



Historic Architectural Survey of the City of York

York County,
South Carolina

Final Report

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HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY OF THE CITY OF YORK
YORK COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

FINAL REPORT

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and

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ABSTRACT

In 2007 and 2008, Brockington and Associates, Inc., conducted a historic architectural survey of the City of York for the city government and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. The objective of this survey is to identify all aboveground historic architectural resources in the survey universe that retain sufficient integrity to be included in the Statewide Survey of Historic Places. These resources include buildings, structures, objects, districts, and landscapes that have architectural or historical significance. We conducted this research and fieldwork with several goals in mind. The project can provide information for public officials in the county to allow them to make informed decisions regarding the impact of development and other public activities on the City of York's cultural resources and to set priorities for the protection and use of these resources. The historical overview contained in this report can provide an appreciation and understanding of these resources. The results of this survey can serve as an archival record of the City of York's historic resources at the time of the survey; this report contains an inventory of every site recorded during the fieldwork.

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

During the course of the historic architectural survey of the City of York, we identified 675 historic architectural resources, of which 557 are domestic structures. The York Historic District currently contains four individually eligible resources and 175 contributing resources. It is recommended that three expansion areas, with a total of 52 contributing resources, be added to the defined York Historic District. A recommended separate district, the York/Cannon Mill Historic District, contains 60 contributing resources and no noncontributing resources. In addition, five resources that are not part of any district are eligible or recommended individually eligible. The remaining 379 resources are not eligible for the NRHP.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In completing this survey of the City of York, we were fortunate to have the help of many people. David Breakfield with the City of York Planning Department organized the project, served as the project manager for the grant, and provided a great deal of logistical support and a constant supply of friendliness and encouragement. We would like to thank Michael Scoggins, Historian, Culture and Heritage Museum; Nancy Sambets, Archivist, Culture and Heritage Museum; and Cynthia Bradford for their assistance as well. Finally, the staff at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, including Brad Sauls and David Kelly, were very helpful and accommodating.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 NAME OF PROJECT

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

1.2 BOUNDARIES OF PROJECT

The project includes all of the city of York in York County, South Carolina. The area within these boundaries is the survey universe. Figure 1.1 presents a United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographical maps showing the survey universe. The project staff covered all of the public roads within the survey universe during these investigations. Figure 1.2 presents a tax map of York showing the historic districts identified during the survey.

1.3 NUMBER OF PROPERTIES

The architectural historians recorded 675 historic architectural resources within the survey universe. All of these resources were built before 1958 and retain sufficient integrity to be included in the Statewide Survey of Historic Places.

1.4 GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

The architectural survey universe is all of the city of York in York County, South Carolina, and contains approximately 7.9 square miles (20.6 km²).

1.5 SURVEY STAFF

Brockington and Associates, Inc., employs all surveyors who worked on the City of York historical and architectural survey. Mr. Edward Salo served as the project manager and senior historian. Ms. Kristina Lanphear and Ms. Paige Wagoner were the project architectural historians. The staff assigned to the project meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards set forth in 36 CFR 61.

1.6 BEGINNING AND END DATES OF THE SURVEY

Survey planning meetings, background research, and public meetings for the survey started in December 2007. Intensive survey fieldwork was conducted in May 2008. Final survey products will be submitted in 2008.

1.7 OBJECTIVE OF THE SURVEY

The objective of this survey is to identify all aboveground historic architectural resources in the survey universe that retain sufficient integrity to be included in the Statewide Survey of Historic Places. These resources include buildings, structures, objects, districts, and landscapes that have architectural or historical significance. We conducted this research and fieldwork with several goals in mind. The project can provide information for public officials in the county to allow them to make informed decisions regarding the impact of development and other public activities on York's cultural resources and to set priorities for the protection and use of these resources. The historical overview contained in this report can provide an appreciation and understanding of these resources. The results of this survey can serve as an archival record of York's historic resources at the time of the survey; this report contains an inventory of every site recorded during the fieldwork.

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

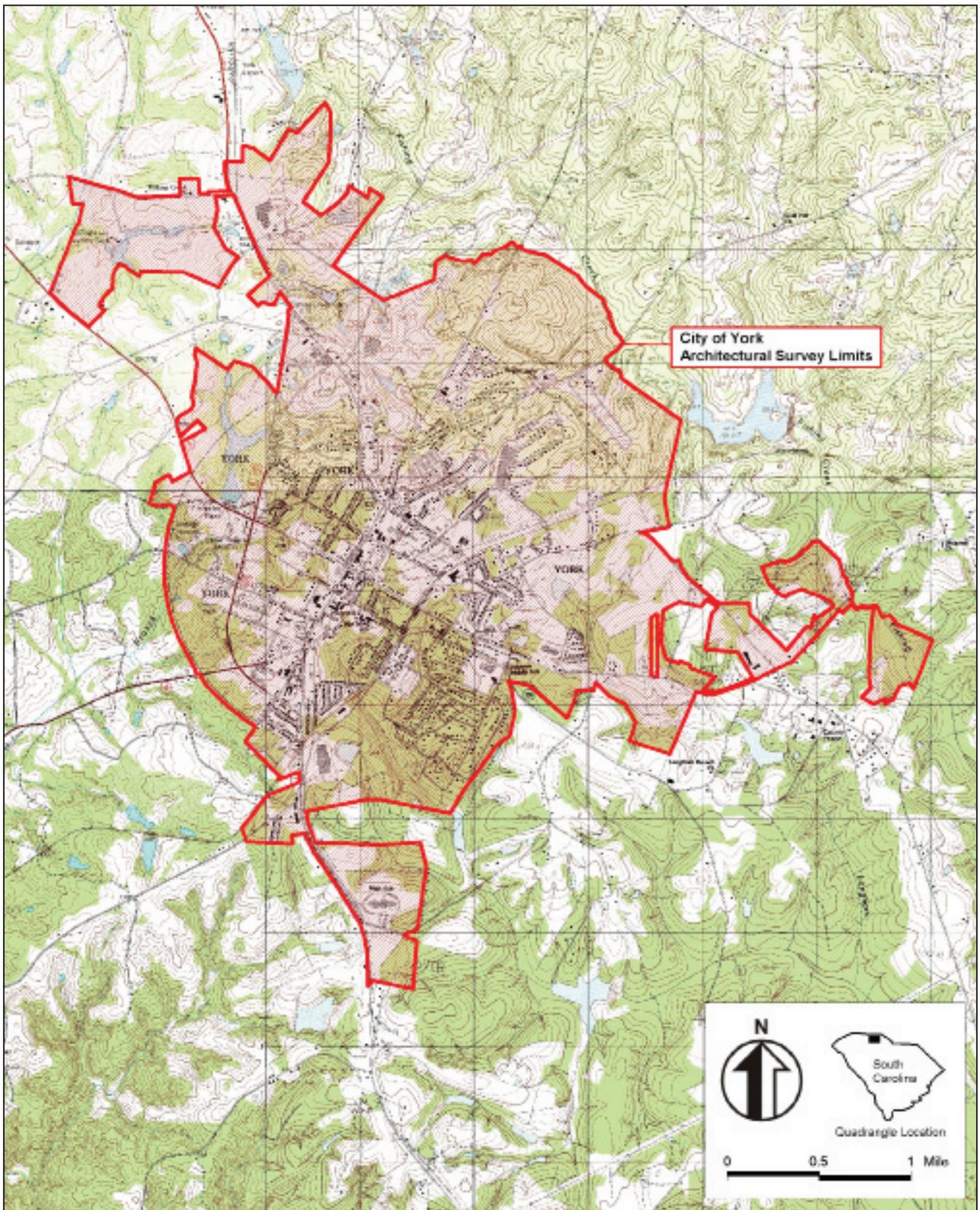


Figure 1.1 USGS topographical maps showing the survey universe.

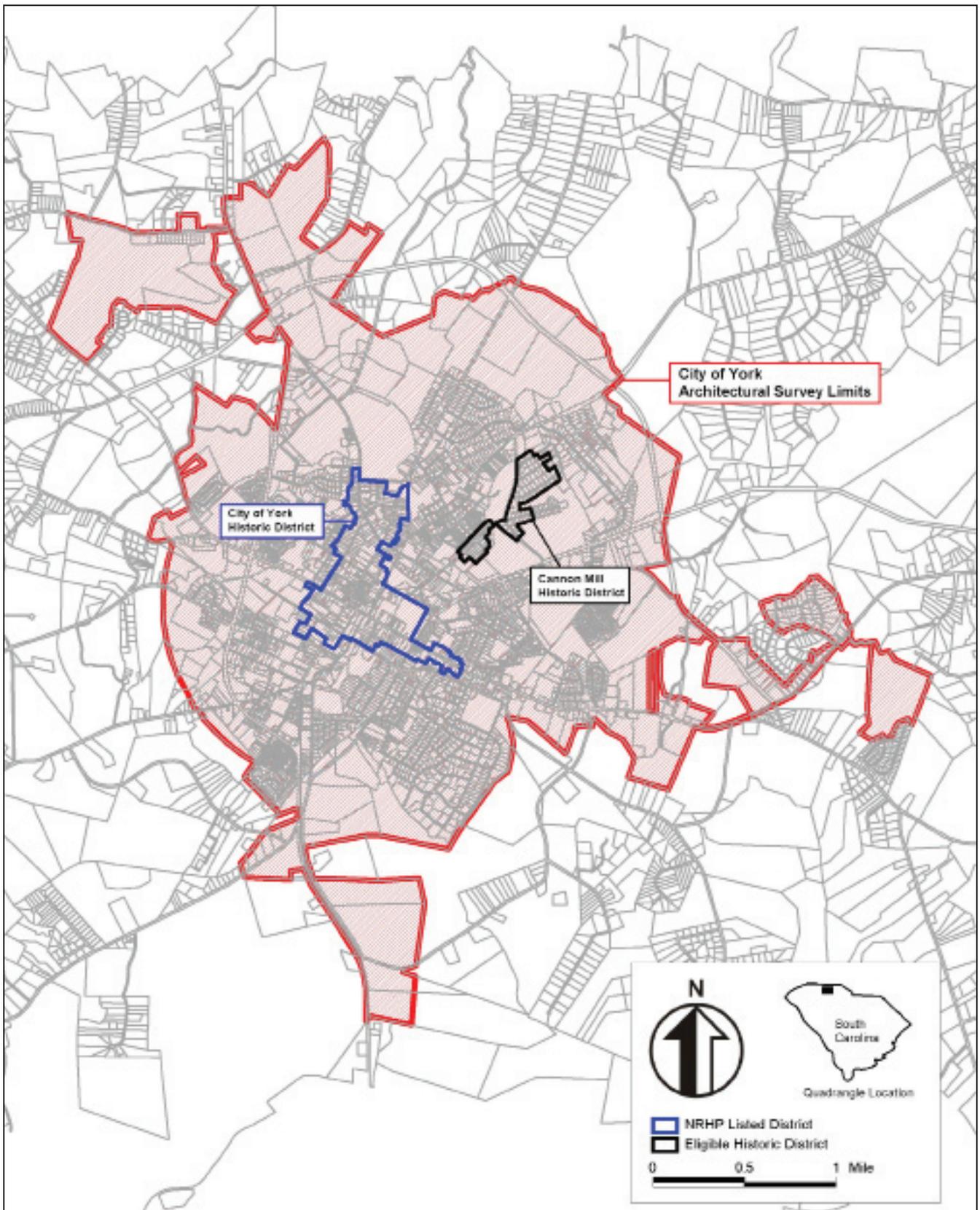


Figure 1.2 Tax map of York showing the historic districts identified during the survey.

proceed, which in turn requires review by the SHPO. In addition, some federal grants for cultural resources and certain federal tax incentives for rehabilitation of historic buildings require a determination of NRHP status. The information developed through the Historic Architectural Resources Survey of the City of York gives the SHPO a basis for making these determinations.

1.8 METHOD OF SURVEY

1.8.1 Historic Architectural Resources Survey

This intensive architectural survey of the city of York followed guidelines established by the SHPO and included in the Scope of Work, and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation (36 CFR 61.3, 6; 36 CFR 61.4[b]). The principal fieldwork took place in May 2008. Edward Salo was the principal investigator. Kristina Lanphear and Paige Wagoner helped assemble the survey cards in June 2008. During the fieldwork stage, all streets in the survey area were traveled, either by car or on foot; resource locations were recorded on USGS topographical maps; individual survey forms were completed; on-site interviews were conducted where possible; and all resources were documented with black and white photographs.

The consultants documented all resources of historic, architectural, or cultural significance that are roughly 50 years old or older and located in the survey area. Those few resources that are less than 50 years old but that appear to possess historical or architectural significance were also documented. In addition to buildings, resources recorded included bridges and cemeteries. The historians made every attempt to discover the names of the individuals, families, institutions, or businesses historically associated with the buildings documented. Because of the comprehensive nature of the survey, deed research on individual resources was not possible. Such in-depth research should be conducted in connection with the preparation of National Register nominations or local designation reports.

The project began with brief background research regarding the historical development of the city of York. This research helped to identify, assess, and interpret the aboveground historical resources within the survey universe as well as to develop the various historic contexts

for the survey area. The background research consisted mostly of archival research. The survey team placed particular emphasis on sources that documented the physical growth of the city of York, with a special focus on maps and plats, as well as research that has already been conducted regarding York's historic buildings.

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

The field survey began while the historic research was ongoing. The historian conducted additional research on individual properties during and after the fieldwork. A preliminary public meeting provided a base for identifying properties and individuals knowledgeable about these properties, while the surveyor attempted to talk to owners or residents regarding particular properties during the fieldwork. In addition, we conducted research on selected properties at the York County Register of Mesne Conveyance in York, the South Carolina Historical Society in Charleston, and the City of York Library, and used this information to supplement the historical overview and to provide historical background information on the survey forms.

Field survey methods complied with the *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places*¹ and National Register Bulletin 24, *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*.² 1 South Carolina Department of Archives and History, *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties* (Columbia, SC: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, 2007).

2 Patricia L. Parker, *Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis*

In accordance with the scope of work and standard statewide survey practice, the project architectural historian drove every street and road in the architectural survey universe and conducted a pedestrian inspection of all potential historic architectural resources. The project architectural historian plotted on the USGS map any areas that were inaccessible.

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

- Architectural resources representative of a particular style, form of craftsmanship, method of construction, or building type
- Properties associated with significant events or broad patterns in local, state, or national history
- Properties that convey evidence of the community's historical patterns of development
- Historic cemeteries and burial grounds
- Historic landscapes such as parks, gardens, and agricultural fields
- Properties that convey evidence of significant "recent past" history (i.e., civil rights movement, Cold War, etc.)
- Properties associated with the lives or activities of persons significant in local, state, or national history
- Sites where ruins, foundations, or remnants of historically significant structures are present³

for *Preservation Planning*. National Register Bulletin 24. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, 1985).

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

For a resource to be eligible for documentation, the architectural historian must determine that it retains some degree of integrity. According to SCDAH (2007:10), a resource that has integrity

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

Also, integrity is evaluated in the context of the local region.

While in the field, the architectural historians evaluated the integrity of each identified historic architectural resource. Resources exhibiting poor integrity were not recorded. For the purpose of this project, four levels of architectural integrity were employed. These include

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

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

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

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

4 Ibid, 10.

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

Specific references were consulted for architectural style and architectural type descriptions.⁶ Other works were consulted for assessing specialized historical architectural resources such as gas stations,⁷ churches,⁸

5 National Park Service, Policy Expansion Photograph Policy: National Register of Historic Places. Available at <<http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/policyexpansion.htm>>, 2005 Accessed 22 August 2007; South Carolina Department of Archives and History, *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties*, 31.

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

7 Daniel J. Vieyra, "Gas Stations," in *Built in the USA: American Buildings from Airports to Zoos*, (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1985), 86-89.

8 Phoebe Stanton, "Religious Architecture," in *Built in the USA: American Buildings from Airports to Zoos*, edited by Diane Maddex, (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1985), 138-143.

cemeteries,⁹ and tourist-related resources.¹⁰

1.8.2 NRHP Assessment of Cultural Resources

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

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

A resource may be eligible under one or more of these criteria. Criteria A, B, and C are most frequently applied to historic buildings, structures, objects, non-archaeological sites (e.g., battlefields, natural features, designed landscapes, or cemeteries), or districts. The eligibility of archaeological sites is most frequently considered with respect to Criterion D. Also, a general guide of 50 years of age is employed to define "historic"

9 Elisabeth Walton Potter and Beth M. Boland, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places*. National Register Bulletin 41. (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, 1992).

10 Tim Hollis, *Dixie Before Disney: 100 Years of Roadside Fun* (Oxford: University Press of Mississippi, 1999).

in the NRHP evaluation process. That is, all properties greater than 50 years of age may be considered. However, more recent properties may be considered if they display “exceptional” significance.¹¹

Following *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, evaluation of any resource requires a twofold process.¹² First, the resource must be associated with an important historic context. If this association is demonstrated, the integrity of the resource must be evaluated to ensure that it conveys the significance of its context. The applications of both of these steps are discussed in more detail below.

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

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

The third step is to demonstrate the ability of a particular resource to illustrate the context. A resource

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

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

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

The fourth step involves determining the specific association of a resource with aspects of the significant historic context. The National Register has defined how one should consider a resource under each of the four criteria of significance. Under Criterion A, a resource must have existed at the time that a particular event or pattern of events occurred, and activities associated with the event(s) must have occurred at the site. In addition, this association must be of a significant nature, not just a casual occurrence. Under Criterion B, the resource must be associated with historically important individuals. Again, this association must relate to the period or events that convey historical significance to the individual, not just that this person was present at this locale. Under Criterion C, a resource must possess physical features or traits that reflect a style, type, period, or method of construction; display high artistic value; or represent the work of a master (an individual whose work can be distinguished from others and possesses recognizable greatness). Under Criterion D, a resource must possess sources of information that can address specific important research questions.¹³ These questions must generate information that is important in reconstructing or interpreting the past.¹⁴ For archaeological sites, recoverable data must be able to address specific research questions.

After a resource is specifically associated with a significant historic context, one must determine what physical features of the resource are necessary to reflect its significance. One should consider the types
13 Ibid.

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

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

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

2.0 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The city of York, once referred to as Yorkville, is situated in the center of York County, which lies in the northern Piedmont region of upstate South Carolina.¹ Figure 2.1 provides a map of the landforms in South Carolina with the approximate location of York. Located halfway between the Broad River and the Catawba River, York was inhabited for several thousand years by Native Americans, including the Catawba and Cherokee Indians, before becoming the home of European settlers who began colonizing the region in the first half of the eighteenth century. Over the last 200 years, York has survived the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, a violent Reconstruction era, twentieth-century industrialization, and a changing global economy. During these transforming events, York has clung to its traditional, small-town ideals and lived by the enduring customs of its pioneer heritage. The result is a modern town with a rich architectural tradition and a strong interest in preserving the story of the local people, the adversity they have overcome, and the successful community that is still thriving today.

York is located in the Upper Piedmont Manufacturing Region. This area extends from Anderson and Abbeville counties to York and Lancaster counties. Figure 2.2 provides a map of the state showing the different regions. This region is characterized by economic development based on the textile industry. After World War II, the region experienced growth through the introduction of new diversified industries.

¹ There have been several studies of the history of York. They include William W. Hall, *York's Heritage* (York, SC: W.W. Hall, 1997); M. A. Moore and Elmer O. Parker, *Reminiscences of York* (Greenville, SC: A Press, 1981); J. Edward Lee and Jerry Lee West, *York and Western York County: The Story of a Southern Eden* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia, 2001); J. Edward Lee, *Yorkville to York* (Dallas, TX: Taylor Pub. Co., 1998); Michael C. Scoggins and Nancy Sambets, *York: Images of America* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Pub., 2007); Arnold M. Shankman, *York County, South Carolina: Its People and Its Heritage* (Norfolk, VA: Donning Co., 1983). These sources were reviewed as part of the preparation of this context.

Also, the construction of new interstates I-85 and I-26 helped integrate the region into the larger national economy.²

2.2 CONTACT ERA AND COLONIAL PERIOD

European explorers entered the Piedmont of South Carolina during the 1540s, with continued incursions during the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. At that time, the Catawba Nation, the largest of many Siouan-speaking groups who lived on the Piedmont and Coastal Plains of the Carolinas and Virginia, occupied modern-day York County. The Catawbas were the largest group in the Carolinas, and they lived in stable villages (or towns) along the Catawba River, with subsistence focused on corn agriculture.³ The establishment of English colonies on the Atlantic coast, first in Virginia in the early seventeenth century and then in Carolina in 1670, initiated a long alliance of the Catawbas with the English colonists and their descendants. The earliest documented English contact with the Catawbas was in 1673, when a delegation from Charles Towne contacted the Catawbas to enlist their aid in subduing a hostile Indian tribe. Because of hostility between the Catawbas and the Cherokees, the Catawbas sought alliances with the English. The Carolina government recognized the importance of friendly relations with the Catawbas and assisted in the settling of disputes between them and other groups in the region. The Catawbas fought with the English during the French and Indian War, but sided with colonists during the American Revolution. Figure 2 Charles G. Kovacic and John J. Winberry, *South Carolina: The Making of a Landscape* (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1989), 212.

³ Chapman J. Milling, *Red Carolinians* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1969); Douglas Summers Brown, *The Catawba Indians: The People of the River* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1966); Charles M. Hudson, *The Catawba Nation* (Knoxville: University of Tennessee, 1970).



Figure 2.1 A map of the landforms in South Carolina with the approximate location of York (adapted from Kovacik and Winberry 1989:15).

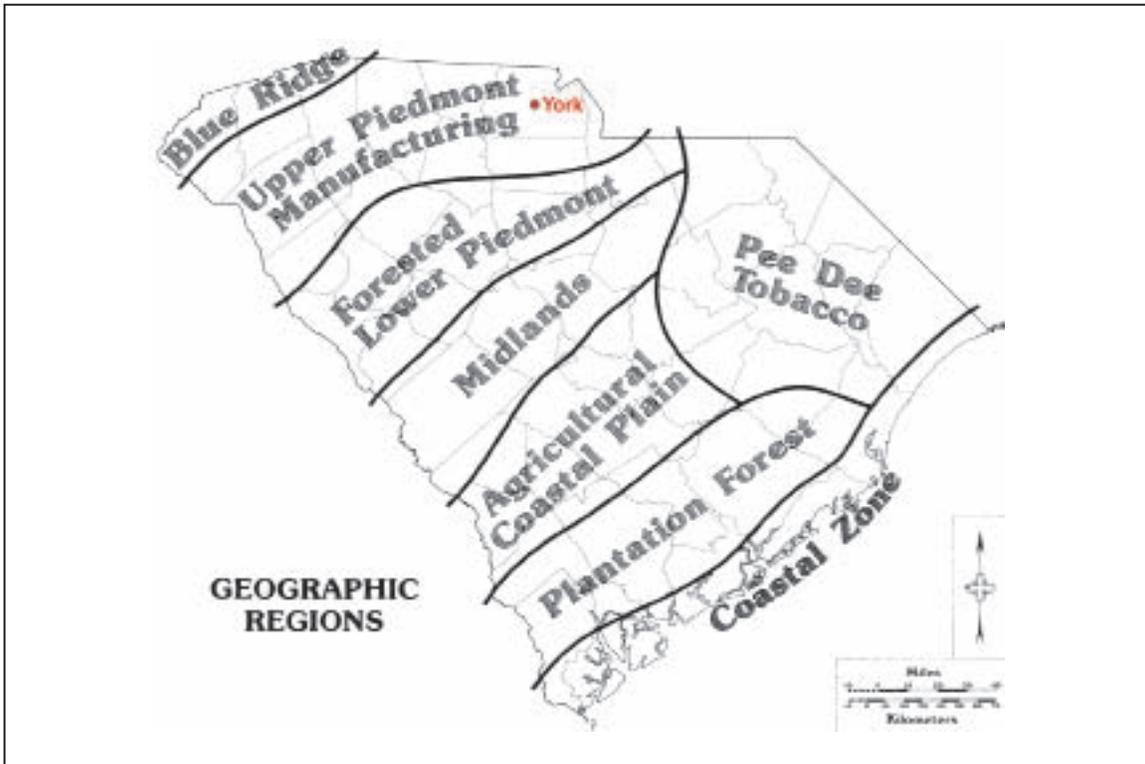


Figure 2.2 A map of the geographic regions of South Carolina showing York's location in the Upper Piedmont Manufacturing region (adapted from Kovacik and Winberry 1989:213).



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

2.3 provides a map of the location of Native Americans during contact.

European diseases greatly affected the Catawba population during the seventeenth century; smallpox epidemics continued throughout the eighteenth century. Although these diseases reduced the population, the Catawbas also absorbed many smaller groups, particularly their Siouan-speaking neighbors, as pressure from the settlement of the Coastal Plain of South Carolina pushed these natives into the interior. By the mid-1700s, European American settlers began encroaching on the traditional Catawba lands in the York County region. At the Congress of Southern Indians in 1763, South Carolina reserved 58,300 hectares (144,000 acres) of land in present-day York and Lancaster counties for the Catawbas, primarily through the efforts of King Haigler, the dominate chief of the Catawbas at that time.⁴ In 1840, a treaty between the
 4 Milling, *Red Carolinians*, 254.

Catawbas and South Carolina permitted the sale of the reservation lands, with the eventual retention of only 256 hectares (652 acres) in tribal hands. In the 1970s, the Catawbas received compensation for the unfair loss of their original reservation lands and once again established a reservation for the Catawba Nation in eastern York County.

Permanent European settlement in South Carolina began in the 1670s, with outposts at Charles Towne and the Port Royal vicinity. Most of these early settlers came either directly from Europe or England, or from England via a generation or two in the Caribbean island of Barbados. As the colony's prosperity increased and as the Native Americans were defeated by the 1710s and 1720s, more Europeans began streaming into the backcountry of South Carolina. Some of these settlers traveled up the rivers from the low country around Beaufort, Charleston, and Georgetown, while a larger number flowed into the backcountry from the north.

People with a wide variety of ethnic backgrounds, including Scots-Irish, German, Welsh, and English, traveled down through the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia into the backcountry of North and South Carolina.

What is now York County was part of the longstanding dispute over the boundary between North and South Carolina. Surveyors from both colonies traversed the area in the 1760s, particularly in the wake of the war with the Cherokees in the late 1750s and early 1760s. The Catawba Indians, who lived primarily in North Carolina at the time, began moving into South Carolina after siding with the colonists during the Cherokee Wars and the French and Indian War. South Carolina Lieutenant Governor William Bull wrote to the Board of Trade in 1764 that the North Carolina surveyors were disturbing the Catawbas on their land, which lay along what is now the Catawba River. In addition, he noted:

in the year 1760 the Catawbas having been harassed by the Cherokees and the Northward Indians and by the great ravages which the Small Pox made among them reduce to only 75 Men they were desirous of removing lower and nearer our Settlements. At a Conference which Mr. Atkin His Majesty's Superintendent [*sic*] for Indian Affairs had with the Nation in their Town, it was agreed that if this Province would build a Fort to cover their Women and Children from the Enemy they would be satisfied with an Extent of 15 Miles square which they judged sufficient for the wants of their Number. Upon this Information from Mr. Atkins I prevailed on the Assembly to build a Fort, and one was built in 1760 and their whole Tribe were fed and cloathed [*sic*] at the Expense of this Government during the whole Cherokee War. This Treaty was confirmed at the Congress of Governors at Augusta in 1763 and the 15 Mile Square actually run out.⁵

5 A.S. Salley, "The Boundary Line between North Carolina

This land set aside for the Catawba Nation, totaling 58,300 hectares (144,000 acres), lay on both sides of the Catawba River. The original fort and settlement was on the east side of the Catawba River along Twelve Mile Creek.

The decade beginning in 1750 brought a great influx of Scots-Irish to this part of the Carolinas. The Scots-Irish were descendants of the Scots that had been transplanted to Ireland's Ulster Province in the seventeenth century in an attempt by the English king to establish Protestant domination over Roman Catholicism in Ireland. Religious persecution and discriminatory legislation that restricted their personal and religious freedom drove the Scots-Irish Calvinist Presbyterians to leave Ireland, and most of them immigrated to western Pennsylvania, settling between the Quakers in central Pennsylvania and the Iroquois Indians on the frontier. There they suffered attacks by the Indians, but the Quakers refused to lend military aid. This led many Scots-Irish to move south along the Occaneechi Trail, later known as the Great Wagon Road, seeking new lands to settle.⁶ Largely Presbyterian, these settlers soon established churches. The first church established in the study area was Bethel, soon followed by Bethesda, Bullock Creek, and Beersheba (though not necessarily in that order), all Presbyterian churches established in the 1760s within 12 miles of present-day York.⁷

The geographic boundaries of York County changed over the years. The area which is now the town of York was first part of Anson County, then Mecklenburg County, and then Tryon County, all in North Carolina.

and South Carolina" in *Bulletin of the Historical Commission of South Carolina*, No. 10 (Columbia: 1929; reprint, 1959), 20.

6 For a thorough discussion of the Scots-Irish see David Hackett Fischer, *Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways in America* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1989), and Patrick Griffin, *The People with No Name: Ireland's Ulster Scots, America's Scots Irish, and the Creation of a British Atlantic World, 1689-1764* (Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 2001).

7 The history of the Presbyterian church in York is presented in R. A. Webb, *History of the Presbyterian Church of Bethel* (SC: The Church, 1938); *First Presbyterian Church (York, SC), First Presbyterian Church, York, South Carolina: One Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary* (York, SC: First Presbyterian Church, 1992).

The courthouse and county seat of Tryon County was located seven miles north of York. In 1772 a dispute arose between North and South Carolina over the boundary between the two colonies, prompting the King of England to order the completion of the earlier boundary survey. The result of the survey, known as the New Acquisition, made York part of South Carolina.

The Revolutionary War had little impact on York and the surrounding areas until Charleston was captured in 1780. Many skirmishes and battles occurred in the area after this date. Captain Thomas Sumter established three Patriot camps on Catawba Indian lands in York County. Two important Patriot victories also occurred in the vicinity of present-day York in 1780; in July the Patriots won a small skirmish at Williamson's Plantation near Brattonsville, referred to as Huck's Defeat, and in October a small party of backwoodsmen defeated a much larger force of Loyalists at King's Mountain. The Patriot victory at King's Mountain was considered the "turning point of the Revolution," and led to a renewed vigor in the campaign for independence.⁸

2.3 CREATION OF YORK

In 1757 members of the Fergus family opened a tavern in present-day York, at a crossroads later named Fergus Crossroads. Figure 2.4 provides a map of major colonial roads circa 1770–1780, showing the location of Fergus Crossroads. In addition to their role in the transportation network, crossroads are also important in the economic development of communities. Because of their location on trade routes of local or regional significance, many other commercial services (e.g., warehouses, trading posts, taverns, etc.) usually developed near them.⁹ These early economic institutions frequently contributed to the development of the local economy and sometimes

8 Lee and West, *York and Western York County: The Story of a Southern Eden*, 28.

9 These institutions that developed along transportation routes are referred to as "travel capitalism." For a discussion of the development of travel capitalism, see Wilma A. Dunaway, *The First American Frontier: Transition to Capitalism in Southern Appalachia, 1700-1860* (Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1996).

served as catalysts for the creation of new towns. Additionally, taverns were among the most important social, political, and economic institutions in American colonial life and were often located along important transportation routes.¹⁰ While the Fergus family owned a tavern at the intersection, William Hill, proprietor of the local ironworks and a wealthy landowner, owned the large tract of land surrounding the crossroads. Figure 2.5 provides a map showing the judicial districts and counties in 1785.

During the pioneer period of the Upcountry, from 1740 to 1800, the settlers went without representation in the Legislative Council, which was controlled by the wealthy planters of the Lowcountry. In response, Upcountry pioneers formed a local system of government which included a militia called the Regulators. An act was passed in 1785 setting up 33 counties with local courts. Along with Chester, Lancaster, Fairfield, Richland, and Clarendon counties, York County came from the division of the Old Camden District, and Yorkville was designated as the county's courthouse town. The 1785 act stipulated that each county should build a courthouse and other public buildings such as prisons, whipping posts, pillories, and stocks. A local commission was soon appointed to select a county seat near the center of the county and to appoint three commissioners of the court to oversee the building of the county's center. In April 1786 the court appointed three commissioners, Captain Alexander Love, William Fergus Sr., and John Currence, to acquire two acres of land for the courthouse and jail. The commission then recommended to the court that a log courthouse be built one and one-half stories high, 30 feet long and 22 feet wide. The jail was to be 22 feet long and 16 feet wide.¹¹ York County's sheriff, Lieutenant Colonel James Hawthorn (who had commanded the local troops in

10 Tyrel G. Moore Jr., "Role of Ferryboat Landings in East Tennessee's Economic Development, 1790-1870," *Studies in the Social Studies* 18 (1979): 1-5; Diana diZ. Rockman and Nan A. Rothschild, "City Tavern, Country Tavern: An Analysis of Four Colonial Sites," *Historical Archaeology* XVIII.2 (1984): 112; Moore (1979): 5.

11 William Floyd Allison, "The Origin and Early History of Yorkville, South Carolina" in Edward Lee's *Yorkville to York* (Dallas: Taylor Publishing Company, 1998), 127.



Figure 2.4 Map of major colonial roads circa 1770–1780, showing the location of Fergus Crossroads (adapted from Kovacik and Winberry 1989:82).

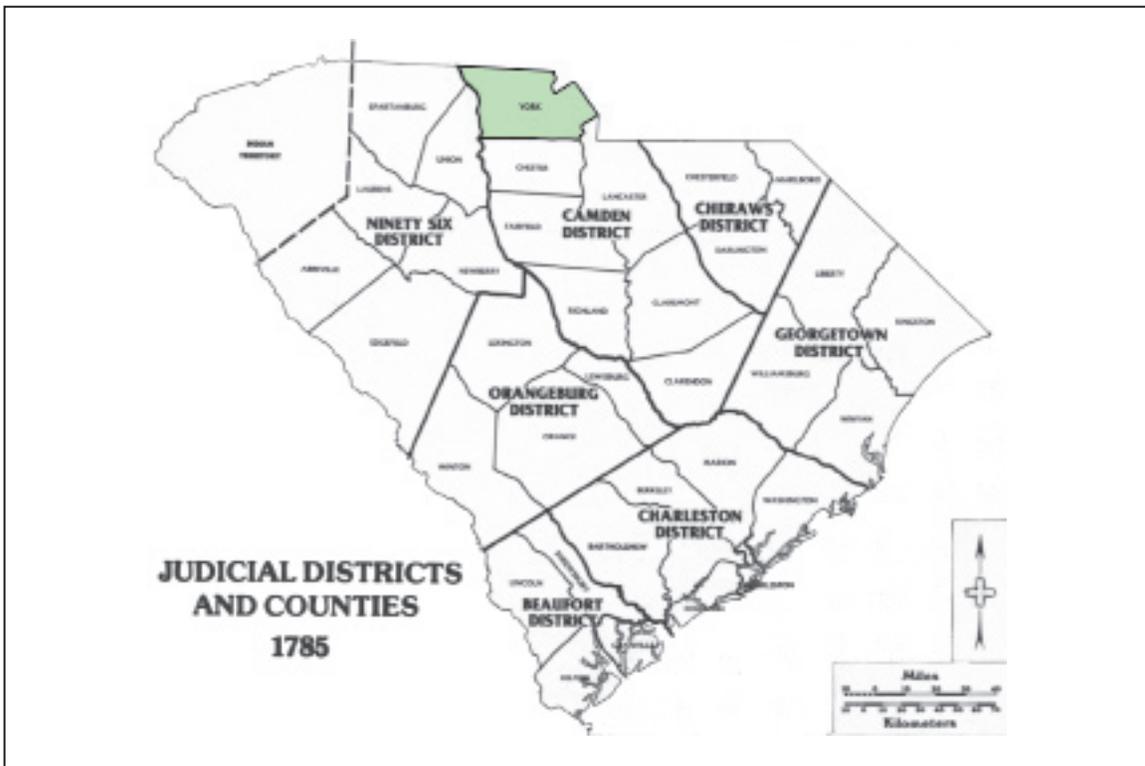


Figure 2.5 Map of judicial districts and counties in 1785, showing York County (adapted from Kovacik and Winberry 1989:9).

the Battle of King's Mountain) was instructed to build a pair of stocks and a whipping post. Figure 2.6 presents Mills' 1825 map of the York District, showing the town of Yorkville in the center of the county. Earlier maps by James Cook and Henry Mouzon, made in 1771 and 1775, respectively, show Fergus Crossroads near the center of the county. Most likely because of the crossroads' location, the committee chose it as the county seat, and streets and lots were laid out for a planned town.

Fergus Crossroads may have been referred to as Yorkville as early as 1788; however, the first official reference to the town is found in a 1793 deed from William and John Fergus to William Hill Jr., which states:

In consideration of the sum of One Hundred Pounds to them, the said William and John Fergus, in hand paid by the said William Hill, Jr., Two Hundred Acres of land in York County, South Carolina, including "York Ville," being a part of a tract of land granted by patent to John Miller from his Majesty's office in North Carolina, and being dated the 25th day of April 1767 and from him conveyed to William and John Fergus.¹²

According to earlier deeds, Hill owned land in Yorkville prior to 1793. Hill sold Lot 16 to Elijah Bailey in 1787 and Lot 17 to John Gee in 1788. In 1797 William Hill sold 200 acres of land, including Yorkville, to William Edward Hayne for five shillings.¹³ Hayne drew the original plan of the town, which called for lots 66 feet wide and 330 feet deep, with the exception of the four main lots on the corners of the main intersection between Congress and Liberty streets.¹⁴

12 John R. Hart, *A History of the City of York, South Carolina* (York, SC: Chamber of Commerce, n.d.).

13 Early Yorkville deed information compiled by John R. Hart, in his papers at the Louise Pettus Archives, Winthrop University, Rock Hill, North Carolina.

14 Allison, "The Origin and Early History of Yorkville, South Carolina", 127-128.

Soon the courthouse town of Yorkville became a center for judges, lawyers, and a busy market that accommodated the influx of people during court week. Families accompanied their husbands to Yorkville for court, an event that soon became a social occasion with peddlers selling goods to the traveling crowds. One of the early peddlers that found Yorkville a profitable place to sell his wares was James Latta. Latta traveled a circuit that included York, Mecklenburg, Iredell, Lincoln, and Rowan counties, selling his wares in public squares while court was in session. Accommodation was also necessary for the traveling court. Michael Moore and Jimmy McNeil set up a "portable hotel" during court week. The business partners would arrive in town with bedding and cooking utensils, and then rent a house and set up for the busy week. As the court moved from county to county, so did Moore and McNeil's hotel operation. Moore established the first permanent store in Yorkville, and eventually, in 1805, Latta opened a store across from the courthouse. From his first store in Yorkville, Latta opened several others in Camden, Chester, and Columbia, becoming a prominent and successful Upcountry merchant.¹⁵

As a political and judicial center, York soon had an influx of judges, lawyers, and merchants establishing the town as a place to work and live. William Smith was the town's first resident lawyer and one of its earliest settlers. Smith served as a member of the legislature from Yorkville for many years. In 1808 he was elected judge of the constitutional court of appeals and eight years later was elected to the United States Senate.¹⁶ Judge Smith owned a great deal of property in early Yorkville on the west side of Jefferson Street. There he built a large white house which was later destroyed by fire. York's first lawyer was also instrumental in bringing educational facilities to the town in the first half of the nineteenth century.

According to Dr. Moore's *Reminiscences of York*, the first house in the town was built by Robert Smith at 10 Liberty Street, where the First Presbyterian Church now stands. Alec Love built the second residence in

15 Allison, "The Origin and Early History of Yorkville, South Carolina", 127-128.

16 Hart, *A History of the City of York, South Carolina*, 6.

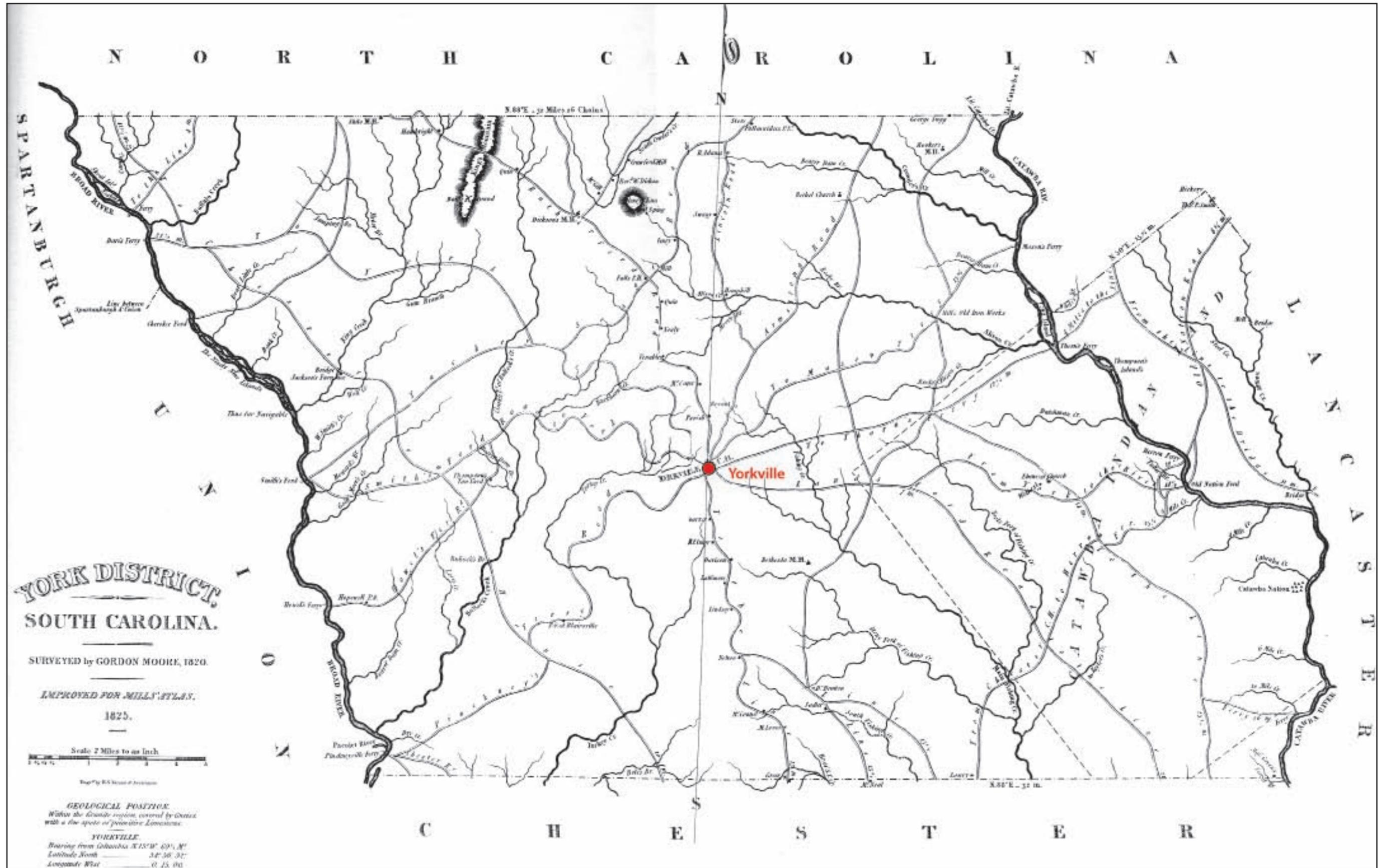


Figure 2.6 A portion of the Mills' 1825 map of the York District, showing the town of Yorkville in the center of the county.

Yorkville on the northeast corner of Congress and Liberty streets. The third house was a large two-story log building constructed by David McColl and opened as a “house of entertainment.” Later McColl sold the house to his brother John, who operated the only inn in the area prior to 1786.¹⁷

2.4 ANTEBELLUM PERIOD AND THE CIVIL WAR

During the early years of the antebellum period, cotton production boomed and Yorkville emerged as a regional economic and cultural center. The town, which first developed around colonial crossroads, was now noted for its stately homes and beautiful churches. People from the surrounding counties came to shop in Yorkville’s stores, while visitors from Charleston and the Lowcountry came to enjoy the moderate summer climate.¹⁸

According to the nineteenth-century research of Robert Mills, Yorkville and western York County was chiefly agricultural, with cotton dominating the area’s economy. The cotton culture brought the development of fine homes and a sense of prosperity to Yorkville, enhancing the town’s aesthetic character. Newfound affluence produced grand houses, respected schools, elite churches, and a fashionable architectural sensibility. In his *Statistics of South Carolina 1826*, Mills states that according to the 1823 census, Yorkville had a population of 451 people, including 292 whites and 159 blacks.¹⁹ The antebellum town was made up of 80 houses, eight stores, five taverns, a male and female academy, a post office, and a printing office.²⁰ For nearly 100 years York was the only major town in the county, and at the time of

17 Dr. Maurice Moore, *Reminiscences of York, South Carolina* (Columbia: 1870), 38.

18 Shankman, *York County, South Carolina: Its People and Its Heritage*, 35.

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

20 Allison, “The Origin and Early History of Yorkville, South Carolina,” 129.

its incorporation on December 7, 1841, the population of the town was about 800 people.

Because of the town’s growth as a county seat and the riches of the citizens, in 1823 county officials drew up plans to replace the one-story brick courthouse that had been erected 15 years after the first court building. A new courthouse, purportedly designed by Robert Mills and built by local carpenter Andrew Giles, replaced the small brick structure. The 160-by-43-foot courthouse had a fireproof basement and was described by Mills in 1826 as “an elegant structure.”²¹ Figure 2.7 shows the courthouse in a drawing published in the *Yorkville Enquirer* in 1889. In 1894 the Mills courthouse was gutted by a fire caused by the burning of a small frame structure on the courthouse lot. After the fire, the simple classicism of the Mills courthouse was remodeled in the Victorian fashion of the late nineteenth century, with a tall clock tower and ornate stairways leading up to the porch on each side. Figure 2.8 is an 1890s photograph of the Victorian-style courthouse. The popularity of the Victorian style was temporary, however; following another fire in the early 1900s, the current courthouse was constructed in 1914. Designed by prominent architect William Augustus Edwards, the monumental two-story yellow-brick building cost \$60,000 to build. The courthouse features the cross-axis plan common to Edwards courthouses, with the façade at the south end of the longitudinal axis. Figure 2.9 shows the current courthouse built by Edwards during the second decade of the twentieth century.

Robert Mills was also credited with the design for the county jail, which stands across the street from the courthouse; however, the design was built and executed by Thomas B. Hoover in 1828. The three-story building with its fine proportions and detailed brickwork is an exceptional example of small-town prison architecture. After using the building for 23 years, city commissioners petitioned to sell the jail and build a new one outside of the town’s center. In 1853 William A. Latta purchased the property for \$9,710 and gave it to his daughter, Annie Latta Wilson. Later converted into a residence, the building is known as the Wilson House. The brick building was again used as a jail during Reconstruction when Federal troops, stationed in York County for 16

21 Hart, *A History of the City of York, South Carolina*, 7.



Figure 2.7 The courthouse in a drawing published in the *Yorkville Enquirer* in 1889 (adapted from Scoggins and Sambets 2007:18).



Figure 2.8 An 1890s photograph of the Victorian-style courthouse (adapted from Scoggins and Sambets 2007:19).

years, imprisoned Ku Klux Klan members. During these years, the old jail held many members of the Klan and was referred to locally as the “United States Hotel.”²²

Along with government facilities, educational centers flourished in and around Yorkville, where the notion of learning and academic excellence was well established by the Scots-Irish descendants in the area. In the town’s early years, Judge Smith imported a French schoolteacher, Ms. Tanee, to tutor his daughter Louise. For a year this early school was held in a room in Smith’s house on Jefferson Street, until Ms. Tanee bought a house and opened up her own school. Girls from Yorkville’s surrounding areas attended the fashionable school and stayed at a nearby boardinghouse run by a local lawyer, Dr. James Wright. According to Robert Mills, by 1823 there was also a male academy in early Yorkville.²³ In 1852 Bethel Presbytery planned a school for young women and opened the Bethel Female Institute on Jefferson Street the following year. Three years later, in 1855, the Presbytery began building a structure “sufficient to accommodate three hundred pupils.” The new building, 100 feet long and 57 feet wide, became the Yorkville Female Institute, one of the most widely known educational institutions in the area. Figure 2.10 shows an 1857 photograph of the Yorkville Female Institute. The school prospered until 1861, when it closed during the Civil War in order to house refugees fleeing the lower part of South Carolina. A year after the war ended, the school reopened. Boys were admitted into the institution beginning in 1879. In 1888 the school ceased operations as a private academy and became Yorkville Graded School.²⁴

At the same time that Yorkville Female Institute was educating the area’s young women, two recent Citadel graduates, Micah Jenkins and Asbury Coward, founded the King’s Mountain Military Academy. Jenkins and Coward were 19-year-old graduates of Charleston’s

²² Nenie Dixon and Richard Spadlin, Wilson House National Register of Historic Places Nomination Packet. On file at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

²³ Hart, *A History of the City of York, South Carolina*, 6-7.

²⁴ Scoggins and Sambets, *York*, 61.



Figure 2.9 The current courthouse built by Edwards during the second decade of the twentieth century (adapted from Scoggins and Sambets 2007:21).

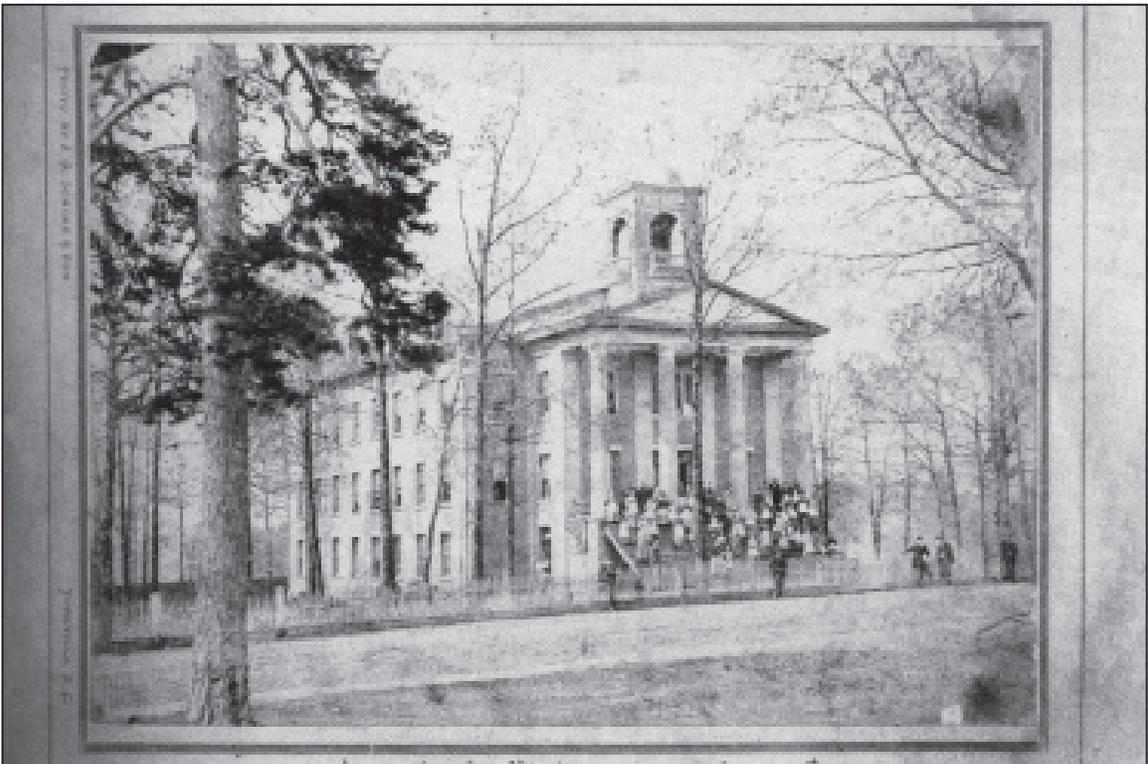


Figure 2.10 An 1857 photograph of the Yorkville Female Institute (adapted from Scoggins and Sambets 2007:61).

Citadel when they opened the only private military school in South Carolina as a preparatory academy for young boys. While only a dozen students attended the school's opening in 1854, 47 boys enrolled the next year. In 1857 the military school spent \$20,000 on the construction of a new three-story building in Yorkville. Like the Yorkville Female Institute, the King's Mountain Military Academy closed during the Civil War, with both Jenkins and Coward entering the service. General Jenkins was killed during the Battle of the Wilderness; Colonel Coward returned to Yorkville after the Civil War to reopen the academy, which operated until 1886. In 1900 Colonel W. G. Stephenson opened the school for nine more years until the Episcopal Children's Home moved from Charleston to Yorkville and purchased the school buildings and grounds. Figure 2.11 shows the King's Mountain Military Academy as it looked in 1908, one year before its final closing. The military academy's barracks were used by the Episcopal Children's Home to house children for many years; they were razed and

replaced in 1966. While none of the King's Mountain Military Academy's original buildings still exist, the campus continues to be occupied by the Episcopal diocese as a children's treatment center.

With its reputation as a center of academic excellence, Yorkville became the home of one of America's pioneer photographers, John Schorb. Born in Germany, Schorb immigrated to the United States in 1834 and attended the Rochester Collegiate Institute and Hamilton College. At Hamilton College, Dr. Charles Avery taught Schorb the daguerreotype process of making permanent photographs. Schorb moved to Yorkville in 1853 and taught at both the Yorkville Female Academy and the King's Mountain Military School. After the Civil War, he opened a studio in Yorkville and documented many York County scenes and personalities until his death in 1908.²⁵

The first known religious services in Yorkville were Presbyterian, held between the years of 1805 25 Shankman, *York County, South Carolina: Its People and Its Heritage*, 39.



Figure 2.11 The King's Mountain Military Academy as it looked in 1908, one year before its final closing (adapted from Scoggins and Sambets 2007:71).

and 1810. The Independent Presbyterian Church was the first organized ecclesiastical body; it became the town's church in November 1821 under the leadership of Reverend Robert M. Davis. Eight years later, the congregation constructed a large frame meeting house on East Liberty Street, on the site where the Confederate Monument now stands.²⁶ In 1824 a Methodist congregation was the second to organize; its members built a small frame church on Jefferson Street two years later. The Methodist congregation eventually moved into the Independent Presbyterian Church building, which was torn down in 1882. Many of York's early churches demonstrate significant architectural moments in the city's built history. The First Presbyterian Church of York is a fine example of the Gothic Revival style. Built by Charleston architect Robert Walker between 1859 and 1861, the three-story granite building features a tall steeple and spire. Figure 2.12 presents a view of the First Presbyterian Church of York. Other York churches in the Gothic Revival style are the Church of the Good Shepherd, completed in 1855, and Trinity United Methodist, which dates to 1891. The Gothic stylings of many of York's churches demonstrate the town's acceptance of strong theological beliefs and the large amount of wealth available in the community to build physical expressions of those beliefs. Reflecting their steadfast faith and interest in religion, the people of Yorkville continued to build elaborate churches throughout the town's history.

As Yorkville grew into a cultural and educational center, the Grist family attempted to establish the first newspaper in the South Carolina Upcountry. John Grist moved to Yorkville in 1833 to publish *The Patriot*, a political paper focused on the Nullification Crisis. *The Patriot* ended when the nullification issued died, and over the next few years Grist made several more attempts at founding a local newspaper. Finally Grist and his son, Lewis, succeeded with the *Yorkville Miscellany*, which appeared on August 10, 1843. The newspaper continued until 1851, when John Grist sold the family business to his son. In 1855 Lewis Grist increased the size of the paper and changed its name to the *Yorkville Enquirer*,

²⁶ Allison, "The Origin and Early History of Yorkville, South Carolina", 126. The Independent Presbyterian Church later merged with the First Presbyterian Church in 1842.



Figure 2.12 A view of the First Presbyterian Church of York (courtesy of SCDAH).

which is still published today and is the oldest newspaper in the state.²⁷

The wealth and refinement of Yorkville during the 1850s stemmed from the construction of new railroad lines, which connected the town to other parts of the state and supported the success of fine hotels and shops while producing an unequaled economic boom in the town. In 1852 the King's Mountain Railroad came to Yorkville, connecting the town to Chester and a main railroad line and giving local farmers a means to market their goods. The resulting economic boom doubled the population of Yorkville between 1850 and 1860. The year 1852 brought about the completion of the Rose Hotel on Congress Street, which advertised itself as "the State's largest and finest."²⁸ Built by Dr. E. A. Crenshaw 27 Allison, "The Origin and Early History of Yorkville, South Carolina", 130.

²⁸ Dr. S.L. Latimer, "York, the Charleston of the Up-Country,"

and purchased by W. E. Rose of Columbia, the Rose Hotel was a refined brick building with three verandahs and classical architectural details. Rose's three daughters later inherited the hotel, and they gave the building and the land to the local Masonic Lodge.²⁹ Figure 2.13 shows the Rose Hotel after preservation efforts in 2001.

On the eve of the Civil War, Yorkville was a symbol of wealth and prosperity in the South Carolina Upcountry. The once diminutive crossroads hamlet was now the second wealthiest town per capita in South Carolina, the third wealthiest state at the time. The Yorkville Enquirer noted that the town was lighted "like the streets of London and Paris."³⁰ The streets were paved, and a local theater group and opera house flourished. Yorkville was a center of the cotton kingdom and the home of a thriving cultural scene. Part of that wealth was because of the railroad spur that ran through town. Figure 2.14 provides a map of railroads in South Carolina, circa 1860, showing the spur line to Yorkville.

Yorkville voters supported secession from the Union in 1860. The town's sons enlisted in the cause and left for battle amid optimistic cheers and cries. While Yorkville's young men went off to war, there were no major battles in the immediate area. After Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy, fell in 1865, Confederate President Jefferson Davis, his cabinet, and 2,000 cavalymen fled south, holding their final cabinet meeting in the neighboring town of Fort Mill. The group then passed through Yorkville, where Davis stayed at the South Congress Street home of Dr. Rufus Bratton. A reception was held during Davis's visit, giving many Yorkville citizens the opportunity to meet with the president. John C. Breckenridge, Davis's Secretary of War, addressed a crowd of townspeople from the second-story balcony of the Rose Hotel, urging the people to keep faith in the Southern cause.³¹ York later dedicated *The State* (Columbia), October 5, 1958.

29 Information about the Rose Hotel found in Mamie Rose Miller's typed notes in the Rose Hotel file at the Louise Pettus Archives, Winthrop University, Rock Hill, North Carolina.

30 Latimer, "York, the Charleston of the Up-Country."

31 Lee and West, *York and Western York County: The Story of a Southern Eden*, 48-50.

a monument to the soldiers of the Confederacy, located directly in front of Rose Hill Cemetery.

2.5 THE RECONSTRUCTION ERA

While Yorkville saw little military action during the Civil War, the violence it faced during the Reconstruction period was unmatched by that in any other South Carolina county. The loss of the Civil War was followed by the loss of political power by those who supported the Confederate cause. Adamant objections to the South Carolina Constitution of 1868 led to the organization of the Ku Klux Klan. In York County, the Klan organized as early as 1868 and required its members to uphold "the side of justice, humanity, and constitutional liberty."³² That same year the Democrats carried the election and the Klan became inactive. The return of the Republicans to power in 1870 resulted in new Klan activity and widespread membership across the state. An estimated 1,800 of the 2,300 white adult males in York were members of the Ku Klux Klan during this period.³³ At least 11 murders and 600 beatings or acts of assault were attributed to the Klan during Reconstruction.³⁴ In response to the organized practices of intimidation and violence against African Americans and white Republicans, Governor Robert Scott placed three companies of all-black militias in York County in order to disarm the Ku Klux Klan. Unfortunately, new confrontations between the Klan and the black militias resulted in the escalation of violence and destruction of property.³⁵

The violence between the Ku Klux Klan and African American militias reached its boiling point in Allison, "The Origin and Early History of Yorkville, South Carolina," 130.

33 Walter Edgar, editor, *The South Carolina Encyclopedia* (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 2006), 1058.

34 Shankman, *York County, South Carolina: Its People and Its Heritage*, 38.

35 Lee and West, *York and Western York County: The Story of a Southern Eden*, 60-61.



Figure 2.13 The Rose Hotel after preservation efforts in 2001 (courtesy of SCDAH).



Figure 2.14 A map of railroads in South Carolina, circa 1860 showing the spur line to Yorkville (adapted from Kovacik and Winberry 1989:96).

1871, when President Ulysses Grant declared martial law in York County, revoking habeas corpus and jailing many of Yorkville's most prominent citizens. Six companies of the Seventh US Cavalry and two companies of the 18th US Infantry were sent to Yorkville to enforce the peace. The federal government's presence remained until 1876, when Wade Hampton was elected governor.³⁶

2.6 THE ARRIVAL OF INDUSTRY

Following the Civil War, most poor whites and black freedmen of York County worked as sharecroppers. However, changes in the industrial development of the area dramatically altered the economic and social course of Yorkville and the surrounding areas. In the last decades of the nineteenth century, Yorkville experienced the same forces of industrialization as the rest of the South Carolina Piedmont. Cheap labor and low tax rates brought Northern cotton mills to the South, encouraging an unparalleled economic boom in the region. With a dense system of railroads already in place, nearby Rock Hill became the county's center of the cotton mill industry, quickly outpacing Yorkville in both population and economic development. By the turn of the twentieth century, Yorkville had a population of 2,012 while the population of Rock Hill was 5,485.³⁷ Although Yorkville's development was slow in comparison to that of its larger neighbor, several textile mills brought new money and people into the small town.

In 1897, 16 years after the first cotton mill was constructed in Rock Hill, York Cotton Mills (later renamed Cannon Cotton Mills) opened just outside Yorkville's city limits. In the years surrounding the turn of the century, other mills found the town attractive to new business interests, including the Sutro Cotton Mill (later Travora Cotton Mill), Victory Cotton Oil Company, Neely Manufacturing Company, and Lockmore Cotton Mills. Figures 2.15 and 2.16 show two of York's mills during the twentieth century. The new system of textile mills depended heavily on access to transportation, specifically railroads. While the King's

Mountain Railroad was already in place by 1852, the appearance of other railroad lines encouraged the growth of Yorkville's new industry. In 1873 the King's Mountain Railroad connected Yorkville to Chester, South Carolina, and Lenoir, North Carolina. In 1888 the Charleston, Cincinnati, and Chicago Railroad linked several cities in the region, and the Carolina and North-Western line was built in Yorkville in 1895. Figure 2.16 shows a 1905 Sanborn map of downtown Yorkville with the system of railroad lines and cotton mills that crisscross the city's center near Liberty Street. The new railroads and industry brought great changes to the urban fabric of the town. Forming industrial villages, small, tightly packed mill housing surrounded the large, rectangular mill buildings, while new railroad tracks bisected the town's center. Rural county residents soon found cotton farming unprofitable and moved into town to work in and live near the mills. All of the residents who resided in Yorkville's mill villages were white; many of them had a Scots-Irish heritage and came to the mills from rural areas to earn more money than an agricultural life could provide.³⁸

The new influx of rural families into Yorkville brought about a need for public schools. Following a period of private schools, the Yorkville Graded School system was inaugurated in 1888 and was the second public school system in South Carolina. The school opened in 1889, was rebuilt after a fire in 1902, and after a series of name changes, closed in 1987. Following the school's closure, York School District One turned over ownership and operation of the building and one acre of land to the non-profit organization McCelvey Center, Inc., for use as a community and performing arts center. In 2001 the York County Culture and Heritage Commission took over operation of the site plus the 11.5 acres of land behind the facility.³⁹

For African American children in York, the Jefferson Graded School opened around 1910 as a two-room school house. Under the Rosenwald School program, the school was rebuilt in 1923. The Julius Rosenwald Fund began in 1917 to provide African

36 Allison, "The Origin and Early History of Yorkville, South Carolina", 160.

37 Edgar, *The South Carolina Encyclopedia*, 1058.

39 Nancy Sambets, Rosenwald Schools Presentation, McCelvey Center, York, South Carolina, 2008.

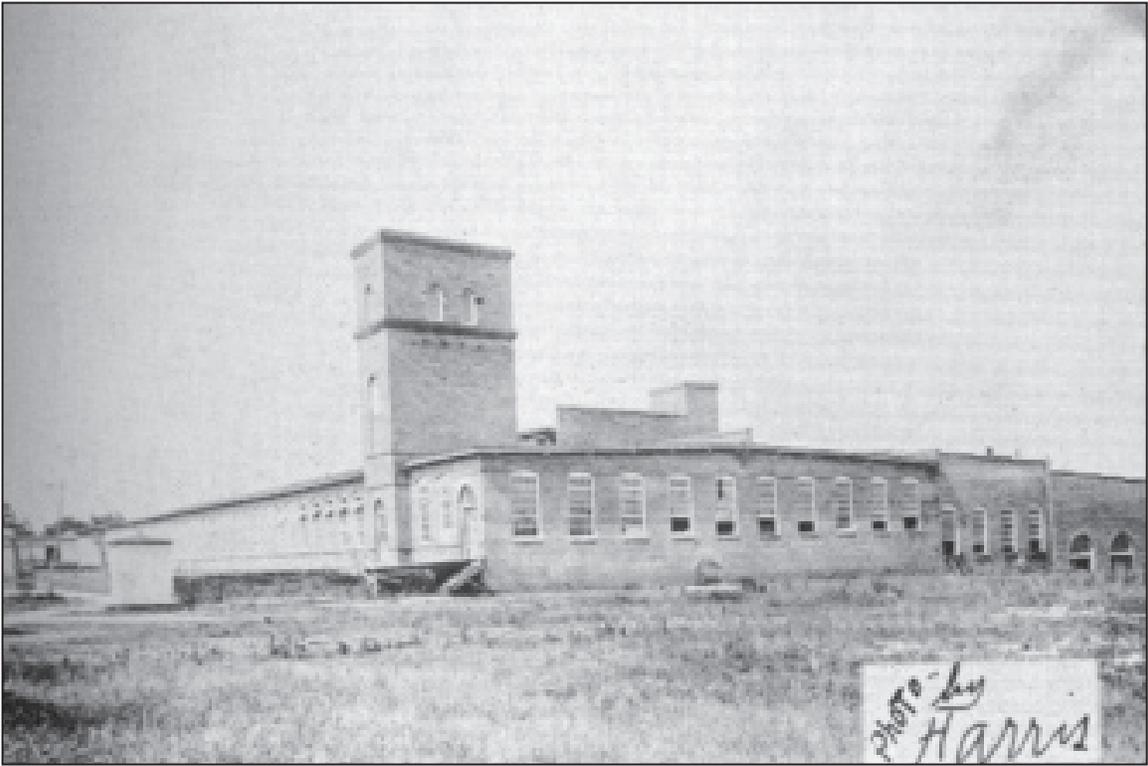


Figure 2.15 Photograph of the York Cotton Mill (adapted from Scoggins and Sambets 2007:42).



Figure 2.16 Photograph of the Neely Cotton Mill (adapted from Scoggins and Sambets 2007:40).

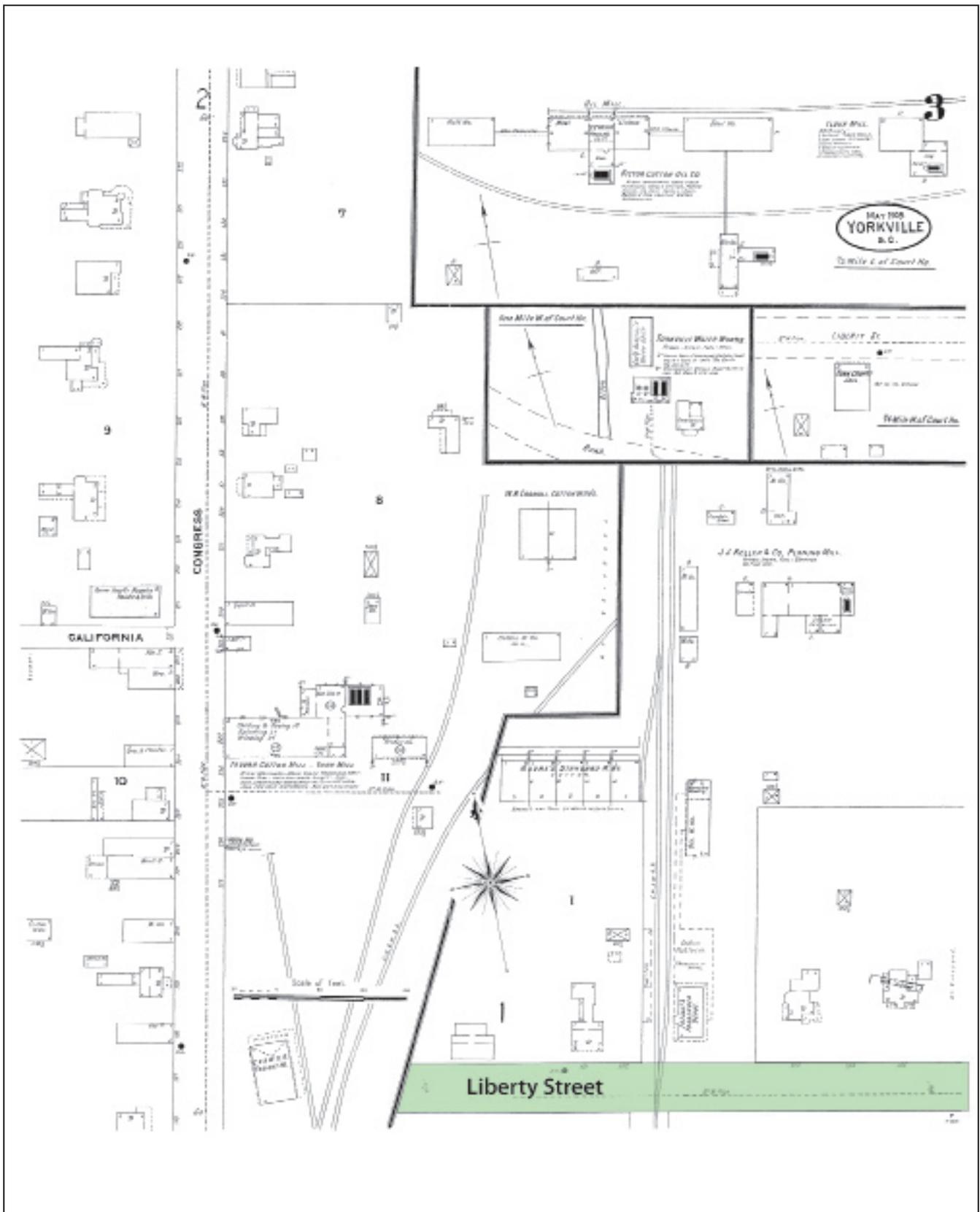


Figure 2.17 A portion of a 1905 Sanborn map of downtown Yorkville showing the system of railroad lines and cotton mills that crisscross the city's center near Liberty Street.

American children in the South with school buildings and a vocational curriculum. The program organized black school patrons to buy land and build schools with provided funds, before eventually turning over the schools to local authorities.⁴⁰ Schools were constructed according to a series of uniform plans, with the fund ensuring a high level of quality, which included sound, lighting, ventilation, sanitation, and school equipment. By the middle of the twentieth century, the Jefferson School had an enrollment of over 300 students, two-thirds of whom resided within the city limits of York.⁴¹ Classes were taught in three buildings: a four-room frame building for the high school classes, the brick Rosenwald building with six rooms and a small auditorium that doubled as a gymnasium, and a two-room frame structure that housed the twelfth-grade students. York schools were segregated until 1970, when York High School became home to both white and black students.⁴²

While York's industry continued to center around textile manufacturing for many years, a handful of other businesses succeeded as well during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In the late 1880s, the Carolina Buggy Company thrived under the ownership of M. C. Willis. G. H. O'Leary manufactured the majority of saddles and harnesses sold within the town. In 1929 the Barnett Brothers Circus relocated its winter quarters to York, bringing acrobats, elephants, and baboons to the small downtown. The circus made its home in a large granite building at 6 Jefferson Street. Originally built as a livery stable, the building housed the circus animals. The open second floor with its high ceiling permitted acrobats to practice in the cold winter months. Across the street on West Madison, the circus used a long stone structure to store equipment and vehicles. Popular with the local townspeople, the professional circus led the town's annual Christmas parade with one of its elephants and remained in York until 1944. Figure 2.18 presents a photograph of York's 1940 Christmas parade.

40 Sambets, Rosenwald Schools Presentation.

41 Hylan Lewis, *Blackways of Kent* (Chapel Hill, N.C.: University of North Carolina Press, 1955), 155.

42 Lee and West, *York and Western York County: The Story of a Southern Eden*, 129.

2.7 THE KENT TRILOGY

During the late 1940s, anthropologist John Gillin directed a series of field studies in the American South with support from the Rosenwald Fund and the University of North Carolina's Institute for Research in Social Science. In this academic experiment, a typical Southern community would be studied in order to explore its differences from and similarities to other communities in the United States. Gillin and his three graduate students, Ralph Patrick Jr., Hylan Lewis, and John Kenneth Morland, selected York as their case study and immersed themselves in the town's distinct cultures. The result was a detailed composite picture of York and a comprehensive understanding of small-town life in the Southern Piedmont. The three students threw themselves into the daily lives of York residents. Patrick resided among York's elite "town" whites, Lewis lived with the community's African American population, and Morland lived side by side with York's mill villagers. The three ethnographies became classic descriptions of small-town life in the mid-twentieth-century South, eventually being published as a series of books: *Blackways of Kent* (1955), *Millways of Kent* (1958), and *Townways of Kent* (2008).⁴³

The three studies of York (renamed "Kent" in the books to keep from focusing on the town itself) provide a great deal of information about the historical context of the period and the built environment of the town during the mid-twentieth century. In Morland's *Millways of Kent*, the anatomy of mill village life is thoroughly described, leaving a complete view of York's mill village history. In many ways, the mill villagers were separated from both the elite white and African American communities of the town. As noted earlier, York's industrial economy developed much later than Rock Hill's due largely to the indifferent attitudes of many York citizens towards industrialization and the changes it would bring to the small community. By the time York had its first cotton mill, Rock Hill had six mills and a strong infrastructure that could support a long-term industrial market. Morland cites an editorial that appeared in the *York Enquirer* in 1895 acknowledging that a cotton mill would bring money and improved

43 John Shelton Reed, "Millways Remembered: A Conversation with Kenneth and Margaret Moreland," *Southern Cultures* 1 (Winter 1995), 167.



Figure 2.18 Photograph of York's 1940 Christmas parade (adapted from Scoggins and Sambets 2007:71).

business interests into the small town but stating that there would be no dire economic consequences to York businesses if a mill were not erected.⁴⁴ While many prominent businessmen supported the prospects of York mills, their wives did not want “mill people” in their town.

Eventually four major mills did appear in York, bringing 1,200 to 1,500 people, about one-third of the town's population, to the four mill villages. The millworkers and their families lived in small, one-story frame houses built close together. The rows of houses were constructed next to unpaved roads and were supplied with water by a single spigot or well. The mill village surrounding Cannon Mill was the largest in York, with 124 houses, all of which were owned by the mill and rented weekly for 25 cents a room. Each of the other three mills had about 40 to 50 associates houses. When a cotton mill changed ownership, millworkers
44 Morland, *Millways of Kent*, 18.

and other townspeople often purchased a portion of the mill housing stock, buying the houses for their families or renting them out to other workers.⁴⁵

While the white millworkers were isolated from the wealthy white townspeople of York during the mid-twentieth century, African American residents of the town were segregated from both groups of whites. During the antebellum period, a large number of plantations developed around York, instituting a system of slavery and racial inferiority that had long-lasting social implications for the town. After the Civil War, racial violence in York and the surrounding counties erupted, leaving a history of resentment and bitterness between the two races. This legacy of racial inequality survived into the twentieth century, segregating the African American community from the town's white residents and shaping the cultural, social, and architectural landscape of York.

45 Morland, *Millways of Kent*, 18-19.

During the twentieth century, most African Americans worked in the cotton industry, either farming the cotton themselves or working in one of the four mills found in York. African American residents lived in segregated neighborhoods that rimmed white communities. In his book *Blackways of Kent*, Hylan Lewis describes four distinct African American areas, each with its own distinct history and network of residences, churches, and shops.⁴⁶ The town's African American residents socialized at local barber shops, poolrooms, and cafés, all of which were found in the black neighborhoods.⁴⁷

2.8 TWENTIETH-CENTURY CHANGES

By the early twentieth century, York had recovered from the economic hardships of the post-Civil War era. The textile industry dominated the city's economy, and as a symbol of the changing times, Yorkville dropped the "ville" in 1915 to become York and adopted a new nickname, the "White Rose City," on behalf of its namesake, York, England.⁴⁸ While the town adopted a change in its name, the community resisted changes to York's steadfast traditions and history. York's streets were named after American heroes such as Washington, Jefferson, and Roosevelt and institutions such as Congress. The two main thoroughfares of York, Liberty and Congress, intersected in the center of town, symbolizing the connection to American ideals. Until the 1980s, when a new global economy transformed small towns all over America, York remained a small town with traditional principles and conservative business practices. The business district featured successful local establishments such as Neely's Drug Store, J. R. Barnwell's hardware store, the Sylvia Theatre, and a Greek candy kitchen.⁴⁹ During the 1950s, 25-cent tickets drew large crowds to the Sylvia Theatre, where moviegoers watched popular films such as Ben

⁴⁶ Lewis, *Blackways of Kent*, 27.

⁴⁷ Lewis, *Blackways of Kent*, 71.

⁴⁸ Scoggins and Sambets, *York*, 7-8.

⁴⁹ Lee and West, *York and Western York County: The Story of a Southern Eden*, 128

Hur and From Here to Eternity. York's general stores, Ferguson and Youngblood and Coleman's Trading Post, became meeting places where local residents purchased fresh produce and farm tools and exchanged news and gossip.⁵⁰

York at one time had its own electric utility but sold it to Southern Public Utilities (later Duke Power Company) in 1925. York's tree-shaded Congress and Liberty streets were a source of great pride until they became state and federal highways and the trees were cut down in the 1930s.

Until 1952, York covered an area about the same size as the originally chartered town, a circle with a one-mile radius, or 3.14 square miles. In 1952 York began annexing adjoining areas; the town currently includes an area of 6.52 square miles. In 1976, as a part of the national bicentennial, the inner city of York was designated a historic district on the NRHP. It is one of the largest historic districts in the state, consisting of 264 acres and containing over 180 historic structures and landmarks. In the 1970s and 1980s, several of York's cotton mills closed, forcing many workers to seek employment in the surrounding cities. Despite the economic changes of the last decades of the twentieth century, York remains the governmental center of the county, with the historic courthouse still marking the site of the colonial Fergus Crossroads.

⁵⁰ Lee and West, *York and Western York County: The Story of a Southern Eden*, 129.

3.0 PREVIOUSLY IDENTIFIED HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL RESOURCES

3.1 NRHP-LISTED PROPERTIES

The City of York architectural survey universe currently contains one historic district and four individual resources listed on the NRHP. Each of these resources is discussed below. The resources are presented in alphabetical order.

3.1.1 Hart House (NRIS 79002388)

The Hart House is significant in terms of both architecture and local history. David Gordon built the Hart House circa 1855. In the 1860s and 1870s, James Franklin Hart, a lawyer and one of the three South Carolinians appointed in 1881 to codify the laws of the state, owned the house. Hart also served in the state Senate and in 1888 was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. In 1880 he sold the property to his law partner, George Washington Seabrook Hart, a prominent local figure and president of the Loan and Savings Bank of Yorkville. The Hart House is an excellent example of a Greek Revival raised cottage. Interesting features of the house include Palladian windows in the gable ends of the roof and the front door sidelights and transom that exhibit a Gothic Revival influence. The front façade features a double portico with simple square columns and pilasters on the main floor and brick piers and central arch on the basement level. The rear façade reveals several additions and alterations, having originally featured a double portico with a shed roof. The house was listed on the NRHP on December 2, 1977.¹ Figure 3.1 (top) provides a view of the Hart House.

3.1.2 Wilson House (NRIS 82003894)

Also known as the Yorkville Jail or the Old Jail, the Wilson House was built in 1828 by Thomas B. Hoover. It has been attributed to Robert Mills; characteristic of his style, the jail was built at a time when Mills was living in South Carolina and may indeed be one of his designs. The three-story building with its fine proportions 1 Kappy McNulty, Hart House National Register of Historic Places Nomination Packet. On file at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

and detailed brickwork is an exceptional example of small-town prison architecture. Characteristic of Mills' style are details of the building such as brick arches, a semicircular fanlight, matching false window recesses, and an overall concern for proportion and symmetry. In 1853 William A. Latta purchased the property for \$9,710 and gave it to his daughter, Annie Latta Wilson. Converted into a residence, the building was known as the Wilson House. The brick building was again used as a jail during Reconstruction when Federal troops, stationed in York County for 16 years, imprisoned Ku Klux Klan members. The area was a stronghold of Klan activity. During these years, the old jail at York held many Klan members and was referred to locally as the "United States Hotel." The building was listed on the NRHP on November 20, 1974.² Figure 3.1 (bottom) provides a view of the Wilson House.

3.1.3 Witherspoon-Hunter House (NRIS 72001215)

The Witherspoon-Hunter House was probably constructed circa 1830 and is significant as having been the home of two of York's leading families. It is also significant architecturally as an example of an early-nineteenth-century Upcountry townhouse. The structure was probably built by Thomas B. Hoover. In 1823 Hoover bought three contiguous lots for \$550. In 1831 Hoover sold this property to Isaac D. Witherspoon for \$3,000. Witherspoon was a lawyer and prominent figure in local and state politics. He served in the South Carolina Senate between 1840 and 1856, and while a member also served as lieutenant governor from 1842 to 1844. In 1880 John Jackson Hunter bought the house. Hunter was a Civil War veteran, ran a dry goods business, and served as mayor of York. Constructed of wood, the structure rests upon a raised brick basement. It consists of a two-story front section covered by a 2 Nenie Dixon and Richard Spadlin, Wilson House National Register of Historic Places Nomination Packet. On file at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.



Figure 3.1 *The Hart House, main façade (top), and the Wilson House, main façade (bottom) (courtesy of SCDAH).*

gable roof and a one-story L-shaped annex at the rear. A double-tiered portico on the front, which appears to be a later addition, is supported by three square columns supporting a pediment. Included within the nominated acreage is a small brick building that may have functioned as a kitchen. The house was listed on the NRHP on February 7, 1978.³ Figure 3.2 (top) provides a view of the Witherspoon-Hunter House.

3.1.4 York County Courthouse (NRIS 73001721)

The York County Courthouse is significant as a courthouse design of prominent architect William Augustus Edwards. The courthouse is a monumental two-story yellow-brick building constructed in 1914. The courthouse has the cross-axis plan common to Edwards courthouses, with the façade at the south end of the longitudinal axis. The façade features a colossal Ionic tetra-style portico, projecting from a three-bay entrance pavilion on the five-bay elevation. The portico is of stone, as are the entablature and the basement story. The cornice is raked into a pediment, which features a central recessed medallion with flanking triangular recesses in its tympanum. The portico entablature is carried around the building, in simplified form. A broad attic story is located above the entablature. A second cornice, made of bronze, is located above the attic story. This second cornice is also carried around the entire building. A hip roof sheathed in tile is pierced by four yellow-brick chimneys. The west and rear elevations have two-story yellow-brick additions which continue the proportioning of the original building without the attention to detail. The interior features tile floors with inlaid Greek-key patterning, marble wainscoting and door surrounds, and stairs at both ends of the longitudinal hall. The courtroom on the second floor has a plaster vaulted ceiling, Tuscan pilasters lining the walls, and an apse at the north end, containing a wooden crosseted tabernacle frame, which serves as a backdrop for the judge's seat. The courthouse was listed

3 Kappy McNulty, Witherspoon-Hunter House National Register of Historic Places Nomination Packet. On file at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

on the NRHP on October 30, 1981.⁴ Figure 3.2 (bottom) provides a view of the York County Courthouse.

3.1.5 York Historic District (NRIS 78002525)

The York Historic District consists of approximately 180 contributing properties located in the significant downtown commercial and residential areas of the town of York. Although there are numerous structures from the early settlement of the town, the majority were constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Established as the county seat, York has continuously served as a political center for York County. In 1785 the South Carolina legislature enacted the establishment of York County. A centrally located site called Fergus Crossroads was chosen to be the county seat and became known as Yorkville. The name was shortened to York in 1915. The town incorporated in 1841. On the eve of the Civil War, York had the second highest per capita income in the state and considered itself to be “the Charleston of the Upcountry.” During Reconstruction, York became a major center for Ku Klux Klan activities, and as a result, Federal troops were stationed in the town. The early 1890s saw the beginning of the growth of the textile industry in York, and the presence of Cannon Mills and Spring Mills had a large effect of the town's growing economic prosperity. Today the York Historic District's visual appearance is primarily that of a nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century town. The district includes commercial, residential, religious, and industrial structures. Reflective of the different eras of the town's development, these structures show a diversity of architectural forms, including Greek Revival, Gothic Revival, Italianate, Classical Revival, Victorian, commercial, and bungalow. The district was listed on the NRHP on October 18, 1979.⁵ Figures 3.3, 3.4, and 3.5 provide views of the York Historic District.

4 Anonymous, York County Courthouse National Register of Historic Places Nomination Packet. On file at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

5 Julie Burr, Debbie Steverson, and Pam Zagaroli, York Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination Packet. On file at the South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.



Figure 3.2 The Witherspoon-Hunter House, main façade (top), and the York County Courthouse, main façade (bottom) (courtesy of SCDAH).



Figure 3.3 Latta House, 7 South Congress Street, main façade (courtesy of SCDAH).

3.2 NRHP-ELIGIBLE AND POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

SHPO has determined one individual resource eligible and one resource potentially eligible for the NRHP within the survey universe. The *York County Historic and Architectural Inventory Survey Report* from the early 1990s excluded the City of York but did record four resources located in the city limits.⁶ The Witherspoon House (102-1051) was determined eligible, and an unnamed house on Fairhope Road (102-1503) was determined potentially eligible.

⁶ Jaeger Company, *York County Historic and Architectural Inventory Survey Report* (Gainesville, GA: Jaeger Company, 1993).



Figure 3.4 Sylvia Theatre, 27 North Congress Street, main façade (courtesy of SCDAH).



Figure 3.5 House at 216 Kings Mountain Street, main façade (top), and Wiley House, 202 East Liberty Street, main façade (bottom) (courtesy of SCDAH).

3.3 PREVIOUS ARCHITECTURAL SURVEYS WITHIN THE SURVEY UNIVERSE

Only a handful of cultural resources studies have been conducted within the survey universe. These previous studies are summarized here. In 1971 the Central Piedmont Regional Planning Commission conducted a reconnaissance of historic sites in York County. This report provided a listing of important historic sites but did not inventory or assess the sites for the NRHP.⁷ As part of the preparation of the NRHP district nomination, SHPO conducted a survey of the City of York. They recorded 153 buildings or structures on site forms. Again, there was no assessment of individual resources.⁸ As mentioned above, the *York County Historic and Architectural Inventory Survey Report* did not include the City of York. In 2001 the South Carolina Department of Transportation conducted an intensive archaeological and architectural survey of the US Highway 321 and SC Route 49 intersection, and identified one architectural site in the project area (2156). This site was determined not eligible.⁹

3.4 HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDING SURVEY DOCUMENTATION WITHIN THE SURVEY UNIVERSE

No resources within the city limits of York have received Historic American Building Survey/Historic American Engineering Record Documentation.

⁷ Central Piedmont Regional Planning Commission, *Survey of Historic Sites: York County* (np. 1971).

⁸ SCDAH, City of York Survey material (S108042, Box #70). Located at South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia.

⁹ Bonnie Frick, *Intensive Archaeological and Architectural Survey of US 321 and SC 49 Intersection* (Columbia, South Carolina Department of Transportation, 2001).

4.0 SURVEY RESULTS

Brockington and Associates identified 675 historic architectural resources in the survey universe. These resources include buildings, structures, objects, and sites. The identified historic architectural resources are dispersed throughout the survey universe. These resources are presented on York County tax maps in Appendix B. We assessed for NRHP eligibility all of the historic buildings that we included in the survey of York.

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

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

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

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

4.1 RESIDENTIAL RESOURCES

By far, the greatest number of historic architectural resources we identified were houses. Of the 675 resources identified in the survey universe, 557 (82.5 percent) are domestic structures. Most of these are single-family houses. The survey includes houses that date from the early nineteenth century nearly continuously through to the middle of the twentieth century. As Table 4.1 indicates, there are extant houses in York for every decade since the 1800s. The table also confirms York's diverse collection of residential architectural styles and forms.

Table 4.1 Time Periods of Construction in York.

Decade	# Houses Surveyed
1800–1809	1
1810–1819	3
1820–1829	4
1830–1839	4
1840–1849	3
1850–1859	20
1860–1869	1
1870–1879	3
1880–1881	32
1890–1899	67
1900–1909	60
1910–1919	115
1920–1929	157
1930–1939	74
1940–1949	75
1950–1959	27
1960–2008	29
Total	675

Fifty-four percent of the houses surveyed in York could not be assigned to a particular academic style. However, the buildings that were given stylistic designations are important in showing York's uses and adaptations of national styles. The different styles represented in York will be discussed in this section. A discussion of the houses for which no stylistic designation could be given, broken down by house type, follows this section.

4.1.1 National Styles

Adam/Federal Style. The Adam style, also known as the Federal style, was a dominant architectural movement in the United States from 1780 to 1820, a period in which the new country was greatly expanding in geographic size and population. The Adam style refined the preceding Georgian style and was first established by wealthy merchants in the major port cities of the eastern seaboard. While most high-style Adam houses

appear in the large port cities, scattered examples occur elsewhere. The exteriors of most Adam houses have few elaborations other than an accentuated front door and the use of a Palladian window on the second story over the main entrance. Most often an Adam house is a symmetrical box, two or three rooms deep. Due to the period in which the Adam style was prominent, York has only one example of the style. The Latta House (Resource 3092), located at 17 South Congress Street, is the only example of the Adam style in York. The simplified residence is a three-story masonry structure with a side-gable roof. Characteristic of the Adam style, the Latta House has a strict exterior symmetry, lintels over the windows, and an accentuated front door with an elaborate transom window. Figure 4.1 presents a view of Resource 3092.

Greek Revival. The Greek Revival style was the dominant style of American domestic architecture during the first half of the nineteenth century, and



Figure 4.1 View of Resource 3092, an example of an Adam/Federal-style house.

is often associated with the splendor of antebellum plantations. Greek Revival houses usually feature symmetrical façades with central doorways surrounded by rectangular transoms and sidelights and porches with classical porch supports. We identified 17 houses with elements of the Greek Revival style in the survey universe. Notable examples of the Greek Revival style are located at 234 East Liberty Street (Resource 3031) and 220 East Liberty Street (Resource 3035). Figures 4.2 present views of Resources 3031 and 3035.

Italianate. The Italianate style was primarily a Victorian style, coming into favor in the years surrounding the Civil War and lasting until the turn of the century. Nationally, it was a flexible style, capable of being used for both small-scale cottages and larger, more formal urban houses. Italianate houses generally are two or three stories tall with shallow roofs and wide, overhanging eaves that often feature decorative brackets. The windows of Italianate houses are often round-headed with crowns, while roofs are often surmounted by a square cupola or tower. York has six examples of Italianate residences. The Lowry-Cook house at 110 East Liberty Street (Resource 3082) has a simple hipped roof and an elaborate two-story entry porch supported by classical columns and arches. Figure 4.3 presents a view of this resource.

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

between 1880 and 1910. York has 33 examples of Queen Anne houses. Notable examples include 8 College Street (Resource 3055) and the Inman-Ebersold House at 202 East Liberty Street (Resource 3040). The house at 8 College Street is a one-story frame structure covered by a hip with lower cross-gabled roof. The house has many characteristic Queen Anne details such as a wraparound porch supported by turned porch supports with lace-like brackets, a round turret, decorative wooden shingles in the gables, and an asymmetrical plan. The Inman-Ebersold House is a two-story example of the Queen Anne style. The frame structure has an asymmetrical plan with projecting gables and a hip roof. The exterior façade is decorated with wooden shingles, turned porch supports and balustrade, spindlework, and patterned masonry chimneys. Figures 4.4 present views of Resources 3055 and 3040.

Folk Victorian. This is a style that is applied to simpler folk houses built generally in the late nineteenth century that feature some of the decorative elements of the Italianate or Queen Anne styles. In total, 18 buildings in the survey universe show a strong influence of this style. Most examples of this style are folk house types that have been embellished with spindlework or jigsaw details. Notable examples are Resource 3038 at 203 East Liberty Street, Resource 3125 at 11 Wright Avenue, and Resource 3185 at 103 North Congress Street. Figures 4.5 and 4.6 present views of Resources 3038, 3125, and 3185.

Colonial Revival. Popular from 1880 to 1955, the Colonial Revival style grew out of the Queen Anne Revival style. By the turn of the twentieth century, however, Colonial Revival had moved from more rustic examples to draw inspiration from the higher Georgian style of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. This is a ubiquitous house style that is associated with a wide range of meanings. In the late nineteenth century, for a variety of reasons, architects and homeowners began to look to America's colonial past for inspiration. This was part of a wider cultural movement that sought to find meaning and value in the specifically American past. This style, which included both decorative arts and architecture, emerged in the face of sweeping changes in American society that included increasing urbanization, industrialization, and immigration,



Figure 4.2 Views of Resource 3031 (top) and Resource 3035 (bottom), examples of Greek Revival-style houses.



Figure 4.3 View of Resource 3082, an example of an Italianate-style house.

as well as a greater interest in both sentimental and scientific study of history. The Colonial Revival style is the most prevalent architectural style in York. Seventy-eight examples of Colonial Revival houses were found within the survey universe. Notable examples include 225 Kings Mountain Road (Resource 3227), 315 North Congress Street (Resource 3277), 208 Kings Mountain Road (Resource 3216), and 3 College Street (Resource 3058). Figures 4.7 and 4.8 present views of Resources 3227, 3277, 3216, and 3058.

Neoclassical Revival. This style is clearly related in inspiration and motivation to the Colonial Revival style. It too was popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Whereas the Colonial Revival style drew on eighteenth-century styles, especially Georgian, the Neoclassical style of the turn of the century drew on houses of the early and middle nineteenth century, particularly the early Classical Revival and Greek Revival styles. Only two examples of the Neoclassical

style exist in York. A notable example of the style is at 229 Kings Mountain Street (Resource 3225). The two-story masonry structure has a full façade porch supported by two-story classical columns. The strict symmetrical façade, paneled door with a transom window and sidelights, and decorative door surround are all characteristics of Neoclassicism. Figure 4.9 presents a view of Resource 3225.

Tudor Revival. This style draws on images of medieval England for its inspiration. The period of predominance for the Tudor Revival as a more or less accurate medieval style was relatively brief, lasting from the turn of the century to the late 1930s or early 1940s. Houses in this style tend to be one or one-and-a-half stories with cross-gabled roofs. They often have false half-timbering on the exterior walls, generally on the second half-story. Occasionally these houses will have multi-pane casement windows and relatively large chimney piles. The survey of York found 11 examples



Figure 4.4 Views of Resource 3055 (top) and Resource 3040 (bottom), examples of Queen Anne-style houses.

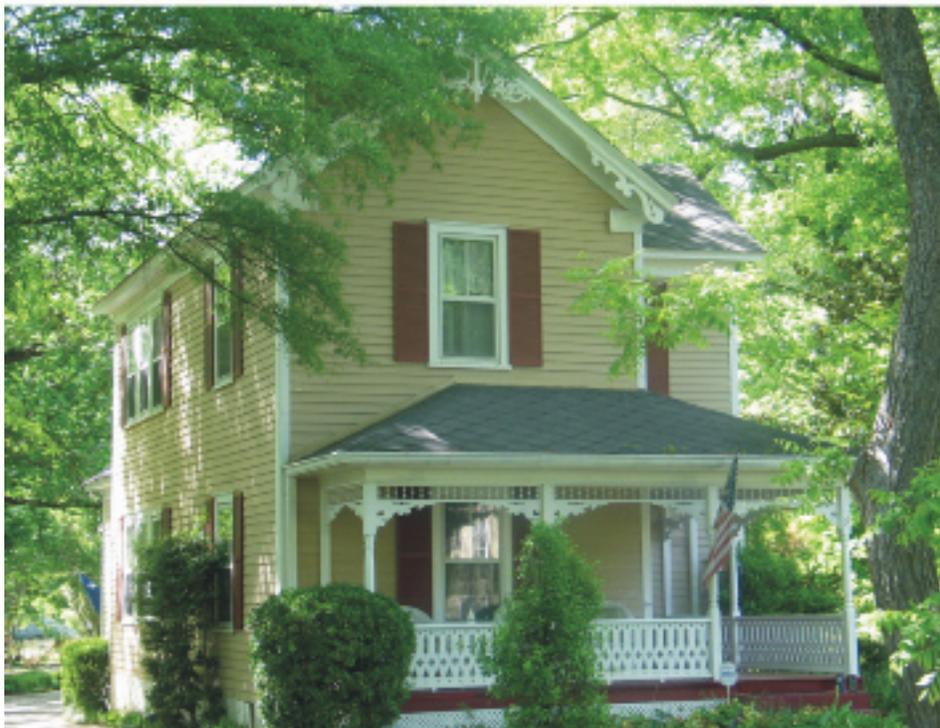


Figure 4.5 Views of Resource 3038 (top) and Resource 3125 (bottom), examples of Folk Victorian-style houses.



Figure 4.6 View of Resource 3185, an example of a Folk Victorian-style house.

of houses with elements of the Tudor Revival style. Resource 3222 at 401 Kings Mountain Street is a good example of the Tudor Revival style, while Resource 3306 at 347 East Liberty Street has many of the elements. Figure 4.10 presents views of Resources 3222 and 3306.

Craftsman. Craftsman-style houses drew inspiration from the Arts and Crafts movement of the late nineteenth century. Occasionally they are mistaken for simple front- or side-gable folk houses. The difference is the presence of visible architectural details. These houses feature such elements as low-pitched roofs, often with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters and occasionally with decorative brackets or beams. Generally, these houses have projecting porches supported by wooden posts on brick or masonry piers. Most Craftsman houses are surmounted by side- or front-gabled roofs; occasionally, there are hip or cross-gable roofs. This style was prominent from about 1890 to the early 1930s. The survey universe contains 34 houses that display elements of this style. Resource 3049 at 212

East Liberty Street has almost all of the defining details of the style. Other good examples can be found at 18 Cleveland Street (Resource 3097) and 214 East Liberty Street (Resource 3048). Figure 4.11 presents views of Resources 3049 and 3097.

Spanish Colonial Revival. This is a general category that covers more specific style labels, namely, Mission, Monterey, Pueblo Revival, and Spanish Eclectic. The style is based on Spanish Colonial precedents in the Western and Southwestern US. Early designs were popular in the late nineteenth century, and simplified later plans maintained popularity into the 1950s. Features can include Mission-shaped parapets, clay tile roofs, stucco walls, cantilevered porches, arched porch openings, and Spanish Baroque details such as twisted columns. In total, only two dwellings in the survey universe have some influence of the style. A notable example is Resource 3281 at 307 North Congress Street; Figure 4.12 presents a view of this resource.



Figure 4.7 Views of Resource 3227 (top) and Resource 3277 (bottom), examples of Colonial Revival-style houses.



Figure 4.8 Views of Resource 3216 (top) and Resource 3058 (bottom), examples of Colonial Revival-style houses.



Figure 4.9 View of Resource 3225, an example of a Neoclassical-style house.

Minimal Traditional. Particularly in the years after World War II, most American houses tended to lose the formal and recognized stylistic associations that characterized houses through the early twentieth century. McAlester and McAlester, however, define a national style under which many of the new suburban houses built between the 1930s and after World War II can be categorized.² Their name for this group of houses is Minimal Traditional. These tend to be one-story houses with a prominent off-center gable on the front, and often are constructed of brick. Given the tight time frame within which they often were built, they tended to be constructed in readily identifiable tracts or subdivisions. Not so much an urban style as are many of the earlier national styles, Minimal Traditional houses are predominantly suburban structures. Approximately 45 houses in the survey universe are identified as having elements of this style. A good example executed in brick

2 McAlester and McAlester, 477-478.

is Resource 3302 at 340 East Liberty Street; Figure 4.13 presents a view of this resource. Other good examples include 212 and 214 Wiley Avenue (Resources 3405 and 3404).

Ranch. The Ranch style originated in the 1930s and gained popularity during the next decade, becoming the dominant style of dwelling across the country until the 1970s. The popularity of Ranch homes coincided with the county's dependence on automobiles. The car culture made it possible for suburban development that consisted of large lots to use Ranch houses that maximized façade width. The style was based loosely on earlier Spanish Colonial precedents and Prairie-style modernism. Eleven Ranch-style houses were surveyed in York, but none were deemed contributing. Examples include houses located at 2 and 4 Broad Street (Resources 3402 and 3401). Figure 4.14 presents a view of Resource 3402.



Figure 4.10 Views of Resource 3222 (top) and Resource 3306 (bottom), examples of Tudor Revival-style houses.



Figure 4.11 Views of Resource 3049 (top) and Resource 3097 (bottom), examples of Craftsman-style houses.



Figure 4.12 View of Resource 3281, an example of a Spanish Colonial Revival-style house.



Figure 4.13 View of Resource 3302, an example of a Minimal Traditional-style house.



Figure 4.14 View of Resource 3402, an example of a Ranch-style house.

4.1.2 Folk House Types

The foregoing discussion of national styles represented in York dwellings is useful in understanding the impact of broader cultural and artistic trends in the area. However, 53 percent of the houses in the survey universe could not be given any stylistic designation. Thus, the majority of the dwellings in the York are left out of a stylistic analysis. In order to bring these houses into the analysis of the area's historic architecture, the survey team drew on folk housing types elaborated by McAlester and McAlester.³ A discussion of these types is presented below.

Front-Gable. These houses can have one or two stories with one to three bays across the façade. Craftsman and bungalow-influenced houses are the most prominent twentieth-century examples of this pervasive type. Unlike the buildings described in the Craftsman

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

section above, however, many of these buildings lack architectural details and therefore are included in this folk section. Based on the survey findings, front-gable houses were a popular form of folk housing in York. We found 42 examples of the form, ranging in date from the 1890s to the 1950s.

Massed-Plan Side-Gable. These houses, which are at least two rooms wide and two rooms deep, became popular as a folk form after the Civil War. The house plan gained popularity after lightweight roof framing could span houses more than two rooms deep.⁴ Historically, this form is very popular. York has 82 surviving examples. The houses range in date from the 1890s to the 1950s.

Gable-Front and Wing. These houses feature a front-gable section with a side-gabled wing at a right angle. A shed or hip-roof porch often was added to the junction of the two wings. While these houses appear to

⁴ McAlester and McAlester, 28.

have been altered over the years, the cross-gable sections often were built as a unit. We identified 87 examples of the gable-front and wing plan in York, ranging in date from approximately 1880 to the 1950s.

I-House. This house type also was a popular folk form throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These side-gable houses were two rooms wide with a central hallway and one room deep. Houses of this sort were quite popular throughout the South, and drew on notions of balance and symmetry from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. York has only seven examples of the I-house. These date to the last decade of the nineteenth century and the early twentieth century.

Hall-and-Parlor. This type includes houses that have a simple side-gabled roof covering a plan that is two rooms wide and one room deep. This was a traditional British form that was an early implant in the American colonies. This plan remained the basic housing form throughout the Southeast into the early twentieth century. We identified 35 examples of the hall-and-parlor form in the survey universe, ranging in date from the 1880s to the 1930s.

Pyramidal. This house type is square in plan and features four-sided hip or pyramidal roofs. This plan and form became popular in the South in the early twentieth century. York has 30 examples of this form, dating from the 1880s to the 1950s.

Although the folk house types make up a majority of the structures surveyed in York, 16 buildings identified in the survey universe did not fit into any of the above categories.

4.2 COMMERCIAL RESOURCES

Beginning in the nineteenth century, the city of York developed a prosperous commercial district. This development coincided with the majority of the residential neighborhoods, with most of structures in York dating to the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. The survey universe contains 75 buildings built for commercial uses.

Some commercial buildings reflect the same national styles as contemporary houses. The Rose Hotel at 101/102 South Congress Street (Resource

3093) has elements of the Early Classical Revival style in its symmetry, classical columns, and flat lintels over windows. The First National Bank of York building (Resource 3090) at 1 South Congress Street is modeled after the Italian Renaissance Revival style that was popular in the first half of the twentieth century. Elements of the Italian Renaissance Revival style include flat roofs, symmetrical façades, decorative door surrounds, and arched windows. Figure 4.15 presents a view of Resource 3090.

Like houses, most commercial buildings adhere to a few particular forms. Many of the commercial buildings surveyed in York were part of commercial blocks. Built during the closing years of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, these commercial blocks were made up of connected masonry or frame structures with little architectural detailing. While most commercial structures in York have few architectural details, simplified classical details such as door surrounds, lintels over windows, and decorative cornices are common. The commercial buildings were one- or two-story structures, often with more elaborate storefronts with plate-glass windows and central doors. We identified six major commercial blocks in the survey universe. Other commercial buildings in York included structures that were designed to be free standing and usually fell outside of the major commercial district.

4.3 INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES

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

Churches are usually the center of a community, and they can be its most architecturally elaborate buildings. York's churches often show elements of the Gothic Revival style, which does not appear in the



Figure 4.15 View of Resource 3090 (the First National Bank of York building), an example of an Italian Renaissance Revival–style commercial building.

city's residences. The lancet windows, trefoils, and roof elaborations of the Gothic Revival style appear in six churches: First Presbyterian Church of York at 10 West Liberty Street (Resource 3104), Clinton Chapel at 302 California Street (Resource 3452), Good Shepherd Episcopal Church at 108 East Liberty Street (Resource 3081), First Baptist Church at 102 Congress Street (Resource 3339), and York Place Chapel at 234 Kings Mountain Road (Resource 3226.04). Figure 4.16 presents a view of Good Shepherd Episcopal Church. Colonial Revival elements appear in Central Baptist Church at 110 Ross Cannon Street (Resource 3262), while York ARP Church (Resource 3164) has elements of Neoclassicism. Figure 4.16 presents a view of Resource 3164. Three more churches are utilitarian buildings with few if any architectural details. In total, we surveyed 11 buildings that are related to religious purposes.

Cemeteries, often related to churches, are important community ties to its personal history. We

found two historic cemeteries in the survey universe. Rose Hill Cemetery (Resource 3079) on East Liberty Street dates to 1829 and is the resting place of many of South Carolina's prominent citizens. Old Settlers Cemetery (Resource 3052) at 19 College Street is thought to be the oldest burying ground in York. The cemetery is maintained by Trinity Methodist Church.

Schools ensure continuity of knowledge from one generation to the next. Eight buildings are related to education. The McCelvey Center (Resource 3077) was a public school that now functions as a cultural center. The Neoclassical structure dates to 1904 and sits on the site of the antebellum Yorkville Female Academy. Figure 4.17 shows a view of the McCelvey Center. The other buildings associated with education in York are utilitarian buildings with few if any architectural details.

Moore Park (Resource 3197) was established as a memorial to W. Bedford Moore. It is located near the



Figure 4.16 Views of Resource 3081 (Good Shepherd Episcopal Church), an example of a Gothic Revival-style church (top), and Resource 3164 (York ARP Church), an example of a Neoclassical-style church (bottom).

center of town on North Congress Street and consists of green space and a gazebo.

Government buildings are often symbolic of a community's civic and economic pride and aspirations. There are six structures related to York's government processes. The most prominent of York's government buildings is the York County Courthouse (Resource 3095). Constructed in 1914 by William Augustus Edwards, the York County Courthouse is reflective of early-twentieth-century courthouse design. The Neoclassical structure is four stories high and is composed of buff brick set on a granite foundation. The front façade features a three-story portico supported by four monumental Ionic columns, a copper and steel cornice, marble details, and an acanthus leaf sculpture. Figure 4.18 presents a view of the York County Courthouse. The survey universe also includes a nineteenth-century Adam-style jail (Resource 3091), as well as an early twentieth-century jail (Resource 3108), post office (Resource 3086), waterworks (Resource 3503), and county administrative building (Resource 3095.01).

Three structures within the survey universe relate to community healthcare. Two of the healthcare institutions date to the 1960s and 1970s and are therefore not eligible for historic designation. However, White Oak Manor (Resource 3340) is a good example of an early-twentieth-century medical facility. The two-story masonry building has brick exterior walls covered by a flat roof. A large concrete entry decorates the front façade and leads to double glass doors, while double-hung windows are surrounded by decorative brickwork. Figure 4.19 presents a view of Resource 3340.

4.4 TRANSPORTATION RESOURCES

The development of railroads in York began in the 1850s with the Kings Mountain Railroad, which connected York to Chester, South Carolina, and Lenoir, North Carolina. Architecturally, there are few buildings historically associated with transportation with the city of York. The most significant is York Railroad Depot (Resource 3029), located at 21 East Liberty Street. This one-story frame building dates to 1901; Figure 4.20 presents a view of the resource. Currently, the building houses the city's Chamber of Commerce. The Coal Yard

Restaurant (Resource 4141), located at 105 Garner Street, was also once associated with York's railroad.

4.5 MANUFACTURING RESOURCES

In the last decades of the nineteenth century, York experienced the same forces of industrialization as the rest of the South Carolina Piedmont. Cheap labor and low tax rates brought Northern cotton mills to the South, encouraging an unparalleled economic boom in the region. Manufacturing resources associated with the textile industry were once prominent within the city; however, there are currently only two buildings associated with manufacturing in the survey universe. Built circa 1905, Neely Manufacturing Company (Resource 3276) manufactured coarse yarns under the supervision of its president, W. B. Moore. The masonry building has a rectangular core, brick walls, and a brick foundation. The one-story structure is covered with a metal side-gable roof with brackets under the roof line. Large arched window openings with brick crowns are now enclosed with concrete blocks. A gable projection extends from the façade facing Blackburn Street. Figure 4.21 provides a view of Resource 3276. The second manufacturing resource found within the survey universe is Sullivan Carson Incorporated, located on 503 Kings Mountain Street.

4.6 DATA GAPS

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



Figure 4.17 View of Resource 3077 (McCelvey Center), an example of a Neoclassical-style school.



Figure 4.18 View of Resource 3095 (York County Courthouse), an example of a Neoclassical-style government building.



Figure 4.19 View of Resource 3340 (White Oak Manor), an example of an early-twentieth-century medical facility.



Figure 4.20 View of Resource 3029 (York Railroad Depot).



Figure 4.21 View of Resource 3276 (Neely Manufacturing Company).

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 NATIONAL REGISTER LISTED PROPERTIES

5.1.1 Hart House (NRIS 79002388)

During the recent architectural survey, the project architectural historian reassessed the Hart House (NRIS 79002388) to ensure that it still maintains its integrity. This historic resource has not been altered since its nomination to the NRHP. Therefore, we recommend no change to the NRHP eligibility or boundaries of the Hart House.

5.1.2 Wilson House (NRIS 82003894)

During the recent architectural survey, the project architectural historian reassessed the Wilson House (NRIS 82003894) to ensure that it still maintains its integrity. This historic resource has not been altered since its nomination to the NRHP. Therefore, we recommend no change to the NRHP eligibility or boundaries of the Wilson House.

5.1.3 Witherspoon-Hunter House (NRIS 72001215)

During the recent architectural survey, the project architectural historian reassessed the Witherspoon-Hunter House (NRIS 72001215) to ensure that it still maintains its integrity. This historic resource has not been altered since its nomination to the NRHP. Therefore, we recommend no change to the NRHP eligibility or boundaries of the Witherspoon-Hunter House.

5.1.4 York County Courthouse (NRIS 73001721)

During the recent architectural survey, the project architectural historian reassessed the York County Courthouse (NRIS 73001721) to ensure that it still maintains its integrity. This historic resource has not been altered since its nomination to the NRHP. Therefore, we recommend no change to the NRHP eligibility or boundaries of the York County Courthouse.

5.1.5 York Historic District (NRIS 78002525)

During the recent architectural survey, the project architectural historian reassessed the York Historic

District (NRIS 78002525) to ensure that it still maintains its integrity. A discussion of the expansion of the district is provided below.

5.2 NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

5.2.1 Resources 3077.00–3077.01 (Yorkville Female Academy, 212 East Jefferson Street)

Now a community center housing the Historical Center of York County, the McCelvey Center has been a center for education in York since the antebellum period. The site originally housed the Yorkville Female College and Institute, opened in 1856 by the Bethel Presbytery. The school was closed during the Civil War but reopened as the York Graded School in the late nineteenth century. When the original building burned in the early 1900s, a new structure was constructed in 1904 on the stone foundation of the Yorkville Female College and Institute. The building was expanded into the present building in 1922 and was later renamed McCelvey Elementary School, after a former principal. In 1988 the building was deeded to York citizens for use as a community center. The McCelvey Center (Resource 3077.00) is a three-story masonry structure with brick walls and a brick foundation. Facing southeast, the building's main façade consists of a two-story portico supported by four Corinthian columns and three brick arches. Two brick wings covered by hip roofs project off the rectangular core. Both wings are decorated with plaster cartouches displaying the building's construction date. Three sets of paneled and glazed doors are found at the main entry, while six-over-six and four-over-four double-hung windows allow light into the structure. Resource 3077.00 exemplifies Neoclassicism in its entry portico, dentils under the pediment, Corinthian columns, and symmetrical design. An ancillary building on the property (Resource 3077.01) dates to the 1950s and has an L-shaped core with brick veneer walls and a brick foundation. Figure 5.1 provides views of both resources. The site retains much of its original character and is a



Figure 5.1 Views of Resource 3077.00, McCelvey Center (top), and Resource 3077.01, ancillary building (bottom).

good example of Neoclassical architecture in South Carolina; therefore, we recommend Resources 3077.00 and 3077.01 eligible for the NRHP.

5.2.2 Resource 3108 (York County Jail, 203 West Liberty Street)

The old York County Jail (Resource 3108), located at 203 West Liberty, now functions as an apartment building. The three-story structure dates to the 1920s and is constructed of masonry. The rectangular core sits on a brick foundation and is covered by a flat roof. The front façade consists of a symmetrical arrangement of a central door with a decorative surround and eight windows. The jail's design utilizes elements of Colonial Revival architecture. Figure 5.2 provides a view of the resource. The site retains much of its original character and is a good example of a Colonial Revival governmental building in South Carolina; therefore, we recommend Resource 3108 eligible for the NRHP.

5.2.3 Resources 3452.00–3452.01 (Clinton Chapel AME Zion Church, 302 California Street)

The Clinton Chapel was built in 1922 on the north side of California Street. The one-story masonry structure has brick exterior walls and a stuccoed masonry foundation. The main elevation is made up of a front-gable façade flanked by two brick towers. Brick buttresses, pointed stained-glass windows, and decorative brickwork decorate the front elevation of the building. A rear addition to the structure is connected by a covered breezeway. The Clinton Chapel retains much of its original character and integrity. The parsonage house of the Clinton Chapel was built circa 1920s. The one-story house has a rectangular core and exterior walls covered with synthetic siding. The structure is covered by a hip roof of composite shingle and sits on a foundation of brick piers with fill. The front façade of the house has a central glazed door flanked by two six-over-six double-hung windows. A centered gable marks the entry to the



Figure 5.2 View of Resource 3108, old York County Jail.

structure, while a full porch is covered by a hip roof. The parsonage house retains much of its original character and integrity and supports the historical context of the Clinton Chapel site. Figure 5.3 provides views of the resources. The site is a good example of twentieth-century church design in South Carolina; therefore, we recommend Resources 3452.00 and 3452.01 eligible for the NRHP.

5.2.4 Resources 3502.00–3502.05 (R.H. Glenn House and Farm Complex, South of the Intersection of SC Route 5 and Inman Farm Road)

Located at the intersection of SC Route 5 and Inman Farm Road, Resource 3502.00 is a two-story house with a rectangular core. The frame structure is covered with weatherboard siding and sits on a brick pier foundation. A metal hip roof covers the structure, which has a full two-story engaged porch. Built in the 1860s, the house has decorative brackets under the roofline, paneled doors with transom windows and sidelights on the first and second floors, square columns, two brick chimneys, and two-over-two double-hung windows. A colonnade extends from the porch on the side elevation. The structure has five supporting outbuildings dating to the 1910s–1950s. All five outbuildings are frame structures with gable roofs. Figures 5.4 through 5.6 provide views of the resources. The site retains much of its original character and integrity; therefore, we recommend Resources 3502.00–3502.05 eligible for the NRHP.

5.2.5 Resource 3503 (York Water Works, 700 East Liberty Street)

York Water Works, located at 700 East Liberty Street, dates to circa 1920s. The structure is a two-story masonry structure with brick walls. The L-shaped core is covered by a flat roof with castellations and sits on a brick foundation. The main façade of the building is composed of a set of double doors and casement windows with flat stucco lintels. Buildings associated with water services often reflected the popular architectural styles of the period. Constructed during the height of Art Deco and Art Moderne's stylistic influence, York Water Works invokes the Moderne style. Figure 5.7 provides a view of the resource. York Water Works retains much

of its architectural character and structural integrity; therefore, we recommend Resource 3503 eligible for the NRHP.

5.3 DISTRICTS RECOMMENDED ELIGIBLE

5.3.1 York Historic District Expansion

The York Historic District was listed on the NRHP in 1979. The district consists of the central commercial area of the town and extends outward to include the historic residential neighborhoods. The prior survey included important commercial, residential, and religious structures that dated primarily from the early nineteenth century to the first decades of the twentieth century. The York Historic District currently consists of 183 structures located in the significant commercial and residential areas of the town. At the time of nomination, 175 of the structures (96 percent) contributed to the district, while a total of eight resources (4 percent) were noncontributing structures.

The boundaries of the York Historic District were drawn to include the majority of the town's historic properties with a minimal number of intrusions. Included within the district's boundaries are the historic commercial area, located in the center of York, and the historic residential areas, located on the north, south, east, and west sides of the commercial district. Southeast of the commercial district is an area containing a good sample of historic residences separated from the commercial area by a strip of noncontributing buildings. These structures did not conform to the 1979 historic district and were designated as noncontributing; therefore, the York Historic District now consists of two noncontiguous areas.

When reevaluating the 1979 survey, it was necessary to expand the period of significance from approximately 1810–1929 to 1810–1958. The period of significance for this district now represents the period of construction of important commercial, residential, religious, and governmental structures that are currently 50 years of age and older. Reflective of the different eras of York's development, the period of significance includes a diverse collection of architectural styles and forms. The original historic district remains intact, and two new



Figure 5.3 Views of Resource 3452, Clinton Chapel (top), and Resource 3452.01, Clinton Chapel parsonage house (bottom).



Figure 5.4 Views of Resource 3502.00, main house (top), and Resource 3502.01, ancillary building (bottom).



Figure 5.5 Views of Resource 3502.02, ancillary building (top), and Resource 3502.03, ancillary building (bottom).



Figure 5.6 View of Resource 3502.04, ancillary building (top), and Resource 3502.05, peach packing shed (bottom).



Figure 5.7 View of Resource 3503, York Water Works.

areas of expansion were added to include buildings that became eligible during the 30 years subsequent to 1979. See Figure 1.2 for a map with the proposed expansions.

Expansion Area #1. The first area of expansion is located north of the central commercial district along Kings Mountain Road and Broad Street. Twelve houses appear along Kings Mountain Road and follow a number of different styles. Four houses are Craftsman-style bungalows, and three other structures demonstrate attributes of the Colonial Revival period. There are also two Minimal Traditional houses built in the 1940s, a simplified Queen Anne structure, an English Revival cottage, and a grand two-story Neoclassical house. The variety of styles found on Kings Mountain Road continues the diverse architectural influences found in the existing historic district.

Expansion Area #2. The second area of expansion is located northeast of the central commercial district along North Congress Street. Twenty contributing

structures appear within this expansion area and follow a number of different styles; three structures have been deemed noncontributing. Eight houses are Post-Railroad Folk structures, and four houses demonstrate attributes of the Colonial Revival period. There are three Minimal Traditional structures, constructed in the 1940s and 1950s, and two Craftsman-style cottages. The expansion area along North Congress Street also includes one Mission Revival house, one Folk Victorian house, and a simplified Queen Anne house. The structures found on North Congress Street represent the diverse architectural styles popular in the United States during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The variety of styles continues the diverse architectural influences found in the existing historic district.

Expansion Area #3. The third area of expansion is located along East Jefferson Street. Thirteen contributing structures appear within this expansion area and follow a number of different styles. Seven structures

demonstrate attributes of the Colonial Revival period, while two structures are Queen Anne-style houses. There are two Post-Railroad Folk structures and one Minimal Traditional house. The expansion area along East Jefferson Street represents the diverse architectural styles popular in the United States during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The variety of styles continues the diverse architectural influences found in the existing historic district.

Other Contributing Structures. There are seven other structures that contribute to the existing historic district. These structures include the York Railroad Depot (behind 207 East Liberty Street), Rose Hill Cemetery (229 East Liberty Street), York County Agricultural Building (6 South Congress Street), Gillespie House (16 West Liberty Street), Wiley Brothers Marble and Granite Works (14 Cemetery Street), First Baptist Church (102 South Congress Street), and Divine Savior Hospital (111 South Congress Street).

5.3.2 York/Cannon Mill Historic District

The York/Cannon Mill Historic District is located northeast of the center of York. Located near the North Carolina border, York is the geographic and governmental center of York County. There are a total of 60 resources within the boundaries of this district. Of these resources, 100 percent (60 resources total) maintain a high level of integrity and contribute to the district. The district is essentially the area along Ross Cannon, 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th, and Ashe streets. There are no resources (0 percent of the overall district) that are noncontributing. The period of significance for this district is 1897–1950, which represents the period of construction for the cotton mill and the surrounding residential mill village. The York/Cannon Mill Historic District is a strong collection of early-twentieth-century residential structures associated with the development of York's textile industry.

A majority of the buildings surviving in the York/Cannon Mill Historic District were built during the period between 1897 and 1910. Of the 60 resources, 60 structures (100 percent of the overall district) constructed in the boundaries of the York/Cannon Mill Historic District remain from the years between 1897 and 1920. The structures built within the described

period were lived in by mill workers and followed 10 different architectural styles. The main housing type had a side-gable roof, a rectangular core, and a half-length or full-façade porch. Twenty-four structures followed this house type, while 12 houses had a cross-gable roof, a rectangular core, and a half-length or full-façade porch. Figure 5.8 provides views of these resource types. The next most common house type has a rectangular core covered by a hip roof and a full-façade or recessed porch. Ten houses in the mill district followed this plan. Figure 5.9 (top) provides a view of this resource type. Five houses are covered by front-gable roofs with half-length or full-façade front porches, while four buildings are side-gable structures with centered gables over the front entry. Figures 5.9 (bottom) and 5.10 provide examples of these resource types. Two structures have a hip roof with lower cross-gables, a rectangular core, and a half-length or full-façade porch. Figure 5.11 (top) provides an example of this resource type. Other examples include a house with a side hip roof and a full façade porch, a structure with a cross-clipped gable roof and a rectangular core, and a wing-and-gable-style house. Figures 5.11 (bottom) and 5.12 provide examples of these resource types. The cotton mill structure was built in 1897 as the York Cotton Mill. In 1913 the Cannon Company bought the mill and expanded the building over the following decades. Although the core of the mill dates to 1897, the structure has very little of its architectural or historical integrity intact; therefore, we recommend it not eligible for the surrounding district.

The York/Cannon Mill Historic District is being nominated to the NRHP under Criterion A for its association with the development of York and Criterion C for its assortment and quality of late-nineteenth- and early-twentieth-century residential buildings associated with the textile industry. The district is being nominated with local significance. York/Cannon Mill Historic District represents the development of a mill village through the 1940s. Its period of significance spans from 1897 to 1950. With 100 percent of the resources contributing, the integrity of the York/Cannon Mill Historic District has a strong visual connection to its period of significance.

In the last decades of the nineteenth century, York experienced the same forces of industrialization as



Figure 5.8 Views of Resource 3560, 37 6th Street (top), and Resource 3238, 107 Ross Cannon Street (bottom).



Figure 5.9 Views of Resource 3242, 99 Ross Cannon Street (top), and Resource 3264, 111 1st Street (bottom).



Figure 5.10 Views of Resource 3241, 101 Ross Cannon Street.

the rest of the South Carolina Piedmont. Cheap labor and low tax rates brought Northern cotton mills to the South, encouraging an unparalleled economic boom in the region. In 1897, 16 years after the first cotton mill was constructed in Rock Hill, York Cotton Mill (later renamed Cannon Cotton Mill) was opened just outside York's city limits. In the years surrounding the turn of the century, other mills found the town attractive to new business interests, including Sutro Cotton Mill (later Travora Cotton Mill), Victor Cotton Oil Company, Neely Manufacturing Company, and Lockmore Cotton Mills.

From the beginning of the twentieth century, the York/Cannon Mill village was central in attracting and retaining workers for the cotton mill. The construction of the York mill initiated new housing and other amenities that enticed workers to the town. Cotton mill employees lived in rows of similar single-family homes and attended churches and schools that were built within reach of the community's inhabitants.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE CONSIDERATION

5.4.1 Endangered Areas

When considering dangers to the historic character of a neighborhood or area, three basic threats must be considered. The most obvious is demolition of existing historic architectural resources. Destruction of historic buildings or their removal from an area removes character and leaves only voids. The second threat is construction of new structures that are visually incompatible with existing resources. These intrusions stand out in stark contrast to the historic character of the streets on which they are built. The third and least obvious threat comes from historically inappropriate alterations and additions to historic architectural resources. Often small, these changes eventually can completely change a building and obscure its historic qualities. When enough historic resources are destroyed or altered, an area's historic character is lost.



Figure 5.11 Views of Resource 3258, 100 Ross Cannon Street (top), and Resource 3265, 112 Ashe Street (bottom).



Figure 5.12 Views of Resource 3263, 110 1st Street (top), and Resource 3236, 109 Ross Cannon Street (bottom).

The threat of development is a general danger throughout the city of York. Due to the economic growth of nearby Charlotte, North Carolina, there is a strong pressure to redevelop property in and around York. This pressure can lead to inappropriate additions to and/or the razing of historic structures. New buildings that are visually incompatible with the character of York's historic past may also result from increased development pressure.

5.4.2 Areas That May Be Eligible in the Future

In this report, we did not recommend certain areas eligible either because of alterations that adversely affect the historic character or because the area is not of sufficient age at this time. Changes to historic character usually occur as a result of the three threats listed above, but these changes can be reversed. Enclosed porches can be opened, synthetic sidings can be removed, and new construction can be compatible with existing designs. An area that currently lacks sufficient historic character to be eligible could become eligible in the future. Also, as a neighborhood grows older, its historic character becomes more significant simply because of its age. Much of the survey universe was built later in the twentieth century. The historical value of these neighborhoods and houses will continue to increase with time.

5.4.3 Areas That May Warrant Protection or Special Attention

We identified no areas that may warrant special attention or protection.

5.5 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PRESERVATION PLANNING AND PUBLIC EDUCATION

5.5.1 Preservation Planning: Establish a County Staff Position

Given the breadth of the City of York'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 staff position of Preservation Planner within the zoning office.

The preservation work the City of York has already undertaken demonstrates the knowledge and

effectiveness of the city's zoning staff and Historic Commission. A great deal more can be done, however, if a staff person is devoted to historic preservation. The city's Preservation Planner duties could include the following work, which would expand on the current preservation activities already undertaken in City of York.

Cultural Resource Management:

- Participate in historic site surveys
- Identify cultural resources eligible for the NRHP and local Preservation Overlay District status
- Perform administrative tasks for the historic commission (currently completed by city zoning staff), including preliminary design review, preparation for hearings, and enforcement
- Consult with City agencies and others on compliance with federal, state, and local historic preservation legislation

Enhance Public Understanding:

- Provide guidance to York citizens on federal and local historic preservation tax incentives
- Meet with neighborhood organizations on the uses of historic preservation in community planning
- Deliver written and oral presentations to professionals and lay organizations on historic preservation and the work of the Design and Preservation Commission

Encourage Economic Development:

- Participate in the City of York's multifaceted economic development strategy
- Promote rehabilitation of historic properties, particularly in the downtown York Historic District, to continue the revitalization that has begun in that area
- Promote heritage tourism to the City of York through programs such as the National Register's Online Travel Itinerary, which creates self-guided tours to historic places listed on the NRHP, based on text and photographs supplied by the city (for example,

see Charleston's tour at <<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/travel/charleston/>>

5.5.2 Recommendations for Public Education

There are countless ways to present history to the public; below are some suggestions that focus on the city's cultural resources, previously neglected subjects, or public accessibility to historical information.

Oral History of Historically African American Neighborhoods. There is a dearth of primary sources relating to the history of York's African American population. A project to compile oral history interviews of residents in the city's historically African American neighborhoods would significantly add to the available primary sources and help further the work of uncovering this neglected area of the city's history. Such interviews could be the basis of a book that chronicles life in the city's African American neighborhoods throughout the city's history.

Architectural History Publication. York's historic architecture conveys the story of the city's development and enriches its appearance. The preservation of these resources could be complemented with a book that chronicles the city's architectural history, complete with historic and contemporary photographs.

Electronic Availability of Historical Resources. In our electronic age, the Internet is the first place many people look when they begin a search for information. The city could publish electronic versions of narrative histories written in conjunction with this project as well as historical context statements completed for environmental assessments and other research funded with state and local tax dollars.

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

Historic District currently contains four individually eligible resources and 175 contributing resources. It is recommended that three expansion areas, with a total of 52 contributing resources, be added to the defined York Historic District. A recommended separate district, the York/Cannon Mill Historic District, contains 60 contributing resources and no noncontributing resources. In addition, five resources that are not part of any district are eligible or recommended individually eligible. The remaining 379 resources are not eligible for the NRHP.

5.6 SURVEY SUMMARY

During the course of the historic architectural survey of the City of York, we identified 675 historic architectural resources, of which 557 are domestic structures. The York

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APPENDIX A. COMPILED INVENTORY

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
3029	York Railway Depot		21 East Liberty St.	York	York	Transportation	Government	c. 1900s	Listed
3030	Railroad Building/Warehouse	Coal Yard Restaurant	105 Garner St.	York	York	Transportation	Commerce/Trade	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3031	Grist/Jackson House		234 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1850	Listed
3032	Mason/Boyd House		230 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1850	Listed
3033		unidentified house	226 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1850	Listed
3034	Willford/Caldwell House		224 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1850	Listed
3035	Hart House		220 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1853	Listed
3036	Rawlinson/Shell/Rodgers House		225 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Listed
3037		unidentified house	behind 207 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1870	Contributes to Listed District
3038	Marshall House/Faith Reality		203 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Commerce/Trade	c. 1850s	Listed
3039	Stroup/ Wiley House		206 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1880s	Listed
3040	Inman/Ebersold House		202 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1899	Listed
3041		unidentified house	207 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1910	Listed
3042		unidentified house	211 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Listed
3043		unidentified house	213 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Listed
3044		unidentified house	217 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Listed
3045		unidentified house	219 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1854	Listed
3046		unidentified house	218 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Listed
3047		unidentified house	216 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1906	Listed
3048		unidentified house	214 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Listed
3049		unidentified house	212 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Listed
3050	Gilliam House		109 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1830	Listed
3051		unidentified house	105 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Listed District
3052	Settlers Cemetery/Trinity Cemetery		intersection of East Jefferson St. & College St.	York	York	Funerary	Funerary	1831	Listed
3053		unidentified house	14 College St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Listed
3054		unidentified house	10 College St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Listed
3055		unidentified house	8 College St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1880	Listed
3056		unidentified house	12 College St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Listed
3057		unidentified house	6 College St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Listed
3058		unidentified house	3 College St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Listed
3059	Patrick House		5 College St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Listed
3060		unidentified house	7 College St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Listed
3061		unidentified house	9 College St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Listed
3062		unidentified house	11 College St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Listed
3063	Jones/Langford House		15 College St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1900-1920	Listed
3064		unidentified house	205 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1850s	Listed
3065		unidentified house	211 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
3066		unidentified house	215 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
3067		unidentified house	217 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
3068		unidentified house	221 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
3068.01		unidentified ancillary building	221 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
3069		unidentified house	213 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
3070		unidentified house	225 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Contributes to Eligible District
3071		unidentified house	227 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3072		unidentified house	228 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1950s	Not Eligible
3073		unidentified house	226 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
3074		unidentified house	220 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
3075		unidentified house	218 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Contributes to Eligible District
3076		unidentified house	216 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Vacant/Not In Use	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3077	Yorkville Female Academy	McCelvey Center	212 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Education	Recreation/Culture	1904	Eligible
3077.01	McCelvey Center	ancillary building	210 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Education	Education	c. 1940-1950s	Eligible
3078	Monument to Confederate Soldiers		229 East Liberty St./ directly in front of Rose Hill Cemetery	York	York	Funerary	Funerary	c. 1900	Listed
3079	Rose Hill Cemetery		229 East Liberty St.	York	York	Funerary	Funerary	c. 1830s	Contributes to Listed District
3080	Walter Bedford Moore House		108 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1853	Listed
3081	Good Shepherd Episcopal Church		108 East Liberty St.	York	York	Religion	Religion	1855	Listed
3082	Lowry/Cook House		110 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1849	Listed
3083	Lewis/ Cumbie House		105 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1899	Listed
3084		unidentified house	112 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Listed
3085	Trinity Methodist Church		16 East Liberty St.	York	York	Religion	Religion	1890-1891	Listed
3086	U.S. Post Office	York Public Library	19/21 East Liberty St.	York	York	Government	Education	1935	Listed
3087		Liberty Income Tax/ unoccupied	13/15 East Liberty St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1920s	Listed
3088	Belk Department Store	York County Probate Judge	1 East Liberty St.	York	York	Commercial	Government	1853	Listed
3089		unidentified commercial building	7/9 East Liberty St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1920s	Listed
3090	The 1st National Bank of York	Little Hands N Feet Children's Shop	1 South Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1920s	Listed
3091	York County Jail/Wilson House		3 South Congress St.	York	York	Government	Commerce/Trade	1829	Listed
3092	Latta Houses/York Funeral Home	York Wedding Chapel	7 South Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Commerce/Trade	1827	Listed
3093	Rose Hotel	Hazelwood Chiropractic Clinic/ Rosewood Apts	27 South Congress St. (now 101 & 102)	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1849	Listed
3094	Dr. Bratton's office/Palmetto Carpet Mills		31 South Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1850s	Listed
3095	York County Court House		2 South Congress St.	York	York	Government	Government	1914	Listed
3095.01	Agricultural Building	York County Offices	6 South Congress St.	York	York	Government	Government	c. 1950s	Contributes to Listed District
3096	Dr. J.B. Withers House		20 Cleveland St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1816	Listed
3097		unidentified house	18 Cleveland St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1910	Listed
3098		unidentified house	14 Cleveland St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Listed
3099		unidentified house	10 Cleveland St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Listed
3100	Smith/Hart House		6 Cleveland St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1815	Listed
3101		unidentified house	2 Cleveland St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Listed
3102	Witherspoon-Hunter House		15 West Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1825	Listed
3103	Walker House/York Bicentennial Headquarters		19 West Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Commerce/Trade	1853	Listed
3104	First Presbyterian Church of York		10 West Liberty St.	York	York	Religion	Religion	1859-1961	Listed
3105	Bank of York	unidentified house	21 West Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Listed
3106	Gillespie House		13 West Liberty St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1935	Not Eligible
3107	York County Jail		16 West Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Social	c. 1910s	Contributes to Listed District
3108	McCormell House		203 West Liberty St.	York	York	Government	Domestic	c. 1920s	Eligible
3109		unidentified house	12 West Madison St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1900	Listed
3110		unidentified house	8 West Madison St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1970s	Listed
3111		unidentified house	6 West Madison St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Listed

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
3112		unidentified house	22 Wright Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1980s	Listed
3113		unidentified house	20 Wright Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1960s	Listed
3114		unidentified house	18 Wright Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910-1920s	Listed
3115		unidentified house	16 Wright Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910-1920s	Listed
3116		unidentified house	14 Wright Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910-1920s	Listed
3117		unidentified house	12 Wright Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910-1920s	Listed
3118		unidentified house	10 Wright Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910-1920s	Listed
3119		unidentified house	8 Wright Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910-1920s	Listed
3120		unidentified house	6 Wright Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910-1920s	Listed
3121	Lowry House		1 Wright Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910-1920s	Listed
3122		unidentified house	3 Wright Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910-1920s	Listed
3123	Wright/Lowry House		5 Wright Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1850	Listed
3124		unidentified house	9 Wright Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910-1920s	Listed
3125		unidentified house	11 Wright Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910-1920s	Listed
3126	Munn House		15 Wright Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910-1920s	Listed
3127		unidentified house	17 Wright Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910-1920s	Listed
3128		unidentified house	19 Wright Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910-1920s	Listed
3129		unidentified house	21 Wright Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Listed
3130		unidentified house	23 Wright Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910-1920s	Listed
3131	Lindsey/Morton House		25 Wright Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1890	Listed
3132		unidentified house	16 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1960s	Listed
3133		unidentified house	14 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1880-1890s	Listed
3134		unidentified house	10 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1880-1890s	Listed
3135	Finley/ Cannon House		6 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1880-1890s	Listed
3136	Riddle/McCrae House		2 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1899	Listed
3137	Hart/Jackson House		3 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1880-1890s	Listed
3138	Houston/Lee House		7 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1895	Listed
3139	Barron/Mitchum House		9 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1880-1890s	Listed
3140	General Allison House		11 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Listed
3141	Allison/Moore House		15 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Listed
3142	Bratton Store/Catos	Equity Court Office of Master in Equity	1 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1810-1820	Listed
3143		Colonial Credit/ Work Finance Corp Loans	3/7 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1880s	Listed
3144		Serenity Therapy Message	9/11 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1920s	Listed
3145		Scared Spirit	11 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1890s	Listed
3146	W. Bedford Moore House & Store Building	York Flower Shop	13/15 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1845-1850	Listed
3147		L'Ceas Ice Cream Parlor	17 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1900s	Listed
3148		Solutions.../ Wellness Center.../ Apex	19/23 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1880s	Listed
3149		Sylvia Artist Walk Office	25 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1900s	Listed
3150	Sylvia Theatre		27 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1950s	Listed
3151	Coleman's Trading Post		29 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1920s	Listed

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
3152	Bratton's Store	Path Thrift Store Ministries/ Adv Chiropractic Solutions	31/33 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1900s	Listed
3153	Neely Drugs/Penee Studio	Dances Studio/ Dogma & Feich	37/North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1890s	Listed
3154		American National Bank/ The Men's Shop	39/45 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1880-1890s	Listed
3155		York Farmers Market	47/49 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1880-1890s	Listed
3156		Shear Perfection	51 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1970s	Not Eligible
3157		The Craft Connection	59 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1930s	Listed
3158		ElectroLux	61 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1930s	Listed
3159		unidentified commercial building	63 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Listed
3160		The Palmetto Shop/ The Outdoor Shop	65 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1930s	Listed
3161		Exchange Publisher's Inc	65 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1940s	Listed
3162	Yorkville Enquirer Building	Guardian Fidelity Mortgage	67 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1891	Listed
3163		Ford/ China King	71 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1970s	Not Eligible
3164		Hlott Forestry Consultants	70 North Congress St.	York	York	Religion	Religion	c. 1910-1920s	Listed
3165		Oliver Eye Associates	56 & 58 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3166		Wallace Insurance	48 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1880-1890s	Listed
3167		Mom's Restaurant	46 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1890s	Listed
3168		Tony's Pizza	44 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1890s	Listed
3169		The Brandon House	42 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1880-1890s	Listed
3170		Flowers Etc. of York	40 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1880-1890s	Listed
3171		Shear Attitude	36 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1870s	Listed
3172		Frank's Jewelers	32 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1900s	Listed
3173	Blackwell Building	Tracy Ferguson Real Estate/ Net South	30 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1880-1890s	Listed
3174		Palmetto Room	28 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1900s	Listed
3175		Cotton Gin Tavern	26 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1880-1890s	Listed
3176		Cotton Gin Tavern (2)	24 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1880-1890s	Listed
3177		York Senior Center	22 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1882	Listed
3178		First Citizens Bank	20 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1880-1890s	Listed
3179		Jasmine Gifts	16 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1880-1890s	Listed
3180		York County Probate Judge	14 North Congress St.	York	York	Social	Social	c. 1880-1890s	Listed
3181		Creative Cuts/ Whiteside's Cleaners	12 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1950s	Not Eligible
3182		Whiteside's Uniform Rentals	8 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1850s	Listed
3183		Belk Department Store	1 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1853	Listed
3184		Herndon/Sutton House	100 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3185		Whiteside's Uniform Rentals	103 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	early 1800s	Listed
3186		McCorkie/ Moore/Howard House	108 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1970s	Not Eligible
3187			109 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1820s	Listed

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
3188	Cannon/Smith House		111 A-C North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1925	Listed
3188.01	Cannon/Smith House	carriage house	111 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1925	Listed
3189	Marion/Goins House		110 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1830	Listed
3190		S.C. Health Department- York County	118 North Congress St.	York	York	Health Care	Health Care	c. 1970s	Not Eligible
3191	York Library	Clemson University Extension Service	120 North Congress St.	York	York	Recreation/Culture	Education	c. 1950s	Not Eligible
3192		Pork "N" More	122 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1970s	Not Eligible
3193	Witherspoon House		121/123 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1853	Listed
3194	Frances Moore House		127 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Listed
3195		unidentified house	124 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Listed
3196	Gas Station	Starr Corner	128 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1970s	Not Eligible
3197	Moore Park		corner of North Congress St. & Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Social	Social	c. 1920s	Listed
3198	Lindsey/Medlin House		200 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Listed
3199	Hambright House		208 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Listed
3200		unidentified house	220 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1880s	Listed
3201		unidentified house	216 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1880s	Listed
3202		unidentified house	218 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1880-1890s	Listed
3203	Herdson House		220 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1850s	Listed
3204	Spencer House		102 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1870s	Listed
3205		unidentified house	104 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1880-1890s	Listed
3206		unidentified house	106 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Listed
3207	Gist/ Hill House		101 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1880s	Listed
3208	McDowell/Enright House		103 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1891	Listed
3209		unidentified house	105 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1880-1890s	Listed
3210		unidentified house	107 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1880s	Listed
3211		unidentified house	205 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1880-1890s	Listed
3212		unidentified house	209 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Listed
3213	Lawrence House		218 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Listed
3214	Wallace/Rosy House		216 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1850	Listed
3215		unidentified house	210 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Listed
3216		unidentified house	208 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1880-1890s	Listed
3217		unidentified house	206 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	2008	Not Eligible
3218	Parrott House		204 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Listed
3219		unidentified house	202 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Listed
3220	Winter Headquarters for the Barnett Bros. Circus		10 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3221	Winter Headquarters for the Barnett Bros. Circus		intersection of East Jefferson St. & Trinity St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1930s	Listed
3222		unidentified house	401 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3223		unidentified house	233 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Contributes to Listed District
3224		unidentified house	231 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Contributes to Listed District
3225		unidentified house	229 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Listed District
3226	York Place	Carruthers (#4)	234 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Education	1967	Not Eligible
3226.01	York Place	Administration Building/ McLean Building (#5)	234 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Education	Education	1958	Not Eligible

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
3226.02	York Place	Taylor Center (#10)	234 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1963	Not Eligible
3226.03	York Place	Wolfe Cottage	234 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3226.04	York Place	Chapel of the Good Sheppard	234 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Religion	Religion	1939	Not Eligible
3226.05	York Place	Cates Memorial Gymnasium	234 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Recreation/Culture	Recreation/Culture	1958	Not Eligible
3226.06	York Place	Spradlin	234 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Education	Education	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3226.07	York Place	Barn	234 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Agriculture/Subsistence	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3226.08	York Place	Byrns Cottage (#12)	234 Kings Mountains St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1978-79	Not Eligible
3226.09	York Place	Gadsden Center	234 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Education	1951	Not Eligible
3226.10	York Place	Corrie Green/Admissions (#2)	234 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Education	1951	Not Eligible
3227		unidentified house	225 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Listed District
3228		unidentified house	223 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Listed District
3229		unidentified house	217 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Listed District
3230		unidentified house	215 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Contributes to Listed District
3231		unidentified house	213 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Contributes to Listed District
3232		unidentified house	211 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Listed District
3233		unidentified house	226 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Contributes to Listed District
3234		unidentified house	224 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Contributes to Listed District
3235		unidentified house	222 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Contributes to Listed District
3236	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	109 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
3237	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	108 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
3238	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	107 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
3239	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	105 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
3240	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	103 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
3241	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	101 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
3242	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	99 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
3243	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	97 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
3244	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	95 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
3245	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	93 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
3246	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	91 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
3247	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	89 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
3248	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	87 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
3249	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	86 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
3250	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	85 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
3251	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	84 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
3252	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	88 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
3253	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	90 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
3254	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	92 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
3255	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	94 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
3256	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	96 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
3257	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	98 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Contributes to Eligible District
3258	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	100 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Contributes to Eligible District
3259	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	102 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Eligible District
3260	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	104 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Contributes to Eligible District
3261	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	106 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
3262	Central Baptist Church		110 Ross Cannon St.	York	York	Religion	Religion	1944	Not Eligible
3263	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	110 1st St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Contributes to Eligible District
3264	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	111 1st St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Contributes to Eligible District
3265	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	112 Ashe St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Contributes to Eligible District
3266	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	113 Ashe St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Contributes to Eligible District
3267	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	114 Ashe St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Contributes to Eligible District
3268	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	115 Ashe St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Contributes to Eligible District
3269	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	116 Ashe St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Contributes to Eligible District
3270	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	119 2nd St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Contributes to Eligible District
3271	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	117 2nd St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Contributes to Eligible District
3272	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	118 2nd St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Contributes to Eligible District
3273	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	129 2nd St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Contributes to Eligible District
3274	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	121 Ashe St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Contributes to Eligible District
3275	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	122 Ashe St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Contributes to Eligible District
3276	Neely Mill	Republic Textile Equipment	111 Blackburn St.	York	York	Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction	1905	Not Eligible
3277		unidentified house	315 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Contributes to Listed District
3278		unidentified house	313 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Contributes to Listed District
3279		unidentified house	311 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1950s	Contributes to Listed District
3280		unidentified house	309 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Contributes to Listed District
3281		unidentified house	307 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Listed District
3282		unidentified house	305 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Listed District
3283		unidentified house	303 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Contributes to Listed District
3284		unidentified house	301 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3285		Midway Tax Service	219 North Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1960s	Not Eligible
3286		unidentified house	213 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Contributes to Listed District
3287		unidentified house	211 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Contributes to Listed District
3288		unidentified house	209 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Contributes to Listed District
3289		unidentified house	300 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Listed District
3290		unidentified house	302 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Contributes to Listed District
3291		unidentified house	304 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Contributes to Listed District
3292		unidentified house	306 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Contributes to Listed District
3293	Church of the Nazarene	Church of the Nazarene	308 North Congress St.	York	York	Religion	Religion	c. 1960s	Not Eligible
3294		unidentified house	310 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Contributes to Listed District
3295		unidentified house	312 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Contributes to Listed District
3296		unidentified house	314 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Contributes to Listed District
3297		unidentified house	316 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Contributes to Listed District
3298		unidentified house	318 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Contributes to Listed District
3299		unidentified house	320 North Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1892	Contributes to Listed District
3300		unidentified house	324 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3301		unidentified house	334 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Not Eligible
3302		unidentified house	340 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3303		unidentified house	342 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1880s	Not Eligible
3304		unidentified house	344 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3305		unidentified house	346 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3306		unidentified house	347 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3307		unidentified house	343 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1950-1960s	Not Eligible

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
3308	Gregory Greiner Family Dentistry		333 East Liberty St.	York	York	Health Care	Health Care	c. 1960s	Not Eligible
3309		unidentified house	331 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Not Eligible
3310		unidentified house	329 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Not Eligible
3311		unidentified house	323 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1950s	Not Eligible
3312		unidentified house	319 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Not Eligible
3313		unidentified house	317 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3314	Wright Funeral Home		301 East Liberty St.	York	York	Funerary	Funerary	1984	Not Eligible
3315		unidentified house	6 Hunter St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1914	Not Eligible
3316		unidentified house	8 Hunter St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Not Eligible
3317		unidentified house	12 Hunter St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Not Eligible
3318		unidentified house	14 Hunter St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3319		unidentified house	16 Hunter St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3320		unidentified house	20 Hunter St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3321		unidentified house	22 Hunter St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3322		unidentified house	22 Hunter St. (2)	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1970s	Not Eligible
3323		unidentified house	24 Hunter St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Not Eligible
3324		unidentified house	26 Hunter St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3325		unidentified house	30 Hunter St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3326		unidentified house	32 Hunter St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1970s	Not Eligible
3327		unidentified house	222 East Madison St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3328		unidentified house	216 B East Madison St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3329		unidentified house	216 East Madison St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3330		unidentified house	214 East Madison St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3331		unidentified house	212 East Madison St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3332		unidentified house	210 East Madison St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3333		unidentified house	211 East Madison St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3334		unidentified house	209 East Madison St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3335		unidentified house	207 East Madison St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3336		unidentified house	200 East Madison St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3337	Wiley Brothers Marble & Granite Works		14 Cemetery St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1946	Contributes to Eligible District
3337.01	Wiley Brothers Marble & Granite Works	ancillary building	14 Cemetery St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	1946	Contributes to Eligible District
3338		Java Joe's Coffee	25 South Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1950s	Not Eligible
3339	First Baptist Church		102 South Congress St.	York	York	Religion	Religion	c. 1900s	Contributes to Eligible District
3340	Divine Savior Hospital	White Oak Manor	111 South Congress St.	York	York	Health Care	Health Care	c. 1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
3341		unidentified house	29 West Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3342		unidentified house	27 West Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3343		unidentified house	25 West Liberty St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3344		unidentified house	202 Madison St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3345	Antioch Christian Church	Antioch Christian Church	300 Blackburn St.	York	York	Religion	Religion	c. 1950s-1960s	Not Eligible
3346		unidentified house	14 Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Contributes to Eligible District
3347		unidentified house	16 Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Contributes to Eligible District
3348		unidentified house	108 Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
3349		unidentified house	231 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Not Eligible
3350		unidentified house	233 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1960s	Not Eligible
3351		unidentified house	235 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Not Eligible

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
3352		unidentified house	234 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3353		unidentified house	230 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1960s	Not Eligible
3354		unidentified house	102 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Not Eligible
3355		unidentified house	104 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Not Eligible
3356		unidentified mill house	106 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3357		unidentified mill house	108 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Not Eligible
3358		unidentified mill house	112 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3359		unidentified mill house	110 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3360		unidentified mill house	122 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3361		unidentified mill house	124 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Not Eligible
3362		unidentified mill house	120 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3363		unidentified mill house	126 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Not Eligible
3364		unidentified mill house	128 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Not Eligible
3365		unidentified mill house	130 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Not Eligible
3366		unidentified mill house	132 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3367		unidentified house	130A Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3368		unidentified mill house	134 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3369		unidentified mill house	136 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3370		unidentified house	138 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3371		unidentified mill house	140 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3372		unidentified mill house	142 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3373		unidentified mill house	153 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3374		unidentified mill house	151 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3375		unidentified mill house	141 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3376		unidentified house	139 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3377		unidentified mill house	137 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3378		unidentified house	133 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1960s	Not Eligible
3379		unidentified mill house	131 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3380		unidentified house	129 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3381		unidentified mill house	123 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3382		unidentified mill house	119 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Not Eligible
3383		unidentified mill house	117 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Not Eligible
3384		unidentified mill house	115 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Not Eligible
3385		unidentified mill house	111 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Not Eligible
3386		unidentified mill house	107 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Not Eligible
3387		The Melton's House	105 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3388		unidentified commercial building	103 Charlotte St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Vacant/Not In Use	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3389		unidentified house	1 Broad St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3390		unidentified house	3 Broad St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3391		unidentified house	5 Broad St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3392		unidentified house	11 Broad St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3393		unidentified house	13 Broad St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3394		unidentified house	15 Broad St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3395		unidentified house	16 Broad St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3396		unidentified house	14 Broad St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3397		unidentified house	12 Broad St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3398		unidentified house	10 Broad St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
3399		unidentified house	8 Broad St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3400		unidentified house	6 Broad St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3401		unidentified house	4 Broad St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1960-1970s	Not Eligible
3402		unidentified house	2 Broad St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1960-1970s	Not Eligible
3403		unidentified house	2 Broad St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1990s	Not Eligible
3404		unidentified house	214 Wiley Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3405		unidentified house	212 Wiley Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3406		unidentified house	210 Wiley Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3407		unidentified house	208 Wiley Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3408		unidentified house	204 Wiley Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3409		unidentified house	201 Wiley Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3410		unidentified house	203 Wiley Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3411		unidentified house	205 Wiley Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3412		unidentified house	207 Wiley Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3413		unidentified house	209 Wiley Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3414		unidentified house	211 Wiley Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3415		unidentified house	213 Wiley Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3416		unidentified house	215 Wiley Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3417		unidentified house	217 Wiley Ave.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3418		unidentified house	101 East Madison St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3419		unidentified house	19 East Madison St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3420		T.E. Jones & Sons	17 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3421		T.E. Jones & Sons (2)	17 East Madison St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3422		Shirley's	20 North Roosevelt St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3423		Coin Laundry	18 North Roosevelt St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3424		Ford Motors	15 North Roosevelt St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3425		unidentified storage building	7 North Roosevelt St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1890s	Not Eligible
3426		City Planning Department	5 North Roosevelt St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Government	c. 1890s	Not Eligible
3427	Irene's Restaurant		6 North Roosevelt St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3428		Cut & Curl	4 North Roosevelt St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1890s	Not Eligible
3429		unidentified house	1 Smith St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3430		unidentified house	3 Smith St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3431		unidentified house	7 Smith St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3432		unidentified house	9 Smith St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3433		unidentified house	13 Smith St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3434		unidentified house	17 Smith St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3435		unidentified house	19 Smith St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3435.01		This & That Flowers	19 Smith St.	York	York	Domestic	Commerce/Trade	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3436		unidentified house	20 Smith St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3437		unidentified house	18 Smith St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3438		unidentified house	16 Smith St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3439		unidentified house	14 Smith St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3440		unidentified house	12 Smith St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3441		unidentified house	10 Smith St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3442		unidentified house	8 Smith St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3443		Wrex Cottage	6 Smith St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
3444		unidentified house	17 West Madison St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3445		unidentified house	15 West Madison St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3446		unidentified house	13 West Madison St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3447		Family Dentistry	9 West Madison St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1950s	Not Eligible
3448		unidentified house	7 West Madison St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3449		unidentified house	5 West Madison St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3450		unidentified house	3 West Madison St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3450.01		garage	3 West Madison St.	York	York	Transportation	Transportation	c. 1950s	Not Eligible
3450.02		ancillary building	3 West Madison St.	York	York	Domestic	Unknown	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3452		Clinton Chapel AME Zion Church	302 California St.	York	York	Religion	Religion	1922	Eligible
3452.01	Clinton Chapel	parsonage house	302 California St.	York	York	Religion	Religious	c. 1920s	Eligible
3453		unidentified house	301 California St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3454		unidentified house	307 California St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3455		unidentified house	309 California St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3456		unidentified house	103 California St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3457		unidentified house	116 New St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3458		unidentified house	16 Maiden Lane	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3459		unidentified house	18 Maiden Lane	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3460		unidentified house	22 Maiden Lane	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910-1920s	Not Eligible
3461		unidentified house	24 Maiden Lane	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910-1920s	Not Eligible
3462		unidentified house	29 Maiden Lane	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3463		unidentified house	19 Maiden Lane	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3464		unidentified house	203 South Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3465		unidentified house	205 South Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3466		unidentified house	207 South Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3467		unidentified house	210 South Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3468		unidentified house	212 South Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3469		unidentified house	216 South Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3470		unidentified house	218 South Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3471		unidentified house	222 South Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Not Eligible
3472		unidentified house	403 South Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3473		John's Fun	405 South Congress St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3474		unidentified house	4 Pinckney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3475		unidentified house	8 Pinckney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3476		unidentified house	14 Pinckney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3477	Jefferson High School	York School District No. 1	16 Pinckney St.	York	York	Education	Education	1888	Not Eligible
3477.01		York School District Building	16 Pinckney St.	York	York	Education	Education	c. 1950s	Not Eligible
3478		York One Academy/ Pinckney St. Learning Center	37 Pinckney St.	York	York	Education	Education	c. 1950s	Not Eligible
3479		unidentified house	31 Pinckney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3480		unidentified house	20 Pinckney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3481		unidentified house	27 Pinckney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3482		unidentified house	25 Pinckney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3483		unidentified house	23 Pinckney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1950s	Not Eligible

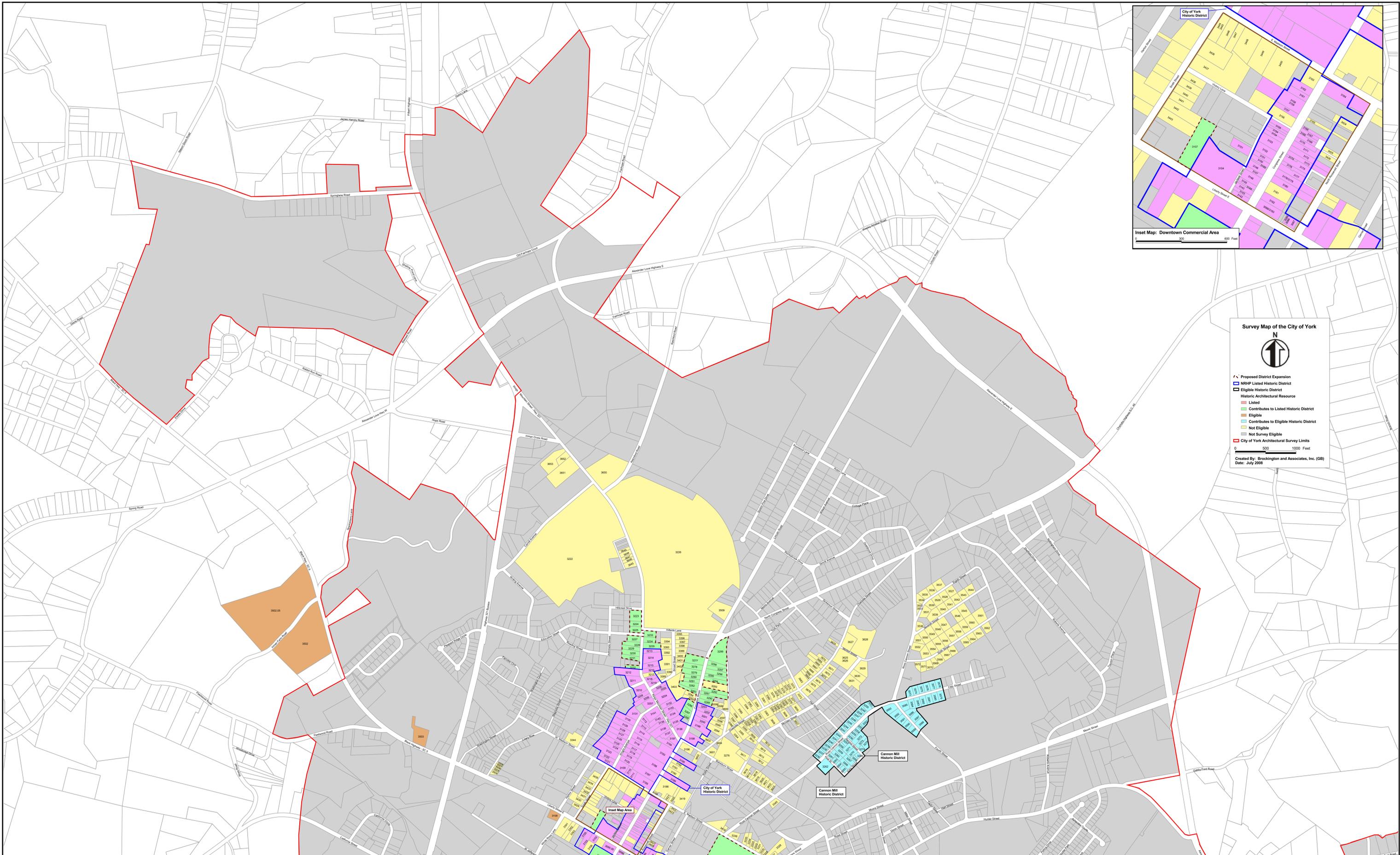
Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
3484		unidentified house	21 Pinckney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3485		unidentified house	11 Pinckney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1950s	Not Eligible
3486		unidentified house	9 Pinckney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3487		unidentified house	5 Pinckney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3488		unidentified house	3 Pinckney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Not Eligible
3489		unidentified house	25 C Pinckney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3490		unidentified house	25 B Pinckney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3491		unidentified house	23 A Pinckney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1900s	Not Eligible
3492		unidentified house	46 Pinckney St.	York	York	Domestic	Vacant/Not In Use	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3493		unidentified house	506 South Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3494		unidentified house	506 South Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3495		unidentified house	502 South Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3496		unidentified house	500 South Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3497		unidentified house	426 South Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1950s	Not Eligible
3498		unidentified house	424 South Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3499		unidentified house	422 South Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3500		C.G. Rhodes House	420 South Congress St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1950s	Not Eligible
3501	York Lumber Company		13 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3501.01	York Lumber Company		13 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3501.02	York Lumber Company	ancillary building	13 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3502	Inman Farm	unidentified house	South of the intersection of Inman Farm Rd & Hwy 5		York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1850-1860s	Eligible
3502.01	Inman Farm	unidentified outbuilding	South of the intersection of Inman Farm Rd & Hwy 5		York	Agriculture/Subsistence	Agriculture/Subsistence	c. 1910s	Eligible
3502.02	Inman Farm	unidentified barn	South of the intersection of Inman Farm Rd & Hwy 5		York	Agriculture/Subsistence	Agriculture/Subsistence	c. 1910s	Eligible
3502.03	Inman Farm	unidentified ancillary building	South of the intersection of Inman Farm Rd & Hwy 5		York	Agriculture/Subsistence	Agriculture/Subsistence	c. 1910s	Eligible
3502.04	Inman Farm	unidentified ancillary building	South of the intersection of Inman Farm Rd & Hwy 5		York	Agriculture/Subsistence	Agriculture/Subsistence	c. 1910s	Eligible
3502.05	Inman Farm	Peach Packing Shed	South of the intersection of Inman Farm Rd & Hwy 5		York	Agriculture/Subsistence	Agriculture/Subsistence	1951	Eligible
3503	York Water Works		Inman Farm Rd & Hwy 5	York	York	Government	Government	c. 1910s	Eligible
3504		unidentified house	700 West Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3505		unidentified house	106 Lowry Row	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3506		unidentified house	108 Lowry Row	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3507		unidentified house	110 Lowry Row	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3508		unidentified house	112 Lowry Row	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3509		unidentified house	114 Lowry Row	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3510		unidentified house	105 Lincoln Rd	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3511		unidentified house	410 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3512		unidentified house	408 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3513		unidentified house	411 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3514		unidentified house	405 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3515		unidentified house	403 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3515.01		garage	401 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3516		unidentified house	401 East Liberty St.	York	York	Transportation	Transportation	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3517		unidentified house	351 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
		unidentified house	354 East Liberty St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible

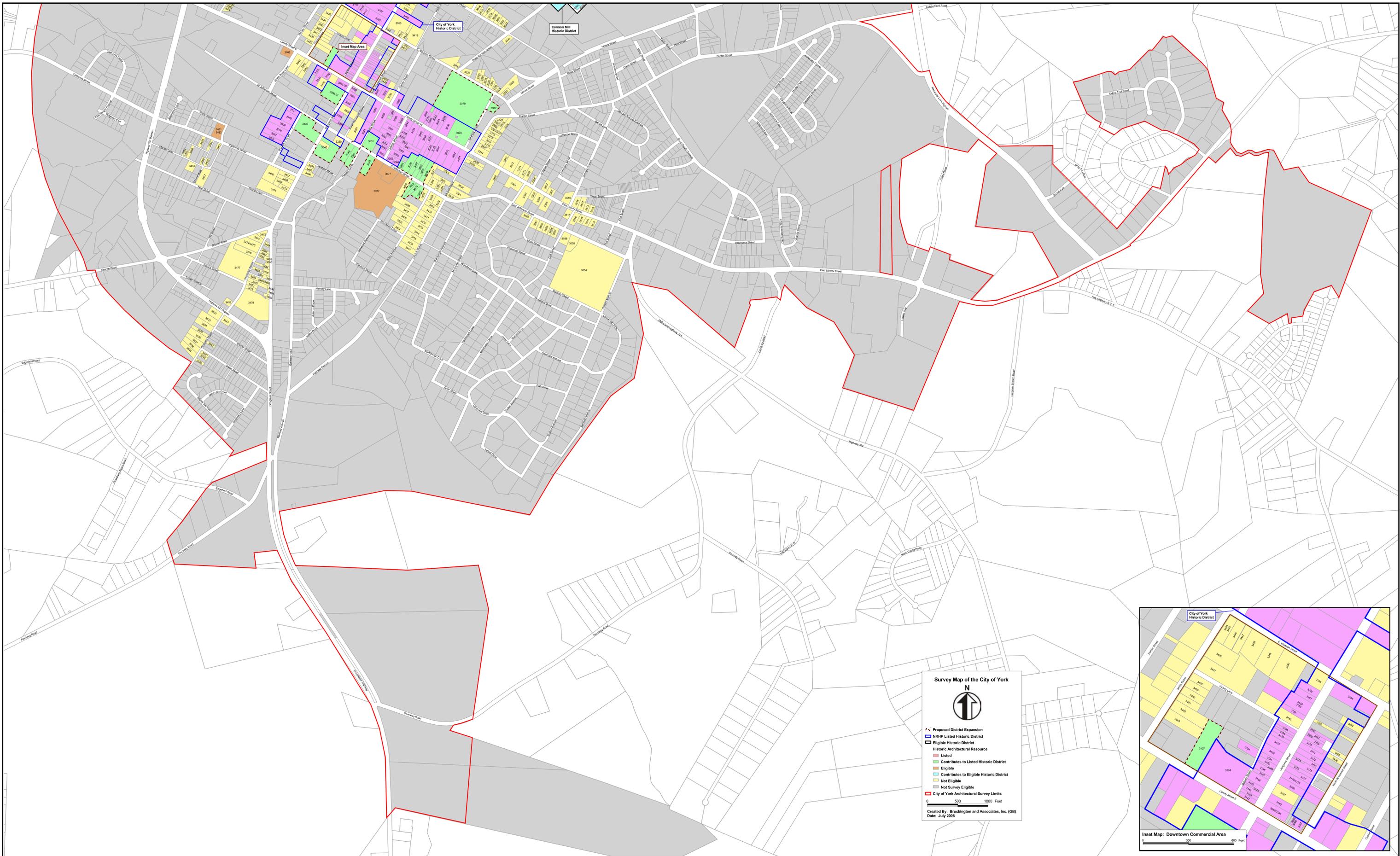
Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
3566	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	42 6th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3567	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	46 6th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3568	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	48 6th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3569	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	50 6th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3570	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	52 6th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3571	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	53 6th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3572	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	54 6th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3573	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	69 5th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
3574	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	71 5th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
3575	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	73 5th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
3576	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	75 5th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
3577	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	77 5th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Contributes to Eligible District
3578	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	79 5th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
3579	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	80 5th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
3580	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	78 5th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
3581	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	76 5th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
3582	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	74 5th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
3583	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	72 5th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
3584	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	70 5th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
3585	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	61 4th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
3586	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	63 4th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
3587	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	65 4th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
3588	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	67 4th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
3589	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	68 4th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
3590	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	66 4th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
3591	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	64 4th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
3592	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	62 4th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
3593	Cannon Mill village	unidentified mill house	60 4th St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Contributes to Eligible District
3594		unidentified house	13 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3595		unidentified house	3 Private St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3596		unidentified house	5 Private St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3597		unidentified house	7 Private St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3598		unidentified house	10 Private St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3599		unidentified house	8 Private St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3600		unidentified house	6 Private St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3601		unidentified house	139 Blackburn St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3602		unidentified house	126 Blackburn St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3603		unidentified house	5 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3604		unidentified house	100 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3605		unidentified house	135 McClain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3606		unidentified house	125 McClain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3607		unidentified house	124 McClain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3608		unidentified house	55 McClain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3609		unidentified house	43A McClain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3610		unidentified house	43 McClain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3611		unidentified house	39 McClain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3612		unidentified house	32 McClain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3613		unidentified house	34 McClain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
3614		unidentified mill house	36 McClain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3615		unidentified mill house	38 McClain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3616		unidentified house	205 Blackburn St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3617		unidentified house	209 Blackburn St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3618		unidentified house	211 Blackburn St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3619		unidentified house	217 Blackburn St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3620		unidentified house	221 Blackburn St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3621		unidentified house	223 Blackburn St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3622		unidentified house	233 Blackburn St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3623		unidentified mill house	201 Blackburn St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3624		unidentified house	229 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3625		unidentified house	222 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3626		unidentified commercial building	224 Charlotte St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3627		unidentified house	302 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3628		unidentified house	2 Morton St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3629		unidentified house	228 McClain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3630		unidentified house	224 McClain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3631		unidentified house	222 McClain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1890s	Not Eligible
3632		unidentified house	50 Pincney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910-1920s	Not Eligible
3633		unidentified house	52 Pincney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910-1920s	Not Eligible
3634		unidentified house	58 Pincney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910-1920s	Not Eligible
3635		unidentified house	60 Pincney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910-1920s	Not Eligible
3636		unidentified house	66 Pincney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3637		unidentified house	76 Pincney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3638		unidentified house	80 Pincney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3639		unidentified house	97 Pincney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3640		unidentified house	83 Pincney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1950s	Not Eligible
3641		unidentified house	corner of Green St. & Pincney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910-1920s	Not Eligible
3642		unidentified house	75 Pincney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1950s	Not Eligible
3643		unidentified house	51 Pincney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3644		unidentified house	82 Pincney St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3645		unidentified commercial building	307 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3646		unidentified house	315 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3647		unidentified house	317 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3648		unidentified house	319 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3649		unidentified house	321 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	1938	Not Eligible
3650		unidentified house	428 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3651		Sullivan Carson, Inc.	503 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Industry/Processing/Extraction	Industry/Processing/Extraction	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3652	Airport Machine	Industrial Building	503 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3653		industrial building	509 Kings Mountain St.	York	York	Commerce/Trade	Commerce/Trade	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3654	Harold C. Johnson Middle School	unidentified house	400 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Education	Education	c. 1970s	Not Eligible
3655		unidentified house	621 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3656		unidentified house	619 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3657		unidentified house	354 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible

Site No.	Historic Name	Common Name	Address/Location	City	County	Historical Use	Current Use	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination
3658		unidentified house	352 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3659		unidentified house	350 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3660		unidentified house	348 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3661		unidentified house	346 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3662		unidentified house	344 East Jefferson St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible
3663	Church of God		201 Charlotte St.	York	York	Religion	Religion	c. 1950	Not Eligible
3664		unidentified house	207 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3665		unidentified house	209 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1910s	Not Eligible
3666		unidentified house	211 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3667		unidentified house	213 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3668		unidentified house	215 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3669		unidentified house	217 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3670		unidentified house	219 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3671		unidentified house	220 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3672		unidentified house	218 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3673		unidentified house	216 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3674		unidentified house	210 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1920s	Not Eligible
3675		unidentified house	206 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1930s	Not Eligible
3676		unidentified house	200 Charlotte St.	York	York	Domestic	Domestic	c. 1940s	Not Eligible

APPENDIX B. SURVEY MAPS





APPENDIX C. SHPO NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATIONS FOR
THE CITY OF YORK



CITY OF YORK HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATIONS

The following determinations are based on evaluations of the City of York Survey by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of the S.C. Department of Archives and History. It is the opinion of the SHPO that the properties meet the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. These determinations are based on the present architectural integrity and available historical information for the properties included in the 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 York on August 13, 2008, by Andrew W. Chandler, David P. Kelly, Brad Sauls, and Kim Robinson of the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office.

Individually Eligible Sites and Complexes

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
3077 & 3077.01	Yorkville Female Academy (McElvey Center)	212 East Jefferson Street	A & C
3108	York County Jail	203 West Liberty Street	A & C
3452 & 3452.01	Clinton Chapel AME Zion Church and Parsonage	302 California Street	A & C

3502 – 3502.05	R.H. Glenn House and Farm Complex (Inman Farm)	Intersection of Inman Farm Road and Highway 5	A & C
3503	York Water Works	700 West Liberty Street (Hwy. 5)	A & C

Eligible Historic Districts

Cannon Mill Historic District

The Cannon Mill Historic District includes the following contributing resources:

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Name/Address</u>
3236	109 Ross Cannon Street
3237	108 Ross Cannon Street
3238	107 Ross Cannon Street
3239	105 Ross Cannon Street
3240	103 Ross Cannon Street
3241	101 Ross Cannon Street
3242	99 Ross Cannon Street
3243	97 Ross Cannon Street
3244	95 Ross Cannon Street
3245	93 Ross Cannon Street
3246	91 Ross Cannon Street
3247	89 Ross Cannon Street
3248	87 Ross Cannon Street
3249	86 Ross Cannon Street
3250	85 Ross Cannon Street
3251	84 Ross Cannon Street
3252	88 Ross Cannon Street
3253	90 Ross Cannon Street
3254	92 Ross Cannon Street
3255	94 Ross Cannon Street
3256	96 Ross Cannon Street
3257	98 Ross Cannon Street
3258	100 Ross Cannon Street
3259	102 Ross Cannon Street
3260	104 Ross Cannon Street
3261	106 Ross Cannon Street
3263	110 1 st Street
3264	111 1 st Street
3265	112 Ashe Street

3266	113 Ashe Street
3267	114 Ashe Street
3268	115 Ashe Street
3269	116 Ashe Street
3270	119 2 nd Street
3271	117 2 nd Street
3272	118 2 nd Street
3273	129 2 nd Street
3274	121 Ashe Street
3275	122 Ashe Street
3573	69 5 th Street
3574	71 5 th Street
3575	73 5 th Street
3576	75 5 th Street
3577	77 5 th Street
3578	79 5 th Street
3579	80 5 th Street
3580	78 5 th Street
3581	76 5 th Street
3582	74 5 th Street
3583	72 5 th Street
3584	70 5 th Street
3585	61 4 th Street
3586	63 4 th Street
3587	65 4 th Street
3588	67 4 th Street
3589	68 4 th Street
3590	66 4 th Street
3591	64 4 th Street
3592	62 4 th Street
3593	60 4 th Street

Criteria A & C

York Historic District Expansion

The following properties are eligible as contributing resources in an updated and expanded York Historic District, a district that is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places but that does not presently include the resources listed below.

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Address</u>
3037	Behind 207 East Liberty Street
3051	105 East Jefferson Street
3065	211 East Jefferson Street

3066	215 East Jefferson Street
3067	217 East Jefferson Street
3068 & 3068.01	221 East Jefferson Street
3069	213 East Jefferson Street
3070	225 East Jefferson Street
3073	226 East Jefferson Street
3074	220 East Jefferson Street
3075	218 East Jefferson Street
3079	Rose Hill Cemetery—229 East Liberty Street
3095.01	York County Offices/Agricultural Building—6 South Congress Street
3107	Gillespie House—16 West Liberty Street
3223	233 Kings Mountain Street
3224	231 Kings Mountain Street
3225	229 Kings Mountain Street
3227	225 Kings Mountain Street
3228	223 Kings Mountain Street
3229	217 Kings Mountain Street
3230	215 Kings Mountain Street
3231	213 Kings Mountain Street
3232	211 Kings Mountain Street
3233	226 Kings Mountain Street
3234	224 Kings Mountain Street
3235	222 Kings Mountain Street
3277	315 North Congress Street
3278	313 North Congress Street
3279	311 North Congress Street
3280	309 North Congress Street
3281	307 North Congress Street
3282	305 North Congress Street
3283	303 North Congress Street
3286	213 North Congress Street
3287	211 North Congress Street
3288	209 North Congress Street
3289	300 North Congress Street
3290	302 North Congress Street
3291	304 North Congress Street
3292	306 North Congress Street
3294	310 North Congress Street
3295	312 North Congress Street
3296	314 North Congress Street
3297	316 North Congress Street
3298	318 North Congress Street
3299	320 North Congress Street
3337 & 3337.01	Wiley Brothers Marble and Granite Works—14 Cemetery Street
3339	First Baptist Church—102 South Congress Street
3340	White Oak Manor—111 South Congress Street

3346	14 Jefferson Street
3347	16 Jefferson Street
3348	108 Jefferson Street

Criteria A & C