca. 1951	Contributes to Eligible District
2721	Nanney, Adam B. and M	624 College Ave	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible District
2722	Logan, Inez W., house	632 Lucas St	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2723	Yorke, Felix N. and Alice,	619 Lucas St	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2724	Diller, Helen E. and Mau	616 Lucas St	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2725	Moore, Robert H. and Mi	622 Union Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2727	Workman, Charles Y. an	612 Union Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2729	Wylie, Clifford A. and Ole	360 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2729.01	garage	360 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2733	Wolfe, Fred W. and Marg	346 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2734	Tomberlin, Josh H. and	342 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2734.01	outbuilding	342 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2735	Poole, Alfred J. and Amel	330 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2736	Johnson, David H. and G	324 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2737	Russell, John B. and Ella	320 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2738	Stevens, Thomas L. and	316 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	Eligibility
2739	Thomas, Wells S. and C	312 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2740	Sharp, Henry D. and Mar	231 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2741	Dempsey, W. Bailey and	225 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1936	Contributes to Eligible District
2742	Spencer, John P. and Ma	217 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible District
2743	Deas, Richard T., house	127 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible District
2743.01	outbuilding	127 Charlotte Ave	ca. 1938	Contributes to Eligible District
2983	Pix Theater	147 Oakland Ave	1940	Contributes to Eligible District