

# CITY OF GREENVILLE HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY



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## 01 INTRODUCTION

### BACKGROUND

The South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) awarded the City of Greenville with Federal Historic Preservation Grant to expand its survey of historic properties with funding provided by a grant from the US Department of the Interior, National Park Service and administered by the SCDAH. In the spring of 2017, the City of Greenville and SCDAH selected WLA Studio to conduct an intensive architectural survey of historic resources in Greenville.

The purpose of the project was to add to the inventory of historic structures located within the incorporated limits of the City of Greenville. The City of Greenville identified priority areas for survey. Historic resources surveys provide public entities a tool for identifying, evaluating, and preserving historic properties. Surveys provide critical information needed to make informed planning decisions, prioritize preservation planning goals and objectives, and develop and implement land use policies.

This report expands upon and updates the most recent historic survey completed in 2003 for the City of Greenville, *City of Greenville, South Carolina Architectural Inventory* by Edwards-Pitman Environmental Inc. The report serves as an archival record of the City of Greenville's historic resources at the time of the survey. Appendix III contains a compiled inventory of the resources recorded during the fieldwork. The State Historic Preservation Office reviews the inventory and recommendations of potentially eligible properties. The information can provide information to city officials in the City of Greenville pertinent to the preservation of historic resources.

The Historic Resources Survey also informs the City of Greenville of eligible neighborhoods for local historic district designation. Local historic district designation typically enforces design guidelines that restrict development or alterations that adversely affect the historic character of resources in the district. Local historic district designation helps prevent demolition through moratoria and a public review process. National Register status can provide strong support and justification for preservation. This report recommends National Register nomination for specific properties. These nominations would require additional documentation.

### PROJECT OBJECTIVES

This survey is a broad inventory of 1,628 historic resources across eight neighborhoods in the city limits of the City of Greenville. The survey records historically significant properties in the SCDAH database, called ArchSite. Those resources not previously recorded in the City of Greenville Architectural Inventory (2003) were given priority consideration for the survey. The survey report is the document produced in a survey project, and it includes a list of recommendations of specific properties or districts that are determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Resources included for consideration were buildings, districts, and landscapes that have architectural or historical significance. The survey does not include properties that were previously listed in the

## **CITY OF GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA**

National Register of Historic Places. The City of Greenville and SCDAH will use the products for preservation planning, promotion of economic incentives for rehabilitation, heritage tourism and development, education, and compliance with local, state, and federal preservation and environmental laws.

## **SURVEY METHODOLOGY**

### **RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY**

At the outset of the project, the City provided the consultants with GIS data including information on all properties within the city limits. This information included addresses, assessor parcel numbers, and the location of previously surveyed properties. The consultant team used this information to develop base maps for the survey.

The project team used these maps to conduct a reconnaissance survey. The team drove through ten targeted neighborhoods to identify areas for the intensive level survey. During a meeting with city staff, the consultant team developed boundaries for the survey and prioritized the survey neighborhoods. The consultant used these priority areas, the reconnaissance survey, and consultation of Greenville County property records to develop a list of properties for further research. If properties possessed significance and retained integrity, they were documented using state inventory forms. Not all properties identified for further research were evaluated as eligible for listing in the National Register. The final lists of potential individual historic resources, properties evaluated as ineligible, and potential historic districts with determinations of eligibility is included in Appendices III and IV at the end of this report.

## **RESEARCH & REPORT METHODOLOGY**

### **HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT**

A historic context statement is a technical document that consists of specific sections recommended by the Secretary of the Interior in *National Register Bulletin #24: Guidelines for Local Surveys*. The intent of the historic context statement is to highlight broad historical trends that explain why the built environment evolved in the way it did. The reconnaissance survey and research conducted for the historic context statement resulted in the identification of the existing property types associated with each period of development.

The project Architectural Historian investigated historic resources and development of the survey areas through the use of primary and secondary sources. Primary sources included historic maps, Greenville city directories, and deeds. The research into the earliest development of Greenville from circa 1770 to the turn of the twentieth century derived information from historic maps. Land Grant maps dating to the settlement era from 1770 to 1820 record the metes-and-bounds survey within the Ninety-Six District, which includes landowners, acreage, and location of acreage in reference to streams and rivers in Greenville District. It also lists numerous locations in Laurens, Spartanburg, and Union Counties. These records have inaccuracies in the spelling of family names, and the result is multiple variations of the same name in the plats and index. Historic Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps of

Greenville date back to 1898 but do not show the full extent of residential or commercial development. The information gathered for the report cross-referenced these resources with other available historic period maps and the Greenville city directories. *Gray's New Map of Greenville*, 1883, is a significant record of the early land ownership history in the City of Greenville. Research into neighborhood development included the review of specific deeds and plat maps in the County Public Records Office. The other primary sources included historic works dating from the period of early development include S.S. Crittenden's *The Greenville Century Book* from 1903 and David Ramsay's 1858 *Ramsay's History of South Carolina*.

Secondary sources included multiple scholarly works by local historians, the proceedings and papers of the Greenville Historical Society, newspaper articles, journal articles, and relevant books on architectural history. The most widely applied secondary source in the report was Archie Vernon Huff's *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*. The works of local historians, Dr. Judy Bainbridge, John Nolan, Ruth Ann Butler, Laura Ebaugh, and Nancy Vance Ashmore also provided pertinent information about the history of the City of Greenville. The majority of secondary sources came from repositories such as the Hargrett Special Collections at the University of Georgia and the Greenville Hughes Main County Library.

The assessment of historic resources includes date of construction, which is a range of years deduced by the field analysis of architectural style and house/commercial form in addition to historic research. The survey indicates estimated dates of construction with "c." denoting "circa." The cross-analysis of data in public records further informed the date of construction of each property. The sources of this cross-analysis included: the initial deed transaction recorded on the property card in county record; the first record of the property in Greenville city directories; and analysis of historic maps. Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps and other historic engineering and city maps from the South Carolina Room at Greenville County Hughes Main Library helped to deduce the initial construction of the resource and the city streets. This aspect of the property records study provides an evolution of Greenville's street grid and relative age of the historic neighborhoods surveyed. Though the construction of roads is a good indicator of resource age, some historic resources predate the record of road expansion depicted in historic maps.

### **DISCREPANCIES IN RESEARCH**

An event that influenced research of the historic neighborhoods is that the City of Greenville changed nearly all of the individual addresses for buildings within the city limits in 1925. Determining the historic address for the resources that predate 1925 requires additional research in city directories. Additionally, many of the street names in survey areas of West Greenville changed in the 1920s, noted on a 1920 Sanborn Map. In-depth deed research on all individual resources was not feasible given the large number of resources in this survey. Future researchers should conduct in-depth deed research should for the preparation of National Register nominations or local historic district designation reports. Additionally, reference to City of Greenville record of building permits and demolitions may provide accurate information to determine the date of construction of historic resources. The chain of

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title in ownership derived from deed research does not always reveal when owners demolished or constructed a building on the property.

Certain properties were subject to deed and chain of title research, and discrepancies in the information recorded by online county deed records posed challenges. Existing typos in record of deed book and page numbers or in the grantor and grantee indexes restricted the ability of the researcher to find historic deeds for some properties. Where discrepancies existed, local residents could provide information. For example, 1 Mission Street in the Greater Sullivan neighborhood preceded the earliest recorded development of Mission Street in the 1920s. Deed research of this property could not proceed beyond the 1940s, given a typo in the grantor-grantee index that listed the wrong deed associated with the record. The current property owners, who received the information from the great-grandson of the original homeowner, provided the date of construction as 1898. Additional research such as oral history or family papers can complement the estimated date of construction offered in this report to determine construction dates. This level of detail in research for every property surveyed is beyond the scope of this project.

### **NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILES**

The neighborhood profiles provide the following information: development of the current boundary and location, dates of development of the neighborhood streets, the predominant architectural styles of resources surveyed, and some notable individual historic resources. The neighborhood profiles focus on the study of the built environment. They do not provide information regarding demographics, socio-economics, or census data. Public resources within the survey boundary including educational facilities and religious structures are described to offer some historic social context of the survey area. The neighborhood profiles are not all encompassing; they are specific to the resources covered in the survey area only.

### **ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS**

The architectural analysis provided in this report includes the primary historic residential and commercial resources of the neighborhoods surveyed: The Village of West Greenville, West End, Greater Sullivan, Nicholtown, Cleveland Park, North Main, Stone Academy, and Parkins Mill. Public buildings include individual resources that exist within the survey boundaries. Other significant types of architectural resources in the City of Greenville are located closer to the downtown core area. An in-depth description of these architectural types is included in the 2003 *City of Greenville Architectural Inventory*.

### **COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**

WLA Studio and the City of Greenville developed a community engagement strategy for the project that involved traditional public meetings, an online public input format, and interviews with key individuals. Two public meetings were held at the beginning and end of the project schedule.

The first task in community engagement was the identification of key individuals and stakeholder groups in the community interested in historic preservation. The consultants and city staff conducted in-person interviews with local historians to gather information on topics not found in traditional

sources. These interviews included recommendations for properties to research, names of local historical figures, and places of social and cultural significance.

## DOCUMENTATION AND FIELDWORK

The survey follows the requirements and standards of SCDAH in the revised 2015 *Survey Manual South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties*, “Guidelines for Surveying Post-World War II Neighborhoods and Residences” (revised May 2013), and “Guidelines for a Statement of Historic Contexts” (revised 2003). Additionally, National Register Bulletin 24 “Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning” informed the survey methodology. The intensive level survey records architecturally and historically significant buildings, structures, complexes, districts, and landscapes in the survey that are at least 50 years in age or will become 50 years of age within the next ten years.

The scope of work for the project specified the boundaries of the eight historic neighborhoods to be surveyed. (Initially, ten neighborhoods were included in the scope of work, including the residential areas of Sherwood Forest and Augusta Road.) When the target of 1,500 historic resources was reached, city staff determined a smaller boundary for the Cleveland Park survey. Resources were skipped if recognized as infill, demolition, or if alterations had severely affected historic integrity of both design and materials. During the project, the city requested that the consultant survey additional properties in the Stone Academy area around Buist Avenue. This work added 128 properties to the survey. The survey encompassed a total of 1.75 square miles over the eight neighborhoods.

The consultant team evaluated every principal structure and secondary structure visible from the public right-of-way. The database used for this survey was created by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SCSHPO) using Microsoft Access software, organized by site address and survey number. The SCSHPO uses two types of survey forms for recording historic properties: the reconnaissance and the intensive. The consultants used the intensive forms throughout this survey project. The individual data forms for the intensive survey include the following information: use, condition integrity, architectural style, estimated construction date, architect or builder when known, architectural features, alterations, and building materials.

Written architectural descriptions, alterations descriptions, and relevant historic information pertaining to its significance add to the level of detail provided in the intensive survey form. Historic landscape features were incorporated into the survey when appropriate to better define the historic character of the residential area or resource. Landscape features of historic significance included such features as stone or masonry garden walls, fences, and walkways with distinctive historic hardscape materials. The estimated date of any additions and significant alterations to the home, as observed by the field analysis, was cross-referenced with county property records when possible. If alterations or renovations were on going and observed during the field survey, this was recorded in the survey cards with the year.

The initial round of fieldwork commenced June 6, 2017 and was completed by July 13, 2017, in two to four day intervals over a period of six weeks. The consultants inventoried the following neighborhoods:

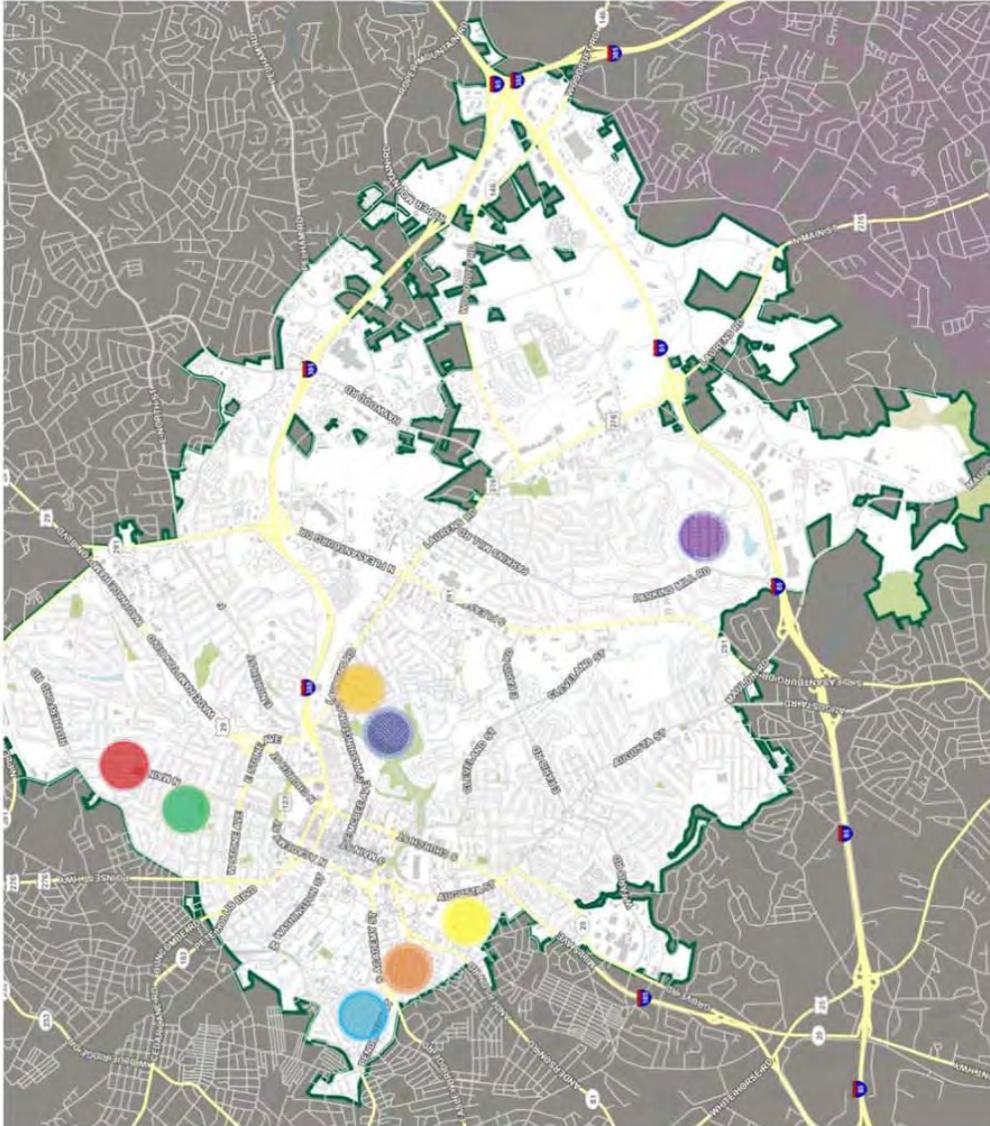
## **CITY OF GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA**

- Village of West Greenville
- West End
- Greater Sullivan
- Nicholtown
- North Main
- Stone Academy
- Cleveland Park
- Parkins Mill

The consultants documented 1,628 properties for historic, architectural, and cultural significance. The consultant team recorded these in the SCDAH survey database.

### Focus Neighborhoods

- Village of West Greenville
- West End
- Greater Sullivan
- Nicholtown
- North Main
- Stone Academy
- Cleveland Park
- Parkins Mill





## 02 HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

### INTRODUCTION

Greenville County, established by an act of the South Carolina legislature in 1786, comprises 795 square miles in the northwestern portion of the state of South Carolina.<sup>1</sup> The Blue Ridge Mountains form the county's northern boundary, and the Saluda River forms the eastern boundary. The Reedy River flows through the county seat at Greenville. South of the Blue Ridge Mountains and north of Greenville are two notable mountain outcrops, Glassy Mountain and Paris Mountain. Given the abundance of streams and rivers, the textile industry thrived in the Upper Piedmont Manufacturing Region where Greenville is located. The predominant industries that defined the growth of the region were the production of cotton and textiles. The Southern Railway and Seaboard Air Line railroads provided access to commerce, which contributed to Greenville's early growth as a city.

### EARLY HISTORY AND SETTLEMENT

#### NATIVE AMERICAN OCCUPATION

By the time of European settlement in the Southeast during the eighteenth century, the Cherokee tribe occupied the territory that surrounded the Great Smoky Mountains and Appalachian Mountains in the present day states of South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia. In various locations through the southeastern territory, sixty-four independent Cherokee towns were identified that belonged to the confederated government based out of Chota, the capital of the Cherokee nation (ten miles south of present-day Maryville, Tennessee).<sup>2</sup> The Lower Towns of the Cherokee were located in present-day South Carolina west of Greenville. The largest of these settlements were known as Keowee, Estatoe, and Tugaloo along the streams and rivers of present-day Oconee and Pickens County.<sup>3</sup> It is said that the area between the Saluda and Broad Rivers (the site of Greenville County) remained common hunting grounds between the Cherokee and the Catawba as a result of a violent territorial conflict around 1660.<sup>4</sup> Canebreak bamboo (*Arundinaria appalachiana*), a genus of bamboo native to the southeastern Appalachian region grew prolifically around the streams and rivers. Reedy River and the Great Cane Brake earned their names from this feature of the native landscape that predated settlement. Buffalo, elk, panthers, wolves, and other wild game were abundant in the area prior to widespread human occupation.

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<sup>1</sup> Archie Vernon Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*, (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1995), 3.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid., 4.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., 5

### COLONIALIZATION AND CESSIONS FOR SETTLEMENT

The British colonized Charlestowne (present-day Charleston, South Carolina) in 1670 and set up trade agreements with the Cherokee and other Native Americans. In 1719, South Carolina became a royal province following the revolution against the Lords Proprietors, and the government in Charleston created a public monopoly on Indian trade under the Commons House of the Assembly until 1756.<sup>5</sup> The British typically traded items like woolen cloths, muskets, gunpowder, rum, glass, and other goods in exchange for furs and animal hides. Deer hides were a popular commodity shipped back to England from the colonies in the mid-eighteenth century. In 1731, as many as 230,000 deer skins were collected in the Piedmont region and shipped out of Charleston.<sup>6</sup> The proprietary government of South Carolina lasted for forty-nine years, until 1719, during which time there were twenty-three governors.<sup>7</sup> Following the Yamasee War (1715-1717), Carolina became a royal province. The government was formed on the model of the British constitution, and General Francis Nicholson was conferred Governor by Royal commission.<sup>8</sup> An unofficial signing of a treaty of Cherokee allegiance to the British crown and establishing peaceful trade relations occurred in 1730 when Sir Alexander Cuming brought a small group of Cherokee warriors to London.<sup>9</sup>

Though trade flourished for several decades, by the mid-1700s, as Euro-American settlements encroached further into Cherokee territory, conflicts ensued and alliances began to disintegrate. Contact with Europeans had a devastating effect on the Cherokee and other tribes when the smallpox epidemic broke out in 1738. Believed to have originated in the slave trade in Charleston, the epidemic killed nearly half of the Cherokee population within a year.<sup>10</sup> In 1747, South Carolina Governor James Glen agreed to permit the purchase of land from Native Americans for resale to potential settlers, opening the Cherokee hunting lands in South Carolina to settlement. The British continued trade with the Cherokee, and the province entered a period of prosperity. British emissaries constructed several forts in the backcountry in agreement with the Cherokee to provide protection against the Creek tribes in exchange for trade goods. The first of these forts was Fort Prince George constructed in 1753 in the Cherokee town of Keowee.<sup>11</sup> The French and Indian War ensued in 1755, many of these forts served to protect the settlers from Cherokee attacks.

The Cherokee War of 1760 to 1761 ensued from conflict over resources in the Cherokee territory with encroaching settlers, and culminated in the signing of the Treaty of Fort Prince George. The treaty restricted the upper limits of the Cherokee territory to the northwest portion of the province of South Carolina. The Proclamation of 1763 drew further claims into the Cherokee territory to the extent of the upper limits of the colony of Georgia. These established boundaries of territorial limits did little to resolve the Cherokee dissent from colonial claims upon their land. The borders of the provinces of

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<sup>5</sup> Ibid., 8.

<sup>6</sup> David Ramsay, *Ramsay's History of South Carolina*, (Newberry, S.C.: W.J. Duffie, 1858) <https://archive.org/details/ramsayshistorys00ramsgoog>, 23.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., 50.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid. 54.

<sup>9</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 8.

<sup>10</sup> Chapman J. Milling, *Red Carolinians*, (Chapel Hill, N.C.: The University of North Carolina Press, 1940), 280.

<sup>11</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 9.

North and South Carolina were set in 1766, the same year that the Commons House of Assembly was reorganized as the Provincial Congress. The southern boundary of present-day Greenville County was fixed in 1766 along the Reedy River, where it also demarcated the boundary between the provinces of North and South Carolina.<sup>12</sup> On March 26, 1776, South Carolina declared independence and the Provincial Congress drafted a new state constitution, forming new positions in office and dividing the upper and the lower houses.<sup>13</sup>

### **LAND GRANTS IN PRESENT-DAY GREENVILLE COUNTY**

Between 1766 and 1768, the first settlements were established in present-day Greenville, South Carolina. The first recorded settler of the backcountry of the South Carolina province was Alexander Cameron. As the deputy Indian superintendent under the House of Assembly in Charleston, his duty was to report any settlements that existed beyond the provincial territory boundary and remove them from the land. Cameron settled on a land grant on Long Canes Creek in 1763 and later moved to another tract of land, ten-miles square, offered to him by Cherokee chiefs when he fathered a child by a Cherokee woman. A 1770 survey drawn by Patrick Calhoun, the deputy surveyor of South Carolina, records the plot occupied by Cameron.<sup>14</sup>

Another early settlement included in Calhoun's 1770 survey was the plot, twelve-miles square, owned by Richard Pearis to the north of Cameron's land grant. Pearis, a native Irishman, served as a Captain in command of Cherokees and Catawbans in the French and Indian War. The legality of this land grant was not legitimized.<sup>15</sup> Pearis, his wife Rhoda and children, and twelve slaves cleared approximately one hundred acres of land at the falls of the Reedy River, and built the Great Plains plantation. Pearis constructed a gristmill, a sawmill, and a small trade store. The early wagon road that led from the Saluda River to Pearis' store was historically named Pearis' Wagon Road. Though legality of the Pearis landholding was illegitimate, he subdivided his several hundred-thousand acres to wealthy businessmen and associates. Pearis did not register the deeds until well into the American Revolution. His half-Cherokee son, George, received approximately 150,000 acres from the Cherokee chiefs. When George exercised his right to naturalize as an English citizen, he transferred a large portion back to his father. The total Pearis landholdings after 1773 extended roughly from the south fork of the Saluda River to the northern boundary of present-day North Carolina.<sup>16</sup>

During the late 1700s, other settlers secured land grants in present-day York, Cherokee, and Spartanburg Counties with grants from North or South Carolina. The other early settlers of Greenville

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<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, 11.

<sup>13</sup> "Constitution of 1776," South Carolina Electronic Resources Archives, accessed July 24, 2017, <http://e-archives.sc.gov/archive/sdb%3AdeliverableUnit%7C6a1a85fd-89f7-462c-817c-e8d7f48f55c9/>.

<sup>14</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 13.

<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*, 15.

<sup>16</sup> Nancy Vance Ashmore, *Greenville: Woven from the Past: An Illustrated History* (Northridge, CA: Windsor Publications Inc., 1986), 15.

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were Baylis Earle and his relatives, who moved to the North Pacolet River.<sup>17</sup> Jacob Hite, with whom Pearis secured his property, bought land from Pearis and settled with his family near the Enoree River.

The Revolutionary War spanned from 1775 to 1783, and countered the loyalists and the Cherokee against the patriots. The only battle that occurred in present-day Greenville County during the Revolutionary War was the Battle of Great Cane Break on December 22, 1775.<sup>18</sup> The site along the Reedy River served as a loyalist camp, and by January 1, the Patriots overthrew it. Cameron reported to the Board of Trade in London that one hundred patriots were killed, and numerous women and children were captured on the Greenville frontier.<sup>19</sup> The Hite family was killed during the American Revolution. Pearis, a loyalist, was arrested and detained in prison in Charleston during the Revolutionary War. His settlement along the Reedy River was burned, his possessions claimed, and his family driven away. He received compensation for his loss of property from the British government following his continued service, upon his release from prison.<sup>20</sup>

The Treaty of DeWitt's Corner, signed on May 20, 1777, secured the cession of all Cherokee land to the state of South Carolina with the exception of the northwestern territory adjacent to the Blue Ridge Mountains.<sup>21</sup> The General Assembly in Charleston ratified the treaty on March 28, 1778, to legalize the recruitment of more troops for the war effort.<sup>22</sup> A new statute from the South Carolina legislature nullified all previous tracts and land grants within the Cherokee territory. The heirs of the Prichard, Hite, Armstrong, Wilkinson and Earle families submitted a claim for the properties they inherited and received grants of land. The Earle, Armstrong, and Hite families received grants in present-day Greenville County.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 18.

<sup>18</sup> Laura Smith Eubagh, *Bridging the Gap: A Guide to Early Greenville, South Carolina* (Greenville, SC: Greenville County Events Tercentennial Commission, 1970), 45.

<sup>19</sup> Huff, 24.

<sup>20</sup> Ashmore, *Greenville: Woven from the Past*, 18.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, 26.

<sup>22</sup> Huff, 36.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, 38.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF GREENVILLE

### FIRST LAND OWNERS AND ESTABLISHMENT OF GREENVILLE COUNTY

Between the opening of the Land Office in 1784 and the first federal census in 1790, the number of people settled in present-day Greenville County multiplied rapidly. What had been about a dozen families during the 1700s increased to nearly 6,500 people by 1790.<sup>24</sup> Contributing to this growth was the Treaty of Hopewell, passed on November 28, 1785, which confirmed the wartime cession of Cherokee land to South Carolina.<sup>25</sup> As desirable land became sparse, the legislature revised the land grant system to encourage speculation and to attract settlement of the less-desirable tracts. The revisions yielded higher settlement rates than anticipated. As a result, the Land Office closed entirely between 1791 and 1796 and ordered that no one person was eligible to receive a grant for more than 500 acres.<sup>26</sup>

In 1784, Colonel Thomas Brandon purchased the site of the future city of Greenville as a 400-acre tract along the Reedy River. Brandon's future purchases amassed to more than 8,000 acres in Greenville County and included the former Pearis plantation.<sup>27</sup> A legislative act on March 17, 1785, subdivided the Ninety-Six District into six counties: Abbeville, Edgefield, Newberry, Laurens, Union, and Spartanburg.<sup>28</sup> The land in what would become City of Greenville was divided among the Laurens and Spartanburg counties. In 1785, the Spartanburg Court commissioned the first county road, which connected the middle fork of the Saluda River with Pearis' Wagon Road.<sup>29</sup> A bill passed in the state Senate on March 22, 1786, that ordained "Greeneville" County upon the newly ceded lands.<sup>30</sup>

When Greenville County formed, the name "Greeneville" honored General Nathanael Greene, commander of the Southern Department of the Carolina militia forces who successfully opposed Lord Cornwallis' British troops during the Revolution.<sup>31</sup> Greene used his personal fortune to supply the food for the troops and keep them from starving during wartime. All veterans were issued 200 acres of land grants following the Revolutionary War, and General Greene received extensive tracts of land in exchange for his service. Upon formation of the county in 1786, the General Assembly elected nine members to the Greenville County Court, most of whom were landowners with sizeable holdings larger than 1,000 acres, including Elias Earle, who in 1787, owned a plantation north of the Reedy River Falls that encompassed approximately 7,000 acres.<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>24</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 40.

<sup>25</sup> *Ibid.*, 50.

<sup>26</sup> *Ibid.*, 40.

<sup>27</sup> Ashmore, *Greenville: Woven from the Past*, 23.

<sup>28</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 41.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, 43-44.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*, 46.

<sup>31</sup> Ashmore, *Greenville: Woven from the Past*, 24.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, 55.

### PLEASANTBURG TO GREENVILLE

The South Carolina state convention in Charleston on May 12, 1788, called to ratify the new federal constitution. The upcountry delegates (denoting the territory of the state towards the interior) from Greenville and Pendleton districts differed from their lowcountry neighbors (denoting the territory of the province along the eastern seaboard) because they voted unanimously for the formation of the national government. All the same, the newly formed counties of the South Carolina upcountry still struggled for fair representation in the General Assembly of the state, located in Charleston. Land taxation on the frontier had the same rate as plantations, but the upcountry had no representation in the local courts or the Commons House in South Carolina. A group of upcountry landowners organized as “The Regulators” petitioned against taxation without representation. They elected Patrick Calhoun to represent the Ninety-Six District of the Commons House, established in the northwestern section of the province.<sup>33</sup>

Leaders adopted a revision of the state constitution in 1790 when the new State House was erected in Columbia.<sup>34</sup> While the upcountry gained a majority in the House of Representatives, the lowcountry still controlled the Senate.<sup>35</sup> The 1790 state constitution remained enforced until the end of the Civil War in 1865.<sup>36</sup>

Following the expansion of Greenville County in 1792, locals demanded the relocation of the courthouse to the center of the county. Lemuel J. Alston purchased 400 acres of Thomas Brandon’s property including the Pearis plantation Great Plains and other parcels in excess of 11,028 acres.<sup>37</sup> In 1797, he filed with the clerk of court a plat for the village of “Pleasantburg”. The plat included sixty lots along eight blocks, to either side of Island Ford Road (see Figure 1). The present-day Main Street of Greenville was originally named “The Street”, and the route that led from the town site to Alston’s home, was named “The Avenue” (the Avenue later became McBee Avenue). The first purchase of the fifty-two town lots occurred in 1797, when Isaac Wickliffe purchased Lots 11 and 12 at the northwest corner of the courthouse square. A year later, John McBeth purchased the entire block of six lots on the southwest corner of the courthouse square.<sup>38</sup> Within the village were a blacksmith’s shop and a small store operated by Erwin, Patton, and Cleveland. Jeremiah Cleveland bought out his partners in a few years and founded the leading mercantile business in Greenville at the turn of the nineteenth century.<sup>39</sup>

Richard Harrison owned and operated the first commercial store that functioned as mercantile center of the town in 1783. Harrison’s store was located near the Great Cane Break on the Reedy River, and it specialized in trade goods like tobacco, linen cloth, and deer skins.<sup>40</sup> Harrison secured some of the early land grants when the Location Office opened in May 1784. He purchased 791 acres on the Reedy River

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<sup>33</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 20.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, 52.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, 53.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.* 56.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, 66.

<sup>39</sup> Crittenden, *The Greenville Century Book*, 21.

<sup>40</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 57.

and later purchased the Great Cane Break tract from Richard Winn. In 1790, he was the largest slaveholder in Greenville County with twenty-one slaves and he owned more than 15,000 acres in the Carolinas and Tennessee. He grew oats, corn, wheat, tobacco, flax, and cotton for domestic and commercial use and built a handsome estate. In 1794, Alexander McBeth established the second commercial store in Pleasantburg.<sup>41</sup> McBeth secured goods from Charleston in exchange for other goods such as deerskin, pork, whiskey, wheat, beeswax, and cotton. He also offered blacksmithing services.

During this period of growth and establishment, the state senate approved the construction of an important trade route in 1794, to connect Greenville northwards to Buncombe Courthouse in North Carolina and across the French Broad River to Knoxville, Tennessee.<sup>42</sup> By 1802, the road opened up a new source of income for South Carolinians by connecting trade directly to neighboring states. For example, every fall, tradesmen drove thousands of turkey along this route to sell.<sup>43</sup> During this decade of growth, Pearis' Wagon Road was renamed Island Ford Road. The population of Greenville County increased rapidly.<sup>44</sup> The first post office was established in February 1795, and the new courthouse and jail were erected in 1797, all in the vicinity of Pleasantburg.<sup>45</sup>

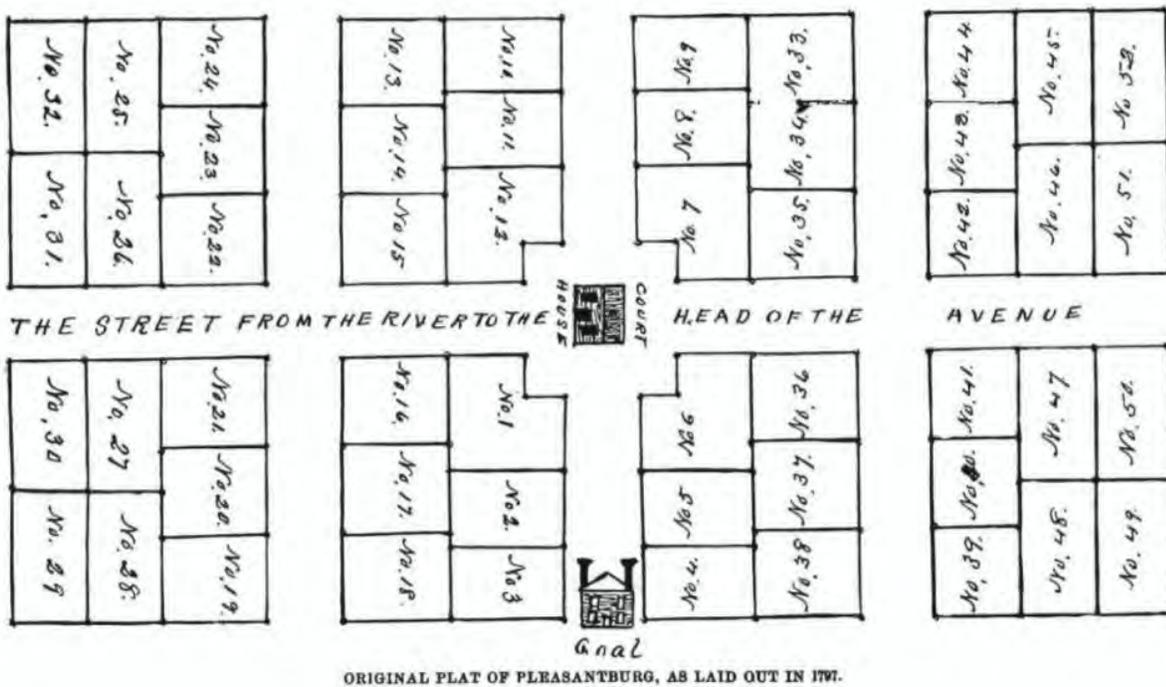


Figure 1: Plat of Pleasantburg, circa 1797 (Crittenden, 29).

<sup>41</sup> Ibid.  
<sup>42</sup> Ibid., 64.  
<sup>43</sup> Ibid., 65.  
<sup>44</sup> Ibid.  
<sup>45</sup> Ibid., 56.

## ANTEBELLUM AND CIVIL WAR PERIOD

### EARLY INDUSTRY AND CITY DEVELOPMENT

Following the War of 1812 (1812-1815), industry expanded in Greenville District. The area became a center for iron manufacturing with three foundries producing farming tools and building materials. The production of muskets in particular, proved a profitable industry for Elias Earle and Adam Carruth. Earle's plantation was located just north of Reedy River Falls along what later became Rutherford Road and faced the plantation formerly owned by Lemuel Alston.<sup>46</sup> Elias Earle was also a planter owning more than twenty slaves. Three members of the Earle family, Elias Earle and his nephews, John Baylis Earle and Samuel Earle, held the congressional seat in the surrounding district. Elias Earle served from 1805 to 1807 and, following the two terms served by Alston, Elias Earle occupied the congressional seat again.<sup>47</sup>

Robert Mill's 1825 *Atlas of Greenville County* depicts gristmills along nearly every waterfall (see Figure 2). But by far the most successful industry that developed in Greenville District during the antebellum period was textile manufacturing. A group of experienced textile manufactures relocated from Rhode Island to Spartanburg and later expanded to Greenville. Thomas Hutchings moved his mill operations to the Greenville area, followed by two other mills that also operated on the Enoree River.<sup>48</sup> In 1815, Alston sold his acreage for \$27,557 to Vardry McBee, a forty-year old tanner and merchant.<sup>49</sup> McBee opened a textile mill at Conestee on the Reedy River around 1840. He was a prominent figure in the early development of Greenville and its expansion through the early twentieth century. The most prominent textile pioneer in the county was William Bates. Before the Civil War, Bates owned and operated three mills in Greenville County, including the 300-acre mill village called "Batesville."<sup>50</sup> The growth of the textile industry included new mill workers who required housing and community services.

Prior to the formation of banks in the area, wealthy merchants often not only funded the establishment of textile mills but also retail establishments.<sup>51</sup> To the east of the river, at the corner of Main Street and McBee Avenue, Vardry McBee and his partner John Roberts built a small general store that also served as the town meeting hall.<sup>52</sup> According to Greenville historian A. V. Huff, "they were the first merchants to sell goods for cash at moderate prices."<sup>53</sup>

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<sup>46</sup> S.S. Crittenden, *The Greenville Century Book*, 10.

<sup>47</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 73.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, 86.

<sup>49</sup> "The History of Greenville," City of Greenville South Carolina, Accessed April 10, 2017.

<http://greenvillesc.gov/DocumentCenter/View/1317>.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, 84.

<sup>51</sup> As quoted in Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 98. Note: merchants listed include: Captain Jeremiah Cleveland, Captain Choice, Colonel Hoke, William Jacobs, and a "Mr. Norton." "Mr. Norton" is referred to without his first name.

<sup>52</sup> Nicholas Smit, "Revitalization in the 'West End' of Greenville, 1987 to 2011," *The Proceedings of the South Carolina Historical Association* (May 2013): 91.

<sup>53</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 100.



Figure 2: Portion of Robert Mill's Atlas of Greenville County 1825 (Library of Congress).

Another prominent antebellum businesses formed because of the regional interest in health resorts. Residents of the Carolina lowcountry visited Greenville to escape the heat and health hazards associated with coastal living, such as the malaria outbreak of 1790.<sup>54</sup> Several local businessmen built and operated boarding houses or hotels to accommodate the influx of visitors in the summer season. The earliest hotel was the former Alston residence, owned by Vardry McBee and leased to Edmund Waddell. Waddell ran a small hotel out of the residence as a summer resort from 1815 to 1836.<sup>55</sup> In the village of Greenville, David Long, Blackmon Ligon, and William Toney constructed boarding houses and hotels.<sup>56</sup> The Mansion House, owned and operated by Toney, was known as the premier resort of Greenville in the antebellum period.<sup>57</sup> In 1840, Dr. Burwell Chick opened a health resort called Chick Springs at the site of a natural sulfur spring about five miles east of the village of Greenville.<sup>58</sup>

Major civic improvements developed in the mid-1800s. State funding and local efforts funded the construction of important public facilities. Between 1817 and 1829, the South Carolina legislature appropriated \$1.9 million for infrastructure development of canals and roads.<sup>59</sup> A state road completed

<sup>54</sup> Ibid., 89.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid., 90.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid.

<sup>57</sup> S.S. Crittenden, *The Greenville Century Book*, 45.

<sup>58</sup> Ibid.

<sup>59</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 86.

## CITY OF GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

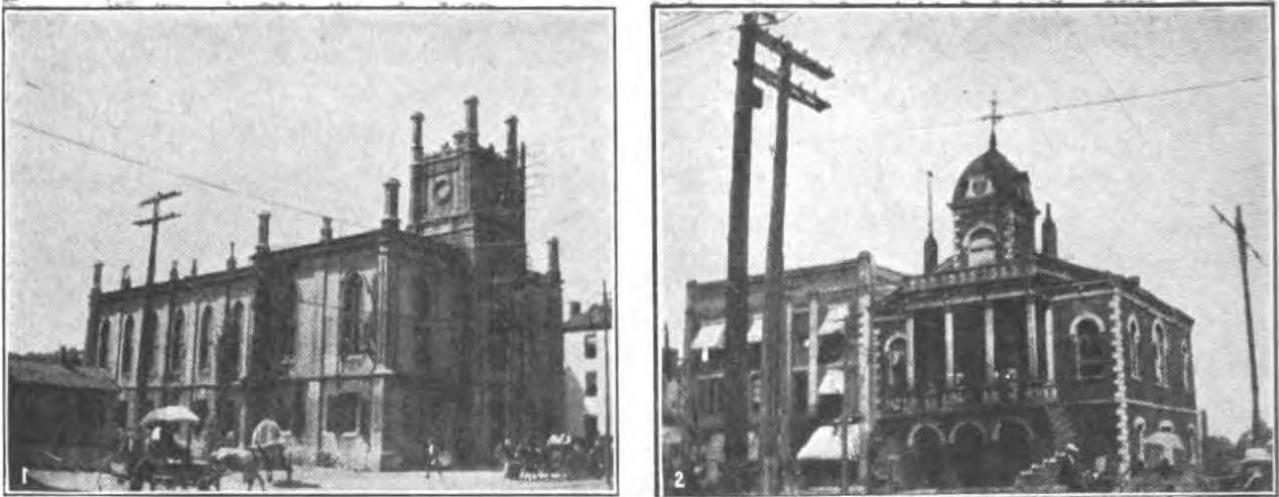


Figure 3: Views of the 1907 courthouse (left) and the 1825 courthouse, designed by Mills (right) (*Beautifying Greenville*, 22). Another Gothic style courthouse was erected in 1852.

in October 1820 replaced the 1794 Island Ford Road and trade route.<sup>60</sup> The same year, the State Board of Public Works appointed Robert Mills, the first federal architect and a native of Charleston, as acting commissioner and later superintendent of public buildings. Mills designed the new Greenville District courthouse and jails (see **Error! Reference source not found.**).

In 1819, the first local schools were developed when forty-nine citizens of the district merged their assets to fund the construction of the Greenville Male and Female Academies. Vardry McBee agreed to donate thirty acres of his property for the site of the school, and the Academies opened in 1822. McBee also deeded parcels of land to the first local churches that were constructed between 1824 and 1848 including the First Baptist Church (originally called Greenville Baptist Church, 1826), Buncombe Street Methodist Church (1841), and First Presbyterian Church (1851).<sup>61</sup>

Major improvements continued in Greenville, drawing a larger population, and strengthening trade and commerce between 1820 and 1850. The 1830s was a period of growth for the town's business district. Dry goods stores, taverns, tailors, milliners, the first butcher's store, and blacksmiths operated in the downtown area of Greenville in this decade.<sup>62</sup> These retail locations included Lewis and Lewis dry goods store, which also sold clothing, hardware, and tack.

In February 1851, Furman Academy and Theological Institution (later Furman University) relocated from Fairfield County, South Carolina to Greenville, to the corner of McBee Avenue and Main Street. This theological and preparatory school offered a classical education in the humanities. The school relocated to McBee's property west of the Reedy River in June 1851.<sup>63</sup> The Greenville Male and Female Academies closed in 1851 and 1854 respectively. Leaders in Greenville offered the Female Academy

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, 87.

<sup>61</sup> Marsh, *Hitch Up the Buggy*, 39.

<sup>62</sup> Albert Neely Sanders, "Greenville 1831," in *The Proceedings and Papers of the Greenville County Historical Society 1971-1983* (Greenville, S.C.: Greenville County Historical Society, 1984), 95.

<sup>63</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 124.

property to the state Baptist Convention in 1854 along with \$5,000 cash, and the Convention accepted and opened the Greenville Baptist Female College 1855.<sup>64</sup>

In 1852, the Board of Commissioners of Public Buildings constructed a new stucco and brick Gothic Style courthouse.<sup>65</sup> In 1853, the Columbia and Greenville Railroad— the first railroad in Greenville— established a terminus named College Place on Augusta Road.<sup>66</sup> The railroad spurred economic growth, connecting closer commercial ties to Columbia and Charleston. By 1859, the population of the town of Greenville grew from 1,100 in 1843 to 1,750 in 1852 and 1,815 in 1860.<sup>67</sup> The city had thirty dry goods stores and food markets, three shoe stores, four pharmacies, four tin stores, and two tack shops.<sup>68</sup> Between 1853 and 1860, the value of goods sold in Greenville increased forty-five percent.<sup>69</sup>

### THE CIVIL WAR

During the Civil War, Greenville was geographically removed from involvement. It became a refuge for lowcountry residents. A local women’s association created a “Soldier’s Rest,” and nearby farms and mills supplied clothing and food to confederate forces. By this time, the Greenville Coach Factory, also named the Gower and Cox Coach Factory (1835), had become the largest coach manufacturer in the South. During the Civil War, this establishment manufactured ambulances and gun caissons. An armory on Green Avenue also provided rifles for the Confederate army.

Greenville voted for secession from the Union in December 1860, despite a long history of being a Unionist stronghold. In a twenty-year period, the public opinion changed from unionism to secessionism because of a generational shift in power that occurred between the 1840s and the 1860s. National events like John Brown’s Raid on Harper’s Ferry and the election of Abraham Lincoln as well as local advocacy for secession— in particular the speeches given by University President James Clement Furman— also influenced this shift in opinion. Following the Battle of Appomattox, on April 9, 1865, President Johnson appointed Benjamin Franklin Perry as provisional Governor of the state of South Carolina.<sup>70</sup> Perry attended Greenville Male Academy in 1823, and he was former editor of *The Mountaineer*.<sup>71</sup> Perry played a major role attaining the charter for the Columbia and Greenville Railroad in 1845 and bringing it to Greenville by 1853.<sup>72</sup> In the years immediately following the Civil War, South

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<sup>64</sup> Ibid., 122.

<sup>65</sup> Ibid.

<sup>66</sup> Ashmore, *Greenville: Woven from the Past*, 65.

<sup>67</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 115.

<sup>68</sup> George H. Stueckrath, “The Upper Country of South Carolina,” *Debow’s Review, Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial Progress and Resources* 27, no. 6 (December 1859): 693-695. <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/moajrnl/acg1336.1-27.006/693>.

<sup>69</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 122.

<sup>70</sup> “The History of Greenville,” City of Greenville South Carolina, Accessed April 10, 2017.

<http://greenvillesc.gov/DocumentCenter/View/1317>.

<sup>71</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 97.

<sup>72</sup> Ibid., 121.

## CITY OF GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

Carolina, like most southern states, entered a period of economic downturn. In 1869, Greenville was chartered a city, with a population of nearly 3,000 people.<sup>73</sup>

Following emancipation, racial segregation was maintained on a social level in Greenville consistent with the general pattern of Southern history. There were no restrictions on business, housing, and schooling by legal means on the African American population, until the 1912 segregation ordinances. Several black businesses reached success and even a monopoly in the transportation and hacking industry as well as barbering, blacksmithing, and catering. By 1888, black businessmen formed local unions in Greenville for barbers, carpenters and bricklayers.<sup>74</sup> At this time, there were fifteen black-owned businesses including a black-owned bank on Washington Street and the Neptune Fire Company, a source of civic pride for the African American community.<sup>75</sup>

Also following the Civil War, Jewish proprietors operated businesses in Greenville. The Jewish families that settled in Greenville were largely of Ashkenazi origin, exiled during the fall of Jerusalem, and they immigrated from Eastern Europe with the Germanic-Judeo language that became known as Yiddish.<sup>76</sup> A successful Jewish-owned business in 1871 was Swansdale and Isaacs. Abraham Isaacs was described as a “capitalist” and their business was large. Another prominent business recorded in city directories in this period was Marks and Endel clothing store, listed on Pendleton and River Streets in the 1880-1881 city directory. Harris Marks lived in Greenville from at least 1870 until the time of his retirement in 1900. His business partner was Hyman Endel, who held notable historic acclaim in local history as founding member and First Vice President of the Temple of Israel founded in 1913. This temple and relocated to Buist Avenue in 1928.<sup>77</sup> Another prominent Jewish merchant who helped with the founding of this synagogue was Lee Rothschild, a native of Germany. Rothschild was a director of Piedmont Savings and Investments in 1896, and ran a men’s clothing store.<sup>78</sup> Rothschild was the first president of the Children of Israel Congregation, formed in 1911. The Beth-Israel Synagogue located on Townes Street was founded in 1910 by twenty-five families and led by prominent department store owner, Harris Bloom. The location provided services for seventy-five percent of the Jewish population in Greenville at the time, on nearby East and West Stone Avenue.

### POST-WAR BOOM

From 1870 to the turn of the twentieth century, Greenville transformed into a thriving city. The promotion of commerce was central to the development of a modern urban center. The National Bank of Greenville, the first national bank in South Carolina, opened at the corner of Washington Street and Main Street in 1872. The same year, the Greenville Cotton Oil Company was founded. Cotton production

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<sup>73</sup> Ibid., 97.

<sup>74</sup> Ashmore, 103.

<sup>75</sup> Ruth Anne Butler (Historian and founder of Greenville Cultural Exchange Center), interview by WLA Studio, July 18, 2017.

<sup>76</sup> Caroline Wilson, “Beth Israel Synagogue” (National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form. Upstate Preservation Consultants, Greenville, SC, October 21, 2015) 15.

<sup>77</sup> Jack L. Bloom, “A History of the Jewish Community of Greenville, South Carolina,” *The Proceedings and Papers of the Greenville County Historical Society*, vol. XII (2005): 81.

<sup>78</sup> “Encyclopedia of Southern Jewish Communities: Greenville, South Carolina,” Goldring/Woldenberg Institute of Southern Jewish Life, South Carolina Room Special Collections, Hugh Main County Library, Greenville, SC.

was a large market in Greenville from this period through the 1920s, when production rates were on average at 48,000 bales a year.<sup>79</sup> Following the establishment of The National Bank, two other banks opened in Greenville The People's Bank (1887) and the Greenville Savings Bank (1888).<sup>80</sup> Business leaders established the Board of Trade, known locally as the Chamber of Commerce, and the Cotton Exchange in 1879.<sup>81</sup> The Board of Trade aimed to further Greenville's growth as a city by securing lower freight rates on railroads, encouraging investment in local business, and establishing several cotton brokerage firms in the city.

The most influential development, which contributed significantly to the growth of Greenville, was the construction of the railroads. Following the Civil War, the Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railway ran through the city and county of Greenville. The new Atlanta and Charlotte Air Rail Line was completed in 1873, and the new passenger depot at Washington Street opened that summer.<sup>82</sup> T. C. Gower, who inherited the Greenville Coach Factory, founded the Street Rail Way Company in 1873 with other prominent businessmen. The Air Rail Line was widened in 1875. The construction of the new railroad also influenced the growth of new towns around Greenville County.

Concurrent with the economic growth in the late 1800s, there was a building boom in downtown Greenville that included the construction of City Hall in 1879 at the corner of Laurens and McBee Avenues (see Figure 4).<sup>83</sup> Additional buildings erected during this period included seven stores, a warehouse and stable, a three-story opera house, a livery, and at least sixteen residences.<sup>84</sup> Central School (later Central High School) was the first public school in Greenville, and it opened in 1888 at the corner of McBee Avenue and Westfield, funded by a \$25,000 bond.<sup>85</sup> In the post-war economy, the textile industry in Greenville also boomed. By 1882, Greenville County had seven textile mills in operation. Piedmont, Camperdown, and Huguenot Mills were the largest.<sup>86</sup> The Huguenot Mill was the first fully operated by steam. Mill workers formed a substantial part of the Greenville population. The first local labor union formed in 1886. The 1880 population in Greenville was 6,566 people.<sup>87</sup>

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<sup>79</sup> Ashmore, 222.

<sup>80</sup> Ibid., 193.

<sup>81</sup> Ibid.

<sup>82</sup> J.N.O. Lenthem, *Historical and Descriptive Review of the State of South Carolina: Including the Manufacturing and Mercantile Industries of the Cities and Counties of Abbeville, Anderson, Greenville, Newberry, Orangeburg, Spartanburg, Sumter, Union, Camden, and County of Kershaw, and Sketches of Their Leading Men And Business Houses*, Charleston, S. C.: Empire Publishing Co., 1884. <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/dul1.ark:/13960/t53f9kq9s>, 52.

<sup>83</sup> Ibid.

<sup>84</sup> Ashmore, *Greenville: Woven from the Past*, 96.

<sup>85</sup> Blanche Marsh, *Hitch Up the Buggy* (Greenville, SC: A Press Inc.), 1977, 126.

<sup>86</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 189.

<sup>87</sup> Ibid., 11.

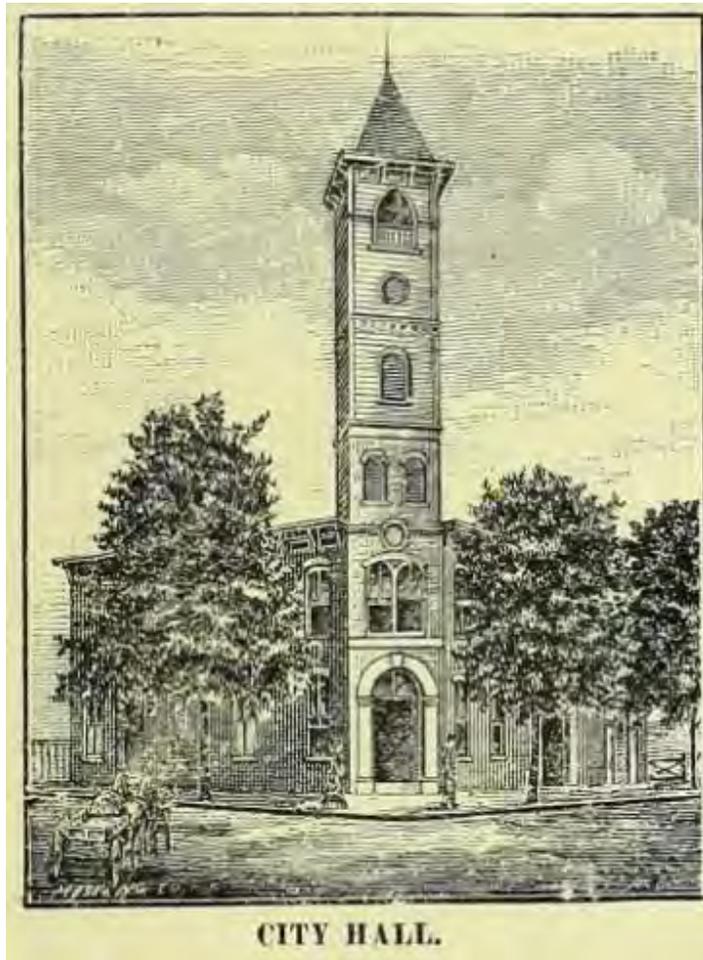


Figure 4: New Greenville City Hall built in 1879 (Lenthen, page 57).

Technological innovations throughout the late 1800s modernized Greenville. In 1866, the local gas plant, initially constructed in 1860, reopened, and provided illuminated lights on Main Street until 1870. In 1875, Greenville City Council signed a contract with an independent company based out of Talladega, Alabama to provide gaslights throughout the downtown area of the city. John Ferguson and Jacob Miller started the first water company in Greenville in 1887. The company procured water from Paris Mountain northeast of the city. By 1904, three reservoirs on Paris Mountain operated with the capacity to hold upwards of 400,000 gallons of water.<sup>88</sup>

Greenville City Council voted to bring electric lighting to Greenville in 1888.<sup>89</sup> Following Alexander Graham Bell's patent on the telephone in 1876, Southern Bell Telephone Company established an exchange in Charleston in 1879 and Columbia in 1880.<sup>90</sup> By 1889, telephone lines extended throughout the surrounding area, and in the 1890s, the Home Telephone Company started a separate service in Greenville (later Southern Bell Company). The use of telephones allowed for delivery services to

<sup>88</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 196.

<sup>89</sup> *Ibid.*, 197.

<sup>90</sup> *Ibid.*, 195.

become more widely used for the first time in the local economy. The City Delivery Company located at South Laurens Street, established in 1908, responded to citywide delivery requests by telephone.<sup>91</sup>

Major infrastructure and public service developments occurred in the City of Greenville at the beginning of the twentieth century. In February 1883, the Greenville City Council directed the paving of Main Street, though it was not actually paved until 1910 (see Figure 5).<sup>92</sup> In 1892, a new Romanesque Revival building designed by Joseph Lawrence served as a post office and later became the City Hall.<sup>93</sup> The following year, Greenville's two major railway systems merged into the Southern Railway system. Replacing the horse-drawn streetcars that traversed Main Street between 1885 and 1898, the first electric street railway was established in Greenville on October 29, 1900.<sup>94</sup> The streetcar construction, completed by January 11, coincided with the construction of a new bridge over the Reedy River. The streetcar route travelled down North Street to Manly Street to Washington Street and reconnected again through Main Street. By 1911, an alternate route was offered to Greenville citizens along the electric railway, called the Swamp Rabbit. The name was derived from a historic railroad begun before the Civil War that would have connected Knoxville and Greenville, and it stretched to Reedy River Falls.<sup>95</sup>



Figure 5: View of Main Street with powerlines and streetcars, circa 1910 (Crittenden, 5).

<sup>91</sup> Marsh, *Hitch Up the Buggy*, 131.

<sup>92</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 196, Marsh, *Hitch Up the Buggy*, 108.

<sup>93</sup> Ashmore, *Greenville: Woven from the Past*, 96.

<sup>94</sup> Marsh, *Hitch Up the Buggy*, 110.

<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.*, 113.

## TURN OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

### GROWTH OF COTTON AND TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

The invention of the steam engine spurred rapid growth of the textile industry in and around Greenville at the turn of the twentieth century. Between 1890 and 1920, four textile plants were built around the city limits of Greenville and thirteen others were built near the city. A hydroelectric dam was completed in 1902 on the Saluda River, five miles west of Greenville. As the textile industry expanded, farmers, sharecroppers, former slaves, and children of former slaves moved to Greenville County to work in the mills.<sup>96</sup> Mill housing developed to accommodate the growing labor force, consisting of simple wood-frame dwellings close to the mills. The Huguenot Mill was the second plant to locate in the city in 1882, adjacent to the historic Camperdown Mill. In 1880, Pelham Mills was incorporated near old Batesville Mill, followed by Pelzer Mills two years later.<sup>97</sup> Many mill communities also included company-owned stores, family doctors, and recreational activities for their employees. Over the next three decades, Greenville developed into the “Textile Capital of the World.” Employment in the textile industry peaked in 1950 when 18,964 workers in Greenville County worked in the mills.<sup>98</sup> The major crop at the turn of the century was cotton. Greenville produced a yearly average of 32,505 bales of cotton between 1901 and 1906.<sup>99</sup> By 1915, Greenville was the third largest cotton-producing county in the state of South Carolina, and by 1920, cotton production was at an all-time high with 48,000 bales produced that year.<sup>100</sup>

There were only four automobiles owned in Greenville County in 1904.<sup>101</sup> The Ottaray Garage opened in 1905 at the rear of the Ottaray Hotel, and it was one of the earliest local service shops for automobile drivers in the state.<sup>102</sup> By 1911, the city had about 300 car owners, and Main Street was completely paved. Though horse-drawn carriages were still common by 1915, the number of car owners in Greenville County increased to 1,000, more than any other county in South Carolina.<sup>103</sup>

A major catalyst of the development of Greenville in the three decades between 1890 and 1920 was the Mountain City Land and Improvement Company, founded by Alester Furman. Alester Furman was the grandson of James C. Furman, the first president of Furman University (see Figure 6). He served on the boards of directors of numerous mills, banks, and insurance companies. In 1903, he constructed the second hydroelectric plant in the state on the Saluda River that provided electrical power to the City of Greenville.<sup>104</sup>

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<sup>96</sup> Eugene A. Kennedy, “Greenville from Back Country to Forefront,” *Focus* 45, no. 1 (Spring 1998): 2.

<sup>97</sup> Ashmore, *Greenville: Woven from the Past*, 90.

<sup>98</sup> Kennedy, “Greenville from Back Country to Forefront”, 2.

<sup>99</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 221.

<sup>100</sup> *Ibid.*, 222.

<sup>101</sup> Marsh, *Hitch Up the Buggy*, 135.

<sup>102</sup> *Ibid.*, 136.

<sup>103</sup> John M. Nolan, *A Guide to Historic Greenville, South Carolina* (Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2008), 30.

<sup>104</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 254.



Figure 6: Portrait of Alester Furman (Huff, 352-353).

### **BUILDING BOOM DOWNTOWN**

At the turn of the twentieth century, the City Beautiful movement made its impact on Greenville. Thomas F. Parker, President of the Municipal League, was the major leader of the City Beautiful movement in Greenville. The League employed Kelsey and Guild of Boston Massachusetts to develop a city plan. This plan, *Beautifying and Improving Greenville, South Carolina*, was published in 1907, and it proposed a series of boulevards encircling the city, the design of the Reedy River Park, a civic center, and several formal gateways (see Figure 7).<sup>105</sup> Important to note is that the report added to the impact of enforced segregation at this time, by observing that most residential sectors and business sectors were already integrated and proposing separate neighborhoods. Segregation was enforced by the 1912 Greenville city ordinance.<sup>106</sup> While a few of the suggestions proposed by Kelsey and Guild were implemented, particularly the cleanup of unsanitary conditions and streetscape design, the most notable change was the construction of a hospital in the West End.

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<sup>105</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 260.

<sup>106</sup> *Ibid.*, 265

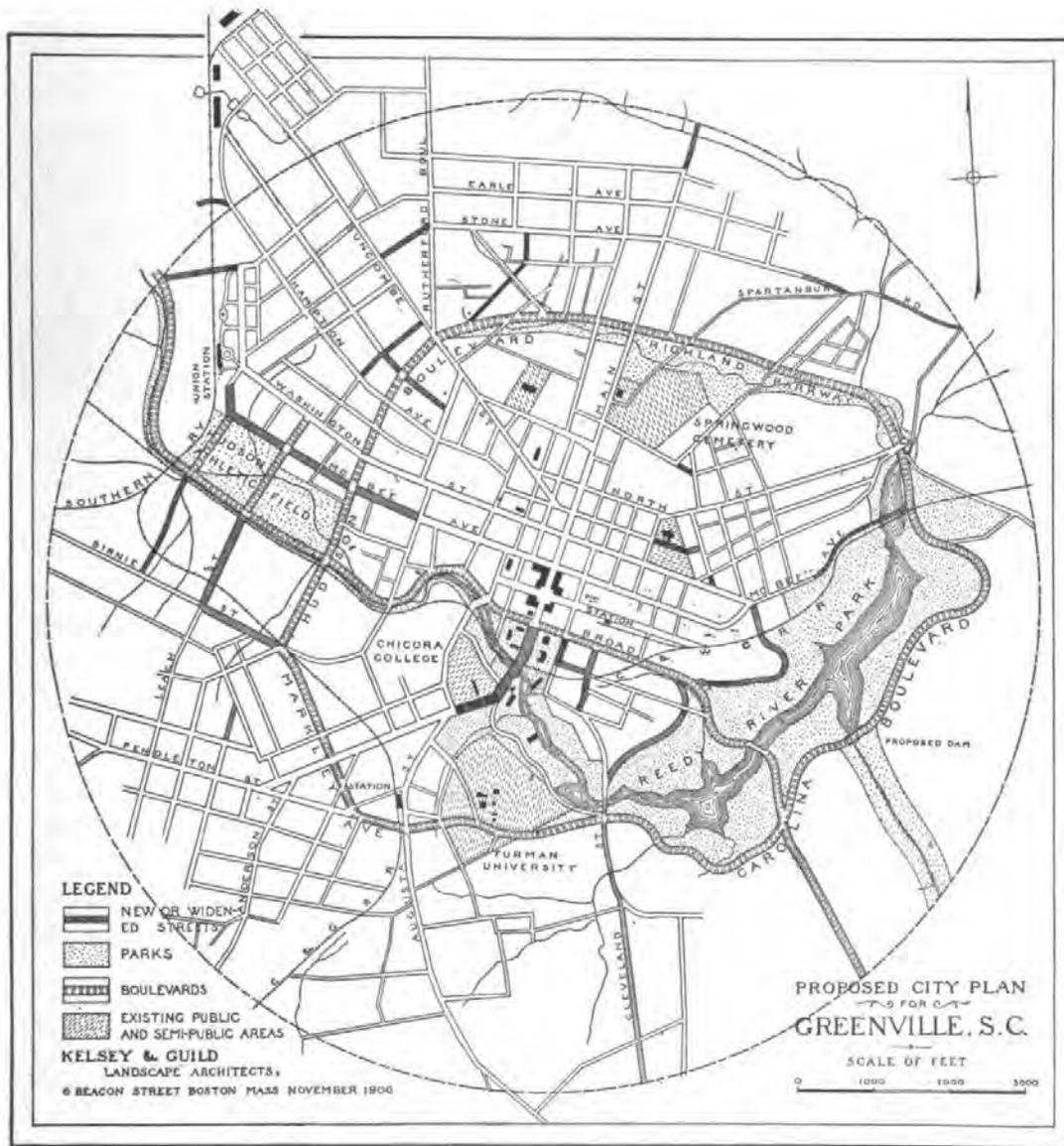


Figure 7: The Kelsey and Guild City Improvement Map of Greenville, 1907 (Beautifying Greenville).

Other improvements made to the City of Greenville at the start of the twentieth century were infrastructure changes to the roads and the design of city parks. The population in Greenville was 15,741 people by 1910.<sup>107</sup> By 1909, prominent new construction in the downtown area included the Ottaray Hotel on North Main Street, Imperial Hotel on West Washington Street, and the six-story Masonic Temple on South Main Street. In 1910, the city constructed a permanent concrete bridge over the Reedy River along Main Street. The city paved Main Street and Augusta Street in 1912 (see Figure 8).<sup>108</sup> The 1913 City Council established the Park and Tree Commission, which led to the creation of

<sup>107</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 138.

<sup>108</sup> *Ibid.*, 270.

numerous playgrounds and parks through the 1930s. In 1924, William Choice Cleveland donated 110 acres of land for the creation of Cleveland Park on the southeast side of the city.<sup>109</sup> W.C. Cleveland served as Mayor of Greenville from 1875 to 1877.<sup>110</sup> In 1916, architects F. Thornton Mayre and H. Olin Jones designed a new county courthouse and jail.<sup>111</sup> By 1917, the population in Greenville was 43,000 people, and eighty percent of the population was white.<sup>112</sup>

In the 1920s, the building boom expanded suburban areas around Greenville, and new commercial, public, or residential construction developed on almost every street. In the downtown area, merchants established commercial enterprises along Main Street and College Street south toward the Reedy River. The commercial enterprises that consolidated in the 200 block of North Main Street included theaters, hotels, auto showrooms, repair shops, and supply houses. At this time of expansion, builders removed a number of historic buildings to make way for new construction. For example, builders demolished the Mansion House, which served as an early boarding house for visitors to the city, for the construction of the Poinsett Hotel in 1924. Similarly, the Greenville Chamber of Commerce demolished the first courthouse, designed by Robert Mills, for a ten-story skyscraper in 1925.<sup>113</sup> Builders removed the Greenville Hotel at the corner of Augusta and University Streets and replaced it with one-story commercial buildings in 1929. The most prominent buildings erected downtown in this decade were skyscrapers, the first of which was the seventeen-story Woodside Building. The building housed a variety of commercial purposes including a tobacco shop, department store, and a luggage store, and professional offices. Insurance and banking firms also developed in the city and diversified Greenville's economy. Many new residential areas developed around the city in the 1920s, particularly to the north of downtown along James and Earle Streets. While settlement in this area began as early as the 1900s, it was during this decade that development took place at an accelerated rate.

### THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND THE NEW DEAL

Southern states experienced significant regional economic difficulties in the decade leading up to the Great Depression. The boll weevil destroyed a majority of cotton crops in the early 1920s, and cities like Greenville, which depended upon cotton as a major part of the local economy, suffered economically. The textile industry also suffered and many workers lost their jobs. In Greenville, several major banks closed, including the Bank of Commerce in 1926 and Woodside National Bank in 1931. Salaries of city government employees like firefighters, police officers, and some schoolteachers were reduced significantly and paid up to five months late.<sup>114</sup> During the Great Depression, much of the construction of new buildings ceased, and it was not until the 1950s that new construction and industry resumed in full force.

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<sup>109</sup> Ibid., 311-312.

<sup>110</sup> Blanch, *Hitch Up the Buggy*, 7.

<sup>111</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 262.

<sup>112</sup> Marsh, *Hitch Up the Buggy*, 146.

<sup>113</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 307.

<sup>114</sup> "The History of Greenville," City of Greenville South Carolina, Accessed April 10, 2017. <http://greenvillesc.gov/DocumentCenter/View/1317>.

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Figure 8: Postcard views of Main Street circa 1917. Note the 1892 Confederate monument in the top image that was later removed from Main Street. The monument was removed in 1922 and relocated to Springwood Cemetery in 1924 (Ashmore, 114).

The public works programs of the New Deal —specifically the Works Progress Administration (WPA)—assisted with the construction of a new post office (1937) on East Washington Street and Greenville Senior High School in 1938 on Vardry Street. Another federally funded building constructed in the late 1930s was the 1936 Serrine Stadium, located south of the Reedy River. The stadium was named for the prominent Serrine family for their instrumental role in civic improvements in Greenville. J.E. Serrine, a civil engineer, assisted with the design and construction of the stadium after a long career in construction, specializing in mills and public buildings. By 1920, J.E. Serrine and Co. had constructed sixty-four mills and twenty-two major mill additions as well as sewer systems. The company was also responsible for the construction of federal sites like Fort Bragg and Camp Sevier.<sup>115</sup> Serrine designed Greenville Senior High School and numerous public buildings throughout the city of Greenville. His brother William Serrine was a lawyer, and he helped form the Municipal League of Greenville, which funded the first beautification plan for the city. William Serrine also played an instrumental role in important road developments when he formed the Greenville-Henderson Highway Association. This association organized the paving of Buncombe Road, one of Greenville's thoroughfares. William Serrine also organized the first Southern Textile Exposition and many thereafter, as President and Treasurer of the Textile Hall for many years.<sup>116</sup> With funding from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, created by Congress to distribute loans, the city of Greenville also employed 400 workers to clean up the Reedy River. The laborers blasted bedrock to increase the flow of the river and drain a portion of it, and in 1939, the city implemented flood control systems.<sup>117</sup>

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<sup>115</sup> Ashmore, *Greenville: Woven from the Past*, 130.

<sup>116</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>117</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 347.

## POST-WORLD WAR II

Following World War II, economic growth and diversification of industry continued in Greenville. The textile industry continued to expand, with over \$39 million of investment in textile mills in Greenville County in 1946.<sup>118</sup> The city annexed several surrounding areas in the late 1940s to take advantage of the economic growth. To accommodate the widespread use of automobile transportation, city workers widened Main Street to four lanes and incorporated on-street parking (see Figure 9). By the mid-1940s, Greenville had two public school districts, serving two-thirds of the population in the county.

In the late 1950s, the expansion of the federal highways supported further growth of textile mills and industrial plants in and around Greenville. Following the passage of the Federal Highway Act in 1956, Interstate 85 North was constructed south of the city of Greenville. Additionally, the expansion of US Highway 276 created Interstate 385, known as the “Golden Strip”, which connected Greenville to Interstate 26.<sup>119</sup>

In 1958, Furman University relocated near Travelers Rest and Bob Jones University, a Christian institution, relocated to Greenville from Tennessee. The city limits expanded to include Bob Jones University on Wade Hampton Boulevard and the Augusta Road and North Main neighborhoods. The city built new access roads to connect city streets with the new interstate system. The Church Street viaduct and Interstate 85 interstate cut off traffic on the east side of downtown Greenville in 1959. The Academy Street viaduct diverted traffic to the west side of downtown.

Major developments in the 1960s occurred with the further development and industrialization of Greenville County, including the construction of the Greenville-Spartanburg Airport. The general trend in the 1960s was the decline of Main Street businesses and increasing vacancies. In 1966, merchants covered many of the historic storefronts with aluminum siding to “modernize” the downtown area, and the Ottaray Hotel and the Woodside Building were demolished.<sup>120</sup> Between the 1930s and 1980s, the downtown sector dropped from having over fifty percent of the county’s retail sales to less than three percent.<sup>121</sup> There was also an increase in vacancies along South Main, Pendleton, and Augusta Streets during the economic slump of the 1960s.

By the mid-1960s, resurgence in the city cultural and educational institutions occurred with reinvestment. Over \$2,000,000 of local, state, and federal funds (including a \$600,000 foundation gift) went into the construction of a new library. Similarly, city tax dollars and membership funds gave a boost to cultural institutions like the Little Theater Building that featured Broadway shows, the Greenville County Art Museum, and organizations like the civic chorale, civic ballet, and the Greenville Symphony Orchestra.<sup>122</sup>

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<sup>118</sup> Ibid., 389.

<sup>119</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 394.

<sup>120</sup> “The History of Greenville,” City of Greenville South Carolina, Accessed April 10, 2017.

<http://greenvillesc.gov/DocumentCenter/View/1317>.

<sup>121</sup> Judith G. Bainbridge, *Greenville’s West End*, (Greenville, SC: The West End Association, 1993), 49.

<sup>122</sup> Eubagh, *Bridging the Gap*, 97.

A major figure in the development of Greenville during the 1960s was Charles E. Daniel. Daniel founded Daniel Construction Company after many years building mill houses, and he served as a United States senator in 1954. He was one of the major contractors hired for the construction of the Greenville Army Air Base in 1942. By 1964, his company constructed more than 250 industrial plants in the state of South Carolina. When mill villages began to decline in popularity, Daniel promoted suburban development, especially along Interstate 385. Daniel built the twenty-five-story Daniel Building representing his vision of the “New South.”<sup>123</sup> After his death, his wife created the Charles E. Daniel fund and endowed over \$52 million to Furman University and other institutions of higher learning in the state.<sup>124</sup>

Another major figure in the development of Greenville was Max Heller, elected Mayor in 1971. Heller immigrated to America as a Jewish refugee from Nazi occupation of Austria during the Second World War. In 1948, he established the Maxon Shirt Company and entered work in the public sector fourteen years later. Heller was elected to Greenville’s City Council in 1969 and served until 1971. He later served as mayor for two terms between 1971 and 1979. Heller was a strong proponent of equity in the public sector and he was instrumental in creating the Greenville Housing Foundation, which provides housing for the poor. He supported racial integration and presided over the revitalization of downtown Greenville.<sup>125</sup> During his term as mayor, Heller desegregated all city departments and commissions.

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<sup>123</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 395.

<sup>124</sup> “Built to Endure Greenville’s Skyline Owes a Debt to Charles Ezra Daniel,” *Upstate Business Journal*, last modified March 13, 2015, Accessed March 20, 2017. <https://upstatebusinessjournal.com/founders/built-endure-greenvilles-skyline-owes-debt-charles-ezra-daniel/>.

<sup>125</sup> “Encyclopedia of Southern Jewish Communities: Greenville, South Carolina,” Goldring/Woldenberg Institute of Southern Jewish Life, South Carolina Room Special Collections, Hugh Main County Library, Greenville, SC..

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Figure 9: View of Main Street in Greenville, circa 1940 (Ashmore, 152).

### 03 NEIGHBORHOOD PROFILES

This survey documents the residential and commercial expansion within the present-day city limits of Greenville that occurred from the 1870s through the 1960s. Listed by the order of the survey, the neighborhoods included in the study are: West End, The Village of West Greenville, Greater Sullivan, Nicholtown, North Main, Stone Academy, Cleveland Park, and Parkins Mill. These commercial and residential areas of Greenville feature a range of architectural styles.

The majority of the historic resources in The Village of West Greenville, West End, Greater Sullivan, Stone Academy, and North Main survey areas developed between the 1880s and the 1930s. Many commercial resources were built in the early 1900s and were altered extensively during the 1950s and 1960s. Some have been altered more recently. Resources in Nicholtown developed mostly in the 1930s, with some enclaves dating from 1913-1920 and circa 1945. Resources in the streets surveyed in Cleveland Park developed in the 1940s and 1950s. The majority of the historic resources in the Parkins Mill neighborhood date from the 1960s and 1970s.

Historic maps referenced throughout this section of the report are in Appendix I, Maps 1-7. Historic plat maps referenced throughout this section of the report are in Appendix II, in order of the index provided on the first page. This report provides additional information about individual architectural building styles in Section 04.

## CITY OF GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

### VILLAGE OF WEST GREENVILLE

The Village of West Greenville developed along Perry Avenue and Pendleton Avenue. The study area is bounded by Doe Street to the north, Traction Street to the south, Saco Street to the west, and Academy Street to the east. The neighborhood was originally identified as all the land west and south of the Reedy River and towards White Horse Road. It was known generally as “Stradleyville” so called for the original landowner of the town at the time of the Civil War, Samuel Stradley.<sup>130</sup> *Gray’s New Map of Greenville* drawn in 1883, shows the S. Stradley House located at the corner of Calhoun and Vardry streets (See Appendix I, Map 1).

Most of the names of the historic streets honor important political and social figures relevant to Greenville’s early history. Pendleton Road was named for the destination at the town of Pendleton. The town of Pendleton predated the establishment of the village of Greenville at the end of the eighteenth century, and by 1820, it had a substantial population. The intersection of two major thoroughfares of the antebellum period, Pendleton Road and White Horse Road, included an important trading post in Greenville District. Between 1870 and 1890, Birnie Avenue developed to connect West Greenville to the Airline Railroad terminal, named for local businessman James Birnie.<sup>131</sup> In the 1896 city directory, Birnie Street was listed as an African American residential area. Hammond Street, now named Camperdown Way, extended north from the intersection of South Main and Augusta Road. It was named for Frank Hammond, President of People’s National Bank in the 1860s.<sup>132</sup>

The center of The Village of West Greenville was the intersection of Traction Street and Pendleton Avenue, where business owners constructed commercial and industrial brick buildings around the turn of the twentieth century. By the early 1900s, West End and the East End of Greenville both had healthy economic development. Though the landowners and merchants that lived there were moderately wealthy, Stradleyville gained notoriety amongst the broader public of Greenville. Stradleyville was outside of the city limits and policed by a single, rural police officer. By 1910, the area was known for vagrancy and the sale of unlicensed liquor.<sup>133</sup> In 1914, voters approved a petition from fifty property owners for incorporation as a new municipality called “West Greenville.”<sup>134</sup> The new officials considered the name Branwood, given the location of the town between Brandon and Woodside mills, but chose the name West Greenville.

The new town flourished in the 1920s due to its proximity to Greenville’s textile industry. Officials constructed two schools— West Greenville School on Pendleton Street and West Greenville Colored School on Distler Street (now the easternmost portion of Doe Street)— as well as City Hall on Perry Avenue.<sup>135</sup> Though it does not directly conform to the historic boundary of the Village of West

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<sup>130</sup> Judith Bainbridge, “West Greenville Has Checkered Past,” accessed May 10, 2017. <http://greenvilleonline.com/story/life/2016/02/25/west-greenville/80922598>.

<sup>131</sup> Judith G. Bainbridge, *Greenville’s West End*, (Greenville, SC: The West End Association, 1993), 61.

<sup>132</sup> Bainbridge, “West Greenville Has Checkered Past.”

<sup>133</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>134</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>135</sup> Bainbridge, “West Greenville Has Checkered Past.”

Greenville, the saddlebag house type ubiquitous to Greenville's mill villages exists throughout the neighborhood in proximity to Woodside Cotton Mill at the north and Brandon Mills at the east.

Woodside Cotton Mill began operations in 1902, operating 11,000 spindles under President John T. Woodside and Superintendent M. O. Alexander. By 1905, the mill expanded to 33,000 spindles and in 1912, to 112,000 spindles.<sup>136</sup> After the final expansion, Woodside was the largest complete cotton mill in the United States that operated within a single building.

J. Irving Westervelt organized Brandon Mills in February 1900. Originally named Quentin Mill, the name changed to Brandon Mills after a small textile town outside of Belfast, Northern Ireland.<sup>137</sup> Like other mills in the area, Lockwood, Greene, and Company designed Brandon Mills, and local contractor Jacob Cagle built the mill.<sup>138</sup> By the end of 1899, sixty-six houses were built in West Greenville for Brandon Mills workers. This number expanded to 450 houses from 1900 to 1903 for the growing mill workforce. By 1925, Brandon Mill village had 2,000 residents.<sup>139</sup> The boundary of West Greenville outlined in a 1920 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map depicts Brandon Mill and mill village extending towards the outer boundary of the survey area along Saco Street (see Appendix I, Map 3). Production at the mill changed from fine sheeting and print cloth in the 1910s to duck fabric in the 1920s. Both a Baptist and a Methodist church were constructed for the residents, and Brandon Mills paid the pastors' salaries as was common in mill villages.<sup>140</sup> Like other mill villages, general stores operated on credit exclusively for mill employees, and local schools provided an education for children. Though the mill villages often included schools, children worked in the mills to help support their families, and they were often subjected to unhealthy working conditions. "In the mills themselves the owners and managers depended on the family labor system of men, women, and children....They inhaled cotton dust, and their lungs became clogged with it....The discipline of children was sometimes severe."<sup>141</sup>

All lots bound by Pendleton Street to the north and Traction Street to the south, running from their intersection due west to Burdette Street due east, were subdivided in 1905 as properties of the Melville Land Company.<sup>142</sup> The residential structures in this part of the neighborhood were constructed after 1905. The oldest religious structure documented in the Historic Resources Survey is located at 31 Burdette Street (present-day Christian Outreach Ministries). Property records indicate this church was constructed by 1912, founded by the Trustees of the Wesleyan Methodist Church. It is probable that the trustees who founded this church were related to the earliest recorded African American congregation

<sup>136</sup> Kelly L. Odum, *Images of America: Greenville Textiles*, (Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2015), 18.

<sup>137</sup> National Register of Historic Places, Brandon Mill, Greenville County, South Carolina, National Register #14000317.

<sup>138</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>139</sup> *Ibid.*, 52.

<sup>140</sup> Ray Belcher, *Greenville County South Carolina: From Cotton Fields to Textile Center of the World*, (Charleston, S.C.: The History Press, 2006), 79.

<sup>141</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 241.

<sup>142</sup> Greenville County, South Carolina Public Records, Plat Book A, page 27.

## CITY OF GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

in the city at John Wesley Methodist Episcopal. Reverend J. R. Rosamund organized this congregation in 1866 with 500 members, and Reverend B. F. Witherspoon served as pastor.<sup>143</sup>

While Pendleton and Perry Avenues developed by the 1880s, significant residential expansion north of Pendleton Street did not occur in the Village of West Greenville until the 1920s, as shown by the 1920 Sanborn map.<sup>144</sup> Queen Street developed around 1909. Historically called Byrd Street, Queen Street bisects the neighborhood, and it is the central street connecting the residential areas north of Perry Avenue developed in the 1930s (see Appendix I, Map 4). Running roughly parallel to Perry Avenue is historic Gower Street, crossing Queen Street and ending at South Hudson Street. The 1931 Greater Greenville Map depicts the expansion of the local street network in the residential area north of Perry Avenue as it exists today (see Appendix I, Map 4).<sup>145</sup> Though it is outside the study boundary of this survey, it is worth noting the only difference made in the street grid since the 1930s is the extension of Groce Street to accommodate residential expansion off Rochester Street and Gower Street.

In 1928, the Trustees of the Parker High School District constructed West Greenville Elementary School on a lot fronting Perry Avenue and Pendleton Street (see Figure 10). West Greenville Elementary School building occupied the site until it was demolished for Maternity Shelter Hospital in 1954 (see Figure 11).<sup>146</sup> Thomas Parker organized the Parker School District in 1923, through a cooperative effort of the mills on the west side of Greenville, and the education system provided by the Parker High School District improved the lives of the youth in all the mill communities. The mill villages included in this district were Woodside Cotton Mill, Mills Mill, Monaghan Mill, Poe Mill, Brandon Mill, Judson Mill, and Dunean Mill. Thomas Parker was President of Monaghan Cotton Mills and the Parker Cotton Mills Company, which consisted of sixteen mills across South Carolina. Under the district superintendent, Lawrence Peter Hollis, this education system received national acclaim. In 1915, Parker retired as president of the school district and became a civic leader supporting important community facilities like the Greenville County Public Library, the Salvation Army Hospital, and the Phyllis Wheatley Center.<sup>147</sup> L.P. Hollis became a civic leader for Greenville and later founded the Maternity Shelter Hospital, organized the first Boy Scout troop in South Carolina, headed the Monaghan YMCA, and is credited for introducing vocational education to South Carolina.<sup>148</sup> Hollis believed that “citizenship, music, and vocational education were essential elements” in education, “and he never forgot the mill culture that called the Parker District into existence.”<sup>149</sup>

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<sup>143</sup> S.S. Crittenden, *The Greenville Century Book*, 61.

<sup>144</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. *1920 Greenville, South Carolina* [map]. 150:1 scale. University of South Carolina University Libraries Digital Collections Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, <http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/sanborn.html> (accessed May 7, 2017).

<sup>145</sup> *1931 Map of Greater Greenville*. Greenville County Hughes Main Library South Carolina Room Special Collections.

<sup>146</sup> Greenville County, SC Public Records, Deed Book 90, page 230.

<sup>147</sup> Odum, *Images of America: Greenville Textiles*, 23.

<sup>148</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 245-247.

<sup>149</sup> *Ibid.*, 297-298.

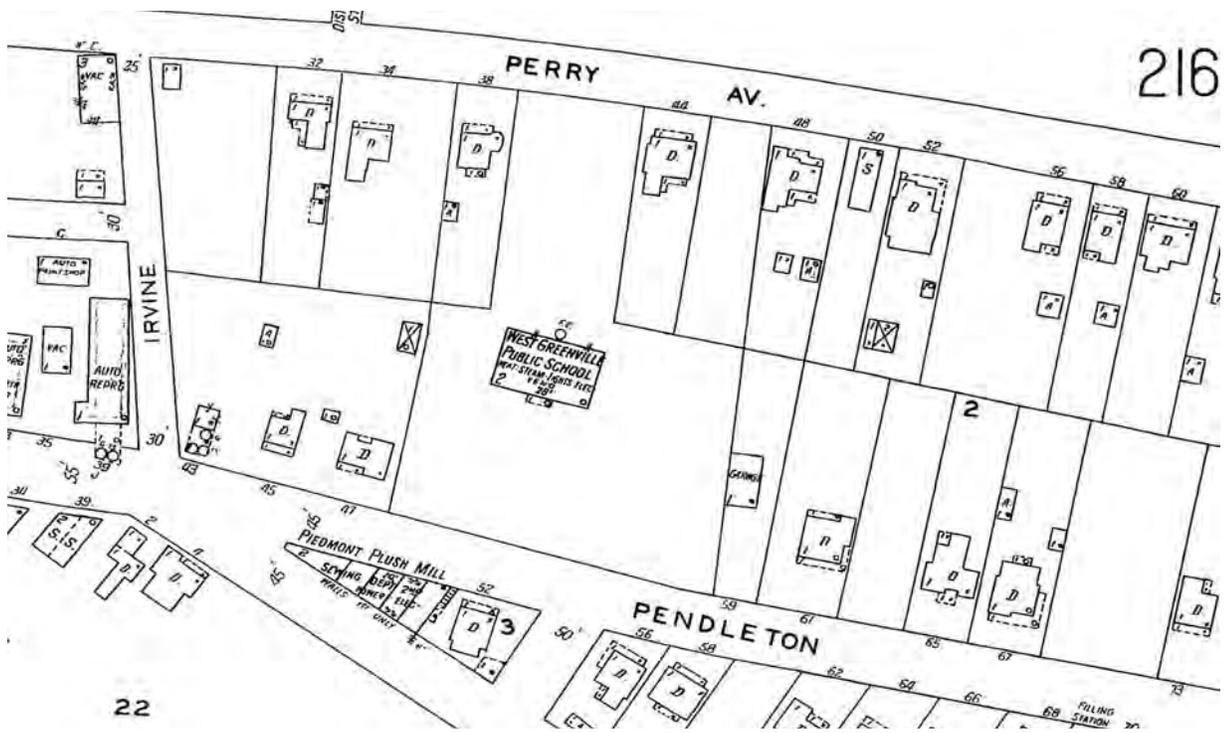


Figure 10: Portion of a Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1928, Greenville, South Carolina, Page 216.

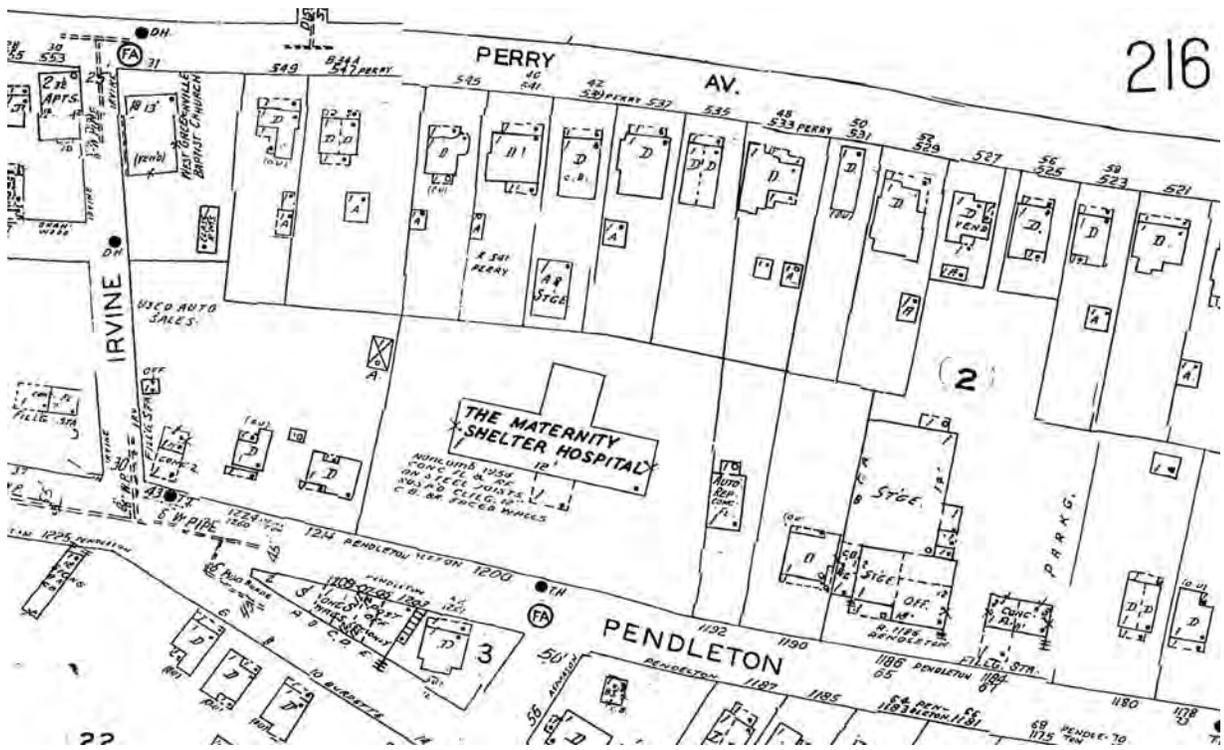


Figure 11: Portion of a Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1961, Greenville, South Carolina, page 216.

Though there were likely more Folk Victorian and Victorian houses constructed in this neighborhood, very few remain. Historic homes dating from the 1910s in West Greenville were commonly vernacular cottages with Queen Anne or Craftsman stylistic elements. The frame vernacular structure typical to mill village residential developments in the South is the one-story cottage with the gable-end facing the street. Architectural historian Alan Gowans refers to this house type as a one-story homestead temple house.<sup>150</sup> The homestead temple house was popular in the 1910s as a vernacular house type and proliferated in the 1920s through mail-order catalogues.

During the 1920s and 1930s, the commercial sector along Pendleton Street developed to include grocery stores, barbershops, cafes, cleaners, gas stations, hardware stores, and an ice-cream parlor. Most of the residential streets from the 1930s and 1940s featured Minimal Traditional houses, Craftsman bungalows, and some English vernacular cottages. Infill occurred throughout the Village of West Greenville north and south of Perry Avenue.

By 1947, the municipality of West Greenville struggled to support itself. Grocery store owner E.E. Johnson served as town mayor, city clerk, and treasurer. Vast changes in the textile industry corresponded with selling the mill villages— within a twelve-year period following World War II, ninety percent of mill houses in Greenville County were sold.<sup>151</sup> In November 1948, West Greenville revoked its charter and merged with the City of Greenville.<sup>152</sup> As the city expanded through the 1950s, the neighborhood became almost exclusively African American, and white homeowners left the neighborhood. A general economic decline of the neighborhood made it less attractive to new residents between 1960 and 1970. Maximizing on cheap property rates in the 1960s and 1970s, commercial buildings developed along the north end of Pendleton Street with the mansard roof variation typical of the period. In 1971, Highway 123 cut through the north end of the neighborhood to grant quicker access to downtown. Today, the commercial center of the Village of West Greenville includes a reviving commercial corridor where artists and local businesses have taken a renewed interest in revitalizing the historic industrial and commercial buildings along Pendleton Street.

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<sup>150</sup> Alan Gowans, *The Comfortable House* (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1986), 98.

<sup>151</sup> Belcher, *Greenville County South Carolina*, 132.

<sup>152</sup> Bainbridge, “West Greenville Has Checkered Past.”

## WEST END

West End encompasses the south ends of Pendleton Street and Perry Avenue where they intersect with South Main Street. The area features some of the oldest cultural resources in the City of Greenville. West End thrived in the late-Victorian period. The area was located close to College Place Terminus of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, established on Augusta Road in 1853.<sup>153</sup> The first block of Pendleton Street is the largest intact range of Victorian commercial buildings remaining in the city, sometimes referred to as “Rainbow Row.” The oldest commercial building in the city is the former Clyde and Hovey’s fine dry goods store, erected circa 1869. The large hall on the second floor of this building “Clyde’s Hall” originally functioned as the meeting place for West End residents.

In West End, the majority of the street grid developed during the first period of city expansion from 1870 to 1900. Rhett, Ware, Leach, Calhoun, Memminger, Arlington and Dunbar Streets were first developed in the late 1800s, as depicted in the 1898 Sanborn map (see Appendix I, Map 2). The single-family homes remaining along these streets are the last reminder of the thriving residential neighborhoods of the Victorian era that developed in West End. Evidence in a city directory shows that Leach Street, McCall Street, and Memminger Street were developed by 1896 in West End. Memminger Street (also called Memmington Street on the 1920 Sanborn map) lists six residences in 1896. The street was named for the Secretary of the Confederate Treasury who drafted the Confederate Constitution.<sup>154</sup> McCall Street was named in honor of Mrs. Susan McCall, mother-in-law of Benjamin Perry.<sup>155</sup> Perry Avenue originated at the edge of the Ware property and only extended so far east as the McNeil and McBee properties to the edge of the city limits. The 1896 city directory lists five residences along Perry Avenue. T. Edwin Ware was a state senator and his thirty-acre property between River Street and Perry Avenue was subdivided in the 1890s.<sup>156</sup>

By 1899, the street grid of West End neighborhood was established. Dunbar Street formed the southern boundary of West End neighborhood, and Calhoun Street and half of Mallard Street were laid out. These streets are recorded in an 1899 city directory. Calhoun Street was named for John C. Calhoun, a South Carolina politician and the seventh Vice President of the United States from 1825 to 1832.

The 1896 city directory lists residences and commercial structures along Pendleton Street. An 1898 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map depicts these commercial buildings at the intersection of Pendleton, Augusta, and South Main Streets. Among these commercial resources, there were several grocery stores, barbers, a meat market, a harness and buggy shop, and a pharmacy.<sup>157</sup> The Pendleton Street resources built between circa 1870 and circa 1900 included Park’s Dry Goods Store (1891), Bacot and Stringer’s West End Drug Store (1882), Hovey and Clyde’s Grocery (1869), Pete’s Place

<sup>153</sup> Ashmore, *Greenville: Woven from the Past*, 65.

<sup>154</sup> Bainbridge, *Greenville’s West End*, 60.

<sup>155</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>156</sup> Bainbridge, *Greenville’s West End*, 60.

<sup>157</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. *1898 Greenville, South Carolina* [map]. 150:1 scale. University of South Carolina University Libraries Digital Collections Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, <http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/sanborn.html> (accessed May 7, 2017).

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(1885), and the River Fruit Store (1900). These late-Victorian commercial resources were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1993 as part of the West End Commercial Historic District nomination.

In 1915, C.C. Good purchased the property of Chicora College on River Street and built the Colonial Motion Picture Theater in the former school auditorium. The remaining buildings were sold to S.S. Plexico to be developed into apartments. In 1919, a major fire broke out in West End, beginning at the Chicora property. Nearly 200 people were left homeless from the fire that burned the Chicora Apartments and the Colonial Theater. Another major fire outbreak several months later destroyed homes on Rhett Street and several garages. These events led to new construction, and the city constructed the new West End fire station at the intersection of Pendleton and Markley Streets. On the corner of Camperdown Way and South Main Street, C. C. Good constructed a row of commercial buildings called “Chicora Heights.” In 1920, the American Bank hired McKoy and Helgerson to construct the Beaux-Arts building remaining today at the fork of Augusta and Pendleton Streets. Battery stores, service stations, repair shops, and automobile showrooms also appeared along Pendleton Street as business boomed in the early 1920s.<sup>158</sup>

The majority of West End buildings and the circulation of the street network was developed by the 1920s. The major corridor bisecting all residential streets, Arlington Avenue (known as Garlington Avenue until the mid-1910s), was constructed by 1920. The 1920 city directory lists City Hospital at the intersection of Arlington Avenue and Memminger Street. Residences are listed between every intersection along Green Avenue, Anderson Street, Mallard Street, Memminger Street, Calhoun Street, Leach Street and Sumner Street. The building located at 101 Sumner Street served as the Salvation Army hospital from 1925 to 1930.<sup>159</sup> (A local developer demolished the historic residence at 101 Sumner Street in August 2017.) Some historic street names were changed between 1920 and 1930. For instance, Mallard Street was historically named Malford Street, as recorded by the 1920 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map.

Notable developments in West End included resources serving the African American community. In 1949, the McClaren Medical Shelter opened at 110 Wardlaw Street. The facility, opened by Dr. E. E. McClaren, was a private facility opened because Dr. McClaren was denied practice at Greenville General Hospital.<sup>160</sup> A contemporary description of the hospital reads that the facility had “9 beds available to Negro patients only. There are no charitable facilities available.”<sup>161</sup> Hospital services included, “14 white doctors and 8 Negro doctors on the staff” and “3 Negro nurses.”<sup>162</sup>

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<sup>158</sup> Ibid., 38-39.

<sup>159</sup> Greenville County, SC Public Records, Deed Book 100, page 460.

<sup>160</sup> The Community Council of Greenville County, “Everybody’s Business: A Self-Survey of Conditions Affecting the Negro Population of the Greenville Area,” 1950, accessed online at [http://www.greenvillemcc.org/humanrelations/history/pdf/1950\\_everybodys\\_business.pdf](http://www.greenvillemcc.org/humanrelations/history/pdf/1950_everybodys_business.pdf), 10.

<sup>161</sup> Ibid., 8.

<sup>162</sup> Ibid.

Beginning in the 1950s, new interstate development caused the residential character of the area to transition to commercial uses as new businesses relocated to the inexpensive retail space found in West End. Following the impact of the interstate development in and around Greenville, the Academy Street viaduct diverted traffic to the west side of downtown. West End was formerly a direct connector to downtown. Following the construction of the new viaduct, Pendleton Street, once a major thoroughfare, was reduced to a minor street unmaintained by the city. Large homes along Pendleton Street were converted into rental units or used as boarding houses.<sup>163</sup> It was during this decade that the identity of West End as a historic residential area was altered.

Speculative commercial development in West End during the 1960s and 1970s proved mostly unsuccessful. When Furman University left its historic location in 1958, it proved disastrous for the retail area, which once thrived from the local student population in West End. Retail storefronts were boarded up, and builders demolished low-rent warehouses to make way for industrial and service buildings. Prefabricated metal commercial storage units were erected on vacant lots. The remaining vacancies promoted a culture of crime in the neighborhood.<sup>164</sup> In 1978, a new discount mall opened in place of the Furman Campus and it became known as “Bell Tower Mall,” named for the Furman historic bell tower. The mall declined and remained deserted in the early 1980s. In 1984, Furman University sold the mall to Greenville County to serve as offices and space for county functions, and it became known as “County Square.”

A similar impact on the localized economy in West End occurred from the closing of most departments run by Greenville General Hospital between 1982 and 1983. West End was the location for the first hospital facilities in the city. Greenville City Hospital, formerly the Corbett Private Hospital, was located on Arlington Avenue facing Memmington Avenue. The City of Greenville bought the hospital in 1917, and it remained in this area until 1972 when the new Greenville Memorial Hospital opened on Grove Road.<sup>165</sup> Medical clinics, pharmacies, and doctor’s offices which had been long-standing tenants of Greenville General, relocated to Grove and Faris Roads in the 1980s.<sup>166</sup>

West End represents perhaps the broadest range of residential and commercial historic resources in the survey areas. Representing the oldest commercial and residential development in proximity to the downtown core, West End retains a fair number of Victorian dwellings in the Queen Anne and Folk Victorian styles. Infill and expansion throughout the 1920s and 1930s resulted in the wide number of American foursquare and bungalow house types existing throughout the neighborhood. Minimal Traditional designs with numerous English cottage house types in the English vernacular style proliferated in the area during the post-war era. The commercial resources surveyed along Pendleton Street date from the turn of the twentieth century, though the vast majority of structures were modified

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<sup>163</sup> Bainbridge, *Greenville’s West End*, 46.

<sup>164</sup> *Ibid.*, 52

<sup>165</sup> Jeffrey R. Willis, *Remembering Greenville Photographs from the Coxe Collection* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2006), 97.

<sup>166</sup> Bainbridge, *Greenville’s West End*, 51.

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extensively over time. The large masonry industrial warehouses on North Markley Street represents the industrial and manufacturing history of Greenville.

## GREATER SULLIVAN

The Greater Sullivan neighborhood originated as the development of Otis Prentiss Mills, owner of Mills Mill and the incorporated mill village called Millsdale. Mills and his wife Susan Cordelia Gower Mills owned 300 acres, which included present-day Otis, Prentiss, and Mills Avenues. In 1870, O. P. Mills' first enterprise on the estate was Millsdale Dairy, and in 1872, he founded South Carolina Cottonseed Oil Company located on North Augusta Avenue. He established Mills Mill in 1895 across from the old Civil War gun-manufacturing factory on Green Avenue. The boundaries of the Greater Sullivan neighborhood survey area were established by 1899: Sullivan Street to the north, Augusta Street to the east, Green Avenue (present-day Guess Street) to the west, and Mills Avenue to the south. These boundaries were developed between 1896 and 1899, according to Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps and city directories.

The oldest historic resources remain along Guess Street, from Sullivan Street to the intersection with Trotter Alley, between Trotter Alley and Hill Street, and to Mission Street. In the early 1900s, Trotter, Burns, and Wilkins Streets developed off Sullivan Street. Trotter Street was developed in 1909 and ran south from Sullivan Street. Ridge Street, Otis Street, and Wilkins Street were listed in the 1909 city directory, but no residences or businesses were listed. Burns Street south of Sullivan Street to Wilkins Street, listed eight residents and one vacancy in 1909. In the 1909 city directory, Mills Avenue had only three residences belonging to O.P. Mills, Jane Mills, and L.A. Mills. Mission Street was not listed in city directories until after 1909. The property located at 1 Mission Street was constructed in 1898, making it one of the oldest resources in the neighborhood.<sup>167</sup> A May 1914 plat map of the property of O. P. Mills depicts the rest of the development of Mission Street, in addition to Ladson Street and Elm Street where they end at Otis Avenue.<sup>168</sup> This was the first section of Mills Avenue to be developed, close to Mills Manufacturing Company located on Mission Street at the time.

The earliest development in the Greater Sullivan neighborhood included the frame vernacular styles found in the villages of mill worker housing. Typical to mill village housing was the saddlebag house type constructed of rough-cut lumber, with weatherboard exterior and a high-pitched roof. This architecture type dominates the collection of buildings closest to Mills Mill Community Building, located on present-day Guess Street (outside the current city limits). The community building was designed by Joseph E. Serrine and erected to offer recreational activities to mill workers and their families. The structure served as the hub of the mill village and offered a place for athletic teams to meet, textile mill bands to practice, and residents a place to meet for holiday activities and other events.<sup>169</sup> Ridge Street, Hill Street, and Mission Street retain prototypical mill village housing characteristics with saddlebag, duplex house types. Some resources retain a localized rolled asphalt roofing material that looks similar to the pattern of fish scales, contributing to the unique architectural character of the Greater Sullivan neighborhood.

<sup>167</sup> Neely Myers (property owner of 1 Mission Street), email correspondence with WLA Studio, August 17, 2017.

<sup>168</sup> Greenville County, SC Public Records, Plat Book C, page 284.

<sup>169</sup> Odum, *Images of America: Greenville Textiles*, 15.

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In the Greater Sullivan neighborhood, the street network expanded through the 1920s, and residences filled in the properties between the streets that bounded it to the north, south, east, and west. A portion of Sullivan Street was reoriented east to west. The rest of Sullivan Street established prior to 1920, was renamed Trotter Alley and formed the extension of Trotter Street to Dunbar Street. The other streets established by 1920, crossing the neighborhood east to west, were Wilkins Street, Ridge Street, and Otis Street. Connecting these streets and forming a discontinuous street grid were Bolt Street, Burns Street, Dean Street, and Hill Street. Elm Street connected Mills Avenue and Otis Street. Mission Street is noted as “Church Street” on the 1920 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map.

Local developers began to subdivide lots along the new streets in the mid-1920s. A plat map of the property of Reverend R. J. Williams, dating from November 1924, depicts the subdivision of ten lots along Woodfin Avenue between Augusta Street and Burns Street.<sup>170</sup> In 1924, Woodfin Avenue was called McKay Street. The historic development is predominately made up of bungalow house types with Craftsman stylistic elements, and today, the street as a whole retains an excellent degree of historic character, with the exception of two houses that were recently renovated with vinyl siding and windows. The oldest historic resource on the street was built by the date of the 1924 plat map, located at Lot 5, present-day 18 Woodfin Avenue. Another major subdivision occurred the same year on the property of Mrs. H. D. Wilkins in March 1924, with local developer Parish and Gower. This development included thirty-four residential lots between Hills Street and Elm Street, bounded on the south by Otis Street and the north by Wilkins Street.<sup>171</sup> In 1923, the Sullivan Street School was erected fronting Sullivan Street. The city demolished this school in 1955. The city constructed a new “equalization” elementary school on the same lot, fronting Wilkins Street. The equalization program “was intended to construct new African American elementary and high schools across South Carolina to circumvent a potential desegregation ruling by the Supreme Court.”<sup>172</sup> Though modified, portions of the equalization school still exist and are the location of the Lifelong Learning Program, run by the Greenville County School District.

A 1927 plat map depicts the development of the north portion of the Greater Sullivan neighborhood belonging to the J. C. Milford estate.<sup>173</sup> Milford was a major landholder in Greenville with many properties along Washington, Augusta, and Jenkins Streets. The plat map from September 1927 was first recorded in May 1920, and it depicts twenty-six lots along Sullivan, Trotter, and Douglas (present-day Dean) Streets. The majority of structures built in this development were vernacular wood frame houses, some with Craftsman stylistic elements. There are a majority of hall-parlor or central-hallway house types and a small number of shotgun houses. Large properties owned by Annie White, J. P. Chappell, Hattie Duckett are depicted in this plat map. Hattie Logan Duckett founded the Phillis Wheatley Center building on the corner of Broad Street in 1922 to serve the greater African American community in the Great Depression years. Her property encompassed a large area between Dunbar

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<sup>170</sup> Greenville County, SC Public records, Plat Book F, page 263.

<sup>171</sup> Ibid., Plat Book F, page 209.

<sup>172</sup> Rebekah Dobrasko, “South Carolina’s Equalization Schools: 1951-1960,” Accessed online <http://www.scequalizationschools.org/equalization-schools.html>.

<sup>173</sup> Ibid., Plat Book H, page 122 and 122 B, lots 28 and 29.

Street and Sullivan Street, along present-day Dean Street. Included in this plat map is Lot 28, located at 404 Sullivan Street, known as Mount Sinai Holiness Church. In 1945, the property was conveyed by Broadus Sims to William and Mae Bel Fowler.<sup>174</sup> A local congregation, Zion Pentecostal Church converted it to religious use in 1982, and it serves as one of three religious structures in the neighborhood.

By 1931, the remaining streets in the neighborhood were developed connecting the street grid. Ladson Street ran from Wilkins Street to Otis Street. Elm Street, parallel to Ladson Street, extended on the adjacent block. Addie Court and Dobbs Street were constructed after 1930. Minimal Traditional houses found on these circa 1930 streets are also interspersed throughout the Greater Sullivan neighborhood, but there are relatively few in number.

Community resources in the Greater Sullivan survey area included two groceries, a Masonic Hall (now demolished), and a corner store. The property belonging to J. P. Chappell at the north end of the neighborhood bounded by Dunbar Street contained two of these resources. Chappell subdivided his property shown in the plat map made by Pickell and Pickell in August 1947.<sup>175</sup> This plat shows that Dean Street was called Douglas Street, and Trotter Street where it intersects with Dunbar Street, was called Hammett Street. George Joseph and George Joseph Jr purchased the lot at the corner of Dunbar Street and Dean Street in 1948.<sup>176</sup> Zahia B. Joseph owned this property in 1953.<sup>177</sup> This lot was the site of Joseph's Grocery and the historic storefront sign still hangs on the façade. Adjacent to this lot was the former site of the Masonic Hall. Piedmont Consistory No. 169, Scottish Masons of the Southern Jurisdiction of the USA purchased the lot from Chappell in 1945.<sup>178</sup> The Masonic Hall was demolished at an unknown date.

Located at 304-A Sullivan Street at the intersection with Trotter Street, a one-part commercial block resource likely served as a community corner store. The property was originally owned by T. C. Gower and sold to Daniel Jaredo in 1873.<sup>179</sup> J. O. Allen inherited the property and sold it to E.D. Goldsmith, who also purchased surrounding lots bound by Sullivan Street and Trotter Street in 1920.<sup>180</sup> A plat map of the five lots owned by E. D. Goldsmith was made September 10, 1947.<sup>181</sup> The plat map names Nemcie Hunter as the owner of the property containing the corner store. The Marquette Grocery at 720 Augusta Street was the longest-operating grocery in the community. Constructed in circa 1928 and known as the Market Basket, it was renamed the Marquette Grocery Store in the 1950s and operated

<sup>174</sup> Ibid. Deed Book 274, page 367.

<sup>175</sup> Ibid., Plat Book S, page 67.

<sup>176</sup> Ibid., Deed Book 337, page 271.

<sup>177</sup> Ibid., Deed Book 482, page 409.

<sup>178</sup> Ibid., Deed Book 284, page 117.

<sup>179</sup> Ibid., Deed Book EE, page 687.

<sup>180</sup> Ibid., Deed Book 5, page 452.

<sup>181</sup> Ibid., Plat Book R, page 89.

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until 2015. The property was originally part of the Tindal estate acquired from C. Rivers Stone in 1929 and sold to C. O. Strange in 1944.<sup>182</sup>

A number of later resources contribute to the community structure of the Greater Sullivan neighborhood. In 1974, the city erected Juanita Butler Community Center at the corner of Dunbar Street and Burns Street, encompassing the historic Hattie Duckett property. The Long Branch and Mount Olive Baptist Churches are religious resources. The historic Long Branch Baptist Church building was erected in 1928 and expanded in 2009. Today, it has playgrounds, the Family Life Center/ Gymnasium, and Union Park. Union Park contains the Sullivan Street Farm, at 28 Bolt Street, which was built in 2012 by Mill Village Farms, a charitable organization under Mills Community Ministries.

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<sup>182</sup> Ibid., Deed Book 137, page 207 and Deed Book 250, page 266.

## NICHOLTOWN

The earliest reference to the area of town now known as Nicholtown is the 1901 city directory. Colloquially, this area was referred to as “Nickle-town” because you could purchase anything for a nickel.<sup>183</sup> Alternate spellings for the neighborhood were: Nicholtown, Nickletown, and Nicletown. The location of the historic Nicholtown neighborhood is west of Laurens Road and east of Nichotlown Road at the base of the southwest ridge that bounds part of the Cleveland Park community. The boundary for the survey area encompassed all properties bounded by Boyce Springs Avenue to the north, Ackley Street to the south, Nicholtown Road to the west, and Laurens Road to the east

There are three distinguishable developments within the survey boundaries that represent different periods in the overall neighborhood history. Following emancipation, the circa 1880 residential community of Nicholtown formed when parcels from the historic Stokes Plantation and Green estate were purchased after the Civil War. Eastover was the next residential development adjacent to the historic Nicholtown community. It developed in the 1930s, bounded by Beechwood Avenue to west, north to Boyce Springs Avenue, and bounded by Laurens Road and Ackley Street. Individual subdivisions are the the third type of development in the survey area. One subdivision is situated north of Haviland Avenue, along a ridge and bounded by Cleveirvine Road. This subdivision was developed in the 1920s. Another adjacent 1940s subdivision was named for several towns in Alaska. Another development occurred in the mid-1940s off Ackley Street along Skyland Terrace and Warren Court.

The origins of Nicholtown and the surrounding neighborhoods date back to the antebellum plantation owned by Jeremiah Stokes. Jeremiah Stokes was one of the largest landholders in the county after the Revolutionary War, and he originally settled on Laurel Creek.<sup>184</sup> One land grant shows 1,351 acres along Long Branch Creek, northwest of present-day Greenville, belonging to Jeremiah Stokes in 1840.<sup>185</sup> A historic cemetery located on the Jeremiah Stoke plantation dates to the early 1800s, at the corner of Rebecca Street and Clark Street on what appears to be a vacant lot.<sup>186</sup>

Elisha Green later owned Stokes estate, and his daughter inherited the property along both sides of Laurens Road following his death in 1849. Dorcas Green left portions of the estate to her inheritors following her death in 1868. Following the Civil War, many wealthy planters experienced bankruptcy, and in November 1869, portions of the estate were seized for money owed. Buyers included A. L. Cobb, the first African American property holder in the area, and Furman professor, Basil Manly Jr.

The properties sold off by Manly and Cobb beginning in the 1870s helped form the community of Nicholtown. During the 1870s, eight families of mixed racial heritage settled in Nicholtown including the families of Martin Wright, Jane Collins, James Hall, Isaac Roberts, Adam Walker, Lee Garrett, Martha Sprouse, and Elias Reynolds.<sup>187</sup> The Joseph Hall estate in Nicholtown was subdivided and sold to

<sup>183</sup> Ruth Anne Butler, “Nicholtown History” (Greenville Cultural Exchange Center, Greenville, SC, 2012), 1.

<sup>184</sup> S.S. Crittenden, *The Greenville Century Book*, 26.

<sup>185</sup> Greenville County, SC Public records, Deed Book I, page 25.

<sup>186</sup> Butler, “Nicholtown History”.

<sup>187</sup> Butler, “Nicholtown History,” 2.

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developers between 1913 and 1915. The 1914 subdivision included the southern end of Nicholtown Road where it meets Rebecca Street and all properties along Ackley Road to the intersection with Maco Street.<sup>188</sup> The lots between Ackley Road and Arden Street Extension (developed in 1937) were not laid out at this time. A later plat map dated circa 1925 shows land developed by the Richland Land Company along Harris Street, with thirty-four lots making up both sides.<sup>189</sup> Today Harris Lane exists there largely undeveloped, with nine houses.

Though not directly associated with Eastover or Nicholtown neighborhoods, the adjoining 1920s development along Cleveirvine Avenue is one of the oldest subdivisions within the Nicholtown survey boundary. Cleveirvine was historically called Hillside Avenue, and the subdivision of Hillside Terrace on the property owned by Minnie Hunt is recorded in a July 1923 plat map.<sup>190</sup> The plat map shows the layout of lots from Haviland Street (historically called Smith Street) to the intersection of Cleveirvine (present-day Woodland Way) adjacent to Cleveland Park and Hillside Avenue (present-day Celeveirvine). Forty-two lots comprised the Hillside Terrace development that flanked Aleta Street and followed these neighborhood boundaries.

A 1931 *Greater Greenville Map* shows the street layout of the neighborhood called Nicholtown.<sup>191</sup> Nicholtown is listed as a small suburban neighborhood in the 1930 city directory, and again in 1937 as an African American residential section east of the city and south of Eastover, but no residences are recorded on Nicholtown Road. Ackley Street was listed in the 1930 city directory as part of the Nicholtown community, with fourteen houses. In the 1937 city directory, twelve residences were listed and two were listed without an address. Haviland had six residences listed in the 1930 city directory and one lot listed without an address. Harris Lane includes eight residences in the 1937 city directory. Twelve residences were listed on Arden Street in the 1937 city directory, and three residences were listed on Arden Extension. In 1949, developer W. T. Coleman acquired properties along Arden Street Extension and subdivided ten lots along it in a plat dated September 21, 1949.<sup>192</sup> The historic plat map names Nicholtown Road as Anchorage Avenue. Hendricks Street originally was located on the five-acre estate of T. B. Whitmire.<sup>193</sup>

The Eastover neighborhood was a subdivision of the Claude Ramseur estate.<sup>194</sup> The subdivision of the estate included both sides of Beechwood Avenue from Ackley Street to the intersection with Monticello Avenue and Haviland Avenue and included the full extent of Maco, Arden, and Zara Streets. A 1920 plat map shows the subdivision of the Claude Ramseur estate into eighty residential lots. At the time of the Eastover subdivision survey, Charles M. McBee owned the land. McBee acquired the neighborhood from Farmers Loan and Trust Company in 1921.<sup>195</sup> McBee sold it to the American Bank and Trust

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<sup>188</sup> Greenville County Public Records, Plat Book C, page 234.

<sup>189</sup> *Ibid.*, Plat Book A, page 315.

<sup>190</sup> *Ibid.*, Plat Book F, page 154.

<sup>191</sup> *1931 Map of Greater Greenville*. Greenville County Hughes Main Library South Carolina Collection.

<sup>192</sup> *Ibid.*, Plat Book Z, page 111.

<sup>193</sup> Greenville County Public Records, Deed Book OOO, page 173 dated February 8, 1894.

<sup>194</sup> *Ibid.*, Plat Book F, page 42 dated 1920.

<sup>195</sup> *Ibid.*, Deed Book 25, page 578.

Company. A deed states the sale of the subdivision of Eastover included Lots 2, 17, 24-28, 32, 34- 37, 40-49, and 80. These lots were subdivided from 29.93 acres.<sup>196</sup>

G. B. Lee was the contractor of the earliest houses built in the Eastover subdivision along Beechwood Avenue and Arden Street. Lee built his personal residence at lot 61 (1) Arden Street and another house at lot 69 (20) Arden Street. The two houses are outstanding architectural resources in the Nicholtown survey area for the stone exterior and distinctive workmanship and construction. Mrs. Will P. Lee owned 20 Arden Street when it sold to Mr. George D. Davis.<sup>197</sup> Mr. Davis acquired a large number of Eastover properties. American Land and Investment Company sold lot numbers 24-28 to Davis by the in 1930.<sup>198</sup> Beechwood Avenue, the historic boundary between Eastover and Nicholtown, is listed in the 1930 city directory. Arden Street and Zara Street were both listed as part of the Eastover neighborhood in the 1930 city directory without any residences. The 1937 city directory lists twenty-seven houses on Beechwood Avenue as part of the Eastover neighborhood.

The residences along Coolidge Avenue, Underwood Avenue, McAdoo Avenue, Monticello Avenue, and Haviland Avenue were subdivided as the Glenn Grove Park development, recorded May 27, 1924.<sup>199</sup> The properties were listed under ownership of the Home Builders Company at the time of the subdivision, totaling 120 lots, including properties along Laurens Road between Grace Street and Haviland Avenue. The 1930 city directory lists Glenn Street, Underwood Avenue, and McAdoo Avenue, and there were residences developed on these streets by 1937. The 1937 city directory lists two houses on Monticello Avenue, eight residences on Glenn Street, twelve houses on Underwood Avenue, and two residences on McAdoo Avenue. A much later development adjacent to the Eastover neighborhood was the subdivision of the property of G. Dewitt Auld in April of 1940 between Boyce Springs Avenue and Haviland Avenue. A plat map shows eighteen lots flanking both sides of Charlotte Street.<sup>200</sup> It also includes two lots at the intersection of Haviland Avenue with Hillside Avenue (present-day Cleveirvine Avenue).

The remaining residential streets in the subdivisions surveyed in the Nicholtown boundary area were developed by the 1940s. The 1943-1944 directory lists Alaska Street and Sitke Street. Anchorage Street appears in the 1945 city directory, and Lark Street appears in the 1957 city directory. Dalton and Neeves Engineers laid out a plat totaling thirty-seven lot, for Skyland Park in March 1941.<sup>201</sup> R. E. Hughes is described as the exclusive selling representative. Warren Court was platted in 1947 by Pickell and Pickell Engineers on the property of F. H. and Pallie Pollard.<sup>202</sup> Lindsey Builders Inc.

<sup>196</sup> Ibid., Deed Book 98, page 434.

<sup>197</sup> Ibid., Deed Book 130 page 3.

<sup>198</sup> Ibid., Deed Book 132, page 167.

<sup>199</sup> Ibid., Plat Book F, page 233.

<sup>200</sup> Ibid., Plat Book J, page 211.

<sup>201</sup> Ibid., Plat Book L, page 41.

<sup>202</sup> Ibid., Plat Book P, page 152.

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purchased all of the lots in this plat in 1971.<sup>203</sup> Much of the properties on this street were later sold through this same agency.

Commercial resources in Nicholtown include 1 Rebecca Street, which was formerly a service station, originally belonging to the Joseph Hall estate. Charlie Williams acquired lot three of the subdivision of tract number three of the Joseph Hall estate from R.G. Stone in 1920.<sup>204</sup> A memorandum on the property card notes that the original structure was located across the street. The property was later acquired in 1946 by Sumlar Hall.<sup>205</sup> Today it serves as a community development center. Also of note is the religious structure at 312 Beechwood Avenue. Deed research shows this property was originally constructed by American Bank and Trust Company in 1925 as a Masonic Temple on 0.211 acres.<sup>206</sup> B. F. Martin is recorded as the rector of the Masonic Temple. Since 2004, it has served the community as the House of God under Pastor Reverend Chatham Davis. Other churches are located at 306 Haviland Street within a residential structure located at 309 Beechwood Avenue.

The school historically located in this neighborhood served as important educational resource in the Greenville African American community in the 1950s and 1960s. Nicholtown Elementary, built in 1953, was located on Palm Street, south of Ackley Road. The building is no longer standing. The other closest elementary school was located in the Overbrook neighborhood at the Allen School, also demolished. The school lacked heating and cooling while it was in operation.<sup>207</sup>

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<sup>203</sup> Ibid., Deed book 909, page 89.

<sup>204</sup> Ibid., Deed Book 64, page 171 and Plat Book C, page 235.

<sup>205</sup> Ibid., Deed Book 974, page 452.

<sup>206</sup> Ibid., Deed Book 98, page 434.

<sup>207</sup> Ruth Anne Butler (Historian and founder of Greenville Cultural Exchange Center), interview by WLA Studio, July 18, 2017.

## NORTH MAIN

North Main Street bisects the North Main neighborhood at the intersection of Montclair Avenue and terminates at Rutherford Drive. *Gray's New Map of Greenville* 1883, depicts West Stone Avenue, Townes Street, and North Main Street. At this time, there were no buildings erected along North Main Street. A 1898 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map shows the street development to the extent of the city limits which ended just beyond the intersection of North Main Street and Elford (Spartanburg) Road.<sup>208</sup>

A 1920s Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map shows that the development along North Main Street extended as far as Stone Avenue.<sup>209</sup> By 1924, Greenville's first bus route ran from North Main Street, turned west on Stone Avenue, and it travelled up Rutherford Road as far as Ashley Avenue.<sup>210</sup> In 1926, the city paved North Main Street as far north as Rutherford Road. City Park on North Main Street is the oldest park in the City of Greenville, on land donated from the late W.C. Cleveland in 1887.<sup>211</sup> In 1928, it was thirty acres. The city renamed the park McPherson Park in 1941 in honor of John Alexander McPherson, city engineer for Greenville, for his contribution to parks throughout the city.<sup>212</sup>

In 1926, The Utopian Developing Company proposed a major suburban development along North Main Street called "Northgate". C. M. Furman Jr. headed this company.<sup>213</sup> The plat map shows lots along North Main Street, West and East Avondale Drive, Morningdale Drive, Arcadia Drive, and Parkside Drive. C. C. Hineman was another major participant in the planning of the neighborhood, and he is responsible for the street plantings.<sup>214</sup> In 1926, J. F. Gallivan formed the North Main Street Development Company and subdividing large tracts of land into single-family lots.<sup>215</sup> By October 1926, North Main Street extension was paved as far as the intersection with Rutherford Street.<sup>216</sup>

A number of outstanding architectural resources contribute to the historic character in the North Main area. Frank Lloyd Wright designed the residence at 9 West Avondale Drive in 1954. Wright named the house "Broad Margin," and it was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on December 8, 1978. It is a fine example of Wright's "Usonian" home design with native stone walls and massive stone chimney, low-pitch roofs and construction techniques typical of Wright's designs like the use of brass

<sup>208</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. *1898 Greenville, South Carolina* [map]. 150:1 scale. University of South Carolina University Libraries Digital Collections Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, <http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/sanborn.html> (accessed May 7, 2017).

<sup>209</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. *1920 Greenville, South Carolina* [map]. 150:1 scale. University of South Carolina University Libraries Digital Collections Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, <http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/sanborn.html> (accessed May 7, 2017).

<sup>210</sup> Chad Chandler, "A Development History of the Stone Avenue and North Main Street Area," North Main Community Association, Accessed May 5, 2017. <http://www.northmaincommunity.org/>.

<sup>211</sup> Judith Bainbridge, "Land Grant Created Cleveland Park in 1924," *The Greenville News* (Greenville: SC), July 14, 1999.

<sup>212</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 311, 330.

<sup>213</sup> Greenville County, SC Public Records, Plat Book G, pages 135-136.

<sup>214</sup> Judith G. Bainbridge, interview by WLA Studio, July 18, 2017.

<sup>215</sup> Chandler, "A Development History of the Stone Avenue and North Main Street Area." <http://www.northmaincommunity.org/>.

<sup>216</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 311.

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screws instead of nails for wall assembly. Along the same block as Broad Margin is the historic landmark Hugh Aiken House, designed by prominent Southern architect William “Willie” Riddle Ward. Sited on a 4.9-acre lot on Parkside Drive, west of Avondale Drive, the 1952 Colonial Revival house was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2003. Included in the survey were other architectural resources encompassing several revival styles in addition to notable Contemporary house designs.

The 1931 *Greater Greenville Map* depicts the full extent of the North Main neighborhood development on the city street grid.<sup>217</sup> The character-defining Avondale Drive surrounds the subdivision in a figure eight. Later, Thornton Street connected to Avondale Drive and provided access to more residential developments adjacent to the historic neighborhood. The city directory lists North Main Street, Avondale Drive, Parkside Drive, and Arcadia Drive in 1931. The 1937 city directory lists five residences on Arcadia Drive, one residence on Morningdale Drive, and two residences on Arcadia Drive.

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<sup>217</sup> *1931 Map of Greater Greenville*. Greenville County Hughes Main Library South Carolina Collection.

## STONE ACADEMY

The Stone Academy neighborhood survey boundaries are from Croft Street north to Mountainview Avenue and a portion of West Hillcrest Avenue, including all residential streets between Rutherford Street to the west and North Main Street to the east.

The oldest historic resource in proximity to the Stone Academy survey area is Whitehall, built by Henry Middleton in 1813.<sup>218</sup> The Earle family acquired Middleton's property and in 1820, it was home to George Washington Earle. The 400 acres attached to the home were transferred in 1840 to Dr. Charles Stone when he married Frances Wilton Robinson Earle.<sup>219</sup> Following Dr. Stone's death in 1886, his five children inherited his estate. Eugene Earle Stone, an inheritor, developed the southern edge of the property, including several neighborhood roads given their family names, Earle Street and Stone Avenue. Eugene Earle Stone also sold the parcel that now includes the Stone Avenue School. A circa 1918 masonry structure is located at 210 West Stone Avenue at the intersection with Wilton Street. Today, it is part of the Earle Street Baptist Church. The Gothic Revival building that serves as the present-day location of Stone Academy School adjacent to Croft Park was constructed in 1923, when Stone sold this parcel to the Greenville School District Trustees.

*Gray's New Map of Greenville* 1883 depicts West Stone Avenue, Townes Street, and North Main Street. At this time, there were no buildings along North Main Street.

In 1887, the acreage north of existing development in the Stone Academy neighborhood area belonged to the Earle family estate. By 1887 North Main Street extended as far north as College Street. Stone Avenue and the Earle estate bounded the neighborhood to the north and College Street bounded it to the south. An early map shows the location of streams and freshwater springs that existed prior to development. Although it is unnamed, Robinson Street is first depicted in an 1887 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map as the road with the most development, and it is listed in the 1896 city directory. This date marks the beginning of residential development. By 1899, Alester G. Furman, a businessman and founder of the Mountain City Land and Improvement Company, auctioned off lots on the on Earle Street.<sup>220</sup>

Townes Street could be named for one of several local historic figures. One of the earliest settlers in the Greenville area was Samuel A. Towns, who settled the Towns Plantation three miles southwest of Greenville in 1792. His son, Samuel A. Towns Jr. married the daughter of large plantation-owner Jeremiah Stokes and had a large amount of property in the Greenville area.<sup>221</sup> Another local figure was Professor Towns, who owned the Male and Female Academy Buildings with Colonel Orr.<sup>222</sup> Subsequent

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<sup>218</sup> Jeffrey R. Willis, *Remembering Greenville Photographs from the Coxe Collection* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2006), 66.

<sup>219</sup> Chad Chandler, "A Development History of the Stone Avenue and North Main Street Area", North Main Community Association, Accessed May 5, 2017. <http://www.northmaincommunity.org/>.

<sup>220</sup> Ashmore, *Greenville: Woven from the Past*, 123.

<sup>221</sup> S.S. Crittenden, *The Greenville Century Book*, 25.

<sup>222</sup> *Ibid.*, 48.

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prominent Greenville residents with the Townes name included A .S. Townes, Principal of Greenville Female College, located due west on College Street and George F. Townes, politician and editor of *The Mountaineer* in the mid-1850s.<sup>223</sup> Another resident, Charles H. Townes, was awarded the Nobel Prize in physics in 1964 for his invention of the earliest laser, called the “Maser.”<sup>224</sup> A statue of Charles Townes exists on Main Street built from the iron of the bench in Washington D.C. he sat upon when the idea first came to him.

The 1909 city directory records the initial construction of Croft Street. Croft Street was possibly named for Edward Croft, an early landholder in Greenville who contributed to the construction of Christ Church (originally St. James Mission of the Episcopal Church) in 1826. In 1835, he also donated two acres for the Christ Church Episcopal Cemetery along Church Street where it intersects North Street.<sup>225</sup> Mr. Croft’s residence was northeast of the neighborhood opposite Boyce Lawn.<sup>226</sup>

Deed research reveals that large estates that were subdivided in the early development of the north end of the Stone Academy neighborhood. One of the largest estates was a 125-acre plat belonging to L. K. Clyde. 77.5 acres of the property, separated in two plats, were conveyed to James M. Richardson of Fountain Inn as trustee in 1913.<sup>227</sup> In 1914, Richardson conveyed 77.5 acres to Julia Richardson and twenty-five acres to W. L. Stamey.<sup>228</sup> The same year, Julia Richardson conveyed thirty acres to Mary Lackey (later Mary Egan).<sup>229</sup> The public road noted in multiple deeds connected to the Clyde property, called Stamey Road, connected Buncombe Road to North Main Street Extension. A 1916 plat map shows the public road that bisects the Stone Academy area from east to west, connecting Chick Springs Road to Buncombe Road.<sup>230</sup> The majority of the northeast acreage belonged to five property owners at the time of this plat, bisected by North Main Street extension and bounded to the north by Richland Creek. The fork in Richland Creek where the northeast vein follows Chick Spring Road forms the eastern boundary of the property. A total of approximately 153 acres were divided into five tracts, belonging to Thompson, Burns, Norwood, and Stone. The center-most tract divided by North Main Street extension was the bankrupted property formerly belonging to W.H. Irvine.<sup>231</sup>

The early rural history of the area serviced by Stamey Road may explain the nine remaining frame vernacular residences evenly spaced along Ashley Avenue and seven similar resources along the adjoining Whitehall Road. Two later historic architectural resources are also worth noting in the northern part of the Stone Academy neighborhood. In 1930, Mary Egan conveyed the thirty acres she received of the historic Richardson plat to Hattie Palmer.<sup>232</sup> This lot remains one the largest lots in the

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<sup>223</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 163 and 125.

<sup>224</sup> Nolan, *A Guide to Historic Greenville*, 33.

<sup>225</sup> S.S. Crittenden, *The Greenville Century Book*, 37-39.

<sup>226</sup> *Ibid.*, 48.

<sup>227</sup> Greenville County, SC Public Records, Deed Book 22, page 106.

<sup>228</sup> *Ibid.*, Deed Book 27, page 26.

<sup>229</sup> *Ibid.*, Deed Book 27, page 236.

<sup>230</sup> *Ibid.*, Plat Book C, page 283.

<sup>231</sup> *Ibid.*, Plat Book D, page 73.

<sup>232</sup> *Ibid.*, Deed Book 164, page 157.

neighborhood, at 12 Ashley Avenue. The impressive brick Gothic Revival home could have been erected as early as circa 1915. Located adjacent to this lot, at 6 Ashley Avenue, is a replica of Mount Vernon.

Local historians believe 208 Buist Avenue may be the location of the Earle estate, The Poplars. Deed research reveals the early development of west end of the Stone Academy neighborhood originally belonged to the Buist family. The Grantor/Grantee Index lists an acquirement of 82.1 acres at Rutherford Road within 1.5 miles of the city, by Hugh B. Buist in 1873.<sup>233</sup> Hugh B. Buist transferred the 82.1 acres to Mrs. Eliza F. Buist in 1877.<sup>234</sup> Buist Circle, named for the Buist family who sold the property for the development, was listed in city directories after 1930, described as a residential section off Rutherford Road, but no houses were listed. The Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map from 1932 depicts the full development of the neighborhood. Also of note is the Temple of Israel, at 115 Buist Avenue noted in this Sanborn map (See Appendix 1, Map 5). One of the first Jewish congregations in Greenville, founded in 1913, held their services at this location. The congregation built this religious structure in 1928 and expanded it in 1952. Today it is the Fellowship Bible Church.

Development of the area around Buist Avenue was proposed as early as 1911 with the plat map for Oakland Heights subdivision, depicting nine proposed residential lots along both Buist Avenue and Mountainview Avenue, Block B. The plat map is referenced in the deed of 150 Buist Avenue, as a subdivision of the Buist property made by W.D. Neves, June 1, 1911.<sup>235</sup> Further development of the area is evidenced by the plat map from 1919 of “Oakland Heights” between Robinson and Townes streets, from Robinson Street to Rutherford Street, Block A.<sup>236</sup> The plat dated from 1925, shows the “Buist Circle” residential development proposal with lots configured around a central block of lots subdivided in the other plat map.<sup>237</sup> It is worth noting that this was an early residential development proposal creating high density in the area, Properties south of Wilton Street and east of Townes Street averaged four- to eight-acres in size.

In the 1920s, a dense residential street grid extended just north of Randall Street, which runs parallel to Earle Street and Stone Avenue to the south. The Greenville School District Trustees acquired the Earle property in March of 1923, and Stone Academy relocated between Randall Street and Croft Street. The new location adjacent to Croft Park coincided with permission from the city to use the park as recreational facilities for the school, with public access during the summer months. Because of the elementary school opening, neighborhood development increased and smaller lot sizes were more common to maximize development potential.

Noted architect, William “Willie” Riddle Ward, designed the house located at 108 West Mountainview Avenue. Born in Eutaw Alabama, Ward graduated Auburn University and had a prolific career, which included the design of more than 133 residential and commercial structures in the State of South

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<sup>233</sup> Ibid., Deed Book FF, page 77.

<sup>234</sup> Ibid., Deed Book HH, page 714.

<sup>235</sup> Ibid., Deed Book 223, page 329.

<sup>236</sup> Ibid., Plat Book E, page 105.

<sup>237</sup> Ibid., Plat Book C, page 10.

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Carolina. In Greenville, he designed numerous outstanding residences and several public buildings like the Greenville Elks Lodge and the Tyler and City hospitals.

By 1931, the development of the neighborhood was complete and the street network remained largely unchanged.<sup>238</sup> The adjoining Claret Drive connected Ashley Avenue (originally named Wharton Avenue) to Buist Avenue and McNeil Court and provided for an additional residential street extending off Ashley Avenue. Later, Ashley Avenue extension connected all the way from North Main Street to Rutherford Road. A 1939 plat map shows the subdivision of fifteen lots on the estate belonging to Emelyn McGee along Ashley Avenue between Wilton Street and Townes Street.<sup>239</sup> The 1940 North Park subdivision depicted twenty-nine lots of residential development along Ashley Avenue, Buist Avenue, and Mountainview Avenue where they meet North Main Street.<sup>240</sup> Edward C. McNeill developed the 1952 Wilton Court subdivision along McNeil Court (McNeill Court).<sup>241</sup>

The designation of Stone Academy Elementary School as a magnet school for the arts in the mid-1990s influenced development in the Stone Academy neighborhood. Increase in enrollment, and the requirement that all students reside in the district resulted in increased development of infill properties, reduction in lot size, and multi-tenancy buildings. New development along Mountainview Avenue consisted of double lots that were fully developed by 1998.

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<sup>238</sup> *1931 Map of Greater Greenville*. Greenville County Hugh Main Library, South Carolina Collection.

<sup>239</sup> Greenville County, SC Public Records, Plat Book I, page 149.

<sup>240</sup> Greenville County, SC Public Records, Plat Book K, page 48.

<sup>241</sup> *Ibid.*, Plat Book BB, page 49.

## CLEVELAND PARK

The origins of Cleveland Park date to 1909 when the title to the plot of land at the junction of Washington Street and McBee Avenue was deeded to the City of Greenville by W. C. Cleveland's nephew of the same name, following his uncle's wishes at the time of his death. In the will left by the elder Mr. Cleveland, a clause stated the city would develop plot as a park. A local newspaper from May 14, 1908 describes the deed. The article includes details that the ladies of the Civic League would take steps to beautify the property with plantings and park benches. It is described as the third parcel of land donated to the city for the purposes of a public park.<sup>242</sup>

In 1925, *Greenville Journal* published an article written by the Chairman of the Park and Tree Commission detailing plans for a sweeping boulevard, Cleveland Park Drive. The article describes connecting roads and a program for planting.<sup>243</sup> The author notes the plans for the donated land follow the layout first proposed by Harlan P. Kelsey in the Kelsey and Guild *Beautification Plan*. A local newspaper published a plan proposal for the park, stating the date of opening for Cleveland Park as early as January 1, 1926. The plan depicts plantings of trees and shrubs, a circulation network, baseball field, football field, and tennis courts (see Appendix I, Map 6). The article also describes three freshwater springs within the vicinity of the park, though it does not provide exact locations. It also describes plans for a zoological garden, the predecessor of the present-day Greenville Zoo.<sup>244</sup> In 1928, a survey of the property revealed the total acreage of the donated tract to be 126 acres.

Major improvements to Cleveland Park began in the 1930s when the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) completed work there. The CCC served to create jobs for young men focused on the creation of parks, nature resources, and reservoirs. Historically, the park featured a Girl Scout meeting place and a nine-hole golf course. A rock quarry was rehabilitated in the 1930s by the Greenville Garden Club at the site of the Civil War-era rock quarry along McDaniel Avenue. Directing the rehabilitation was landscape architect and City Park Director, Carter Newman Jr.<sup>245</sup> A circa 1820 stone bridge with a gothic arch was relocated in September 1959 from the state route overseen by Joel Poinsett to Cleveland Park. The bridge, named Poinsett Bridge, is one of the oldest constructed landmarks in the state of South Carolina, and the design is attributed to Robert Mills from a sketch drawing of an identical structure.<sup>246</sup> The Water Works donated it to the City of Greenville.<sup>247</sup>

The 126-acre park is the largest park in the city limits and it is set along the Reedy River just south of downtown Greenville. Today, the public recreational facilities include tennis and volleyball courts, a

<sup>242</sup> "The Cleveland Park," (Greenville, SC) May 16, 1908, p. 8; "Gave Plot to the City" (Greenville, SC) May 14, 1908, p. 8.

<sup>243</sup> J. A. McPherson, "Cleveland Gives 110-Acre Park Area," *Greenville Civic and Commercial Journal*, vol. 4, no. 3 (Greenville, SC, 1925): 19.

<sup>244</sup> "The Newest of the City's Playgrounds, Completion of Cleveland Park Close at Hand," *Greenville News* (Greenville, SC), 1925.

<sup>245</sup> "McPherson Has Done Great Job in Park System," Greenville Hughes Main County Library, vertical files, "parks."

<sup>246</sup> Blanche Marsh, *Robert Mills Architect in South Carolina*, (Columbia, SC: R.L. Bryan Company, 1970), 146.

<sup>247</sup> "Poinsett Bridge to be Relocated," *Greenville News* (Greenville, SC), September 22, 1959.

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fitness trail, softball fields, a playground, event center, and picnic shelters. The Vietnam Veterans Memorial, Greenville Zoo, and Fernwood Nature Trail are also public attractions at Cleveland Park. The Greenville Zoo opened in the 1960s.

The picturesque property surrounding the Reedy River began to develop in the early 1930s into the Cleveland Park neighborhood. A 1931 *Greater Greenville Map* shows the first street constructed in the neighborhood was next to the park.<sup>248</sup> The first street laid in for the new suburb was Woodland Way, originating at University Ridge, curving around the Reedy River, and terminating at Washington Street. Other residential streets followed in the 1930s.

A May 1940 plat map shows the subdivision development called Cleveland Forest around Fernwood Lane, Wilderness Lane, Knollwood Lane, Dogwood Lane, and Woodland Way. This map depicts 204 lots.<sup>249</sup> The development and sale of these lots occurred from 1940 through the late 1950s. The Cleveland Forest development included a number of restrictions applied to the lots, characterizing it as an up-scale residential development of the 1950s. Some of these restrictions dictated building setbacks, restricted the construction of outbuildings— like trailers, shacks, garages, or barns— and set the value of construction at no less than \$10,000. Restrictions also limited occupancy of the houses by non-whites, stating, “No person or persons of African or Asiatic descent shall use or occupy any building or any lot, except that this restriction shall not prevent occupancy by domestic servants of a different race domiciled with an owner or tenant.”<sup>250</sup> The 1940 city directory lists six residences on Woodland Way at addresses 2 through 12. The remaining residential streets that comprised the subdivision were developed by the 1950s. Knollwood Lane, Wilderness Lane, Fernwood Lane, and Trails End were first listed in the 1950 city directories. The 100-block of Wilderness Lane where it intersects with Trails End was listed in the 1950 city directory. There were three residences listed on Fernwood Lane in the 1950 city directory. There were six residences listed at 103, 106, 110, 114, 117, and 160 Trails End in the 1950 city directory.

The historic character of the Cleveland Park neighborhood survey area is predominately large post-war ranch houses. The architectural styles Greek Revival, Colonial Revival, and more elaborative versions of Minimal Traditional house styles applied to the Ranch house type exist throughout the neighborhood. Rich architectural details contribute to the historic character. Classical detailing of entablatures and pediments are applied to the many of the residences.

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<sup>248</sup> *1931 Map of Greater Greenville*. Greenville County Hughes Main Library South Carolina Collection.

<sup>249</sup> Greenville County Public Records, Plat Book M, page 57.

<sup>250</sup> Greenville County, SC Public Records, Plat Volume K, pages 47 and 90.

## PARKINS MILL

The Parkins Mill neighborhood was a later suburban development in the city of Greenville, and it is the most recent development of all of the survey areas. The majority of the historic resources that remain date from the mid-1950s to early-1970s. Historic aerial photography from 1950 shows the Parkins Mill area as mostly rural farmland. By the mid-1950s, suburban development began to line both sides of Parkins Mill Road, and the neighborhood was developed entirely by the 1970s. Greenville city directories first list Parkins Mill Road in 1950, and the first residences on this road appear in the 1960 city directory. Fontaine, Rockingham, and Stonehaven roads appear in the 1965 city directory. Seven residences were listed on Barksdale Road in the 1968 city directory. Halidon Road is listed in the 1969 city directory. Research into the city directories, show that Quail Hill Drive developed by 1970.

The majority of the Parkins Mill Road area historically belonged to the Parkins family, passed onto Mrs. Henrietta Parkins by the turn of the twentieth century. Adjoining lands were owned by Ed Griffin, Luther McBee, and W. Knight. Approximately 127 acres were conveyed to Mrs. Nora McDaniel from Henrietta Parkins on November 25, 1912.<sup>251</sup> A later deed states the sale of 90 acres of this estate from the granddaughter of Mrs. McDaniel, Carroll McDaniel Portago to Frank Huguenin and John T. Douglas.<sup>252</sup> This property included land along Parkins Mill Road, Barksdale Road, and south beyond the junction of Parkins Mill Road with East Parkins Mill Road.

The other large tract making up the area west of present-day Parkins Mill Road historically belonged to S.L. McBee, containing 308 acres, conveyed to L.J. Jennings in January 1916.<sup>253</sup> Jennings conveyed the 348 acres to Mary L. Pack in 1917 with all rents for 1917 conveyed to Mary L. Pack who assumed obligations of R.L. Jennings for renters on the farm.<sup>254</sup> Mary L. Pack also paid a mortgage on the farm as part of the deed. The Pack farm encompassed 424 acres in the Parkins Mill neighborhood. Mary L. Pack sold the Pack farm acreage to Luck L. Hindman in 1919.<sup>255</sup> Lots along Ponderosa Road, Fontaine Road, and Craigwood Road were originally subdivided on the Hindman property 1939.<sup>256</sup> There are twenty-eight lots outlined in this plat map. Lucy L. Hindman with other family members reapportioned parcels of the Pack farm in 1949 and 1950.<sup>257</sup> Sale of the lots began in the early 1950s. For example, in 1950, Elizabeth Merchant purchased Lots 8, 9, and 3, located north of present-day Craigwood Road.<sup>258</sup>

In 1958, Huguenin and Douglas Developers laid out another large residential subdivision in the area, called Barksdale. Barksdale included all the land west of Parkins Mills Road (historically named Dakota Road) from Windmont Road at the north to Parkins Mill Road to the south. A plat map shows seventy-

<sup>251</sup> Greenville County, SC Public Records, Deed Book 21.

<sup>252</sup> *Ibid.*, Deed Book 808, page 481.

<sup>253</sup> *Ibid.*, Deed Book 38, page 418.

<sup>254</sup> *Ibid.*, Deed Book 46, page 208.

<sup>255</sup> *Ibid.*, Deed Book 54, page 114.

<sup>256</sup> *Ibid.*, Plat Book Y, page 51.

<sup>257</sup> *Ibid.*, Deed Book 379, page 217, Deed Book 401, page 353, and Deed Book 418, page 453.

<sup>258</sup> *Ibid.*, Deed Book 421, page 51.

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eight large residential lots along Halidon Road, Rockingham Road, and Barksdale Road.<sup>259</sup> The Barksdale development included a number of protective covenants characterizing it as an up-scale suburban development.<sup>260</sup> The protective covenants were set to last until January 1, 1980. The restrictions dictated building setbacks, restricted the construction of outbuildings— like trailers, shacks, garages, or barns— set the value of construction to no less than \$25,000, and required design review of plan proposals by a committee composed of T.F. Huguenin and John T. Douglas. The outstanding architectural resources in this subdivision, comprised mostly of Colonial Revival styles, are undoubtedly a product of the strict protective covenants outlined by the developers.

A later subdivision along Montrose Drive was created from the estate of Tully P. Babb on a plat made by Dalton and Neves in May 1953. Most properties of the Babb estate went to trustees belonging to the Flinkingshelt family as a gift of the beneficiary.<sup>261</sup>

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<sup>259</sup> Ibid., Plat Book QQ, page 119.

<sup>260</sup> Ibid., Deed Book 648, page 453.

<sup>261</sup> Ibid., Deed Book 494, page 185 and Deed Book 193, page 103.

## 04 PHYSICAL EVOLUTION OF THE SURVEY AREAS AND THE CITY OF GREENVILLE

This description of the physical development of the City of Greenville is followed by an analysis of the evolution of architectural styles and building types included in the historic resource survey. Evidence of the plan and character of the neighborhoods surveyed appears in the pattern of streets, location of transportation systems, industries, institutions, commercial and residential areas, and public parks. This section is a broad overview of the growth of the City of Greenville to provide context to the description of the architectural heritage and resource types.

### ORIGINS OF THE CITY (1790-1870)

#### INITIAL GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

By the end of the eighteenth century, privately-owned land grants constituted the extent of present-day City of Greenville. The first recorded plat in county records located in the present city-limits is Colonel William Brandon's 400-acre plat, archived in Land Grant Book A, page 1 (Appendix II). Lemuel Alston purchased Colonel Thomas Brandon's property on both sides of the Reedy River in 1788, including Richard Pearis' plantation Great Plains. Alston's properties exceeded 11,028 acres encompassing most of present-day Greenville. Elias Earle also owned 7,000 acres in 1787, at the center of Greenville County, north of the Reedy River Falls. Earle's plantation, The Poplars, was located close to present-day Rutherford Road.<sup>262</sup> Another large property owner was Richard Harrison, with approximately 700 acres along the Reedy River and the Great Cane Break tract (site of the Revolutionary War battle in Greenville). Harrison's estate was located along Cripple Creek, south of the Reedy River.<sup>263</sup>

Following the expansion of Greenville County in the Ninety Six District in 1792, local citizens demanded the relocation of the county courthouse to the center of the county, and this initiative formed the origins of the development of the City of Greenville. Lemuel Alston's 1797 Plat of Pleasantburg filed with the clerk of court, established the Village of Greenville Courthouse. The plat included fifty-two town lots, The Street (South Main Street), and The Avenue (McBee Avenue). The original Pearis Wagon Road, which accessed the Cherokee territory from the location of his Great Plains plantation on the Reedy River, was renamed Island Ford Road in the 1794, and following the formation of Pleasantburg, part of the road became The Street (South Main Street).<sup>264</sup> By 1797, the town plat showed construction of the new county courthouse, jail and post office in Pleasantburg. That same year, Alston began the sale of town lots to individual merchants and businessmen. Alston's property on Prospect Hill, as he named it, was 600 feet from Pearis Wagon Road and stretched towards the banks of the Reedy River.<sup>265</sup>

<sup>262</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 55.

<sup>263</sup> *Ibid.*, 56.

<sup>264</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 56.

<sup>265</sup> *Ibid.*

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Development of the village was slow, and from this period the two oldest historic residences remaining in the City of Greenville were built by early, prominent figures in the local history. The Earle Town House, home to Elias Earle, was built at least by 1810 on the Earle estate located off Rutherford Road at present-day 107 James Street. Vardry McBee purchased Alston's estate in 1815, constituting a large amount of what is now downtown Greenville. Brushy Creek, built in 1836, was the summer home of Vardry McBee on 11,000 acres south of the Reedy River. McBee was a prominent businessman, entrepreneur, known as the "Father of Greenville" for his contributions of properties for the sites of public buildings and schools. Other early local planter families in the early 1800s were the Butler and Laurens families.

During the Antebellum period, Greenville became a resort destination and was popular among prominent social and political figures in the state, who constructed summer residences. Two prominent planters served as governors of South Carolina and built summer homes in Greenville. Joseph Alston, Governor of South Carolina from 1812-1814, owned 130 acres off Pendleton Road, "where he built a summer home and planted the land with a force of thirty slaves."<sup>266</sup> Another notable early residence occupied by a South Carolina Governor in Greenville was Whitehall, built by Henry Middleton on land purchased from Elias Earle in 1813. Middleton, born in London in 1770, served as Governor of South Carolina from 1810 to 1812. His father, Arthur Middleton, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Middleton, his wife, and their eleven children occupied Whitehall until 1820, when he was appointed Minister to Russia by President James Monroe.<sup>267</sup> George Boyce sold the historic Kilgore-Lewis House to Josiah Kilgore in 1838, located off present-day Buncombe Road.<sup>268</sup> The Greenville Council of Garden Clubs negotiated a lease for the property on North Academy Street from the City of Greenville and in 1978, funded its restoration and relocation to the five-acre lot adjacent to Springwood Cemetery. There is also a restored spring on site.<sup>269</sup>

In the antebellum period, the earliest wealthy local merchants included Adam Carruth of the circa 1816 musket factory, Jeremiah Cleveland who started one of the first mercantile stores that expanded into a highly profitable business, and Josiah Kilgore, an investor in cotton production and textile mill ownership.<sup>270</sup> The earliest manufacturing efforts began with Vardry McBee's gristmill at the Reedy River Falls. Initially brought to Greenville to assist with the gristmill, John Adams is described in the census records as a forty-year old machinist from Scotland.<sup>271</sup> John Adams was also a skilled engineer and millwright. He designed and built the Reedy River Factory for McBee along with a woolen and paper mill and a dam to generate hydrological power. Around the same time, the federal government awarded Elias Earle a contract to manufacture muskets during the War of 1812. Earle transferred this contract to Adam Carruth, in 1816. By 1820, Carruth had manufactured and delivered over 2,000

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<sup>266</sup> Ibid., 90.

<sup>267</sup> Ibid.

<sup>268</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 93.

<sup>269</sup> Ashmore, *Greenville: Woven from the Past*, 39.

<sup>270</sup> Ashmore, *Greenville: Woven from the Past*, 37.

<sup>271</sup> Margaret Peckham Motes, *Migration to South Carolina: 1850 Census from England, Scotland, Germany, Italy, France, Spain, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and Switzerland*, (Baltimore, MD: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2005), 37.

muskets.<sup>272</sup> Another major early industry was the Greenville Coach Factory started in partnership between Ebenezer Gower and Thomas Cox in 1835. The company grew through the 1850s, and by 1856 the business was renamed Gower, Cox, and Gower. The plant produced carriages, buggies, coaches, and wagon and covered several acres on Main Street at the Reedy River in a four-story brick building and several wood frame buildings.<sup>273</sup>

### DEVELOPMENT OF THE FIRST ROADS

Early trade routes formed the first circulation network of Village of Greenville Courthouse at the turn of the nineteenth century and spurred the initial economic growth of the small town. As in most early American cities, the origins of street names along early trade routes signified the place of destination. The Reedy River with its steep drops and rocky shoals was not navigable for trade, increasing the importance of land routes. Whereas roads to Charleston in the early nineteenth century were not well established, the route that led to the port on the Savannah River in Augusta, Georgia was important to traders, known still today as Augusta Road.<sup>274</sup> Similarly, Pendleton Road was named for the destination at the town of Pendleton. Pendleton predated the establishment of Greenville at the end of the eighteenth century and by 1820, it had a substantial population.

The state Senate approved construction of a trade route north of Greenville, connecting it to Knoxville, TN and Buncombe, NC in 1795, which greatly increased the flow of trade goods through Greenville.<sup>275</sup> The intersection of two major thoroughfares of the antebellum period, Pendleton Road and White Horse Road, included an important trading post in Greenville District. Many of the major routes established in Greenville by 1820 are depicted in Robert Mill's Atlas, which also shows the number of mills located along the Reedy River (See Appendix I, Map 5). Anderson Road southwest to Anderson, South Carolina was laid out but not yet opened in August 1831, reported by *The Mountaineer*.<sup>276</sup> Other early roads laid out by 1831 were Spartanburg Road, Laurens Road, Grove Road, and Rutherford Road.<sup>277</sup>

These roads supported the early Greenville economy. Farmers came to trade at market, stage coaches traversed with passengers and mail, and drovers (workers who moved animals over long distances) crossed the mountains with horses, cattle, pigs, turkeys, and mules. On the first Monday of every month — “Sale Day” or “Court Week” or “Muster Day”— the town square in Village of Greenville Courthouse filled with farmers, local business owners, gentile planter families, and drovers.<sup>278</sup> Wagoners and drovers travelling from the mountains along Buncombe Road and Rutherford Road increased in numbers between 1830 and 1850. While some sold their goods in the village, many took rest before

<sup>272</sup> Marion M. Hewell, “The Beginnings of Industry in Greenville,” *The Proceedings and Papers of the Greenville County Historical Society 1968-1971*, vol. IV (1971): 41.

<sup>273</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>274</sup> Bainbridge, *Greenville's West End*, 59.

<sup>275</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 64.

<sup>276</sup> Albert Neely Sanders, “Greenville 1831,” *The Proceedings and Papers of the Greenville County Historical Society 1979-1983*, Vol. VII, (1984): 85.

<sup>277</sup> Laura Smith Ebaugh, “A Social History,” *Arts in Greenville*, edited by Alfred Sandlin Reid (1976): 10-11.

<sup>278</sup> Sanders, “Greenville 1831,” 91.

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moving on to Augusta and Columbia. As many as 1,200 head of horses were driven through Greenville in 1831, recorded by Editor Benjamin Franklin Perry in the 1831 publication of *The Mountaineer*.<sup>279</sup>

### FARMS AND LOCAL MERCHANTS OF THE EARLY ECONOMY

By 1830, a small but distinguished class of professionals—mostly local attorneys and merchants—became prominent in the continued social and economic development of Greenville. Richard Harrison continued to make profits in his store. Vardry McBee and John Roberts founded a mercantile firm.<sup>280</sup> Bayliss John Earle was an attorney before being elected one of three local judges. Waddy Thompson moved his practice from Pickensville to Greenville. William Choice, a prominent local merchant, was also leading attorney in Greenville in 1831 when he partnered with David L. Wardlaw. Benjamin Franklin Perry, Elias D. Earle, and Samuel A. Townsend were practice attorneys. Josiah Kilgore and John Townsend each served as a Justice of the Quorum in 1832.<sup>281</sup> M. F. and J. M. Lewis opened Lewis and Lewis dry goods store. Other merchants in the village included John Crittenden, Joseph Hadden, Joseph Powell, and William McGregor. Local physicians were sparse. Only Dr. Richard Harrison and Dr. Andrew Berry Crook remained for long-term practice in Greenville through the 1830s. Another prominent member of early society was Joel Poinsett, a summer resident in Greenville from 1834 until his death in 1851.<sup>282</sup> Poinsett served in congress from 1821 to 1825 and was the U.S. Ambassador to Mexico from 1825 to 1830. The *Poinsettia pulcherrima*, known commonly as the poinsettia flower popular for Christmas decorations, was named in his honor as he brought the botanical specimen to the United States in the 1830s.

Between 1820 and 1850, public infrastructure expanded. The first public schools, the Male and Female Academies, opened in the early 1820s on land donated by Vardry McBee. By 1832, the Village of Greenville Courthouse supported a night patrol and fire watch, a police force, a village court, and other municipal services. Vardry Street, like McBee Avenue, was named for Vardry McBee in 1853. McBee was influential as a major landowner and businessman. Among his many businesses in Greenville and the region were an ironworks, gold mine, paper factory, rolling mill, rock quarry, cotton mill, foundry, brickyard, gristmill, general stores, tanneries, saw mills, and saddleries. His investments included the construction of over one hundred buildings in Greenville District.<sup>283</sup> In 1853, the first railroad in the city, Greenville and Columbia Railroad, established College Place Terminus at Augusta Road.<sup>284</sup> The location of the historic train depot on Augusta Road is near the present site of Greenville High School. Green Avenue was named for Depot Green located at the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Terminus where the road originated.<sup>285</sup>

The major agricultural food commodities of the area were corn and wheat. Slaves were the primary source of labor for crop production. The 1850 census records show 2,351 heads of household made up

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<sup>279</sup> Ibid., 94.

<sup>280</sup> Ibid., 87.

<sup>281</sup> Sanders, “Greenville 1831,” 92.

<sup>282</sup> Ibid., 91.

<sup>283</sup> Nolan, *A Guide to Historic Greenville*, 71.

<sup>284</sup> Ashmore, *Greenville: Woven from the Past*, 65.

<sup>285</sup> Bainbridge, *Greenville’s West End*, 61.

thirty percent of the population of Greenville District, of which 1,086 were slaveholders. Three and four-tenths percent of the heads of household belonged to the planter class, defined as plantation owners who owned more than twenty slaves.<sup>286</sup> In 1850, William Earle had an estate of forty-three-acres near Grove Road, which was supported by slave labor. Waddy Thompson who was a Congressman between 1835 and 1841 and Minister to Mexico in 1842 was also a planter who owned thirty-three slaves on his estate northeast of the village.<sup>287</sup> Thompson established the Springwood Cemetery in 1829, which was the only large-scale public cemetery in the area, with a divided section for Richland Cemetery. Richland Cemetery, recorded in documentation as early as 1896, was one of the first African American burial sites in the City of Greenville.

The 1860 census record list seventy-six planters in Greenville District. By this decade, the planter class was defined in Greenville District by those who owned more than fifty slaves. Of this class, Vardry McBee owned fifty-six slaves in 1860. The only planter owning more than one hundred slaves in Greenville District was Colonel Thomas Edwin Ware, who owned a thirty-acre plantation called Ware Place, at the southern end of Main Street in Greenville. Ware served in the House of Representatives (1840-1847) and the state Senate (1848-1864). He purchased the property and summer home from Susan McCall, mother of Benjamin Franklin Perry. Ware later served as a representative of the Greenville District in the House of Representatives and Governor of South Carolina in 1865. Ware was convicted for the murder of his father-in-law Adam Jones, when he shot him in 1853.<sup>288</sup> Ware was released on bail, and he returned to his active role in Greenville politics. Present-day Ware Street and McCall Street cross the historic Ware-McCall property (visible on *Gray's New Map of Greenville*, 1887).

Following the Civil War, bankruptcy divided many large estates of the planter class. W.C. Cleveland, for example, originally owned a 1,766-acre estate that was divided after the Civil War.<sup>289</sup> The remains of the Earle estate were scattered north of the city and south of the city in the 1880s. Local historians believe the estate home, The Poplars, may possibly be located at present-day 208 Buist Avenue in the Stone Academy neighborhood.<sup>290</sup> It was described by S.S. Crittenden as the David Place, the only house in the area located at the forks between Buncombe and Rutherford Roads, and residence of Major Elias Earle.<sup>291</sup> The Elias Earle House south of the city was purchased by Joseph Cagle in 1882 with thirty-nine acres of land.<sup>292</sup> The Williams Earle House, called Ivy Lawn or Holly Hill, built in 1850, remained southwest of Augusta Road, on forty-three acres.<sup>293</sup> Many owners sold their properties and left Greenville to start again elsewhere. Much of Greenville's early industry also halted following the Civil War.

<sup>286</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 114.

<sup>287</sup> *Ibid.*, 117.

<sup>288</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 119.

<sup>289</sup> *Ibid.*, 169.

<sup>290</sup> Judith G. Bainbridge, interview by WLA Studio, July 18, 2017.

<sup>291</sup> S.S. Crittenden, *The Greenville Century Book*, 48.

<sup>292</sup> Kelly L. Odum, "Greenville's Augusta Road," *Proceedings and Papers of the Greenville Historical Society*, vol. XIII, edited Jeffrey R. Willis (2015):19.

<sup>293</sup> *Ibid.*, 104.

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Emancipation of slaves, upon which the rural economy depended, changed housing patterns. Initially, black communities were located adjacent to former manor houses where domestic servants rented or purchased homes close to their former owners. There were no racially segregated areas, and African Americans lived on almost every street in every section of town.<sup>294</sup> This did not mean that African American neighborhoods did not exist, however. The 1896 city directory shows that Birnie Street in The Village of West Greenville and others like Bailey, Mayberry, Martin, and Meadow Streets were exclusively African American.

Following emancipation, some African Americans acquired properties further out from the existing development in downtown and west Greenville. For example, a community of mixed ethnic heritage formed the self-sufficient Nickletown (Nicholtown) southeast of the Reedy River beginning in the mid-1880s. Most of the early settlers of the Nicholtown community are interred at the Richland Cemetery on Sunflower Street. This cemetery also includes burials from city churches including Springfield, Tabernacle Baptist, John Wesley Methodist, and Allen Temple AME.<sup>295</sup>

Wilson Cooke and James Rosemond, former slaves of Vardry McBee, organized a congregation beginning in 1866, as Silver Hill Methodist Episcopal Church (later John Wesley United Methodist Church). Cooke was a skilled laborer, and he purchased property and a home on West Coffee Street following the Civil War. Wilson served as pastor when the congregation first held services at the corner of Choice Avenue and Cleveland Street on land acquired from Alexander McBee.<sup>296</sup> In 1899, Reverend D. M. Minus served as pastor and laid the foundation for the John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church erected four years later. Renamed John Wesley United Methodist Church in 1968, the historic site is also affiliated with other prominent historic figures in African American history in Greenville. One of the members was Hattie Logan Duckett, who founded the Phillis Wheatley Center building on the corner of Broad Street in 1922. During the Great Depression, the center provided food, coal for heating, clothing, and shelter for those who lost their homes. The center relocated in 1977 to a new facility on Greenacre Road and continues to serve Greenville's African American community. Another internationally recognized figure in the American Civil Rights movement was Jesse Jackson, who also attended the church. He joined the Civil Rights Movement lead by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. in Alabama shortly before graduating Sterling High School. Following King's assassination, he led several activist groups like Operation PUSH and the National Rainbow Coalition. Jesse Jackson was also the first African American to run for president of the United States in 1984 and again in 1988.

D. M. Minus also established Greenville's first African American high school, Greenville Academy, in the lecture room of the church. Minus attained funding to build a new school building from a number of local businessmen, most prominently Thomas Parker, on the corner of Jenkins Street and Maloy Street. This school became formed Sterling Industrial College (see Figure 12). By 1907, Sterling had 200

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<sup>294</sup> Ashmore, *Greenville: Woven from the Past*, 105.

<sup>295</sup> Information from conversation with historian Mrs. Ruth Anne Butler, Greenville Cultural Exchange Center, 700 Arlington Avenue, Greenville SC 29601.

<sup>296</sup> Nolan, *A Guide to Historic Greenville*, 67.

students.<sup>297</sup> New streets and an African American community formed around the school, renamed Sterling High School in 1929 when acquired by the City of Greenville.<sup>298</sup>



Figure 12. Photo of the historic Sterling School (Ashmore, *Greenville, Woven from the Past*, 271).

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<sup>297</sup> Huff, *Greenville: A History*, 257.

<sup>298</sup> Nolan, *A Guide to Historic Greenville*, 89.

## INDUSTRY AND GROWTH OF GREENVILLE 1870-1935

### THE RISE OF MACHINE AND FACTORY

Between 1870 and 1900, early development of the street grid expanded the small city of Greenville. The new Atlanta and Charlotte Air Rail Line was completed in 1873, and the new passenger depot at Washington Street opened that summer.<sup>299</sup> T. C. Gower, who inherited the Greenville Coach Factory opened by Ebenezer Gower and Thomas Cox, founded the Street Rail Way Company in 1873 with other prominent businessmen, and connected the two depots with the first passenger rail in the city.<sup>300</sup> This served as a successful solution to the muddy streets; there were no sidewalks or paved streets until the twentieth century (see Figure 13). A second passenger depot opened with the Laurens and Greenville Railroad line in 1886.



Figure 13: 1905 photo of the streetcar, crossing the Reedy River (Odum, Greenville's Augusta Road, 9)

<sup>299</sup> J.N.O. Lenthem, *Historical and Descriptive Review of the State of South Carolina: Including the Manufacturing and Mercantile Industries of the Cities and Counties of Abbeville, Anderson, Greenville, Newberry, Orangeburg, Spartanburg, Sumter, Union, Camden, and County of Kershaw, and Sketches of Their Leading Men And Business Houses*, Charleston, S. C.: Empire Publishing Co., 1884. <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/dul1.ark:/13960/t53f9kq9s>, 52.

<sup>300</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 194.

Streetcars facilitated a new form of suburban development across the United States at the end of the nineteenth century. Entire neighborhoods placed on narrow lots were filled with various styles of homestead temple-front, American foursquare, and bungalow houses. The straight narrow streets extended only a few blocks, to grant ease of pedestrian access to the public transportation system.<sup>301</sup> Technological innovations including central heating, gas hot water heaters, indoor plumbing, and electricity greatly enhanced the quality of life, and new subdivisions provided amenities and utilities not widely available in rural environments. The expansion of West Greenville followed this early land use pattern, combined with commercial development. Substantial residential areas developed along Vardry, McCall, Ware, Rhett, Wardlaw, Birnie, Arlington, Memminger, Calhoun, and Logan Streets.

With the addition of the railroad, the commercial corridors along Perry Avenue and Pendleton Avenue in West Greenville near the railroad depot on Augusta Street, continued to grow substantially and the downtown sector thrived. Commercial businesses in masonry commercial block buildings were dry goods stores, milliners, taverns, tailors, blacksmiths, shoe stores, pharmacies, food markets, and tack shops. Three banks, including the National Bank of Greenville, were located in the commercial strip. Large masonry industrial buildings included the South Carolina Cotton Seed Oil Company, Lawton Lumber, Eagle Roller Mills, and fertilizer warehouses, located along Pendleton Street.<sup>302</sup>

The establishment of the many early textile and milling industries that defined Greenville between 1840 and 1900 generated economic growth and supported a growing working class. Conestee Mills established by Vardry McBee was the earliest mill in Greenville. McBee's success in mill enterprise depended largely on his twenty-year partnership with skilled machinist John Adams. An octagonal church at Conestee Mill built by John Adams was one of three octagonal churches remaining in the United States, still standing until the 1970s.<sup>303</sup>

Local mills established between 1840 and the early 1900s were Conestee Mills (c. 1840), Camperdown Mills (1876), Piedmont (1880), Huguenot (1880), Brandon Mills (1900), Monaghan Mill (1900), and Woodside Cotton Mill (1902). Lanneau Mill Factory was built in 1894, but it was later destroyed by fire. Otis Prentiss Mills established Millsdale on his 300-acre property southwest of the downtown core in circa 1870 around the same time Camperdown Mills opened along the banks of the Reedy River. At the site of the old Civil War gun-manufacturing factory, he established Mills Mill. In 1895, American Spinning Company, Mills Manufacturing Company, and F.W. Poe Cotton Mill all opened.<sup>304</sup> By 1882, Greenville County employed 1,250 mill workers, including children, which was more than any other county in the state.<sup>305</sup>

At a crucial turning point in city development at the turn of the twentieth century, the 1887 *Gray's New Map of Greenville* shows the land use in Greenville. Large parcels of property surrounding the avenues

<sup>301</sup> Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), 66.

<sup>302</sup> Bainbridge, *Greenville's West End*, 61.

<sup>303</sup> Hewell, "The Beginnings of Industry in Greenville," 40.

<sup>304</sup> Ashmore, *Greenville: Woven from the Past*, 90.

<sup>305</sup> *Ibid.*

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at the railroad depots and the downtown core remained in ownership of prominent early families and wealthy landowners, identified by the title written on each plat. The landholders with the largest properties were Vardry McBee, W. C. Cleveland, O. P. Mills, James P. Boyce, Elias Earle, Colonel Edwin T. Ware, C.H. Lanneau, and W. B. McDaniel. Mills owned 300 acres making up present-day Otis, Prentiss, and Mills Avenues southwest of the village. Other notable property owners and entrepreneurs who owned multiple properties were T. W. Gower, owner of the Greenville Carriage Factory, as well as T. Q. Donaldson, and H. P. Hammett. Henry Pickney Hammett acquired land south of the village along the Saluda River, and by 1873, he raised enough capital to start Piedmont Mill. By 1882, it was the largest textile plant in South Carolina, with 25,796 spindles.

The Augusta Road area south of the downtown core included farms ranging in size from twenty to sixty acres. In 1872, Vardry McBee's son Alexander McBee purchased the remaining 762 acres of his father's estate.<sup>306</sup> Captain J. Wesley owned a small farm to the east of Augusta Road. John Cagle was another property owner to the south end of Augusta Road. Cagle was a well-known local contractor who built the Second-Empire style Wilkins home in 1878, the Lanneau-Norwood House circa 1877, as well as numerous industrial warehouses across the city. In 1882, Cagle bought thirty-nine acres of Williams Earle's forty-three-acre farm near the intersection of East Faris Road and Augusta Road. The Charles H. Lanneau estate included fifty-six acres in 1872 close to Crescent Avenue. Lanneau operated the Huguenot Mill on the west side of the Reedy River, north of River Road. Several other large estates in the Augusta Road area included the McDaniel Farm, the William Williams estate, and the property of C. H. Judson.

The 1883 *Gray's New Map of Greenville* also identifies other important city landmarks. For instance, the historic Springwood Cemetery is shown, located northeast of the downtown core just beyond the extent of Main Street. Springwood Cemetery, Boyce Lawn, and the Greenville Military Institute were located northeast of the village on land that originally belonged to the estate of Waddy Thompson. Originally, the property was conveyed as one of the earliest land grants following the Revolutionary War, to John Timmons in 1884.<sup>307</sup> James P. Boyce, who later acquired Thompson's estate, was a Furman professor and local politician.<sup>308</sup> Springwood Cemetery contains 8,000 marked graves of notable local historic figures, Furman University presidents, textile mill owners, and soldiers from nearly every major conflict in the nation's history. Richland Cemetery is located nearby and contains as many as 550 undocumented graves (a fire at the sexton's house prior to 1940 destroyed records of the plots and graves in this cemetery.) Another local landmark located at the north end of Augusta Road where it merges with S. Main Street was "Violet Hill," named by Mary Cleveland that later developed into the Mary Cleveland School (see Figure 14). One one of the earliest public schools in the city's history, Central School, was located on Prospect Hill and opened in 1888.<sup>309</sup>

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<sup>306</sup> Ibid.,78

<sup>307</sup> Nolan, *A Guide to Historic Greenville*, 104.

<sup>308</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 126.

<sup>309</sup> Nolan, *A Guide to Historic Greenville*, 83.



Figure 14. 1908 photograph of Violet Hill (Odum, *Greenville's Augusta Road*, 13).

### MILL VILLAGES

At the turn of the twentieth century through the 1920s, the major proponent of the development of Greenville was the textile industry. The mills and villages that emerged across West Greenville were the reason for the unique development pattern. Mill owners constructed the mill villages to provide housing for a large labor force near remote locations of the early mills. Mills were typically built at shoals where water power was available. Cotton mill executives needed large forces of labor close to the mill at the time when transportation was not widely developed, and workers needed to walk to their place of employment. Most workers had been tenant farmers, accustomed to receiving food, housing, and clothing in exchange for accrued and future earnings in addition to pastureland for their livestock. Other workers came from rural locations so isolated that church and school were inaccessible, and the nearest neighbor was several miles away. The communal living provided by mill villages provided services along with churches and schools, and pastureland for grazing livestock.

The layout and pattern of mill villages varied according to the preferences of the mill owner. Mill owners typically directed his own architect and builder. In 1927, O. P. Mills commissioned local architectural firm Cunningham and Cunningham Architects to construct forty-four houses at Mill's Mill.<sup>310</sup> A prominent local builder Joseph Cunningham designed numerous churches in Greenville's

<sup>310</sup> Jeffrey R. Willis, "Cunningham and Cunningham," in *Proceedings and Papers of the Greenville Historical Society*, vol. XIII, ed. Jeffrey R. Willis (2015), 51.

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textile mill communities. One example of his work is the Monaghan Baptist Church, built in 1932.<sup>311</sup> After obtaining a degree in textile engineering, Cunningham worked under another prominent mill architect Joseph Serrine before founding Cunningham and Cunningham with his brother Frank. Cunningham and Cunningham were well known across the city for their design of churches, schools, homes, science buildings, hotels, and hospitals. Serrine was also a major developer of mill buildings and public works in Greenville and the state. By 1920, J. E. Serrine and Company designed sixty-four mills and twenty-two major additions to mills, as well as a multitude of warehouses, worker housing, schools, commercial buildings, and Textile Hall (The Southern Textile Association Exposition and Auditorium Building).

The prototypical floorplan of the mill village house used by the Cunninghams was a saddle-bag house type, which resembles most mill housing in the city. The mill housing remains identifiable today in the Greater Sullivan neighborhood. Otis Mills also built two schools and a YMCA in the mill village, which had at least 215 houses by the 1930s. Like many mills, Mill's Mill held programs of company-sponsored activities at community centers like the YMCA or libraries or churches. The mill village also had organized baseball teams, brass bands, and nurseries for mothers. As mill villages expanded, the company would often donate property and provide for the partial construction cost of new separate churches of local denominations and even contributed money toward the salary of the minister.<sup>312</sup>

The common mill house lot was sizeable enough to accommodate a small garden and some livestock, such as chickens. Mill companies did not charge for electricity unless the usage exceeded several kilowatts a month, and cold running water was piped through the back porch or kitchen. Housing was typically in short supply for large families and overcrowding was common. For example, in Monaghan Village (located due west of downtown, along the Reedy River) the average single household was roughly nine people in size and the mill village had an overall population of 18,000 in 1907.<sup>313</sup> Mills Mill village had 215 houses by the 1930s.

The paternalistic nature of upper management was a widespread phenomenon in mill villages. H. P. Hammett's Piedmont Mill was known for serving as an incubator for the industrial revolution in the South.<sup>314</sup> When the Textile Hall opened in 1917, Greenville announced itself the "Textile Center of the South." A study in 1920 reported that mills in Greenville County incorporated more social structures and public facilities than any other county in the state. Every mill community provided libraries or reading rooms, recreational buildings, churches, and schools. Social workers and visiting nurses were also commonly employed for the benefit of the mill workers and families.<sup>315</sup>

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<sup>311</sup> Jeffrey R. Willis, "Cunningham and Cunningham," *The Proceedings and Papers of the Greenville Historical Society*, vol. XIII, edited by Jeffrey R. Willis (2015): 55.

<sup>312</sup> Jeffrey R. Willis, *Remembering Greenville Photographs from the Coxe Collection* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2006), 108.

<sup>313</sup> Ray Belcher, *Greenville County South Carolina: From Cotton Fields to Textile Center of the World*, (Charleston, S.C.: The History Press, 2006), 79.

<sup>314</sup> Laura Smith Ebaugh, "The Cotton Mill Village in Retrospect," *The Proceedings and Papers of the Greenville County Historical Society 1968-1971*, vol. IV (1971): 30.

<sup>315</sup> *Ibid.*, 32.

The success of the early milling industry was closely intertwined with the success of the production of cotton, another large industry in Greenville. During the 1920s, cotton consumption comprised eighty-eight percent of total fiber consumption. The mills in Greenville continued to grow and reap profit until the consumption of cotton reached a peak of 5,637 million pounds in 1942.<sup>316</sup> Of note was the company Cooper and Griffin, established by Walter S. Griffin in 1910, which grew into one of six of the largest cotton-merchandising firms in the world.<sup>317</sup> His company cornered the cotton market through the 1920s, bringing millions of dollars to the South and making Greenville the second largest cotton market in the United States.

When the Great Depression affected Greenville, the “stretch-out” of non-unionized mill workers resulted in widespread strikes. With the change in industry and technological innovations, compounded with the creation of modern roads and cheap means of transportation, the gradual obsolescence of the mill village paradigm was inevitable. The remains of the early villages around early mills still exist throughout Greenville, predominantly in west Greenville. By the late 1930s, and especially following World War II, virtually all of the buildings, homes, and institutions in the mill villages in Greenville were sold. In most cases, the appraised value of the houses in mill villages was below the market value in the 1950s and 1960s. The sale of the mill village houses was accelerated by the demand for new housing at the close of World War II.<sup>318</sup> New textile mills around Greenville County provided large-scale parking lots to provide for hundreds of automobiles, instead of the surrounding mill village. While the physical design of the mills had less of an impact on urban development, Greenville remained a recognized source of textiles.<sup>319</sup>

## SUBURBAN EXPANSION OF GREENVILLE 1925-1970

### COMMUTER SUBURBS AND CITY-WIDE DEVELOPMENT

During the 1920s, the percentage of the population that lived in cities increased from 51.4 percent to 57.6 percent with growth primarily populated in suburban developments.<sup>320</sup> The population of the City of Greenville continued increasing through the 1920s, growing twenty-six percent by 1930. The growing metropolitan area around Greenville grew by twenty percent in this decade. The trend in suburban development spiked in the 1920s automobiles became more widely owned in the US. This increase in private automobile ownership led to a decreased reliance on the streetcar system. The undeveloped land between the early streetcar suburbs were prime locations for real estate development.

Although the economy of Greenville was still primarily based on textile factories and farms, the economy diversified in the 1920s and 1930s with the growth of capitalism. The insurance and banking

<sup>316</sup> Martha Angelette Shaw, “The Textile Industry in South Carolina,” (master’s thesis, The University of Tennessee), 49.

<sup>317</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 305.

<sup>318</sup> Jeffrey R. Willis, *Remembering Greenville Photographs from the Coxe Collection* (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2006), 108.

<sup>319</sup> Ebaugh, “The Cotton Mill Village in Retrospect,” 31.

<sup>320</sup> Alan Gowans, *The Comfortable House* (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1986), 16.

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industries experienced broad growth in Greenville in the 1920s. For example, Pioneer Life Insurance Company, founded in 1925, became one of the leaders of the industry in South Carolina by 1930, amassing more than \$17 million in insurance policies.<sup>321</sup> Also in 1925, the Norwood National Bank combined with the Bank of Charleston to form the South Carolina National Bank, amounting to more than \$19 million in resources. Eugene E. Stone capitalized upon a niche in the textile market when he started the Stone Manufacturing Company in the American Cigar Factory Building in 1933. The American Cigar Factory opened circa 1902, and following nearly three decades of successful production, the factory shut down during the Great Depression. It occupied the original Lots 10 and 11 of Lemuel Alston's plat of Pleasantburg, at the corner of East Court and Falls Street by the mid-1880s. The new occupant, Stone Manufacturing Company became the largest manufacturer of children's clothing and sunsuits in the world with two other plants in Greenville and another in Columbia. Stone eventually relocated to a new facility on Webster and Calvin streets in 1948, which was the first air-conditioned and heated garment factory in the city. By 1975, Stone operated eleven factories employing 3,500 people in South Carolina and Georgia.<sup>322</sup> The diversification of jobs coincided with the increase in development of the suburban domestic life.

### **PARKS AND PROGRESSIVE CITY PLANNING**

In 1913, the city council established the Park and Tree Commission, which created playgrounds and parks in Greenville through the 1920s. Head of the commission was John A. McPherson, who became known as "Father of Greenville playgrounds."<sup>323</sup> The first park established by the city was City Park, on North Main Street (later renamed McPherson Park). Significant work began in the 1920s to improve the park system, beginning with City Park when the Kiwanis Club pledged \$6,000 to pay one year of salary for two park maintenance staff. Following a bond issue that included funds for improvements and additions, approved in 1922, a playground on Donaldson Street and Anderson Street opened to the public. In 1924, a generous donation of 110-acres (later surveyed at 136 acres) from the late W.C. Cleveland created Cleveland Park southeast of the downtown core along the Reedy River. In 1925, the Parks and Trees Commission received a \$110,000 bond for improvements, providing equipment for park maintenance, and acquiring new park lands for the development of Greenville's park system.<sup>324</sup> Another public park was formed in 1925 on Hudson Street for African American citizens.<sup>325</sup>

Progressive momentum gained speed in the 1920s, and historic resources were replaced or relocated, as illustrated by two prominent examples from the period. In this decade, the 1822 courthouse was demolished and the 1891 Confederate Monument on Main Street was removed and relocated. During its relocation, a confederate soldier was removed from the top of the monument and stored on a private property outside of the city, near Paris Mountain. The United Confederate Veterans sought an injunction against the city council, and the case progressed in an appeal to the state supreme court. After the court ruled in favor of the city, the city council announced the confederate monument would

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<sup>321</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 310.

<sup>322</sup> Nolan, *A Guide to Historic Greenville*, 70.

<sup>323</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 311.

<sup>324</sup> "Cleveland Gives 110-Acres Along River as a Park Site, Will Spend \$50,000 There," *Greenville News* (Greenville, SC), January 1, 1925.

<sup>325</sup> *Ibid.*, 312.

be relocated to Springwood Cemetery.<sup>326</sup> Prospect Hill was demolished along with Central School to make way for a larger improved public school facility, Westfield Street High School (see Figure 15). Greenville Junior High took its place and remained for thirty-one years.<sup>327</sup> In 1923, J. E. Serrine and other wealthy citizens led a movement to relocate another prominent cultural historic resource. The circa 1870 Second-Empire style Sans Souci estate of Benjamin Franklin Perry had served as the original country club in Greenville. The country club moved to a new location along Augusta Road with an eighteen-hole golf course and opened July 4, 1923.



Figure 15: Westfield Street High School (Jeffrey R. Willis, *Remembering Greenville Photographs from the Coxe Collection*, 92).

### THE EARLIEST SUBDIVISIONS

The 1920s marked the beginning of the residential expansion of north and south Greenville through subdivision development. In the 1920s, J. F. Gallivan formed the North Main Street Development Company and laid out a fifty-acre tract along North Main Street into fifty residential lots. The city paved North Main Street Extension by October 1926 as far as the intersection with Rutherford Road. Major suburban expansion south of the downtown core started when John Norwood acquired the 1.39-acre

<sup>326</sup> *Ibid.*, 310.

<sup>327</sup> Nolan, *A Guide to Historic Greenville*, 83.

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Lanneau estate in 1907. Norwood, a prominent banker and businessman, was known for his financing of the textile industry. One of his many enterprises was the development of Alta Vista neighborhood in 1926 on property surrounding the 1876 Second-Empire style Lanneau estate. This was the earliest subdivision development south of the downtown core. Historic photographs from the period show that the area encompassing Cleveland Street and McDaniel Avenue remained rural farmland even with new residential developments encroaching in the 1920s (see Figure 16).<sup>328</sup> In the fall of 1928, thirty-one acres of the W.B. McDaniel estate were subdivided into McDaniel Heights. By 1930, McDaniel Avenue was paved from the railroad overpass at Broad Street to Cleveland Street, creating easier access to downtown.<sup>329</sup>



Figure 16. Aerial photograph of the Alta Vista development (Odom, *Greenville's Augusta Road*).

Between the 1920s and the 1930s, development expanded, and Augusta Road connected to suburban housing developments. Comparing the 1920 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company map and the 1931 Greater Greenville map, several street names changed and were completed during this decade.<sup>330</sup> Crescent Ridge and Lucille Avenue, formerly two separate streets, joined to form Watts Avenue. What

<sup>328</sup> Kelly L. Odom, *Greenville's Augusta Road*, (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing), 107.

<sup>329</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 311.

<sup>330</sup> Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. *1920 Greenville, South Carolina* [map]. 150:1 scale. University of South Carolina University Libraries Digital Collections Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, <http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/sanborn.html> (accessed May 7, 2017); *1931 Map Greater Greenville*. Greenville County Hugh Main Library South Carolina Collection.

was formerly called Pear Avenue in the 1920s was renamed Pearl Avenue. The historic Houston Street that extended all the way to Wakefield Drive, formerly called Grove Road, still existed in the 1930s. A City Extension Committee formed in 1927 in response to the rapid growth of suburban developments to the southwest and north of the downtown core. The Committee recommended incorporation of the area within a radius of two-and one-half miles to the courthouse downtown.<sup>331</sup>

### MAJOR HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

The South Carolina General Assembly created the state highway department in 1917. Following World War I, construction of the state highways began. A survey of the highways completed by 1924 revealed that of the twelve most-travelled roads in the state, five were located in Greenville County.<sup>332</sup> The Greenville-Spartanburg Highway, Greenville-Anderson Highway, the state route from Greenville to Hendersonville, the Greenville-Fountain Inn Highway, and Greenville-Princeton Highway took the place of the historic trade routes preceding them. By March 1926, the historic Buncombe Road from Greenville to North Carolina was paved. Other major modernizations occurred in this decade such as the opening of the municipal airport near Laurens Road in 1930.<sup>333</sup> New transportation methods made daily commute feasible and coincided with the creation of Greenville's suburbs southeast and north of the downtown core.

Following the widespread use of automobiles was the creation of new suburban developments on the southern end of Augusta Road in the 1930s and 1940s. Cherokee Park residential development, near present-day Conestee Avenue was developed in the 1930s to the west of Augusta Road. It joined other nearby suburbs such as Millwood and Cagle Vista. Development after World War II included other subdivisions along the southern end of Augusta Road, and the area had continual residential and commercial growth in the following decades. The subdivision in the historic Eastover and Nicholtown communities also dates primarily from this period of development. In 1938, the population increase through suburban expansion was such that the Works Progress Administration provided funding for the construction of Greenville Senior High School and other public facilities. Designed by J. E. Serrine. Greenville Senior High School is located at the site of the historic home, Violet Hill.<sup>334</sup>

Suburbs transformed from relatively compact houses on narrow lots typified in the early twentieth-century streetcar suburbs to sprawling subdivisions over huge tracts of land made possible by the automobile. The vast majority of housing developments following World War II were a different category from the picturesque suburban prototype developed by landscape architect Frederick Law Olmstead at Riverside, Illinois and other garden city planning developments. Most of the fundamental changes in house and community design occurred over a very brief period of time between 1942 and 1952. The tract house developments of the first two decades after World War II were a phenomenon in American housing and suburban expansion. In Greenville, the development around Cleveland Park along the ridges and valleys of the surrounding topography occurred in the 1940s and 1950s, made

<sup>331</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 305.

<sup>332</sup> *Ibid.*, 316.

<sup>333</sup> Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 317.

<sup>334</sup> Kelly L. Odom, *Greenville's Augusta Road* (Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2012), 13.

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possible by automobile use. After 1946, the City of Greenville annexed the Augusta Street residential and commercial area into the city limits. Greater mobility of local residents coincided with the development of shopping complexes and connected retail stores in suburban areas. The first suburban shopping complex in Greenville was Lewis Plaza on Augusta Street.

The sprawling suburban developments followed the Federal Housing Administration guidelines, which used Radburn, New Jersey as a model. The design of new neighborhoods around parks, schools, and community facilities was ideal. Any major roads set to the perimeter of the development would prevent the permission of through-traffic in the neighborhood. Local planning officials and zoning boards required provision for park spaces or schools as part of a subdivision plans. New agencies were created in the federal government to study the national housing phenomenon such as the Building Research Advisory Board, the National Research Council, and the Housing and Home Finance Agency.<sup>335</sup> Producers of home appliances and building materials, insurance firms, and realtor's associations published materials as well on the post-war housing boom.

After the 1960s, new developments were smaller in scale, but individual lot sizes became larger. Federal subsidies were widely-accessible for mortgages in the post-war era to provide for veterans of World War II and the Korean War, but as they shrank in number, the roles of the builder and developer separated. The Parkins Mill subdivision southeast of Laurens Road is a typical development of the 1960s, though lots were initially subdivided as early as the 1930s. The lot sizes are universally large with wide setbacks from the street. The house types range from Colonial Revival to Ranch house sub-types.

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<sup>335</sup> Barbara Miller Lane, *Houses for a New World* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2015), 38.

## 05 ANALYSIS OF THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY

### SYNOPSIS

The survey areas listed by the order of the survey are: The Village of West Greenville, West End, Greater Sullivan, Nicholtown, North Main, Stone Academy, Cleveland Park, and Parkins Mill. The historic resources in these neighborhoods represent the development history of the City of Greenville, spanning from the earliest period of development in the 1880s to the latest historic period in the 1960s.

The earliest residential and commercial development occurred along Pendleton Street close to the railroad from the 1870s to the 1900s, forming the residential sections of West End and the Village of West Greenville. In the Village of West Greenville and West End, the commercial corridors and industrial warehouses, located near the railroad, represent the origins of Greenville's trade and commerce from the turn of the twentieth century. The rural farmsteads and large estates of the late Victorian period were sold, subdivided, and developed during this first phase of city-wide development to the north and west of the downtown core between 1900 and 1920. These resources constructed in Greenville, belonging to large landholders, were typically Greek Revival structures and very few remain.

Fringes of circa 1910 development remained in these neighborhoods with frame vernacular, typically with the gable end facing the street, Folk Victorian or Queen Anne houses still exist. Some frame vernacular houses in the Nicholtown neighborhood remain from the circa 1890 period of development. The textile industry also expanded in the 1890s, and development of the mill villages continued through the 1920s, forming a significant development impact on the neighborhoods west of the downtown core. The Village of West Greenville and Greater Sullivan neighborhoods were close to prominent textile mills. Mill village houses reflected the frame vernacular building traditions typical to these developments, consisting primarily of saddlebag and central hallway house types.

The building boom of the 1920s coincided with the expansion of the first suburban residential developments along Augusta Road and North Main Street, and infill in the pre-existing streetcar neighborhoods of the late Victorian period, in West End, and the Village of West Greenville. The West End, the Village of West Greenville, and Greater Sullivan became a mix of folk Victorian, American Foursquare, and Frame Vernacular houses. Interspersed infill in these areas in the 1930s and 1940s included Minimal Traditional, English cottage, and Craftsman bungalow house types.

The suburbs of the 1930s were dense, close to downtown, and consisted of the bungalow and English cottage house types. Though planned as early as 1911, the Stone Academy neighborhood developed in circa 1925. The resources are mostly bungalows and English cottages that feature unique and varied Craftsman stylistic elements, indicating skilled construction. While the layout of the North Main neighborhood was planned by 1925, most resources were developed toward the end of the 1930s and onward. This affluent area consisted of large residential structures, representing a broad range of

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revival architectural styles with rich architectural ornament. Very few architectural resources in the Prairie style exist in the survey areas, but there are several resources of this style in North Main neighborhood.

The subdivisions of post-World War I development consists of Minimal Traditional small houses. This period of mass manufacturing facilitated widespread development and established the relationship directly between developer and homebuilder. The quintessential post-war developments throughout the Nicholtown survey area have Minimal Traditional small houses and lots. The very few Frame Vernacular houses remain in proximity to the historic Nicholtown Road. Though the historic Eastover neighborhood shares a development period with the surrounding Nicholtown neighborhood, it was a segregated community. The earliest homes in the neighborhood, along Beechwood Avenue and Arden Street, are Craftsman bungalow and English Vernacular style. The other resources of the Eastover neighborhood resources consist of English cottages and Minimal Traditional houses.

The 1950s and 1960s suburban developments were located in areas between pre-existing neighborhoods. Characteristics of this period of suburban development were large lot sizes and curvilinear street layout, incorporating Ranch houses, Revival historic styles, and some Split-Level houses. The city limits expanded again in circa 1952 to incorporate the wider band of residential development to the south and east of the downtown core. The Cleveland Park neighborhood survey area, developed in the 1950s, and the Parkins Mill neighborhood, developed in the 1960s and 1970s, represent this period of development and share these characteristics. The majority of the resources in these neighborhoods are Colonial Revival and Ranch houses, with Colonial Revival or Classical Revival stylistic elements. Many of the historic resources in Parkins Mill have a large building footprint, and the Colonial Revival house form with a central block and flanking wings is common. Small subdivisions from circa 1950 and 1960 were also developed on connector residential streets in the Stone Academy and Nicholtown neighborhoods. Infill also occurred in the Stone Academy neighborhood during the post-war period in the 1950s with Ranch houses, typically as duplexes, and Colonial Revival style apartments.

Modern and Mid-Century Modern style resources from the 1950s and 1960s are interspersed along the commercial corridors in The Village of West Greenville, West End, and Nicholtown survey areas, along Pendleton Street and Laurens Road. This style is most common to schools and large commercial buildings. Singular examples of the Modern style, also referred to as Contemporary for residential structures, exist in the North Main, Cleveland Park, and Parkins Mill survey areas. The design characteristics of the Prairie style, or Wrightian style, gained popularity during the Modern movement and this stylistic influence is apparent in these Contemporary residences.

### **1830-1905 ORIGINS OF RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURAL STYLES**

Following American independence, the predominant ethnic group in America was of British and western European origin. The earliest houses were built by the English, French, Dutch, and Spanish colonists with later contributions by the Swedes, Germans, Scots, Irish, and Welsh. American architecture in the late-seventeenth and early-eighteenth centuries included adaptations of cultural traditions in architecture. For example, European domestic architectural masonry was copied and

rebuilt in wood. Though farm and country houses were subject to local modifications based on the ideas of the carpenters, larger homes and public buildings were close copies of European architectural styles.

Between 1830 and 1850, Greek Revival was a ubiquitous national style.<sup>336</sup> The Greek Revival style was a culmination of the Neoclassicism based on styles that originated in Ancient Rome and influenced by the classical orders of the Ancient Greeks. Like most architectural movements in America, the origins of the Classical Revival occurred in Britain, though the Greek Revival architectural style took on greater fervor in the emerging democracy of America. America adopted the democratic ideals of the fifth century B. C. Greece. The new settlements and towns that developed along the east coast of the United States used Greek names- Athens, Syracuse, Sparta, Corinth, and Ithaca. After 1840, immigration reached a peak in a second wave of three million immigrants between 1845 and 1855.<sup>337</sup> This was the largest proportional influx of immigrants in the young nation's history of which eighty-five percent came from Ireland, Germany, and Britain. In the last decade of the nineteenth century, the greatest number of immigrants came from Germany. The increase in urban populations across America occurred, but the vast majority of settlements were agrarian-based economies, such as in Greenville. Ninety-five percent of Americans lived on farms.<sup>338</sup>

By 1850, new industries were thriving. England imported 1.5 billion pounds of cotton in 1850, eighty-two percent of which came from the American South.<sup>339</sup> The export of cotton regionally more than doubled in this decade, making it America's highest grossing export.

The Civil War resulted in widespread devastation and destroyed cotton mills and gins, state buildings, libraries, railroads, and much of the rich architectural heritage in cities. William Tecumseh Sherman's March from Atlanta to Savannah in Georgia, targeted the financial center of the South and the largest of the Confederate states. After Sherman reached Savannah, he led his troops on the Carolinas Campaign, through South Carolina, wreaking more destruction on early architectural resources. Following the Civil War, reconstruction of the railroads was swift throughout Georgia. The railroads constructed in the non-coastal areas of South Carolina were built in the late-1800s, and they connected to the wider network of regional commerce.

The architectural movements sweeping through Britain and western Europe held strong influence on the American cities. Great waves of Romantic Classicism and Picturesque Eclecticism mingled with the vernacular traditions of domestic architecture in the American South.<sup>340</sup> While the rest of the country delved into Beaux-Arts Classicism as a mark of financial power in the age of imperialism and the advent of industrial society, the South sought to reclaim the past by continuing to build Greek Revival

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<sup>336</sup> John Milnes Baker, *American House Styles* (New York, NY: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1994), 61.

<sup>337</sup> *Ibid.*, 59.

<sup>338</sup> *Ibid.*, 60.

<sup>339</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>340</sup> Wilber W. Caldwell, *The Courthouse and the Depot: The Architecture of Hope in An Age of Despair, A Narrative Guide to Railroad Expansion and Its Impact on Public Architecture in Georgia 1833-1910* (Macon, GA: Mercer University Press, 2001) 17.

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structures at the turn of the century. The traditions of the by-gone antebellum era continued to define the style of residences and public buildings.<sup>341</sup>

### TURN OF THE CENTURY STYLES OF RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE

Between 1880 and 1910, the Queen Anne style prototype was the most dominant architectural style in American towns and cities for domestic buildings. Less frequently used in the developed areas of the northeast, many residences in the south are Queen Anne style. Though the Queen Anne style originated with a group of nineteenth century architects led by Richard Norman Shaw, it borrowed heavily from medieval traditions.<sup>342</sup> The half-timbered and patterned masonry examples in America closely resembled the prototypes of the style designed by Shaw and his colleagues. By 1880, the style swept across America through the dissemination of pattern books. Hudson Holly's 1878 *Modern Dwellings in Town and Country* was likely the first pattern book to promote Queen Anne style. The first chapter titled "The Queen Anne Style" illustrated the style with detailed plans and covered a range of topics.<sup>343</sup> The leading architectural magazine of the period, *American Architect and Building News* also disseminated the Queen Anne style. The expansion of the railroad networks coincided with the widespread construction of Queen Anne houses by facilitating shipment of prefabricated architectural details.

Similar to the Stick Style, which emerged in American architecture around the same time, between 1855 and 1875, Queen Anne houses made full use of the widespread adoption of balloon framing technique in wood frame construction. Unlike the precedent, platform framing used in colonial architecture, balloon framing permitted the incorporation of bay windows and towers, as well as front- and side-gabled projections and wall insets typical to the style. The division of the vertical plane of exterior walls was derived from the use of overhanging gables and upper stories in medieval architecture. Cutaway bay windows, are a typical example of this, designed in over half of all Queen Anne houses. Similarly, the use of patterned wood shingles is another common way to add interest to the exterior.

The majority of Queen Anne houses, though principally asymmetrical, make use of hall-parlor or double-pen house forms. Steeply-pitched roofs and multiple projecting bays with a dominant front-facing gable, patterned shingles and spindlework, and an asymmetrical façade or full-width porch define this style. The spindlework and free classic substyles are indigenous American interpretations of the Queen Anne style that originated in England. About fifty percent of all Queen Anne houses in America have turned porch supports and spindlework detailing. Classical details such as Palladian windows, cornice-line details, swags and garlands are other details of the make up the Free Classic sub-style, common after 1890. Influencing the Free Classic adaptation was the classical theme of the Columbian Exposition of architecture in Chicago in 1893. Vincent J. Scully, noted American architect, remarked that while Queen Anne was a revival of English domestic architecture from medieval

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<sup>341</sup> Ibid., 19.

<sup>342</sup> McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 350.

<sup>343</sup> Henry Hudson Holly, *Modern Dwellings in Town and Country Adapted to American Wants and Climate with a Treatise on Furniture and Decoration* (New York, NY: Harper and Brothers, 1878).

prototypes, in America it was related to the colonial building traditions of one hundred to two hundred years past.<sup>344</sup> A less elaborate expression of the Queen Anne style found throughout the South shares many of these attributes and is generally called “Folk Victorian.”

## 1905-1930 STYLES OF RESIDENTIAL ARCHITECTURE

The historic styles common to the survey areas that were implemented between 1900 and 1960 were derivations of preexisting historical architectural styles, reinvented in different ways. The Neoclassical and Colonial Revival styles typically supplanted the Queen Anne style as the dominant choice for domestic architecture by 1910.<sup>345</sup> The Colonial Revival style is evident in American residential architecture between 1880 and 1960. Between 1880 to 1910 the style usually includes the use of a full-width porch. Between 1910 and 1930, forty percent of American houses were built in the Colonial Revival style.<sup>346</sup> The Neoclassical Revival style was a resurgence of Neoclassical architecture between 1900 and 1950. The derivations from historic styles, such as the Greek Revival and Early Classical Revival in circa 1860, and Georgian architecture redefined this style. Between 1900 and 1920, correct application of the classical orders and a hipped roof were common architectural features of Neoclassical Revival houses. Between 1920 and 1950, however, the derivation from historic prototypes was less direct and side-gable roofs were more common.

### THE SUBURBAN HOUSE (1890-1930)

From 1900 to 1920, the manufacturing industry in America and widespread shipment of architectural components through the railroads brought in a new era of architecture with “kit homes” (or catalogue/mail order houses). The Aladdin Company of Bay City Michigan responded to the increasing demand for affordable housing in 1904 by shipping houses ordered by mail.<sup>347</sup> Montgomery Ward, Sears, Roebuck and Company and other manufacturers followed the trend and offered mail-order houses ranging from small cottages to larger bungalows. Owners and builders purchased the homes from detailed, illustrated catalogues featuring floor plans and descriptions, and these plans afforded some flexibility in choice of design components and materials. The manufactured house package included everything future homeowners needed to build their own house with a plan set, building instructions, and precut materials. Some customers chose to purchase the plans and source locally milled materials instead.<sup>348</sup>

An early suburban house form proliferated through mail order catalogues was the homestead temple-house. The house form was derived from the historic Greek Revival house, typically including a colonnaded porch, oriented so that the gable-end faced the street. This style gained rapid popularity as a suburban house form at the end of the 1800s, popular with working-class families close to railroads

<sup>344</sup> Sadayoshi Omoto, “The Queen Anne Style and Architectural Criticism,” *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 23, no. 1 (1964): 29, doi:10.2307/988260.

<sup>345</sup> McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 370.

<sup>346</sup> *Ibid.*, 414.

<sup>347</sup> Gowans, *The Comfortable House*, 48.

<sup>348</sup> Gabrielle M. Lanier and Bernard L.Herman. *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic* (Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), 173.

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and, later, streetcar routes. While the house form was most common to the expanded urban neighborhoods of the Northeast and Midwest, by the 1900s it spread across the industrializing south.

The Craftsman Style swept across the country between 1905 and 1930. The influence of the Arts and Crafts movement (Craftsman movement) in architecture, from 1905 to the 1920s, occurred in America as a reaction to the complexity of industrialization and celebrated the aesthetic beauty of simple artisanship. John Ruskin (1819-1900) and textile designer William Morris (1834-1896), who both criticized the forces of industrialization in America and Europe, were early proponents of the movement. The Craftsman style was especially popular in the Southwest and the Southeast for suburban and rural architecture. American Gustav Stickley edited *The Craftsman*, a magazine published between 1901 and 1916. This publication and various mail order catalogues with Craftsman designs contributed to the movement's popularity. The Craftsman style of architecture promoted the use of natural materials because they blended the house with the surrounding landscape and reduced maintenance costs. The Craftsman movement also celebrated vernacular architecture as an expression of local artisanship.

The Craftsman style is related to the later designs of Frank Lloyd Wright, founder of the Prairie School of Architecture, which are referred to as Prairie Style, Wrightian, or Usonian. The houses Wright designed in the 1940s and 1950s earned him international acclaim and epitomized integrating the architectural form with the surrounding landscape, incorporating natural materials and spatial freedom. Wright introduced mitered glass at exterior corners and used cantilevered construction to bypass the use of corner posts to “explode the box” of the traditional residential floorplan. Course stone or brick, flat or shallow-pitched roofs, and a central fireplace as the “hearth” were other characteristics of the Prairie style.

The house forms most closely associated to the Craftsman style are the bungalow and the American foursquare house. The American foursquare is characterized by the squared floor plan with four rooms on the first and second stories. As a house type it is associated with various styles such as Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, and Craftsman. It became popular for residential dwellings from the turn of the twentieth century until the early 1920s. The height of the American foursquare development in American suburbs was in circa 1910.

The bungalow house type is sometimes referred to as “a house reduced to its simplest form.”<sup>349</sup> The historic origin of the bungalow was the “bangala” used to describe typical native dwellings in northwest India, called Bengal under British rule.<sup>350</sup> In American colonial architecture, the house form was a vernacular tradition used across the American frontier. By the height of the construction in 1910 and onwards, the bungalow was defined by four major characteristics. The house is typically one- to one-and-a-half stories tall; any second-story feature would be obscured by the roofline. The characteristic low-pitched roofs, broad eave overhang supported by brackets, and exposed structural members are common to the house form. Typically, a full-façade, deep porch with a shed, pyramidal, or front-gable roof accompanies the bungalow floor plan. There is no entry hallway and interior rooms were typically

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<sup>349</sup> Lanier and Herman. *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic*, 171.

<sup>350</sup> Gowans, *The Comfortable House*, 76.

separated by low half-walls, creating the characteristic inter-penetration of space of the open floor plan.

The house forms of the Homestead Temple house, the American foursquare, and the bungalow defined the character of the early expansion of suburban streetscapes and neighborhoods in the 1900 to 1930 period. The bungalow is characterized by interpenetration of interior spaces and cross-axial expression of form. The openness of the bungalow floorplan was a major departure from closed house forms of any historic precedent. The American foursquare massed interior and exterior form in the geometry of a square. The Homestead Temple house followed the regularity of the American foursquare but the plan extended longitudinally such that the addition of a front porch or rear shed-roof addition was common. The floor plan most closely resembled that of a shotgun house, doubled. Characteristic stylistic elements of the Craftsman bungalow also found expression in the Homestead Temple house plans. The small workers' temple-house intended for narrow suburban lots could be easily confused with a Craftsman bungalow if not for closer attention to the outer form of the floorplan, each being at least three rooms deep and double-pile.<sup>351</sup> In a period when mass-production of architectural components reached its first height and the traditions of local carpentry were not lost, the interchangeability of these house forms and style influenced a broad range of expression with shared physical characteristics.

### **NOTE ON THE VERNACULAR TRADITIONS**

One-story cottages are described according to central-hallway, hall-parlor, saddlebag, double-pen, dogtrot, and single-pen house form variations recognized in American architecture based on a lineage of colonial precedents from English, Dutch, French, German, and Spanish derivations. If categorization by house type is insufficient, the structure is classified by the survey as "frame vernacular" which could be any combination of form, typically devoid of other characteristic stylizations of early twentieth-century houses.

Perhaps the most identifiable characteristic of southern vernacular architecture is the hipped and pyramidal roof form. This roof form permitted the rise of hot air above the central dwelling space in hot climates before the development of modern air conditioning units. The roof-framing system for the pyramidal house was complex but many working-class and rural families had the expertise to construct the house. The railroad and availability of lumber and other building materials popularized the house form in Southern cities. The pyramidal house surged in popularity during times of economic depression because these vernacular house forms could be built when more expensive homes could not.<sup>352</sup>

Vernacular house types characteristic of mill village housing include the following: Saltbox, double-pen with hipped roof, double-pen with gabled roof. The double-pen with gabled roof could be oriented so that the gable end is typically facing the street. The shotgun house, characterized by a house plan that is

<sup>351</sup> Gowans, *The Comfortable House*, 96-99.

<sup>352</sup> Michael Cassity, "Pyramidal House," Oklahoma Historical Society, accessed August 23, 2017. <http://www.okhistory.org/publications/enc/entry.php?entry=PY001>.

one-room wide and three- or more rooms deep, is another vernacular building type associated with mill neighborhoods or neighborhoods where houses were built inexpensively.

### POST-WAR ERA HOUSING

After World War I, American architects, real estate developers, contractors, social reformers, manufacturers, and public officials at the national and local levels formed alliances to better the quality of domestic life. In this decade, the social confluence of such professionals produced standardized home building practices, incentives for home-ownership, and neighborhood improvements. With the Great Depression uprooting the American economy between 1929 and 1939, housing development was at a standstill and the rising rate of mortgage foreclosures collapsed the home building market.

Following World War II, material manufacturing was widespread but the decline in the market economy after the war meant minimalistic and compact residential design. The Minimal Traditional style emerged between 1935 and 1950. The Federal Housing Administration (FHA), created by Congress in 1934, financed housing for veterans and their families after the war. The investment in new homes on a large-scale depended on an architectural style and house type that appealed to the most homebuyers. In 1938, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, the Producers Council of the NAREB, and the American Institute of Architects sponsored together the Federal Home Building Service Plan, a system of certifications designed to make home financing widely available.<sup>353</sup>

The housing needs of the American middle-class following the Great Depression were replaced by the prevailing architectural style of the post-war era, the Minimal Traditional. Typically, one-story or one-and-a-half stories, with no particular regard for architectural style of historic precedent, these houses were more or less void of architectural ornament. Other operative terms for post-war houses typically found in house plan booklets produced by manufacturers like the Standard Homes Company and Garlinghouse were “small”, “compact”, “economical”. The intent of the 1949 Economy Housing Program was to support mass production of lower priced homes throughout the country.<sup>354</sup>

For the first time, builders and developers were increasingly aware of the advantages of widespread subdivision development, referred to as “tract” housing. The cost-reducing practices of home standardization and liberal financing terms meant builders could reduce the cost of construction and sell to the growing market of FHA-qualified homebuyers. After the war, federal loans for the construction of manufacturing plants through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation meant mass production and prefabrication continued to shape the suburban aesthetic. Federal financing enabled large-scale production of housing components that could be shipped and assembled on site. Newly available materials like steel casement windows and asbestos shingles were widely implemented to reduce construction costs for nation-wide housing development for the families of returning veterans.

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<sup>353</sup> U.S. Department of the Interior, “House and Yard: The Design of the Suburban Home,” National Register Publications, accessed September 1, 2017. <https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/suburbs/part3.htm>.

<sup>354</sup> Clinton, Craig and Elizabeth Burdon, “Sixty Five Years of American Homes 1900-1965,” Old Imprints, accessed September 1, 2017. <https://www.oldimprints.com/images/upload/houseplans-2016.pdf>.

Modern roofing materials like asbestos, asphalt shingle, and rolled asphalt roofing were commonly used by the 1940s.<sup>355</sup>

In some cases, entire neighborhoods were built with only a handful of home plans, repeated in variations of materials, with similar size and layout. Single-family housing developments increased from 114,000 to 937,000 from 1944 to 1946. By the end of by 1945, builders' credits and liberalized terms for VA- and FHA-approved mortgages continued an unprecedented boom in the housing market. In 1950, builders constructed 1,692,000 new single-family houses.<sup>356</sup>

By the mid-twentieth century, the manufacturing of prefabricated building materials contributed further to the widespread construction of the small house types and styles typified during the post-war era. While they were American in derivation, these architectural styles and house types held little or no association to the history of the region where they were located. The houses of the post-war era were not as influenced by local building appearances and regional traditions as their predecessors.<sup>357</sup> Plywood wall panels, sheet rock, brick veneer were typical to post-war construction of domestic buildings. Siding materials included new products like Permastone and fiberboard. The design of windows featured larger panes with aluminum, rather than wood muntins and casings.

When financial controls that mandated the small house type built under FHA guidelines gradually lifted, the Ranch style began to gain popularity. In the early 1930s and 1940s, a few leading American architects capitalized on the national interest in house design by transforming the one-story house into the Ranch house type. Cliff May, a builder, designer, and promoter of the Ranch in Southern California emphasized the historic precedent for the Ranch found in early Spanish colonial architecture in the Southwest. The availability of larger lot sizes in later subdivision development meant the incorporation of the “rambling ranch” house type, which maximized the width of the façade, often broadened further by an attached garage. Even so, the Ranch houses built in the 1940s were considerably small in scale.<sup>358</sup> The influence of the modern design aesthetic is evident by the very low-pitched roof, clean sweeping lines, and a clean “new look” in architecture. Ranch house suburbs define major swaths of most American cities, typically between 1950 and 1960.

The styles offered by house builders and developers following World War II were applied to the English cottage and ranch house type in its many variations. The English cottage of the English vernacular style was widely constructed from 1930 to 1940. The Ranch house form typically took on Neoclassical and Colonial Revival styles from 1935 to 1985. These house types are associated with the wide lot sizes, manicured lawns, and broad, curving tree-lined streets typical of the period of development. Wide driveways typically connected to a garage or carport attached to the side of the structure. Carports were widely added to residences starting around 1935 and typically date to between 1935 and 1978, if historic.

<sup>355</sup> Lanier and Herman. *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic*, 118.

<sup>356</sup> U.S. Department of the Interior, “House and Yard: The Design of the Suburban Home.”

<sup>357</sup> Lane, *Houses for a New World*, 222.

<sup>358</sup> McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 548.

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The design characteristics of the Contemporary home (1945 to 1965) include a low-pitch gable or flat roof, natural materials or concrete block, continuous windows, asymmetry, and broad expanses of uninterrupted wall surface typically on the façade. Like the Prairie style, the interior flow of space and integration with the outdoor setting and views took predominance in these designs. During this period, Frank Lloyd Wright became a major proponent of the popularity of Contemporary houses. Though he designed his first Usonian house in 1937, the proliferation of his ideas to architects and builders in the 1950s through *House and Home* magazine and his book, *The Natural House* shaped the Contemporary style.<sup>359</sup> House plans expanded beyond traditional building footprint to incorporate outdoor spaces and views associated with each room through courtyard design. The influence of semi-enclosed and enclosed courtyards was derived from ancient traditions in China, Japan, Greece and Rome. It is likely that the US occupation of Japan between 1942 and 1852 influenced western thought in this aspect of architectural design. Japanese influence was evident in wood construction with paneled surface appearance and aspects of post-and-beam wood construction.<sup>360</sup>

The Split-Level house form emerged as another low-cost house type in the early 1950s, although there was greater construction expense for it than the Ranch house. Between 1950 and 1970, the Split-Level house was essentially an altered Ranch with the same application of historic and derived architectural styles. Most of the earliest examples from the early 1950s were isolated to colder climates in New Jersey or New York because the partial basement offered the possibility of a more conventional heating system than radiant heat.<sup>361</sup> Residential styles broadly used in wide post-war era real estate development also included revival forms of the Neoclassical and Colonial Revival styles, called Neoclassical Revival and Neo-Colonial Revival, between 1950 and 1970. Unlike the revival styles of the early twentieth-century, these homes retained little of the historic design of the historic styles with low-pitch roof forms, two-story porticos, and unproportioned classical orders.

## COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ARCHITECTURE

### COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

From the mid-1800s to the early-twentieth century, commercial development typically followed the same pattern of development. The main street or primary road formed the axis of development, and perpendicular and parallel side streets extended a residential network around them. Commercial sectors originated alongside the railroad depot or water port to access regional commerce and trade. The main street typically served as anchor for any commercial district. Urban building configuration was narrow and dense, with a character of the built environment distinct from freestanding civic structures and open residential lots. Industry and commerce go hand-in-hand and until the rise of modern technology and transportation, this pattern of development remained true to early commercial development in America regardless of geographic setting.

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<sup>359</sup> Ibid., 646.

<sup>360</sup> McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, 632.

<sup>361</sup> Lane, *Houses for a New World*, 108.

The categorization and qualification of commercial building styles is derived from the work of architectural historian, Richard Longstreuth. Longstreuth, through extensive inventory and study of commercial architecture across America, devised a system of recognizable commercial building types applied in the historic resources survey. Most commercial structures built between 1800 and 1950 conform to the same identifiable compositional arrangements and patterning of the façade.

The **one-part commercial block** is a one-story structure constructed as retail stores in the nineteenth century and grouped on a single street. The façades of these buildings were characteristically narrow, with a decorative storefront cornice and a space above the entrance designated for advertising or a storefront sign. Common architectural details for one-part commercial blocks were typically decorative brick-laying patterns and corbelling or use of alternating tones of brick to create a lozenge or square motif repeated along the façade. Another common architectural characteristic was the use of parapets at the façade to create greater height, and supposedly to attract more attention from potential customers. The **enframed block** sub-type is defined by a central bay framed by distinct flanking exterior members or masonry piers. The **enframed window wall** sub-type is similar and features a large central bay of the façade comprised of storefront windows surrounded by exterior walls. The **central block with wings** sub-type has a central bay flanked by two recessed wings to either side, creating three distinct bays. The central block sub-type was commonly used at street intersections where the design of the building could maximize space by flanking the street corner.

The **two-part commercial block** is the historic origin of mixed-used, commercial and residential, building types derived from building traditions in urban western European cities. Like the one-part commercial block, these structures were built along a single street in contiguous rows or large blocks. Two distinct zones articulated on the façade distinguish the separate uses for the first-story public space and second-story private space. Double-hung windows on the upper-floor varied with the style of the building. Parapet or step parapets at the façade extended the height of the building from the street-view. Pilasters could be used to express structural bays and a continuous lintel typically separated the first-floor storefront from the second-story. The two-part commercial block became widespread during the early nineteenth century in urban areas.<sup>362</sup>

### INDUSTRIAL BUILDING TYPES

The warehouses and industrial buildings of the period from 1860 to 1900 share common design characteristics. Typically, these buildings were masonry construction with large entryways on the first floor to accommodate access to loading docks, and small windows set in the side elevations. Detailing on the exterior was typically limited to simple wall arches, a parapet roof at the façade, and sometimes corbelled cornices. Warehouses were unremarkable in terms of construction or architectural details but they are highly distinctive for the expansive form designed to accommodate the manufacturing process.

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<sup>362</sup> Lanier and Herman. *Everyday Architecture of the Mid-Atlantic*, 232.

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Mill construction was larger in scale than industrial warehouses, also typically masonry construction. The earliest mills were located on rivers, to provide hydroelectric power. Post-Civil War mills developed close to railroads provided access to regional and statewide shipping of product. The multi-story mill building was masonry construction, typically two to three-stories in height and featuring large multi-paned casement windows on each story. The most typically associated out building is the mill smokestack, also constructed of brick.

### **MODERN ARCHITECTURE AND COMMERCIAL STYLES**

The rise of the Modern movement in architecture originated in Europe and found broad influence in America. A stark contrast to the High-Victorian Picturesque, the Modern architectural style emerged as a rejection of historic precedent in architectural style. By the early 1950s, the use of architectural ornament was not favored and the use of large expanses of glass as a cladding material gained popularity with the International style. Instead of vertical massing, the horizontal planes of the Modern were favored. Similarly, the use of new mass-manufactured materials and new technologies in building afforded by concrete and steel added to the modern aesthetic. Whereas the Modern movement found some application in American commercial architecture, more general examples from the late 1940s through the 1960s, with stylistic elements of the Modern movement, are called Mid-Century Modern. When poured-in-place concrete structures are prominent in the design, the structure may be an example of Brutalism.

After World War II, the range of options for commercial architecture also distanced from the historic prototypes found in the one-part and two-part commercial blocks. By the mid-1950s, commercial districts were organized around parking lots. The suburban mall and department stores became the new commercial building types. Flat storefronts with aluminum-frame display windows and metal storefront awnings were typical characteristics of the period. Many retrofits of early-twentieth century commercial structures occurred with the installation of contemporary single-pane storefront windows and decorative commercial awnings. The use of a metal mansard roof derivation was widespread in the 1960s as a commercial building type characteristic. Signage unique to the Modern movement emerged with associated commercial structures, called the “Googie style,” was known for exaggerated forms, bright colors, oversized letters or unusual fonts, and sometimes, large arrows to emphasize location.

## 06 RECOMMENDATIONS

### INTRODUCTION

The promotion of historic preservation ensures that important elements of local culture, history, and architectural heritage are not lost. Preservation of historic resources through maintenance, repair, and replacement means good stewardship, the revitalization of neighborhoods, and conservation of the built environment. Preservation is a sustainable approach to city planning that encourages conservation strategies at a district or neighborhood level, emphasizes the value of proactive maintenance, and conserves the historic scale of residential and commercial developments.

Definitive actions to preserve significant historic structures are required to counteract three evident and continuing issues observed in the survey areas:

- Evidence of significant alterations or modification to a historic structure to the detriment of historic integrity.
- Construction of non-compatible new development and infill in residential and commercial areas including secondary structures on a site.
- Neglect, dilapidation, or demolition of historic resources.

The South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office recommends one neighborhood and ten individual resources within the study area as eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Three additional resources outside the study area have been identified as eligible. Additional neighborhoods are recommended for protection under local zoning known as Preservation Overlay Districts, an action to safeguard historic resources from the issues listed above.

### SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS OF INTEGRITY

This first set of criteria applied to the survey historic resources determine whether or not the resource retains historic integrity. The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards of Integrity* define seven criteria for determining if a resource retains integrity or not. These aspects are: location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association. The National Register of Historic Places defines location as the place where the historic property was constructed or where the historic event occurred. Many buildings and structures, small-scale features, and landscape features remain in their original locations. Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Setting is the physical environment of a property and the general character of the place. Materials are the physical elements added in the period of significance in a particular pattern or configuration to give form to a property. Workmanship is the physical evidence of the craft and methods of construction used in the specified historic period of significance. Feeling is an expression of the aesthetic or historical sense of a particular time resulting from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey a property's historic character. Association is the direct link between a property and an important historic event or person.

## **NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA**

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established the NRHP, which comprises the official list of the historic places and landscapes designated worthy of preservation. The NRHP coordinates and supports public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archaeological resources. To achieve National Register status, a property must meet the National Register criteria for evaluation. The evaluation criteria examine a property's age, integrity, and significance. To possess integrity, a historic property cannot be altered to the point that the original historic appearance is lost. The Criteria are taken from the Criteria for Evaluation, in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60. The property must also be significant according to National Register criteria defined below:

- A.** Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B.** Association with the lives of significant historical figures; or
- C.** Embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D.** Yielding or the potential to yield significant archaeological resources that are significant to history or prehistory.

These criteria for evaluation are specifically associated with a historic context and possess physical features necessary to reflect its significance within this context. The historic context is shaped according to the period of time the structure represents. The level of significance of the structure depends on its local, state, or national relevance to the historic context. Resources that retain all seven aspects of integrity, including historic materials and design, were recommended to the SHPO for consideration for National Register eligibility.

Several of the National Register Criteria Considerations A, B, C, D, E, F, and G also applied to several resources surveyed and historic sites in the survey boundaries. The Criteria Considerations are taken from the Criteria for Evaluation, in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60.

- A.** A religious property is eligible if it derives its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance
- B.** A building or structure removed from the original location retain significance if it has architectural value, or the surviving structure is associated with a historic person or event
- C.** A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her life
- D.** A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events
- E.** A reconstructed building that is accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived

- F. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance
- G. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance

The applied Criteria of Consideration for resources considered eligible for National Register nomination and listed for SHPO consideration were Criteria Considerations A and E.

## OVERLAY ZONING

Local overlay zoning boundaries sometimes differ from National Register district boundaries. Overlay zoning subjects individual properties within and adjacent to the National Register boundary to design review. To make any exterior alteration, demolition, or new construction with a Preservation Overlay District, the Design Review Board must approve a Certificate of Appropriateness, which is a nine-member board of local citizens appointed by the Mayor and City Council. Typically, a set of design guidelines are approved for the specific district to determine design concepts and rehabilitation measures that follow the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* of historic properties. The guidelines regulate the repair, replacement, and preservation of architectural details and building materials, site features, building setbacks, building mass and scale (view shed protection), and form. Proposals for the design of specific architectural characteristics of features like porches, windows, roofs, doors, and commercial storefronts may be defined according to criteria evident by the existing character of these features in the area. This process is a planning mechanism intended to protect overall property values.

A benefit of historic designation for property owners of local resources is the eligibility to receive tax incentives that can be applied for maintenance and rehabilitation. Special Tax Assessments for rehabilitated historic buildings may permit a locally-enforced freeze on the assessed value of the historic property when under a process of extensive rehabilitation. The City of Greenville enacted Special Tax Assessments through an ordinance in 1999. Structures qualify if individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places or if they are within a Local Preservation Overlay boundary. Structures that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places are not obligated to undergo design review unless the property is designated under the local ordinance as an individual landmark. Structures that are neither in a Local Preservation Overlay nor the National Register for Historic Places, but could be determined historic under local designation criteria, may qualify for Special Tax Assessment. For commercial structures, a façade restoration may be incentivized through the use of the Special Tax Assessment provided at a local level.

**EXISTING PRESERVATION OVERLAY AND NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICTS IN THE SURVEY NEIGHBORHOOD BOUNDARIES**



West End Commercial Historic District and overlay district in the West End neighborhood, (City of Greenville GIS).

# RECOMMENDATIONS



Colonel Elias Earle Historic District and overlay district in the Stone Academy neighborhood, (City of Greenville, GIS).

## **EVOLUTION OF THE ARCHITECTURAL STYLES OF THE HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY (1860-1960)**

The architectural styles represented in Greenville's Historic Resources Survey generally fall within the following categories:

### ***DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE***

#### Historic styles:

- Queen Anne (1880-1890)
- Folk Victorian (1880-1890)
- Craftsman (1900-1930)
- English Vernacular Style (1930-1940)
- Minimal Traditional (1935-1950)
- Modern, also called Contemporary (1945-1960)

#### Historic Derivations:

- Neoclassical Revival (1900-1950) derived from Federal, Georgian, Early Classical Revival, and Greek Revival
- Colonial Revival (1880-1960) derived from English 1700-1780, German 1700-1800, and Dutch 1625-1800 colonial architecture

The house forms represented in Greenville's Historic Resources Survey generally fall within the following categories:

#### Stylistic House Forms:

- Frame Vernacular (1890-1900) Folk Victorian style, Queen Anne stylistic elements
- Georgian- Colonial Revival style (1850-1890)
- Shotgun (1890-1920)
- Saddlebag (1920-1930 mill housing type)
- I-House (1840-1870) (1920-1940 revival) has double-pen, hall-parlor, and central hallway plan/form sub-types
- American Foursquare (1900-1925) Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical styles
- Bungalow (1900-1930) Craftsman style, Prairie style
- Frame Vernacular (1900-1930) Homestead temple-house, Craftsman stylistic elements
- English Cottage (1930-1940) English Vernacular style
- Ranch (1935-1985) Colonial Revival and Neoclassical styles
- Split-level (1935-1975) Colonial Revival and Neoclassical styles

**COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL ARCHITECTURE**

Building types observed in field survey:

- Industrial Warehouse
- One-part commercial block
- Enframed window wall
- Enframed block
- Central block with wings
- Arcaded block
- Two-part commercial block

Historic styles observed in field survey:

- Victorian commercial architecture (1880-1900)
- Twentieth-century commercial architecture (1900-1940)
- Modern, more generalized examples referred to as Mid-Century (c. 1950-1970)

## NRHP ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES IDENTIFIED DURING THE SURVEY

### *INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES*

During the course of the architectural survey, a total of 1,628 historic resources were recorded. Ten resources within the study area are recommended to the SHPO as individually-eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Summary descriptions and photographs of each NRHP-eligible property are included, organized by resource number. If the exact date of construction is known, this is provided with the address, resource number, historic name (if known) and criteria of significance.



**Wesleyan Methodist Church, 31 Burdette Street (4703), 1912**

Resource 4703 is a 1912 church building in the Village of West Greenville neighborhood. Wesleyan Methodist Church purchased this property in 1912 and established a church at this location. The church is listed in city directories as a white Methodist Church until the mid-1950s. The church then became Life Tabernacle Church. Christian Outreach Ministries Baptist Church now occupies the structure. The one-story rectangular building has a rusticated concrete block exterior wall finish, providing the appearance of stone masonry. The building's roof is hipped with flared eaves around its perimeter; eave soffits are finished with narrow tongue-and-groove boards. The front entrance vestibule extends forward from the main section and is topped with a square tower. The tower has been covered with artificial siding. Double wood-paneled front entrance doors with transom and 6-over-6 double-hung wood windows remain intact. The distinctive rusticated concrete block veneer applied to the exterior is a local material used on several commercial resources in the Village of West Greenville, contributing to its local significance. The building is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (Architecture) as an intact example of early twentieth century religious architecture in Greenville.



**Maternity Shelter Hospital, 1200 Pendleton Street (4788), 1954**

Resource 4788 was erected in 1954 as the Maternity Shelter Hospital on the former site of West Greenville Elementary School. The founder of this hospital was Lawrence Peter Hollis, Parker School district superintendent and community advocate. Hollis not only founded the Maternity Shelter Hospital but also organized the first Boy Scout troop in South Carolina, headed the Monaghan YMCA, and is credited for introducing vocational education to South Carolina.<sup>363</sup> Hollis believed that “citizenship, music, and vocational education were essential elements” in education.”<sup>364</sup> This structure has Mid-century Modern style architectural elements. The long, low building is one story in height with a side-gabled roof and brick veneer cladding. A central porte-cochère with front-facing gable shelters the building’s front entrance of double aluminum-frame doors flanked by windows. The low-pitched gabled roof has widely overhanging eaves with exposed rafters. Modern style elements include minimal use of decorative details, aluminum-frame windows grouped in linear ribbons, and a row of vertical posts to screen the porte-cochere. This resource is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (Social History) for its association with the development of the civic and social history of Greenville, South Carolina.

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<sup>363</sup> Huff, Greenville: *The History of the City and County*, 245-247.

<sup>364</sup> *Ibid.*, 297-298.



**McClaren Medical Shelter, 110 Wardlaw Street (4833), c. 1940**

Resource 4833 was constructed c. 1940. The property was purchased by Dr. E. E. McClaren in 1938, and he opened a private hospital catering to the African American community of Greenville at this location in 1949. The one-story brick-veneered building sits on a raised basement and has a flat roof with parapets. The single-bay entrance portico is constructed of brick with segmentally arched openings on three sides, a flat roof with stylistic parapet, and steps leading up to the first-floor entrance. Steps also lead down to the portico's lower level and basement entrance. The building's metal-frame casement windows remain intact. The structure now serves as the Ward Artist Studios. This resource is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (Ethnic History: African American) for its association with the development of African American ethnic history in Greenville, South Carolina.



**Unidentified Commercial Building, 715 Pendleton Street (4884), c. 1956**

Resource 4884 is a Mid-century Modern style commercial structure constructed in the mid-1950s. The irregularly shaped building is one story in height with a flat roof and brick veneer cladding. The entrance portico features a triangular-shaped, poured concrete overhang supported with a single square brick post. These poured concrete overhangs are repeated over windows on the side and rear elevations, providing horizontal emphasis to the building in contrast to the vertical emphasis of the masonry walls. The main entrance area consists of aluminum-frame and glass double doors surrounded by large expanses of glass. This resource is recommended eligible under Criterion C (Architecture). The building exhibits excellent architectural integrity and is considered a good example of a Mid-century Modern style commercial building.



**Marquette Grocery Store, 720 Augusta Street (4941), 1928**

Resource 4941 is a treasured local resource. Marquette Grocery Store was the longest-operating grocery in the Greater Sullivan area. Historically known as the Market Basket, it was renamed the Marquette Grocery Store in the 1950s and operated until 2015. This structure is a good example of an early-twentieth century masonry veneer one-part commercial block building. The building appears to have been constructed in two sections. The earlier corner section has an angled corner entry bay and metal-frame storefront display windows with transoms. The later section has metal-frame display windows and double entrance doors. The building's flat roof has stepped parapets along both front and side elevations. This resource is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (Commerce) for its association with the development of neighborhood commerce in Greenville, South Carolina.



**Max and Trude Heller House, 36 Pinehurst (5618), c. 1955**

This architectural resource is significant for embodiment of the design characteristics, workmanship, and materials of a Mid-century Modern style house. Representative of this architectural style, the residence features the characteristic low-pitched roof with broad overhangs, centrally-located chimneys, extension of usable space into the outdoors through the prominent courtyard patio and deck, use of natural materials, and large expanses of glass. The house's front-gabled main section sits on a raised basement; the deck extends around the right side, and beneath the deck is an open carport. A recessed side-gabled wing extends from the left side. The first owners of this home were Trude and Max Heller, active members of the local Jewish community. Mrs. Heller is a Holocaust survivor and educator, and Furman University awarded her an honorary doctorate degree. An immigrant from Austria, Mr. Heller founded the Maxon Shirt Company in Greenville, sat on the Greenville City Council, and served as the city's mayor from 1971-1979. This resource is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B (Max Heller, Politics/Government) for its association with civic leader Max Heller. The resource is also recommended eligible under Criterion C (Architecture) as an excellent example of a Mid-century Modern style residence that retains a high degree of architectural integrity.



**Temple of Israel, 115 Buist Ave (5838), 1928**

Resource 5838 is the site where an early Jewish congregation held worship services. The congregation of the Temple of Israel was founded in 1913, and in 1928, the congregation commissioned the construction of the building at 115 Buist Avenue. The congregation expanded the structure in 1929. Design of the original building is attributed to the Greenville architecture firm Beacham and LeGrand (James Douthit Beacham and Leon LeGrand).<sup>365</sup> Today it houses Fellowship Bible Church. The original masonry structure is a front-gabled rectangular building with Neoclassical design elements and finished with brick veneer. The entrance vestibule is front-gabled with a brick parapet wall and round-arched entranceway. Window openings are also round arched with a keystone. The sanctuary's tall windows with arched transoms remain intact. In 1952, the congregation added the social hall to the building. The masonry addition is a Mid-century Modern style institutional design with characteristic elements that include the one-story rectilinear building form and original metal-framed casement windows. The school building addition was constructed in 1968 and altered in 1978. This building is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (Religion) for its association with the Jewish community of Greenville. It is also recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (Architecture) as an intact example of early twentieth century religious architecture in Greenville.

<sup>365</sup> Wells and Dalton, *The South Carolina Architects*, 9-11.



**Ernest L. and Ruth A. Robertson House, 6 Ashley Avenue (5860), c. 1950**

Resource 5860 is a scaled-down imitation of Mount Vernon constructed c. 1950. According to city directories, the first residents of this house were Ernest L. and Ruth A. Robertson, who occupied the home as early as 1950. The two-story house is finished with brick veneer and has a hipped roof. A full-height front portico extends across the entire front elevation. The portico's shed roof is supported with square Doric columns; the entablature is elaborated with dentils. The double entrance doors have a pedimented surround with Doric pilasters. Nine-over-nine double-hung wood windows remain intact. A cupola with six-over-six windows and front-gabled dormer windows are located on the roof. The building is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (Architecture) as an intact example of a Colonial Revival residence.



**B. H. Peace House, 230 West Mountainview Ave (6155), 1919**

Resource 6155 is a 1919 residence built for B.H. Peace, owner and publisher of the *Greenville Times*. The house remained in the Peace family until the 1960s. This Italian Renaissance Revival style house has a two-story central block with one-story wing on each side. The hipped roof is covered with clay tile; the enclosed eaves have decorative brackets. The one-story wings have flat roofs with parapet walls. Exterior walls are clad with yellow brick veneer; brick soldier courses extend along the eave line and between the first-floor openings. The front entrance is accented with a pedimented portico decorated with dentil blocks and supported with slender fluted posts. First-floor entrance and window openings are segmentally arched with brick soldier lintels, keystones, and fanlight transoms. First-floor windows are paired two-over-one sash casements; second-floor windows are paired 4-over-1 double-hung. A terrace extends across the front elevation, and a trellised porte-cochère is attached to the right wing. The building is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (Architecture) as an intact example of an early-twentieth century Italian Renaissance Revival style residence.



**Stone School, 115 Randall Street (6210), c. 1923**

Resource 6210 is a 1923 school with Gothic Revival architectural details. The masonry building is two stories in height with a raised basement. The building's flat roof is hidden with stepped parapet walls topped with a cast concrete cap. The walls are finished with brick veneer and cast concrete details. Two main entrances are located on the front elevation; these entrances are protected with cast concrete porticos with pointed Gothic Revival arches and stepped parapets. Above each entrance is a concrete escutcheon engraved with the school's historic name and date. Rows of double-hung windows are capped with cast concrete crowns with the characteristic Gothic Revival drip mold. The original architects for the building were Cunningham and Cunningham (Frank H. and Joseph G. of Greenville).<sup>366</sup> Although there are additions to the rear of the structure, the school retains its architectural integrity. The building is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (Education) for its association with the development of education in Greenville, and under Criterion C (Architecture) as an intact example of an early twentieth century Gothic Revival style institutional building.

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<sup>366</sup> John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The South Carolina Architects, 1885-1935: A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1992), 37.

## POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICTS

Using a combination of background research and field investigation, the SHPO recommends one district that appears to meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the NRHP.

### *PENDLETON STREET COMMERCIAL DISTRICT*

30 resources (5 non-contributing)

This district, developed along Pendleton Street, is a later nineteenth-century commercial area with one and two-story masonry buildings close to a circa 1880s rail line. The district is proposed with local-level significance for its representation of commercial development that coincided with early industrialization in the area. It is eligible as a multiple resource nomination with high degree of integrity of for setting, location, feeling, association, and workmanship in this historic context. Several of the structures served a unique purpose and have local significance for the history of the early settlement of the Village of West Greenville. The buildings are typically one-part commercial block structures, set in contiguous rows with little setback, and facades located at the street. Some of the architectural details of Victorian character such as brick corbelling, iron storefronts and large display windows have been obscured by alterations made to the facades overtime at the detriment of design and materials. Most alterations involved the alteration of the façade with contemporary metal storefront windows or interior changes such as lowered ceilings. Exterior paint and the application of veneer exterior siding are other alterations. The period of significance recommended for this district is 1910 to 1950 because the commercial area developed during this timeframe. The Pendleton Street Commercial District is recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A (Commerce) for its association with the development of commerce in West Greenville and the Village of West Greenville neighborhood. The district is also recommended eligible under Criterion C (Architecture), as the resources in this boundary retain a relatively high level of integrity.

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**Resource 4655, 586 Perry Avenue, former location of a neighborhood physician's office.**



**Commercial resources along Pendleton Street within the proposed district.**



Resource 4684, located at the intersection of Pendleton Avenue and Burdette Street.





Proposed Pendleton Street Historic Commercial District. Red dashed line denotes boundary. Red numbers indicate resource survey number.



## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POTENTIAL OVERLAY DISTRICTS

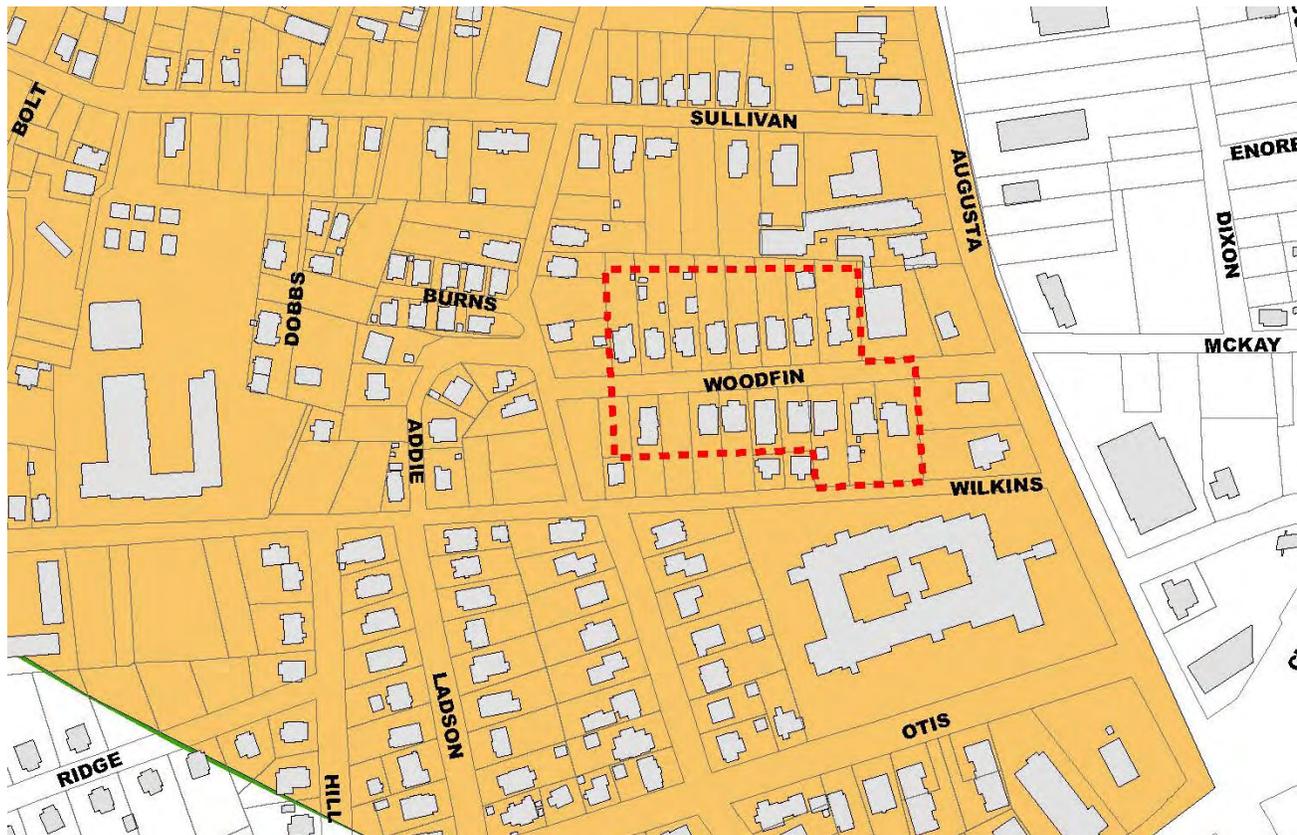
A Preservation Overlay District is a layer of local planning regulation that incorporates the restrictions of the underlying zoning within a given boundary with the goal of preserving the historic character of the neighborhood. The city's design review process requires that owners would have to submit proposed changes to the exterior of a property to the city's Design Review Board for approval before undertaking work. The city currently has seven Preservation Overlay Districts. In some cases all or portions of the districts overlap with existing NRHP districts.

- Colonel Elias Earle Historic District (portions within the boundary are an NRHP district)
- East Park Avenue Historic District (portions within the boundary are an NRHP district)
- Hampton-Pinckney Historic District (boundary is also an NRHP district)
- Heritage Historic District
- Overbrook Historic District
- Pettigru Historic District (boundary is also an NRHP district)
- West End Historic District (portions within the boundary are an NRHP district)

The summaries provided below include a description of the historic character of the district and reasons for its significance. Many of these neighborhoods include intact groups of historic buildings in their original locations with legible historic neighborhood patterns. Because many of the resources include alterations that affect NRHP eligibility, they are not likely eligible for listing on the NRHP as districts. Some examples of alterations that affect integrity include insensitive additions, enclosed front porches, vinyl replacement windows, and vinyl siding. Citizen input may lead to an expansion or contraction of these potential boundaries. There are individual resources (described above) within these boundaries that may be individually eligible. There are also outstanding examples of architecture in these neighborhood that may not be National Register eligible, but nonetheless contribute to the historic character of the neighborhoods. Examples are included below.

One alternate to the historic overlay districts would be a neighborhood conservation district (discussed below).

POTENTIAL WOODFIN AVENUE OVERLAY DISTRICT



Potential Woodfin Avenue Overlay District. Red dashed line denotes boundary.

This area is located in the Greater Sullivan neighborhood and includes seventeen resources. This small residential neighborhood dates from the early twentieth century. The development of the 200-block on Woodfin Avenue is representative of one of the earliest residential development plans in the City of Greenville. A plat map of the property of Reverend R.J. Williams, dating from November 1924, depicts the subdivision of ten lots along Woodfin Avenue between Augusta Street and Burns Street.<sup>367</sup> The historic development is predominately bungalow and frame vernacular house types with Craftsman stylistic elements. Many of the frame vernacular house types closely resemble the mail-order catalogue plans proliferated in this era of early residential development. The house type is described by Alan Gowans in his book, *The Comfortable House*, as a one-story Homestead Temple house. The oldest historic resource on the street was built by the date of this plat map, located at lot 5, present-day 18 Woodfin Avenue. The district retains historic character, though several of the houses have alterations that affect historic integrity including vinyl siding and replacement windows. Other resources in the district proposal are also representative of the 1920s era of architecture with American Foursquare and English cottage house types.

<sup>367</sup> Greenville County, SC Public Records, Plat Book F, page 263; in 1924, Woodfin is called McKay Street.

## POTENTIAL STONE ACADEMY OVERLAY DISTRICT



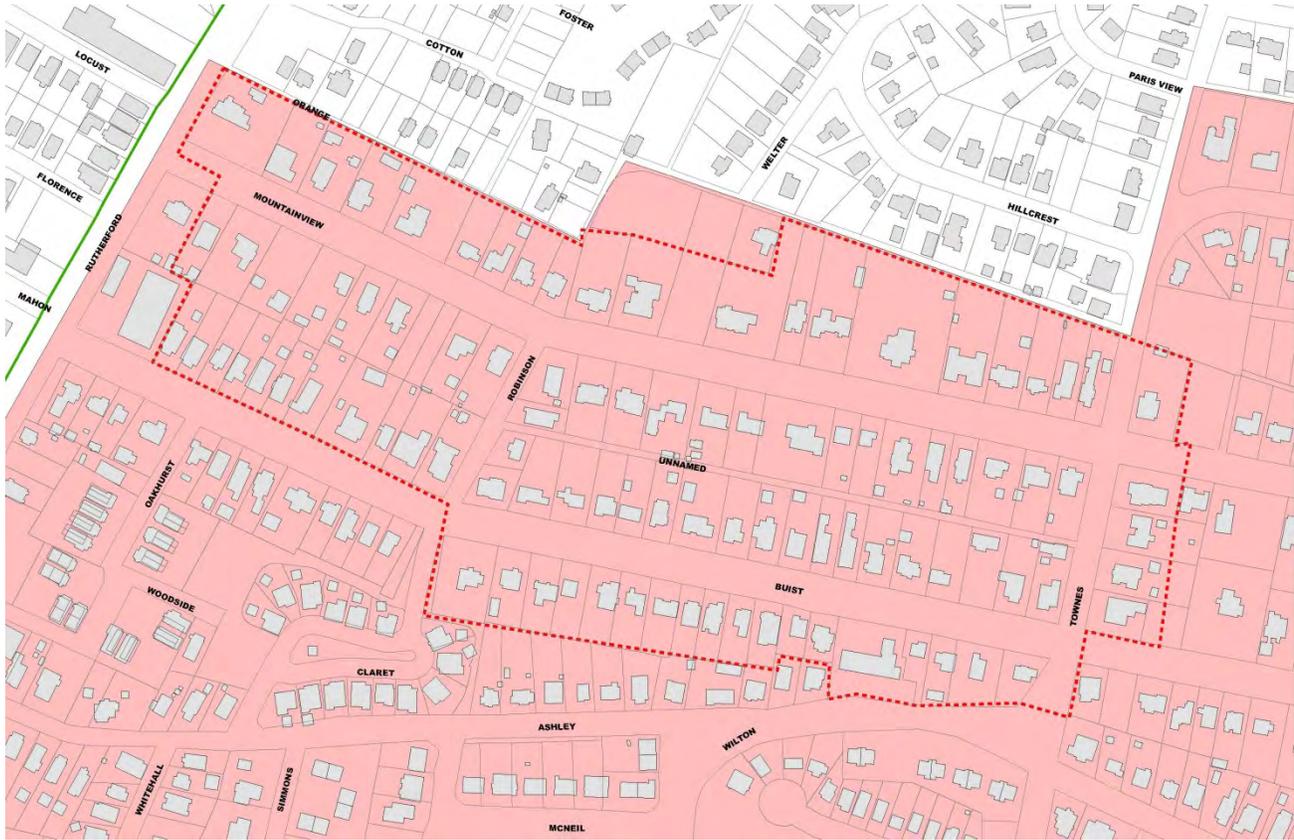
Potential Stone Academy Overlay District. Red dashed line denotes boundary.

This district is located in the Stone Academy neighborhood contains a large number of resources that retain a moderate to high degree of integrity and architectural significance. During the early-twentieth century, several large estates were subdivided, and lots were sold for residential development. The many outstanding historic homes in this district, built in the 1930s and 1940s, include structures built in the English Vernacular style and Craftsman styles. A repeated application of half-timbering detail to the front gable pediment of the bungalows in this neighborhood offer continuity of historic character. These residential areas developed around the Stone Academy School, eligible for individual listing. Adding to the unique historic character of the community is the historic Croft Park, open to the public in the summer months. Pedestrian-oriented development and maximized lot potential is evident. Alterations such as enclosed porches and vinyl siding affects the integrity of a number of the resources in this area.



219 Randall Street (Resource 5691) – Stone Academy.

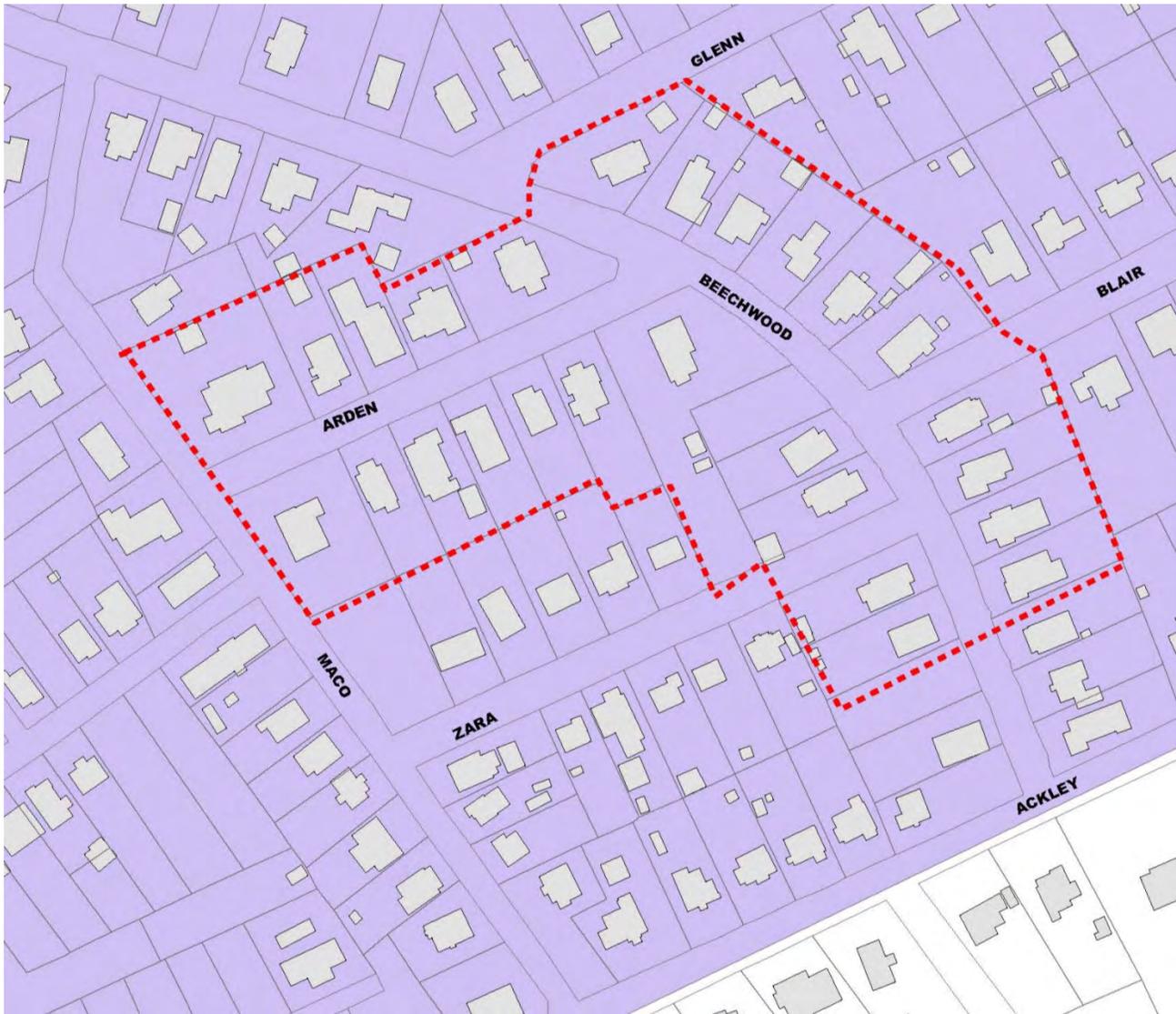
## POTENTIAL BUIST CIRCLE OVERLAY DISTRICT



Potential Buist Circle Overlay District. Red dashed line denotes boundary.

This area is north of the Stone Academy neighborhood and contains resources that retain a high degree of integrity and architectural significance. During the early twentieth century, this area included an orchard associated with Winthrop University. “Buist Circle” was developed in 1925 as a residential development. Residential structures in the neighborhood include the former home of B.H. Peace, who was publisher and owner of the Greenville News. The neighborhood may also contain one of the oldest structures in Greenville, the Elias Earl House. (Former owners may have moved and significantly altered this residence.) The dominant style of the neighborhood’s earliest homes is Colonial Revival. Later homes are Minimal Traditional. The area also includes the 1928 Temple of Israel Synagogue (now Fellowship Bible Church.) Pedestrian-oriented development and maximized lot potential is evident. Many of the Minimal Traditional houses in the area have been renovated with vinyl siding and/or replacement windows.

POTENTIAL EASTOVER OVERLAY DISTRICT



Potential Eastover Overlay District. Red dashed line denotes boundary.

This district represents the historic Eastover neighborhood, a subdivision of the Claude Ramseur estate, subdivided in 1920.<sup>368</sup> The subdivision of the estate fronted both sides of Beachwood Avenue from Ackley Street to the intersection with Monticello and Haviland Avenues as well as the full extent of Maco, Arden, and Zara Streets. The earliest homes in this neighborhood were constructed in the 1930s. The architectural character of the district is a collection of Craftsman style bungalows, many of which retain original materials and design qualities. The residential lots are generally small and the houses are set close together. Alterations to the structures in this area include exterior paint, replacement of historic windows, and installation of exterior vinyl siding.

<sup>368</sup> Greenville County, SC Public Records, Plat Book F, page 42.

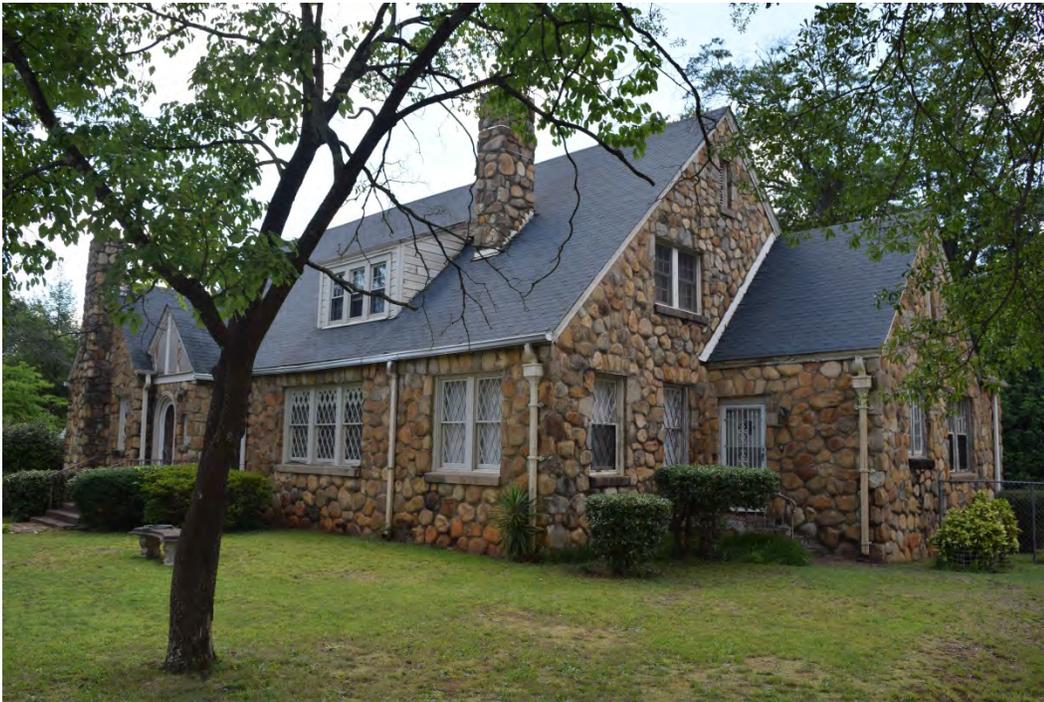


1 Arden Street (Resource 5398) – Eastover Neighborhood



218 Beechwood Ave (Resource 5399) – Eastover Neighborhood

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**20 Arden Street (Resource 5577) – Eastover Neighborhood**



**5 Arden Street (Resource 5596) – Eastover Neighborhood**

## POTENTIAL HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORTS

**208 Buist Avenue.** A historic structure report for this property may determine the age of the historic core of the structure. Local historians believe this residence may be the relocated residence of Elias Earle, The Poplars.

## POTENTIAL CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORTS

**Cleveland Park.** This 1925 cultural landscape is the largest park in Greenville, located along Richland Creek and the Reedy River. Prominent citizen William Cleveland donated the acreage that makes up the park for use as a playground and park. A cultural landscape report will identify character-defining landscape features that contribute to the significance of the site and can provide recommendations for future treatment of these resources.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION

Historic markers or plaques are an effective way to raise public awareness of local important historic resources. The following sites are recommended locations for markers, to raise public awareness in the survey areas about demolished historic resources or notable historic figures:

- **Site of Nicholtown Elementary School**, built in 1953, fronting Palm Street in the Nicholtown Neighborhood.
- **Site of Sullivan Street School** in the Greater Sullivan neighborhood. The original school on this property was constructed in 1923, fronting Sullivan Street. In 1955, this school was demolished for construction of an equalization school. This is current location for Sullivan Lifelong Learning Program, fronting Wilkins Street.
- **Site of the historic Hattie Duckett property** in Greater Sullivan neighborhood. Hattie Logan Duckett founded the Phillis Wheatley Center in 1919 as a community center for African Americans offering educational, social, and athletic programs. Hattie Duckett Elementary School was named in her honor, and today it the Fine Arts Center. Civic accomplishments included helping to open of the first public library for African Americans in Greenville. The Phillis Wheatley Association continues her legacy today at the Phillis Wheatley Community Center. The property she owned, noted on the 1927 Plat Map of the J.C. Milford Estate, was between Dunbar and Burns Streets.
- **Site of the historic Jeremiah Stokes-Elisha Green cemetery** at the corner of Rebecca Street and Clark Street. If the location of this cemetery can be verified with future historical research, a marker could be erected to note its location.

Many of the structures recorded during this survey project had alterations that affected the eligibility of the structure for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Many of these alterations are reversible such as vinyl siding (can be removed) or vinyl windows (can be replaced with more historically-compatible versions). The city may want to consider a public education campaign explaining the Secretary of the Interior Standards for Historic Preservation and the importance of the retention of historic fabric and architectural details. The city might consider hosting a series of

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workshops detailing sensitive renovation techniques such as brick repointing and window replacement. These workshops might be neighborhood-specific and focus on character defining features tailored to the typical architectural types found in that location. The workshops could pair local contractors with the neighborhoods in which they work. Contractors could address best practices in historic home rehabilitation. The workshops would also be an excellent opportunity for the promotion of historic preservation in Greenville.

### RECOMMENDED FUTURE STUDY AND INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE HISTORIC SITES OUTSIDE SURVEY SCOPE

**Mills Mill Community Building** in Greater Sullivan, 208 Guess Street, c. 1920. The community building was erected to offer recreational activities to mill workers and their families. "Joseph E. Serrine...designed an innovative clear-span brick auditorium ["YMCA"] costing \$4,000...the building was primarily used as a company store until 1913." By 1930s it was the "community building, housed laundromat & barbershop. The structure became apartments in 1979.<sup>369</sup> The structure served as the hub of the mill village and offer a place for athletic teams to meet, textile mill bands to practice and residents a place to meet for holiday activities and other events. The building has recessed panels and corbeled brick cornice brackets on a wide parapet. The window and door openings are segmentally arched. The windows and doors have been altered on this structure, affecting integrity, but the building is considered eligible under Criterion A (Entertainment/Recreation, Social History). It is also considered eligible under Criterion C (Architecture).

**Bouraran's Package Store**, 301 Falls Street. This Art Deco style building has a distinctive yellow brick wall finish. The building has a rounded corner entrance with single door and fixed divided windows, and a rounded canopy over the entrance and front windows. The structure includes a tall rectangular tower to mark the entrance and angled brick wall sections between windows. The commercial structure is one of the few extant Art Deco structures in the city. This building is potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (Architecture).

**Cleveland Park**, this cultural landscape is the largest park in Greenville, located along Richland Creek and the Reedy River. Prominent citizen William Cleveland donated the acreage that makes up the park for use as a playground and park. The city began development of the resource in 1925. This landscape is potentially eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C (Landscape Architecture) as an example of early twentieth century landscape architecture.

### OTHER AREAS RECOMMENDED FOR FUTURE SURVEY

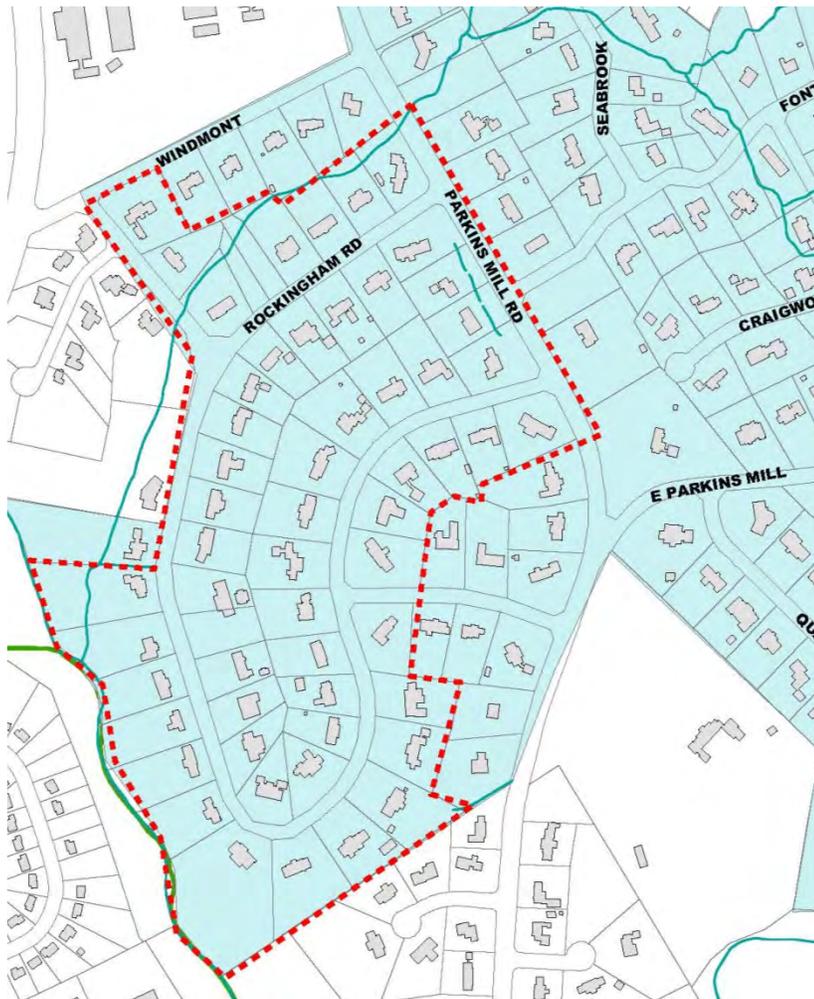
- 200, 300, 400 blocks of West Stone Avenue
- 517, 600, 603, 607, 609 Hampton Avenue
- The corner store/service station at the corner of Hampton and Mulberry Street
- 214, 216, 207 Mulberry Street

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<sup>369</sup> Judith Bainbridge, "The Mills Mill Community," Greenville County Redevelopment Authority, 1997, accessed online at [www.parkerwwcs.com/mydocuments/mills\\_text.pdf](http://www.parkerwwcs.com/mydocuments/mills_text.pdf).

- The 100, 200, 300, 400, and 500 blocks of Pickney Street, Queen Anne and Craftsman homes
- 412 Pickney Street
- Augusta Road Commercial Corridor and Neighborhood
- Sherwood Forest Neighborhood
- Highland Terrace area – North Main and Hillcrest (portions of this neighborhood surveyed with Stone Academy)

## POTENTIAL AREAS FOR FUTURE DESIGNATION



Potential Future Barksdale District. Red dashed line denotes boundary.

The Barksdale development dates back to 1958 when Huguenin and Douglas Developers laid out a large residential subdivision of eighty-eight residential lots.<sup>370</sup> The land historically belonged to the Parkins family until 1912. Frank Huguenin and John T. Douglas acquired together ninety acres of the estate encompassing the majority of the development they proposed together. The outstanding architectural quality of the historic resources in this district is likely a result from restrictive covenants on development and a design review process by the developers. The majority of the resources are Colonial Revival designs and retain a high degree of integrity. The broad setbacks from the street, curvilinear street layout, and large lot size contributed to the historic character of the neighborhood as a post-war era subdivision. Some resources are not over fifty years old, but they may become eligible for evaluation as eligible for the NRHP within the next ten years.

<sup>370</sup> Ibid., Plat Book QQ, page 119.

## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION IN GREENVILLE, NEXT STEPS

### CITY OF GREENVILLE

This document is an assessment of the architectural resources in Greenville, and it is the first step in preservation of these assets. The following recommendations are broad efforts that the city could make to strengthen citywide preservation efforts.

Additional zoning districts may require additional planning staff to assist with answering inquiries regarding code and zoning issues. This staff could also act as a liaison to the Design Review Boards and the Planning and Zoning Commission. As possible, this staff member could inform and advise the general public, builders, property owners, and other interested parties regarding planning issues and ordinances in the city's preservation overlay districts.

One of the biggest threats to historic resources in Greenville is demolition. The City of Greenville may want to consider a moratorium on demolition of historic buildings (buildings fifty years and older) or buildings that were part of this architectural survey while citizens and city leaders evaluate the addition of historic overlay districts or additional citywide preservation efforts. There might be limits to the moratorium. For example, it might not apply to building permits for interior renovations, to building permits affecting the rear of structures, or to the demolition of outbuildings. The moratorium might also not apply to the demolition of buildings that pose a threat to health, safety, and welfare.

This moratorium could give the city time to expand the preservation overlay zoning (and other options) to additional areas, including the districts outlined above and garner public support for a more robust historic preservation program. Specific City of Greenville departments should review their policies and procedures relating to historic preservation as outlined below.

### Economic Development

According to the City of Greenville's website, "the City of Greenville's Economic Development Department promotes a variety of activities and programs design to obtain a healthy balance of strategic economic growth and improved quality of life."<sup>371</sup> Neighborhoods with historic homes often offer more affordable housing options than newer areas of the city. Protecting historic resources can create jobs in the rehabilitation industries and increase heritage tourism.

The Economic Development department should continue its Facade Improvement Program to encourage aesthetic improvements along commercial corridors. Another way to improve the visual quality of commercial areas is to offer a Sign Grant Program. Sign grants could be available to commercial entities within the Preservation Overlay and/or National Register Districts. The program would bridge the gap in cost between unattractive signage and highly functional, attractive signs that are compatible with historic resources. The program could provide a matching grant of the total cost of construction and installation of an approved sign.

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<sup>371</sup> City of Greenville, "Economic Development" <http://www.greenvillesc.gov/312/Economic-Development>.

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There are Federal, State, and Local Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits available to owners and some lessees of historic buildings to reduce the amount of income taxes owed. Buildings eligible for these taxes must be in a National Register-listed historic district or be individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. To increase awareness and use of rehabilitation tax credits, the city may want to assist business owners in the preparation of these tax applications.

The City of Greenville may want to consider establishing a Revolving Loan Fund to assist local business owners in creating businesses in historic commercial areas. This low-interest loan could incentivize business owners to locate within historic areas. Owners could use funds for non-operating costs such as land and property acquisition, equipment, and environmental compliance.

### **Planning and Zoning**

#### *Update to Design Guidelines, Codes, and Ordinances*

Should the city approve additional local historic overlay areas, the city should update the *Design Guidelines for Preservation Overlay Districts* to include the neighborhoods in the survey area. The goal of the guidelines is to protect and preserve the historic and cultural heritage of Greenville's historic districts by promoting the conservation of the historic resources. The guidelines will enhance the economic viability of Greenville's historic areas by preserving property values and by promoting the character of each individual neighborhood. This update would include a comprehensive review of current city codes, legal ordinances, and code enforcement policies. The update should include recommendations for amending codes and ordinances to include best practices for historic preservation and ecologically sustainable development within the historic overlay districts. As the city develops these guidelines, the boundaries of the historic overlay districts described above may shift and include fewer or additional properties based on citizen feedback and changes to the properties since the 2017 survey. The city will need to update these guidelines as additional historic resource survey projects are completed and additional districts are identified. The city may want to evaluate the use of additional form-based codes for infill within historic areas especially residential areas where new development pressures are occurring.

#### *Neighborhood Conservation Districts*

One way to address infill, demolition, substantial alterations of buildings, and changes to character-defining features of neighborhoods or commercial areas is the use of neighborhood conservation districts. Like a historic overlay district, a neighborhood conservation district could apply to a historic neighborhood and help counter the effects of inappropriately scaled infill and possibly demolition. Instead of focusing on the retention specific architectural elements of buildings (e.g. windows, siding, and decorative features), these districts may focus on preserving features like lot size, building height and setback, and streetscape elements. These types of districts offer flexibility to traditional historic district overlays in that they may be tailored to the specific needs of each community.

There are not consistent national standards for how neighborhood conservation districts operate. While some are codified districts with individual historic preservation commissions dedicated to administer each neighborhood, others are monitored by neighborhood-based review boards and are adopted into the comprehensive plan with no legislative approval. Scholars who study neighborhood

conservation districts state that the main difference between these districts and other heritage preservation programs is that these ordinances, “often require a high degree of public participation for neighborhood research, nomination, and administration.”<sup>372</sup> Communities may use conservation districts in neighborhoods that may be ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to lack of architectural integrity in the individual resources.

For the most part, most neighborhood conservation districts are residential, but some may include other land uses.<sup>373</sup> The following is a summary adapted from a publication reviewing multiple neighborhood conservation districts throughout the United States. This summary illustrates the diverse ways in which these districts are implemented and regulated.<sup>374</sup>

Conservation District:

*Half Crown-Marsh, NCD, Cambridge MA*

- Catalyst: Demolition, incompatible infill, incompatible new construction
- Historical/Architectural Research: City-wide to identify National Register-eligible properties
- Public Participation: grassroots, residence make decisions
- Public consent: Yes; no required percentage
- Ordinance: Ordinance in city code
- Reviewing Body: Half-Crown Marsh NCD Commission (5 members, 2 from Historical Commission)
- Items requiring review: Alterations, additions, demolition
- Level of protection: High, all decisions are binding

*Cumberland Conservation District, Cumberland, IN*

- Catalyst: Expansion of main street and threat of large chains pushing out small businesses
- Historical/Architectural Research: National Register Historic District
- Public Participation: grassroots, developer must present to neighborhood association before HPC hearing
- Public consent: HPC recommends 75% approval from residents
- Ordinance: No ordinance; adopted into comprehensive plan
- Reviewing Body: HPC, 9 members
- Items requiring review: Any building or structure being erected, located, relocated, structurally altered or restored
- Level of protection: Medium: goals were never to retain all historic fabric, but overall character – there have been minor changes

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<sup>372</sup> McClurg, Jessie, “Alternative Forms of Historic Designation: A Study of Neighborhood Conservation Districts in the United States,” University of Minnesota, February 2011, 10.

<sup>373</sup> *Ibid.*, 17.

<sup>374</sup> *Ibid.*, 21-22.

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### *Queen Village, Philadelphia, PA*

- Catalyst: Demolitions, ground-level alterations and changing street character
- Historical/Architectural Research: National Register Historic District, many buildings individually listed
- Public Participation: grassroots, but now very little public participation
- Public consent: Unless 51% of residents object, the district is created
- Ordinance: Ordinance in City Code
- Reviewing Body: Planning Department
- Items requiring review: Alterations, new construction, use of vacant lot, demolition
- Level of protection: Medium: some cases of property owners or architects claiming ignorance of the guidelines

### **Non-Profit Preservation Advocacy Organization**

Fostering a non-profit preservation advocacy group in Greenville should be a top priority for the city. The group would be a proactive advocate for developing a community-wide understanding of the historic resources within the city. Fundraising, advocacy, and education would be the foundations of the organization. The group will need a founding Board of Directors, and interested citizens may be identified at informational meetings or gatherings either sponsored by the city or by a larger umbrella organization such as Preservation South Carolina or the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

The city can support the organization of the group by initially providing networking, promotion, and locations for meeting. Preservation South Carolina could potentially host several events until founding members and a board of directors is established. The city may want to sponsor a Heritage Month or Founder's Day event to promote historic preservation and the historic assets of the city. May is National Preservation Month, and the National Trust for Historic Preservation could potentially provide promotional and educational information. Support may also come from individual neighborhood or community groups in identifying potential members. Existing Tours of Homes may expand into neighborhoods surveyed in this document, highlighting neighborhoods that might be overlooked in traditional tour efforts. African American resource walking tours could be conducted during Black History Month to highlight neighborhoods such as Nicholtown.

Local universities may be an asset to the city in establishing a non-profit group. Clemson University's Historic Preservation, Architecture, and Planning department or Furman University's History program and their affiliated student organizations may be able to provide seminars or assistance with public education efforts to gather support for preservation in the city.

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## MAPS

*1931 Greater Greenville Map*. South Carolina Room Special Collections, Greenville County Hugh Main Library.

*Gray’s New Map of Greenville*, 1883. South Carolina Room Special Collections, Greenville County Hugh Main Library.

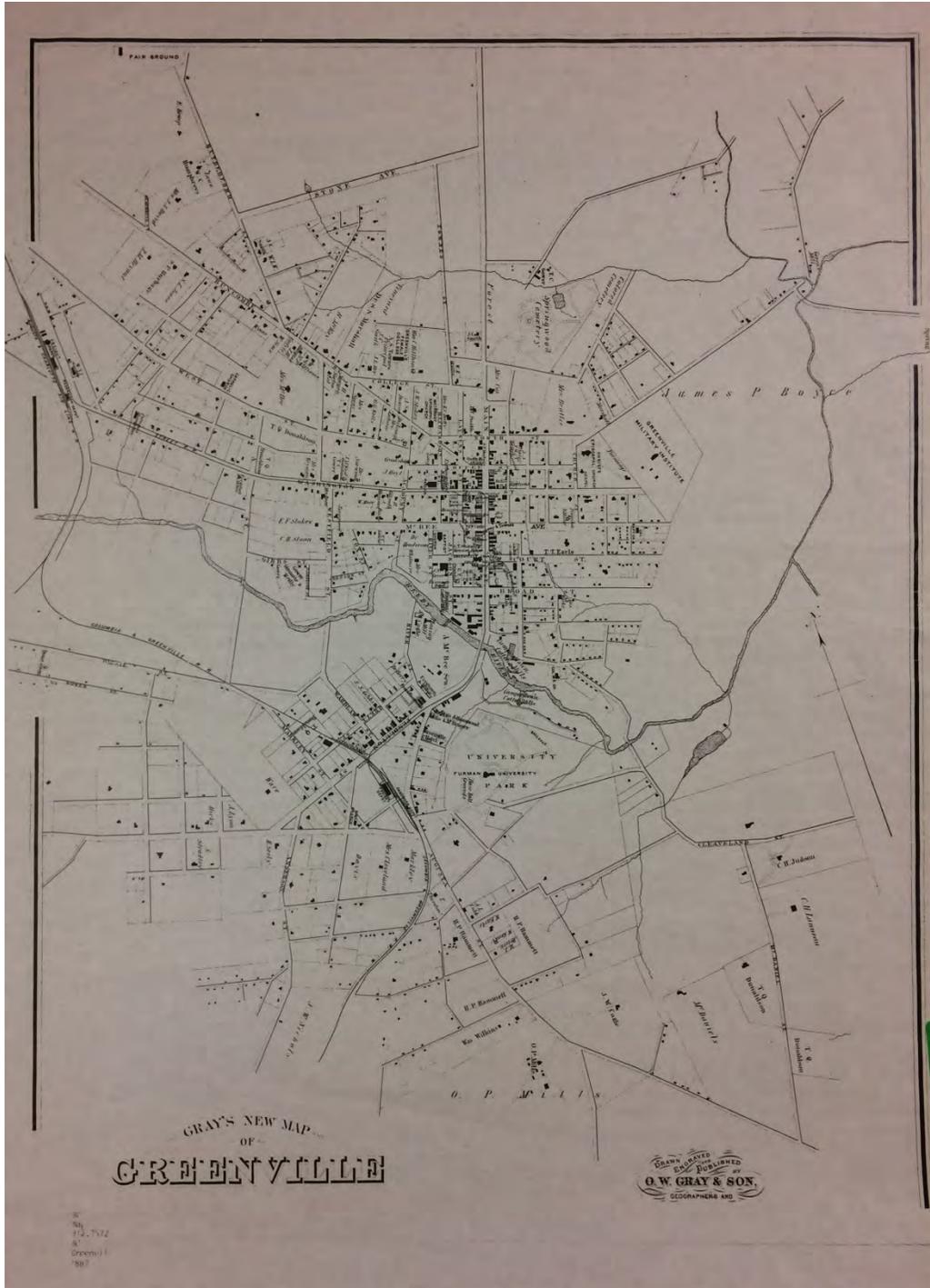
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map. *1896 Greenville, South Carolina [map]*. 150:1 scale. University of South Carolina University Libraries Digital Collections Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, <http://library.sc.edu/digital/collections/sanborn.html> (accessed May 7, 2017).

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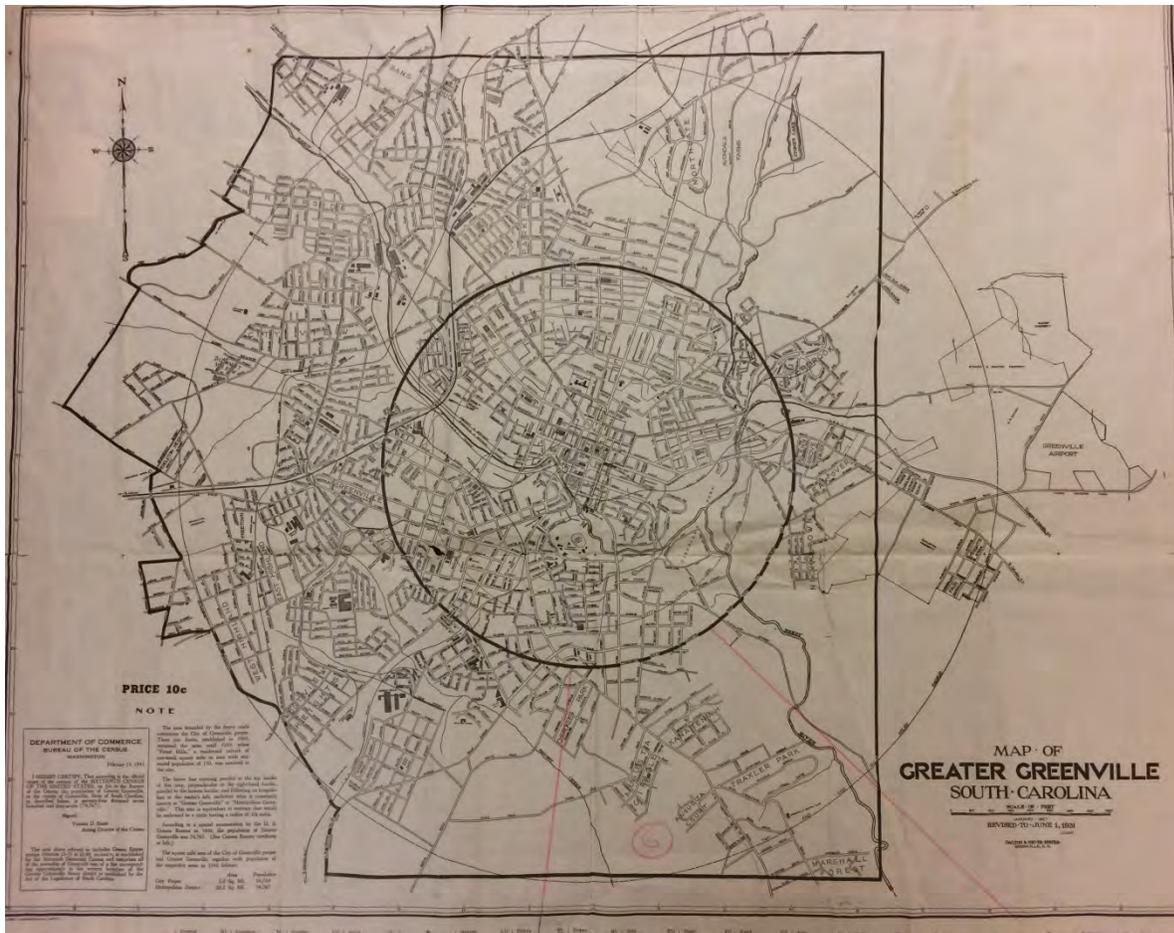
## APPENDIX I HISTORIC MAPS



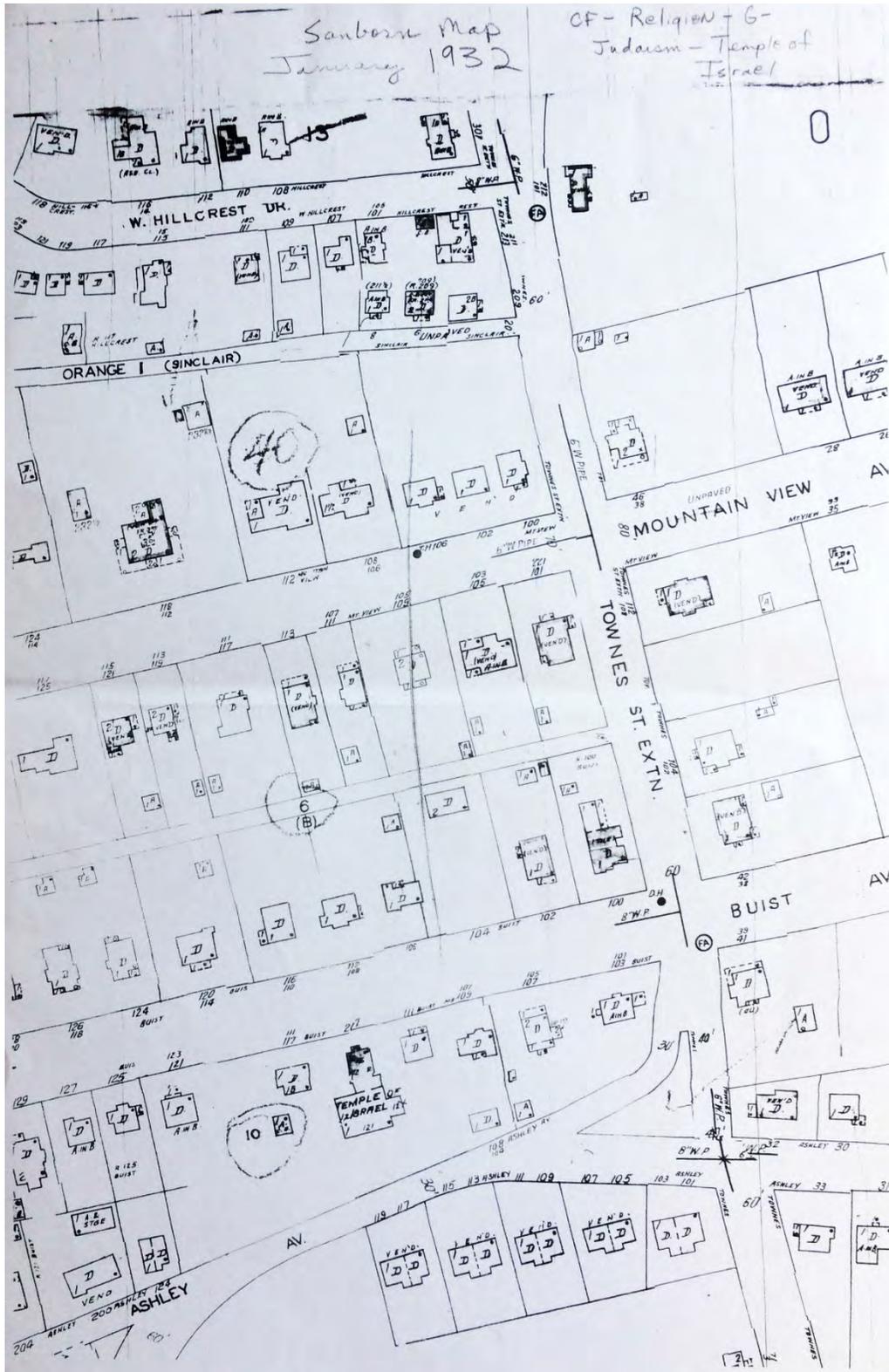
Map 1. Gray's New Map of Greenville, 1883 (Greenville County Hugh Main Library, South Carolina Room vertical files).







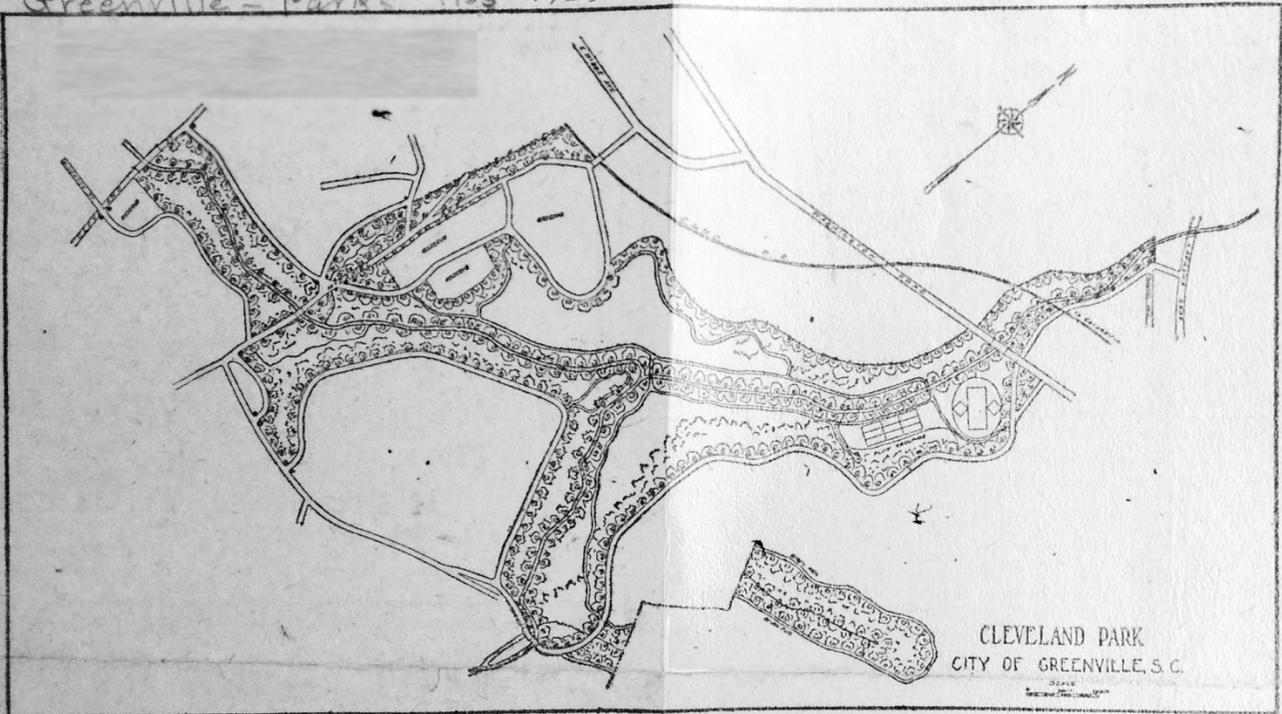
Map 4. Map of Greater Greenville 1931 (Greenville County Hugh Main Library, South Carolina Room Special Collections, vertical files).



Map 5. Excerpt of the Sanborn Map of the City of Greenville 1932, showing Temple of Israel at 115 Buist Avenue (Greenville County Hugh Main Library, South Carolina Room Special Collections, vertical files).

# NEWEST OF CITY'S PLAY GROUNDS

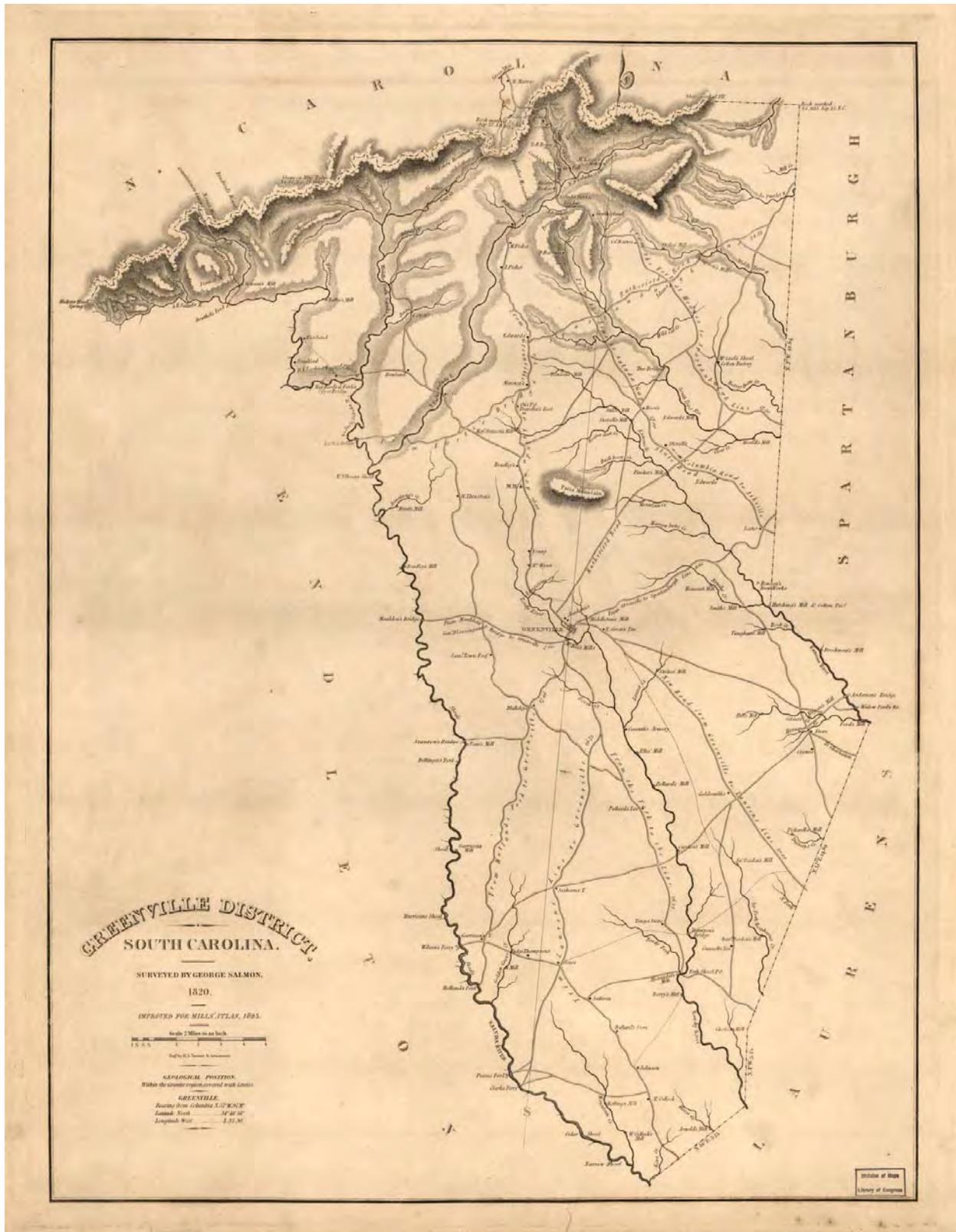
Greenville - Parks 1925 1925



The map above outlines in a general way the location and topography of the beautiful tract of 110 acres donated to the city last year by W. C. Cleveland for establishment of a new park. It will be opened about January 1 under the name of Cleveland Park. The shades fringe which follows the edge of the park throughout represents trees and shrubbery which has either been planted or will be provided before the opening of the new playground sometime early in 1926. The map shows location of the park with respect to the city and entrances from various streets.

To the right of the map appears two small squares, one on either side of a rectangle. The squares are baseball diamonds and the rectangle is a football field. To the left of these and some distance away may be seen tennis courts.

Map 6. 1925 map of Cleveland Park (Greenville County High Main Library, South Carolina Room Special Collections, vertical files).



Map 7. Greenville District South Carolina, Improved for Mills' Atlas 1825. 1820 (Library of Congress).

## **APPENDIX II HISTORIC PLATS**

Land Grant Book A, page 1 | 1784 Colonel William Brandon's 400 acre plat

### **THE VILLAGE OF WEST GREENVILLE**

Plat Book A, page 27 | 1905 Melville Land Co subdivision

### **GREATER SULLIVAN**

Plat Book C, page 284 | 1914 OP Mills  
Plat Book F, page 263 | 1924 Woodfin  
Plat Book F, page 209 | 1924 Wilkins  
Plat Book H, page 122/122 B | 1927 Milford estate  
Plat Book S, page 67 | 1947 Chappell  
Plat book R, page 89 | 1920 Goldsmith

### **NICHOLTOWN**

Plat Book C, page 254 | 1914 Joseph Hall estate  
Plat Book A, page 315 | c. 1925 Harris Lane  
Plat Book F, page 154 | 1923 Cleveirvine Hillside development  
Plat Book Z, page 111 | 1949 Arden Street Extension  
Plat Book F, page 42 | 1920 Eastover, the Claude Ramseur estate  
Plat Book F, page 233 | 1924 Glenn Grove Park  
Plat Book J, page 211 | 1940 Charlotte St  
Plat Book L, page 41 | 1941 Skyland Park  
Plat Book P, page 152 | 1947 Warren Court  
Plat Book C, page 234 | 1920 Joseph Hall estate

### **NORTH MAIN**

Plat Book G, page 135-136 | 1926 Northgate development

### **STONE ACADEMY**

Plat Book C, page 283 | 1916 North Main estates  
Courtesy of Dr. Judith Bainbridge | 1911 Oakland Heights Block B  
Plat Book E, page 105 1919 | Oakland Heights Block A  
Plat Book C, page 10 | 1925 Buist Circle  
Plat Book I, page 149 | 1939 McGee estate  
Plat Book K, page 48 | 1940 North Park  
Plat Book BB, page 49 | 1952 Wilton Oaks

### **CLEVELAND PARK**

Plat Book M, page 57 | 1940 Cleveland Park

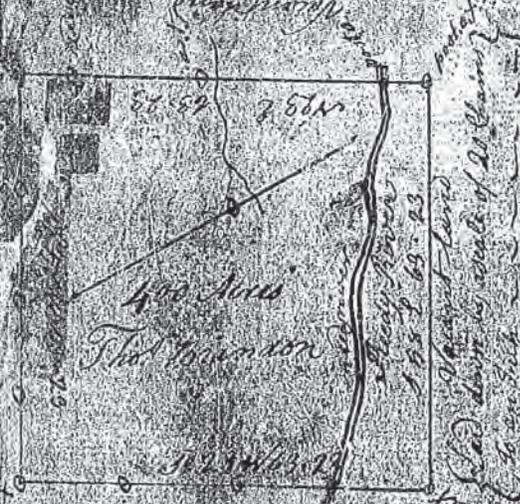
### **PARKINS MILL**

Plat Book Y, page 51 | 1939 Hindman Property  
Plat Book QQ, page 119 | 1958 Barksdale



Pursuant to a Warrant from John Thomas Esq. of Location dated the twenty first day of May 1784 there came forward and laid out unto John Eagle tract of land in the district of Maryland containing two hundred acres, bounding on the north vacant land South W. by vacant land, by the south part of a lot of John & also by the Middle part of half such other former marks as the above plat represents, surveyed the 21<sup>st</sup> day of May 1784

Delivered this plat to } William Benson Esq.  
 Baylis Eagle Esq.



Pursuant to a Warrant from John Thomas Esq. Commissioner of Location dated the 21<sup>st</sup> day of May 1784 there came forward and laid out unto John Thomas Esq. a tract of land containing four hundred acres situated in the district on both sides of the river of Maryland including Richard Jones's plantation on the West of Indian boundary bounded on the East on vacant land and with such former marks as the above plat represents, surveyed the 21<sup>st</sup> day of May 1784

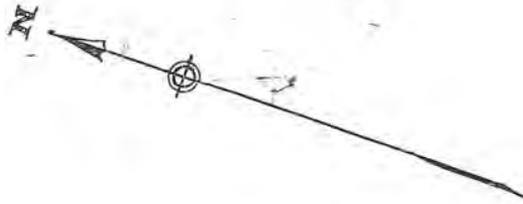
Delivered to Mr. Benson & George Salmon



Pursuant to a Warrant from John Thomas Esq. Commissioner of Location for the District of Maryland there came forward and laid out unto John & Richard Jones a tract of land containing six hundred & forty acres situated on the East of Indian boundary bounded on the West on vacant land and with such former marks as the above plat represents, surveyed the 21<sup>st</sup> day of May 1784

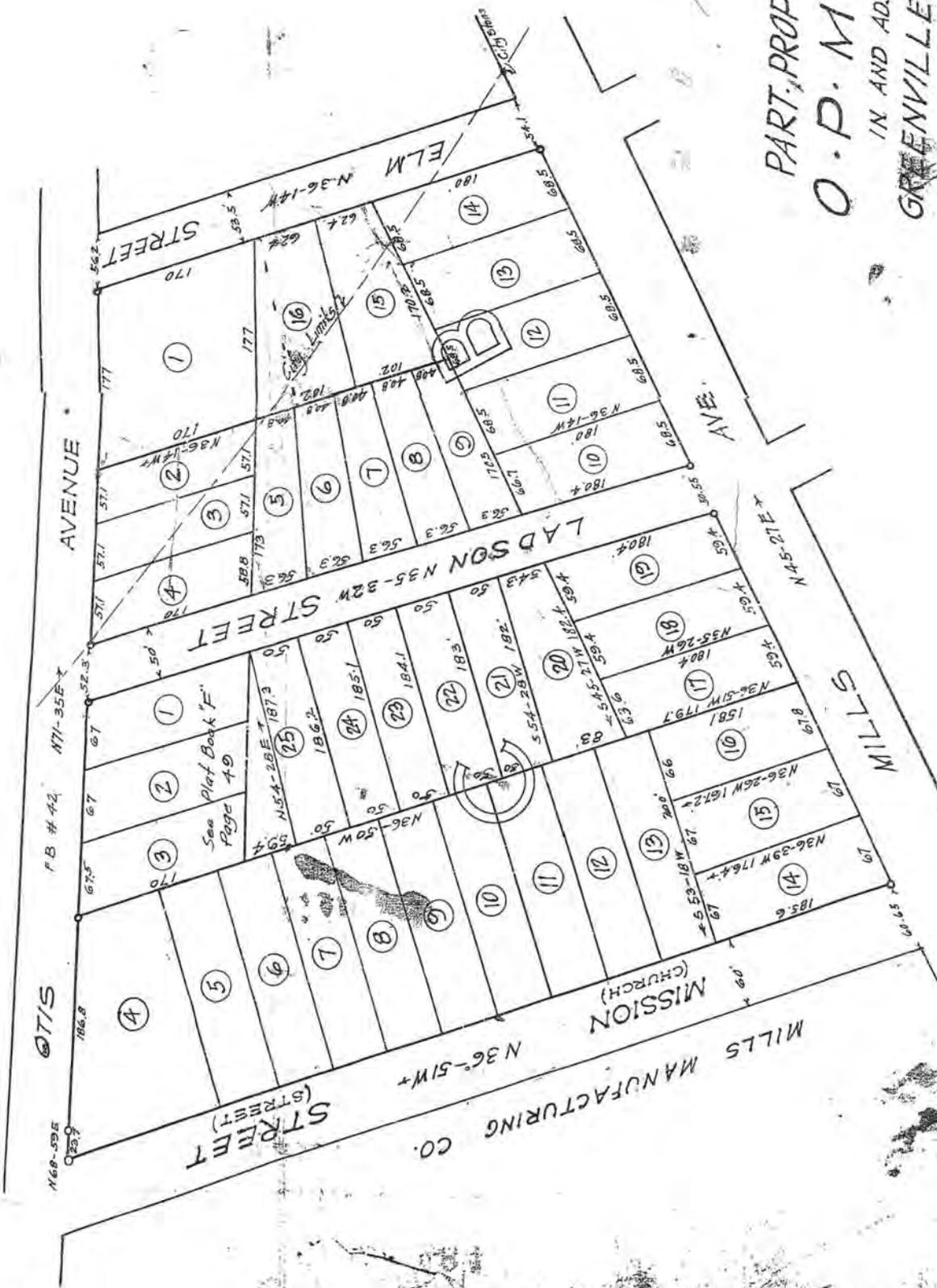
Delivered to Mr. Benson & George Salmon



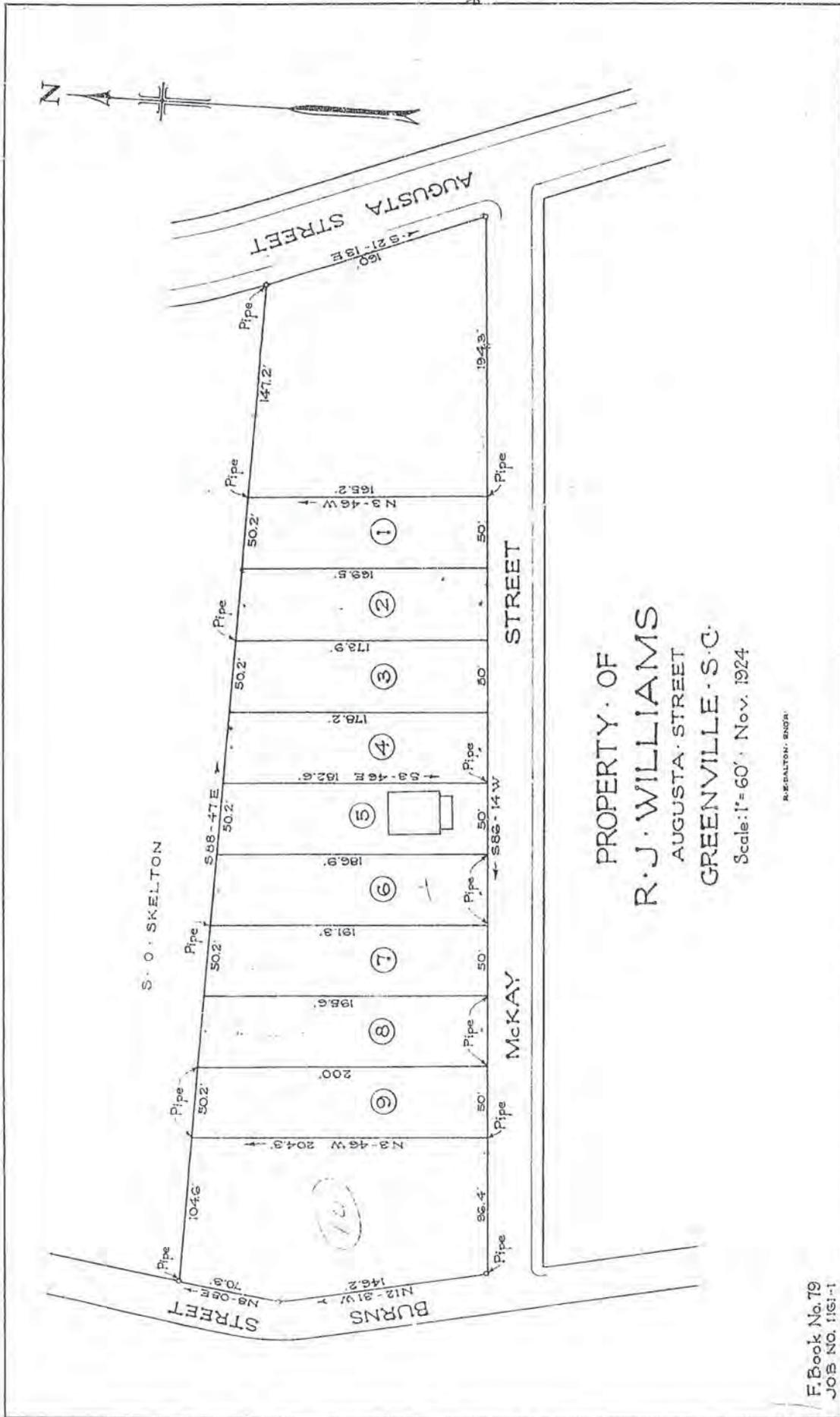


PART PROPERTY OF  
**O.P. MILLS**  
IN AND ADJOINING  
**GREENVILLE S.C.**  
Scale 1"=100'-May 1914.

Recorded Nov. 17, 1919, by R.E. Draughton.



1917-1936-369



PROPERTY OF  
**R. J. WILLIAMS**  
 AUGUSTA STREET  
 GREENVILLE, S.C.  
 Scale: 1" = 60' Nov. 1924

R. S. DALTON, ENGINEER

F. Book No. 79  
JOB NO. 1151-1

Iron Pipe at all Corners.



PROPERTY OF  
 MRS. H. D. WILKINS  
 GREENVILLE, S. C.

Scale 1" = 100' March 1924

R. E. DILTON ENGR.

Recorded April 5, 1924, by R.E.D.

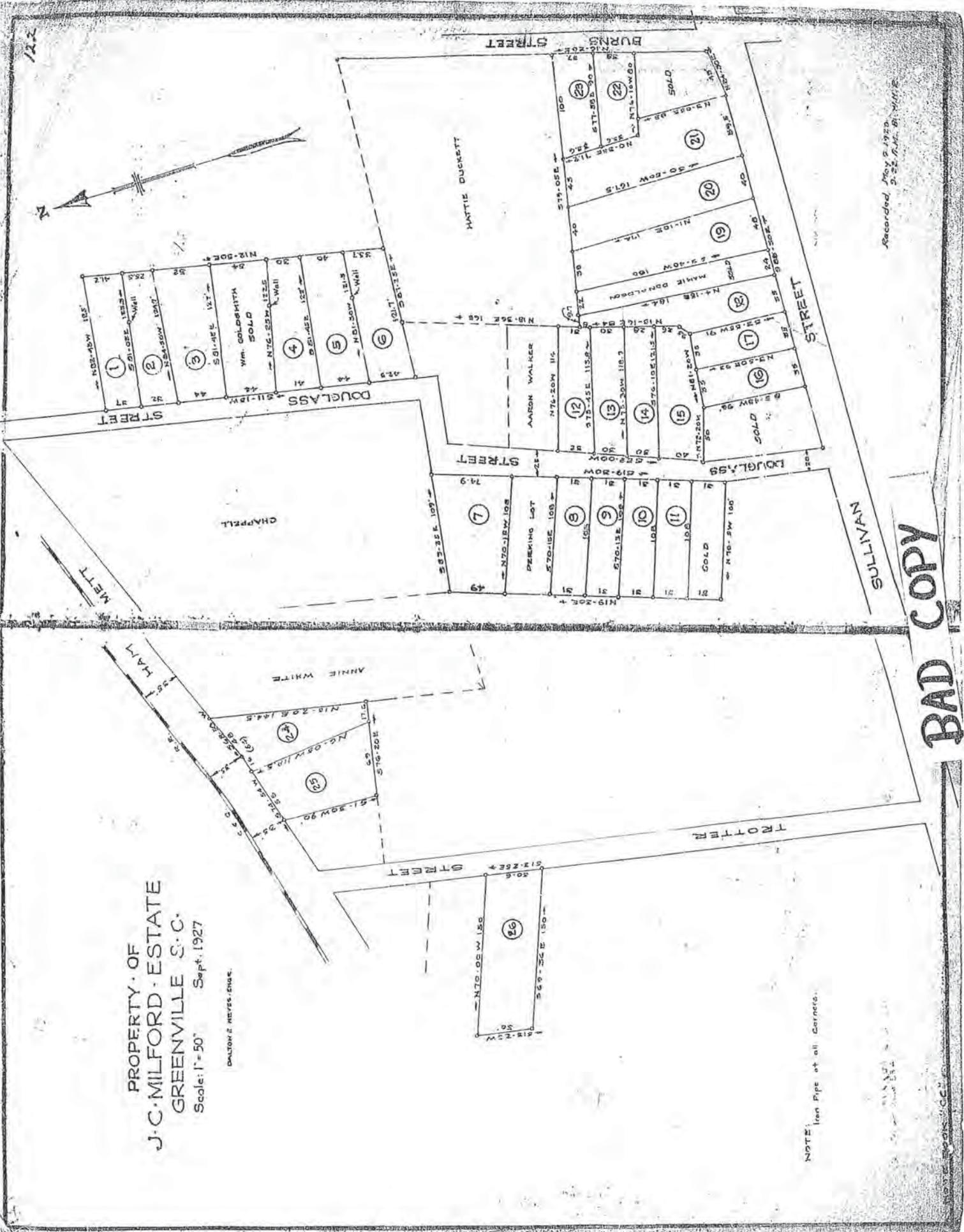
SUBDIVIDED FOR  
 PARRISH & GOWER

MRS. H. D. WILKINS

PROPERTY OF  
**J.C. MILFORD ESTATE**  
**GREENVILLE S.C.**  
 Sept. 1927

Scale: 1"=50'

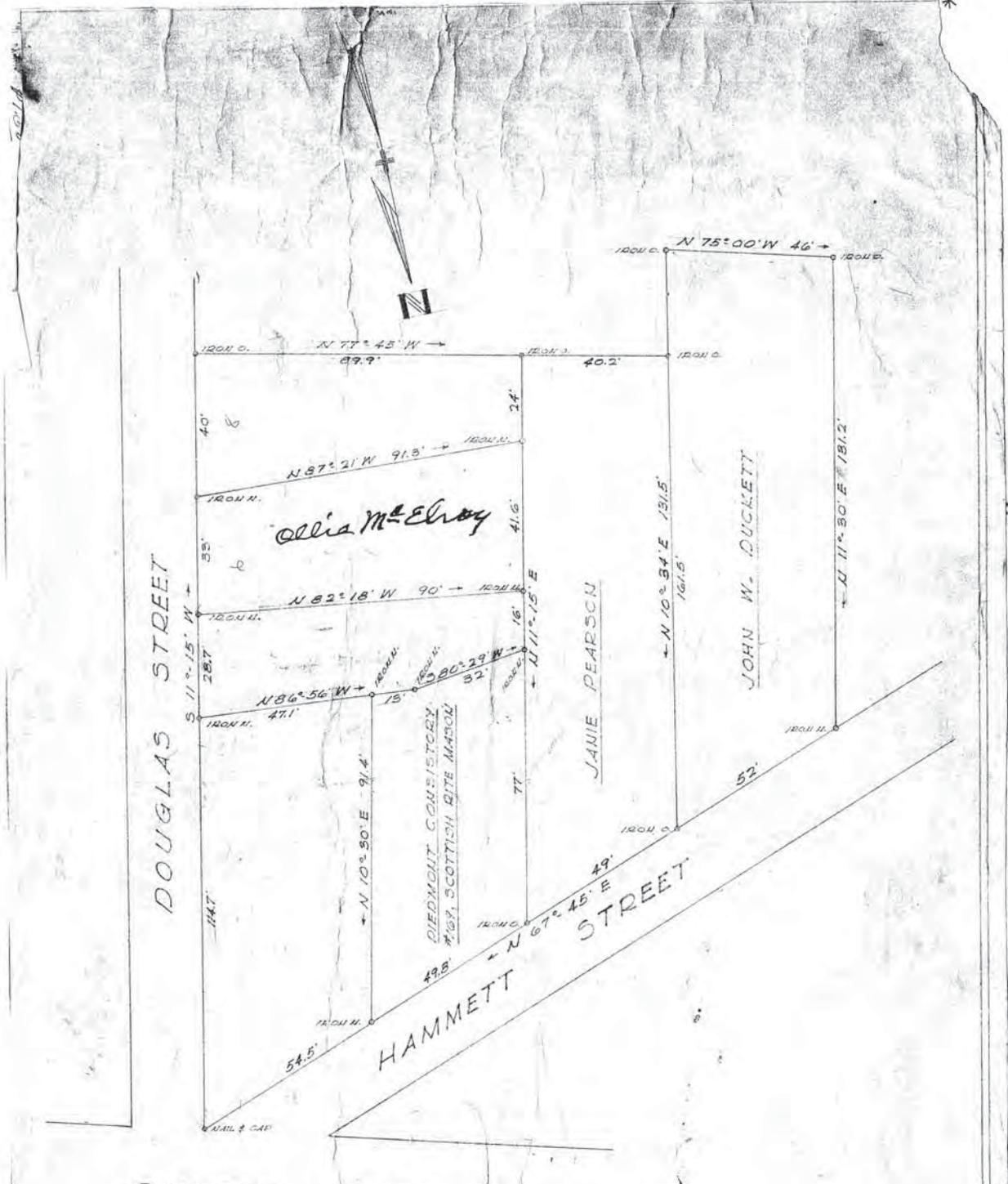
DANIEL HAYES, ENG.



NOTE: Iron Pipe at all Corners.

Recorded May 9, 1929  
 2:25 P.M. G. W. H. H.

**BAD COPY**

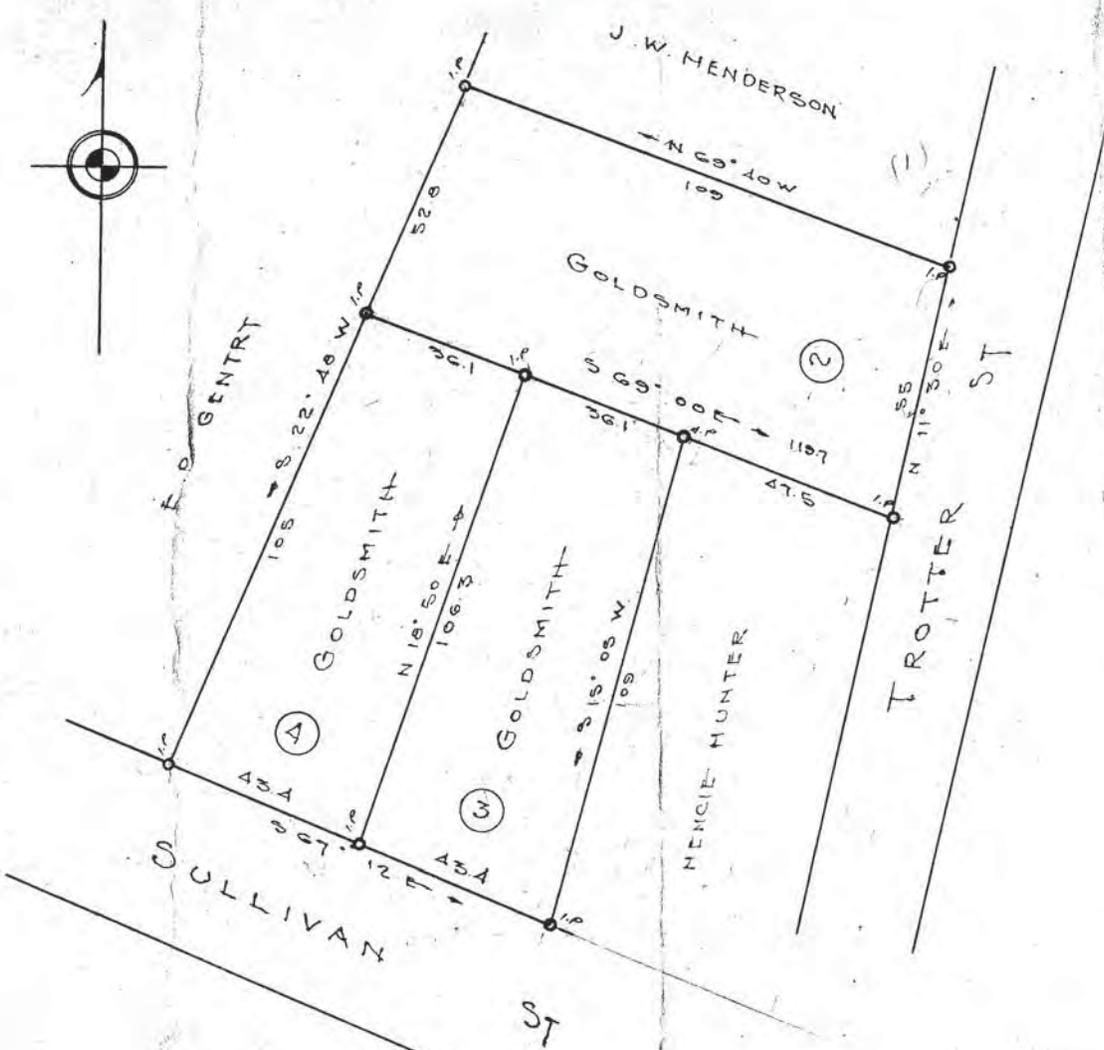


DUNBAR STREET

4439 Filed This 2 day of March 1948  
 And Recorded in Vol. 8 Page 67 at M.  
 Ollie Farnsworth  
 Register Messrs Lanes & Lanes Greenville County, S.C.

MAR 2, 1948  
 4339

PROPERTY OF :  
J. P. CHAPPELL & OTHERS  
 LOCATED IN THE  
CITY OF GREENVILLE - S.C.  
 PICKELL & PICKELL ENGINEERS  
 GREENVILLE - S.C.  
 SCALE - 1" = 20' DATED: AUGUST 1, 1947



PROPERTY OF

E. D. GOLDSMITH

GREENVILLE, S.C.

Scale 1"=30' Sept. 10, 1947

DAKTON & NEVES

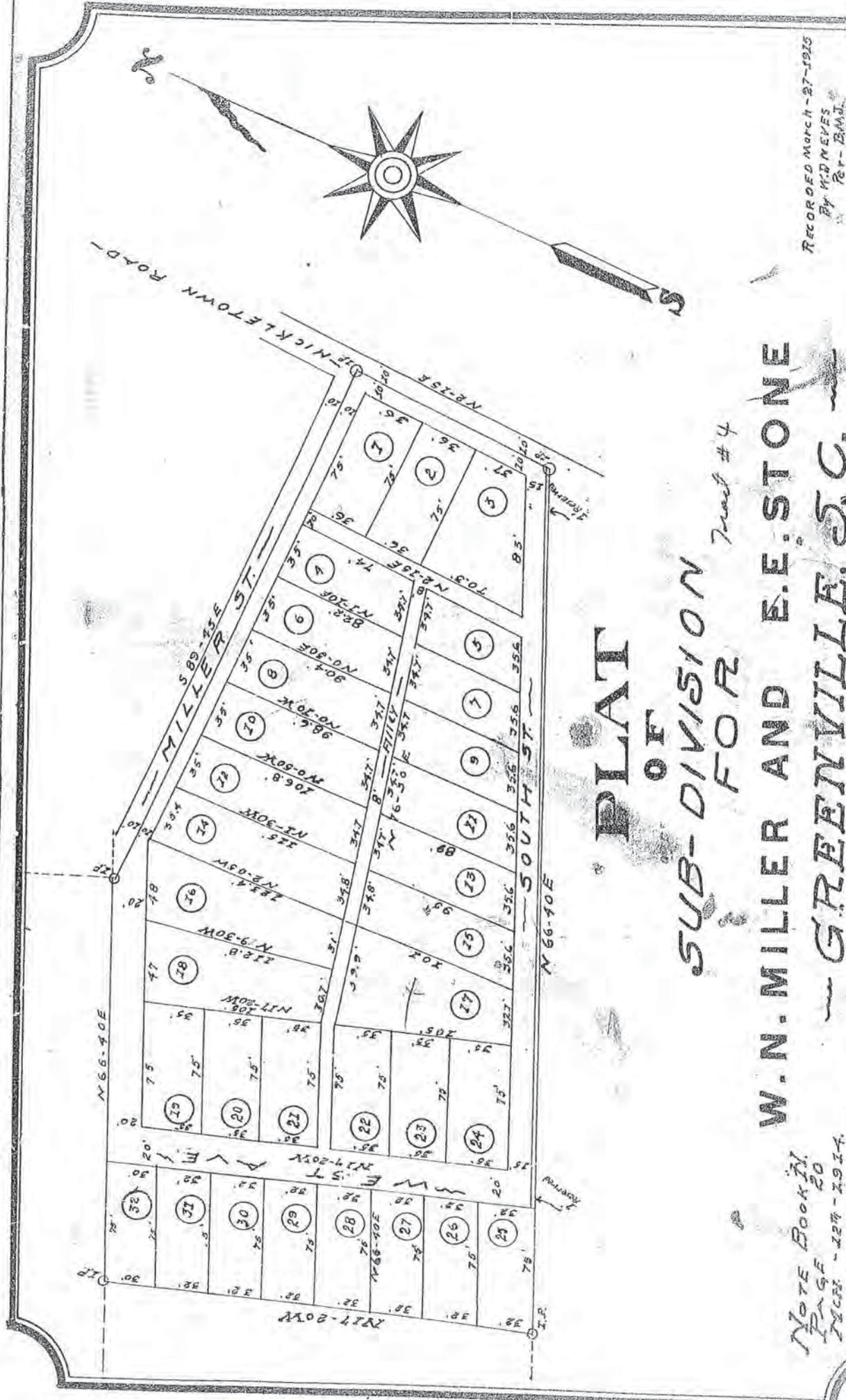
OCT 4 - 1947

19834

BY C. C. JONES

N.O. 241

19834 and this 4 day of Oct 19 47  
 And Recorded in Vol. R Page 89 at M.  
 Ollie Jamson  
 Register Meane Conveyance Greenville County, S. C.



**PLAT**  
**OF**  
**SUB-DIVISION**  
**FOR**  
**W. N. MILLER AND E. E. STONE**  
**GREENVILLE, S. C.**

Tract # 4

NOTE BOOK # 1  
 PAGE 20  
 INSTR. - 127 - 1914.  
 SCALE 50'-1"

SURVEYED & PLATTED BY Will D. Stone, Eng. Greenville, S. C.

RECORDED MARCH - 27 - 1915  
 BY W. D. MEYER  
 REC. - B.M.J.

"Part of CHAPIN SPRING LAND Co."

Re-Surveyed Feb. 10 / 09.

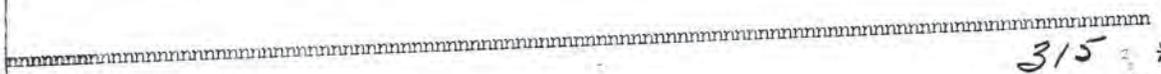
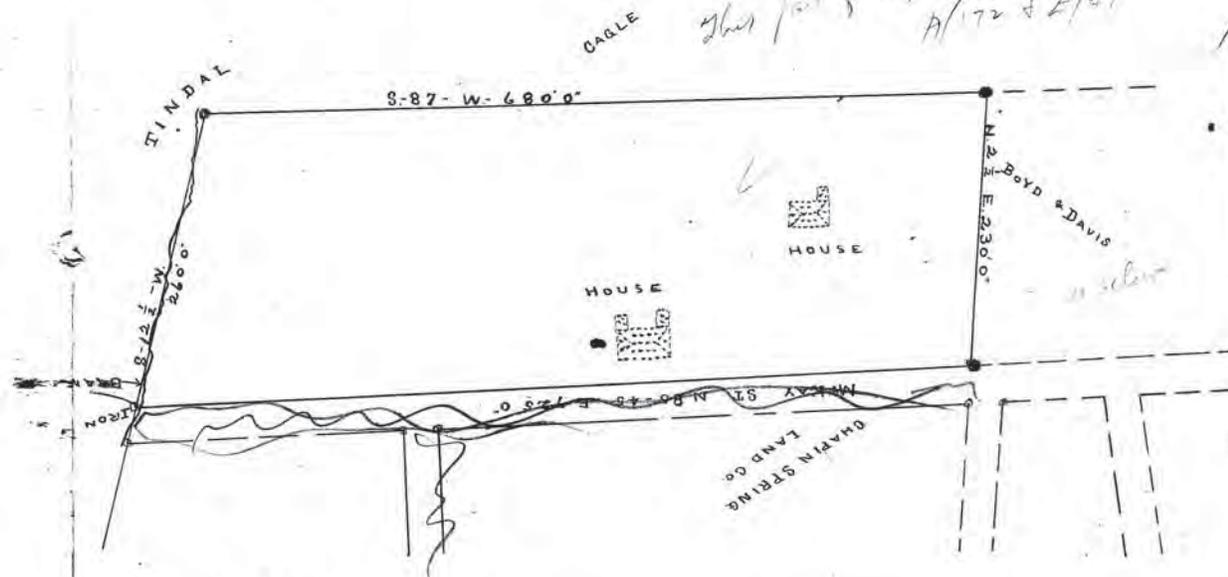
F.G. Rogers,

Surveyor.

Recorded Feb. 22, 1909,

and Platted by J.B.-

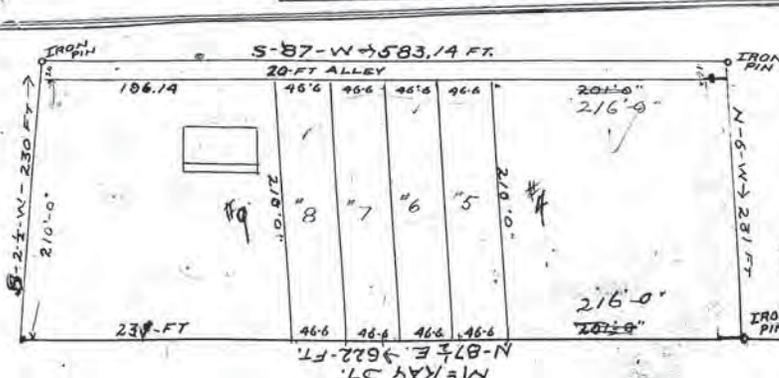
*Shel part of Chapin Spring  
A/172 & E/41*



|             |            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |       |   |   |   |       |       |
|-------------|------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|---|---|---|-------|-------|
| COUNTY ROAD |            |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    | 50'0" |   |   |   |       |       |
| 50'0"       | 33         | 31 | 29 | 27 | 25 | 23 | 21 | 19 | 17 | 15 | 13 | 11 | 9     | 7 | 5 | 3 | 1     | 50'0" |
| 48'-2"      | HARRIS ST. |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |       |   |   |   | 50'0" |       |
| 110'0"      | 47'-8"     | N  | N  | N  | X  | V  | V  | X  | X  |    |    |    |       |   |   |   | V     | 50'0" |
| 41'-0"      | 34         | 32 | 30 | 28 | 26 | 24 | 22 | 20 | 18 | 16 | 14 | 12 | 10    | 8 | 6 | 4 | 2     | 50'0" |
|             | 41'-0"     |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |       |   |   |   |       | 50'0" |

RICHLAND LAND-CO

Rogers-Eng



*Shel part of Chapin Spring  
Block A - part of 208*

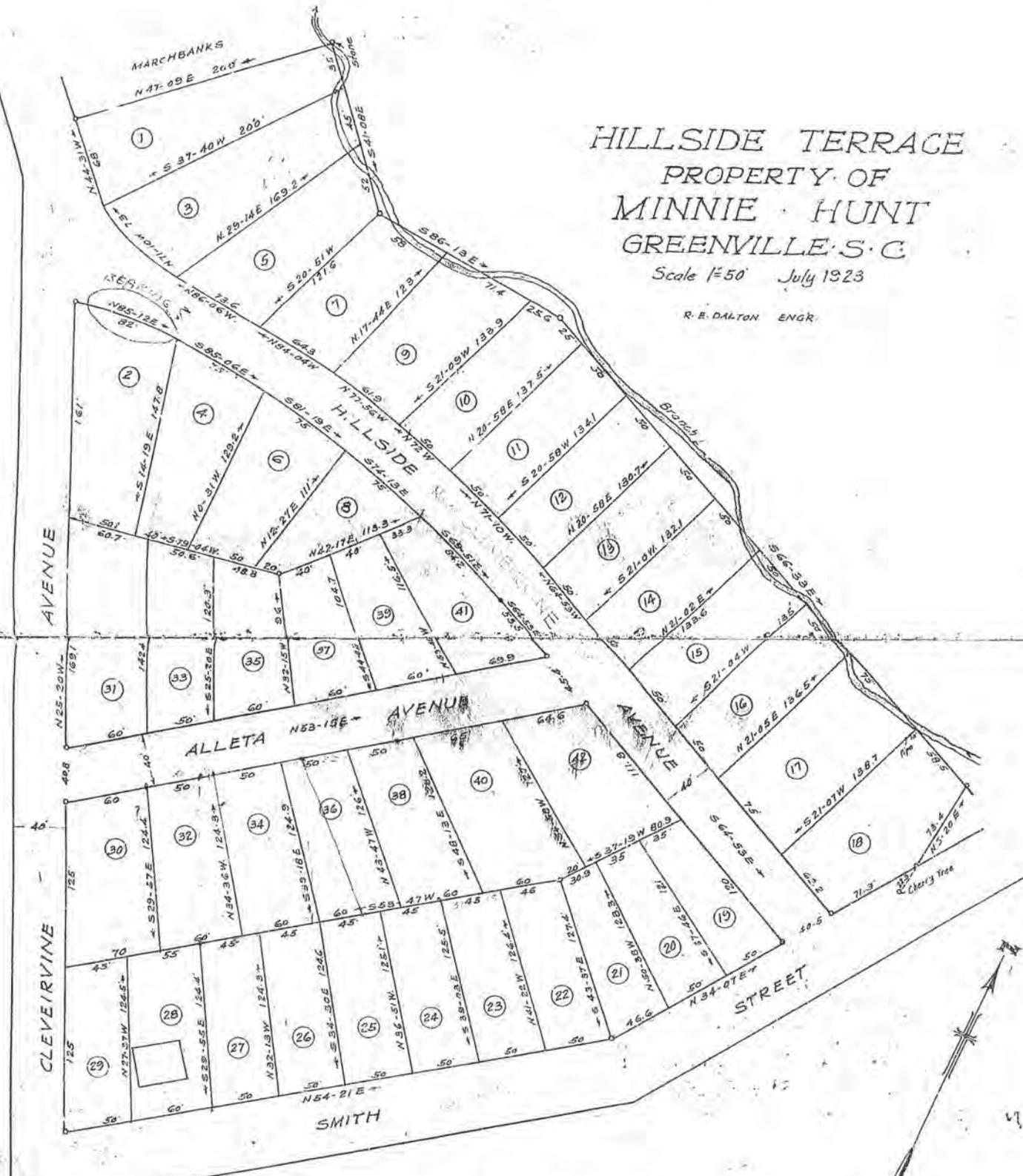
**BOYD & DAVIS TRACT**  
RECORDED JUNE 29-1909



HILLSIDE TERRACE  
PROPERTY OF  
MINNIE HUNT  
GREENVILLE S.C.

Scale 1"=50' July 1923

R. E. DALTON ENGR.



Iron Pipes at all Corners, not noted  
Revision of Plat made Sept. 1923  
Recorded Sept. 13, 1923, by R.E.D.

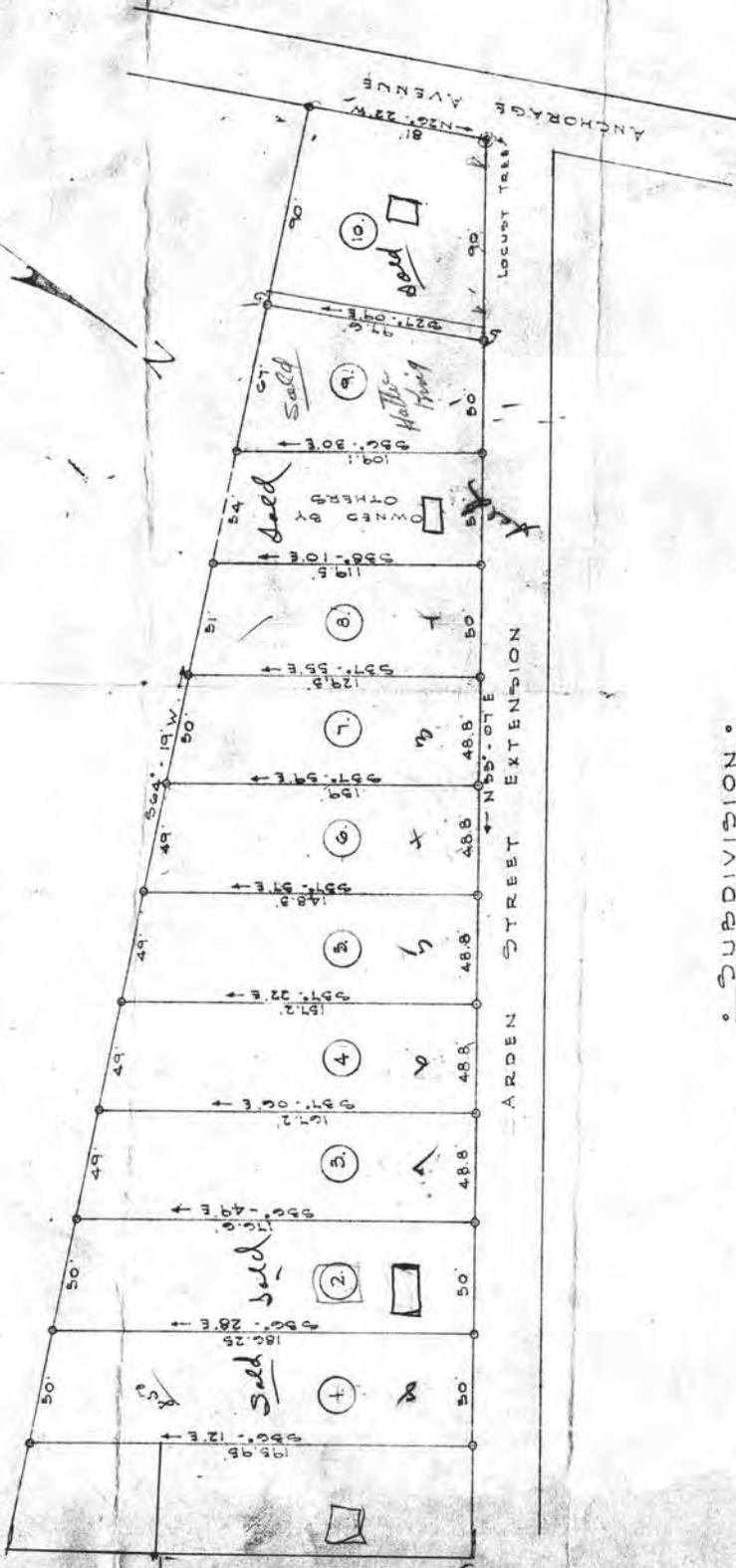
**BAD COPY**



DEC 15 1950

302276

NOTE.  
IRON PIPES AT ALL CORNERS  
UNLESS OTHERWISE  
SHOWN.



• SUBDIVISION •  
 PROPERTY OF W. T. COLEMAN •  
 LOCATED IN CITY OF GREENVILLE, S. C.  
 SCALE: 1" = 50'  
 DATE: SEPT. 21, 1949

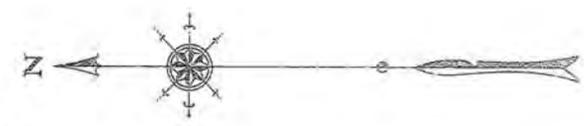
PICKELL & PICKELL, ENGINEERS  
 GREENVILLE, S. C.

1#302276 FOR THIS 15 DAY OF DEC 1950  
 And Recorded in Vol. 8 Page 111 at 3:45 PM,  
 C. B. BROWN  
 Register Meane Conveyance Greenville County, S. C.



MAP OF  
**GLENN GROVE PARK**  
 IN AND ADJOINING  
**GREENVILLE, S.C.**  
 PROPERTY OF  
**HOME BUILDERS COMPANY**

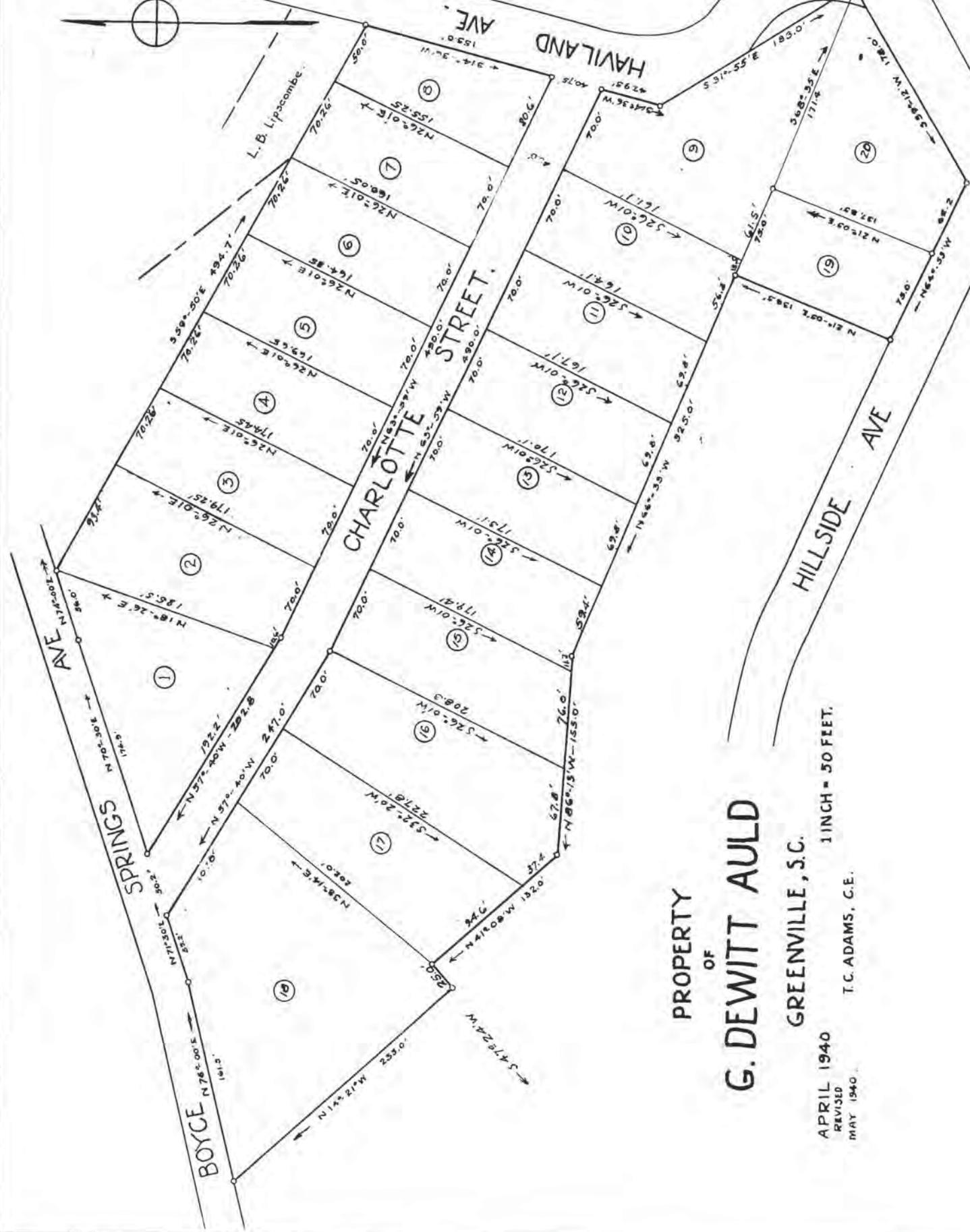
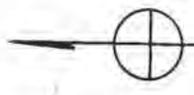
SCALE OF FEET  
 0 100 200  
 MAY 1924  
 R.E. DALTON, ENGR.



NOTE:— Iron pipes at all corners except as otherwise noted.

Plat Books No. 50 & 81  
 2025 115, 105 & 1

Recorded May 27, 1924 by N.Y. Box



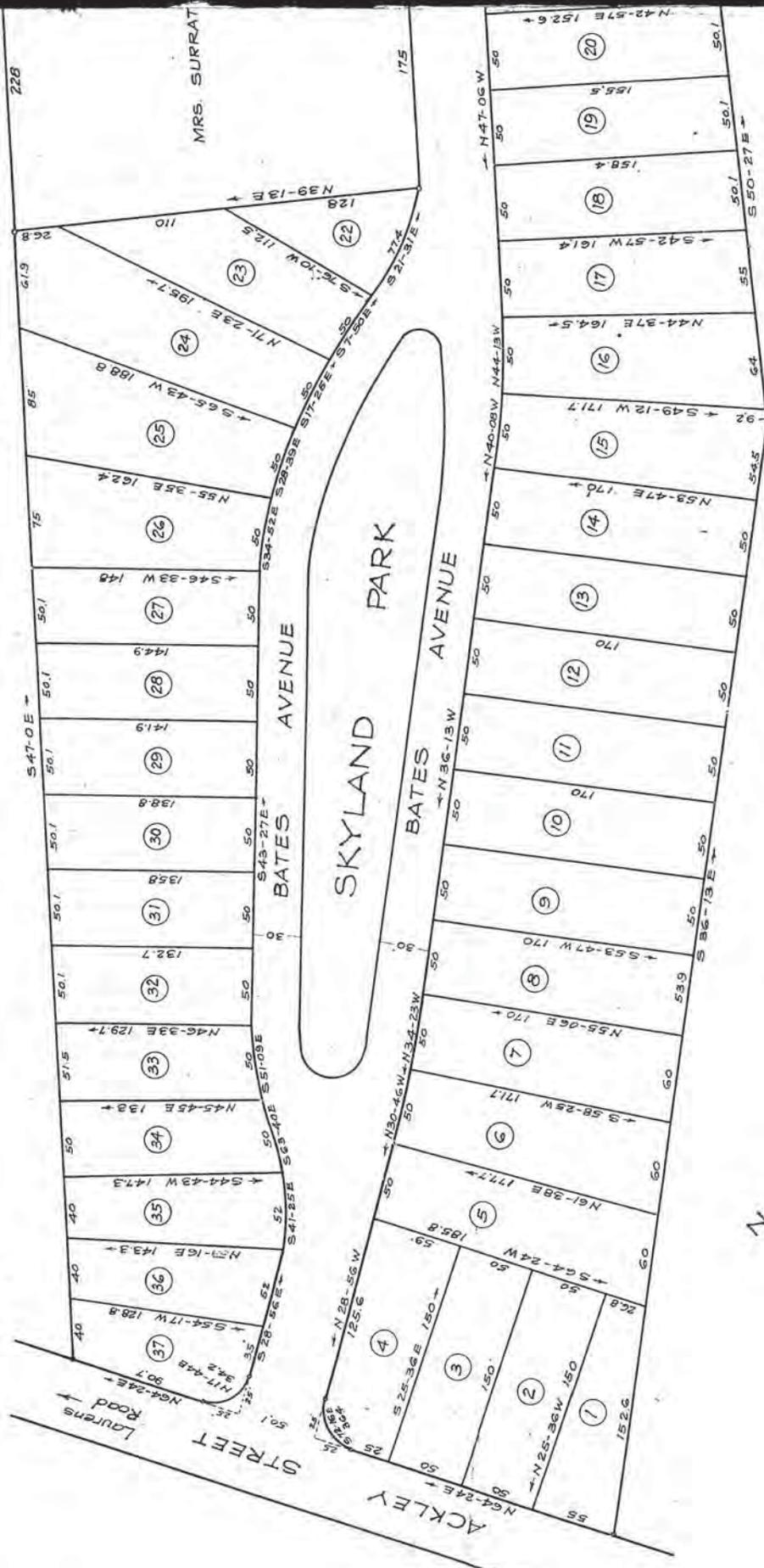
PROPERTY  
OF  
**G. DEWITT AULD**

**GREENVILLE, S.C.**

1 INCH = 50 FEET.

APRIL 1940  
REVISED  
MAY 1940

T. C. ADAMS, C. E.



SKYLAND PARK  
 NEAR GREENVILLE S.C.  
 Scale 1"=60' March 1941

R. E. HUGHES  
 EXCLUSIVE SELLING REPRESENTATIVE  
 DALTON & NEVES

Iron Pipe at all Corners.

For Building Restrictions to this Property, See Book 231 at Page



148  
52  
290  
72.5  
1540  
760

#18397. Filed This 16 day of Sept. 1947  
And Recorded on Vol. B - 1521 at  
Ollie Farnsworth  
Register of Deeds, Lincoln County, S. C.

PROPERTY OF  
**F. H. & DALLIE DOLLARD**  
NEAR GREENVILLE - S. C.

**PICKELL & PICKELL ENGINEERS**  
GREENVILLE - S. C.

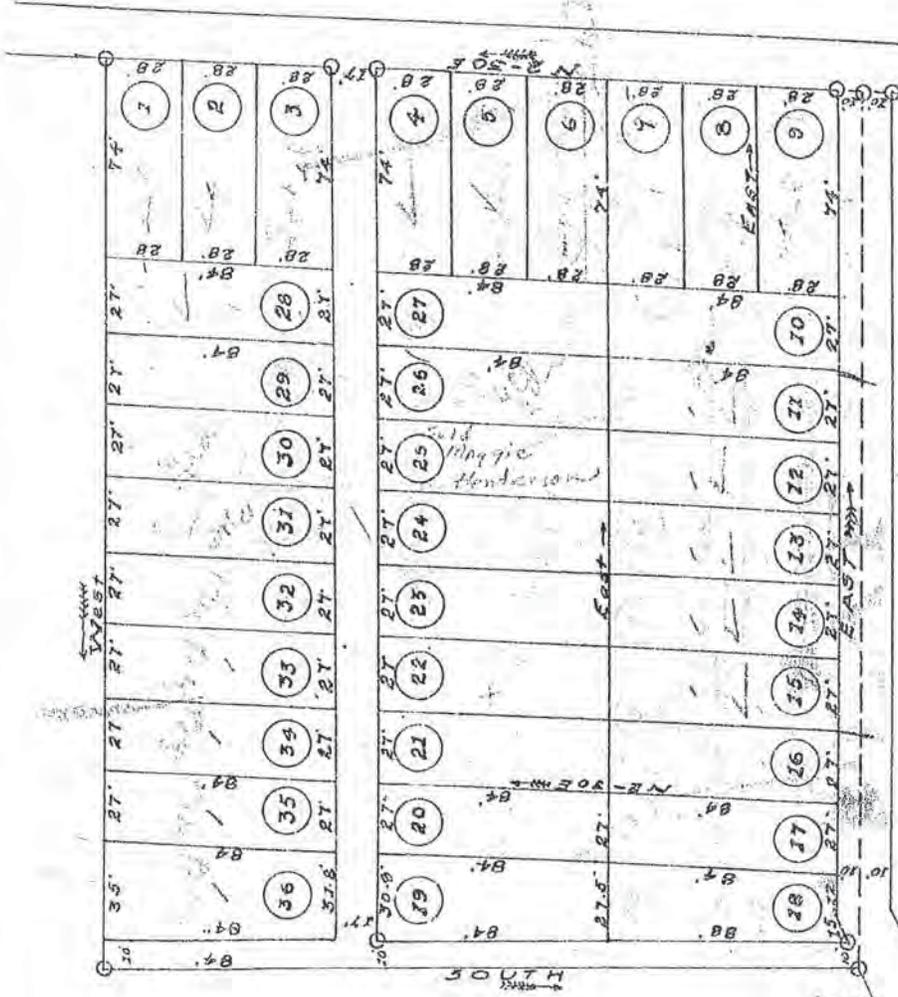
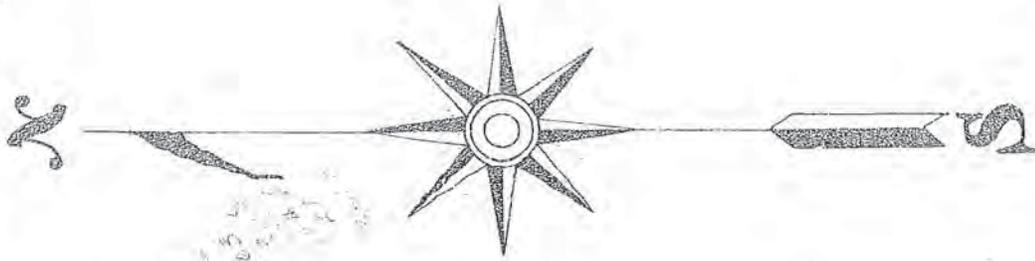
SCALE: 1" = 40' DATED: SEPT. 11, 1947

FILED  
GREENVILLE S. C.  
SEP 16 3 02 PM 1947  
OLLIE FARNSWORTH  
R.M.S.

48381

Approved By *Foying Commission*  
9/16/47 *J. MacKiehan Secy.*





**PLAT**  
 OF  
**TRACT NO. 3 OF JAS. E. HALL ESTATE,**  
 IN  
**NICLETOWN,**  
**GREENVILLE, S. C.**

**FOR**  
**F. E. STONE**  
 SURVEYED & PLATTED BY WILL B. NEVES, Eng. Greenville, S.C.

21  
 8  
 ---  
 216  
 116  
 ---  
 74  
 335

Note Book "I."  
 Page 53.  
 Nov 58 1914.  
 SCALE 50' = 1"

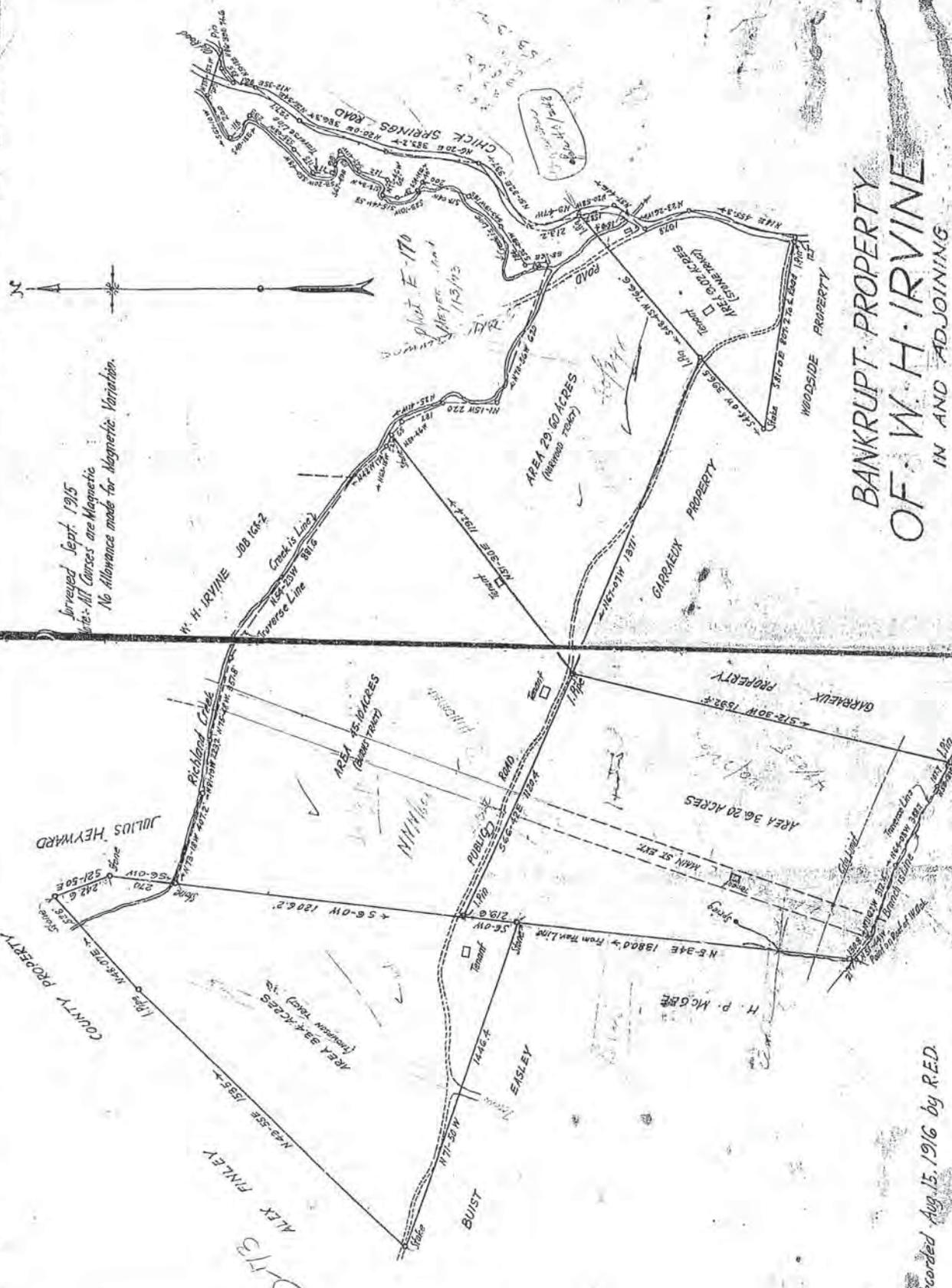
Recorded March 27-1913 by W.D. NEVES  
 PER B.L.A.



288

288

288



Surveyed Sept. 1915  
 Note: All Courses are Magnetic  
 No Allowance made for Magnetic Variation.

**BANKRUPT PROPERTY  
 OF W. H. IRVINE  
 IN AND ADJOINING  
 GREENVILLE, S. C.**

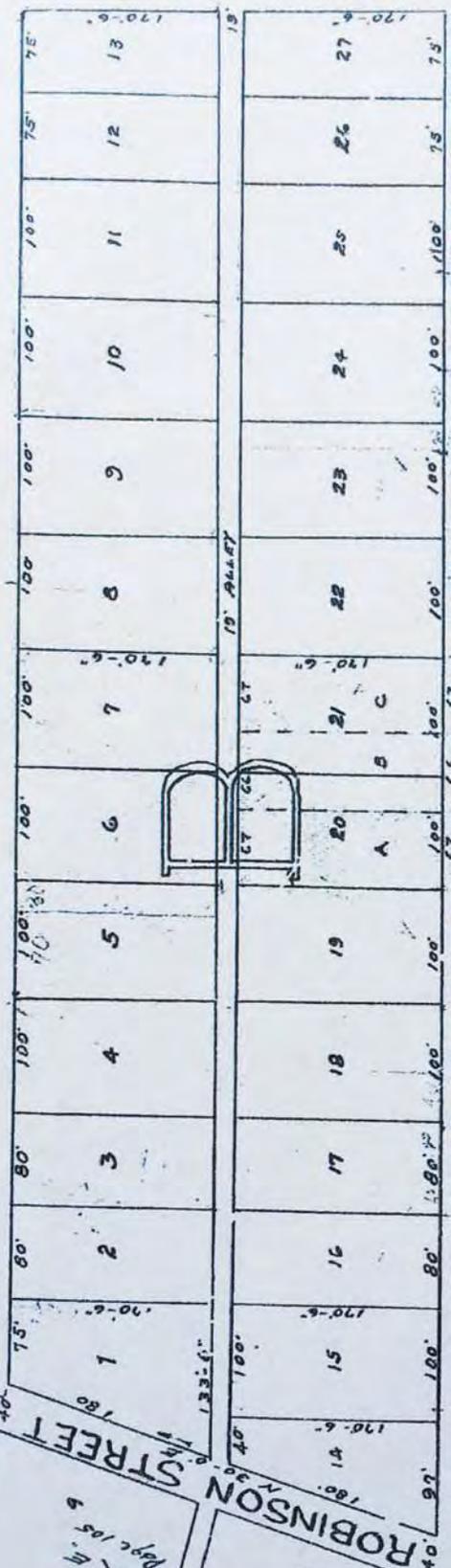
Scale 1" = 300' - Jan. 1916.

E. F. DALTON ENGINEER  
 GREENVILLE, S. C.

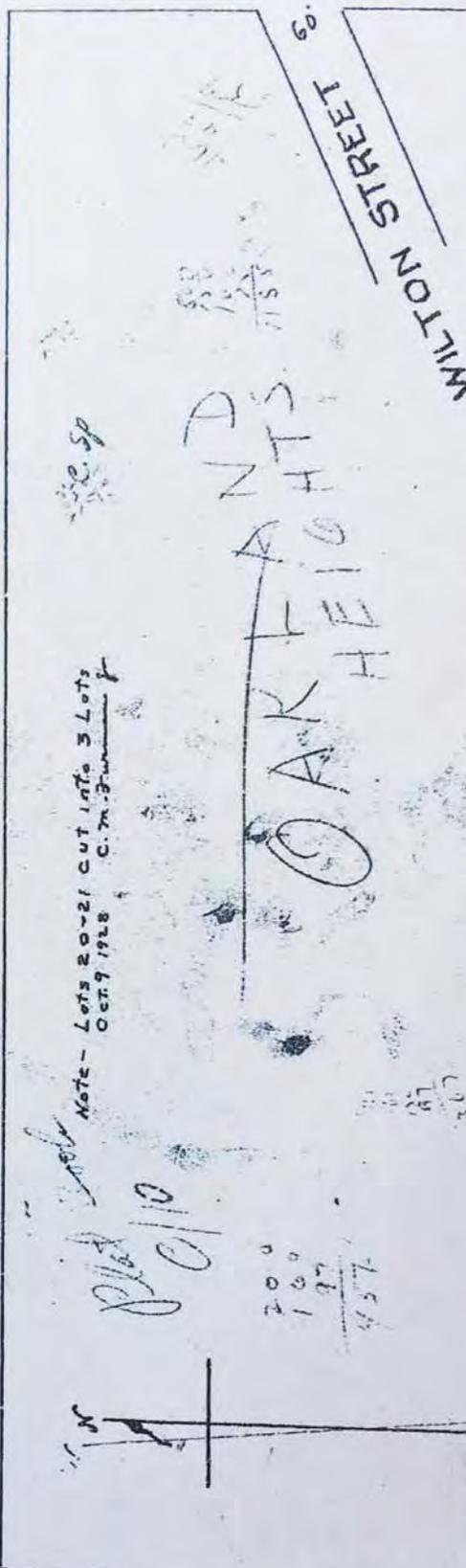
Recorded Aug. 15, 1916 by R.E.D.

*Plot E-170*  
*Meyer and 13/13*  
*Plot D-173*

MOUNTAINVIEW AVENUE 5.80-15



BUIST AVENUE



Note - Lots 20-21 cut into 3 lots  
 Oct 9 1928 C.M. Johnson

WILTON STREET

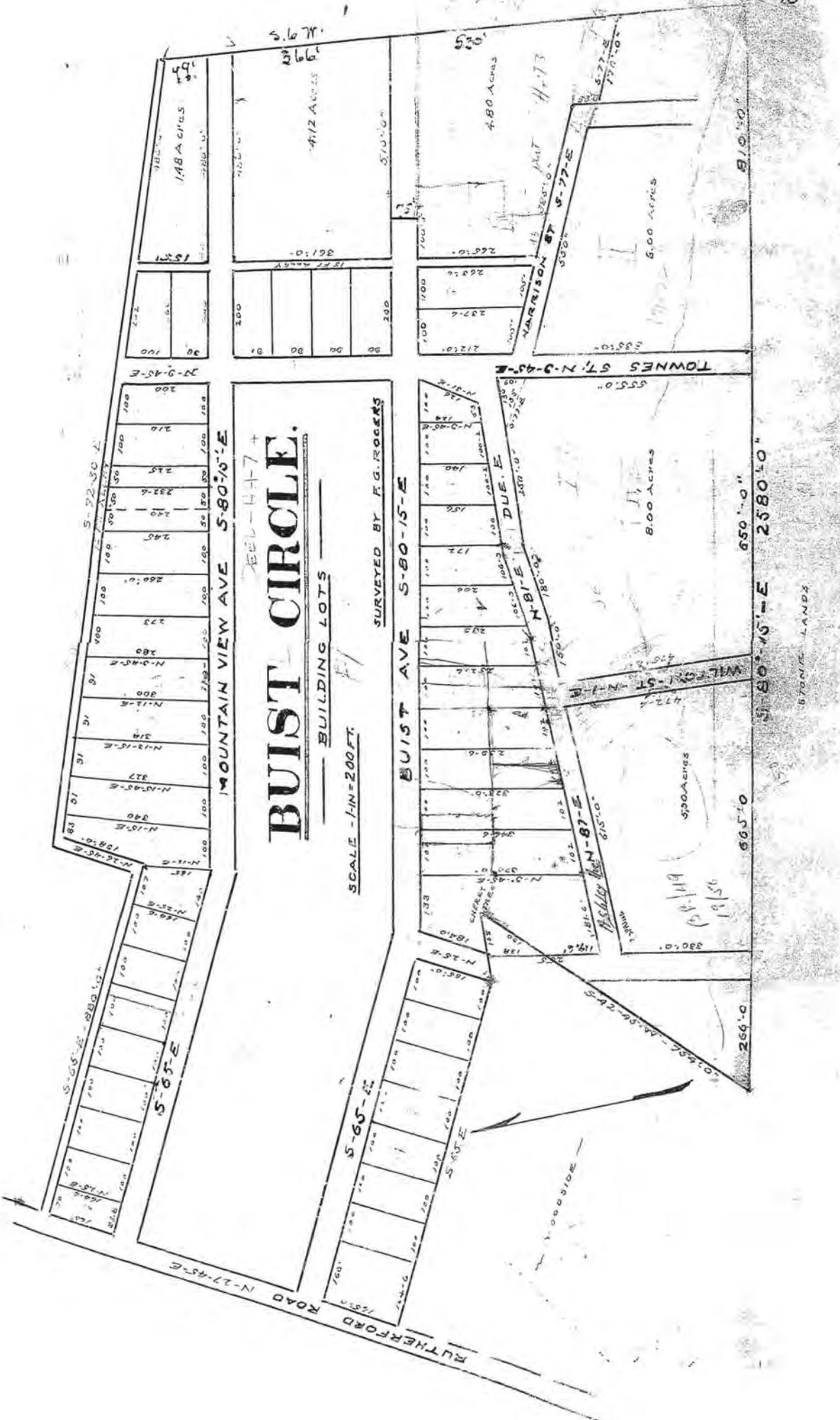
TOWNES STREET

Block A  
 See Map 185

MAPPED BY W.D. HARRIS GREENVILLE, S.C. JUNE 15 1911  
 RECORDED MAY 29 1924

**BAD COPY**





# BUIST CIRCLE

BUILDING LOTS

SCALE - 1/4" = 200 FT.

SURVEYED BY F.G. ROGERS

BUIST AVE S-80-15-E

MOUNTAIN VIEW AVE S-80-70-E

SEE 4-17 +

1950

6.00 ACRES

650'-0"

650'-0"

650'-0"

650'-0"

650'-0"

650'-0"

650'-0"

6.00 ACRES

6.00 ACRES

6.00 ACRES

6.00 ACRES

6.00 ACRES

6.00 ACRES

4.80 ACRES

1.48 ACRES

4.12 ACRES

5-22-30-2

5-22-30-2

5-22-30-2

5-22-30-2

5-22-30-2

5-65-E

# Plat Book I, Page 149



PROPERTY OF  
**EMELYN P. MCGEE**  
 GREENVILLE  
 S. C.

28  
 Feb 40  
 I  
 149  
 Mrs. Ollie Barnsforth  
 #2760  
 Scale 1" = 100'

May = 1939.



TOWNES  
V.O. Burrey N.

C.C. Hindman.

MOUNTAINVIEW AVENUE

BULL

BUIST AVE.

MAIN STREET  
NORTH

ASHLEY AVE

1940  
48+44  
Chie Farnsworth

# 1306  
14 May 1943  
Chie Farnsworth

# MAP OF NORTH PARK

## GREENVILLE, S. C.

Scale 1" = 100'

May 1940

DALTON & NEVILL

1110  
GREENVILLE, S. C.  
JUL 16 3 07 PM 1952  
1110  
GREENVILLE, S. C.



**MAP OF  
WILTON OAKS  
GREENVILLE S. C.**

L 763  
JUL 16 1952

PROPERTY OF  
MCNEILL - BROTHERS  
621 FERRY AVE.  
GREENVILLE S. C.

SCALE OF FEET  
0 50 100 150  
JUNE 1952

DALTON & HINES

Iron Pile at all Corners except as otherwise noted

Approved:  
Sec. Planning Commission

1110  
GREENVILLE, S. C.  
JUL 16 3 07 PM 1952  
1110  
GREENVILLE, S. C.

# CHALLENVILLE

SCALE OF FEET

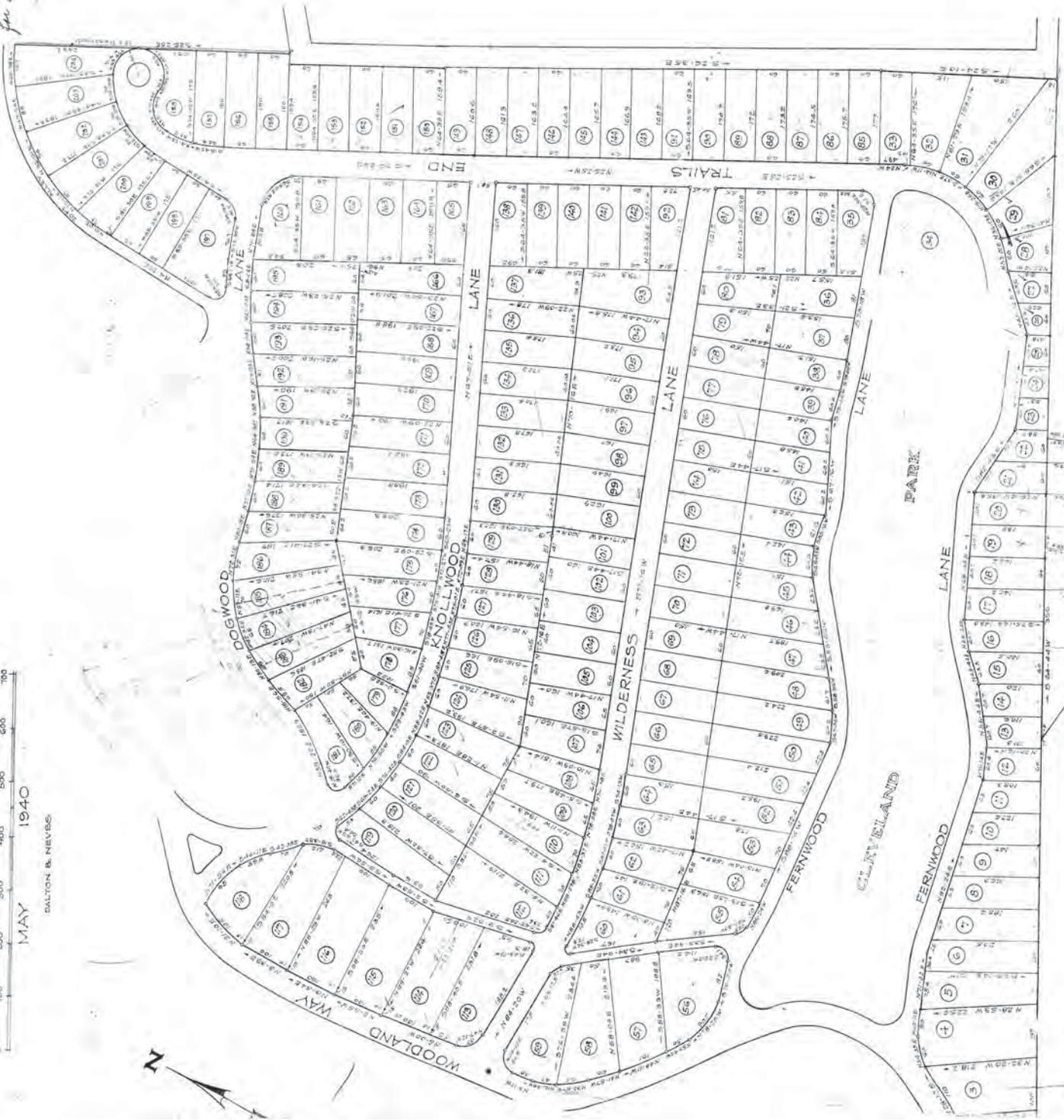


MAY 1940

BALTON & HEVBS

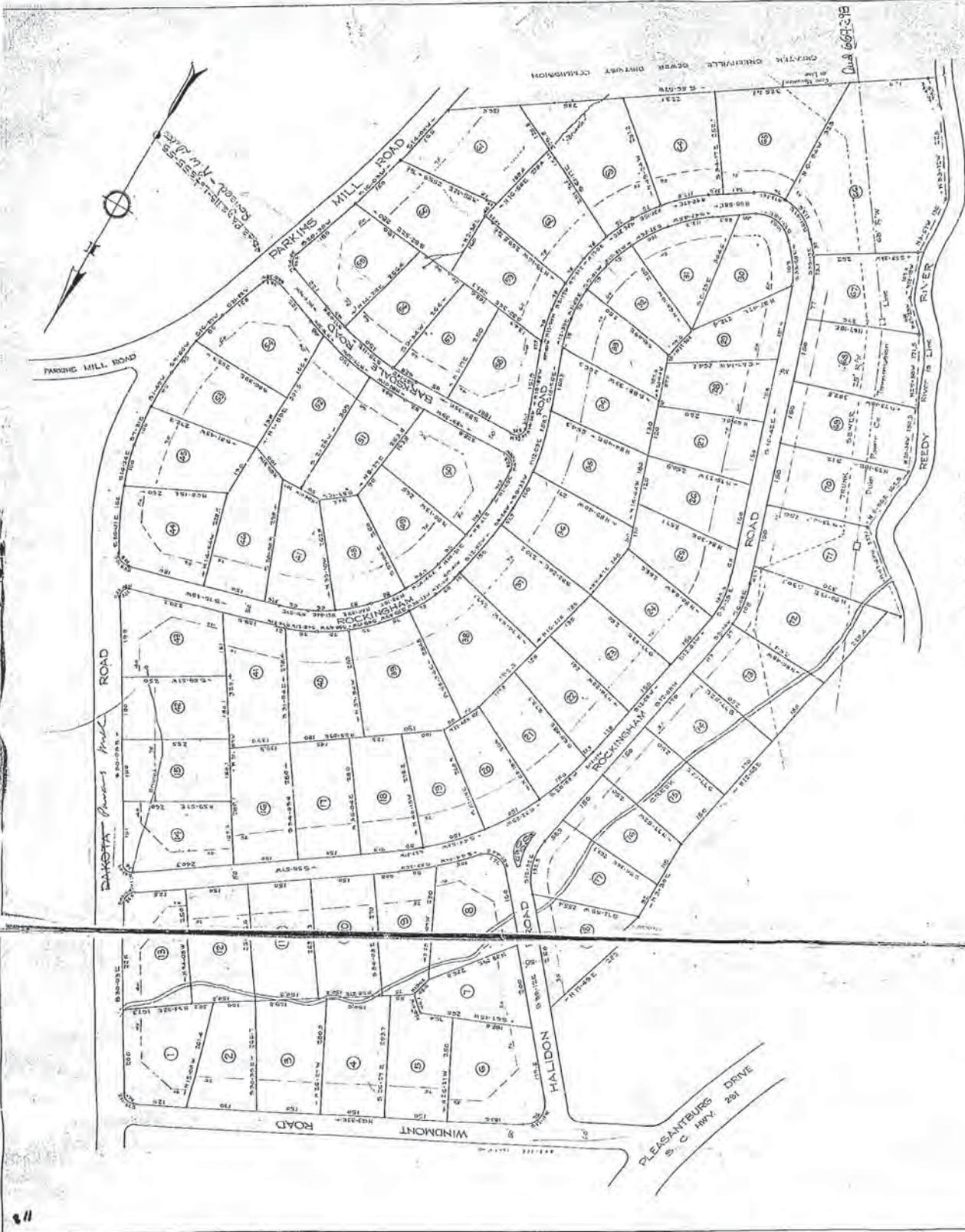


See opposite page for location



Additional Map made Sept. 1945  
Jan. 1947  
Oct. 1947





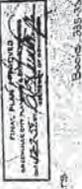
**MAP OF  
BARKSDALE  
NEAR GREENVILLE S. C.**

Scale 1:100 December 1959  
**HUGENIN & DOUGLAS**  
 DEVELOPERS

**BALTON & NEVES**  
 ENGINEERS

THIS MAP IS A REPRODUCTION OF THE ORIGINAL PLAT MAP OF BARKSDALE, S. C., AS FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT, GREENVILLE, S. C., ON DECEMBER 15, 1959.

16723 DEC 8 1959  
 NOTE: There is a 10% easement on each side of the C. & G. RR. and a 5% easement along all other and side lots.



Plan P-3 of all Corners

## **APPENDIX III SURVEYED PROPERTIES**





### Legend

- ### Historic\_point\_template
- #### Addresses
- Village of West Greenville
- Nicholtown
- Stone Academy
- Cleveland Park
- ParkinsMill
- West End
- Greater Sullivan
- North Main







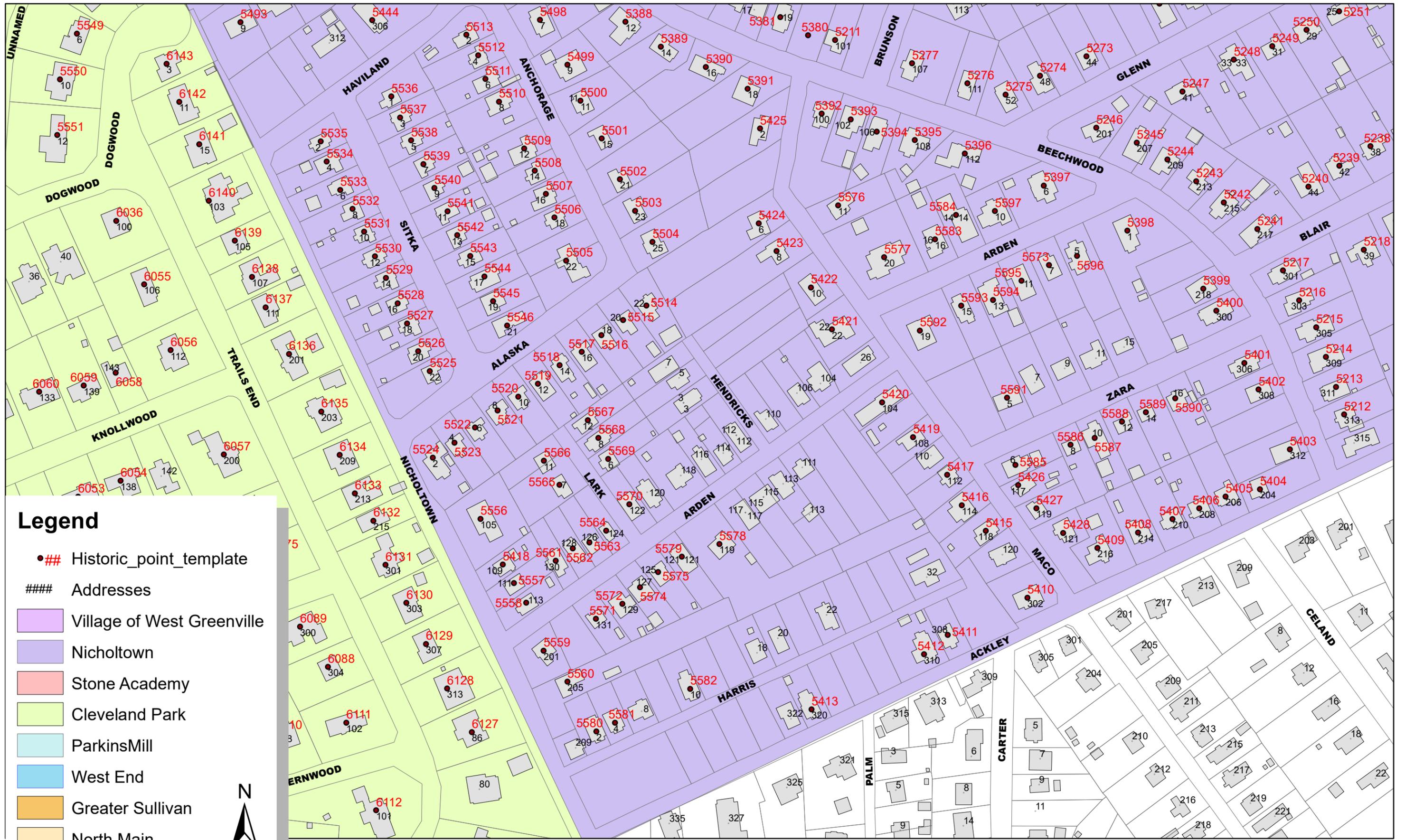




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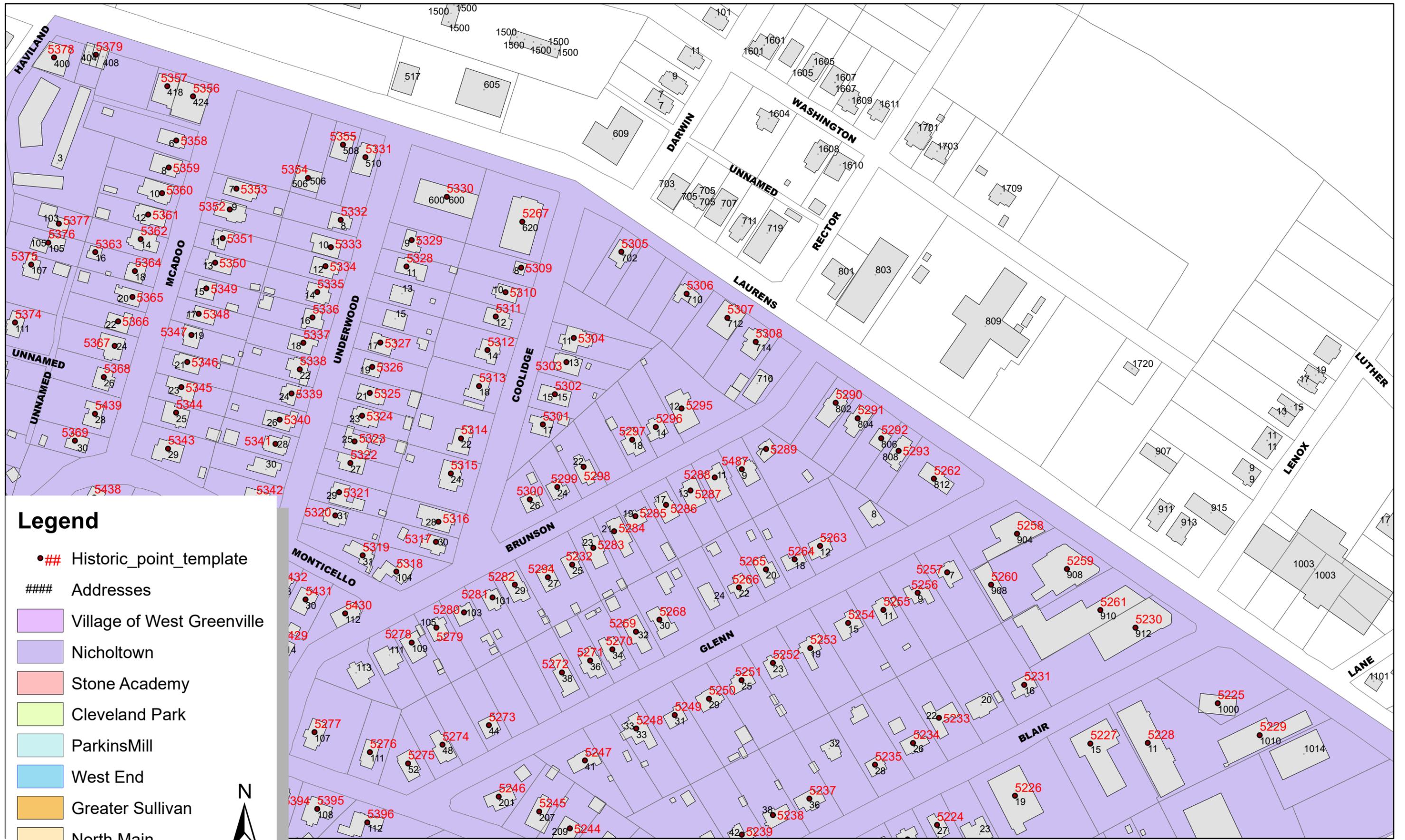




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**Legend**

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**Legend**

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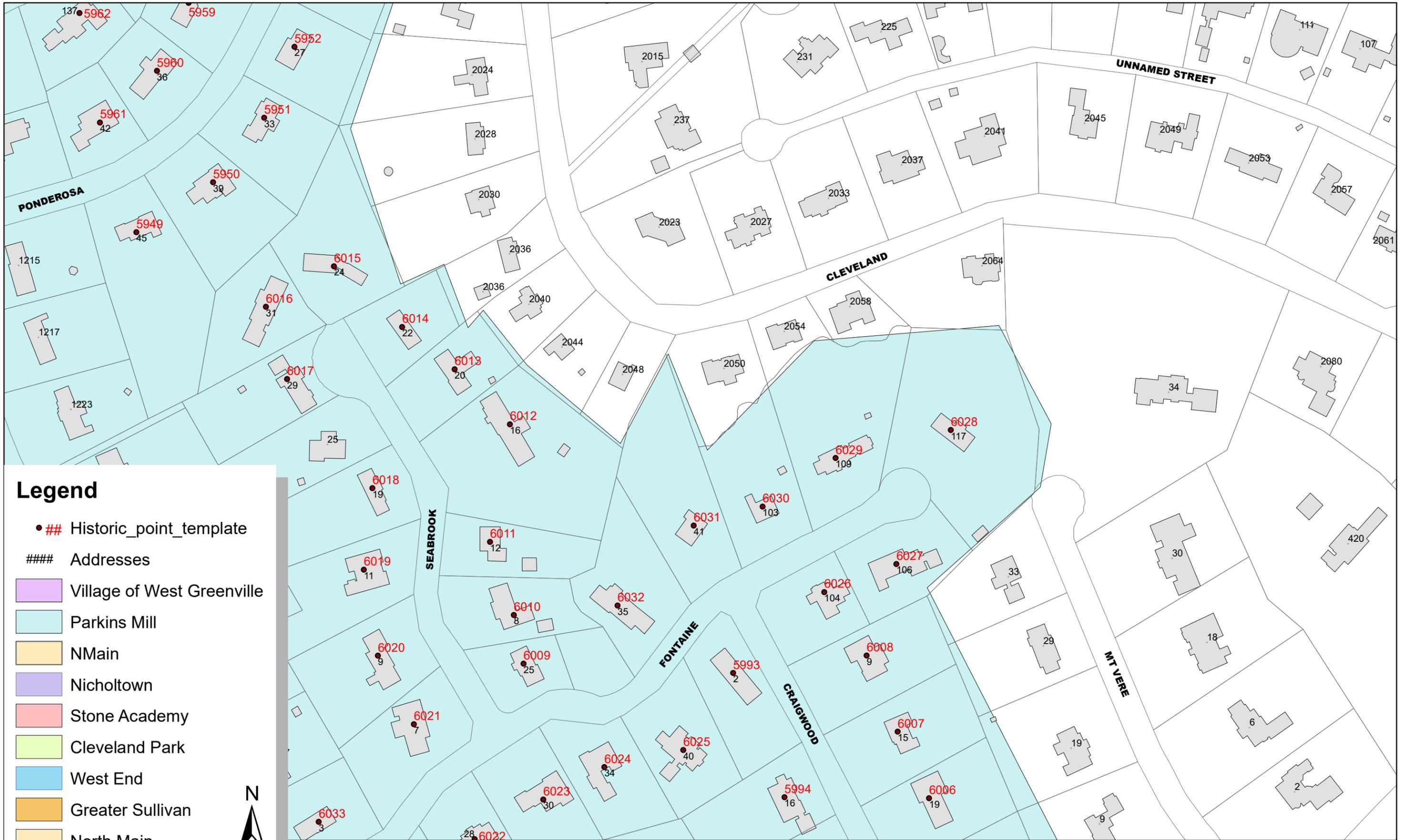




**Legend**

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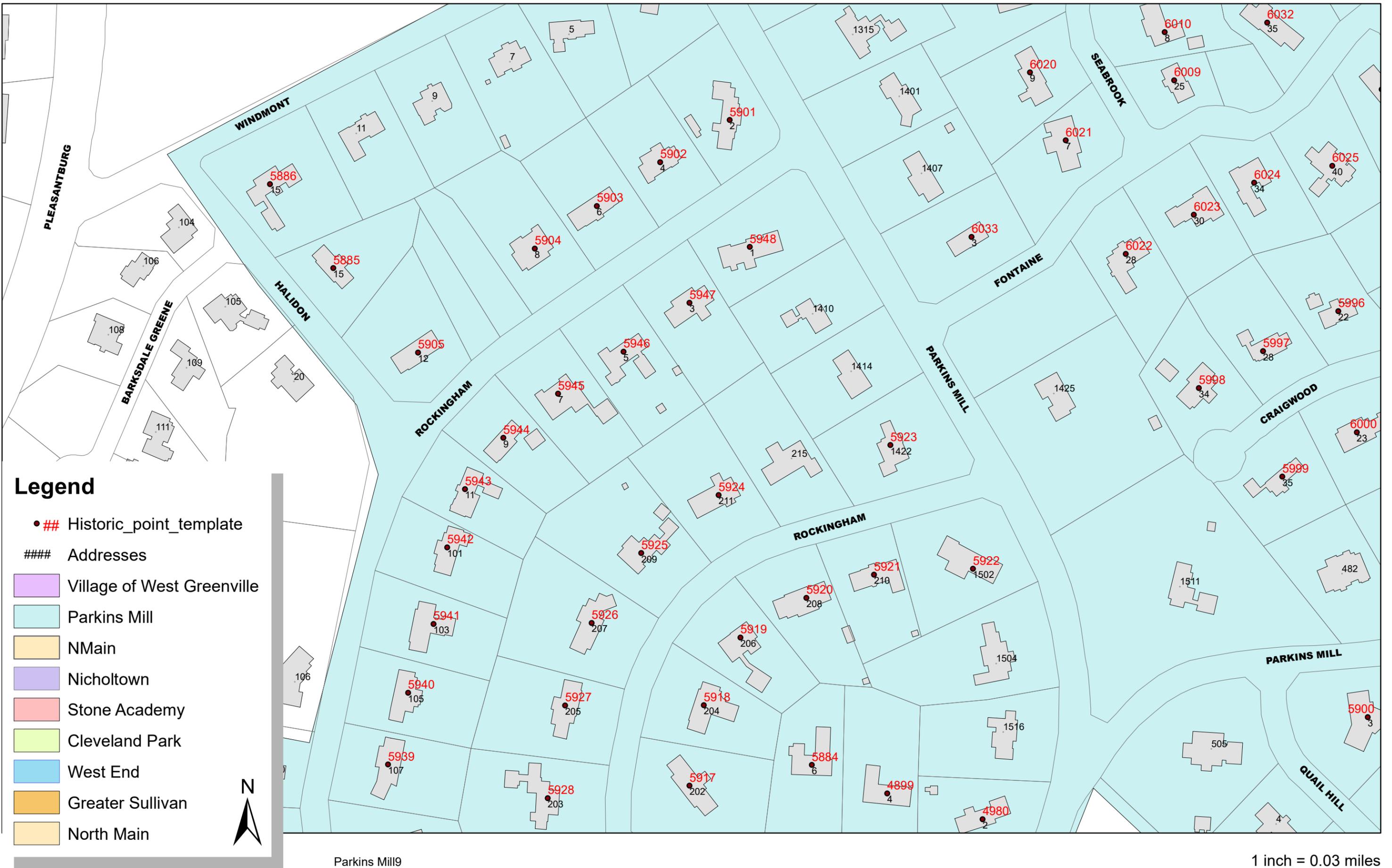


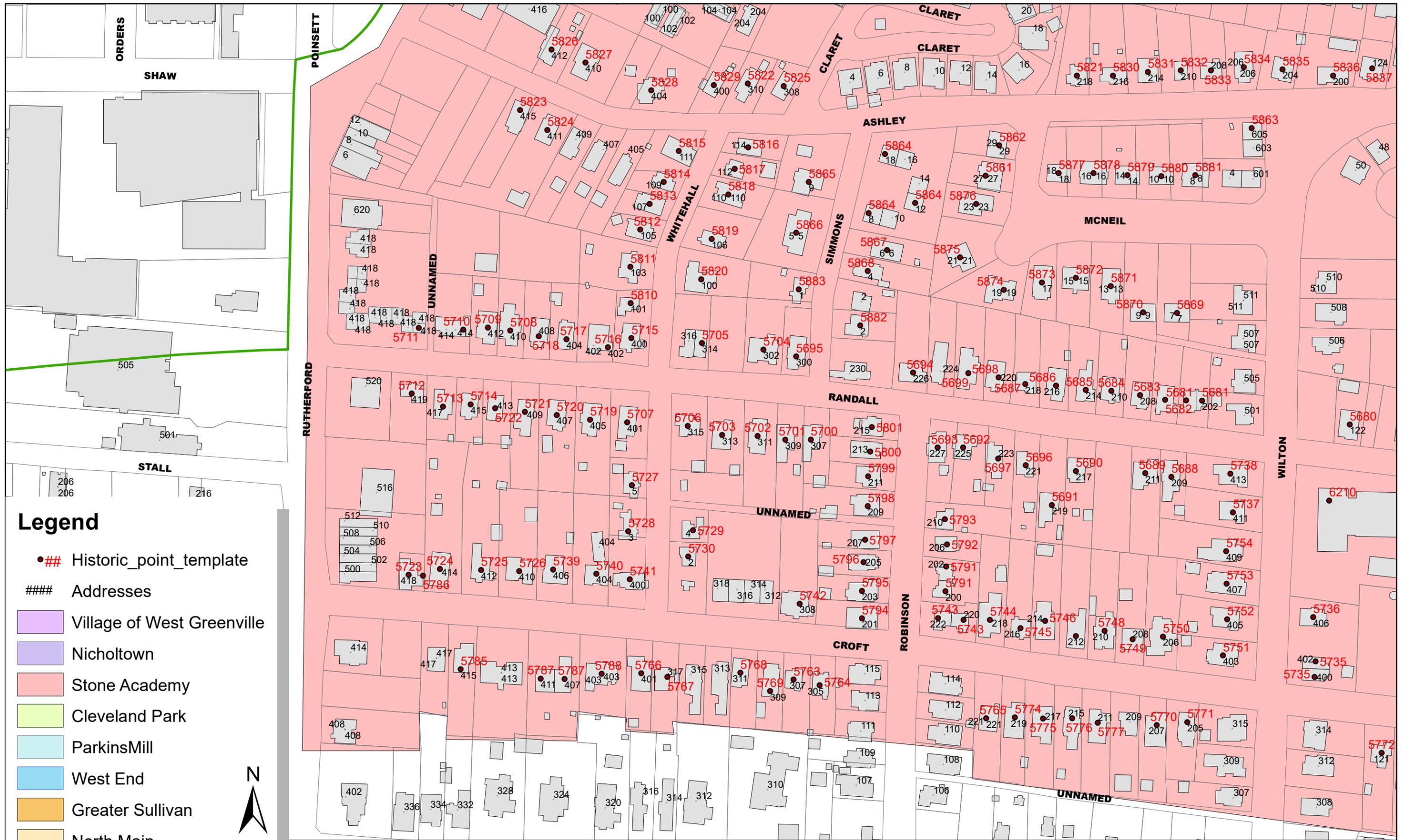


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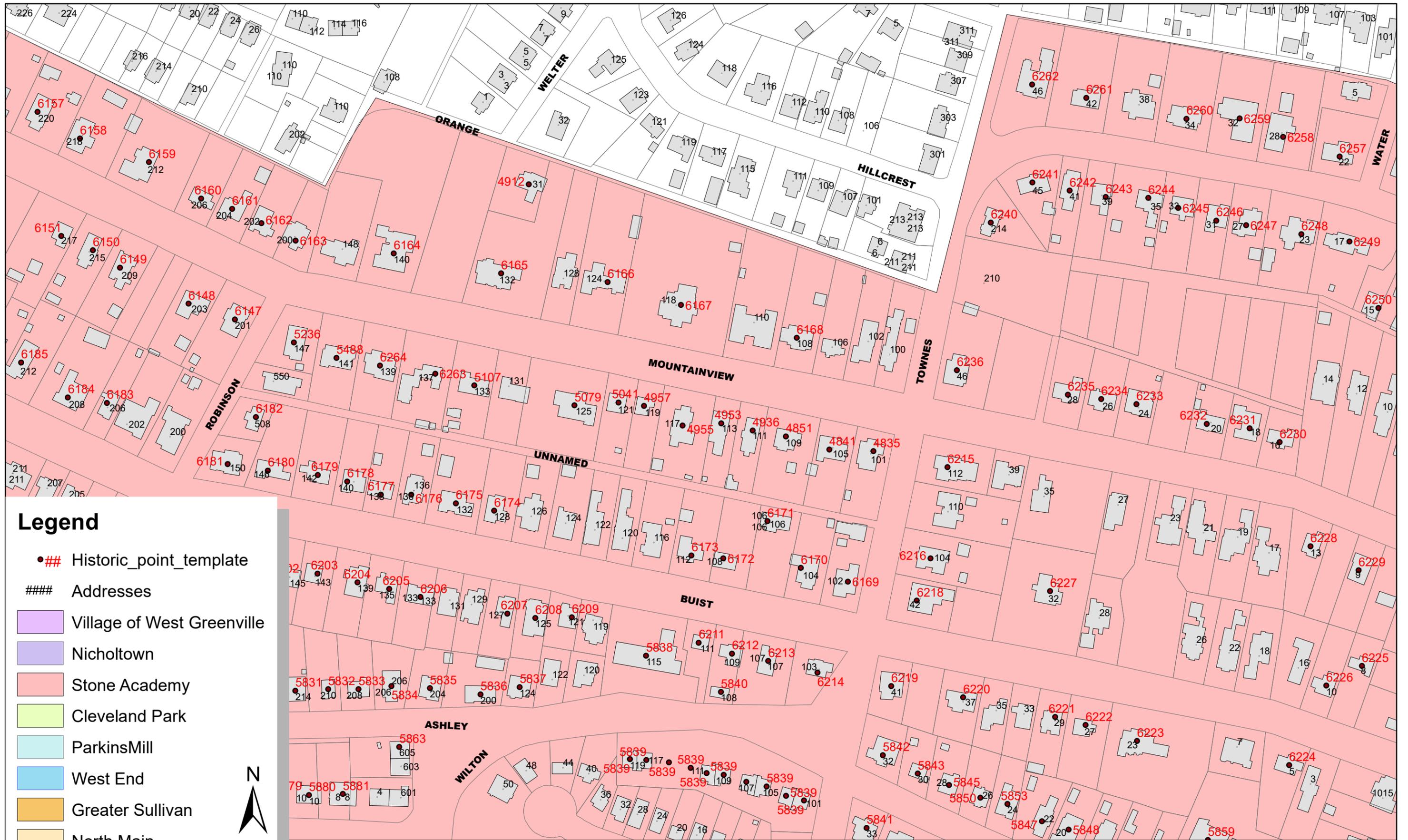




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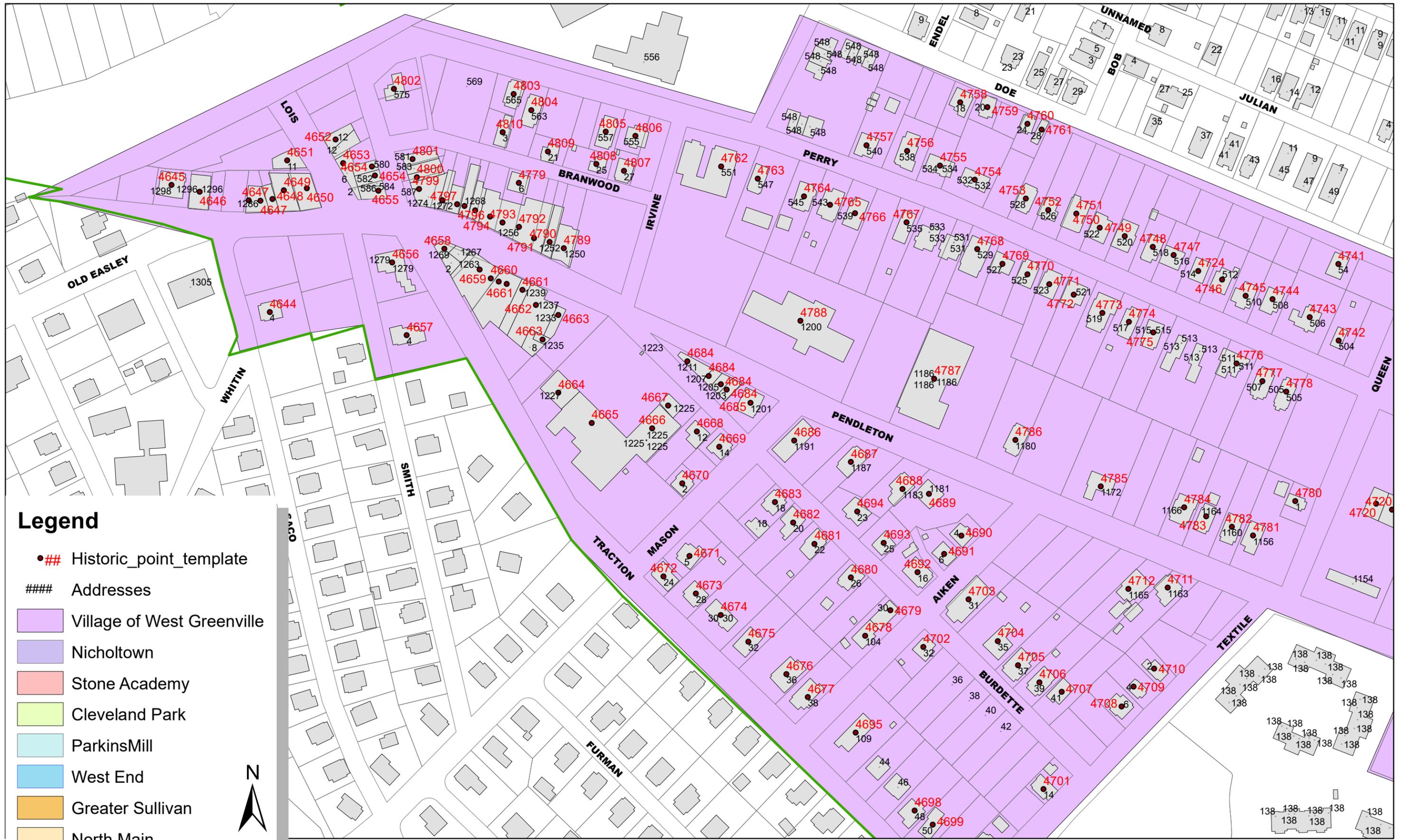
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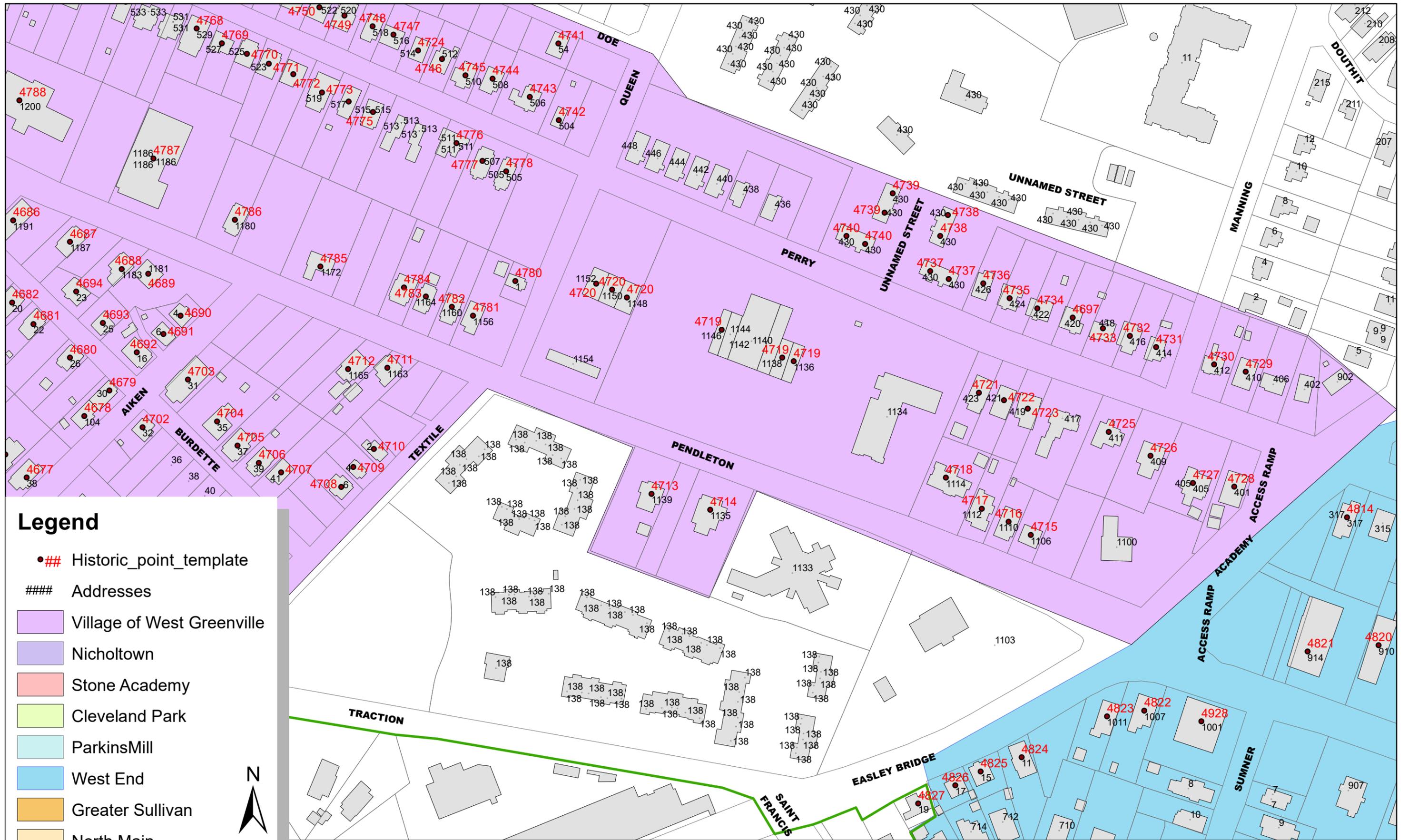




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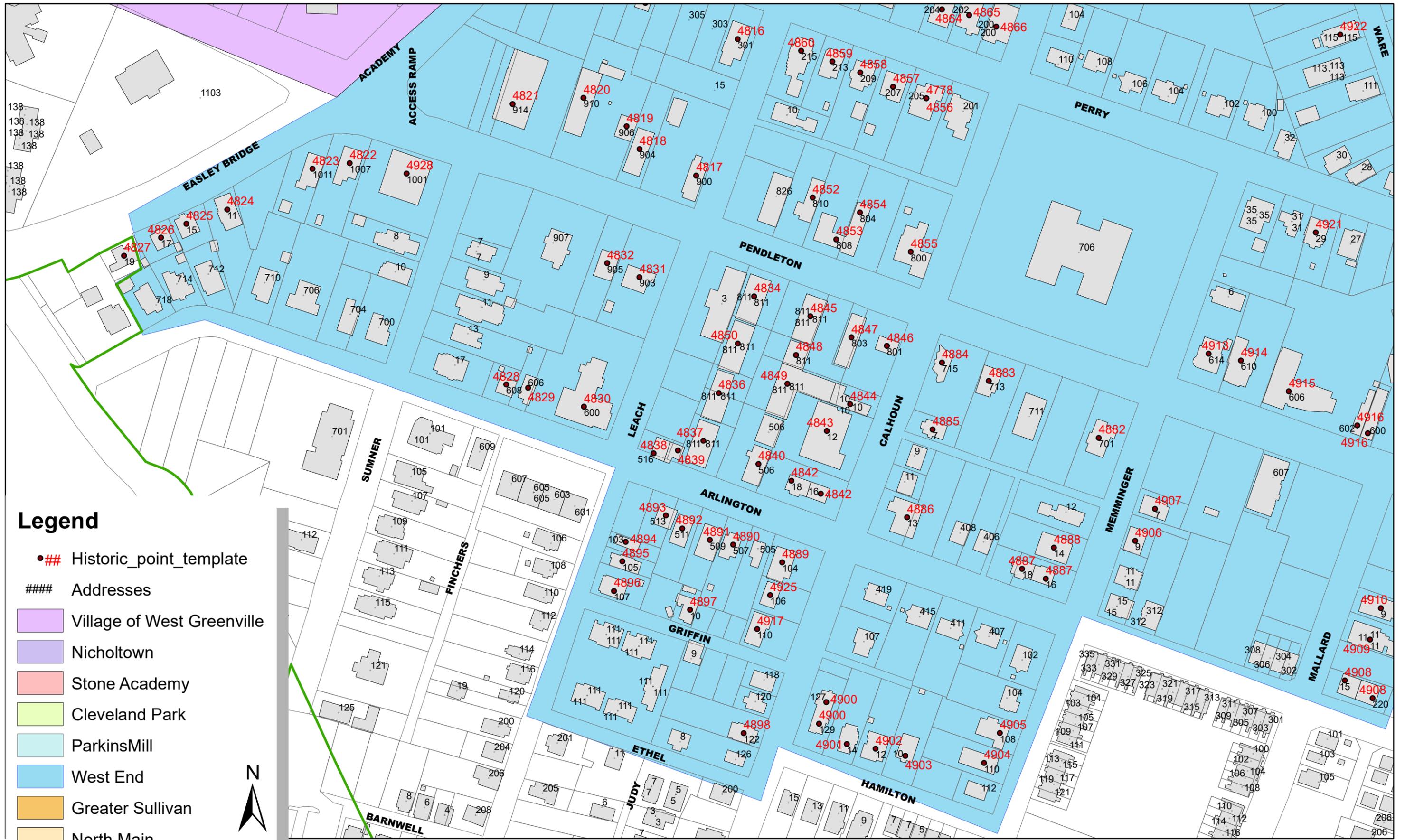




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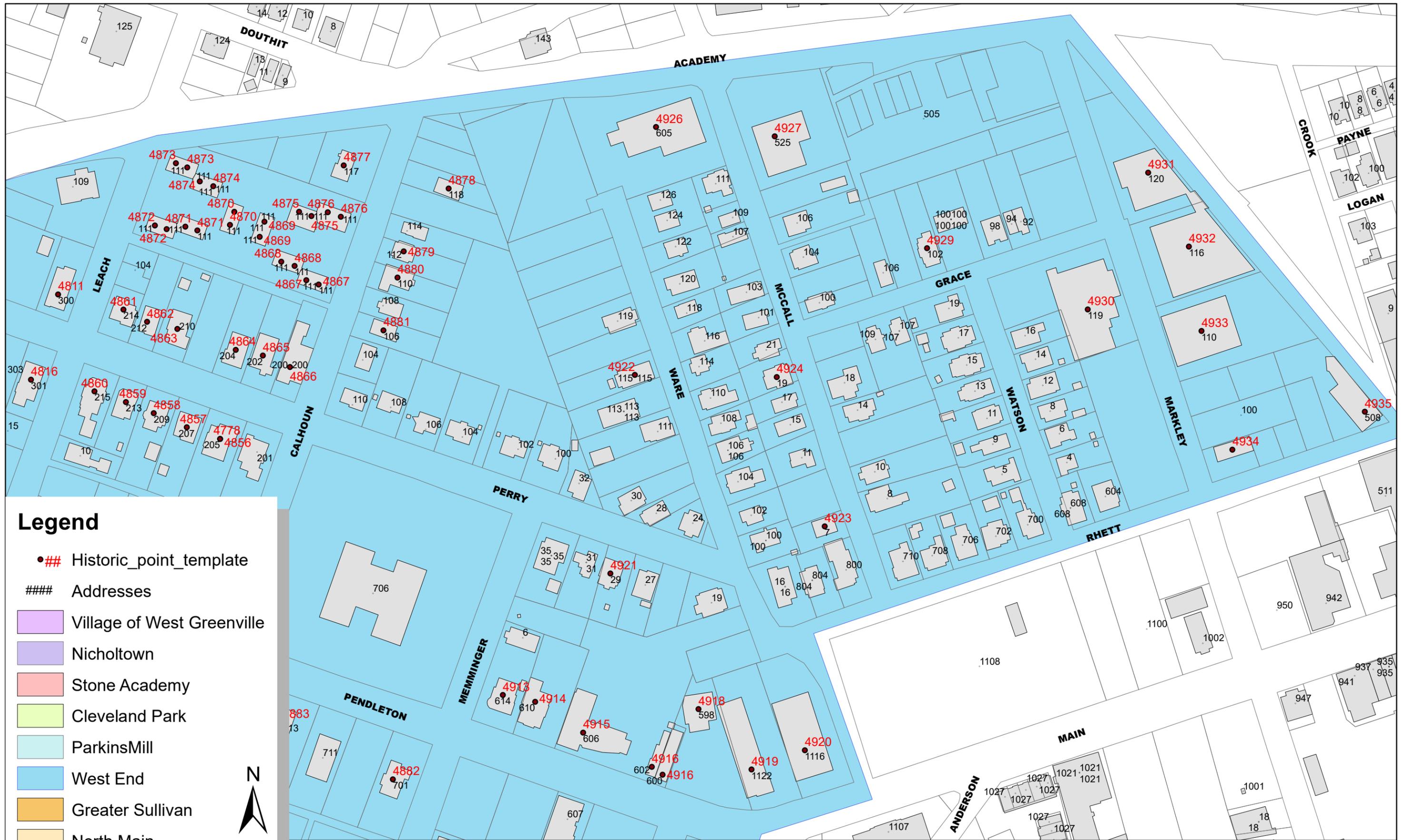




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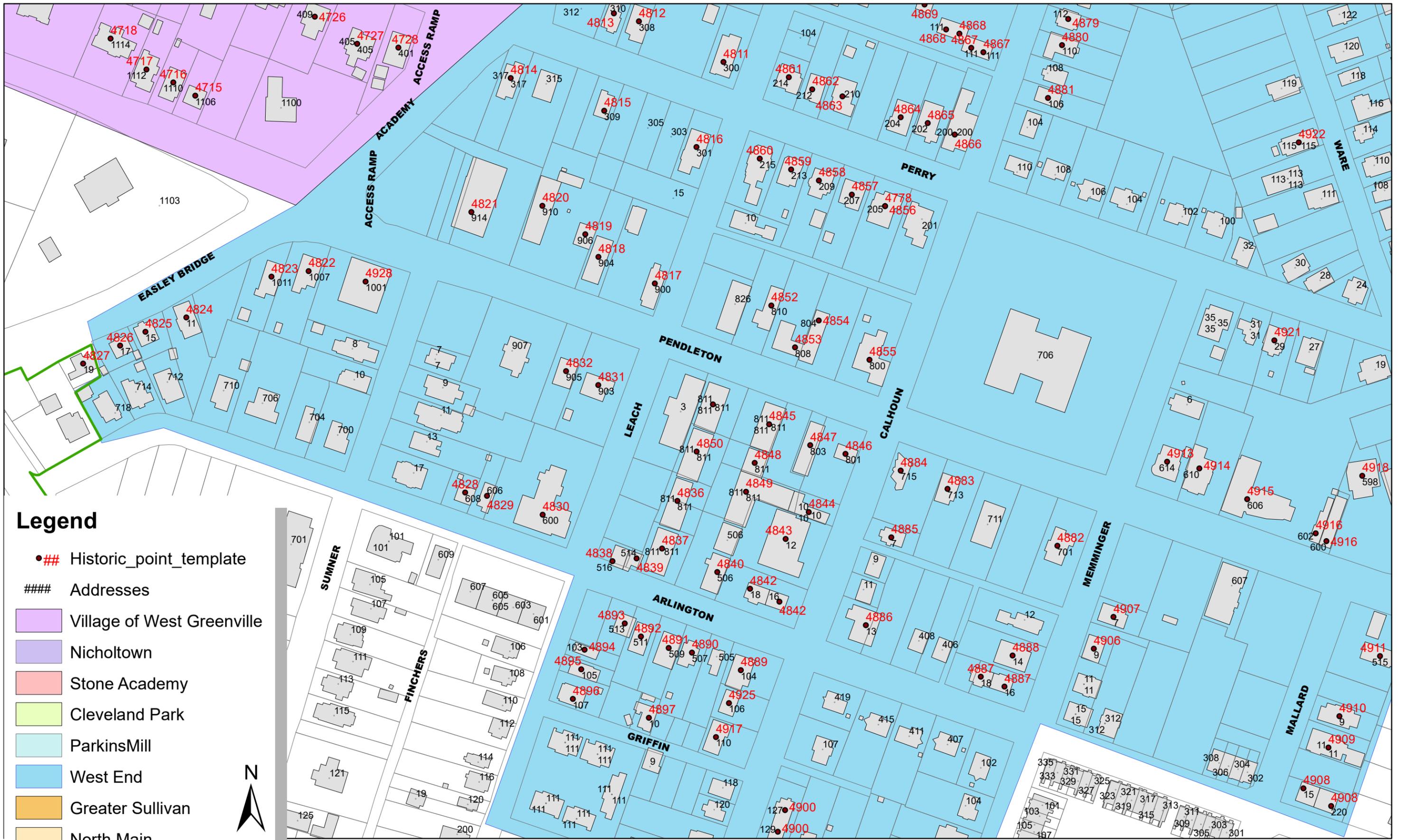




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| Site | Address                            | Historic Name            | Historical Use                 | Date    | Eligibility                      |
|------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| 4644 | 4 Saco St                          | Unidentified Residence   | Domestic                       | c. 1920 | Not Eligible                     |
| 4645 | 1298 Pendleton St                  | Unidentified Residence   | Domestic                       | 1940    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4646 | 1296A/1296B Pendleton St           | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade                 | 1914    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4647 | 1288/1286 Pendleton St             | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade                 | c.1915  | Not Eligible                     |
| 4648 | 1284 Pendleton St                  | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade                 | 1940    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4649 | 1282 Pendleton St                  | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade                 | 1926    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4650 | 1278 Pendleton St                  | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade                 | c.1915  | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4651 | 11 Lois Ave                        | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade                 | 1928    | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4652 | 12 Lois Ave                        | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade                 | c.1920  | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4653 | 8 Lois Ave                         | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade                 | c.1915  | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4654 | 582/580 Perry Ave                  | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade                 | c.1915  | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4655 | 586 Perry Ave                      | Unidentified Commercial  | Health Care                    | c.1905  | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4656 | 1279 Pendleton St                  | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade                 | c. 1949 | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4657 | 4 Smith St                         | Unidentified Residence   | Domestic                       | 1959    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4658 | 1269 Pendleton St                  | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade                 | 1908    | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4659 | 1263 Pendleton St                  | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade                 | 1936    | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4660 | 1257 Pendleton St                  | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade                 | 1933    | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4661 | 1241/1239 Pendleton St             | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade                 | 1933    | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4662 | 1237 Pendleton St                  | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade                 | 1933    | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4663 | 1235/1233 Pendleton Street         | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade                 | c. 1933 | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4664 | 1227 Pendleton Street              | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade                 | c. 1970 | Not Eligible                     |
| 4665 | 1225 Pendleton St Ste 3-5          | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade                 | c. 1970 | Not Eligible                     |
| 4666 | 1225 Pendleton Ste 7-9             | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade                 | c. 1979 | Not Eligible                     |
| 4667 | 1225 Pendleton St (10 Burdette St) | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade                 | c. 1979 | Not Eligible                     |
| 4668 | 12 Burdette St                     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic                       | 1922    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4669 | 14 Burdette St                     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic                       | 1947    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4670 | 2 Mason St                         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic                       | 1940    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4671 | 5 Mason St                         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic                       | 1934    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4672 | 24 Traction St                     | F. Fazio Prop.           | Commerce/Trade                 | 1928    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4673 | 28 Traction St                     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic                       | 1936    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4674 | 30A/30B Traction St                | Unidentified Residential | Domestic                       | 1923    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4675 | 32 Traction St                     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic                       | c. 1920 | Not Eligible                     |
| 4676 | 36 Traction St                     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic                       | 1919    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4677 | 38 Traction St                     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic                       | 1911    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4678 | 104 Aiken St                       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic                       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible                     |
| 4679 | 30 Burdette St                     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic                       | 1933    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4680 | 26 Burdette St                     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic                       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible                     |
| 4681 | 22 Burdette St                     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic                       | 1920    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4682 | 20 Burdette St                     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic                       | 1930    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4683 | 18 Burdette St                     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic                       | 1926    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4684 | 1211/1207/1205/1203 Pendleton St   | Unidentified Commercial  | Industry/Processing/Extraction | c. 1919 | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4685 | 1201 Pendleton St                  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic                       | 1947    | Not Eligible                     |

| Site | Address                     | Historic Name             | Historical Use | Date    | Eligibility                      |
|------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| 4686 | 1191 Pendleton St           | Unidentified Commercial   | Commerce/Trade | 1938    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4687 | 1187 Pendleton St           | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1938    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4688 | 1183 Pendleton St           | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1938    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4689 | 1181 Pendleton St           | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1922    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4690 | 4 Aiken St                  | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1936    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4691 | 6 Aiken St                  | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1922    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4692 | 16 Aiken St                 | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1910    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4693 | 25 Burdette St              | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1930    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4694 | 23 Burdette St              | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible                     |
| 4695 | 109 Aiken St                | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | C. 1925 | Not Eligible                     |
| 4696 | 1249 Pendleton St           | Unidentified Commercial   | Commerce/Trade | c. 1920 | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4697 | 420 Perry Ave.              | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c.1935  | Not Eligible                     |
| 4698 | 48 Traction St              | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1949    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4699 | 50 Traction St              | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | C. 1930 | Not Eligible                     |
| 4700 | 54 Traction St              | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | C. 1930 | Not Eligible                     |
| 4701 | 14 S Textile Ave            | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1925    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4702 | 32 Burdette St              | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1949    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4703 | 31 Burdette St              | Wesleyan Methodist Church | Religion       | 1912    | Eligible                         |
| 4704 | 35 Burdette St              | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c. 1925 | Not Eligible                     |
| 4705 | 37 Burdette St              | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1930    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4706 | 39 Burdette St              | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible                     |
| 4707 | 41 Burdette St              | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1939    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4708 | 6 S Textile Ave             | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c. 1920 | Not Eligible                     |
| 4709 | 4 S Textile Ave             | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1936    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4710 | 2 S Textile Ave             | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1931    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4711 | 1163 Pendleton St           | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c. 1925 | Not Eligible                     |
| 4712 | 1165 Pendleton St           | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1930    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4713 | 1139 Pendleton St           | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1922    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4714 | 1135 Pendleton St           | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1919    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4715 | 1106 Pendleton St           | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible                     |
| 4716 | 1110 Pendleton St           | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible                     |
| 4717 | 1112 Pendleton St           | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c. 1925 | Not Eligible                     |
| 4718 | 1114 Pendleton St           | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1947    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4719 | 1136/1138/1146 Pendleton St | Unidentified Commercial   | Commerce/Trade | c.1970  | Not Eligible                     |
| 4720 | 1148/1150/1152 Pendleton St | Unidentified Commercial   | Commerce/Trade | c.1970  | Not Eligible                     |
| 4721 | 423 Perry Ave               | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1967    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4722 | 421 Perry Ave               | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c. 1925 | Not Eligible                     |
| 4723 | 419 Perry Ave               | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c. 1925 | Not Eligible                     |
| 4724 | 514 Perry Ave               | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c. 1925 | Not Eligible                     |
| 4725 | 411 Perry Ave               | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c.1925  | Not Eligible                     |
| 4726 | 409 Perry Ave               | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c.1915  | Not Eligible                     |
| 4727 | 405 Perry Ave               | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c.1910  | Not Eligible                     |

| Site | Address             | Historic Name                  | Historical Use | Date    | Eligibility  |
|------|---------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| 4728 | 401 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1955    | Not Eligible |
| 4729 | 410 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | c.1910  | Not Eligible |
| 4730 | 412 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1947    | Not Eligible |
| 4731 | 414 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | c.1935  | Not Eligible |
| 4732 | 416 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1948    | Not Eligible |
| 4733 | 418 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 4734 | 422 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1944    | Not Eligible |
| 4735 | 424 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1956    | Not Eligible |
| 4736 | 426 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 4737 | 430-2A/2B Perry Ave | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1942    | Not Eligible |
| 4738 | 430-4A/4B Perry Ave | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1942    | Not Eligible |
| 4739 | 430-1A/1B Perry Ave | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1942    | Not Eligible |
| 4740 | 430-3A/3B Perry Ave | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1942    | Not Eligible |
| 4741 | 54 Doe St           | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | c. 1925 | Not Eligible |
| 4742 | 504 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 4743 | 506 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1950    | Not Eligible |
| 4744 | 508 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1937    | Not Eligible |
| 4745 | 510 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 4746 | 512 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1939    | Not Eligible |
| 4747 | 516 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1938    | Not Eligible |
| 4748 | 518 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1936    | Not Eligible |
| 4749 | 520 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1929    | Not Eligible |
| 4750 | 522 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1939    | Not Eligible |
| 4751 | 524 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1939    | Not Eligible |
| 4752 | 526 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1937    | Not Eligible |
| 4753 | 528 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1926    | Not Eligible |
| 4754 | 532A/B Perry Ave    | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1937    | Not Eligible |
| 4755 | 534A/B Perry Ave    | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1937    | Not Eligible |
| 4756 | 538 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1968    | Not Eligible |
| 4757 | 540 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 4758 | 18 Doe St           | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1936    | Not Eligible |
| 4759 | 20 Doe St           | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | c. 1920 | Not Eligible |
| 4760 | 24 Doe St           | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | c. 1920 | Not Eligible |
| 4761 | 28 Doe St           | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1937    | Not Eligible |
| 4762 | 551 Perry Ave       | West Greenville Baptist Church | Religion       | 1939    | Not Eligible |
| 4763 | 547 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1930    | Not Eligible |
| 4764 | 545 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1922    | Not Eligible |
| 4765 | 543 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1922    | Not Eligible |
| 4766 | 539 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 4767 | 535 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1946    | Not Eligible |
| 4768 | 529 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1935    | Not Eligible |
| 4769 | 527 Perry Ave       | Unidentified Residential       | Domestic       | 1936    | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address                           | Historic Name              | Historical Use     | Date    | Eligibility                      |
|------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| 4770 | 525 Perry Ave                     | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic           | 1935    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4771 | 523 Perry Ave                     | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic           | 1924    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4772 | 521 Perry Ave                     | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic           | 1938    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4773 | 519 Perry Ave                     | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic           | 1939    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4774 | 517 Perry Ave                     | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic           | 1936    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4775 | 515A/B Perry Ave                  | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic           | 1911    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4776 | 511A/B/C Perry Ave                | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic           | 1945    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4777 | 507A/B Perry Ave                  | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic           | 1936    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4778 | 505A/B Perry Ave                  | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic           | 1936    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4779 | 6 Branwood St                     | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic           | c. 1920 | Not Eligible                     |
| 4780 | 1 N Textile Ave                   | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic           | 1936    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4781 | 1156 Pendleton St                 | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic           | 1926    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4782 | 1160 Pendleton St                 | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic           | 1940    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4783 | 1164 Pendleton St                 | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic           | 1935    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4784 | 1166 Pendleton St                 | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic           | 1921    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4785 | 1172 Pendleton St                 | Unidentified Commercial    | Commerce/Trade     | 1916    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4786 | 1180 Pendleton St                 | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic           | 1939    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4787 | 1186 Pendleton Ave                | Unidentified Commercial    | Commerce/Trade     | 1928    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4788 | 1200 Pendleton Street             | Maternity Shelter Hospital | Health Care        | 1954    | Eligible                         |
| 4789 | 1250 Pendleton St                 | Unidentified Commercial    | Commerce/Trade     | 1932    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4790 | 1252 Pendleton St                 | Unidentified Commercial    | Commerce/Trade     | 1946    | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4791 | 1254 Pendleton St                 | Unidentified Commercial    | Commerce/Trade     | 1936    | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4792 | 1256 Pendleton St                 | Unidentified Commercial    | Commerce/Trade     | 1922    | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4793 | 1260 Pendleton St                 | Unidentified Commercial    | Commerce/Trade     | 1928    | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4794 | 1262 Pendleton St                 | Unidentified Commercial    | Commerce/Trade     | 1914    | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4795 | 1266 Pendleton St                 | Unidentified Commercial    | Commerce/Trade     | 1920    | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4796 | 1268 Pendleton St                 | Unidentified Commercial    | Commerce/Trade     | 1950    | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4797 | 1270 Pendleton St                 | Unidentified Commercial    | Commerce/Trade     | 1948    | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4798 | 1272 Pendleton St                 | Unidentified Commercial    | Commerce/Trade     | 1945    | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4799 | 1274 Pendleton St / 587 Perry Ave | Unidentified Commercial    | Recreation/Culture | c. 1920 | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4800 | 585 Perry Ave                     | Unidentified Commercial    |                    | 1936    | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4801 | 581 Perry Ave                     | Unidentified Commercial    | Commerce/Trade     | 1934    | Contributes to Eligible District |
| 4802 | 575 Perry Ave                     | Unidentified Commercial    | Commerce/Trade     | 1922    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4803 | 565 Perry Ave                     | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic           | 1947    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4804 | 563 Perry Ave                     | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic           | 1936    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4805 | 557 Perry Ave                     | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic           | 1937    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4806 | 555 Perry Ave                     | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic           | 1937    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4807 | 27 Branwood St                    | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic           | 1937    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4808 | 25 Branwood St                    | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic           | 1979    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4809 | 21 Branwood Dr                    | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic           | 1924    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4810 | 3 Branwood St                     | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic           | 1935    | Not Eligible                     |
| 4811 | 300 Perry Ave                     | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic           | 1902    | Not Eligible                     |

| Site | Address                | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date    | Eligibility  |
|------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| 4812 | 308 Perry Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1932    | Not Eligible |
| 4813 | 310 Perry Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1920    | Not Eligible |
| 4814 | 317 Perry Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1958    | Not Eligible |
| 4815 | 309 Perry Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1965    | Not Eligible |
| 4816 | 301 Perry Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1961    | Not Eligible |
| 4817 | 900 Pendleton St       | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1954    | Not Eligible |
| 4818 | 904 Pendleton St       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1957    | Not Eligible |
| 4819 | 906 Pendleton St       | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1950    | Not Eligible |
| 4820 | 910 Pendleton St       | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1966    | Not Eligible |
| 4821 | 914 Pendleton St       | McDonald's               | Commerce/Trade | 1966    | Not Eligible |
| 4822 | 1007 Pendleton St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1964    | Not Eligible |
| 4823 | 1011 Pendleton St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1921    | Not Eligible |
| 4824 | 11 Easley Bridge Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1925  | Not Eligible |
| 4825 | 15 Easley Bridge Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1930  | Not Eligible |
| 4826 | 17 Easley Bridge Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1930  | Not Eligible |
| 4827 | 19 Easley Bridge Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 4828 | 608 Arlington Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1940  | Not Eligible |
| 4829 | 606 Arlington Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1915  | Not Eligible |
| 4830 | 600 Arlington Ave      | Unidentified Commercial  | Health Care    | c. 1960 | Not Eligible |
| 4831 | 903 Pendleton St       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1920 | Not Eligible |
| 4832 | 905 Pendleton St       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1925  | Not Eligible |
| 4833 | 110 Wardlaw Street     | McClaren Medical Shelter | Health Care    | c. 1940 | Eligible     |
| 4834 | 811-8 /10 Pendleton St | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1950    | Not Eligible |
| 4835 | 101 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1935    | Not Eligible |
| 4836 | 811-12/14 Pendleton St | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1949    | Not Eligible |
| 4837 | 811-16/18 Pendleton St | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1956    | Not Eligible |
| 4838 | 516 Arlington Ave      | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 4839 | 514 Arlington Ave      | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | c.1945  | Not Eligible |
| 4840 | 506 Arlington Ave      | Unidentified Commercial  | Funerary       | c. 1955 | Not Eligible |
| 4841 | 105 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 4842 | 18/16 S Calhoun St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1965 | Not Eligible |
| 4843 | 12 S Calhoun St        | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 4844 | 10 S Calhoun St        | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 4845 | 811-11 Pendleton St    | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1956    | Not Eligible |
| 4846 | 801 Pendleton St       | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1953    | Not Eligible |
| 4847 | 803 Pendleton St       | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1955    | Not Eligible |
| 4848 | 811-1/3 Pendleton St   | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1949    | Not Eligible |
| 4849 | 811-7 Pendleton St     | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1949    | Not Eligible |
| 4850 | 811-2/4/6 Pendleton St | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1950    | Not Eligible |
| 4851 | 109 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1937    | Not Eligible |
| 4852 | 810 Pendleton St       | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1965    | Not Eligible |
| 4853 | 808 Pendleton St       | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1954    | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address                  | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date    | Eligibility  |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| 4854 | 804 Pendleton Ave        | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | c.1900  | Not Eligible |
| 4855 | 800 Pendleton St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1910  | Not Eligible |
| 4856 | 205 Perry Ave            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1968    | Not Eligible |
| 4857 | 207 Perry Ave            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1923    | Not Eligible |
| 4858 | 209 Perry Ave            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1952    | Not Eligible |
| 4859 | 213 Perry Ave            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1967    | Not Eligible |
| 4860 | 215 Perry Ave            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1908    | Not Eligible |
| 4861 | 214 Perry Ave            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1936    | Not Eligible |
| 4862 | 212 Perry Ave            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1930  | Not Eligible |
| 4863 | 210 Perry Ave            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | C. 1920 | Not Eligible |
| 4864 | 204 Perry Ave            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1925 | Not Eligible |
| 4865 | 202 Perry Ave            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1925  | Not Eligible |
| 4866 | 200 Perry Ave            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1925  | Not Eligible |
| 4867 | 111 1A-1D N Calhoun St   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1965 | Not Eligible |
| 4868 | 111 2A-2D N Calhoun St   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1966    | Not Eligible |
| 4869 | 111 3A-3D N Calhoun St   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1966    | Not Eligible |
| 4870 | 111 8A-8D N Calhoun St   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1966    | Not Eligible |
| 4871 | 1117A-7D N Calhoun St    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1966    | Not Eligible |
| 4872 | 111 6A-6D N Calhoun St   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1966    | Not Eligible |
| 4873 | 111 10A-10D N Calhoun St | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1966    | Not Eligible |
| 4874 | 111 9A-9D N Calhoun St   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1966    | Not Eligible |
| 4875 | 111 4A-4E N Calhoun St   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1966    | Not Eligible |
| 4876 | 111 5A-5D N Calhoun St   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1966    | Not Eligible |
| 4877 | 117 N Calhoun St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1940  | Not Eligible |
| 4878 | 118 N Calhoun St         | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1966    | Not Eligible |
| 4879 | 112 N Calhoun St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1925  | Not Eligible |
| 4880 | 110 N Calhoun St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1925  | Not Eligible |
| 4881 | 106 N Calhoun St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1940  | Not Eligible |
| 4882 | 701 Pendleton St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1925  | Not Eligible |
| 4883 | 713 Pendleton St         | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | c.1915  | Not Eligible |
| 4884 | 715 Pendleton St         | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | c.1956  | Eligible     |
| 4885 | 7 S Calhoun St           | Unidentified Residential | Commerce/Trade | c. 1963 | Not Eligible |
| 4886 | 13 S Calhoun St          | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1963    | Not Eligible |
| 4887 | 18/16 S Memminger St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 4888 | 14 S Memminger St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1925 | Not Eligible |
| 4889 | 104 S Calhoun St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1954 | Not Eligible |
| 4890 | 507 Arlington Ave        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 4891 | 509 Arlington Ave        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 4892 | 511 Arlington Ave        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 4893 | 513A/B Arlington Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1925 | Not Eligible |
| 4894 | 103 S Leach St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 4895 | 105 S Leach St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1930  | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address                           | Historic Name             | Historical Use | Date    | Eligibility  |
|------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| 4896 | 107 S Leach St                    | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c.1930  | Not Eligible |
| 4897 | 10 Griffin St                     | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1947    | Not Eligible |
| 4898 | 122 S Calhoun St                  | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 4899 | 4 Barksdale Rd                    | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c. 1963 | Not Eligible |
| 4900 | 127/129 S Calhoun St              | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c. 1938 | Not Eligible |
| 4901 | 14 Hamilton Ave                   | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 4902 | 12 Hamilton Ave                   | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1935    | Not Eligible |
| 4903 | 10 Hamilton Ave                   | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c. 1944 | Not Eligible |
| 4904 | 110 S Memminger St                | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c. 1955 | Not Eligible |
| 4905 | 108 S Memminger St                | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1945    | Not Eligible |
| 4906 | 9 S Memminger St                  | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1959    | Not Eligible |
| 4907 | 7 S Memminger St                  | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 4908 | 15 Mallard St / 220 Arlington Ave | Unidentified Commercial   | Commerce/Trade | 1965    | Not Eligible |
| 4909 | 11 Mallard St                     | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c.1908  | Not Eligible |
| 4910 | 9 Mallard St                      | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1960    | Not Eligible |
| 4911 | 515 Pendleton St                  | Unidentified Commercial   | Commerce/Trade | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 4912 | 31 Orange St                      | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1933    | Not Eligible |
| 4913 | 614 Pendleton St                  | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c. 1905 | Not Eligible |
| 4914 | 610 Pendleton St                  | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1906    | Not Eligible |
| 4915 | 606 Pendleton St                  | Unidentified Commercial   | Health Care    | c. 1949 | Not Eligible |
| 4916 | 602/600 Pendleton St              | unidentified Commercial   | Commerce/Trade | 1965    | Not Eligible |
| 4917 | 110 S. Calhoun                    | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c. 1954 | Not Eligible |
| 4918 | 598 Pendleton St                  | Unidentified Commercial   | Commerce/Trade | c.1960  | Not Eligible |
| 4919 | 1122 S Main St                    | Unidentified Commercial   | Commerce/Trade | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 4920 | 1116 S Main St                    | Unidentified Commercial   | Commerce/Trade | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 4921 | 29 Perry Ave                      | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c. 1910 | Not Eligible |
| 4922 | 115 Ware St                       | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1958    | Not Eligible |
| 4923 | 7 McCall St                       | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 4924 | 19 McCall St                      | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1930    | Not Eligible |
| 4925 | 106 S. Calhoun St                 | Unidentified Commercial   | Commerce/Trade | c. 1954 | Not Eligible |
| 4926 | 605 S Academy St                  | Unidentified Commercial   | Commerce/Trade | 1967    | Not Eligible |
| 4927 | 525 S Academy St                  | Unidentified Commercial   | Education      | 1961    | Not Eligible |
| 4928 | 1001 Pendleton Street             | Unidentified Commercial   | Commerce/Trade | c.1920  | Not Eligible |
| 4929 | 102 Grace St                      | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 4930 | 119 N Markley St                  | Unidentified Commercial   | Commerce/Trade | 1936    | Not Eligible |
| 4931 | 120 N Markley St                  | Unidentified Commercial   | Commerce/Trade | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 4932 | 116 N Markley St                  | Unidentified Commercial   | Commerce/Trade | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 4933 | 110 N Markley St                  | Unidentified Commercial   | Commerce/Trade | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 4934 | 100 N Markley St                  | Unidentified Commercial   | Commerce/Trade | c. 1956 | Not Eligible |
| 4935 | 508 Rhett St                      | 19 Conrad 23 Fire Station | Commerce/Trade | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 4936 | 111 W Mountainview Ave            | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | 1925    | Not Eligible |
| 4937 | 708A/B Augusta St                 | Unidentified Residential  | Domestic       | c. 1920 | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address                | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date    | Eligibility  |
|------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| 4938 | 710 Augusta St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1960  | Not Eligible |
| 4939 | 714A/B Augusta St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1948 | Not Eligible |
| 4940 | 716 A/B Augusta St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1948 | Not Eligible |
| 4941 | 720 A/B Augusta St     | The Market Basket        | Commerce/Trade | 1928    | Eligible     |
| 4942 | 6 Sullivan St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1940  | Not Eligible |
| 4943 | 12 Sullivan St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1953    | Not Eligible |
| 4944 | 14 Sullivan St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1965    | Not Eligible |
| 4945 | 16 Sullivan St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1966    | Not Eligible |
| 4946 | 18 Sullivan St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1953    | Not Eligible |
| 4947 | 20 Sullivan St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1959    | Not Eligible |
| 4948 | 22 A/B Sullivan St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1935    | Not Eligible |
| 4949 | 23 Sullivan St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 4950 | 21 Sullivan St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 4951 | 17 Sullivan St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 4952 | 13 Sullivan St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 4953 | 113 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 4954 | 9 Sullivan St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 4955 | 117 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1933    | Not Eligible |
| 4956 | 806 Augusta St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 4957 | 119 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 4958 | 810 Augusta St         | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1938    | Not Eligible |
| 4959 | 8 Woodfin Ave          | Unidentified Commerical  | Commerce/Trade | c. 1938 | Not Eligible |
| 4960 | 10 Woodfin Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1940  | Not Eligible |
| 4961 | 12 Woodfin Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 4962 | 14 Woodfin Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 4963 | 16 Woodfin Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1940  | Not Eligible |
| 4964 | 18 Woodfin Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1924 | Not Eligible |
| 4965 | 20 Woodfin Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 4966 | 22 Woodfin Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 4967 | 24 Woodfin Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 4968 | 115 Burns St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 4969 | 109 Burns St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 4970 | 107 Burns St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 4971 | 105 Burns St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 4972 | 23 Woodfin Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1965    | Not Eligible |
| 4973 | 19 Woodfin Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1958    | Not Eligible |
| 4974 | 17 Woodfin Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1950    | Not Eligible |
| 4975 | 15 Woodfin Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1962    | Not Eligible |
| 4976 | 13A/B Woodfin Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1965    | Not Eligible |
| 4977 | 11 Woodfin Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1956    | Not Eligible |
| 4978 | 9 Woodfin Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1945    | Not Eligible |
| 4979 | 7A/B Woodfin Ave       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1945    | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address            | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date    | Eligibility  |
|------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| 4980 | 2 Barksdale Rd     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 4981 | 906A/B Augusta St  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 4982 | 14 Wilkins St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1959    | Not Eligible |
| 4983 | 16 Wilkins St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1967    | Not Eligible |
| 4984 | 30 Wilkins St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 4985 | 1A/B Elm St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1948    | Not Eligible |
| 4986 | 3A/B Elm St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1965    | Not Eligible |
| 4987 | 9 Elm St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 4988 | 11 Elm St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 4989 | 13 Elm St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1940  | Not Eligible |
| 4990 | 15 Elm St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1960 | Not Eligible |
| 4991 | 17 Elm St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1960 | Not Eligible |
| 4992 | 24 Otis St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1960 | Not Eligible |
| 4993 | 101 Elm St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 4994 | 103 Elm St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 4995 | 107 Elm St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 4996 | 111 Elm St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1954    | Not Eligible |
| 4997 | 113 Elm St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1955    | Not Eligible |
| 4998 | 26 Mills Ave       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1937  | Not Eligible |
| 4999 | 24 Mills Ave       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1957 | Not Eligible |
| 5000 | 22 Mills Ave       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1927 | Not Eligible |
| 5001 | 20 Mills Ave       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 5002 | 19 Otis St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1940  | Not Eligible |
| 5003 | 100-1/2/3/4 Elm St | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1954    | Not Eligible |
| 5004 | 102 Elm St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1954 | Not Eligible |
| 5005 | 106 Elm St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1945    | Not Eligible |
| 5006 | 108 Elm St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1940  | Not Eligible |
| 5007 | 110 Elm St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1956  | Not Eligible |
| 5008 | 112 Elm St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 5009 | 100 Mills Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1948    | Not Eligible |
| 5010 | 102 Mills Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1944    | Not Eligible |
| 5011 | 104 Mills Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1946    | Not Eligible |
| 5012 | 108 Mills Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 5013 | 110 Mills Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1942    | Not Eligible |
| 5014 | 115 Ladson St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1944    | Not Eligible |
| 5015 | 113A/B Ladson St   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 5016 | 111 Ladson St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1925    | Not Eligible |
| 5017 | 109 Ladson St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1944    | Not Eligible |
| 5018 | 107 Ladson St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1945    | Not Eligible |
| 5019 | 105 Ladson St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1945    | Not Eligible |
| 5020 | 101 Ladson St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1930    | Not Eligible |
| 5021 | 105 Otis St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1948    | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address                | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date    | Eligibility  |
|------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| 5022 | 100 Ladson St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1945    | Not Eligible |
| 5023 | 104 Ladson St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1935    | Not Eligible |
| 5024 | 106 Ladson St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1936    | Not Eligible |
| 5025 | 108 Ladson St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5026 | 110A/B Ladson St       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5027 | 112 Ladson St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5028 | 114 Ladson St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1955    | Not Eligible |
| 5029 | 200 Mills Ave          | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | c. 1970 | Not Eligible |
| 5030 | 204 Mills Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1910  | Not Eligible |
| 5031 | 206 Mills Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1925  | Not Eligible |
| 5032 | 208 Mills Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1938    | Not Eligible |
| 5033 | 210 Mills Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1957 | Not Eligible |
| 5034 | 109 Mission St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5035 | 107 Mission St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5036 | 105 Mission St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1906 | Not Eligible |
| 5037 | 103 Mission St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5038 | 9 Mission St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1945  | Not Eligible |
| 5039 | 7 Mission St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5040 | 1 Mission St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1898    | Not Eligible |
| 5041 | 121 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1927    | Not Eligible |
| 5042 | 159 Otis St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5043 | 155 Otis St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 5044 | 106 Otis St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1966    | Not Eligible |
| 5045 | 104 Otis St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1964    | Not Eligible |
| 5046 | 102 Otis St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1944    | Not Eligible |
| 5047 | 18 Elm St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1966    | Not Eligible |
| 5048 | 16 Elm St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5049 | 14 Elm St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1960 | Not Eligible |
| 5050 | 10-A/B Elm St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1965    | Not Eligible |
| 5051 | 8 Elm St               | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1937 | Not Eligible |
| 5052 | 6-A/B Elm St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5053 | 4-A/B Elm St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1965    | Not Eligible |
| 5054 | 2 Elm St               | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1953    | Not Eligible |
| 5055 | 101 Wilkins St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5056 | 1-A/B Ladson St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1925 | Not Eligible |
| 5057 | 3-A/B Ladson St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1925 | Not Eligible |
| 5058 | 5 Ladson St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1950    | Not Eligible |
| 5059 | 7-A/B Ladson St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5060 | 11 Ladson St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1962    | Not Eligible |
| 5061 | 13 Ladson St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1945    | Not Eligible |
| 5062 | 15 Ladson St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 5063 | 17 Ladson St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1962    | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address                    | Historic Name              | Historical Use | Date    | Eligibility  |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| 5064 | 22 Ladson St               | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | 1955    | Not Eligible |
| 5065 | 20 Ladson St               | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5066 | 16 Ladson St               | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1960 | Not Eligible |
| 5067 | 14 Ladson St               | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 5068 | 12 Ladson St               | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 5069 | 10 Ladson St               | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | 1965    | Not Eligible |
| 5070 | 6 Ladson St                | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 5071 | 4-A/B Ladson St            | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5072 | 2 Ladson St                | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5073 | 301/303 Wilkins St         | Unidentified Residential   | domestic       | 1961    | Not Eligible |
| 5074 | 2/4 Hill St                | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | 1961    | Not Eligible |
| 5075 | 6/8 Hill St                | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | 1965    | Not Eligible |
| 5076 | 156 Hill St                | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1925 | Not Eligible |
| 5077 | 158 Hill St                | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1925 | Not Eligible |
| 5078 | 160 Hill St                | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1925 | Not Eligible |
| 5079 | 125 W Mountainview Ave     | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | 1947    | Not Eligible |
| 5080 | 14 Ridge St                | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1925  | Not Eligible |
| 5081 | 317 - K/L/M/N Wilkins St   | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | 1959    | Not Eligible |
| 5082 | 317-E/F/G/H/I/J Wilkins St | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | 1959    | Not Eligible |
| 5083 | 317-A/B/C/D Wilkins St     | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | 1959    | Not Eligible |
| 5084 | 27 Guess St                | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | 1954    | Not Eligible |
| 5085 | 19 Guess St                | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5086 | 11 Guess St                | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | 1957    | Not Eligible |
| 5087 | 7 Guess St                 | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | 1954    | Not Eligible |
| 5088 | 5 Guess St                 | Unidentified Commercial    | Commerce/Trade | 1959    | Not Eligible |
| 5089 | 3-A/B Guess St             | Unidentified Commerical    | Religion       | 1969    | Not Eligible |
| 5090 | 404 Sullivan St            | Unidentified Commercial    | Religion       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 5091 | 315 Sullivan St            | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5092 | 28 Bolt St                 | Long Branch Baptist Church | Religion       | 1925    | Not Eligible |
| 5093 | 322 Wilkins St             | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | 1954    | Not Eligible |
| 5094 | 320-A/B Wilkins St         | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | 1954    | Not Eligible |
| 5095 | 318 Wilkins St             | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | 1967    | Not Eligible |
| 5096 | 316 Wilkins St             | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | 1954    | Not Eligible |
| 5097 | 27 Bolt St                 | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | 1965    | Not Eligible |
| 5098 | 102 Trotter St             | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | 1930    | Not Eligible |
| 5099 | 106 Trotter St             | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1940  | Not Eligible |
| 5100 | 215 Sullivan St            | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5101 | 205 Sullivan St            | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1935  | Not Eligible |
| 5102 | 113 Sullivan St            | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5103 | 106 Dobbs St               | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1940  | Not Eligible |
| 5104 | 110/112 Dobbs St           | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5105 | 114/116 Dobbs St           | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address                | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date    | Eligibility  |
|------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| 5106 | 125 Dobbs St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5107 | 133 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1936    | Not Eligible |
| 5108 | 103 Dobbs St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1953    | Not Eligible |
| 5109 | 9 Dobbs St             | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5110 | 7 Dobbs St             | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1945  | Not Eligible |
| 5111 | 109 Sullivan St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5112 | 108 Burns St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1943    | Not Eligible |
| 5113 | 6 Addie Ct             | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5114 | 8 Addie Ct             | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1964    | Not Eligible |
| 5115 | 200 Wilkins St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1958    | Not Eligible |
| 5116 | 104 Wilkins St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1954    | Not Eligible |
| 5117 | 11 Addie Ct            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1950    | Not Eligible |
| 5118 | 9 Addie Ct             | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1955    | Not Eligible |
| 5119 | 200A Burns St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1932    | Not Eligible |
| 5120 | 200 Burns St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1932    | Not Eligible |
| 5121 | 5 Dean St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1925 | Not Eligible |
| 5122 | 9 Dean St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5123 | 11 Dean St             | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5124 | 13 Dean St             | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5125 | 15 Dean St             | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1945    | Not Eligible |
| 5126 | 17 Dean St             | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5127 | 107 Dean St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1920  | Not Eligible |
| 5128 | 111 Dean St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1925 | Not Eligible |
| 5129 | 104-A Sullivan St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1925 | Not Eligible |
| 5130 | 202 Sullivan St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1935    | Not Eligible |
| 5131 | 114 Dean St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5132 | 108 Dean St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1936    | Not Eligible |
| 5133 | 102 Dean St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5134 | 100 Dean St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5135 | 16 Dean St             | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5136 | 14 Dean St             | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1945    | Not Eligible |
| 5137 | 12 Dean St             | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1945    | Not Eligible |
| 5138 | 117 Dunbar St          | Josephs Grocery          | Commerce/Trade | 1948    | Not Eligible |
| 5139 | 207 Trotter St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5140 | 219 Trotter St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1950    | Not Eligible |
| 5141 | 3 Trotter St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5142 | 5 Trotter St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1950    | Not Eligible |
| 5143 | 7 Trotter St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1950    | Not Eligible |
| 5144 | 15-A/B Trotter St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1953    | Not Eligible |
| 5145 | 210 Sullivan St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5146 | 208 Sullivan St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5147 | 304 Sullivan St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address               | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date    | Eligibility  |
|------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| 5148 | 304A Sullivan St      | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5149 | 308 Sullivan St       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1920 | Not Eligible |
| 5150 | 310 Sullivan St       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5151 | 316 Sullivan St       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 5152 | 7 Trotter Alley       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5153 | 3 Trotter Alley       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5154 | 12 Trotter St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1971    | Not Eligible |
| 5155 | 14 Trotter St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1930    | Not Eligible |
| 5156 | 16 Trotter St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5157 | 18 Trotter St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5158 | 8 Trotter St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 5159 | 4 Trotter St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1951    | Not Eligible |
| 5160 | 2 Trotter St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5161 | 104-B Sullivan Street | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1930  | Not Eligible |
| 5162 | 107 Ackley Rd         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5163 | 105 Ackley Rd         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5164 | 103 Ackley Rd         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5165 | 101 Ackley Rd         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5166 | 8 Skyland Dr          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5167 | 10 Skyland Dr         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5168 | 12 Skyland Dr         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5169 | 14 Skyland Dr         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5170 | 16 Skyland Dr         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5171 | 18 Skyland Dr         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5172 | 20 Skyland Dr         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5173 | 22 Skyland Dr         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5174 | 24 Skyland Dr         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5175 | 26 Skyland Dr         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5176 | 28 Skyland Dr         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5177 | 30 Skyland Dr         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5178 | 32 Skyland Dr         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5179 | 34 Skyland Dr         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5180 | 36 Skyland Dr         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5181 | 38 Skyland Dr         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5182 | 40 Skyland Dr         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5183 | 33 Skyland Dr         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5184 | 31 Skyland Dr         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1942    | Not Eligible |
| 5185 | 29 Skyland Dr         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5186 | 27 Skyland Dr         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1942    | Not Eligible |
| 5187 | 25 Skyland Dr         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5188 | 23 Skyland Dr         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5189 | 21 Skyland Dr         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address            | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date         | Eligibility  |
|------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 5190 | 19 Skyland Dr      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941         | Not Eligible |
| 5191 | 17 Skyland Dr      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941         | Not Eligible |
| 5192 | 15 Skyland Dr      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941         | Not Eligible |
| 5193 | 11 Skyland Dr      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1942         | Not Eligible |
| 5194 | 9 Skyland Dr       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941         | Not Eligible |
| 5195 | 5 Skyland Dr       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941         | Not Eligible |
| 5196 | 3 Skyland Dr       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1942         | Not Eligible |
| 5197 | 33 Ackley Rd       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1942         | Not Eligible |
| 5198 | 24 Ackley Rd       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1949         | Not Eligible |
| 5199 | 26 Ackley Rd       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1942         | Not Eligible |
| 5200 | 30-A/B/C Ackley Rd | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941         | Not Eligible |
| 5201 | 34 Ackley Rd       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1942         | Not Eligible |
| 5202 | 36 Ackley Rd       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941         | Not Eligible |
| 5203 | 100 Ackley Rd      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941         | Not Eligible |
| 5204 | 102 Ackley Rd      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1939         | Not Eligible |
| 5205 | 104 Ackley Rd      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1939         | Not Eligible |
| 5206 | 106 Ackley Rd      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941         | Not Eligible |
| 5207 | 110 Ackley Rd      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941         | Not Eligible |
| 5208 | 112 Ackley Rd      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1939         | Not Eligible |
| 5209 | 114 Ackley Rd      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1938         | Not Eligible |
| 5210 | 116 Ackley Rd      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1939         | Not Eligible |
| 5211 | 101 Beechwood Ave  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940      | Not Eligible |
| 5212 | 313 Beechwood Ave  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1925         | Not Eligible |
| 5213 | 311 Beechwood Ave  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940         | Not Eligible |
| 5214 | 309 Beechwood Ave  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1927         | Not Eligible |
| 5215 | 305 Beechwood Ave  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1937         | Not Eligible |
| 5216 | 303 Beechwood Ave  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1936         | Not Eligible |
| 5217 | 301 Beechwood Ave  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1926         | Not Eligible |
| 5218 | 39 Blair St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1945         | Not Eligible |
| 5219 | 37 Blair St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1946         | Not Eligible |
| 5220 | 35 Blair St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1939         | Not Eligible |
| 5221 | 33 Blair St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940         | Not Eligible |
| 5222 | 31 Blair St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1946         | Not Eligible |
| 5223 | 29 Blair St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1939         | Not Eligible |
| 5224 | 27 Blair St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1939         | Not Eligible |
| 5225 | 1000 Laurens Rd    | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | c. 1950/1960 | Not Eligible |
| 5226 | 19 Blair St        | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1950         | Not Eligible |
| 5227 | 15 Blair St        | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | c. 1915/1920 | Not Eligible |
| 5228 | 11 Blair St        | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1970         | Not Eligible |
| 5229 | 1010 Laurens Rd    | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | c. 1920      | Not Eligible |
| 5230 | 912 Laurens Rd     | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | c. 1960      | Not Eligible |
| 5231 | 16 Blair St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950      | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address                | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date    | Eligibility  |
|------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| 5232 | 25 Brunson St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1960 | Not Eligible |
| 5233 | 22 Blair St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5234 | 26 Blair St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1946 | Not Eligible |
| 5235 | 28 A/B Blair St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 5236 | 147 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 5237 | 36 Blair St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 5238 | 38 Blair St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 5239 | 42 Blair St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 5240 | 44 Blair St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5241 | 217 Beechwood Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5242 | 215 Beechwood Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5243 | 213 Beechwood Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5244 | 209 Beechwood Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5245 | 207 Beechwood Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5246 | 201 Beechwood Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5247 | 41 Glenn St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5248 | 33-A/B Glenn St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5249 | 31 Glenn St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5250 | 29 Glenn St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5251 | 25 Glenn St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5252 | 23 Glenn St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5253 | 19 Glenn St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5254 | 15 Glenn St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5255 | 11 Glenn St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5256 | 9 Glenn St             | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5257 | 7 Glenn St             | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5258 | 904 Laurens Rd         | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | c. 1960 | Not Eligible |
| 5259 | 908 Laurens Rd         | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 5260 | 908 Lauren Rd (back)   | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | c. 1946 | Not Eligible |
| 5261 | 910 Laurens Rd         | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | c. 1946 | Not Eligible |
| 5262 | 812 Laurens Rd         | Unidentified Commercial  | Religion       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5263 | 12 Glenn St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 5264 | 18 Glenn St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 5265 | 20 Glenn St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 5266 | 22 Glenn St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 5267 | 620 Laurens Rd         | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 5268 | 30 Glenn St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5269 | 32 Glenn St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5270 | 34 Glenn St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5271 | 36 Glenn St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5272 | 38 Glenn St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5273 | 44 Glenn St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address             | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date    | Eligibility  |
|------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| 5274 | 48 Glenn St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5275 | 52 Glenn St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5276 | 111 Beechwood Ave   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5277 | 107 Beechwood Ave   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5278 | 109 Brunson St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 5279 | 105 Brunson St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 5280 | 103 Brunson St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5281 | 101 Brunson St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5282 | 29 Brunson St       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5283 | 23 Brunson St       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5284 | 21 Brunson St       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5285 | 19 Brunson St       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5286 | 17 Brunson St       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5287 | 13 Brunson St       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5288 | 11 Brunson St       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1937    | Not Eligible |
| 5289 | 7 Brunson St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1932    | Not Eligible |
| 5290 | 802 Laurens Rd      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1937    | Not Eligible |
| 5291 | 804 Laurens Rd      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5292 | 806 Laurens Rd      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5293 | 808 Laurens Rd      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5294 | 27 Brunson St       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1974    | Not Eligible |
| 5295 | 12 Brunson St       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5296 | 14 Brunson St       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5297 | 18 Brunson St       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1935    | Not Eligible |
| 5298 | 22 Brunson St       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1932    | Not Eligible |
| 5299 | 24 Brunson St       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1932    | Not Eligible |
| 5300 | 26 Brunson St       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5301 | 17 Coolidge Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1935    | Not Eligible |
| 5302 | 15 A/B Coolidge Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 5303 | 13 Coolidge Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1932    | Not Eligible |
| 5304 | 11 Coolidge Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1942    | Not Eligible |
| 5305 | 702 Laurens Rd      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1939    | Not Eligible |
| 5306 | 710 Laurens Rd      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1933    | Not Eligible |
| 5307 | 712 Laurens Rd      | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1971    | Not Eligible |
| 5308 | 714 Laurens Rd      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1937    | Not Eligible |
| 5309 | 8 Coolidge Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 5310 | 10 Coolidge Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1936    | Not Eligible |
| 5311 | 12 Coolidge Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5312 | 14 Coolidge Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5313 | 18 Coolidge Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5314 | 20/22 Coolidge Ave  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5315 | 24 Coolidge Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address            | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date    | Eligibility  |
|------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| 5316 | 28 Coolidge Ave    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1936    | Not Eligible |
| 5317 | 30 Coolidge Ave    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1945    | Not Eligible |
| 5318 | 104 Brunson St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5319 | 31 Monticello Ave  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5320 | 31 Underwood Ave   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1937    | Not Eligible |
| 5321 | 29 Underwood Ave   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1939    | Not Eligible |
| 5322 | 27 Underwood Ave   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1936    | Not Eligible |
| 5323 | 25 Underwood Ave   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1936    | Not Eligible |
| 5324 | 23 Underwood Ave   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1936    | Not Eligible |
| 5325 | 21 Underwood Ave   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1939    | Not Eligible |
| 5326 | 19 Underwood Ave   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5327 | 17 Underwood Ave   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1938    | Not Eligible |
| 5328 | 11 Underwood Ave   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5329 | 9 Underwood Ave    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1935    | Not Eligible |
| 5330 | 600 Laurens Rd     | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 5331 | 510 Laurens Rd     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1937    | Not Eligible |
| 5332 | 8 Underwood Ave    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1937    | Not Eligible |
| 5333 | 10 Underwood Ave   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5334 | 12 Underwood Ave   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1927    | Not Eligible |
| 5335 | 14 Underwood Ave   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5336 | 16 Underwood Ave   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5337 | 18 Underwood Ave   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5338 | 22 Underwood Ave   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 5339 | 24 Underwood Ave   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1938    | Not Eligible |
| 5340 | 26 Underwood Ave   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1939    | Not Eligible |
| 5341 | 28 Underwood Ave   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1939    | Not Eligible |
| 5342 | 32 Underwood Ave   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1929    | Not Eligible |
| 5343 | 29 McAdoo Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1938    | Not Eligible |
| 5344 | 25 McAdoo Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 5345 | 23 McAdoo Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5346 | 21 McAdoo Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1937    | Not Eligible |
| 5347 | 19 McAdoo Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5348 | 17 McAdoo Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1961    | Not Eligible |
| 5349 | 15 McAdoo Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 5350 | 13 McAdoo Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 5351 | 11 McAdoo Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 5352 | 9 McAdoo Ave       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1938    | Not Eligible |
| 5353 | 7 McAdoo Ave       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1939    | Not Eligible |
| 5354 | 506 Laurens Rd     | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1964    | Not Eligible |
| 5355 | 508 Laurens Rd     | Unidentified Commercial  | Unknown        | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 5356 | 424 Laurens Rd     | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1934    | Not Eligible |
| 5357 | 418/420 Laurens Rd | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1935    | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address              | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date         | Eligibility  |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| 5358 | 6 McAdoo Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1936         | Not Eligible |
| 5359 | 8 McAdoo Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1937         | Not Eligible |
| 5360 | 10 McAdoo Ave        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1931         | Not Eligible |
| 5361 | 12 McAdoo Ave        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1933         | Not Eligible |
| 5362 | 14 McAdoo Ave        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941         | Not Eligible |
| 5363 | 16 McAdoo Ave        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1965         | Not Eligible |
| 5364 | 18 McAdoo Ave        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940         | Not Eligible |
| 5365 | 20 McAdoo Ave        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940         | Not Eligible |
| 5366 | 22 McAdoo Ave        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1926         | Not Eligible |
| 5367 | 24 McAdoo Ave        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940         | Not Eligible |
| 5368 | 26 McAdoo Ave        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1957         | Not Eligible |
| 5369 | 30 McAdoo Ave        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1947         | Not Eligible |
| 5370 | 127 Haviland Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1960s/70s | Not Eligible |
| 5371 | 125 Haviland Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1956         | Not Eligible |
| 5372 | 123 Haviland Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1953         | Not Eligible |
| 5373 | 113 Haviland Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1958         | Not Eligible |
| 5374 | 111 Haviland Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1952         | Not Eligible |
| 5375 | 107 Haviland Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1946         | Not Eligible |
| 5376 | 105-A/B Haviland Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1953         | Not Eligible |
| 5377 | 103-A/B Haviland Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1953         | Not Eligible |
| 5378 | 400 A/B Laurens Rd   | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1965         | Not Eligible |
| 5379 | 408 Laurens Ave      | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1946         | Not Eligible |
| 5380 | 21 Beechwood Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940         | Not Eligible |
| 5381 | 19 Beechwood Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940         | Not Eligible |
| 5382 | 13 Beechwood Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940         | Not Eligible |
| 5383 | 9 Beechwood Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1934         | Not Eligible |
| 5384 | 7 Beechwood Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935      | Not Eligible |
| 5385 | 5 Beechwood Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1964         | Not Eligible |
| 5386 | 8A/B Beechwood Ave   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1952         | Not Eligible |
| 5387 | 10A/B Beechwood Ave  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1952         | Not Eligible |
| 5388 | 12 Beechwood Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1952         | Not Eligible |
| 5389 | 14 Beechwood Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1955         | Not Eligible |
| 5390 | 16 Beechwood Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940s     | Not Eligible |
| 5391 | 18 Beechwood Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950s     | Not Eligible |
| 5392 | 100 Beechwood Ave    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1925      | Not Eligible |
| 5393 | 102 Beechwood Ave    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941         | Not Eligible |
| 5394 | 106 Beechwood Ave    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941         | Not Eligible |
| 5395 | 108 Beechwood Ave    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940      | Not Eligible |
| 5396 | 112 Beechwood Ave    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1937         | Not Eligible |
| 5397 | 6 Arden St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1922         | Not Eligible |
| 5398 | 1 Arden St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1922         | Not Eligible |
| 5399 | 218 Beechwood Ave    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1931         | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address           | Historic Name                | Historical Use | Date     | Eligibility  |
|------|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------|----------|--------------|
| 5400 | 300 Beechwood Ave | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | c. 1930  | Not Eligible |
| 5401 | 306 Beechwood Ave | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | c. 1930  | Not Eligible |
| 5402 | 308 Beechwood Ave | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | c. 1935  | Not Eligible |
| 5403 | 312 Beechwood Ave | Masonic Temple               | Social         | 1941     | Not Eligible |
| 5404 | 204 Ackley Rd     | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | 1936     | Not Eligible |
| 5405 | 206 Ackley Rd     | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | 1939     | Not Eligible |
| 5406 | 208 Ackley Rd     | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | 1945     | Not Eligible |
| 5407 | 210 Ackley Rd     | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | c. 1940  | Not Eligible |
| 5408 | 214 Ackley Rd     | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | c. 1945  | Not Eligible |
| 5409 | 216 Ackley Rd     | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | c. 1940  | Not Eligible |
| 5410 | 302 Ackley Rd     | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | c. 1945  | Not Eligible |
| 5411 | 308 Ackley Rd     | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | c. 1950  | Not Eligible |
| 5412 | 310 Ackley Rd     | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | c. 1930  | Not Eligible |
| 5413 | 320 Ackley Rd     | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | c. 1920  | Not Eligible |
| 5414 | 1 Rebecca St      | Joseph Hall, Service Station | Commerce/Trade | c. 1940  | Not Eligible |
| 5415 | 118 Maco St       | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | 1937     | Not Eligible |
| 5416 | 114 Maco St       | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | 1955     | Not Eligible |
| 5417 | 112 Maco St       | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | c. 1940  | Not Eligible |
| 5418 | 109 Nicholtown Rd | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | c. 1950  | Not Eligible |
| 5419 | 108 Maco St       | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | 1971     | Not Eligible |
| 5420 | 104 Maco St       | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | 1940     | Not Eligible |
| 5421 | 22 Maco St        | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | c. 1930  | Not Eligible |
| 5422 | 10 Maco St        | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | c. 1955  | Not Eligible |
| 5423 | 8 Maco St         | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | c. 1950  | Not Eligible |
| 5424 | 6 Maco St         | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | c. 1955  | Not Eligible |
| 5425 | 2 Maco St         | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | c. 1950  | Not Eligible |
| 5426 | 117 Maco St       | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | c. 1941  | Not Eligible |
| 5427 | 119 Maco St       | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | c. 1940  | Not Eligible |
| 5428 | 121 Maco St       | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | c. 1945  | Not Eligible |
| 5429 | 114 Brunson Ave   | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | c. 1940  | Not Eligible |
| 5430 | 112 Brunson Ave   | Unidentified Commercial      | Commerce/Trade | c. 1920s | Not Eligible |
| 5431 | 30 Monticello Ave | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | 1940     | Not Eligible |
| 5432 | 28 Monticello Ave | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | 1939     | Not Eligible |
| 5433 | 26 Monticello Ave | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | 1926     | Not Eligible |
| 5434 | 24 Monticello Ave | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | c. 1940  | Not Eligible |
| 5435 | 22 Monticello Ave | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | 1933     | Not Eligible |
| 5436 | 18 Monticello Ave | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | 1941     | Not Eligible |
| 5437 | 16 Monticello Ave | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | c. 1940  | Not Eligible |
| 5438 | 12 Monticello Ave | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | 1940     | Not Eligible |
| 5439 | 28 McAdoo Ave     | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | 1939     | Not Eligible |
| 5440 | 112 Haviland Ave  | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | 1950     | Not Eligible |
| 5441 | 118 Haviland Ave  | Unidentified Residential     | Domestic       | 1950     | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address                  | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date    | Eligibility  |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| 5442 | 204 Haviland Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1950    | Not Eligible |
| 5443 | 300 Haviland Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1965    | Not Eligible |
| 5444 | 306 Haviland Ave         | Unidentified Church      | Religion       | 1937    | Not Eligible |
| 5445 | 303 Haviland Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5446 | 44 A/B Boyce Springs Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5447 | 42 Boyce Springs Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5448 | 40 Boyce Springs Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5449 | 38 Boyce Springs Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5450 | 36 Boyce Springs Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5451 | 5 Charlotte St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1965    | Not Eligible |
| 5452 | 9 Charlotte St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1956    | Not Eligible |
| 5453 | 11 Charlotte St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5454 | 13 Charlotte St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1947    | Not Eligible |
| 5455 | 19 Charlotte St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1967    | Not Eligible |
| 5456 | 21 Charlotte St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1947    | Not Eligible |
| 5457 | 23 Charlotte St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1964    | Not Eligible |
| 5458 | 20 Charlotte St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 5459 | 18 A/B Charlotte St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1955    | Not Eligible |
| 5460 | 16 Charlotte St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1958    | Not Eligible |
| 5461 | 14 Charlotte St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1945    | Not Eligible |
| 5462 | 12 Charlotte St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1942    | Not Eligible |
| 5463 | 10 Charlotte St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1956    | Not Eligible |
| 5464 | 8A Charlotte St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1962    | Not Eligible |
| 5465 | 8B Charlotte St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 5466 | 6 - 6A Charlotte St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 5467 | 4 Charlotte St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1957    | Not Eligible |
| 5468 | 2 Charlotte St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1958    | Not Eligible |
| 5469 | 14 Boyce Springs Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1966    | Not Eligible |
| 5470 | 16 Boyce Springs Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1962    | Not Eligible |
| 5471 | 113 A/B Cleveirvine Ave  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1962    | Not Eligible |
| 5472 | 115 A/B Cleveirvine Ave  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1962    | Not Eligible |
| 5473 | 117 A/B Cleveirvine Ave  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1952    | Not Eligible |
| 5474 | 119 Cleveirvine Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1962    | Not Eligible |
| 5475 | 121 Cleveirvine Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1950    | Not Eligible |
| 5476 | 123 Cleveirvine Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1965    | Not Eligible |
| 5477 | 125 Cleveirvine Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1959    | Not Eligible |
| 5478 | 127 Cleveirvine Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1951    | Not Eligible |
| 5479 | 129 Cleveirvine Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1952    | Not Eligible |
| 5480 | 131 Cleveirvine Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1958    | Not Eligible |
| 5481 | 133 Cleveirvine Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1966    | Not Eligible |
| 5482 | 137 Cleveirvine Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1963    | Not Eligible |
| 5483 | 139/141 Cleveirvine Ave  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1960    | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address                 | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date | Eligibility  |
|------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------|--------------|
| 5484 | 143 A/B Cleveirvine Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1952 | Not Eligible |
| 5485 | 130 Cleveirvine Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1964 | Not Eligible |
| 5486 | 128 Cleveirvine Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1955 | Not Eligible |
| 5487 | 9 Brunson Ave           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1944 | Not Eligible |
| 5488 | 141 W Mountainview Ave  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5489 | 2 Alleta Ave            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1966 | Not Eligible |
| 5490 | 4 Alleta Ave            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1963 | Not Eligible |
| 5491 | 6 Alleta Ave            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1953 | Not Eligible |
| 5492 | 8 Alleta Ave            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1952 | Not Eligible |
| 5493 | 9 Alleta Ave            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1952 | Not Eligible |
| 5494 | 7 Alleta Ave            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1954 | Not Eligible |
| 5495 | 5 Alleta Ave            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5496 | 3 Alleta Ave            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5497 | 1 Alleta Ave            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1954 | Not Eligible |
| 5498 | 7 Anchorage Dr          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1942 | Not Eligible |
| 5499 | 9 Anchorage Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1960 | Not Eligible |
| 5500 | 11 A/B Anchorage Ave    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5501 | 15 Anchorage Ave        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1953 | Not Eligible |
| 5502 | 21 Anchorage Ave        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1953 | Not Eligible |
| 5503 | 23 Anchorage Ave        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1955 | Not Eligible |
| 5504 | 25 Anchorage Ave        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1952 | Not Eligible |
| 5505 | 22 Anchorage Ave        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1966 | Not Eligible |
| 5506 | 18 Anchorage Ave        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1958 | Not Eligible |
| 5507 | 16 Anchorage Ave        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1958 | Not Eligible |
| 5508 | 14 Anchorage Ave        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1956 | Not Eligible |
| 5509 | 12 Anchorage Ave        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1953 | Not Eligible |
| 5510 | 8 Anchorage Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1966 | Not Eligible |
| 5511 | 6 Anchorage Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1961 | Not Eligible |
| 5512 | 4 Anchorage Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1961 | Not Eligible |
| 5513 | 2 Anchorage Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1962 | Not Eligible |
| 5514 | 22 Alaska Ave           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1946 | Not Eligible |
| 5515 | 20 Alaska Ave           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1956 | Not Eligible |
| 5516 | 18 Alaska Ave           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5517 | 16 Alaska Ave           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1964 | Not Eligible |
| 5518 | 14 Alaska Ave           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5519 | 12 Alaska Ave           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5520 | 10 Alaska Ave           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1959 | Not Eligible |
| 5521 | 8 Alaska Ave            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1948 | Not Eligible |
| 5522 | 6 Alaska Ave            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1948 | Not Eligible |
| 5523 | 4 Alaska Ave            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1963 | Not Eligible |
| 5524 | 2 Alaska Ave            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1961 | Not Eligible |
| 5525 | 22 Sitka Ave            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1967 | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address           | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date | Eligibility  |
|------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------|--------------|
| 5526 | 20 Sitka Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1946 | Not Eligible |
| 5527 | 18 Sitka Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1954 | Not Eligible |
| 5528 | 16 Sitka Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1966 | Not Eligible |
| 5529 | 14 Sitka Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1958 | Not Eligible |
| 5530 | 12 Sitka Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1957 | Not Eligible |
| 5531 | 10 Sitka Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1964 | Not Eligible |
| 5532 | 8 Sitka Ave       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5533 | 6 Sitka Ave       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1959 | Not Eligible |
| 5534 | 4 Sitka Ave       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1954 | Not Eligible |
| 5535 | 2 Sitka Ave       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1949 | Not Eligible |
| 5536 | 1 Sitka Ave       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1960 | Not Eligible |
| 5537 | 3 Sitka Ave       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1951 | Not Eligible |
| 5538 | 5 Sitka Ave       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1966 | Not Eligible |
| 5539 | 7 Sitka Ave       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1961 | Not Eligible |
| 5540 | 9 Sitka Ave       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1954 | Not Eligible |
| 5541 | 11 Sitka Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1962 | Not Eligible |
| 5542 | 13 Sitka Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1955 | Not Eligible |
| 5543 | 15 Sitka Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1966 | Not Eligible |
| 5544 | 17 Sitka Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1960 | Not Eligible |
| 5545 | 19 Sitka Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1955 | Not Eligible |
| 5546 | 21 Sitka Ave      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5547 | 2 Trails End      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1952 | Not Eligible |
| 5548 | 4 Trails End      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1953 | Not Eligible |
| 5549 | 6 Trails End      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1952 | Not Eligible |
| 5550 | 10 Trails End     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1953 | Not Eligible |
| 5551 | 12 Trails End     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5552 | 500 Woodland Way  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1951 | Not Eligible |
| 5553 | 504 Woodland Way  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5554 | 518 Woodland Way  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1960 | Not Eligible |
| 5555 | 522 Woodland Way  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1966 | Not Eligible |
| 5556 | 105 Nicholtown Rd | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1951 | Not Eligible |
| 5557 | 111 Nicholtown Rd | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1962 | Not Eligible |
| 5558 | 113 Nicholtown Rd | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1962 | Not Eligible |
| 5559 | 201 Nicholtown Rd | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5560 | 205 Nicholtown Rd | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5561 | 130 Arden St Ext  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5562 | 128 Arden St Ext  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1948 | Not Eligible |
| 5563 | 126 Arden St Ext  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1943 | Not Eligible |
| 5564 | 124 Arden St Ext  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1943 | Not Eligible |
| 5565 | 7 Lark St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1958 | Not Eligible |
| 5566 | 11 Lark St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1953 | Not Eligible |
| 5567 | 12 Lark St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1959 | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address              | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date       | Eligibility  |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| 5568 | 8 Lark St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1943       | Not Eligible |
| 5569 | 6 Lark St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1943       | Not Eligible |
| 5570 | 122 Arden St Ext     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1943       | Not Eligible |
| 5571 | 131 Arden St Ext     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1949       | Not Eligible |
| 5572 | 129 Arden St Ext     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1951       | Not Eligible |
| 5573 | 7 Arden St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1922       | Not Eligible |
| 5574 | 127 Arden St Ext     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1944       | Not Eligible |
| 5575 | 125 Arden St Ext     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1944       | Not Eligible |
| 5576 | 11 Maco St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1957       | Not Eligible |
| 5577 | 20 Arden St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1932       | Not Eligible |
| 5578 | 119 Arden St Ext     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1944       | Not Eligible |
| 5579 | 121 A/B Arden St Ext | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1944       | Not Eligible |
| 5580 | 2 Harris Ln          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1942       | Not Eligible |
| 5581 | 4 Harris Ln          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1944       | Not Eligible |
| 5582 | 10 Harris Ln         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1926       | Not Eligible |
| 5583 | 16 Arden St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1937       | Not Eligible |
| 5584 | 14 A/B Arden St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1938       | Not Eligible |
| 5585 | 6 Zara St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941       | Not Eligible |
| 5586 | 8 Zara St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941       | Not Eligible |
| 5587 | 10 Zara St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1946       | Not Eligible |
| 5588 | 12 Zara St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941       | Not Eligible |
| 5589 | 14 Zara St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941       | Not Eligible |
| 5590 | 16 Zara St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941       | Not Eligible |
| 5591 | 5 Zara St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940       | Not Eligible |
| 5592 | 19 Arden St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941       | Not Eligible |
| 5593 | 15 Arden St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940       | Not Eligible |
| 5594 | 13 Arden St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1924       | Not Eligible |
| 5595 | 11 Arden St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1934       | Not Eligible |
| 5596 | 5 Arden St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1939       | Not Eligible |
| 5597 | 10 Arden St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1926       | Not Eligible |
| 5598 | 35 Montrose Dr       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1963       | Not Eligible |
| 5599 | 6 Morningdale Dr     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1970s   | Not Eligible |
| 5600 | 18 Morningdale Dr    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1945    | Not Eligible |
| 5601 | 108 Morningdale Dr   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1960s   | Not Eligible |
| 5602 | 112 E Avondale Dr    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1960s   | Not Eligible |
| 5603 | 107 Morningdale Dr   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950s   | Not Eligible |
| 5604 | 105 Morningdale Dr   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950-60 | Not Eligible |
| 5605 | 103 Morningdale Dr   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1960    | Not Eligible |
| 5606 | 15 Morningdale Dr    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1970s   | Not Eligible |
| 5607 | 3 Morningdale Dr     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940s   | Not Eligible |
| 5608 | 1 Morningdale Dr     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1960    | Not Eligible |
| 5609 | 204 E Avondale Dr    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1960s   | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address            | Historic Name              | Historical Use | Date           | Eligibility  |
|------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 5610 | 208 E Avondale Dr  | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1940-50     | Not Eligible |
| 5611 | 218 E Avondale Dr  | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1970s       | Not Eligible |
| 5612 | 226 E Avondale Dr  | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1940s       | Not Eligible |
| 5613 | 228 E Avondale Dr  | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1940s       | Not Eligible |
| 5614 | 230 E Avondale Dr  | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1950s-1960s | Not Eligible |
| 5615 | 240 E Avondale Dr  | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1960s       | Not Eligible |
| 5616 | 107 N Avondale Dr  | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1960        | Not Eligible |
| 5617 | 1830 Rutherford Dr | Unidentified Commercial    | Commerce/Trade | c. 1960        | Not Eligible |
| 5618 | 36 Pinehurst Dr    | Max and Trude Heller House | Domestic       | c. 1955        | Eligible     |
| 5619 | 39 N Avondale Dr   | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1950        | Not Eligible |
| 5620 | 37 N Avondale Dr   | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1940s       | Not Eligible |
| 5621 | 35 N Avondale Dr   | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1940s       | Not Eligible |
| 5622 | 31 N Avondale Dr   | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1930s        | Not Eligible |
| 5623 | 29 N Avondale Dr   | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1930s        | Not Eligible |
| 5624 | 23 N Avondale Dr   | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1930s        | Not Eligible |
| 5625 | 15 N Avondale Dr   | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1960         | Not Eligible |
| 5626 | 9 N Avondale Dr    | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1950         | Not Eligible |
| 5627 | 808 Rutherford Dr  | Unidentified Commercial    | Commerce/Trade | c.1920s        | Not Eligible |
| 5628 | 8 N Avondale Dr    | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1950         | Not Eligible |
| 5629 | 10 N Avondale Dr   | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1930s        | Not Eligible |
| 5630 | 14 N Avondale Dr   | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1930s        | Not Eligible |
| 5631 | 16 N Avondale Dr   | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1950         | Not Eligible |
| 5632 | 1809 N Main St     | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1950s        | Not Eligible |
| 5633 | 107 W Avondale Dr  | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1930s        | Not Eligible |
| 5634 | 30 N Avondale Dr   | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1930s        | Not Eligible |
| 5635 | 38 N Avondale Dr   | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c1930s         | Not Eligible |
| 5636 | 40 N Avondale Dr   | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1940s        | Not Eligible |
| 5637 | 44 N Avondale Dr   | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1950s        | Not Eligible |
| 5638 | 48 N Avondale Dr   | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1940s       | Not Eligible |
| 5639 | 220 E Avondale Dr  | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1940s       | Not Eligible |
| 5640 | 1800 N Main St     | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1930s        | Not Eligible |
| 5641 | 1804 N Main St     | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1940s       | Not Eligible |
| 5642 | 1808 N Main St     | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c. 1930s       | Not Eligible |
| 5643 | 1810 N Main St     | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1950s        | Not Eligible |
| 5644 | 1812 N Main St     | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1940s        | Not Eligible |
| 5645 | 1814 N Main St     | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1950s        | Not Eligible |
| 5646 | 222 E Avondale Dr  | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1950s        | Not Eligible |
| 5647 | 1818 N Main St     | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1950s        | Not Eligible |
| 5648 | 1820 N Main St     | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1930s        | Not Eligible |
| 5649 | 1822 N Main St     | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1950s        | Not Eligible |
| 5650 | 1824 N Main St     | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1950s        | Not Eligible |
| 5651 | 20 Parkside Dr     | Unidentified Residential   | Domestic       | c.1950s        | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address            | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date    | Eligibility  |
|------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| 5652 | 1823 N Main St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950s | Not Eligible |
| 5653 | 1819 N Main St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950s | Not Eligible |
| 5654 | 1815 N Main St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950s | Not Eligible |
| 5655 | 1813 N Main St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950s | Not Eligible |
| 5656 | 1811 N Main St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950s | Not Eligible |
| 5657 | 1807 N Main St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950s | Not Eligible |
| 5658 | 1805 N Main St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950s | Not Eligible |
| 5659 | 115 W Avondale Dr  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950s | Not Eligible |
| 5660 | 10 Arcadia Dr      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950s | Not Eligible |
| 5661 | 14 Arcadia Dr      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1930s   | Not Eligible |
| 5662 | 18 Arcadia Dr      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1930s | Not Eligible |
| 5663 | 20 Arcadia Dr      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950s | Not Eligible |
| 5664 | 24 Arcadia Dr      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950s | Not Eligible |
| 5665 | 26 Arcadia Dr      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950s | Not Eligible |
| 5666 | 18 Parkside Dr     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950s | Not Eligible |
| 5667 | 730 Rutherford Dr  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950s | Not Eligible |
| 5668 | 27 Arcadia Dr      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950s | Not Eligible |
| 5669 | 25 Arcadia Dr      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950s | Not Eligible |
| 5670 | 21 Arcadia Dr      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950s | Not Eligible |
| 5671 | 17 Arcadia Dr      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950s | Not Eligible |
| 5672 | 9 Arcadia Dr       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1930s | Not Eligible |
| 5673 | 5 Arcadia Dr       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1930s | Not Eligible |
| 5674 | 14 Parkside Dr     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950s | Not Eligible |
| 5675 | 6 Parkside Dr      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1960s | Not Eligible |
| 5676 | 112 Randall St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5677 | 114 Randall St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 5678 | 116 Randall St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5679 | 118 Randall St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5680 | 122 Randall St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5681 | 202/204 Randall St | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5682 | 206 Randall St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5683 | 208 Randall St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5684 | 210 Randall St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5685 | 214 Randall St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5686 | 216 Randall St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5687 | 218 Randall St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5688 | 209 Randall St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5689 | 211 Randall St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5690 | 217 Randall St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5691 | 219 Randall St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1920 | Not Eligible |
| 5692 | 225 Randall St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5693 | 227 Randall St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address                     | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date    | Eligibility  |
|------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| 5694 | 226 Randall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5695 | 300 Randall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5696 | 221 Randall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5697 | 223 Randall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5698 | 220 Randall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5699 | 222 Randall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5700 | 307 Randall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5701 | 309 Randall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5702 | 311 Randall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5703 | 313 Randall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5704 | 302 Randall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5705 | 314 Randall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5706 | 315 Randall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5707 | 401 Randall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5708 | 410 Randall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5709 | 412 Randall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5710 | 414 A/B Randall St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1960 | Not Eligible |
| 5711 | 418-1 Randall St            | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1960 | Not Eligible |
| 5712 | 419 Randall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5713 | 417 Randall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5714 | 415 Randall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5715 | 400 Randall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1936 | Not Eligible |
| 5716 | 402 A/B Randall St          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5717 | 404 Randall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5718 | 408 Randall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5719 | 405 Randall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5720 | 407 Randall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5721 | 409 Randall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5722 | 413 Randall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5723 | 418 Croft St                | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5724 | 414 Croft St                | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1920 | Not Eligible |
| 5725 | 412 Croft St                | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 5726 | 410 Croft St                | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 5727 | 5 Whitehall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1960 | Not Eligible |
| 5728 | 3 Whitehall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1960 | Not Eligible |
| 5729 | 4 Whitehall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1960 | Not Eligible |
| 5730 | 2 Whitehall St              | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1955 | Not Eligible |
| 5731 | 30 Croft St / 806 Townes St | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5732 | 808 A/B Townes St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5733 | 810 A/B Townes St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5734 | 812 A/B Townes St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5735 | 400/402 Wilton St           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1925 | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address          | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date    | Eligibility  |
|------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| 5736 | 406 Wilton St    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5737 | 411 Wilton St    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5738 | 413 Wilton St    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5739 | 406 Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5740 | 404 Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5741 | 400 Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5742 | 308 Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5743 | 220/222 Croft St | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5744 | 218 Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5745 | 216 Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5746 | 214 Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5747 | 212 Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5748 | 210 Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5749 | 208 Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5750 | 206 Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5751 | 403 Wilton St    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5752 | 405 Wilton St    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5753 | 407 Wilton St    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5754 | 409 Wilton St    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5755 | 19 Croft St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5756 | 17 Croft St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5757 | 13 Croft St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5758 | 9/11 Croft St    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5759 | 27 Croft St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5760 | 25 Croft St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5761 | 23 Croft St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5762 | 21 Croft St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5763 | 307 Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1948 | Not Eligible |
| 5764 | 305 Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5765 | 221 A/B Croft St | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5766 | 401 Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5767 | 317 Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5768 | 311 Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5769 | 309 Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5770 | 207 Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5771 | 205 Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5772 | 121 Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5773 | 117 Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5774 | 219 Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5775 | 217 Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5776 | 215 Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5777 | 211 Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address             | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date    | Eligibility  |
|------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| 5778 | 105 Croft St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5779 | 103 Croft St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5780 | 101 Croft St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5781 | 115 Croft St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5782 | 113 Croft St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5783 | 111 Croft St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5784 | 107 Croft St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5785 | 415 Croft St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5786 | 416 A/B Croft St    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5787 | 407/411 Croft St    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5788 | 403 A/B Croft St    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 5789 | 26 A/B Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5790 | 8 A/B Croft St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5791 | 200/202 Robinson St | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1955 | Not Eligible |
| 5792 | 206 Robinson St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5793 | 210 Robinson St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5794 | 201 Robinson St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5795 | 203 Robinson St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5796 | 205 Robinson St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5797 | 207 Robinson St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5798 | 209 Robinson St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 5799 | 211 Robinson St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5800 | 213 Robinson St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5801 | 215 Robinson St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5802 | 18 A/B Croft St     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5803 | 20 Croft St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5804 | 22 Croft St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5805 | 24 Croft St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5806 | 10 Croft St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1960 | Not Eligible |
| 5807 | 12 Croft St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5808 | 14 Croft St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5809 | 16 Croft St         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5810 | 101 Whitehall St    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5811 | 103 Whitehall St    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5812 | 105 Whitehall St    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5813 | 107 Whitehall St    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5814 | 109 Whitehall St    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5815 | 111 Whitehall St    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5816 | 114 Whitehall St    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5817 | 112 Whitehall Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5818 | 110 Whitehall St    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5819 | 106 Whitehall St    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address  | Historic Name                      | Historical Use | Date    | Eligibility  |
|------|--|------------------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| 5820 | 100 Whitehall St                                       | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5821 | 218 Ashley Ave   | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5822 | 310 Ashley Ave   | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5823 | 415 Ashley Ave   | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5824 | 411 Ashley Ave   | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5825 | 308 Ashley Ave   | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5826 | 412 Ashley Ave   | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5827 | 410 Ashley Ave   | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c.1935  | Not Eligible |
| 5828 | 404 Ashley Ave   | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5829 | 400 Ashley Ave   | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5830 | 216 Ashley Ave   | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5831 | 214 Ashley Ave   | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5832 | 210 Ashley Ave   | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5833 | 208 Ashley Ave   | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5834 | 206 A/B Ashley Ave                                     | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5835 | 204 Ashley Ave   | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5836 | 200 Ashley Ave   | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5837 | 124 Ashley Ave   | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5838 | 115 Buist Ave  | Temple of Israel                   | Religion       | 1928    | Eligible     |
| 5839 | 101/103, 105/107, 109/111, 113/115, 117/119 Ashley Ave | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5840 | 108 Ashley Ave   | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5841 | 33 Ashley Ave  | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5842 | 32 Ashley Ave  | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5843 | 30 Ashley Ave  | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5844 | 31 Ashley Ave  | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1937 | Not Eligible |
| 5845 | 28 Ashley Ave  | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5846 | 23 Ashley Ave  | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c.1935  | Not Eligible |
| 5847 | 22 Ashley Ave  | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5848 | 20 Ashley Ave  | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 5849 | 21 Ashley Ave  | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 5850 | 26 Ashley Ave  | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5851 | 27 Ashley Ave  | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5852 | 25 Ashley Ave  | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5853 | 24 Ashley Ave  | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5854 | 18 Ashley Ave  | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5855 | 16 Ashley Ave  | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 5856 | 14 Ashley Ave  | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1945 | Not Eligible |
| 5857 | 15 Ashley Ave  | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5858 | 11 Ashley Ave  | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5859 | 12 Ashley Ave  | Unidentified Residential           | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5860 | 6 Ashley Ave   | Ernest and Ruth A. Robertson House | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Eligible     |

| Site | Address            | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date    | Eligibility  |
|------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| 5861 | 27 A/B McNeil Ct   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1952 | Not Eligible |
| 5862 | 29 A/B McNeil Ct   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1952 | Not Eligible |
| 5863 | 605 Wilton St      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950  | Not Eligible |
| 5864 | 8/12/18 Simmons Ct | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1955 | Not Eligible |
| 5865 | 9 Simmons Ct       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1920 | Not Eligible |
| 5866 | 5 A/B Simmons Ct   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 5867 | 6 Simmons Ct       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5868 | 4 Simmons Ct       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930 | Not Eligible |
| 5869 | 7 A/B McNeil Ct    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1952 | Not Eligible |
| 5870 | 9 McNeil Ct        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1952 | Not Eligible |
| 5871 | 13 A/B McNeil Ct   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1952 | Not Eligible |
| 5872 | 15 McNeil Ct       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1952 | Not Eligible |
| 5873 | 17 McNeil Ct       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1952 | Not Eligible |
| 5874 | 19 A/B McNeil Ct   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1952 | Not Eligible |
| 5875 | 21 A/B McNeil Ct   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1952 | Not Eligible |
| 5876 | 23 A/B McNeil Ct   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1952 | Not Eligible |
| 5877 | 18 A/B McNeil Ct   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1952 | Not Eligible |
| 5878 | 16 A/B McNeil Ct   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1952 | Not Eligible |
| 5879 | 14 A/B McNeil Ct   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1952 | Not Eligible |
| 5880 | 10 McNeil Ct       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1952 | Not Eligible |
| 5881 | 8 A/B McNeil Ct    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1952 | Not Eligible |
| 5882 | 2 Simmons Ct       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5883 | 1 Simmons Ct       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1935 | Not Eligible |
| 5884 | 6 Barksdale Rd     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 5885 | 15 Halidon Rd      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 5886 | 15 Windmont Dr     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 5887 | 6 Quail Hill Dr    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 5888 | 8 Quail Hill Dr    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 5889 | 12 Quail Hill Dr   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 5890 | 32 Quail Hill Dr   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 5891 | 38 Quail Hill Dr   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 5892 | 29 Quail Hill Dr   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 5893 | 27 Quail Hill Dr   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 5894 | 23 Quail Hill Dr   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 5895 | 19 Quail Hill Dr   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 5896 | 11 Quail Hill Dr   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 5897 | 9 Quail Hill Dr    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 5898 | 7 Quail Hill Dr    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 5899 | 5 Quail Hill Dr    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 5900 | 3 Quail Hill Dr    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 5901 | 2 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 5902 | 4 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address              | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date   | Eligibility  |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------|--------------|
| 5903 | 6 Rockingham Rd      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5904 | 8 Rockingham Rd      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5905 | 12 Rockingham Rd     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5906 | 112 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5907 | 114 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1970 | Not Eligible |
| 5908 | 116 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5909 | 118 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5910 | 120 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5911 | 122 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5912 | 124 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5913 | 126 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5914 | 130 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5915 | 132 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5916 | 134 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5917 | 202 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5918 | 204 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5919 | 206 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5920 | 208 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5921 | 210 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5922 | 1502 Parkins Mill Rd | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5923 | 1422 Parkins Mill Rd | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5924 | 211 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5925 | 209 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5926 | 207 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5927 | 205 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5928 | 203 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5929 | 129 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5930 | 127 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5931 | 125 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5932 | 123 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5933 | 121 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5934 | 119 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5935 | 117 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5936 | 115 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5937 | 113 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5938 | 111 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5939 | 107 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5940 | 105 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5941 | 103 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5942 | 101 Rockingham Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5943 | 11 Rockingham Rd     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5944 | 9 Rockingham Rd      | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address           | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date   | Eligibility  |
|------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------|--------------|
| 5945 | 7 Rockingham Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5946 | 5 Rockingham Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5947 | 3 Rockingham Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5948 | 1 Rockingham Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5949 | 45 Ponderosa Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5950 | 39 Ponderosa Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5951 | 33 Ponderosa Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5952 | 27 Ponderosa Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5953 | 15 Ponderosa Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5954 | 9 Ponderosa Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5955 | 4 Ponderosa Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5956 | 8 Ponderosa Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5957 | 14 Ponderosa Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5958 | 22 Ponderosa Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5959 | 30 Ponderosa Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5960 | 36 Ponderosa Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5961 | 42 Ponderosa Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5962 | 137 Stonehaven Dr | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5963 | 133 Stonehaven Dr | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5964 | 129 Stonehaven Dr | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5965 | 113 Stonehaven Dr | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5966 | 101 Stonehaven Dr | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5967 | 75 Stonehaven Dr  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5968 | 65 Stonehaven Dr  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5969 | 59 Stonehaven Dr  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5970 | 55 Stonehaven Dr  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5971 | 25 Stonehaven Dr  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5972 | 21 Stonehaven Dr  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5973 | 15 Stonehaven Dr  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5974 | 7 Stonehaven Dr   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5975 | 1 Stonehaven Dr   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5976 | 4 Stonehaven Dr   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5977 | 14 Stonehaven Dr  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5978 | 20 Stonehaven Dr  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5979 | 26 Stonehaven Dr  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5980 | 32 Stonehaven Dr  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5981 | 42 Stonehaven Dr  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5982 | 44 Stonehaven Dr  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5983 | 50 Stonehaven Dr  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5984 | 56 Stonehaven Dr  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5985 | 62 Stonehaven Dr  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 5986 | 70 Stonehaven Dr  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address           | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date    | Eligibility  |
|------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| 5987 | 76 Stonehaven Dr  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 5988 | 104 Stonehaven Dr | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 5989 | 114 Stonehaven Dr | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 5990 | 122 Stonehaven Dr | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 5991 | 126 Stonehaven Dr | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 5992 | 138 Stonehaven Dr | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 5993 | 2 Craigwood Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1970  | Not Eligible |
| 5994 | 16 Craigwood Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1970  | Not Eligible |
| 5995 | 20 Craigwood Ct   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1970s | Not Eligible |
| 5996 | 22 Craigwood Ct   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1970s | Not Eligible |
| 5997 | 28 Craigwood Ct   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1970s | Not Eligible |
| 5998 | 34 Craigwood Ct   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1970s | Not Eligible |
| 5999 | 35 Craigwood Ct   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1970s | Not Eligible |
| 6000 | 23 Craigwood Ct   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1970s | Not Eligible |
| 6001 | 30 Craigwood Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1970s | Not Eligible |
| 6002 | 34 Craigwood Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1970s | Not Eligible |
| 6003 | 43 Craigwood Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 6004 | 31 Craigwood Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 6005 | 25 Craigwood Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 6006 | 19 Craigwood Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 6007 | 15 Craigwood Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 6008 | 9 Craigwood Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 6009 | 25 Fontaine Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 6010 | 8 Seabrook Ct     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 6011 | 12 Seabrook Ct    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 6012 | 16 Seabrook Ct    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 6013 | 20 Seabrook Ct    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 6014 | 22 Seabrook Ct    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 6015 | 24 Seabrook Ct    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 6016 | 31 Seabrook Ct    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 6017 | 29 Seabrook Ct    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 6018 | 19 Seabrook Ct    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 6019 | 11 Seabrook Ct    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 6020 | 9 Seabrook Ct     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 6021 | 7 Seabrook Ct     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 6022 | 28 Fontaine Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 6023 | 30 Fontaine Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 6024 | 34 Fontaine Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1970s | Not Eligible |
| 6025 | 40 Fontaine Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 6026 | 104 Fontaine Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1970s | Not Eligible |
| 6027 | 106 Fontaine Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 6028 | 117 Fontaine Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address          | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date   | Eligibility  |
|------|------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------|--------------|
| 6029 | 109 Fontaine Rd  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1975 | Not Eligible |
| 6030 | 103 Fontaine Rd  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1975 | Not Eligible |
| 6031 | 41 Fontaine Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1975 | Not Eligible |
| 6032 | 35 Fontaine Rd   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1975 | Not Eligible |
| 6033 | 3 Fontaine Rd    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965 | Not Eligible |
| 6034 | 418 Woodland Way | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6035 | 434 Woodland Way | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1960 | Not Eligible |
| 6036 | 100 Trails End   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6037 | 430 Woodland Way | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1960 | Not Eligible |
| 6038 | 424 Woodland Way | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1955 | Not Eligible |
| 6039 | 32 Dogwood Ln    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1960 | Not Eligible |
| 6040 | 30 Dogwood Ln    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1960 | Not Eligible |
| 6041 | 24 Dogwood Ln    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1960 | Not Eligible |
| 6042 | 20 Dogwood Ln    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1960 | Not Eligible |
| 6043 | 18 Dogwood Ln    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1960 | Not Eligible |
| 6044 | 8 Dogwood Ln     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6045 | 100 Knollwood Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1960 | Not Eligible |
| 6046 | 104 Knollwood Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1960 | Not Eligible |
| 6047 | 106 Knollwood Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6048 | 114 Knollwood Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6049 | 116 Knollwood Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6050 | 120 Knollwood Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6051 | 124 Knollwood Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6052 | 128 Knollwood Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6053 | 134 Knollwood Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6054 | 138 Knollwood Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6055 | 106 Trails End   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6056 | 112 Trails End   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6057 | 200 Trails End   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6058 | 143 Knollwood Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6059 | 139 Knollwood Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1960 | Not Eligible |
| 6060 | 133 Knollwood Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1960 | Not Eligible |
| 6061 | 131 Knollwood Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6062 | 127 Knollwood Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6063 | 125 Knollwood Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6064 | 121 Knollwood Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6065 | 117 Knollwood Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1960 | Not Eligible |
| 6066 | 115 Knollwood Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6067 | 113 Knollwood Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6068 | 105 Knollwood Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6069 | 101 Knollwood Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6070 | 322 Woodland Way | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address           | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date   | Eligibility  |
|------|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------|--------|--------------|
| 6071 | 312 Woodland Way  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1960 | Not Eligible |
| 6072 | 306 Woodland Way  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6073 | 300 Woodland Way  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6074 | 210 Trails End    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6075 | 214 Trails End    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6076 | 139 Wilderness Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6077 | 137 Wilderness Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6078 | 135 Wilderness Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6079 | 129 Wilderness Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6080 | 125 Wilderness Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6081 | 123 Wilderness Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6082 | 121 Wilderness Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6083 | 109 Wilderness Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6084 | 107 Wilderness Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6085 | 105 Wilderness Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6086 | 103 Wilderness Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6087 | 101 Wilderness Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6088 | 304 Trails End    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6089 | 300 Trails End    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1955 | Not Eligible |
| 6090 | 134 Wilderness Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6091 | 132 Wilderness Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6092 | 130 Wilderness Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6093 | 126 Wilderness Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6094 | 118 Wilderness Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6095 | 114 Wilderness Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6096 | 112 Wilderness Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6097 | 110 Wilderness Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6098 | 104 Wilderness Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6099 | 100 Wilderness Ln | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6100 | 240 Woodland Way  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6101 | 232 Woodland Way  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6102 | 156 Fernwood Ln   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6103 | 152 Fernwood Ln   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6104 | 144 Fernwood Ln   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6105 | 140 Fernwood Ln   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6106 | 132 Fernwood Ln   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6107 | 124 Fernwood Ln   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6108 | 116 Fernwood Ln   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6109 | 110 Fernwood Ln   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6110 | 108 Fernwood Ln   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6111 | 102 Fernwood Ln   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6112 | 101 Fernwood Ln   | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1960 | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address                | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date    | Eligibility  |
|------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| 6113 | 206 Woodland Way       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 6114 | 208 Woodland Way       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1965  | Not Eligible |
| 6115 | 22 Fernwood Ln         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1960  | Not Eligible |
| 6116 | 24 Fernwood Ln         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950  | Not Eligible |
| 6117 | 26 Fernwood Ln         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1960  | Not Eligible |
| 6118 | 32 Fernwood Ln         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1960  | Not Eligible |
| 6119 | 36 Fernwood Ln         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950  | Not Eligible |
| 6120 | 42 Fernwood Ln         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950  | Not Eligible |
| 6121 | 52 Fernwood Ln         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1960  | Not Eligible |
| 6122 | 54 Fernwood Ln         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1960  | Not Eligible |
| 6123 | 62 Fernwood Ln         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1960  | Not Eligible |
| 6124 | 72 Fernwood Ln         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950  | Not Eligible |
| 6125 | 78 Fernwood Ln         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950  | Not Eligible |
| 6126 | 400 Woodland Way       | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950  | Not Eligible |
| 6127 | 86 Fernwood Ln         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950  | Not Eligible |
| 6128 | 313 Trails End         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950  | Not Eligible |
| 6129 | 307 Trails End         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950  | Not Eligible |
| 6130 | 303 Trails End         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950  | Not Eligible |
| 6131 | 301 Trails End         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950  | Not Eligible |
| 6132 | 215 Trails End         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1970s | Not Eligible |
| 6133 | 213 Trails End         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1940  | Not Eligible |
| 6134 | 209 Trails End         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950  | Not Eligible |
| 6135 | 203 Trails End         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950  | Not Eligible |
| 6136 | 201 Trails End         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950  | Not Eligible |
| 6137 | 111 Trails End         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950  | Not Eligible |
| 6138 | 107 Trails End         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950  | Not Eligible |
| 6139 | 105 Trails End         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950  | Not Eligible |
| 6140 | 103 Trails End         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950  | Not Eligible |
| 6141 | 15 Trails End          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950  | Not Eligible |
| 6142 | 11 Trails End          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950  | Not Eligible |
| 6143 | 3 Trails End           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c.1950  | Not Eligible |
| 6144 | 7 Barksdale Rd         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1963    | Not Eligible |
| 6145 | 32 Montrose Dr         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1959    | Not Eligible |
| 6146 | 28 Montrose Dr         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1963    | Not Eligible |
| 6147 | 201 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1926    | Not Eligible |
| 6148 | 203 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1924    | Not Eligible |
| 6149 | 209 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 6150 | 215 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1937    | Not Eligible |
| 6151 | 217 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1922    | Not Eligible |
| 6152 | 221 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1936    | Not Eligible |
| 6153 | 225 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1939    | Not Eligible |
| 6154 | 227 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1924    | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address                | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date     | Eligibility  |
|------|------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------|--------------|
| 6155 | 230 W Mountainview Ave | B. H. Peace House        | Domestic       | 1919     | Eligible     |
| 6156 | 224 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1931     | Not Eligible |
| 6157 | 220 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1921     | Not Eligible |
| 6158 | 218 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1925     | Not Eligible |
| 6159 | 212 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940     | Not Eligible |
| 6160 | 206 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941     | Not Eligible |
| 6161 | 204 W Mountainview Dr  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1927     | Not Eligible |
| 6162 | 202 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940     | Not Eligible |
| 6163 | 200 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1937     | Not Eligible |
| 6164 | 140 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1917     | Not Eligible |
| 6165 | 132 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1925     | Not Eligible |
| 6166 | 124 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c 1930s  | Not Eligible |
| 6167 | 118 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1911     | Not Eligible |
| 6168 | 108 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1937     | Not Eligible |
| 6169 | 102 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1937     | Not Eligible |
| 6170 | 104 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1937     | Not Eligible |
| 6171 | 106 A/B/C Buist Ave    | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1942     | Not Eligible |
| 6172 | 108 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940     | Not Eligible |
| 6173 | 112 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940     | Not Eligible |
| 6174 | 128 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1938     | Not Eligible |
| 6175 | 132 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1938     | Not Eligible |
| 6176 | 136 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941     | Not Eligible |
| 6177 | 138 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940     | Not Eligible |
| 6178 | 140 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941     | Not Eligible |
| 6179 | 142 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1938     | Not Eligible |
| 6180 | 146 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1946     | Not Eligible |
| 6181 | 150 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940     | Not Eligible |
| 6182 | 508 Robinson St        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1960  | Not Eligible |
| 6183 | 206 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1911     | Not Eligible |
| 6184 | 208 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1948     | Not Eligible |
| 6185 | 212 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1933     | Not Eligible |
| 6186 | 216 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1937     | Not Eligible |
| 6187 | 218 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940     | Not Eligible |
| 6188 | 220 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1926     | Not Eligible |
| 6189 | 222 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940s | Not Eligible |
| 6190 | 224 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1939     | Not Eligible |
| 6191 | 226 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1935     | Not Eligible |
| 6192 | 230 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Commercial  | Commerce/Trade | 1918     | Not Eligible |
| 6193 | 231 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1930s | Not Eligible |
| 6194 | 229 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1937     | Not Eligible |
| 6195 | 227 Buist Ave (front)  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1938     | Not Eligible |
| 6196 | 227 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940s | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address               | Historic Name            | Historical Use | Date    | Eligibility  |
|------|-----------------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| 6197 | 221 Buist Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1939    | Not Eligible |
| 6198 | 219 A/B Buist Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 6199 | 217 Buist Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1921    | Not Eligible |
| 6200 | 151 Buist Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1921    | Not Eligible |
| 6201 | 147 Buist Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1923    | Not Eligible |
| 6202 | 145 Buist Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 6203 | 143 Buist Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1944    | Not Eligible |
| 6204 | 139 Buist Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1928    | Not Eligible |
| 6205 | 135 Buist Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1952    | Not Eligible |
| 6206 | 133 A/B Buist Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 6207 | 127 Buist Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1947    | Not Eligible |
| 6208 | 125 Buist Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1947    | Not Eligible |
| 6209 | 121 Buist Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 6210 | 115 Randall St        | Stone School             | Education      | 1923    | Eligible     |
| 6211 | 111 Buist Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1929    | Not Eligible |
| 6212 | 109 Buist Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1937    | Not Eligible |
| 6213 | 107 A/B Buist Ave     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1917    | Not Eligible |
| 6214 | 103 Buist Ave         | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 6215 | 112 Townes St Ext     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1925    | Not Eligible |
| 6216 | 104 Townes St Ext     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1935    | Not Eligible |
| 6217 | 5 Barksdale Rd        | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1962    | Not Eligible |
| 6218 | 42 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1923    | Not Eligible |
| 6219 | 41 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1912    | Not Eligible |
| 6220 | 37 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1955    | Not Eligible |
| 6221 | 29 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1936    | Not Eligible |
| 6222 | 27 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 6223 | 23 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1950    | Not Eligible |
| 6224 | 5 Buist Ave           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c 1940  | Not Eligible |
| 6225 | 8 Buist Ave           | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1939    | Not Eligible |
| 6226 | 10 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 6227 | 32 Buist Ave          | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1934    | Not Eligible |
| 6228 | 13 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 6229 | 9 W Mountainview Ave  | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 6230 | 16 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1950    | Not Eligible |
| 6231 | 18 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 6232 | 20 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1950    | Not Eligible |
| 6233 | 24 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c 1950  | Not Eligible |
| 6234 | 26 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | c. 1950 | Not Eligible |
| 6235 | 28 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1950    | Not Eligible |
| 6236 | 46 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1920    | Not Eligible |
| 6237 | 120 Rutherford Rd     | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 6238 | 116 A/B Rutherford Rd | Unidentified Residential | Domestic       | 1940    | Not Eligible |

| Site | Address                | Historic Name                 | Historical Use     | Date    | Eligibility  |
|------|------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------|--------------|
| 6239 | 108 Rutherford Rd      | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1934    | Not Eligible |
| 6240 | 214 Townes St Ext      | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1938    | Not Eligible |
| 6241 | 45 W Hillcrest Dr      | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1940    | Not Eligible |
| 6242 | 41 W Hillcrest Dr      | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1939    | Not Eligible |
| 6243 | 39 W Hillcrest Dr      | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1934    | Not Eligible |
| 6244 | 35 W Hillcrest Dr      | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1939    | Not Eligible |
| 6245 | 33 W Hillcrest Dr      | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1936    | Not Eligible |
| 6246 | 31 W Hillcrest Dr      | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1936    | Not Eligible |
| 6247 | 27 W Hillcrest Dr      | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1938    | Not Eligible |
| 6248 | 23 W Hillcrest Dr      | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1921    | Not Eligible |
| 6249 | 17 W Hillcrest Dr      | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1930    | Not Eligible |
| 6250 | 15 W Hillcrest Dr      | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | c. 1940 | Not Eligible |
| 6251 | 13 W Hillcrest Dr      | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1949    | Not Eligible |
| 6252 | 11 W Hillcrest Dr      | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1928    | Not Eligible |
| 6253 | 7 W Hillcrest Dr       | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1916    | Not Eligible |
| 6254 | 8 W Hillcrest Dr       | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1936    | Not Eligible |
| 6255 | 16 W Hillcrest Dr      | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1924    | Not Eligible |
| 6256 | 18 W Hillcrest Dr      | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1931    | Not Eligible |
| 6257 | 22 W Hillcrest Dr      | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1939    | Not Eligible |
| 6258 | 28 W Hillcrest Dr      | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1925    | Not Eligible |
| 6259 | 32 W Hillcrest Dr      | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1923    | Not Eligible |
| 6260 | 34 W Hillcrest Dr      | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 6261 | 42 W Hillcrest Dr      | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1925    | Not Eligible |
| 6262 | 46 W Hillcrest Dr      | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 6263 | 137 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1934    | Not Eligible |
| 6264 | 139 W Mountainview Ave | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1941    | Not Eligible |
| 6265 | 4 Montrose Dr          | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1960    | Not Eligible |
| 6266 | 65 Windfield Dr        | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1960    | Not Eligible |
| 6267 | 70 Windfield Rd        | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1960    | Not Eligible |
| 6268 | 37 Montrose Dr         | Unidentified Residential      | Domestic           | 1960    | Not Eligible |
| 6269 | 208 Guess St           | Mills Mill Community Building | Recreation/Culture | 1900    | Eligible     |
| 6270 | 301 Falls St           | Brown's Liquor Store          | Commerce/Trade     | 1946    | Eligible     |
| 6271 | Cleveland Park         | Cleveland Park                | Landscape          | 1928    | Eligible     |

## **APPENDIX IV SHPO CORRESPONDENCE**



**CITY OF GREENVILLE HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY  
NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATIONS**

The following determinations are based on evaluations of the City of Greenville Historic Resources Survey conducted by WLA Studios during the Spring/Summer of 2017. It is the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) that the properties listed below meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These determinations are based on the present architectural integrity and available historical information for the properties included in the survey area. Properties may be removed from or added to this list if changes are made that affect a property's physical integrity. Historical information that is brought to the attention of the SHPO National Register staff 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 SHPO National Register staff to properties that may have been overlooked during this evaluation.

**INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES AND DISTRICTS DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

| Site No. | Historic or Common Name                       | Location  | NR Eligibility Criteria (Area of significance)                 | NR Level of Significance |
|----------|---|---|--|--------------------------|
| 4703     | Wesleyan Methodist Church                     | 31 Burdette Street  | C (Architecture)   | Local                    |
| 4788     | Maternity Shelter Hospital                    | 1200 Pendleton Street   | A (Social History)   | Local                    |
| 4833     | McClaren Medical Shelter                      | 110 Wardlaw Street  | A (Ethnic History: African American)                           | Local                    |
| 4884     | Unidentified Commercial Building              | 715 Pendleton Street  | C (Architecture)   | Local                    |
| 4941     | Marquette Grocery Store                       | 720 Augusta Street  | A (Commerce)   | Local                    |
| 5618     | Max and Trude Heller House                    | 36 Pinehurst Drive  | B (Max Heller, Politics/Government); C (Architecture)          | Local                    |
| 5838     | Temple of Israel                              | 115 Buist Avenue  | A (Religion); C (Architecture)                                 | Local                    |
| 5860     | Ernest L. and Ruth A. Robertson House         | 6 Ashley Avenue   | C (Architecture)   | Local                    |
| 6155     | B. H. Peace House                             | 230 West Mountain View Avenue   | C (Architecture)   | Local                    |
| 6210     | Stone School                                  | 115 Randall Street  | A (Education); C (Architecture)                                | Local                    |
|          | Mills Mill Community Building                 | 208 Guess Street  | A (Entertainment/Recreation, Social History); C (Architecture) | Local                    |
|          | Bouharoun's Package Store                     | 301 Falls Street  | C (Architecture)   | Local                    |
|          | Cleveland Park                                | bounded roughly by Cleveland Park Dr., McDaniel Ave., Woodland Way Cir., Lakehurst Dr., and E. Washington St. | C (Landscape Architecture)                                     | Local                    |
|          | Pendleton Street Commercial Historic District | Pendleton Street, roughly between Saco St. and Mason St.  | A (Commerce); C (Architecture)                                 | Local                    |



city of  
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