



Southside Rock Hill Historic Resource Survey

Historic Context & Survey Results

August 28, 2023 Final Report

**ACCESS
PRESERVATION**

**Staci Richey, Access Preservation
&
Lissa Felzer, Felzer Consulting**

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Southside Rock Hill Historic Resource Survey

York County, S.C.

FINAL REPORT
August 28, 2023

Report Submitted To:
City of Rock Hill, 155 Johnston Street, Rock Hill, 29730

Report Prepared By:
Access Preservation, Staci Richey, 7238 Holloway Rd. Columbia, SC 29209

Staci Richey – Architectural Historian and Co-Author, Access Preservation
Lissa Felzer – Architectural Historian and Co-Author, Felzer Consulting

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1. Project Summary

Name of Survey

Southside Historic Resource Survey, Rock Hill, S.C.

Boundaries of Survey Area

The boundaries of the survey area were altered by agreement with the City of Rock Hill and the S.C. Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) in May 2023. The actual survey boundaries are generally E. Moore Street along the northeast side, Saluda Street on the southeast side, Blake Street and S. Heckle Blvd. on the southwest side and Friedheim Road and S. Dave Lyle Blvd. along the north side. Additional areas have a few sites sampled as representative surveyed resources in the southwest Sunset Park neighborhood on Bowser and Barnes Street, College Downs neighborhood and Laney Terrace neighborhood.

Original Survey Proposed Boundary: The survey area as originally proposed was roughly bounded along the northeast side by the railroad that parallels White Street, along the south by Albright Road and an arbitrary line that stretches northwest to meet Crawford Road, then runs north to around Begonia Way before turning east to form a northern border that meets back up with the railroad.

Number of Resources Surveyed

There were 1,087 resources surveyed.

Area Surveyed

The survey captured approximately 1.06 square miles for the intensive survey.

Survey Dates

Field survey occurred between March 30, 2023 and June 26, 2023.

Surveyors and Affiliation

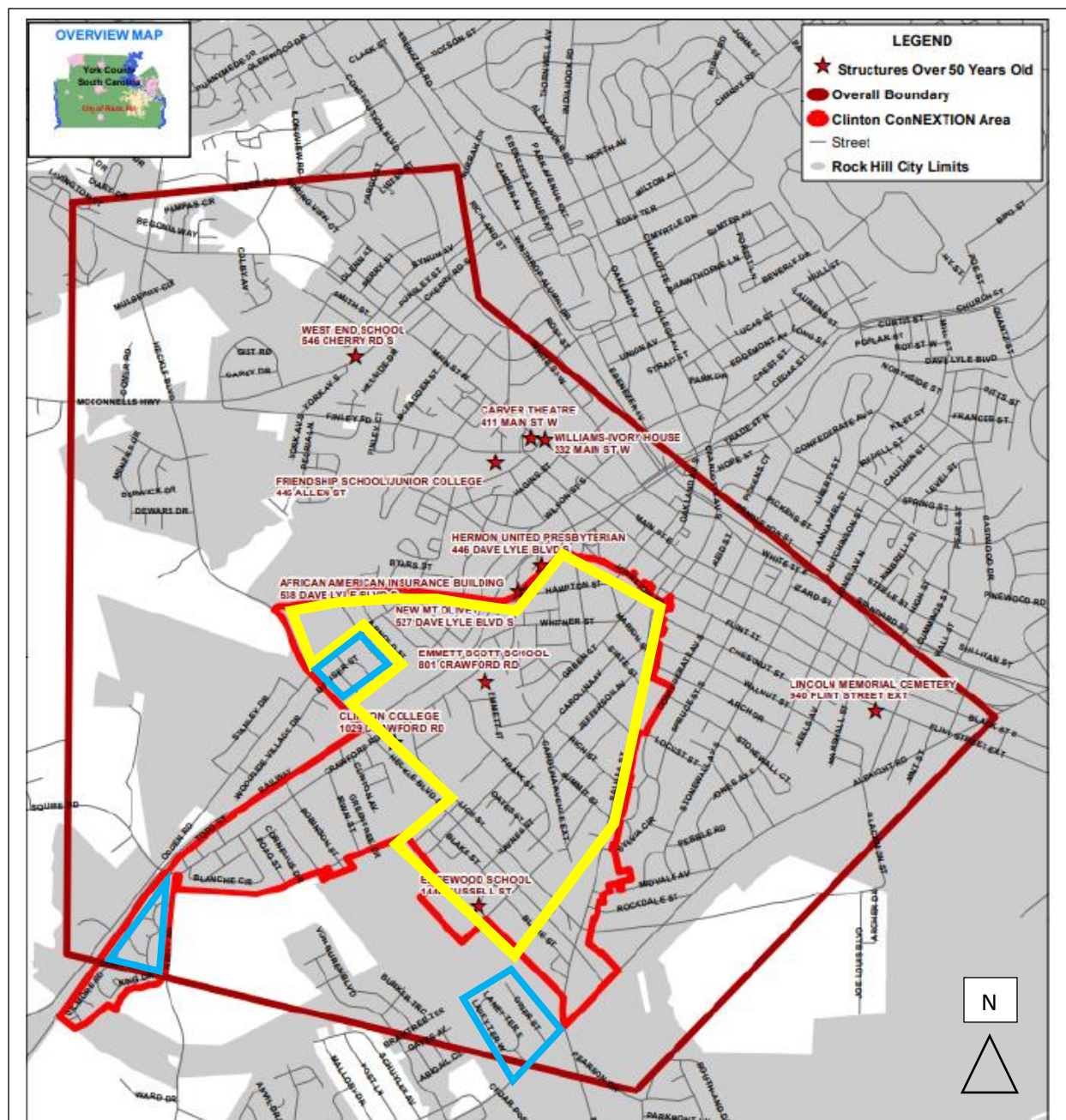
Principal Investigator	Staci Richey, Access Preservation
Surveyors/Historians	Staci Richey, Access Preservation Lissa Felzer, Felzer Consulting
Affiliation	Staci Richey, Project Lead Access Preservation, 7238 Holloway Rd., Columbia, 29209

Project History

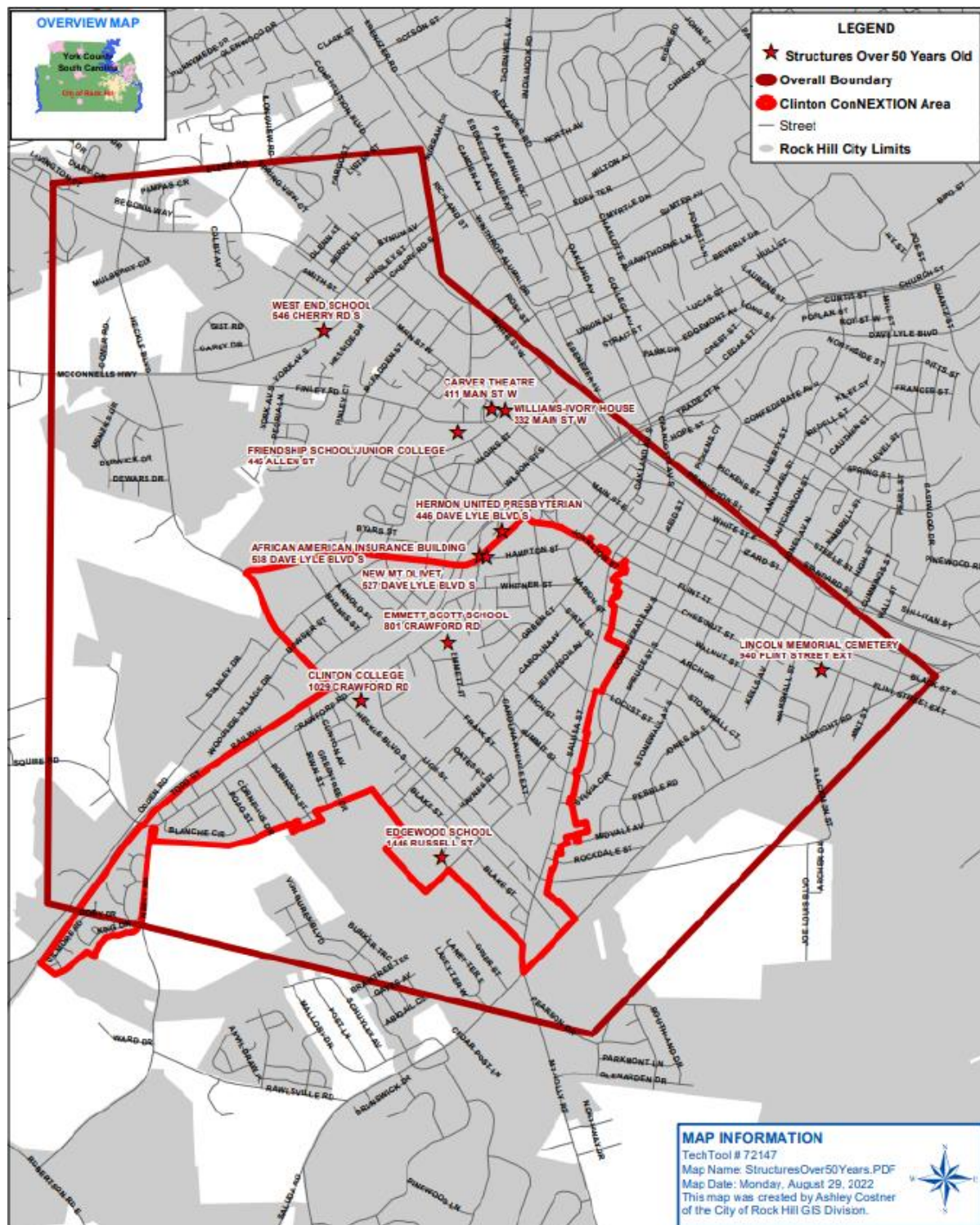
The City of Rock Hill initiated this survey with matching grant funds from the S.C. Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) using funds from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service. The purpose was to conduct a survey of an area of Rock Hill that has not

previously been included in surveys, and to build upon a 1988 and a 2004 survey. Portions of the survey area are historically Black communities that are underrepresented in the previous surveys. The project's deliverables are a historic context report, survey forms and digital photographs, and recommendations for listings in the National Register of Historic Places, as determined by the SCDAH.

The Actual Survey Boundary (Yellow) is located within the Clinton ConNexion area (light red) which is within the larger survey boundary (dark red) as originally proposed. Blue areas have only representative sample sites surveyed. Base map provided by the City of Rock Hill.



Unaltered Map of Original Survey Boundaries as provided by the City of Rock Hill



Survey Methodology

Ms. Richey and Mrs. Felzer obtained copies of historic aerial photography, city directories and maps before beginning field work. They split up and each photographed historic resources within the original survey boundary as provided by the City of Rock Hill, for survey-eligible resources dating to 1983 or earlier. By mid-May 2023, they determined that they had photographed well over 1,500 historic resources and needed to make changes to their approach. The Original Proposed Survey Area provided by the City of Rock Hill probably has close to 3,000 historic resources. Only 900 historic resources were to be surveyed as per the project parameters. Ms. Richey and Mrs. Felzer met with Janice Miller and other representatives from the City of Rock Hill and Brad Sauls (via phone call) from the SCDAH on May 10, 2023 to agree to a reduced boundary for the Actual Survey Boundary (formally named here to help distinguish between the two areas throughout the report). This reduced boundary was concentrated within the Clinton ConNexion area. The individual resources that the City wanted to be surveyed that were still standing but not already listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) were also surveyed, including Lincoln Memorial Cemetery and Carver Theater.

Even with the reduced boundary, the survey far exceeded the planned 900 resources and Ms. Richey and Mrs. Felzer surveyed 1,087 resources. In an effort to minimize the massive overage of surveyed sites and to concentrate on historic African American sites or neighborhoods, the historic Flint Hill area was surveyed but not S. Heckle Boulevard, which interrupted this neighborhood in the 1970s as a four-lane bypass and is only sparsely populated with buildings. In other situations, the lack of historic building density dictated a natural stopping point. The survey stops in the 1000 block of Saluda Street, as the buildings are located further apart from each other south of that block, and are interspersed with modern buildings, even though some of the non-surveyed areas likely did have African American resources. Researching some of the historic African American areas such as the southern section of Saluda Street is difficult due to the fact that this area and Flint Hill, among many other neighborhoods, were outside of city limits during the first half of the twentieth century, and therefore do not show up in the available city directories with any specific addresses, if the streets were even listed.

To try and cover as much of the survey area as possible without adding heavily to the number of surveyed resources, the survey team used the Representative Survey method on several Ranch neighborhoods, which include College Downs, the southwest section of Sunset Park, and Laney Terrace. In these neighborhoods only a few representative building types were given intensive survey forms, but the surveyors drove through each area carefully.

Of the 1,087 resources surveyed, 110 were “revisits” to previously recorded sites. Rock Hill has had two major historic resource surveys, one in 1988 and one in 2004, completed by Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. Both of these surveys captured some of the areas within this survey, but a vast majority of the resources are being surveyed for the first time. Since the survey went well past the 900 resource limit, revisits were kept to a minimum. For example, although we photographed the 200 block of Johnston Street, it did not receive new survey “revisit” forms for

most of the previously surveyed resources as these blocks were generally intact. Photographs labeled by street address for these areas are included in the information provided to Rock Hill at the conclusion of the project.

As a result of the May 10, 2023, meeting with the City and the SCDAH, Ms. Richey and Mrs. Felzer agreed to provide a cursory review of historic concentrations of sites that were outside of the Actual Survey Boundary but within the Original Proposed Survey Area. As a result, they did some basic research and provided general descriptions of these areas in the Recommendations section of this report. This information can be used for future survey planning or research by the City of Rock Hill.

All photographs of buildings that were not given survey forms, due to their being outside of the Actual Survey Boundary, were labeled by address and provided to the City of Rock Hill. This includes hundreds of buildings east of Saluda Street and south of E. Main Street, in the historic Woodland neighborhood, buildings along E. Black Street, and other streets. Since these photographs were taken during initial field work and ultimately were not of sites located in the Actual Survey Boundary, they are not complete for every block or even for both sides of a particular street. However, they are still an excellent resource for the City of Rock Hill.

Ms. Richey and Mrs. Felzer evaluated the surveyed resources based on the integrity of their architecture and any known potential historic significance based on the historic context or previous surveys and identifications by the City of Rock Hill. If the resource generally presented its historic form and components, even though it has had the entire exterior altered through vinyl siding and replacement windows, it was surveyed. Many buildings were vernacular and lacked any ornamentation, so the historic siding and windows were the few indications of the building's original age, but the footprint, shape, or historic brick flue gave some clue as to its historic origin. Individual buildings were not researched. Only those sites that were architecturally or historically significant based on the historic context or the resources listed above were researched. An intensive study of every individual building for any potential historic significance is outside the scope of a historic resource survey. Therefore, the recommendations included within this document do not represent a final declaration of the individual significance of a historic resource as future research may reveal an important historic component. In particular, African American resources sometimes lack architectural distinction or integrity, but thorough research of a particular site may reveal that it had a significant role in Rock Hill's history.

Historic Context

Rock Hill is located in eastern York County in the Piedmont of South Carolina. It is just south of the border between North and South Carolina and sits on the west side of the Catawba River. As the name suggests, it is on a slight hill with creeks and natural water basins along the northwest, west and southern borders. Although York is the county seat, Rock Hill has long been the most populous city in the county, and throughout much of its industrialized history, has aggressively pursued growth and welcomed new residents. The resulting expansion of Rock Hill north toward the state line has now made it part of the economy of the Charlotte metropolitan area, but it began in a sparsely settled rural landscape that used to be “Indian land.”

1700s-1870s

Prior to European contact, the Piedmont was home to many different Souian-speaking native groups such as the Kadapau, Esaw/Catawba, Sugaree, and Wateree Tribes who lived along the Catawba River.¹ In 1701, John Lawson, Surveyor General for North Carolina, arrived from Great Britain. He identified the Catawbas as the “Esaw Indians, a very large Nation, containing many thousand people”.² Beginning in 1715, after the Yemassee Wars, many different groups sought shelter with the Catawba and established themselves in distinct towns or villages. By 1760, the distinct identities of these individual tribes collapsed, and the survivors became known as Catawbas, forming the Catawba Nation. These towns were all within a short distance of the Nation Ford at the junction of the Great Trading Path and the Catawba River (where the railroad currently crosses over the river between present-day Fort Mill and Rock Hill).³

Being situated at this junction, the Catawbas became heavily involved in the peltry trade of Colonial America by the second half of the 17th century.⁴ The trade in furs, pelts, and Native American slaves was more extensive in South Carolina than any other southern colony. The Native Americans came to depend on English goods quickly.⁵ The Catawba acquired weapons, tools, and cloth in exchange for furs and other items crafted by the skilled artisans of the Nation. The English sought after their leather moccasins, cane mats and baskets, and their pottery. The pottery was by far the Catawbas’ most valued commodity.⁶ The Catawbas also began to adopt many of the ways of the Europeans. Prior to European contact the Native Americans of the area lived in round dwellings constructed of saplings or reeds covered in bark. The White settlers built log cabins and outbuildings such as smoke houses, barns, corn cribs, and slave cabins. By

¹ R. P. Stephen Davis, Jr. and Brett H. Riggs, “An Introduction to the Catawba Project,” Research Laboratories of Archaeology: UNC Chapel Hill, 2015, 1.

² Mary Elizabeth Fitts, Brett H. Riggs and R. P. Stephen Davis Jr., “Summary Report of 2007 Archaeological Investigations at Catawba Nassaw Town (38Yk434), York County, South Carolina” (Chapel Hill: UNC Research Laboratories of Archaeology, 2007), 4.

³ Davis and Riggs, “An Introduction,” 3; James Merrell, *The Catawbas* (Chelsea House Publishers: New York, 1989), 35, 36.

⁴ Brown, Douglas Summers, *The Catawba Nation* (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1966), 80, 102.

⁵ Merrell, *The Catawbas*, 42-43.

⁶ Merrell, *The Catawbas*, 62.

1759, King Hagler, Chief of the Catawbas, was living in a log cabin like his European neighbors.⁷

The Catawbas were considered great warriors and sided with the English in the French and Indian War or Seven Years War (1754-1760). Unfortunately, the returning warriors brought smallpox to their tribe which wiped out over half of their population.⁸ In 1760, because of their service to the British, they were awarded a 225-square-mile tract of land in York County on the Catawba River. The area became known as “Indian Land.” It was confirmed by the Treaty of Augusta of 1763 and surveyed by Samuel Wylie in 1764.⁹

The first known White settler in the area, Thomas Spratt, settled on this land in present-day Fort Mill on the east side of the Catawba River sometime around 1760 upon an invitation by King Hagler, the Catawbas’ chief.¹⁰ Following suit, several hundred families settled within the boundaries set forth in the Treaty of Augusta. The Catawbas’ trade in deer skins was nearly depleted so they began leasing their land to White settlers to help them survive.¹¹ This system of leasing land was unique among native tribes to the Catawba Nation. Some of these early lease holders in present day Rock Hill include David Hutchison, Alexander Black, John Johnston, Alexander Faires, John Springs, Jackson Neely, James Robertson, Cadwallader Jones, John Bigger, and Rev. William Blackstock.¹²

Shortly after arriving in the area the settlers, who were mostly Presbyterian, established the Ebenezer Associate Presbyterian Church. After a merger in 1782, it became the Ebenezer Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. Although it was formed around the time of the Revolution, its first pastor, William Blackstock wasn’t installed until 1794. Neely’s Creek ARP Church was organized in 1790 with a log cabin being its first structure. Reverend William Blackstock was the first pastor of Neely’s Creek and Ebenezer. Blackstock had a large plantation on the west side of the Catawba River near Dutchman’s Creek. He married Sarah Hutchison, daughter of John and Sarah Hutchison.¹³ The church building became the center of the first settlement in the vicinity of modern-day Rock Hill. The village that slowly developed round this church was named Ebenezer ville, for the church. By 1785, due to some disagreements among the congregants of the church, a second church was established in the vicinity called Indian Land

⁷ Lynn Willoughby, *The Good Town Does Well: Rock Hill, SC, 1852-2002* (Written in Stone: Orangeburg, SC, 2002), 4, 5.

⁸ Willoughby, *The Good Town*, 5.

⁹ Louise Pettus, *Leasing Away a Nation: The Legacy of the Catawba Indian Land Leases* (Palmetto Conservation Foundation: Columbia, SC, 2005), 6.

¹⁰ Pettus, *Leasing Away a Nation*, 6.

¹¹ Merrell, *The Catawbas*, 63; Pettus, *Leasing Away a Nation*, 6.

¹² Pettus, *Leasing Away a Nation*, 6; Thomas Mayhugh, “Early Land Surveys: Catawba Indian Land Rock Hill, South Carolina,” 2011, on file with the Louise Pettus Archives, Rock Hill, SC; William B White, Jr., *Along the Landsford Road: History of the Ante-Bellum Village of Rock Hill, South Carolina, 1850-1860, Volume II* (Jostens Publishing Company: Winston Salem, NC, 2008) 1-25.

¹³ Willoughby, *The Good Town*, 16; Paul Gettys, local historian, email correspondence to authors March 22, 2023; Elisabeth Whitman Schmidt, “Occupants of the Catawba Indian Land of York District, South Carolina: Taken from York County Deed Books A B C D E F 1786-1807,” *The South Carolina Magazine of Ancestral Research*, Vol. XIII, Spring, 1985, n.p.; *History of Neely’s Creek Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church*, p. 26. Online resource, familysearch.org.

Presbyterian Church (later Ebenezer Presbyterian Church). Baptists did not have a strong presence and only had small groups like the Catawba Baptist Church meeting out in the countryside around what later became Rock Hill during this period.¹⁴

By the start of the American Revolution, the upcountry population of mostly Scotch-Irish immigrants was likely a few thousand people, sparsely settled with homesteads sometimes being miles apart from each other. Roads were no more than trails.¹⁵ Settlers traveled to the area from the northeast colonies on what was known as the Great Philadelphia Wagon Road which stretched 700 miles all the way from Philadelphia, PA to Augusta, GA.¹⁶ Eventually local sections of this road became known as Nation Ford Road in Charlotte, and Saluda Street in Rock Hill.¹⁷ At first, the Scotch-Irish settlers resisted engaging in the American Revolution. The Presbyterian churches became centers of the resistance, and their ministers admonished the citizens to take up arms and defend their new homeland.¹⁸ By 1780, they had no choice when battles were brought to the upcountry. Out of a total of nearly 200 battles, 137 of them were fought in South Carolina.¹⁹ Several key engagements occurred in or around this area with soldiers coming through what is now Rock Hill and Fort Mill via Nations Ford Road.²⁰

William Hill, who was the area's first industrialist, operated Hill's Ironworks on Allison Creek and supplied ordinance to the state government during the Revolution.²¹ Two important patriot victories took place in York County: The Battle of Huck's Defeat near Brattonsville (July 12, 1780) and Kings Mountain (October 7, 1780).²² Several smaller battles were fought nearby as well and the warriors of the Catawba Nation were actively engaged in the Revolutionary War throughout on the side of the colonists.²³ After the Revolutionary War immigrants continued to move into the Piedmont. In 1785 York, Lancaster, and Chester Counties were carved out of the old Camden District. The State of South Carolina sanctioned the lease-holder system. The State appointed "Indian" agents to oversee the lease agreements between the Catawbas and their tenants. Leases were recorded in an Indian Commissioner's Rent Book with the first one belonging to Samuel Knox in present-day Fort Mill.²⁴

¹⁴ Willoughby, *The Good Town*, 15-16, 30; Gettys, email correspondence, 2023.

¹⁵ Margaret McDow McDougall, "York County in the American Revolution," *The Charlotte Observer*, May 4, 1930; Paul M Gettys, "Nation Ford Road, York County, SC." National Register of Historic Places nomination, August 1997.

¹⁶ Parker Rouse, Jr., *The Great Wagon Road: From Philadelphia to the South* (McGraw-Hill Book Company: New York, 1973), ix; Gettys, "Nation Ford Road."

¹⁷ Rouse, *The Great*, ix.

¹⁸ Willoughby, *The Good Town*, 13.

¹⁹ Zach Lemhouse, Historian and Director of the Southern Revolutionary War Institute, York, SC via email correspondence with the author, January 19, 2021; Ian Saberton, Ed., *The Cornwallis Papers: The Campaigns of 1780 & 1781 in the Southern Theater of the American Revolutionary War, Volumes I-IV* (The Naval and Military Press, Ltd.: England, 2010), Vol. II, 31.

²⁰ Banastre Tarleton, Lieutenant-Colonel, *The History of the Campaigns of 1780 and 1781 in the Southern Provinces of North America* (Publisher Unknown: London, 1787).

²¹ Michael C. Scoggins, *Historic York County: An Illustrated History* (Historical Publishing Network: San Antonio, Texas, 2009), 6.

²² Saberton, *The Cornwallis Papers*, Vol. I, 201.

²³ Scoggins, *Historic York*, 6; Willoughby, *The Good Town*, 8.

²⁴ Pettus, *Leasing Away a Nation*, 31; Willoughby, *The Good Town*, 9.

At the turn of the 19th century this area was occupied mostly by large land holders. Many thousands of acres were leased on the west side of the Catawba River in what would become present-day Rock Hill. Land leases ranged from fifty acres to thousands of acres per lease with people like Cadwallader Jones obtaining many leases over time to create large plantations.²⁵ According to the 1810 Census, there were 10,032 settlers living in York County, including over 3,000 enslaved people. By 1820, York County had a population of 14,936, with ninety-five free Blacks, 4,590 enslaved persons, and 10,251 Whites. Around the same time only about 100 Catawbans lived in two villages straddling the river. Yorkville (later York) was centrally located and served as the county seat, but White settlement along the east side of the county, adjacent to the Catawba River, was slow due to the land ownership by the Catawba people. Poor roads throughout the state challenged farmers who needed to get their goods to market and the Catawba River's rocky shoals in nearby Chester County made river transport prohibitive. State architect Robert Mills oversaw construction of almost two-mile canal around the shoals near Lands Ford, to create a navigable waterway in the early 1820s. It proved to be a benefit to small York County settlements such as Ebenezer.²⁶

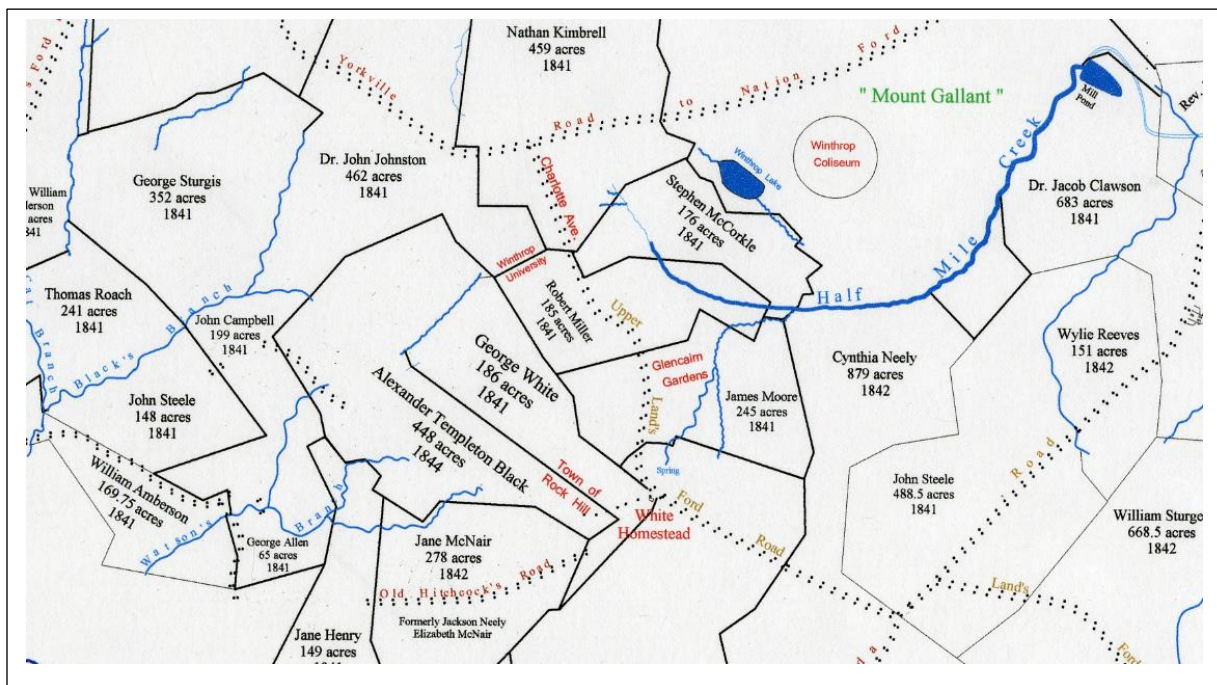


Figure 1. "Early Land Surveys, Catawba Indian Land, Rock Hill, S.C." Compiled by Thomas Mayhugh, 2011, on file with the Louise Pettus Archives at Winthrop University.

By the 1820s Ebenezer was showing signs of growth. It boasted a post office, a store, one church, and a school, Ebenezer Academy. The original church had closed its doors and Ebenezer

²⁵ Pettus, Louise, *Leasing Away a Nation*, 68-95.

²⁶ Robert Mills, *Atlas of the State of South Carolina*, 1825, Reprint 1938, available online South Carolina Department of Archives and History through the South Carolina Digital Library, www.digital.tcl.sc.edu; Willoughby, The Good Town, 9, 18; Jack D. Hildebrand, *Rock Hill Reflections, An Illustrated History* (No City: Windsor Publications, Inc., 1989), 36.

Presbyterian bought the property and erected a new wooden church in 1826 on the site.²⁷ The school was founded as early as 1819 by the Associate Reformed Presbyterians, but by 1826 it was governed by Ebenezer Presbyterian Church.²⁸ Ebenezer Academy, which educated the sons of some of the Piedmont elite, had around forty students in 1822. The school may have been just a few years old at the time, and it was supported by the local Presbyterian church. The original building was made of logs but in 1824 the school added a frame building.²⁹

The completion of the Lands Ford canal and subsequent canals along the Catawba-Wateree River by the 1830s benefitted the farmers of the area, who could transport cotton by river all the way to the great port city of Charleston, South Carolina. Within a decade, the population of York County grew by over 3,000 people, which was likely due to the additional 2,410 enslaved persons counted in 1830. About ninety-three percent of the population worked in agriculture, and with the waterway access to the coast, farmers demanded more labor to grow the state's essential crop, cotton. Of the slave-owning households in the Ebenezerville area, the average was ten enslaved persons per owner, but wealthier planters had many more. Typical rural slave cabins were simple wood-frame, wood-sided and wood-shingle-roofed, one-story buildings with brick chimneys and one to two rooms. They could also be built with logs, as were the homes of some of the White landowners.³⁰

Farms spread out easterly from Ebenezerville to what is now Rock Hill. They were owned by the Avery, Withers, Fewell, and Barron families, and several of their antebellum homes are within a city that did not exist when they were built. A plantation home belonging to Stephen McCorkle, completed prior to 1821, was later absorbed into what became Rock Hill at 639 College Avenue. A wide, symmetrical plan, farmhouse style, timber-frame building with side-gable roof and one-story porch, it was a simple but sturdy home.³¹

²⁷ Willoughby, *The Good Town*, 18, 23.

²⁸ Willoughby, *The Good Town*, 23.

²⁹ Willoughby, *The Good Town*, 18, 23.

³⁰ Willoughby, *The Good Town*, 18, 21; Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 37.

³¹ Willoughby, *The Good Town*, 18, 21; Pamela Zagaroni, Catawba Regional Planning Council, "McCorkle-Fewell-Long House," National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1980.



Figure 2. The 1825 *Atlas of South Carolina* by Robert Mills shows Ebenezer Church, the Catawba River and the Catawba Nation near the river. Rock Hill is located southeast of Ebenezer Church.

George and Ann Hutchison White moved onto a vast plat of land that eventually made up much of Rock Hill and built a modest log cabin in 1837, while awaiting construction of their new home, built in 1839. The new two-and-a-half-story wood sided home had an engaged side-gable roof over a two-story porch and exterior chimneys at either end. As the city grew up around it on its former cotton fields, it became addressed at 258 East White Street on what had been a historic route called Upper Landsford Road. The “White Street” road name is due to the last name of the White family, just as Black Street was named for Alexander Templeton Black. He added to his inherited family lands to amass 448.5 acres that now comprise the heart of historic Rock Hill.³²

Although the canal system in South Carolina was a huge expense for the state, it was eclipsed within a decade with the introduction of the railroad. Sprawling out across the southern part of the state between Charleston and Augusta, GA, the new South Carolina Railroad opened in 1833 as the longest in the world at 136 miles. The key to its success would be the methodical purchase, clearing and grading of land, laying wood ties and iron tracks, the construction of bridges, and a series of water tanks to water the steam engines and depots to exchange goods and passengers. The manual labor for clearing and grading land was most often completed by enslaved workers who lived near the route as the railroad wound its way through miles of South Carolina’s varied topography and forests to reach adjacent states. The railroad brought economic benefits to existing towns and created new ones throughout the state, but not everyone welcomed it, including Ebenezer. When a potential new line for the Charlotte and S.C. Railroad was

³² Willoughby, *The Good Town*, 21, 22; Gettys, email correspondence, 2023.

surveyed through the settlement in the 1840s it caused alarm and some residents refused to provide the right of way for the line. There were no other railroad lines in the county, but they had concerns about the trains frightening or killing enslaved people and children, or the smoke harming the beauty of the area. Other residents suggested some seemingly useless Blackjack land a few miles to the east, which they understood was unusable for cotton or corn. Thus, the railroad line traversed a rocky hill rather than Ebenezer³³.

Surveyors for the Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company avoided Ebenezer by only a few miles east and drew a new line on their map that intersected with what they called a “rocky hill.” The route was at an angle through the southeast corner of York County, traveling northeast from Chester, S.C. to Charlotte, N.C. They proposed a depot to stand halfway between two existing roads. They later became Charlotte Avenue and East White Street (Upper Landsford Road) and West Black Street. Large landowners in this section, the Whites, Blacks and Moores, welcomed the railroad and provided a right of way to the company. George White even supervised a crew to build a section of the line but caught pneumonia during the project and left Ann Hutchison White a widow with four children in 1849.³⁴

These landowners were benefactors of the Treaty of 1840 since this area was all within former Catawba land. White settlers often had ninety-nine-year leases over much of the Native American territory in southeast York County by 1826, but the arrangement was not as monetarily beneficial in function as it had seemed on paper. The lease system was fraught with difficulties and had no legal backing. In 1822 John Springs, III of Fort Mill, campaigned for the reform of the system.³⁵ Throughout the 1830s several attempts were made to negotiate some sort of solution between the Catawbas and the settlers to no avail. By 1835, most of the Catawbas had moved out of the Indian land and settled among the Cherokee Indians.³⁶ In 1839 five men were chosen as commissioners to negotiate an end to the lease system and buy the land from the Catawba.³⁷

Reduced to begging and poverty, the surviving Catawba, 88 people including children, finally agreed to the treaty in 1840 for the state to purchase their 144,000 acres for \$2,500, move to a \$5,000 plot of land in Haywood County, N.C., and receive \$1,500 a year for nine years. The plan failed, and the Catawba “were relegated to the few, small, impoverished acres of reservation” near the river bearing their name. It is about nine miles southeast from Rock Hill’s historic city center and 625 acres. However, their former 144,000 acres sold quickly to White settlers, and with slave labor, the new farms brought out crop after crop of cotton from southeast York County.³⁸

³³ Walter Edgar, *South Carolina: A History*, Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1998, 283; Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 41; Brown, *A City*, 73.

³⁴ Willoughby, *The Good Town*, 26, 27.

³⁵ Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 43; Pettus, *Leasing Away a Nation*, 43.

³⁶ Pettus, *Leasing Away a Nation*, 43-45.

³⁷ Pettus, *Leasing Away a Nation*, 45.

³⁸ Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 35, 36, 43; Brown, *A City*, 65, 67.

By 1840 all the land in present-day Rock Hill was settled with large plantations. The largest of those was that of Cadwallader Jones who held 1,874 acres. The Nation Ford Road traversed the middle of his plantation which includes present-day Cherry Park and Winthrop Coliseum.³⁹ To the west were the plantations of Nathan Kimbrall (459 acres), Dr. John Johnston (462 acres), Stephen McCorkle (176 acres), Robert Miller (185 acres), George White (186 acres) and Alexander Templeton Black (448 acres). The land that historically belonged to George White and Alexander Templeton Black is now the central historic section of Rock Hill.⁴⁰

Beginnings of Rock Hill

Alexander Templeton Black had a survey done to lay out 23 lots on a single, 60-foot-wide street (Main Street) angled southeast from the railroad track in 1851 on some of his property. The angle was parallel to the Upper Landsford Road to the north, which became White Street. Black had already had some success leasing a corner lot at what became Main and Trade Street to Capt. J.H. McGinnis, who built a small wood-frame building that served as a general store and grog shop for railroad workers by 1850. Within five years, the shop was owned by John Ratterree and most of the nearby lots had commercial buildings serving area farmers. Meanwhile a second road, Church Street, opened up to the south of and parallel to Main Street. It was later renamed Black Street after Alexander Templeton Black. The early roads followed the southeast slant that already existed in the road from Ebenezer to the county line with Chester and set the pattern of development for subsequent streets.⁴¹

Born by the railroad and the enterprise of Black, the small town gained its official name of Rock Hill when the post office opened under that name in April of 1852, just a month after the first arrival of passengers. The natural flint rock hill was a notable landmark, so the town that grew atop it gained a true descriptor for their name. The early buildings included the wood-frame train depot, commercial buildings and taverns. With no formal town leadership or law enforcement, the new settlement attracted a rougher element and was prone to crime, sometimes violent. While local landowners petitioned to become a town as early as 1855, which would grant some civil framework, the General Assembly did not take up their petition. Ann Hutchison White took it upon herself to donate land for Rock Hill's first private school, Pine Grove Academy, originally a log building supplied with a teacher by the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church. Methodists created a meeting place for services in 1856 and met with Black the next year to purchase one of his commercial lots. It was their request that initiated the second road south of Main Street to be laid out, with an alley between the two (Hampton Street) forming a corner lot for the new building. Completed in 1857 the Rock Hill Methodist Church (later named St. John's Methodist Church) looked like a two-story barn with a pier foundation, tall enough for goats to wander under on a hot day. The Presbyterians moved a log church building to Main Street the following year.⁴² This concentration of commercial and religious buildings created the nucleus of the small antebellum town.

³⁹ Mayhugh, *Early Land*.

⁴⁰ Mayhugh, *Early Land*.

⁴¹ John Roddey, Plat of Rock Hill, 1856, Map, From the Louise Pettus Archives at Winthrop University; Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 39; Willoughby, *The Good Town*, 27, 28, 30.

⁴² Willoughby, *The Good Town*, 29, 30.

The Civil War

⁴³ Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 43; U.S. Federal Census, Slave Schedules, York County, 1860; Willoughby, *The Good Town*, 37, 38, 40; Zagaroni, "McCorkle."

When General William T. Sherman of the Union Army cut a swath through the South in his March to the Sea campaign, it was only a matter of time before South Carolina felt the brutal effects of war. Columbia succumbed to a massive fire on February 17, 1865, during Sherman's brief invasion, but he kept his troops on the move after only a few days, pressing northward. Flooding on the Catawba River forced Sherman to redirect his troops toward Kershaw County, sparing Rock Hill from potential destruction. Union soldiers under General George Stoneman managed to burn the railroad trestle at Nation Ford (east side of York County) on their way north, while Jefferson Davis and the Confederate Cabinet traveled south through areas that are now part of Rock Hill.⁴⁴ The end of the Civil War a few months later delivered enslaved people throughout the South, and threw South Carolina's social, economic and political system into new territory.

Reconstruction

The Reconstruction Era began after the war. It unsettled the former racial hierarchy in terms of political power, and it only ended when Whites regained control of that power in 1877. With federal influence in the form of troops and the installation of northern Whites, former slaves and lifelong free Blacks in South Carolina as political leaders, the state legislature quickly shifted to a Republican majority. They held a constitutional convention in 1868, where seventy-three of the 124 delegates were Black or of mixed ancestry. The resulting state constitution ensured the right to vote for Black men and ushered African Americans into a world of political dominance they had never experienced. Many whites resorted to or supported intimidation and violence against Blacks in order to disenfranchise them, despite the recent constitution. They became particularly angered with the arming of African Americans in the form of militias. The Ku Klux Klan (KKK) grew out of this bitter vendetta against White and Black Republicans, with the first unit organized in nearby Yorkville (York) in 1868. About seventy-eight percent of adult White males in York County were Klansmen. In Rock Hill, Klansmen intimidated Blacks at the polls, trying to physically stop them from casting their vote in 1868. The violence against Blacks in Yorkville was so high that federal troops intervened in 1867 and York County, along with eight other counties, came under martial law in 1871 under order of President Ulysses S. Grant. The imprisonment of suspected KKK members included men from Rock Hill, some of whom left the state for a few years "because of tense feelings." White Democrats pushed for the election of Wade Hampton in 1876, and a rally for him in Rock Hill resulted in a new name, Hampton Street, for a road off of Main Street. With his election and the removal of federal troops from South Carolina, the KKK's activity diminished and Whites regained control of the political leadership of the state.⁴⁵

⁴⁴ Willoughby, *The Good Town*, 41; Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 44; Gettys, email correspondence, 2023.

⁴⁵ Hyman S. Rubin, III, "Reconstruction," *South Carolina Encyclopedia*, (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina), Institute for Southern Studies, online resource, <https://www.scencyclopedia.org/sce/entries/reconstruction/>, accessed Feb. 11, 2023; Brown, Douglas Summers, *A City Without Cobwebs: A History of Rock Hill, South Carolina*, (The Reprint Company: Spartanburg, 1953), 143; Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 48, 49; Rock Hill Historical Research Committee, "A Chronological History of Rock Hill, S.C., 1567-1952," Typescript, In the collection of the City of Rock Hill, 10.

Despite the upheaval, Rock Hill began to grow from a settlement to a town during the 1865-1880 era. With only about 250 residents at the end of the Civil War it welcomed newcomers. The small wood-frame stores and grog shops served visiting farmers, who would sometimes camp out overnight among the trees near Main Street. The people who came to stay, less than forty per year for about fifteen years, were a trickle rather than a rush, but their presence grew the population to about 800 people by 1880. They built homes along East Main Street and Black Street, extending them southeastward from the commercial district, in the 1870s. This was the first neighborhood in Rock Hill and it grew slowly, expanding with cross streets and parallel roads to the south. The owners were typically middle-class and the homes built in the 1870s were one and two-story wood-frame cottages with Queen Anne Victorian influences. Some African Americans lived among the White residential areas by the 1870s, perhaps in secondary buildings. Blacks did not create any formal residential neighborhood in this period.⁴⁶

The local population was dependent upon the steadily growing commercial center of Rock Hill, and German immigrant Arnold Friedheim contributed to that growth. Although fairly new to the country, he volunteered in the Confederate Army. He saw potential in Rock Hill when he arrived in 1866 and opened a store on the south side of Main Street that year, selling shoes and general merchandise. Friedheim's Store was instantly successful, and he settled his family in a new home on nearby Caldwell Street in the 1870s. Business was so good that Friedheim moved to a new building across Main Street in 1869 and he hired two brothers to assist with the store. Captain A.D. Holler, also new to the area, built Rock Hill's first two-story commercial building in 1870 on Main Street to sell furniture, but he became the town's first architect, builder and contractor. Captain W. Lyle Roddey, who survived a Northern prison camp, opened a store in 1866 that went on to become the largest mercantile store in town. John R. Allen moved his store from Chester to Rock Hill in 1869 after a career of driving a stagecoach through the area from Yorkville to Charlotte. Other men who went on to become prominent local businessmen and leaders came here in the 1860s and 1870s, including William Reid, William and Dave Steele, James Roach, the Roddey family, William Anderson, John R. London and brothers, James M. Ivey, the Reid family, R.T. Fewell, James Cherry, Colonel W.J. Rawlinson, and others. Several of the men opened businesses in town, while Thomas Crawford and Thomas Johnston were physicians.⁴⁷

Rock Hill Becomes a Town

Rock Hill incorporated as a town in 1870 by petition of many of the White businessmen, with the idea that a local government could make improvements like sidewalks. However, local business owners, congregations and volunteers were often the real push behind the improvements to the town. The Gordon Hotel, an antebellum establishment, served as the geographic center of the

⁴⁶ Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 48; Rock Hill Land and Town Site Company. *Map of Rock Hill, South Carolina*, 1891. In the collection of the City of Rock Hill; Paul M. Gettys, "Reid Street/North Confederate Avenue Area Historic District," York County, S.C., National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1990; U.S. Federal Census, York County, 1870, African Americans in this census are not concentrated in only one area.

⁴⁷ Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 48; Brown, *A City*, 133, 134, Willoughby, *The Good Town*, 60; Paul Gettys and John T. Misskelley, "The Friedheim & Smith-Fewell Buildings, Rock Hill, S.C.," No Publisher, No date, available from the York County Public Library in Rock Hill, 3, 4.

town, which extended for a mile in each direction, even though it only had a few occupied acres. At the time there were about 300 residents, two hotels, eleven bars, two churches, two schools, a post office, and a Masonic Lodge, among the businesses. The First Presbyterian Church and the Church of Our Savior (Episcopal) had organized the previous year, but the First Baptist Church did not organize until 1878. During the 1870s the town gained a few private schools, including a parochial school by the Episcopal church for Black children in 1876, a newspaper and Laurelwood Cemetery, opened in 1872. The first volunteer fire company formed in 1878. The town dug a series of cisterns on Main Street, which provided a ready water source in the event of a fire. However, the technique of using buckets to throw water on a fire was no match for a massive fire in 1878 on the north side of Main Street. It destroyed twenty buildings, including the fire company's building. The town raised money to replace it that same year. There was also a Black volunteer fire company by the late 1870s. By 1880, they were part of a population of 809 African Americans in Rock Hill.⁴⁸

One of the biggest reasons Rock Hill experienced a growth spurt in the 1870s was because of war veteran James M. Ivy, who arrived in 1869. He was the town's first promoter, boasting about its benefits in a newspaper that he owned, and was also incredibly ambitious. He owned a general store and partnered in several local businesses, while serving twice as intendent during the 1870s. His most important contribution to Rock Hill was his acumen in the cotton industry. The J.M. Ivy and Company business bought cotton, sold fertilizer and was a private bank, allowing Ivy to pay guaranteed high prices for cotton in advance of their harvest and delivery. An unusual concept, it resulted in area farmers bypassing Yorkville to get to Rock Hill fifteen miles further. Ivy's higher pay for cotton was worth the trip, and in the decade of the 1870s the cotton market went from buying and shipping 2,000 bales per year to 12,000 a year. As the cotton business grew, so did other local businesses. Wagons and horses "literally covered the square bounded by Main, White, Caldwell and Trade (now Dave Lyle Boulevard)" during the harvest season every fall.⁴⁹ Ivy's success in building up the cotton market in Rock Hill set it up for the next phase of the town's growth, an explosive period of industry and expansion that continued for several decades.

African Americans in the late 1800s

Newly freed from slavery in 1865, African Americans in Rock Hill were grappling with the threat of violence as they tried to forge a new life as wage-earning citizens. In York County African Americans filled positions such as county and school commissioners and there was at least one Black probate judge. The pressure of continued violence and intimidation forced Blacks to give up their political positions. As a result of a series of meetings in 1871 to help restore peace and quell the violence from the KKK, a group of local Blacks resolved to remove Blacks from these positions and even requested that the Black members of the state legislature resign.

⁴⁸ Willoughby, *The Good Town*, 63, 65, 66; Rock Hill Historical Research Committee, "A Chronological," 10-13; R.W. McGirt, "Historical Research Committee Papers #21, Negroes and Their Contributions," Typescript. In the collection of the City of Rock Hill, 4.

⁴⁹ Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 48.

With the loss of the Black militia and the local positions, the KKK became inactive during the summer of 1871.⁵⁰

In Rock Hill, Blacks were largely illiterate in the 1870s, and they relied on the same skills they learned before the war, working in agriculture or as domestic servants. Many African American women worked as domestic servants for private residences and even for the local hotels by the 1870s. A few of them lived on the same property as White families with whom they shared a last name. This suggests they may have been enslaved by the family in the antebellum years and chose to stay with the family as an employee. Freedmen continued to farm in the vast fields nearby, but South Carolina's post-war agricultural system shifted to sharecropping and tenant farming, leaving most Black families as renters, rather than owners, of the land they worked. Since Black farmers were living in Rock Hill, they may have worked as hired labor only on nearby farms. Some African American men in town worked as house carpenters, well diggers and blacksmiths by 1870. There were also African American teachers in 1870 in the Rock Hill area and an African American constable, Albert Covington. Many Black families had both parents working outside of the home, which was different from White families, where wives generally worked at "keeping house." Their residences were scattered among White residences, with few areas having a large concentration of African Americans. This pattern may have been due to the lack of transportation such as a horse, and the need to live close to their place of work.⁵¹

1880s-1920s

The period from 1880 to 1929 was one that started with an important shift toward industry. As South Carolina recovered from the Civil War and the social and economic upheaval of the Reconstruction era, men across the state began investing in industry. As part of the New South ideal, it was key to the success of Rock Hill, whose small 800-person population tripled during the 1880s thanks to the introduction of cotton mills.⁵² With the growing population, Rock Hill experienced commercial, educational and residential expansion that lasted into the first two decades of the twentieth century.

In 1880, White men in Rock Hill worked in a variety of jobs, which created the infrastructure for the town to attract and retain residents. The census from that year shows them working as bankers, clerks, druggists, attorneys, merchants, dentists, physicians, hotel managers, tailors, preachers, teachers, saddle makers, harness makers, laborers, carpenters, carriage makers, house builders, shoemakers, and blacksmiths. Married White women rarely worked outside of the home, but sometimes took in boarders, while at least one White single woman, likely a widow, and her teenage children worked as laborers. A few other women worked as teachers and Ann White was still working as a farmer at seventy-five years old in 1880. African American men

⁵⁰ Willoughby, *The Good Town*, 52, 53.

⁵¹ U.S. Federal Census, York County, 1870.

⁵² Edgar, *South Carolina*, 427.

worked in some of the same occupations as Whites, including carpentry and blacksmithing, while Black women worked as laundresses, servants and cooks.⁵³

The employment opportunities for Whites in Rock Hill changed dramatically the next year. Cotton mills kicked off the town's growth in 1881, with the first of seven mills that were built up through 1907. As they and their mill villages spread across hundreds of acres along the edges of town, they opened up new streets and introduced hundreds of new customers for local businesses. One of the more popular businesses, saloons, shut down altogether in 1881 after a vote to go "dry." The "rum traffic was forever blotted," and Rock Hill became a "well-behaved place," where society was "high-toned and moral." The growing town attracted more investment and residents, new churches and schools expanded or opened to meet their needs. Some of the new companies served regional markets, such as John Anderson's Rock Hill Buggy Company, opened in 1886. Demand for the Anderson buggy was so high by the 1890s that it completed a new buggy every twenty-five minutes.⁵⁴

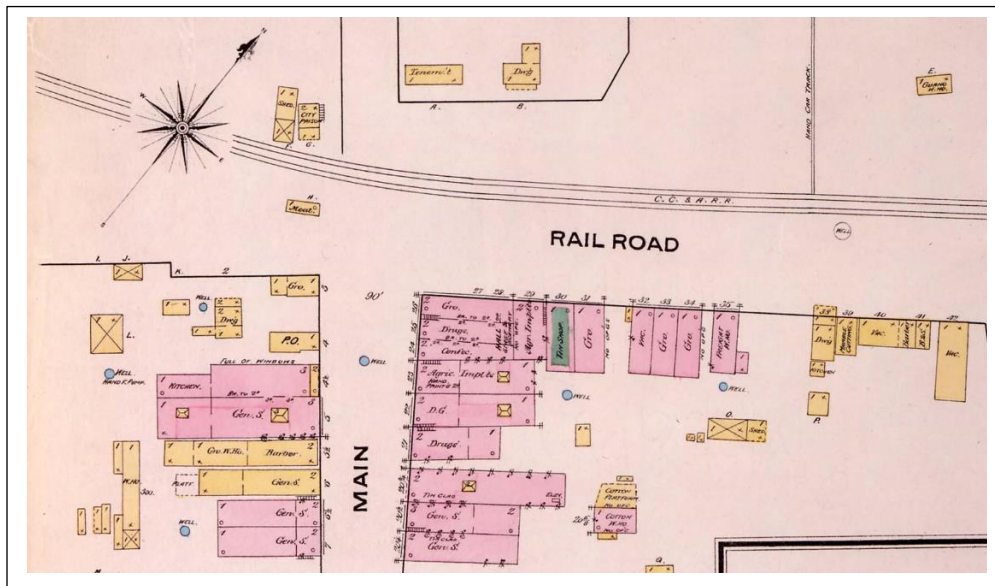


Figure 4. The 1884 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map provides the first detailed view of Rock Hill's commercial center.

By 1884 the commercial district concentrated at the corner of Main and Railroad Avenue, with mostly brick buildings ranging from one to three stories. An 1878 fire on Main Street had probably encouraged the use of brick rather than wood along this dense collection of buildings. Grocery stores, drug stores and a barber populated the area, concentrated on both sides of Main Street for half of a block, and only the east side of Railroad Avenue for half of the block. Wells dotted the small district, and there was a public well in the center of Main Street. A livery, blacksmith shop, marble cutter and a post office were nearby. Behind the larger buildings facing the road, smaller support buildings dotted the landscape. Cotton warehouses were located closer

⁵³ U.S. Federal Census, York County, 1880.

⁵⁴ Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc. "City of Rock Hill Historic Resources Survey Update," August 2004. On file with the City of Rock Hill, 11-12; City of Rock Hill, *A Hand-Book of the City of Rock Hill*, 1895, in the collection of the Louise Pettus Archives at Winthrop University, 20.

to the railroad. The brick Methodist Episcopal Church and several homes and wood-frame stores were to the south of the main commercial area.⁵⁵

By 1888, a new passenger depot and a very large freight platform and depot opened up along Railroad Avenue, just north of the business district. A few tenement houses in the 1880s may have been for African Americans. Two were located near the cotton warehouses and platform. The Carolina Hotel, opened by 1888, likely served a strictly White clientele that was sure to be full several times a year. As the population grew it also experienced seasonal crowding when farmers came in from the surrounding countryside to sell cotton and other goods. At least three freight depots served area farmers who came in to ship large cotton bales by 1891. Railroad spur lines ran past the Rock Hill Cotton Factory and the Cotton Seed Oil Mill. The Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad traveled northeast to southwest through town while the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago line, opened around 1888, ran roughly northwest to southeast. Both were absorbed by the Southern Railway by the early 1900s. Rock Hill's commercial district, located at the intersection of these railroad lines, grew on Main Street to the south, and the largest residential area was south of the district. It had no discernable plan or regulated lot sizes, and streets have sharp, angled turns. Some residential growth also encircled the commercial area to its north and west, concentrated along Main Street.⁵⁶

Parallel to Main Street to the southwest, Black Street gained more industry and commerce in the 1880s and 1890s on the block between Railroad Avenue and Hampton Street. Instead of the row of brick buildings on Main Street, this street had widely spaced buildings including a two-story wood-frame foundry and a one-story wood-frame planing mill, a one-story brick warehouse and a two-story buggy shed. Smaller buildings for blacksmiths and tin shops populated an unofficial alley between Black and Main streets as well as a scattered collection of small buildings near Railroad Avenue by 1900. Small wood-frame restaurants, grocers and barbers formed a miniature business district on Railroad Avenue, and mid-block duplexes nearby, much smaller than most of the homes in the area, suggest this might have been a concentration of African American businesses and inexpensive housing.⁵⁷

Modern amenities kept pace with the growing town. Rock Hill's first telephone line, installed by John Anderson between his buggy shop and the railroad depot in the mid-1880s, created a demand that grew into the Rock Hill Telephone Company in 1895. The first electric plant opened in 1890, while the *Herald* and *Journal* (later the *Record*) were the two newspapers. Electric lights strung up along East Main Street in 1890 earned these few blocks the nickname "The Great White Way." Local investors and the town strove to make improvements, which would help attract more growth. They macadamized a few streets in 1890 and by 1907, seven miles of streets were paved. Other locals invested in the town's first planned residential development, through the creation of the Rock Hill Land and Town Site Company in 1891. The company purchased a large tract of land northwest of the business district and created the Oakland

⁵⁵ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 66; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Rock Hill, 1884, 1888; Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 51, 53.

⁵⁶ Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 51; Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 67, 69; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Rock Hill, 1888; Rock Hill Land and Town Site Company, *Map of Rock Hill, South Carolina*, 1891, in the collection of the City of Rock Hill.

⁵⁷ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Rock Hill, 1888, 1894, 1900.

neighborhood, subdivided into 1,300 parcels. In contrast to the organic residential growth and irregular street pattern and lot sizes of southern Rock Hill, the Oakland neighborhood was designed with repeated blocks and uniform lot sizes, set in a gridded street pattern. It was so large that on paper it appeared to double the size of Rock Hill with one development. Oakland Avenue was the main corridor and soon gained large Queen Anne Victorian homes and a sidewalk.⁵⁸



Figure 5. The 1891 Map from the Rock Hill Land and Town Site Company shows the large Oakland development northwest of the town. In the collection of the City of Rock Hill.

Oakland's investors were helpful in Rock Hill's growth in another important way. They donated part of their development to enhance the city's chances of winning their bid to relocate Winthrop Normal and Industrial College to Rock Hill. The city won the bid and the school opened in the Oakland neighborhood in 1895. Just a few years earlier, a modest eleven-student school opened for African Americans. Reverend M.P. Hall of Old Mount Prospect Baptist Church, working from donations compiled by Black Baptist Sunday Schools to purchase land, opened Friendship College in October of 1891. It provided a grade school for Black children. In 1894, Noah A.

⁵⁸ Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc., "City of Rock Hill," 12-14; Rock Hill Land and Town Site Company, *Map of Rock Hill*; Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 47; Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 83.

Crockett and Rev. W.M. Robinson founded Clinton Normal and Industrial Institute for Black students on land donated by Captain W.L. Roddey and Captain L.M. Davis.⁵⁹

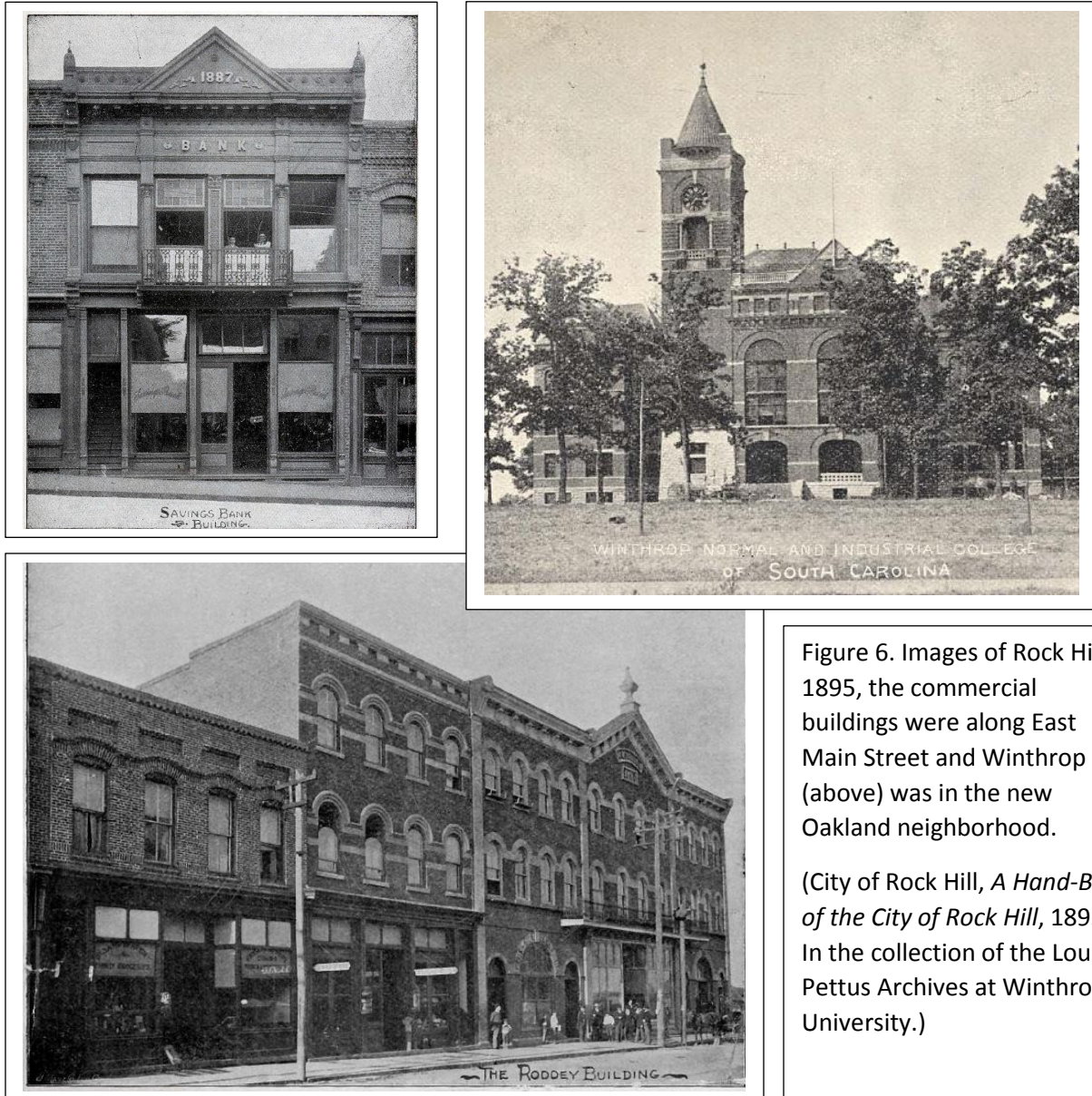


Figure 6. Images of Rock Hill in 1895, the commercial buildings were along East Main Street and Winthrop (above) was in the new Oakland neighborhood.

(City of Rock Hill, *A Hand-Book of the City of Rock Hill*, 1895. In the collection of the Louise Pettus Archives at Winthrop University.)

Rock Hill caught on to the Progressive Era idea of boosterism in the 1890s, as did many cities and towns across South Carolina. They welcomed promotion from town to city in 1892, and elected Dr. John W. Fewell as the mayor in the new mayor-council system, whereas they had previously had an intendant and warden form of city government. The national financial depression of 1893 did not slow down the local economy. Marketing the newly minted city's

⁵⁹ Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 55, 57; Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc., "City of Rock Hill," 13.

progress was partly the reason behind the 1895 publication *A Hand-Book of the City of Rock Hill*, which had information about the city's past, present and future. The title page gave the city two claims, "The Hub of the Piedmont," and "A Lively Little City of Upper South Carolina." Indeed, Rock Hill was growing at a rapid clip, reportedly up to 5,500 residents in 1895. The small handbook was full of photographs depicting the impressive commercial district, churches, schools, mills and nearby tobacco fields, as well as the train platform full of cotton bales. Appearing neat and tidy, the homes were sometimes separated by fences and had outbuildings and barns. The wood-sided houses contrasted with the sturdy brick used for almost all of the commercial, industrial, educational and religious buildings. As the author boasted, the city had "elegant church edifices," as well as "macadamized streets, sidewalks paved with granite, street cars, electric lights, and all of the other conveniences of a first-class modern town." The population was "cultured, refined" and hospitable, welcoming to anyone seeking an ideal home in South Carolina.⁶⁰

When the city entered the twentieth century, Rock Hill's growth and modernization was largely the result of enterprising citizens and investors, rather than the local government. The Progressive Era was comprised of such entrepreneurial efforts to improve communities physically and socially. In an effort to provide electricity to Rock Hill and nearby cities, Dr. Gill Wylie proposed a network of hydro plants and hired engineer William C. Whitner to harness the power of the Catawba River. Finally completed in 1904, the plant's first customer was Globe Mill in Rock Hill. By 1895, there were at least six White lodges in the city and a public library. Women's clubs became popular in the early 1900s, and they supported the library as one of their improvement projects. Friendship College provided a small library from donated books for its African American student body. Rock Hill business leaders continued to promote the city into the 1910s, with the Board of Trade producing a booklet in 1912 about the many qualities of the growing city. In 1910, the population reached 7,216, which did not include two mill villages or students at Winthrop College, which would bring the total closer to 12,000, the authors suggested. With beautiful photographs of the churches, homes, schools, mills and commercial buildings, the booklet included a cordial invitation to visit and see the many advantages of Rock Hill. It also used the phrase "Rock Hill is a Good Town" on its map, as an early marketing slogan.⁶¹

As the city grew, the small commercial district on Main Street expanded onto nearby blocks for the first time around the turn of the century. The handsome post office, originally on the northeast corner of East Main and Caldwell streets, had a restrained Beaux Arts brick façade and was completed in 1906. By 1912 several homes on Hampton Street gave way to new commercial buildings. One of the amenities for Rock Hill was its streetcar system, which ran from East Main

⁶⁰ City of Rock Hill, *A Hand-Book*, 5, 6; Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 61; Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 78.

⁶¹ Janet G. Hudson, "Progressive Movement," *South Carolina Encyclopedia* (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina, Institute for Southern Studies), online resource: <https://www.scencyclopedia.org/sce/entries/progressive-movement/>, accessed Feb. 7, 2023; Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 61, 62; City of Rock Hill, *A Hand-Book*, 23, 41; Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 96, 97; Rock Hill Board of Trade, *Facts and Figures on Rock Hill*, S.C. (Rock Hill, S.C.: The London Printery, 1912); Gettys, email correspondence, 2023.

Street, a residential area, through the commercial district, and turned to travel up Oakland Avenue, past Winthrop College, to a car barn on York Avenue in the Oakland neighborhood.⁶²

The “Good Town” theme, promoted by the city’s Chamber of Commerce, was meant to create a positive civic identity in support of Rock Hill’s continued growth. The Chamber used this idea to help foster dialogue with local government in the 1910s, which resulted in the city’s first public park around 1915 at Chatham Avenue and the railroad. Although only one or two acres, it featured mature trees and a brick wall around one of the trees for seating, tennis courts and walking paths. The Chamber also helped organize the Negro Civic League, which was a conduit to help rally the African American population to participate in such activities as clean-up campaigns, and worked with area farmers to improve their experience of doing business in Rock Hill. For all of its industrial successes, the city was still a railroad hub for agricultural goods.⁶³

As cars became more popular the poor condition of area roads became more obvious and their improvement became a priority. In Rock Hill, Saluda Street was improved and subsequently gained the moniker “Saluda Speedway” by 1912 as automobiles zipped along the smoothed road. J.M. Cherry had privately graded some of his land into what became Cherry Road from the city to Catawba River around the turn of the century. It might have been the state’s first concrete road and was the third paving project in the nation that was partially funded with federal money. The United States government was trying to build a model road to encourage counties and states to improve the many miles of sandy, muddy and rutted dirt roads, in part to help with the delivery of mail on rural routes. Cherry donated the road with the stipulation that a bridge be built at the river, which would improve market access for Rock Hill. Finally opened in 1920, the road was a popular drag racing strip for a few adventurous citizens.⁶⁴ Once again a private citizen’s effort benefitted the city, this time with the assistance of the federal government.



Figure 7. “Saluda Speedway” at left and East Main Street’s residential section at right, from the 1912 *Facts and Figures on Rock Hill, S.C.*, from collection of USC, South Caroliniana Library.

⁶² Paul M. Gettys, “Rock Hill Downtown Historic District.” York County, S.C., National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1990; Rock Hill Board of Trade, *Facts and Figures*, n.p. map.

⁶³ Rock Hill Chamber of Commerce, *Rock Hill Magazine*, Vol. 1, No. 6., Rock Hill, S.C., 6, 10, 13.

⁶⁴ Rock Hill Board of Trade, *Facts and Figures*, n.p.; Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 62.

The development of Rock Hill in the late 1800s and early 1900 was rapid and unplanned. Developers or the city opened up new roads without a long-range goal for how the area would continue to grow. The consequence was a “helter-skelter” street pattern and “highly inefficient land development.” The road patterns sometimes formed loose grids of varying block sizes, “excessively deep lots” that left a lot of land “unusable and difficult to maintain,” and a “high ratio of street area to area served.” The main roads leading into town became a skeleton from which the new roads stretched to form a loose framework of neighborhoods, with the commercial and railroad depots at its center. Railroad Avenue, later named Trade Street, divided East and West Main Street, Black Street and White Street. Residential neighborhoods grew up as close to these main roads as possible and then spread outward as needed.⁶⁵

Much of the residential expansion during the 1890s through the 1910s was due to new subdivisions as property owners realized the potential of their vast acres near the city center. Oakland opened in 1891 northwest of town, but south of the business district, the Marion Street neighborhood provided the professional class with Victorian, American Foursquare and Craftsman homes as it developed through the 1910s. Similar styles populated East Main Street as it traveled east from the business district. By the 1910s there were numerous small developments, including Buena Vista on Laurel Street, near the Laurelwood cemetery, Woodland Park, which straddled Saluda Street, and Iredell Park on Hutchison Street near Highland Park Mill. For African Americans, Clinton Park, near Clinton Normal and Industrial Institute, Boyd Hill, northwest of Laurelwood Cemetery, and Flint Hill, south of Woodland Park were opened for sales as distinctly Black areas. Some streets developed closer to the commercial core, probably as landowners subdivided their large urban lots. The increased density of these older neighborhoods such as around the old White family home and Reid Street, meant that a variety of early twentieth-century styles such as Classical Revival and Craftsman interspersed with nineteenth-century buildings. Amenities such as the Neoclassical Fennell Infirmary, at the corner of Pendleton and Academy (now N. Confederate) streets upon its completion in 1909 also attracted residential growth. Over seventeen acres near the hospital went up for sale in 1911 as part of the Ballard family property.⁶⁶



Figure 8. New homes in Woodland Park on Saluda Street's 400 block, west side, built between 1906 and 1912 in an early suburb, from the 1912 *Facts and Figures on Rock Hill, S.C.*, published by the Rock Hill Board of Trade, from collection of USC, South Caroliniana Library.

⁶⁵ Eric Hill Associates, Inc. *An Analysis of Rock Hill's Neighborhoods*. South Carolina State Development Board, 1967, 5; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Rock Hill, S.C., 1894, 1900, 1905.

⁶⁶ Gettys, Paul M., “Marion Street Area Historic District,” York County, S.C., National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1990; Observation by author on historic architecture along East Main Street in 2023; *The Rock Hill Herald*, Feb. 21, 1911, 6; Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 134.

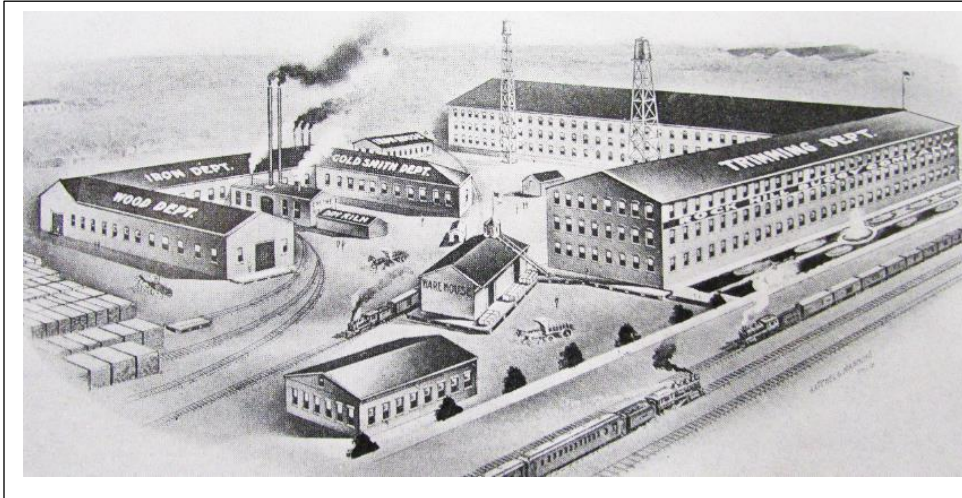


Figure 9. The Rock Hill Buggy Company showing its large complex of buildings and adjacent railroad, from the 1912 *Facts and Figures on Rock Hill, S.C.*, from collection of USC, South Caroliniana Library.

Although textile mills were in several locations throughout the city, there was a concentration of industries that took up entire blocks just northwest of the business district by 1912. The Rock Hill Fertilizer Company, the Hamilton Carhartt Mill and village (formerly the Rock Hill Cotton Factory) and the Rock Hill (later Anderson) Buggy Company were large industrial complexes located along West White Street and the parallel railroad line. These industries provided plentiful jobs in Rock Hill and were engaged in sales across America. Anderson Buggy Company converted to the Anderson Motor Company as Americans transitioned from horsepower to engine power, and their cars proved to be popular. Anderson shipped out cars from Rock Hill to cities across the nation, and even won a government contract to supply trucks and trailers to the military during World War I. By 1920, the company produced thirty-five cars per day. The Carhartt Mill was one of several in the southeast owned by Hamilton Carhartt, who originated the bib overall workwear. He also owned hundreds of acres and a second cotton mill a few miles northeast of the city off Red River Road, near the Catawba River, and sewing facilities in Atlanta, Detroit, Dallas and San Francisco by 1910.⁶⁷

Like many cities, Rock Hill sent off a number of its young men to fight in World War I, and some never returned. When the war ended in November of 1918, the city turned out for an impromptu celebration around five o'clock in the morning along East Main Street. The war had not been disruptive to Rock Hill's economy, but the next decade would bring a new challenge. South Carolina experienced a severe drop in cotton and tobacco prices in 1920 and struggled to recover for several years. Overproduction and the "loss of overseas markets," combined with the scourge of the boll weevil, contributed greatly to the problem. Since the state was still reliant on agriculture as a means of employment for the rural population, the agricultural collapse generated a mass exodus from the state. This exit included more than 50,000 Black farmers as

⁶⁷ Rock Hill Board of Trade, *Facts and Figures*, map; Hildebrand, *A Good Town*, 62; Carhartt Inc., "Carhartt History," online resource: <https://www.carhartt.com/carhartt-history>, accessed Feb. 22, 2023; Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 169.

well as many Whites after a terrible harvest in 1922. About half of the counties lost population between 1920 and 1930.⁶⁸

Although not all of its enterprises survived, Rock Hill slowed its pace and fared relatively well in the 1920s with new amenities and schools. The Anderson Buggy Company became the Anderson Motor Company in 1916 and produced a popular car sold all over the nation, but it fell victim to the economic slump, and closed in 1925. The City built Confederate Park in 1922 for the White population, with a wading pool for children and swimming pool for adults. As a result of several years of effort by the Black community, the White school board built a combined grammar and high school on Crawford Road for Black students. Opened in 1920, the Emmett Scott school was named after a man who had worked with Booker T. Washington and it was designed by local architect Alfred Gilchrist. The two-story hip-roofed building had a symmetrical façade with tall windows, and there is some evidence it was a Rosenwald School. Several more schools opened in the 1920s, including Northside, for mill children, and West End Grammar School for Black children in the Boyd Hill area. Meanwhile, Winthrop grew into the “largest women’s college in the South and the second largest in the nation” by the late 1920s and had a beautiful campus that “inspired gardens and parks around town.”⁶⁹

Private development spurred on growth in the 1920s. John T. Roddey built the city’s first airport off of Saluda Street in the 1920s and expanded it in 1930 due to its popularity. Several golf clubs opened during this era as private enterprises, and the privately-owned Lyle Hospital opened in 1926. Perhaps as a sign of an improving economy, several new buildings expanded the commercial district on East Main Street. The Citizens Bank Building, Bass Furniture Company, Rock Hill Supply Company and the Andrew Jackson Hotel opened in the mid-1920s, and the McFadden Building opened around 1929.⁷⁰

The 1880s through the 1920s in Rock Hill was many decades of incredible growth and expansion in the population and in the buildings. Cotton mills created a new direction for the city and created a booming economy for many years. That momentum slowed dramatically with the stock market crash of 1929.

Emerging African American Neighborhoods and Businesses

While Rock Hill was in a run of modernization and growth in the mid-1890s, it was still a segregated southern city. The election of Benjamin Tillman to governor of South Carolina in 1890 marked an era of more stringent and codified rules regarding the separation of the races. He used his platform to fight against political participation by African Americans, who made up the majority of the population. The result was the 1895 state constitution, which disenfranchised more than 100,000 Blacks who had previously been eligible to vote under the 1868 state constitution. Ongoing fraud and intimidation discouraged voting by eligible Blacks into the early

⁶⁸ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 154, 155; Edgar, *South Carolina*, 485.

⁶⁹ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 106, 107, 121, 123; *The Herald*, June 29, 1922, p1; Alfred D. Gilchrist Drawings, Louise Pettus Archives, Winthrop University; The SCDH maintains a Rosenwald School Database that references this school, <https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation/resources/african-american-heritage/rosenwald-schools-database>, accessed Aug. 21, 2023.

⁷⁰ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 157, 158; Paul M. Gettys, “Rock Hill Downtown.”

twentieth century. The constitution also mandated separation of schools by race and set the framework for Jim Crow segregation of the next half century. It was bolstered by the “separate but equal” doctrine that the U.S. Supreme Court endorsed in the 1896 case *Plessy v. Ferguson*. The result was the erasure of much of the peaceable comingling that had previously been enjoyed in some parts of the state. White officials, business owners, and others across the South restricted African American access to public accommodations and public spaces across the region, with “White Only” and “Colored Only” signs becoming ubiquitous in communities large and small. In other cases, knowledge of local custom served to discourage Black southerners from entering white-controlled spaces at the risk of harassment or violence, even where such signs could not be found.⁷¹

Even as the state encountered this era of legislated segregation, African Americans in Rock Hill continued on the trajectory they began in freedom, which was creating their own neighborhoods, churches, schools and businesses. In 1880, Black men most often worked in labor-intensive jobs. They were carpenters, laborers, blacksmiths, wagon makers, preachers, draymen, well diggers, house builders and shoemakers. Black women were often working outside of the home, something that was very uncommon for White women at that time. They worked as servants and cooks for White families, nursemaids for children, seamstresses and laundresses, while sometimes taking in boarders. Although there were people living nearby but outside of town limits, the residents counted within town limits in the 1880 federal census totaled about 562, with 191 of those being African American, or thirty-four percent.⁷²

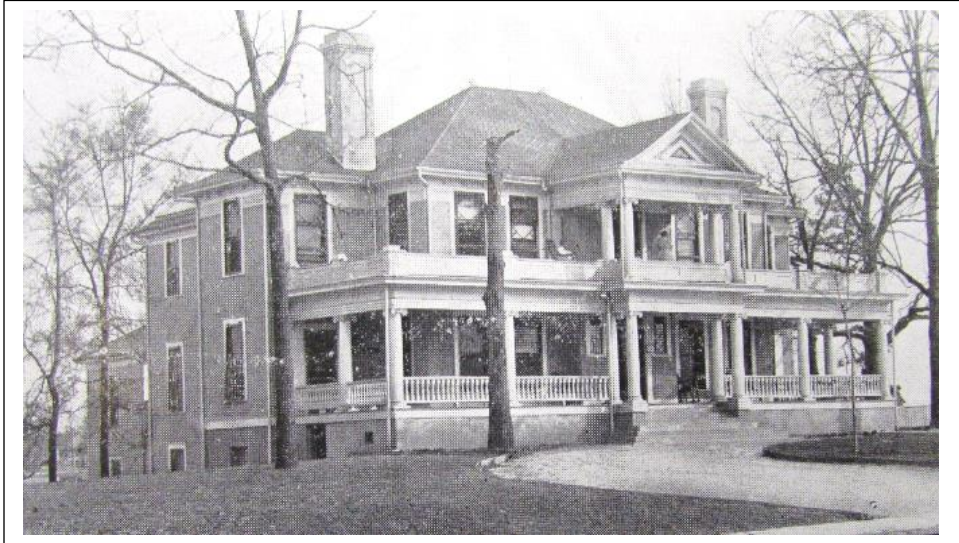
By 1900, despite the new mills and industries moving into Rock Hill over the past two decades, African Americans did not work in production positions at textile mills. The few jobs open to them were hard labor positions such as working outside of the mill, bringing in heavy cotton bales for processing. The high volume of workers needed for production combined with the segregation of the mills (codified by state law in 1915) meant that white workers did the production jobs. Blacks in Rock Hill continued in the same jobs as they’d held previously, as house servants, cooks, laundresses, laborers and draymen, but also as masons, barbers, teachers and dress makers, which were professions that were not available to them in 1880. The plentiful jobs grew the Black population, and they concentrated in the southern and western parts of the city. Both the husband and wife worked in many families, but they often rented instead of owning their homes. Only about 34% of African Americans owned their homes in 1900.⁷³

⁷¹ Edgar, South Carolina, 443, 445, 447-449; Dr. Edwin Breeden, Virginia Harness and Brad Sauls, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, email to author, August 4, 2023.

⁷² U.S. Federal Census, York County, 1880.

⁷³ U.S. Federal Census, York County, 1900; Rock Hill City Directory, 1913-1914; Timothy J. Minchin, *Hiring the Black Worker: The Racial Integration of the Southern Textile Industry, 1960-1980* (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1999), digital page number 12, 13, as accessed through www.hoopladigital.com/play/11718805.

Figure 10. Fennell Hospital had a separate ward for African American patients. Pictured in 1912, just three years after construction. From the 1912 *Facts and Figures on Rock Hill, S.C.*, from collection of USC, South Caroliniana Library.



The life of Blacks in Rock Hill improved in the early 1900s. The opening of the Fennell Infirmary in 1909 benefitted African Americans since it had a separate ward for Black patients. They were also moving into different professions as the only tailors in Rock Hill in 1900 were Black. They had shops on East Main Street, not far from Henry Toole's barber shop, a profession he'd practiced for White clientele since the 1870s. The Afro-American Insurance Company, a Black-owned company with offices in several states, opened a branch in 1909 in a new building on South Trade Street. The façade and first bay of the side elevations had a light tan colored brick with quoins at the corners, arched windows on the second floor and corbelling at the parapet roof. Black Charlotte builder, brick mason and architect William W. Smith created the building, and it became an "impressive symbol of the aspirations for commercial success" among Blacks. It was also evidence of an emerging middle class, which necessitated new business and financial services in a segregated South.⁷⁴

In the early 1910s there was evidence of the rising middle class in some of the professions and businesses of Blacks in Rock Hill. The Booker T. Washington Hotel on South Railroad Avenue, People's Drug Store on Black Street, two cleaning and pressing companies, restaurants, grocery stores, and a newspaper were Black-owned, and a number of clergymen as well as a doctor served the community. New Black residential neighborhoods developed around this same time: Boyd Hill, Flint Hill and Clinton Park. The homes built in these areas were likely vernacular wood-frame single-story buildings. By the mid-1920s African Americans owned a car repair shop and pool halls on West Black Street, boarding houses on Railroad Avenue and Pond Street, blacksmith shops, two pharmacies and a laundry on West Black Street as well as a laundry on Crawford Street, restaurants, nineteen grocery stores, a taxi company, a theater, and funeral homes. Some Blacks also worked as dentists, physicians, teachers, clergy, nurses, hairdressers

⁷⁴ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 134; Paul M. Gettys, "Afro-American Insurance Company Building," York County, S.C. National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1990.

and dressmakers. The commercial district along West Black Street had a mixture of wood-frame and brick buildings for these businesses.⁷⁵

Industry

An important component of the New South era was a diversified economy. The introduction of industry finally diminished the state's long-standing dependence on agriculture as its only economic engine. Cotton remained important to the new textile mill industry, and the expansion of the Southern Railway and the Seaboard Airline through the Upstate and Piedmont regions made Spartanburg, Greenville, and Rock Hill major cotton markets by 1880. Drought, crop failures and low cotton prices during the 1880s may have encouraged farmers to move to town, and Rock Hill's new industrial pursuits held the potential of steady pay for these struggling families.⁷⁶

The strong cotton market in Rock Hill led some business leaders in town to reconsider the tradition of shipping it north for processing into materials. Instead, they could replicate the industries of the North right here in town and reap the benefits of jobs and profits. Regional and local investors hired Civil War veteran Captain A.D. Holler to build the Rock Hill Cotton Factory in 1881, the first in the city and reportedly the first textile mill in the state to be powered entirely by steam. Earlier mills were often water powered. Similar in design to the Camperdown Mill in Greenville, the building's wide, low footprint, arched windows in a two-story brick façade, and tower feature were repeated in many other mills. Upon its opening, it employed 100 men, women and children, as child labor was typical in cotton mills in the late 1800s. In 1880, there were only about 800 residents in town, so this one mill employed over twelve percent of the population. It produced cotton yarns at first, and in the mid-1890s, new looms pushed out sheeting, shirting and rope. The Rock Hill Cotton Factory played a leading role in the growth of the textile mill industry and in turn, that industrial expansion had a profound economic impact on the town.⁷⁷

Captain Holler completed the Standard Mill (Highland Park Mill) in 1889 as the town's second textile mill, located east of town. It followed the pattern of a wide, low footprint with a three-story tower somewhat centered on the two-story brick façade. It was entirely funded by locals, led by W.J. Roddey, who sold shares to regular citizens and even children on a small weekly payment plan. Its success meant that these many small investors saw a dividend of seven percent a year, and Rock Hill was much more welcoming to new industries. Employees were poor White farmers drawn in from the country, some of whom found the massive, loud operations "terrifying." As they moved into town, Rock Hill's population jumped from 800 in 1880 to 2,781 in 1890.⁷⁸

⁷⁵ Rock Hill City Directory, 1913-14, 1925-26; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Rock Hill, S.C. 1926, updated to 1949; *The Rock Hill Herald*, Feb. 21, 1911, 6;

⁷⁶ Edgar, *South Carolina*, 427, 430.

⁷⁷ Paul M. Gettys, "Rock Hill Cotton Factory" or "Ostrow Textile Mill," York County, S.C. National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1990; Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 72, 78.

⁷⁸ Paul M. Gettys, "Highland Park Manufacturing Plant and Cotton Oil Complex," York County, S.C. National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1990; Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 74, 75, 78.

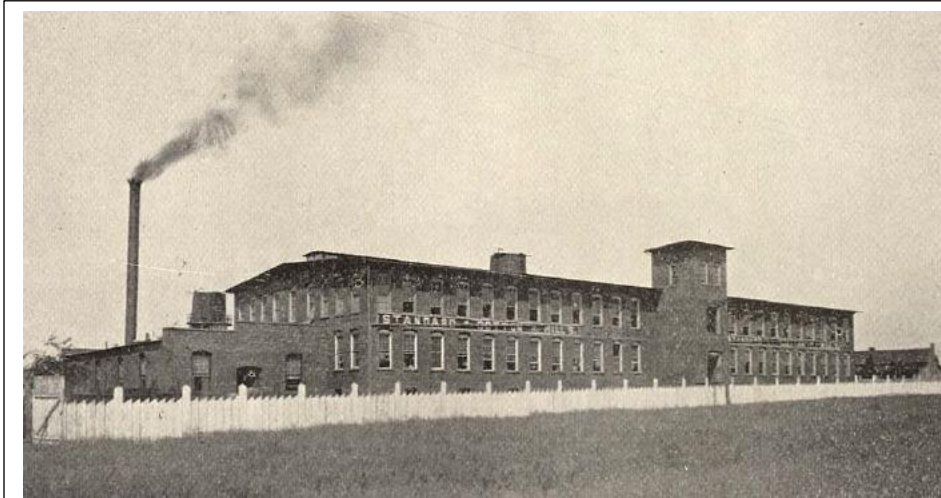


Figure 11.
Standard Cotton
Mill, built in 1889
and seen here in
1895. The textile
mills created a
population boom.

From *A Hand-Book
of the City of Rock
Hill, 1895*, Louise
Pettus Archives at
Winthrop
University

The subsequent growth of the textile industry in Rock Hill included the Globe Mill on West Main Street, opened in 1890, but bought out of receivership in 1898 to become Victoria Cotton Mill. Referred to as the “Fewell Mill” for its original owner R.T. Fewell, Arcade Mill opened in 1896 on Blackwell Street. Captain Holler somehow built that mill as well as Rock Hill’s fifth mill the same year. The three-story Manchester Mills, which opened in 1896, was built with bricks made on site, leaving the borrow pit as a retention pond to fight fires. Later known as Industrial Cotton Mills, it was built at the southwest corner of Curtis and Quantz streets. Aragon Cotton Mill opened in 1907 and Wymojo Yarn Mill followed in 1908.⁷⁹

Although the first mill was only across the railroad tracks from the central business district, mill owners quickly realized the need for enough land to support the hundreds of workers they employed. Globe Mill originally had 325 workers and the Arcade Mill opened with two hundred. Mill villages were part of the massive construction effort for these mills, which adopted sites near the railroad but with plenty of land. Skirting the edges of the small town, the mills generated hundreds of new residential buildings within a relatively short amount of time. Rock Hill mill owners did not originally include churches and schools in their villages, but as demand grew for these services the community and sometimes the owners provided space for these uses. Arcade Mill had housing for its 225 operatives, which resulted in 396 residents, by 1907. Victoria Mill (formerly Globe Mill), started construction in 1899 for a mill village to house its 400 workers. Standard Mill, sold and renamed Highland Park by 1907, had the largest mill village in the county, with 1,500 residents. Overwhelmingly, the modest mill houses were single-story, wood frame and wood sided with simple forms of side gable or hip roofs. Some of them were duplexes, and all of them had front porches. The mill village houses had some variety of design particularly when they were expanded years after their original construction.⁸⁰

⁷⁹ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 74, 75; Preservation Consultants, Inc., “Rock Hill South Carolina: Architectural and Historical Inventory, 1988. Survey Report (Mill Supplement),” August 31, 1988, on file with the City of Rock Hill, SC, 2, 16, 26, 29, 46.

⁸⁰ Preservation Consultants, Inc., “Rock Hill...(Mill Supplement,” 1, 5-14; Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 75, 76.

Textile mills in Rock Hill created a culture of industry that spurred new companies in the 1880s and 1890s. Related industries of the era include the Kneisler Cotton Gin, two cotton seed oil mills, and the Jones Iron Works. Opened in 1898, the iron works created castings for mills. In 1895, the city had a tobacco factory, buggy and wagon factory, door, sash and blind factory, a canning factory, a street railway and waterworks company and others. By 1912 the city added a “very large buggy factory, oil mill, fertilizer plant, ice plant, woodworking plants, iron works and other smaller industries.” The buggy factory was a complex of large buildings taking up a city block.⁸¹

Commerce

The rapidly growing population and industry brought in a lot of money to Rock Hill. Retail stores, banks, and professional offices congregated on or near Main Street in two-to-four-story brick buildings. The buildings followed a typical pattern of storefronts in a stone or cast-iron frame with large glass or windows, topped by a cornice, followed by brick upper stories with single sash windows aligned symmetrically, and an ornate cornice at the roof. During the 1880 to 1920s period the storefronts changed from windows in single bays with a prominent entrance, to slender cast iron frames with plate glass and glass and wood doors, to slender metal frames and plate glass over a tiled bulkhead and possibly a bank of prismatic glass above. In 1895, First National operated out of the first floor of the Roddey Building, on Main Street. Nearby, the Savings Bank building had cast iron columns and plate glass windows on the first floor, making it “one of the prettiest business houses in the city,” according to a contemporary.⁸²

The Peoples National Bank Building, built in 1910 at 131-33 East Main Street was the tallest commercial building in the central business district at four stories. Forgoing the slender cast iron columns popular in some nearby storefronts, the building had a more formidable façade, with rusticated stone on the corners and columns flanking the entrance, all supporting an entablature with the bank’s name. Arched windows in the upper floors, with balconettes on the fourth floor, were topped with a bracketed cornice and a balustraded parapet. It was the “first modern office building” for the city and was designed by Shand and Lafaye, an architectural firm from Columbia.⁸³

In the 1910s, the commercial area expanded to Hampton Street. Two and three stories, the new buildings had multiple storefronts with slender framing supporting large plate glass windows on short bulkheads, with prismatic glass above. Recessed entries provided more display area behind the glass, while simple facades on the upper stories had symmetrical fenestration with single windows in each bay. By the 1920s the two-story commercial facades were simpler with less ornamentation. Instead of an elaborate cornice at the first floor and roofline there were sometimes pent roofs at the roofline with Spanish tile. Storefronts used large plate glass on

⁸¹ Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc. “City of Rock Hill,” 11; City of Rock Hill, *A Hand-Book*, 9; ⁸¹ Rock Hill Board of Trade, *Facts and Figures*, n.p.

⁸² Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc. “City of Rock Hill,” survey photographs; City of Rock Hill, *A Hand-Book*, various pages; Rock Hill Board of Trade, *Facts and Figures*, n.p.

⁸³ Rock Hill Board of Trade, *Facts and Figures*, n.p.; Zach Rice, “People’s National Bank Building,” York County, S.C., National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1998.

bulkheads, which sometimes had tile. Stepped parapet roofs or cast stone details were used in the 1920s in the commercial district. The popularity of the automobile created a new building type. Gas stations sometimes used a Spanish Revival motif, such as Victory Filling Station on the corner of East Main and Hampton streets. The tallest building on East Main Street when it was built in 1926, the six-story Andrew Jackson Hotel was designed by South Carolina architect Charles Coker Wilson. It has a limestone veneer on the first two floors and brick veneer on the upper floors.⁸⁴



Figure 12. People's National Bank (left) and National Union Bank on Main Street. 1912, *Facts and Figures*, USC, S. Caroliniana Library.

Education

South Carolina did not have a statewide program of schools during the late 1800s. Counties, churches and municipalities created their own schools and in Rock Hill, the first public graded school opened in 1888 for White children. The two-story brick Rock Hill Graded School, located in the southeast section of the city, had 125 pupils when it first opened. It was a fairly simple building with a shallow roof and a portico on the central bay of the façade. A separate graded school served African American students.⁸⁵ Pine Academy was a school for boys that operated out of a two-story brick building and a three-story brick dormitory in a pine grove east of Saluda Street and south of Black Street by 1900. Rock Hill High School, an “imposing brick structure”

⁸⁴ Rock Hill Board of Trade, *Facts and Figures*, n.p.; *The Evening Herald*, Gravure Section, *Pictorial Presentation of Rock Hill, S.C.*, 1928, on file with the City of Rock Hill, n.p.; Paul M. Gettys, “Rock Hill Downtown”; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Rock Hill, S.C., 1926 updated to 1949.

⁸⁵ City of Rock Hill, *A Hand-Book*, 15; Rock Hill Board of Trade, *Facts and Figures*, n.p.

in Oakland Heights, had two stories and turrets on the roof. Presbyterians built the school, which opened in 1892, and students of any religion could attend.⁸⁶

The novel idea of providing higher education for White women in South Carolina first moved through the legislature in 1883. Finally, after securing some funding from the Peabody Fund, the new training school opened in Columbia in 1886, named after the board president of the fund, Robert C. Winthrop. State legislators appropriated funds for the school, and added industrial training in 1891, and then accepted bids for the college's location in 1893. Although a small city, Rock Hill displayed "enterprise and pluck" in their run for the college, "wrenching it from the grasp of all her competitors among the most enterprising, populous and wealthy cities of the State." Winthrop Normal and Industrial College opened in a handsome Richardsonian Romanesque building in 1895 and continued to add buildings into the twentieth century.⁸⁷

Religion

Churches were an important part of life for Rock Hill citizens, and the city had long-established congregations by the 1880s. From the 1890s through the 1920s many of them built new sanctuaries or added on to their buildings on their original lots near the commercial district on East Main Street. In 1895, there were at least four churches for White citizens, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Episcopalian, which each had their own buildings. The Presbyterian Church also created two "factory chapels," presumably for mill workers, and the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church met in Armory Hall at the corner of E. Main Street and Elk Avenue that year. African Americans had "about an equal number" of churches at the time.⁸⁸

Some of the churches followed a similar front gable plan with a side tower on the façade and White churches were typically brick in the late 1800s through the 1920s. Charles Coker Wilson designed the 1895 First Presbyterian Church building at 234 E. Main Street, for a congregation that originated in 1855. The Romanesque Revival and Gothic Revival elements of the brick sanctuary are the projecting gables on the pyramidal roof, turrets and the tall bell tower with arched windows. The Episcopal Church of Our Savior on Caldwell Street, the city's oldest church, was built in 1872 with board and batten siding, but in 1908 gained a tower and brick veneer, among other features. The 1898 sanctuary of the First Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church at 201 East White Street was designed by Charlotte architect C.C. Hook, with local architect A.D. Gilchrist designing the 1929 educational building. This building features a front gable design with double side towers. The 1920 brick sanctuary for First Baptist has a Greek Revival façade and was the third building for the church. The 1924 Tudor-influenced St. John's United Methodist Church is located on South Oakland Avenue and has a brick exterior with elaborate stone trim.⁸⁹

⁸⁶ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Rock Hill, S.C., 1900; City of Rock Hill, *A Hand-Book*, 16, 17.

⁸⁷ City of Rock Hill, *A Hand-Book*, 17, 18, 19.

⁸⁸ City of Rock Hill, *A Hand-Book*, 20; Gettys, email correspondence, 2023.

⁸⁹ Paul M. Gettys, "First Presbyterian Church," York County, S.C. National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1990; Gettys, "Rock Hill Downtown."

After losing two earlier buildings from 1885 and 1900 to fire, the African American congregation of Mt. Prospect Baptist Church built a brick sanctuary in 1915 at 339 West Black Street. Originating in 1869, the Black congregation of Hermon Presbyterian Church on Dave Lyle Boulevard completed a Late Gothic Revival building in 1903, featuring a front gable roof and side tower. Small, wood-frame churches dotted the Black residential neighborhoods, such as a chapel at the corner of West Main Street and Elk Lane in the 1910s, only a block away from Mt. Prospect Baptist Church.⁹⁰

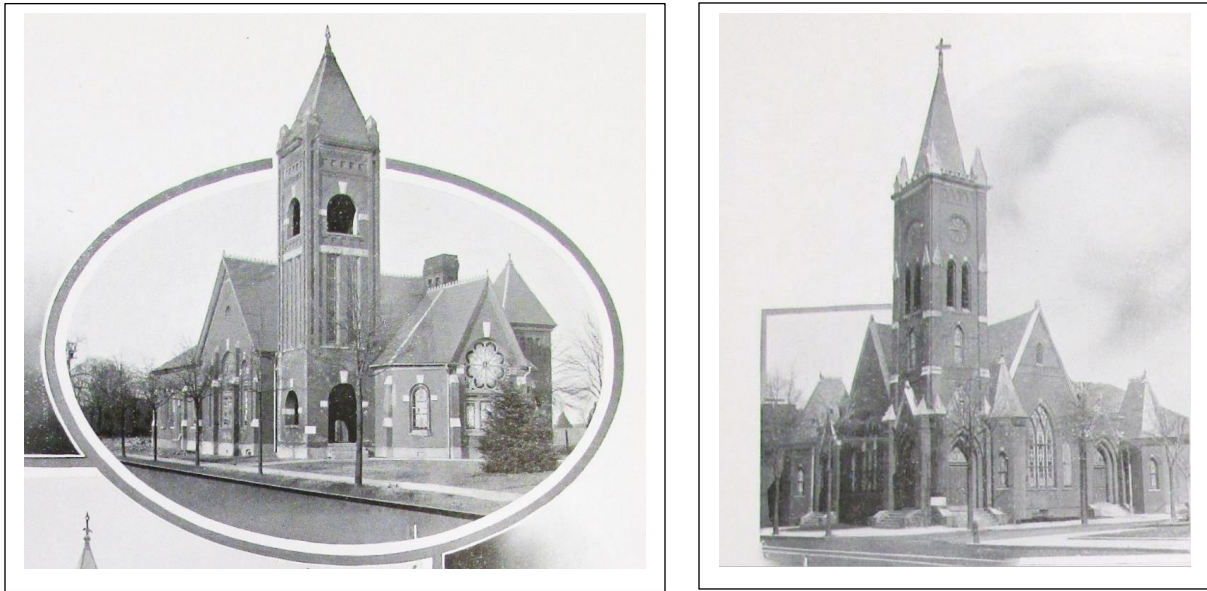


Figure 13. Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church (left) and St. John's Methodist Church (right), shown in 1912. *Facts and Figures*, USC, South Caroliniana Library.

Residential

Although the central business district concentrated on Main Street near the railroads, the rest of the road was heavily residential, and by the turn of the century had mature shade trees creating an allee, next to sidewalks and Folk Victorian, wood-frame homes. In the early 1900s, white two-story Neo-Classical homes became popular. White colossal columns, sometimes in sets of threes, gave grand entrances to the wood-sided homes. Within about six years, a wooded area called Woodland Park transformed with a row of one and two-story homes with both Folk Victorian and Neo-Classical architecture. Oakland Avenue's Neo-Classical Revivals added to the grandeur of the road, which was already dotted with Queen Anne Victorian homes.⁹¹

⁹⁰ Paul M. Gettys, "Mount Prospect Baptist Church," York County, S.C. National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1990; Paul M. Gettys, "Hermon Presbyterian Church, York County, SC." National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 1992; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Rock Hill, S.C., 1916.

⁹¹ Rock Hill Board of Trade, *Facts and Figures*, n.p.

In the African American residential section west of Trade Street and south of West Main Street, the homes were typically much smaller than in the White residential areas, and include Shotgun type homes, modestly sized Folk Victorian and vernacular homes as well as some duplexes.⁹²

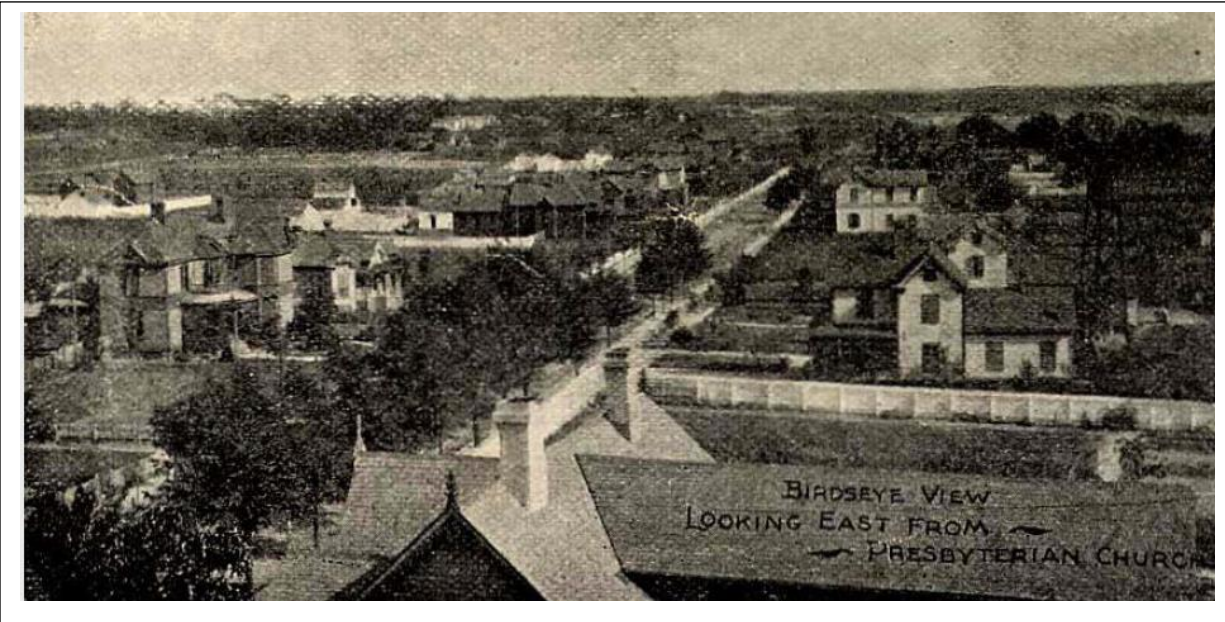


Figure 14. Early homes of Rock Hill

Above: East Main Street from the Presbyterian Church in 1895, Folk Victorian styles visible
A Hand-Book of the City of Rock Hill, 1895, Louise Pettus Archives at Winthrop University

Right: Marion Street homes pictured in 1912, showing NeoClassical and Craftsman influence,
Facts and Figures, USC, S. Caroliniana Library.



⁹² Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Rock Hill, S.C., 1916.



Figure 15. A 1912 map of Rock Hill, showing the concentration of commercial and religious buildings at the center, where the two railroads intersect. The older residential section is to the south of that concentration, with new suburbs such as Woodland Park to the southeast. Winthrop's campus is visible in a large block northwest of the city center, in the Oakland neighborhood. *Facts and Figures*, USC, S. Caroliniana Library.

1930-1945

The Great Depression of the 1930s created widespread job losses, food shortages and economic uncertainty. The federal government responded by providing employment and improvement projects to cities across America. Rock Hill, buoyed by a new manufacturer (the Bleachery) in 1929, was able to use these programs. By 1930 the population of Rock Hill was 11,300 with 6,000 more people in the surrounding suburbs. This was an increase from the 1920 population of 8,809 people. It was the largest city in York County as well as the adjacent four South Carolina counties.⁹³ The 1940s brought World War II and a post-war boom in population and the economy that carried into the 1950s. The majority of the physical changes to Rock Hill during the boom period was the growth of suburbs outside of the city limits, which created demands on utilities and roads.

The City's first annexation in 1941 added 53.76 acres, which included Cherry Park (modern Myrtle Drive/Eden Terrace neighborhood) and Fewell Park. The residential growth in those areas prompted the annexation, but in 1947 the construction of a massive plant for the Celanese Corporation well north of the city pulled the city's growth in that direction. Residential expansion, as well as accompanying churches, schools and businesses, concentrated north of Rock Hill's historic downtown. The city remained segregated into White and Black residential and commercial areas throughout the 1930s through the 1940s, when the population reached over 15,000 people.⁹⁴

New Construction and Development

Rock Hill's Depression-era growth was largely due to federal programs such as the Public Works Administration (PWA) and private developers. The PWA was a New Deal government agency (1933-1939) designed to reduce unemployment and stimulate the economy during the Great Depression.⁹⁵ However, some modest local private investment resulted in the new Belk Department store designed by local architect, Alfred D. Gilchrist, which opened in January 1931. Located on East Main Street, the building was built of brick and steel and deemed "handsome and modern."⁹⁶

In 1932 a new Federal building was constructed at the corner of Caldwell and Main streets. The Federal building was funded as a PWA project. Rock Hill was one of two South Carolina cities identified through a survey of public buildings that had an urgent need for more Federal space. The building contained a new post office and court facilities.⁹⁷ The old post office (1905) on the

⁹³ David R. Black and Allison Harris, "United States Post Office and Courthouse," York County, S.C. National Register of Historic Places nomination, 1988; Rock Hill Chamber of Commerce, *Industrial Data for State Library Board on Rock Hill, S.C.* Rock Hill, S.C., 1959, n.p.; Allan D. Charles, "Union," S.C. Encyclopedia, Online resource, <https://www.scencyclopedia.org/sce/entries/union/>, accessed June 24, 2023.

⁹⁴ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 187, 188; Rock Hill Chamber of Commerce, *Industrial Data*, n.p.

⁹⁵ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Public-Works-Administration>

⁹⁶ "Modern, Handsome Belk Business Home is Credit to City." Alfred D. Gilchrist Drawings, Accession #1103. Louise Pettus Archives.

⁹⁷ *The Evening Herald*, Nov. 1, 1937, 1.

site was sold to the City of Rock Hill for a small fee. That building was then rolled on logs to a parcel on Oakland Avenue to be used as a public library. The new library was not accessible to the Black community. They eventually got their own library in 1936. The Palmetto Branch, established by the City of Rock Hill, was opened in the Emmett Scott School.⁹⁸ Two years later, A.D. Gilchrist was hired to design a new gymnasium for Emmett Scott School in 1934 for the Rock Hill School District. The combination gymnasium and assembly building was built in 1935 behind the original school.⁹⁹

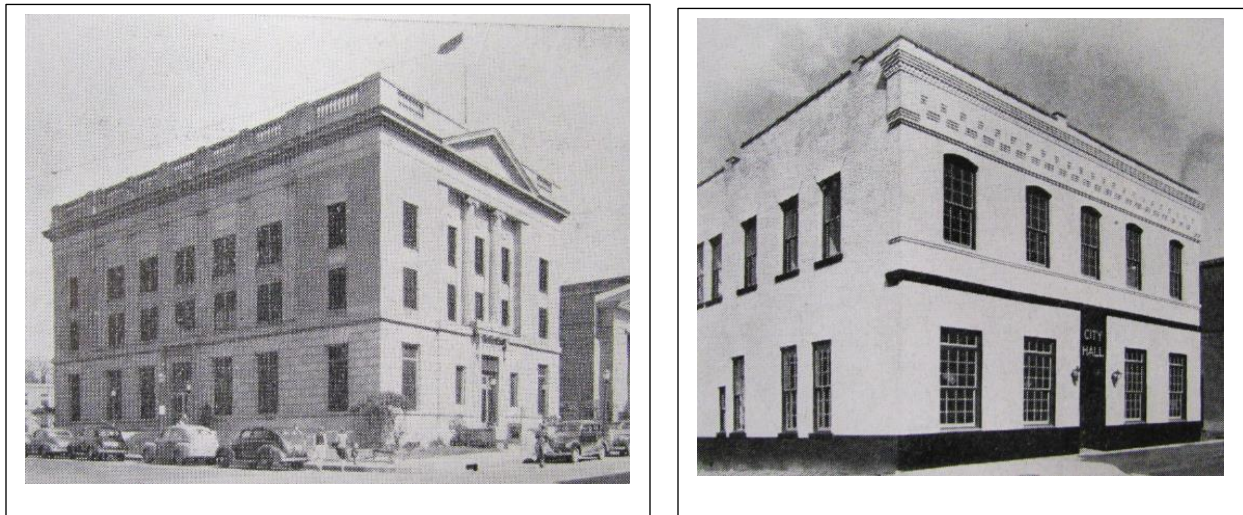


Figure 16. The 1932 Federal Building (left) and City Hall (right), which was remodeled using PWA funds. From the 1946 *Facts and Figures on Rock Hill*, USC, S. Caroliniana Library

Winthrop College also benefitted from PWA funds in the 1930s. An auditorium, a music conservatory, and Thurmond Hall were constructed by 1939 using these funds. Alfred Gilchrist was the associate architect of record.¹⁰⁰ In 1934, the Civil Works Administration and the Federal Emergency Relief Administration funded the construction of a stadium at Northside School. The PWA also built a municipal recreation center with golf course and a “rustic lodge” off Saluda Road outside of city limits. It was later converted to the Rock Hill Country Club in 1954.¹⁰¹

St. Philips Mercy Hospital, designed by A. D. Gilchrist and constructed at 306 N. Confederate Avenue, opened in 1935 on the site of Fennell Infirmary. Later additions were planned, but never

⁹⁸ Lee Q. Miller and Kathryn S., “A Glimpse into Historic Downtown Rock Hill, South Carolina,” unpublished booklet, 2011, located in the Rock Hill Branch of the York County Public Library, 27; Black and Harris, “United States,” 16; *The Evening Herald*, Feb. 1, 1936, 1.

⁹⁹ Alfred.D. Gilchrist Drawings, “Rock Hill School District #12: Additions to Emmett Scott School,” Nov. 1935, Louise Pettus Archives; *The Herald*, Jul. 31, 1935, p1.

¹⁰⁰ *The Evening Herald*, May 29, 1939, 1; *The Evening Herald*, Feb. 5, 1938, 1.

¹⁰¹ Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc. “City of Rock Hill,” 16; *The Herald*, Nov. 23, 1934, p1.

executed. The hospital was torn down in 1958.¹⁰² Throughout the 1930s there were talks of establishing a new public hospital in Rock Hill.¹⁰³ In 1937 John E. Gettys, W. H. Hope, and F. S. McFadden worked hard to get an act through the state legislature to construct a public hospital in the area. The City then held a bond referendum to support the hospital. After the referendum was approved, fifteen acres of land were purchased in Ebenezer for the hospital site. The City of Rock Hill provided free water and electricity. Local architect, A.D. Gilchrist was the associate architect. The York County Hospital (#2268) opened in 1940 and was for Whites only.¹⁰⁴

In 1935 the City of Rock Hill made an application to the Federal Emergency Relief Administration for funds to construct, add to, or improve waterworks, streets, alleys and the sewerage system.¹⁰⁵ In 1937, new or remodeled city buildings were opened to the public. A new police and fire station was constructed on E. White Street. The water and light plant on Oakland Avenue and City Hall on Hampton Street were both remodeled utilizing PWA funds.¹⁰⁶ The funds combined with local bond money were used to improve several of Rock Hill's public schools. A sewer system, the combination gymnasium and assembly building, and classrooms were added to Emmett Scott School. School buildings and classroom additions were constructed at Central School, Northside School, Arcade-Victoria School, and Ebenezer Avenue School. A. D. Gilchrist was the architect of record for all these projects.¹⁰⁷

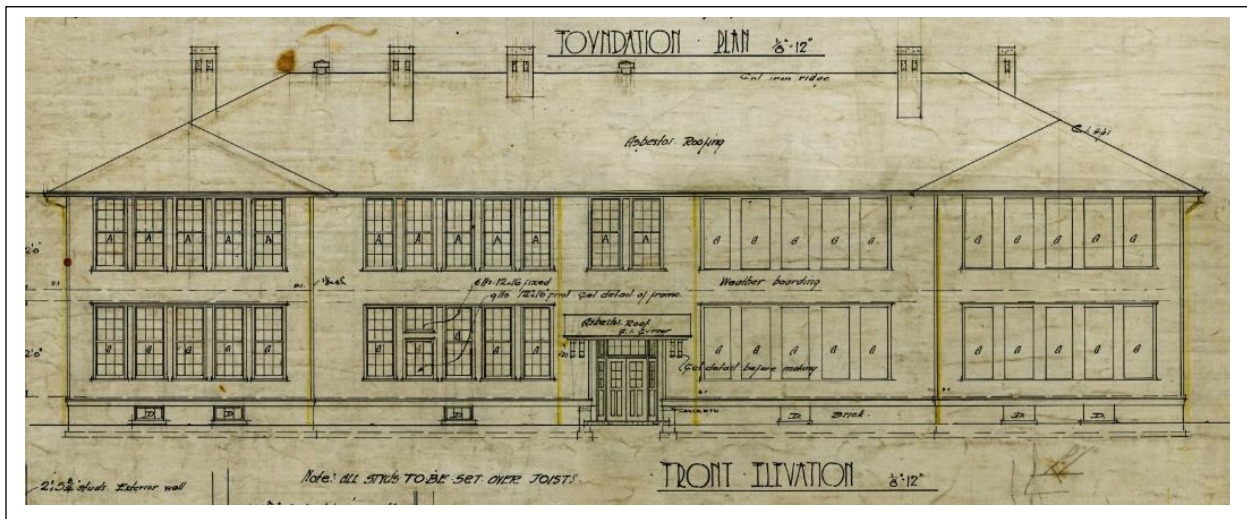


Figure 17. Emmett Scott School for Black students is depicted here in the 1920 architectural drawing by A.D. Gilchrist. He also designed the 1930s addition using PWA funds. This is a wood-sided school, but White schools were generally brick. A.D. Gilchrist Drawings, Louise Pettus Archives at Winthrop University.

¹⁰² Alfred D. Gilchrist Architectural Drawings, Accession 1103, Louise Pettus Archives. "St. Philips Mercy Hospital"; *The Herald*, Sep. 7, 1935.

¹⁰³ *The Evening Herald*, Dec. 27, 1933.

¹⁰⁴ Willoughby, A Good Town, 178; *The Herald*, Jul, 21, 1938, 1; York County Hospital was surveyed in 2004.

¹⁰⁵ Rock Hill City Council Minutes, August 27, 1935.

¹⁰⁶ *The Evening Herald*, Nov. 1, 1937, 1.

¹⁰⁷ Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc. "City of Rock Hill," 21; Alfred D. Gilchrist Architectural Drawings, Accession 1103, Louise Pettus Archives.

After the PWA program expired, public and private building projects continued. One such example is that of Rock Hill High School. Alterations and additions were completed throughout 1940, 1941 and 1942 with Gilchrist again being the architect of record. Gilchrist also designed Tillman Hall at Winthrop College in 1940 and alterations to the Philips Building in downtown Rock Hill.¹⁰⁸

Despite the economic turmoil of the Great Depression Rock Hill continued to flourish and grow. Between 1930 and 1940 the population increased dramatically to 19,662 within the city limits. Twenty-five thousand residents lived within a two-mile radius.¹⁰⁹ Suburban growth did slow during this time, but it did not stop altogether. In 1936 the neighborhood Cherry Farms (near the Catawba River) expanded and in 1940, planning began for the creation of the Sunset Park neighborhood. It was to be built out on land that was part of Edward Marshall's estate. The neighborhood of houses was to be centered around a park.¹¹⁰ In 1941 Cherry Park, Fewell Park, Clinton Park, and West Main Street were all annexed into the city by popular vote.¹¹¹



Figure 18. A 1940s view of Main Street showing some Art Deco influence alongside older buildings.

From the 1946 *Facts and Figures on Rock Hill*, USC, S. Caroliniana Library

¹⁰⁸ Alfred D. Gilchrist Architectural Drawings, Accession 1103, Louise Pettus Archives

¹⁰⁹ 1940-41 Rock Hill City Directory, p. 12.

¹¹⁰ York County Plat Book 3, p. 14. York County Plat Book 2, p. 360 (Iredell Park) and York County Plat Book 2, p. 366 (Cherry Farms). T.A. Moore.

¹¹¹ Brown, *A City*, 266.

Industry

The textile industry in Rock Hill was the city's economic mainstay during the Great Depression with the Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company, known locally as "The Bleachery," being one of its largest employers. The M. Lowenstein and Sons Company opened the Bleachery just in time to help Rock Hill weather the storm of the Depression. It was a large textile finishing plant that was in operation by December of 1929, at which time it employed 300 people. Within a short time, the mill employed about 3,000 people.¹¹² Eventually it grew to be one of the largest mills in the world and was the largest employer in Rock Hill.¹¹³ The Bleachery occupied the former Anderson Motor Company buildings along with the property of the former Cutter Manufacturing Company. In total the plant had twelve acres between Laurel Street and Stewart Avenue, bounded by W. White Street and the railroad.¹¹⁴ Unlike other mills in the area, the Bleachery did not offer subsidized housing for its employees, so there is no mill village.¹¹⁵

When the stock market crashed in the fall of 1929 cotton prices dropped to their lowest since 1894. Despite the crash, the Bleachery continued to hire workers for its new plant and stayed in operation throughout most of the Depression. Many credit the Bleachery for getting Rock Hill through the Depression in better shape than many other municipalities.¹¹⁶ In 1933 President Franklin D. Roosevelt established many ambitious New Deal programs. One of these was the Textile Code of the National Recovery Act which created the 40-hour work week and abolished child labor. The law required that workers be paid the same as they were before when working 60 hours a week. The Bleachery was the first mill to comply with this act in the United States.¹¹⁷

In 1934, the Bleachery was awarded the federal contract for thirty-two million yards of cloth for mattresses and bedding. This contract helped the plant to grow as other plants slowed in business. At the same time, The United Textile Workers of America led a national strike. Over 2,000 textile workers in Rock Hill joined the strike. The only mill to remain open was the Bleachery.¹¹⁸ This strike was known as the General Textile Strike of 1934 and up to that point it was the largest strike in American labor history.¹¹⁹

¹¹² Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 168-172; Giji L. Sizer, "Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company," York County, S.C. National Register of Historic Places nomination, 2012; *The Evening Herald*, Dec. 5, 1929.

¹¹³ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 168; Sizer, "Rock Hill Printing," 9; *The Evening Herald*, Dec. 5, 1929; Paul Gettys, "Bleachery Water Treatment Plant," York County, S.C., National Register of Historic Places Nomination, 2008.

¹¹⁴ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 166; Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc., *City of Rock Hill*, 14-15.

¹¹⁵ Sizer, "Rock Hill Printing."

¹¹⁶ Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc., *City of Rock Hill*, 15.

¹¹⁷ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 169; Sizer, "Rock Hill Printing."

¹¹⁸ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 171.

¹¹⁹ David L. Carlton, "Textile Industry," *S.C. Encyclopedia* (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina, Institute for Southern Studies, 2016), online resource: <https://www.scencyclopedia.org/sce/entries/textile-industry/>, accessed Dec. 9, 2022.

Religion

Churches continued to have an important presence in Rock Hill. In 1934, the Oratory of St. Philip Neri (religious group of priests, seminary students, and lay brothers) was opened in Rock Hill—the first of its kind in the United States. The founding of the Oratory would have far-reaching effects in Rock Hill for two decades, the most immediate being the establishment of St. Philips Mercy Hospital.¹²⁰ In 1936 there were 19 Baptist churches alone, five of those were in the Black neighborhoods. There were eight Methodist churches and a handful of churches belonging to other denominations. These numbers nearly doubled by 1951 as new churches sprang up in the newly created areas of Rock Hill.¹²¹

Not only were new church buildings constructed, but many congregations also grew in size, requiring additions and alteration to existing buildings. First Cavalry Baptist Church was founded in 1930 and by 1934 construction started at 3 Fair Street at the corner of Crawford Rd.¹²² In 1937 Alfred Gilchrist designed a large 3-story “annex” addition to First Baptist Church. It was built at the corner of E. Main Street and Oakland Avenue and completed in March 1938. In 1940, Rock Hill got its first synagogue. Temple Beth El on West Main Street served 18 Jewish families until 1963.¹²³ Toward the end of WWII, another new Black church congregation was founded: St. Mary’s Catholic Church. At the time, there were only five Black Catholics in Rock Hill, but the group grew fast enough to construct a church by July 4, 1946. In 1951, the parish established St. Anne’s Parochial School in a newly renovated church rectory. St. Anne’s was a primary school whose first class was 17 students enrolled in kindergarten and first grade.¹²⁴

Transportation

Transportation opportunities looked a lot different in Rock Hill between the 1930s and the 1940s. Streets were being paved more frequently and cars were more affordable. There were also four different bus lines operating in the city by 1946. There was a significant increase in service stations and businesses related to the automobile industry during the 1940s.¹²⁵

African Americans

The African American business district on W. Black Street between the railroad tracks and Wilson Street “slugged through” the effects of the Great Depression. Some of the businesses found there during this time were Pink Brown’s Billiard Parlor and Liquor Store, People’s Undertaking Company, Ideal Pharmacy, Kozy Kitchen Restaurant, Dr. Dewey Duckett’s medical office, Mt. Gallant Ice and Coal Company, Lucky Five Billiard Parlor, and the People’s Drug

¹²⁰ Brown, *City*, 269.

¹²¹ Rock Hill City Directories, 1936-1951; Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 189.

¹²² “First Calvary Baptist Church” Undated and unpublished typescript on file at the York County Public Library, Rock Hill.

¹²³ Paul Gettys Paul, “El-Bethel Synagogue in Rock Hill,” *The Quarterly: York County-South Carolina*, Volume XXXIII, Number 3, December 2021, pp. 5-7.

¹²⁴ “St. Mary’s Catholic Church, Rock Hill, South Carolina: 50th Anniversary, 1946-1996.” Unpublished book on file at the York County Public Library, Rock Hill.

¹²⁵ Rock Hill City Directories, 1936-1951.

Store. There were also several barbers on the block including Daniel Reed, Andrew Jackson, and Richard Barber.¹²⁶

Most Black businesses stayed open on W. Black Street for many years of the Great Depression. Andrew Jackson ran a barber shop from 1933 through 1942. Ernest Walker had an automotive repair shop from 1933 to 1938. Lucky Five Billiard Parlor was open for business from 1936 through 1949. Dr. Gathings had his dental office and pharmacy at 119 W. Black Street, from 1933-1942. Dr. Dewey Duckett had a medical practice, from 1936-1942. Like Dr. Gathings, he reopened down the street in 1946 and remained in practice until 1964.¹²⁷ The Carver Theater opened in 1947 as the first and only African American movie theater in the city, located at 415 W. Main Street. The building was a metal Quonset hut with a façade of concrete block trimmed in brick. Concrete block was a common commercial building material during this period. Flint Hill Grocery Store, opened in 1946 at 1100 Flint Hill Street, was built of concrete block and had a three-bay façade with central door flanked by two windows, with a parapet roof.¹²⁸

African Americans primarily lived in the neighborhoods of southern and western Rock Hill, although there were also small Black residential areas to the north. Much of this area of the city was not annexed until the 1940s and 1950s. Some of these neighborhoods include Boyd Hill, Flint Hill, Cedar Oak Park, Clinton Park, Sunset Park, and Aragon Mills (“Mexico”). Segregation and discrimination limited the political power and opportunities for upward economic mobility for African Americans. As a result, many Black neighborhoods lacked the amenities commonly found in white areas of town. One such example is Black Jacks, a neighborhood located south of Crawford Road just outside the city limits as late as 1952. It had no indoor plumbing or electricity but had a common well for the whole community. The residents all took baths in tin tubs that they filled from the well. They heated their homes through their fireplaces.¹²⁹ African Americans had no real voice in how the city was run and it would be many years before African Americans could take part in elections. However, during the Great Depression Pink Brown, Prince Riley, and Johnnie Mae Robinson composed an unofficial city council for their neighborhood. All three of them were business leaders in their community.¹³⁰

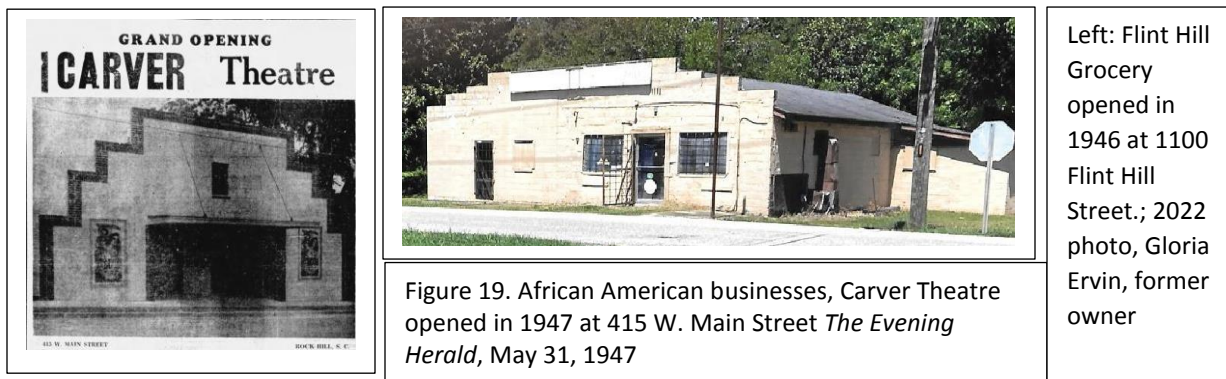


Figure 19. African American businesses, Carver Theatre opened in 1947 at 415 W. Main Street *The Evening Herald*, May 31, 1947

¹²⁶ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 174; Rock Hill City Directory, 1936, 212.

¹²⁷ Carson Cope, “African-American Businesses From the Rock Hill City Directories, 1908-1972.” Unpublished and undated manuscript on file at the Louise Pettus Archives, Rock Hill, SC.

¹²⁸ *The Evening Herald* May 31, 1947; Gloria Ervin, personal communication with author, letter, photograph.

¹²⁹ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 174; Breeden, et al. Email correspondence.

¹³⁰ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 174.

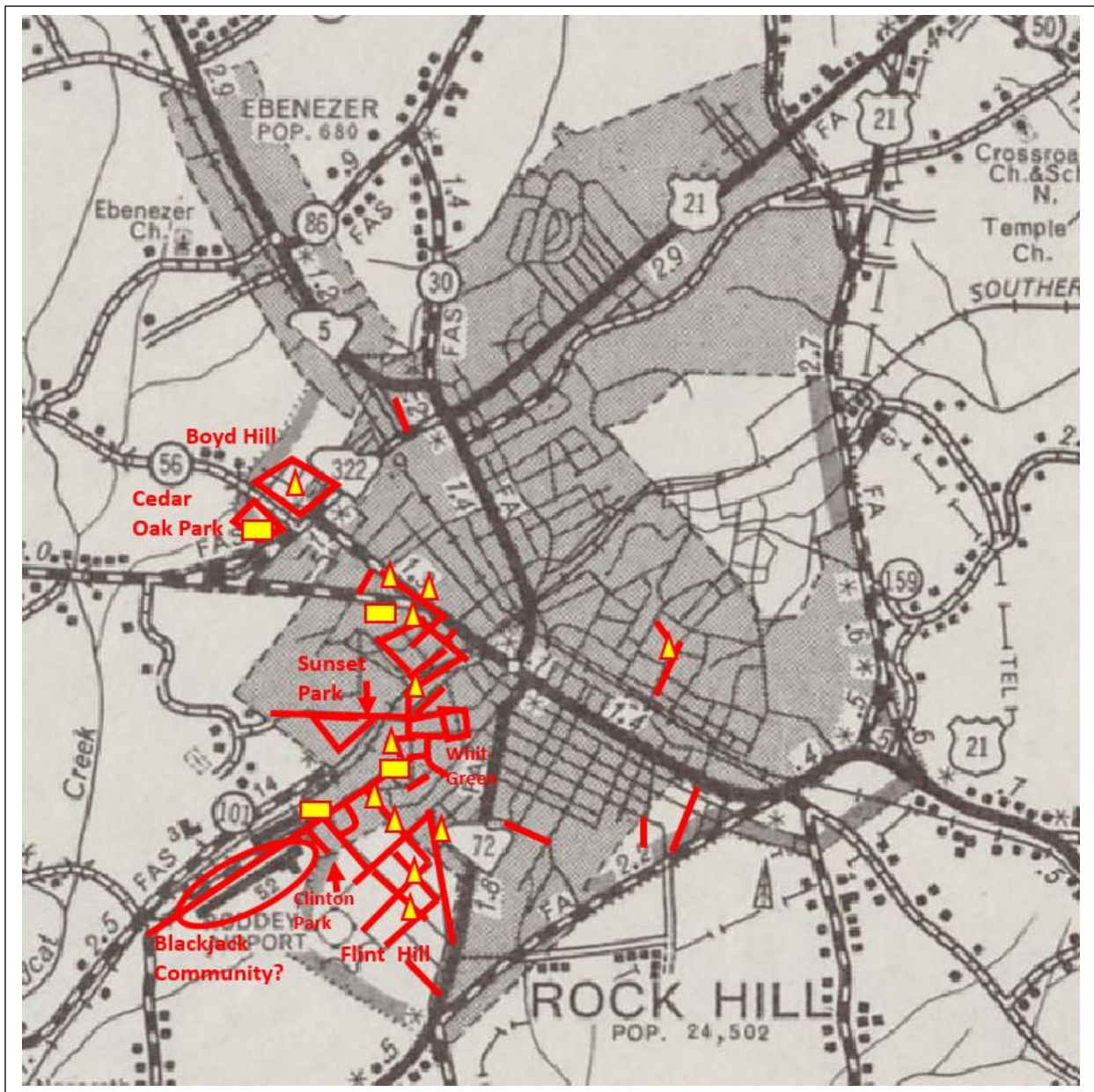


Figure 20. Rock Hill's concentrated Black residential areas with churches and schools, compiled from the 1951 Rock Hill City Directory by Staci Richey. Base map is a 1952 S.C. Department of Transportation County Road Map for York County, in the collection of the University of South Carolina.

- ▲ Black churches (with addresses relating to modern locations)
- Black schools including West End, Emmett Scott, Clinton College, Friendship College

World War II

Rock Hill played a significant role in providing resources for the war. The Bleachery produced five million yards of goods to ship overseas. It made such items as army shorts, airplane cloth, camouflage cloth, handkerchief material, and uniform lining. In 1943 the factory published a patriotic booklet which featured photos of almost every employee serving in the war. A total of 858 citizens of Rock Hill were listed. With so many Rock Hill citizens being overseas, women and African Americans had more work opportunities than ever before.¹³¹

In addition to the supplies that the Bleachery was producing, military personnel were coming from all over to Rock Hill for training. Some 390,000 men participated in maneuvers in Rock Hill because the hilly terrain of the area was similar to that of Belgium and France. The First Armored Division established a camp about 10 miles out on Saluda Road. Subsequently, Rock Hill became the place for the soldiers to spend their free time and money. Long convoys of tanks and trucks were parked along Cherry Road near Charlotte Avenue during the war years.¹³²

In 1941 and 1942 Betty Dunlap, one of the first women in Rock Hill to fly a plane, taught courses to some of the soldiers in the US Army Air Corps Training Program at Winthrop College. Over 1,200 cadets lived and attended classes at Winthrop during the war. They practiced drilling and marching at the current site of Dinkins Student Center and lived in Bancroft Hall. Some of the soldiers lived in Rock Hill homes as well. Ruth Williams McFadden rented rooms in her house at the corner of Flint and Saluda streets to two lieutenants.¹³³

Mid-1940s-1950s

The post-World War II boom manifested in new suburbs, roads, businesses, schools and parks as Rock Hill welcomed new residents. With plentiful jobs and land for expansion, the city was in a good position to accommodate the growth. The population jumped from 15,009 in 1940 to 24,502 in 1950. White residents made up almost eighty percent of the population. During War II, manufacturing plants continued to fuel the economy with the majority of those being textile mills. In 1939 Rock Hill boasted 23 manufacturing facilities. By 1947, there were thirty-two manufacturing complexes that employed over 6,600 workers.¹³⁴

One of the earliest large industries to spring up in Rock Hill after the war was a chemical fiber plant built by the Celanese Corporation of America. It was constructed on the west bank of the Catawba River on Cherry Road a few miles north of the city, close to Nation Ford. Ground was broken on this 1,200-acre site in February 1947 in what was virtually farmland. It was the first chemical-fiber plant in the state of South Carolina and the third largest producer of synthetic yarn in the country. Construction was completed in 1949 and the plant employed 2,000 workers

¹³¹ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 182.

¹³² Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 179-181; Brown, *A City*, 265.

¹³³ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 179-181; Brown, *A City*, 266; "US Army Air Corp Cadet Training Program: Cadet Records," Louise Pettus Archives.

¹³⁴ Rock Hill Board of Trade, "Facts and Figures on Rock Hill, SC." 1946, 1-4; Rock Hill Chamber of Commerce, "Industrial," n.p.; Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc., "City of Rock Hill," 17-18.

by 1952.¹³⁵ In addition to the Celanese plant several other manufacturers opened after the war: Dave Baer Hosiery Mill, Kray-Fields Fabric Corporation, a box factory, the Inter Chemical Company, and others.¹³⁶

The construction of the Celanese Plant spurred commercial development along Cherry Road and new housing. The Catawba Terrace neighborhood of 500 homes was built in the vicinity to accommodate the newest arrivals to the city. Almost overnight the population of Rock Hill grew by thirty percent.¹³⁷ The city limits were expanded to incorporate Catawba Terrace, Mount Gallant Farms, Finley Road, and E. Main Street on July 15, 1947. The City annexed a total of 3.23 square miles of land in 1947 which increased the total area by sixty-seven percent. In 1948 the City voted for \$2,750,000 in bonds for additional water, sewer, and lights, and further extension of the street paving program.¹³⁸

More and more neighborhoods were being laid out or expanded in this post war era. The Sunset Park neighborhood for African Americans was expanded in the late 1940s into the first years of the 1950s. The original plat for Stonewall Courts was laid out in 1953. Like other neighborhoods it had a list of deed restrictions about house sizes and lot uses guiding its development. The Minimal Traditional style, Colonial Revival and Ranch style homes were popular during this period. In contrast to the expanding suburban footprint, the city gained its first high-rise multi-family housing in 1950. The Cobb House Apartments is an eight-story brick building in the International style at 366 E. Main Street. The owners used an insured mortgage from the Federal Housing Authority but the building was foreclosed on and gained new ownership in 1954.¹³⁹

With all of this growth the Rock Hill government needed to grow as well. In 1935, the City employed about seventy-five workers. By 1949, the City staff expanded to 235 employees as they added new departments.¹⁴⁰ One such department was Parks and Recreation, which they added in 1944. The park system and recreational opportunities expanded in several ways. Thirty-two acres of land were donated for new parks for four different neighborhoods by R. T. Fewell, B. J. and H. H. White, C. W. F. Spencer, and the J. E. Marshall family, and the City purchased twenty-nine acres adjacent to the municipal stadium. The City purchased forty acres from the estate of John T. Roddey to expand the golf course at Lakewood Municipal Park to 18 holes.¹⁴¹ The City was also making changes downtown to accommodate the popularity of the automobile, a necessity since more people were living in suburbs. In 1953 the City demolished the White

¹³⁵ Brown, City, 264-268; Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc., "City of Rock Hill," 17-18; *The Herald*, Dec. 8, 1945, p1, much of the tract had been the Hamilton Carhartt property, including a farm and house (Gettys, email correspondence, 2023).

¹³⁶ Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc., "City of Rock Hill," 17.

¹³⁷ Brown, City, 264-268; Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc., "City of Rock Hill," 17-18.

¹³⁸ Brown, City, 264-268; Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc., "City of Rock Hill," 17-18; T. A. Moore, "Historical Research Committee Papers, #2," Unpublished document on file with the City of Rock Hill.

¹³⁹ Rock Hill Plat Book 10/124; Rock Hill Deed Book 198/478; *The Herald*, May 3, 1952; *The Herald Centennial Edition* 1952, on file with the City of Rock Hill, various pages; *The Herald*, Mar. 6, 1950, clipping; *The Evening Herald*, Aug. 15, 1954, p1.

¹⁴⁰ *The Evening Herald*, Apr. 25, 1949, 1.

¹⁴¹ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 190; Rock Hill City Council Minutes, April 4, 1949.

Palace, a 1909 NeoClassical home built by the Friedheim family, in order to make a parking lot.¹⁴²

This post-war housing boom slowed by the mid-1950s. However, commercial centers in the form of strip malls were springing up outside of downtown Rock Hill. The Beaty Shopping Center at Charlotte Avenue and Cherry Road was opened in 1956. It was noted at the time that this shopping center was the “first break-away from the downtown business center.” In the same year the Rock Hill Airport was dedicated just north of the city. Then in 1959, Bowater, a British paper company opened a plant seven miles outside of Rock Hill. All of these new industries located away from the city center required people to have access to vehicles which further spurred suburban development and the movement away from the city center.¹⁴³ Some downtown businesses remodeled their storefronts, and Belk built a new 10,000 square foot addition on Elk Avenue while adding air conditioning to the whole store. The 1952 addition was four stories with a grid on a solid plane of materials on the upper three stories with a flat canopy over the first floor, a Modern design that avoided the old patterns of repeated windows on each upper floor. Enameled steel panels gave gas stations a smooth exterior, and their Streamline Moderne designs used large corner windows of plate glass to provide a full view of the gas pumps. Brown’s Gulf Service on Oakland Avenue, between E. Main and E. White streets, was built in 1951 using this design. Commercial buildings in the 1950s generally followed the Modern design ideas of minimal ornamentation, strong contrast of materials, large expanses of solids and voids (glass and brick), geometric shapes and flat roofs.¹⁴⁴

African Americans

After World War II, segregation and inequality in the United States were being noticed on the world stage, prompting federal and judicial action. One such action was when President Truman issued an executive order that abolished racial discrimination in the military. The NAACP continued to be active to promote change in America. They won important Supreme Court victories and mobilized lobbyists to press Congress to pass civil rights legislation. Many African American firsts were happening on the national stage as well. Jackie Robinson became the first Black major-league baseball player in the modern era (1947). President Harry Truman became the first US president to address the annual convention of the NAACP (1948). Rock Hill experienced all of this change and in 1948 the City hired their first two Black police officers.¹⁴⁵

In 1949, the Rock Hill Council on Human Relations was created by several local ministers, both Black and White. There were more White members in the group than Black. This, coupled with the fact that they were associated with the church rather than political activists, made them

¹⁴² Paul Gettys and John T. Misskelley, “The Friedheim,” 9, 11.

¹⁴³ Edwards-Pittman, p. 18. Willoughby, p. 209.

¹⁴⁴ *The Herald Centennial Edition* 1952, on file with the City of Rock Hill, various pages; *The Herald* May 3, 1952, 8.

¹⁴⁵ Brown, *City*, 273. Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 211; Library of Congress, *The Civil Rights Act of 1964: A Long Struggle for Freedom*, online exhibit: <https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/civil-rights-act/world-war-ii-and-post-war.html>, accessed Feb. 23, 2023.

appear less threatening to Whites than organizations such as the NAACP. Thus, the council was able to apply steady influence for change in Rock Hill.¹⁴⁶

African Americans continued to build businesses and homes within the traditionally Black areas of the city during the 1940s and 1950s. The Palmetto Library moved to a two-story house at 225 S. Trade Street in 1944, which had previously served the Black community as Agurs Funeral Home. In 1957, a list of building permits in the local newspaper reveals several families in the Flint Hill neighborhood added bathrooms to their homes, suggesting that plumbing and sewer facilities had improved in this area and the owners were able to afford improvements to their homes.¹⁴⁷

By 1946 the City of Rock Hill had nine public schools (three for African Americans) including two high schools. The total student population within the 9 schools was 4,179 with 130 teachers. Black students like Cynthia Roddey enjoyed their elementary school education during the early 1940s as the teachers would celebrate Black history, include music education, and cared for students by providing food and clothing if needed.¹⁴⁸ Higher educational opportunities included two Junior Colleges for African Americans. St. Anne's Parochial School became the first racially integrated school in South Carolina in 1954 after the Supreme Court decision *Brown vs. Board of Education* rules that segregated public schools were unconstitutional. St. Anne's began the 1954-55 school year with thirty students including five Black children from St. Mary's Catholic Church.¹⁴⁹ In 1955, they had outgrown their space on Saluda Street. The Oratory of St. Philip Neri provided funding and support to construct a new building on South Jones Avenue and enrollment increased each year. By 1961, the church school expanded and there were 15 Black students enrolled.¹⁵⁰

The City followed a state-wide trend of improving old buildings or constructing new schools in the 1950s in order to avoid integration. The Equalization Program resulted in new construction and improvements at the African American Emmett Scott School in 1955. Finley Road for White students and Castle Heights for Black students opened in 1957, for grades one through eight. The Castle Heights School was Modern in design, with a large monolithic block in the left bay hosting the school name in individual letters, a low one-story wing to its side, and fronted by a flat-roofed portico and wide brick columns. Other schools for African Americans opened or improved in the 1950s include West End, Hillcrest Elementary, and Sunset Park Elementary.¹⁵¹

¹⁴⁶ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 212-213.

¹⁴⁷ Email correspondence between Janice Miller, City of Rock Hill, and Cynthia Roddey, dated June 26, 2014, provided to the author by Janice Miller, City of Rock Hill; *The Herald* Centennial Edition, May 3, 1952, n.p., clipping provided by Janice Miller, City of Rock Hill; *The Herald*, Sep. 28, 1957, 10.

¹⁴⁸ Rock Hill Board of Trade, "Facts and Figures"; Hope Murphy, *Cynthia Roddey Oral History Interview*, 2004, transcript, from the collection of the City of Rock Hill.

¹⁴⁹ St. Anne Catholic School, "Our History," online resource: <https://www.stanneschool.com/about/our-history>, accessed Feb. 10, 2023; "St. Mary's Catholic Church, Rock Hill, South Carolina: 50th Anniversary, 1946-1996." Unpublished book on file at the York County Public Library, Rock Hill.

¹⁵⁰ St. Anne Catholic School, "Our History."

¹⁵¹ *The State* Aug. 16, 1957 p23; *The Herald* Dec. 21, 1953 p1; Rebekah Dobrasko, "South Carolina Equalization Schoos, 1951-1960," online resource: <http://www.scequalizationschools.org/>, accessed Feb. 3, 2023; Russell

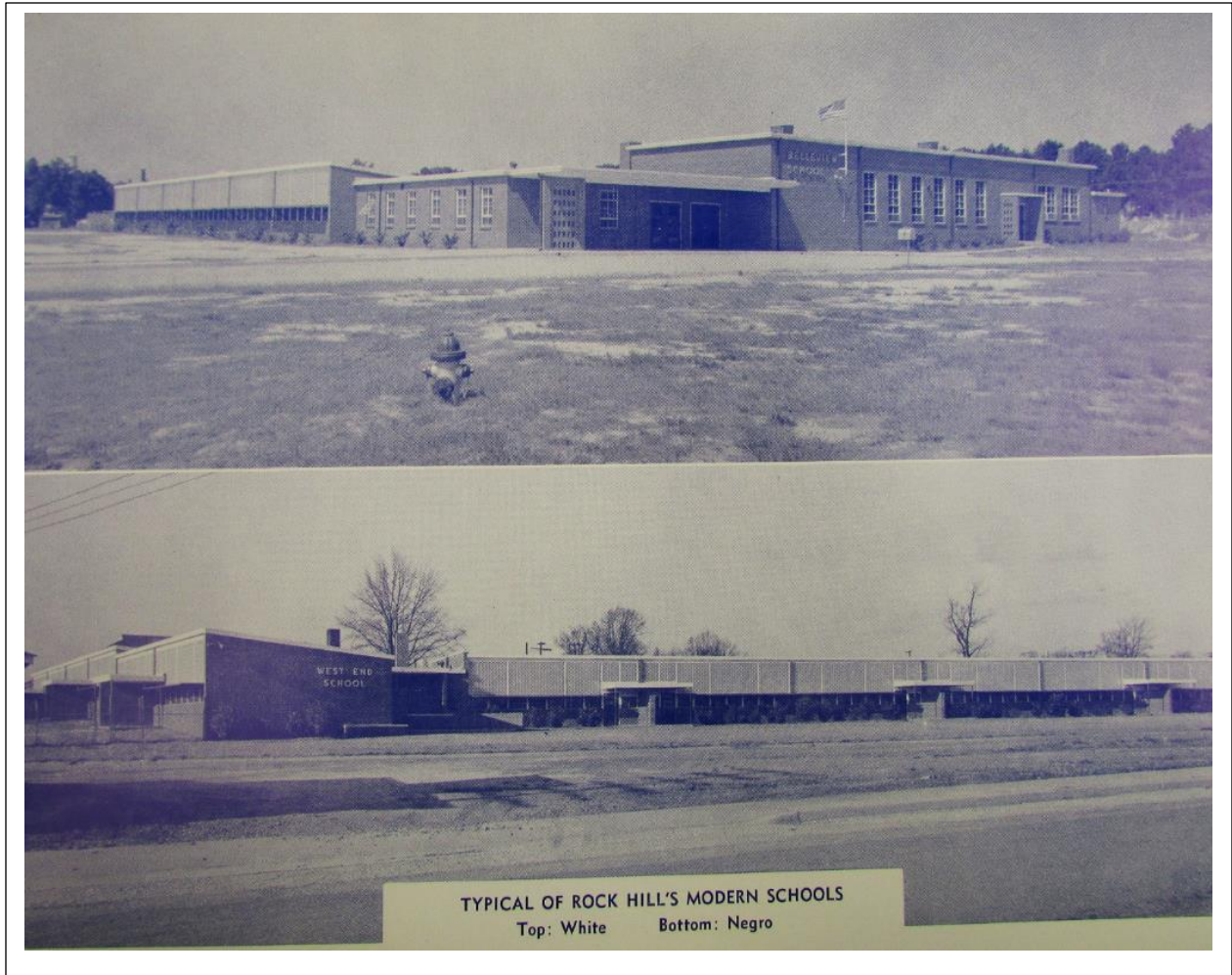


Figure 21: 1950s schools built to keep White and Black students separate, Belleview (top) for Whites and West End for Blacks, built in the Modern style. *Industrial Data for State Library Board on Rock Hill, S.C., 1959*, Rock Hill Chamber of Commerce, In collection of USC, South Caroliniana Library.

Civil Rights and Desegregation, 1960s

The Civil Rights successes of the 1960s in Rock Hill grew out of the efforts of many people and traced back several years as Black and White leaders made moves to challenge Jim Crow segregation. During the late 1940s and into the 1950s local community leaders of both races worked to try to keep peace and to respond to the landmark *Brown v. Board of Education* ruling by the Supreme Court in 1954 that “separate but equal” was unconstitutional. Some of the local clergy reinvigorated the Council on Human Relations in order to advance race relations in the late 1950s, and it had more White than Black members. They asked for African American representation on the recreation commission and city council responded by appointing Ralph

Russell Maxey, “Castle Heights School,” photograph, 1957, Russell Maxey Photograph Collection available online through www.richlandlibrary.com.

McGirt. The City also responded to a Council request by installing new tennis courts in the Carroll Park Recreation Center, located in the Black community. Black religious leaders such as Brother David Boone and Reverend Robert G. Toatley served as liaisons between local activists and national civil rights groups and led voter registration efforts in the late 1950s. Despite the efforts made during the 1950s, there remained racial tension and formal segregation well into the 1960s.¹⁵²

The Black population made up twenty-five percent of the total population in 1960 in Rock Hill, and their median income was the second highest among Blacks in other South Carolina cities. However, it was about half of the median income of local White families. This type of disparity would likely make African American residential buildings smaller than White-owned homes built around the same time. Black-owned commercial and religious buildings similarly would reflect the more modest income. To try to escape this economic condition, dozens of students from the all-Black Emmett Scott High School left Rock Hill the day after graduation to find decent-paying jobs up North. Other youth, inspired by the sit-in protest by students at North Carolina A. & T. College in February 1960 at a White-only dime store, decided to replicate the pattern here and desegregate Rock Hill's White commercial district.¹⁵³

Friendship Junior College students were the first in South Carolina to have a "sit down" protest. After some training about remaining calm in the face of pressure and violence, about a hundred Black students targeted four Rock Hill lunch counters and calmly took their seats at 11:00 a.m. on February 12, 1960. The stores closed the counters or the stores within two hours, but the bold action was just the first of many such demonstrations. Reverend Cecil A. Ivory advised the students and faced arrest several times along with the students. Bolstered by the progress and tactics of national groups such as the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), students continued to picket along Main Street and sit at White-only lunch counters in the fall of 1960. The City police continued to arrest the demonstrators and members of NAACP paid their bail. When CORE began training for a new tactic called "jail-no bail," Friendship College students decided to give it a try. It would save money while attracting more media attention. On January 31, 1961, CORE field secretary Tom Gaither and nine students sat down at the McCrory's lunch counter. City police promptly arrested them, and the judge sentenced them to hard labor for thirty days, which nine of them accepted instead of bail. The protest earned national attention and hundreds of people and students across the South followed the new tool demonstrated by the "Rock Hill Nine" or the "Friendship Nine." Within just a few years the Civil Rights Act of 1964 legally ended segregated facilities in America, but Blacks in Rock Hill continued to work to fully integrate schools, attain positions on city council, and improve voter participation.¹⁵⁴

¹⁵² Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 212, 213.

¹⁵³ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 212, 215, 217.

¹⁵⁴ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 216-219; Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 75.

1960-1983

Amidst the backdrop of the Civil Rights era, Rock Hill and many other cities faced the crisis of White flight from downtown. This phenomenon, which began with the post-World War II building boom, saw White middle-class families heading out to new suburbs, spurred on by the automobile and improved roads. Commerce, schools and churches often followed the same pattern, but as some of these suburbs were not within city limits, the loss of a tax base for the city and customers for downtown stores diminished the traditional city centers. Like many cities across the South, Rock Hill struggled to figure out the solution to revitalizing their city center, and with the help of millions of dollars in federal funding, they conducted a multitude of planning studies. The City of Rock Hill also increased its own staffing capacity to carry out the recommendations from the studies and to proactively use city planning as a way to address the pressures of an expanding municipal service area. From the late 1950s into the early 1980s, the city considered ways to improve traffic, blight, investment, housing, education, health and other issues. Ultimately, the city sacrificed some of its historic White and Black business districts for the sake of progress but gained improved access to the expanding Charlotte metropolis.¹⁵⁵

The City of Rock Hill created its first Planning Commission in 1957 and thereby set the pattern of self-evaluation followed by the execution of large projects for the next several decades. The Commission published the City's first comprehensive plan for physical development in 1958 and noted that although they enjoyed a huge growth of retail sales, from \$6 million to \$30 million between 1939 and 1953, they faced two serious issues. They found that thirty percent of the consumer base was shopping in Charlotte due to local problems such as traffic congestion, insufficient parking and a limited number of stores, and they realized that the city was too reliant on the textile industry as its largest employer. The textile industry made up over half of the total employment in Rock Hill in 1962, and total manufacturing made up seventy-two percent of all employment. The resulting loss of business in the historic central business district meant store owners were not investing in updating their buildings to compete with new suburban shops. They did not add modern slipcover facades to their old brick buildings with large new signs or dramatically alter the storefronts, except for a few stores like Belk's. The need to attract new industry forced the question of where to put it, since the city's organic growth over the years meant that industries, churches and residences were intermingled within the city's bewildering street pattern, yet new industry might depreciate a residential neighborhood.¹⁵⁶

In 1960, Rock Hill citizens enjoyed a per capita income that was fifteen percent higher than the state average, in a city less than ten square miles that had a population of 29,404 people. The per family income was high thanks to the industrial jobs for women, as many local families had two wage earners. The City officially annexed Ebenezer (formerly Ebenezer ville) in 1960, an area that had diminished as Rock Hill grew, but which had a population of almost 700 people in the

¹⁵⁵ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 230; Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 75, 79.

¹⁵⁶ Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 75; J. Edward Lee and Anne E. Beard, *Rock Hill South Carolina, Gateway to the New South* (Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 1999), 67; Wilbur Smith and Associates, *Central Business District Plan, Rock Hill, S.C.*, 1964, in the collection of the S.C. State Library, 2;

early 1950s.¹⁵⁷ The city actually doubled in size in terms of acreage in just eighteen years, between 1947 and 1965, mostly by annexing suburban growth to the northeast. However, the City had no mechanisms to control the growth or anticipate how or where the growth would increase demands on City services. The market dictated the growth as shopping centers sprang up near new suburbs, “strung out along nearly every major thoroughfare, notably Cherry Road, Oakland and Saluda streets, York Avenue, and Main Street.” Meanwhile, the historic heart of the city, its downtown commercial district, decreased in importance and blight plagued the older residential neighborhoods. Business owners attempted to attract shoppers by providing parking behind their Main Street Stores where it was possible by the mid-1960s, but it was insufficient.¹⁵⁸ Rock Hill leaders recognized these issues and found a solution in the form of significant financial aid from the federal government.

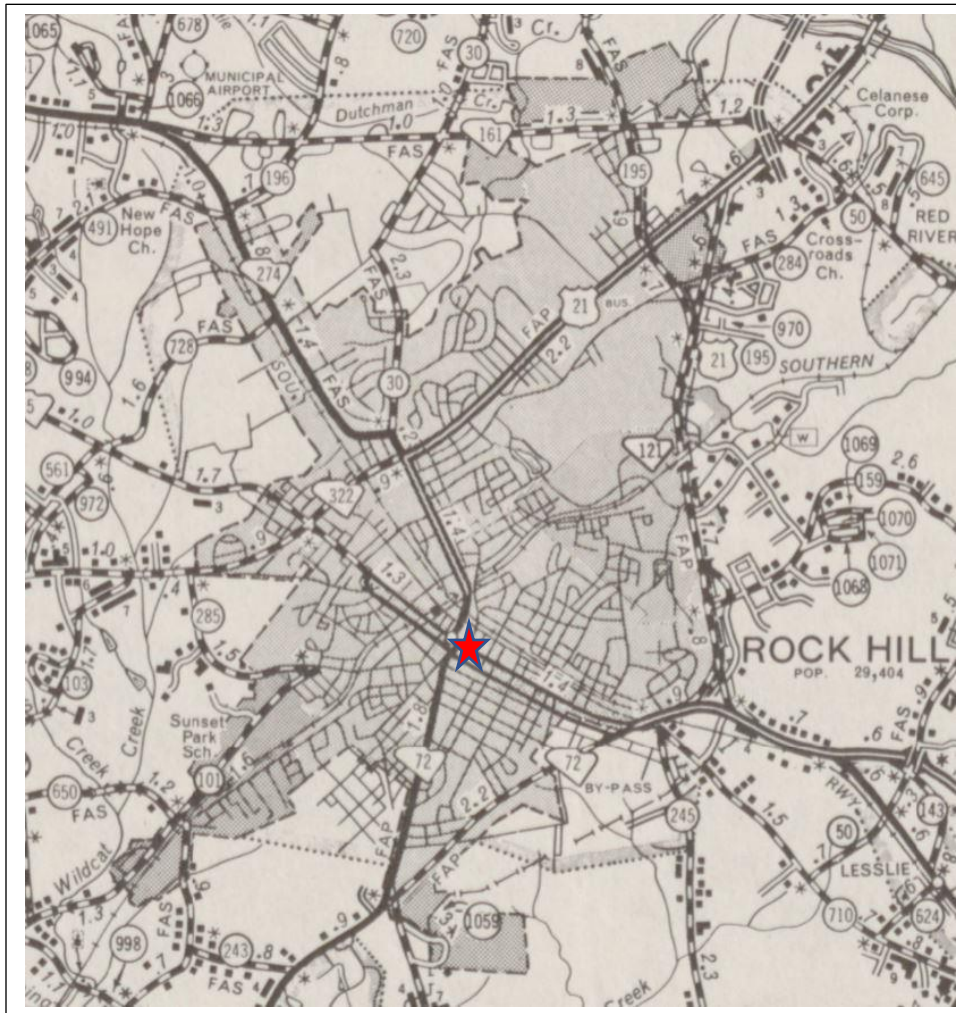


Figure 22. A 1970 highway map shows the shift northward of Rock Hill's growth during the 1950s through the 1960s, drawn in part by the Celanese Corporation. The historic commercial core is designated by the red star. Property within city limits is shaded in gray. York County, S.C. Department of Transportation County Road Maps, 1970, in the collection of the University of South Carolina.

¹⁵⁷ Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 75; Eric Hill Associates, *Land Use Plan 1965-1985*, 1966, prepared for the Rock Hill Planning Commission. In the collection of the S.C. State Library, 6; S.C. Department of Transportation, *York County*, 1953, S.C. Department of Transportation County Road Maps Collection, University of South Carolina, available online at www.digital.tcl.sc.edu.

¹⁵⁸ Eric Hill Associates, *Land Use*, 7, 9, 12, 22; Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 76.

Some of the challenges Rock Hill faced were common to many cities across the country, and the federal government responded by opening the coffers for a golden era of city planning and improvement projects. President Lyndon B. Johnson's "Great Society" idea in the 1960s aimed to use federal money to eliminate poverty and racial inequality through a series of programs administered by local governments. Rock Hill City leaders took full advantage of this generosity thanks to its strong civic leadership, their own matching funds, and their ability to fit the city's needs within the federal grant provisions. Mayor David Lyle led the charge to apply for the funding and the City won nearly \$30 million within five years in the 1960s. Although Johnson's concept was for the money to benefit the poor, the flow of federal money went to a myriad of projects such as transportation improvements, planning studies, demolition of historic buildings, and construction of a new city hall, among some efforts at improving the lives of Rock Hill's poor.¹⁵⁹ The physical changes of the city's downtown were a result of the federal dollars and the City's own financial investment during the Modern era.

Unwilling to yield to the market trends that plainly dismissed the traditional commercial core and favored suburban sprawl, the City's Planning Commission and the Director of Planning sought out the professional services of Wilbur Smith and Associates to produce the first *Central Business District Plan* in 1964. The City's investment in such a plan and the obvious hopes for turning the economic tide back to the city center are understandable given the makeup of the area by the early 1960s. It had been the center of Rock Hill since its inception in 1852, and the commercial area encompassed several city blocks on Main Street, both east and west of the railroad, as well as on White and Black streets. Side streets between the main arteries also had a dense collection of businesses, generally in brick buildings like those on the main roads, but with simpler facades. This was also the location of county offices, doctors, lawyers, the post office, federal court building and churches in addition to all of the retail stores and services. There was a variety of buildings in the central business district, reflecting its historic expansion and connection to the railroad. Warehouses, stores, offices, civic, service and religious buildings as well as some industrial buildings populated the area by the early 1960s.¹⁶⁰

Although parking lots replaced buildings on a few lots in the area by the early 1960s, the collection of late nineteenth-through-early-twentieth century buildings on East Main Street and nearby blocks retained a high degree of integrity and density from Trade Street to Saluda Avenue. The business district on East Black Street ran east all the way from Trade Street to Saluda Avenue, although it was less dense than Main Street. It also ran along West Black Street from Trade Street west to around Wilson Street, which was a historically Black business and residential area. The African American business district included taxi companies, restaurants, Peoples Undertaking Company, barber shops, a gas station, dentist, insurance company, liquor stores, beauty shops, coal and ice companies, drug stores, pool halls and other businesses. This

¹⁵⁹ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 232; Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 76, 77.

¹⁶⁰ Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 76; Wilbur Smith and Associates, *Central Business*, 4; Rock Hill City Directory, 1961.

area featured one and two-story brick and wood-frame buildings, some with gable roofs, spaced far apart.¹⁶¹

The 1964 *Central Business District Plan* presented a roadmap for the subsequent ten years. Its recommendations were the most influential in the city's transformation during the 1960s and 1970s. They included infrastructure and city government projects, such as a new police station and a new city hall but also plans that private developers could pursue, such as parking garages, new stores, and pedestrian walkways from parking lots to the stores. Trade Street would become a major corridor and connecting roads would be widened. The block between Trade, Johnston, Hampton and Moore Street would lose all of the buildings and give way to open space and a new city hall. Visitors to the building would have to park in a lot in front of the building and traverse a long plaza with a fountain to get to the building. This "pedestrian concourse" would connect to new retail buildings to face East Black Street, all built in a Modern architectural style. The authors also suggested closure of Elk and Hampton streets to vehicles in favor of a pedestrian mall.¹⁶²

The study authors, Columbia engineering firm Wilbur Smith and Associates, praised the development of a proposed industrial park since it would simultaneously attract new manufacturing while having limited impact on the historic business district. The park location was on 247 acres on a lot straddling the railroad tracks to the north of Bypass 21. Historically, industries set up massive buildings anywhere they wished in the city, concentrating along the railroad tracks and especially building up the area northwest of the business core, between the railroad and West White Street. In addition to the proposed industrial park, a proposed zoning ordinance would help ensure incompatible uses such as industry and residential areas would be separated.¹⁶³

For the plan to succeed, the City needed to maximize pedestrian traffic, improve parking and circulation for vehicles, and somehow get private developers to build up new shopping centers with easy access to parking, in the existing downtown core. The authors acknowledged the draw of the suburban market but presumed that downtown could replicate its success with traffic and land use changes. At the time of the study, Rock Hill leaders were open to suggestions, and this Central Business District Plan set in motion the continued efforts to achieve two of its major recommendations over the next decade: construction of a new city hall and expansion of Trade Street. Both projects required acquisition of properties in the project areas and ultimately resulted in the destruction of the oldest section of the historically White commercial district on East Main and Trade streets as well as the historic African American business district along East Black Street. Since the business district along East Main had expanded over the years to include several blocks and adjoining streets, this project did not completely remove the historically White commercial area. Conversely, the Black business district encompassed a relatively small number

¹⁶¹ Wilbur Smith and Associates, *Central Business*, photograph, n.p.; Rock Hill City Directory 1951, 1961; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1926 updated to 1949; Aerial View of Downtown (Rock Hill, S.C.), 1950s, in the collection of Louise Pettus Archives at Winthrop University.

¹⁶² Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 76; Wilbur Smith and Associates, *Central Business*, n.p., 10, 20.

¹⁶³ Wilbur Smith and Associates, *Central Business*, 1, 2; Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 75; Aerial View of Downtown (Rock Hill, S.C.), 1950s, in the collection of Louise Pettus Archives at Winthrop University.

of buildings and therefore the demolition of the Black business district within these blocks had a greater negative impact for the Black community.¹⁶⁴

Building on the *Central Business District Plan*, the City of Rock Hill aggressively pursued planning studies in order to respond to local issues while taking advantage of federal funding and state resources. The City entered into an agreement with the S.C. State Highway Department in 1964 to create a continuing, comprehensive transportation study of the city's urban area. The resulting Rock Hill Area Transportation Study (RHATS) identified a number of needed improvements to existing streets as well as a need for improved public transportation. In 1965 the City either published or participated in the publication of a zoning ordinance, the Land Use Plan, the Public Improvements Program, and the Neighborhood Analysis. Other plans for community facilities, a study of the central business district, and applications for Urban Renewal and Model Cities grants followed and allowed the City to analyze multiple facets of its deteriorating downtown and expanding suburbs. Studies generated by these grants and planning documents included: Eastern Homes Redevelopment Plan, Southern Cities Reuse Plan, Mass Transit Study, Urban Beautification Study, Economic Plan and Program, Urban Design Study, City Reorganization Study and several others, all done before 1973.¹⁶⁵

¹⁶⁴ Wilbur Smith and Associates, *Central Business*, 1, 22; Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 76, 77; *Rock Hill City Directory* 1951;

¹⁶⁵ City of Rock Hill, "Community Development Plan 1973-74, Rock Hill, S.C.," 1973, in the collection of the S.C. State Library, 16- 18; Eric Hill Associates, *Land Use*, 32.

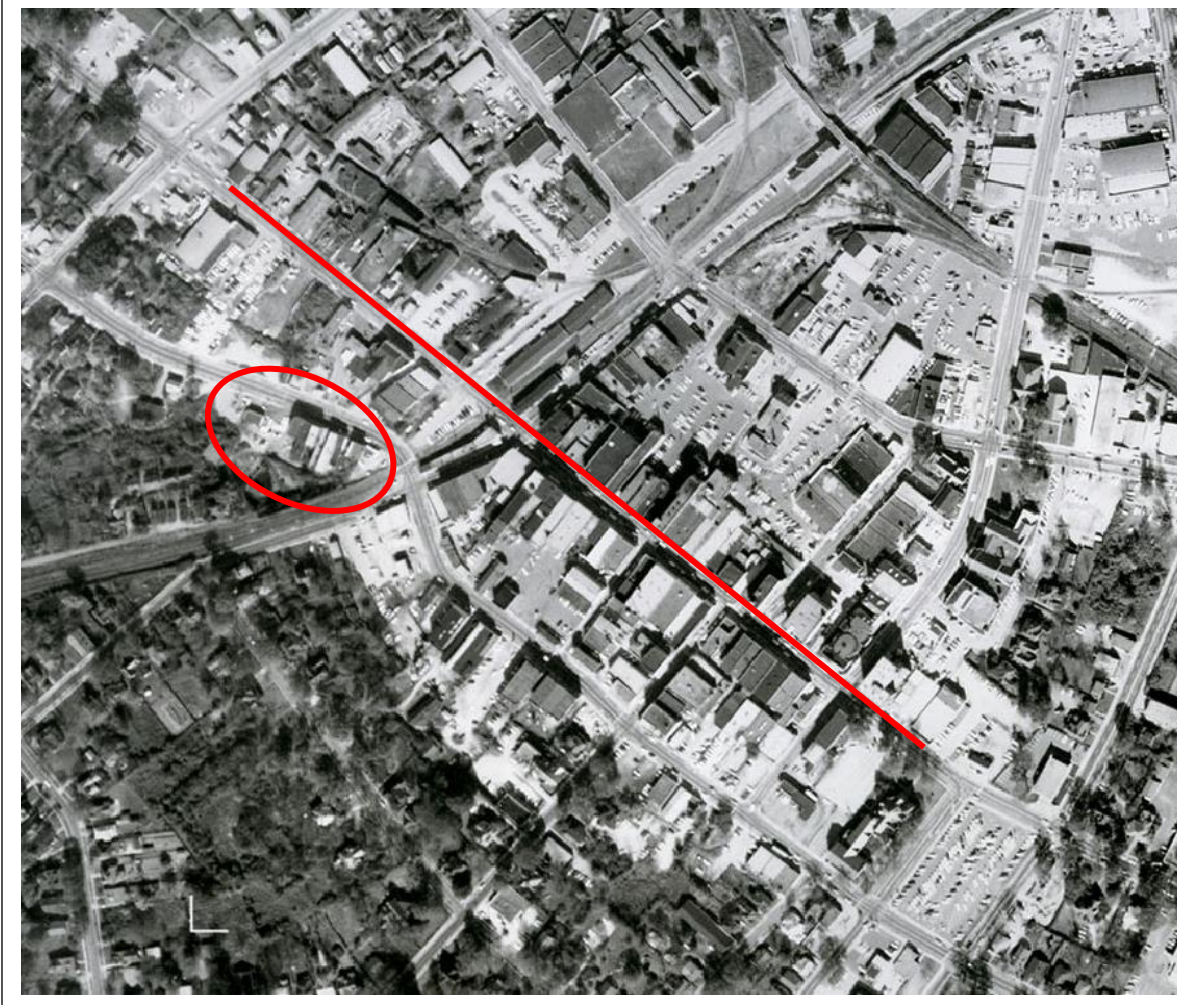


Figure 23. Aerial photograph of Rock Hill from around 1965, which shows the density of the buildings in the historic commercial core before demolition. The Black business district along West Black Street is circled in red. Main Street is delineated by the red line. 1965ca-RockHill-Downtown-Acc1711, Louise Pettus Archives at Winthrop University.

Of all of the plans and programs there were two that had a high degree of visibility or impact. The Southern Cities Reuse Plan focused on the central business district and the creation of a new city hall complex. The Model Cities program was a wide-ranging project that covered physical and social issues in downtown Rock Hill. Both were multi-year projects that stretched from the late 1960s into the 1970s and were incredibly impactful on the city's historic core. They were in response to the ongoing concerns of the City of Rock Hill leadership, which was questioning how to respond to their rapid growth in population, how to address blight and how to revitalize the downtown area. Most of the new neighborhood and commercial growth in Rock Hill in the 1950s through 1970s was in the north part of the city, with limited development to the northwest and on S.C. Highway 121 along the south side of the city. Part of the growth was due to the new water main infrastructure in that part of Rock Hill. To the west and southwest, Fishing and

Taylor's Creek made a drainage basin that was not conducive to development. By the mid-1960s the City's annexation efforts focused almost exclusively on the growth to the north of the city. The city benefited from a statewide trend of people moving to urban areas as rural people relocated to find work between 1950 and 1960 but Rock Hill had a growth rate that was "much faster" than the rest of York County and the state of South Carolina. It had an impressive double-digit growth rate in each decade between 1900 and 1960, thanks in large part to its manufacturing jobs.¹⁶⁶

Since there was plenty of land around Rock Hill suitable for development, the new suburbs drove the housing trends. Between 1947 and 1965 the City added 1,331 acres of residential property, which made up almost half of the developed acreage in Rock Hill. Single family homes represented 89% of the residential building stock in Rock Hill by the late 1960s. There were also a few duplexes but there were very few apartment buildings. Public and institutional buildings were generally in good repair, except for the dilapidated condition of some small neighborhood churches and buildings on the campuses of Friendship College and Clinton College. Blight was already apparent in downtown Rock Hill as the commercial district buildings suffered from disrepair. Small neighborhood grocery stores, taverns and business spread along Cherry Road, Saluda Street and York Avenue contributed to the substandard commercial buildings. Since the City required that owners pay special assessments on properties in order to pave streets, there were still a number of dirt roads inside city limits in 1967, usually in areas with dilapidated housing.¹⁶⁷

The Model Cities planning grant that Rock Hill won in 1968 addressed problems within a 3,000 acre Model Neighborhood Area. This included historic mill villages, the historic business district, and African American neighborhoods located in the southwest corner of the city. This was a deteriorating inner city that had lost "most of its economic viability because of suburban growth and attrition of inner-city industries." Lack of planning and the natural deterioration that comes from overcrowding and other blight conditions added to the poor conditions. The Model Cities plan addressed education, health services, social services, recreation and culture, crime and delinquency, labor and job development, economic development, housing, transportation and environmental protection. The goal was a comprehensive improvement program for any area of perceived deficiency within the city.¹⁶⁸

Some of the recommendations included annexing predominantly Black neighborhoods along Crawford Road as well as Boyd Hill, so that they could gain city services like paved roads, water, sewer, and recreational facilities. The Model Cities plan included the demolition of dilapidated buildings and building low-income and elderly housing for those displaced by the plan, a new commercial and office "Town Center," a new city hall, and transportation improvements for the railroad and vehicular traffic. The project was novel in its community

¹⁶⁶ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 234, 235; Jones & Fellers, Architects, Engineers, Planners for the South Carolina State Planning and Grants Division, Office of the Governor (S.C.). *Comprehensive Water and Sewer Plan, The City of Rock Hill*, S.C. 1971. In the collection of the University of South Carolina, 2-7, 2-8; Eric Hill Associates, *Land Use*, 2, 3.

¹⁶⁷ Eric Hill Associates, *Land Use*, 7; Eric Hill Associates, Inc., *An Analysis*, 2, 3, 5.

¹⁶⁸ City of Rock Hill, "Community Development," 12-15.

participation, as people formed about 200 block clubs so that those in the affected area could meet and present their goals for their individual blocks and neighborhoods to city leadership. This included Black and White participants, who provided important feedback on the amenities they wanted in Rock Hill.¹⁶⁹

The most physically impactful transportation improvements within the urban renewal Southern Cities program was the relocation of the Southern Railroad tracks in the Grade Crossing Elimination project. Although the railroad had been good for business in Rock Hill's early history and well into the twentieth century, by the mid-1900s it was a source of frustration for cars stuck waiting as the trains moved through the city. In 1972, the City of Rock Hill began the work of moving the railroad about 100 feet east, moving switch yards from White Street north to Willowbrook Street, building bridges across the tracks at Oakland Avenue and Charlotte Avenue, digging out land to create an underpass at Black and Johnston streets, and realigning Trade Street to create a four-lane road all the way north to the U.S. 21 Bypass.¹⁷⁰

Part of the impetus for the Trade Street enhancement was its ability to funnel traffic into downtown from the new Interstate Highway 77 being built along the east edge of the county. Eventually stretching from Columbia to Ohio, a section between Rock Hill and Charlotte opened in the early 1970s, with the full route between Charlotte to Columbia taking several more years. City leaders worked to get the highway close to town and hoped the Trade Street widening would allow easy access from the new interstate, helping with their goal of revitalizing the historic commercial district.¹⁷¹

The other physical impact of the Southern Cities program was the demolition of historic commercial and residential buildings, some of them in the Black community, and construction of the new city hall. The Southern Cities project was part of an Urban Renewal effort by the City designed to eliminate blight in and around the historic central business district and "provide a nucleus for the redevelopment of the downtown area." In 1967 the City of Rock Hill issued demolition orders for twenty-four-acre area bound by Black, Johnston and Hampton streets. This cleared a huge area for the new city hall. Designed by Sadler and Kent and Gilchrist and Cook, Associated Architects, the building was under construction by the summer of 1968 at East Black and Johnston Street. The architects used New Formalism, a Modern style, that resulted in a symmetrical façade and an arcaded portico across the brick façade. It was the first to be built within a civic complex that would create a U-shape of buildings around a courtyard, to include a library and a convention center. Upon completion, the city hall had a parking lot to the rear and a plaza with fountain in the front. The ample lawn around the building had formerly been commercial and residential buildings.¹⁷²

¹⁶⁹ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 234.

¹⁷⁰ Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 77, 78.

¹⁷¹ Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 79; Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 233, 234.

¹⁷² Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc. "City of Rock Hill," 22; S.C. American Institute of Architects, "Review of Architecture, 1968/1," online resource available at: www.usmodernist.org/AIASC/AIASC-1968-1.pdf, accessed Feb. 6, 2023; Joe Nichols, "Rock Hill Aerial View," undated photograph, in the collection of the Louise Pettus Archives at



Figure 24. Modern Rock Hill takes shape with the loss of many buildings along a newly widened Trade Street, as well as on White, Main and Black streets. Above is an early 1970s view looking south with the new City Hall in view. It is also shown at left in 1972. RH-AerialView- JoelNicholsPhoto-nd, Louise Pettus Archives, Winthrop University; Rock Hill City Hall, Russell Maxey Photograph Collection, Richland Library

The construction of city hall and the widened Trade Street project wiped away a formerly dense collection of buildings. By the mid-1970s, East Black Street lost all of the buildings on both sides of the road from Trade Street (Dave Lyle Boulevard by 1977) east to Hampton Street, or an entire city block. West Black Street lost buildings on both sides of the road all the way west to Wilson Street. Trade Street lost buildings on both sides of the road from Johnston Street north to the Southern Railroad crossing. East Main lost buildings on both side of the street for half of a block, which was the oldest commercial area in Rock Hill's history. East White Street lost most

Winthrop University; Unknown, "1965ca-Rock Hill Black Street-Acc1711," c.1965 aerial photograph in the collection of the Louise Pettus Archives at Winthrop University.

of the buildings for an entire block. The historic Black business district along West Black Street was mostly eliminated with the demolitions, and the city lost its early twentieth-century train depot. One estimate suggests that Rock Hill lost up to forty percent of its late nineteenth and early-twentieth century buildings in the short period between 1967 and 1974.¹⁷³

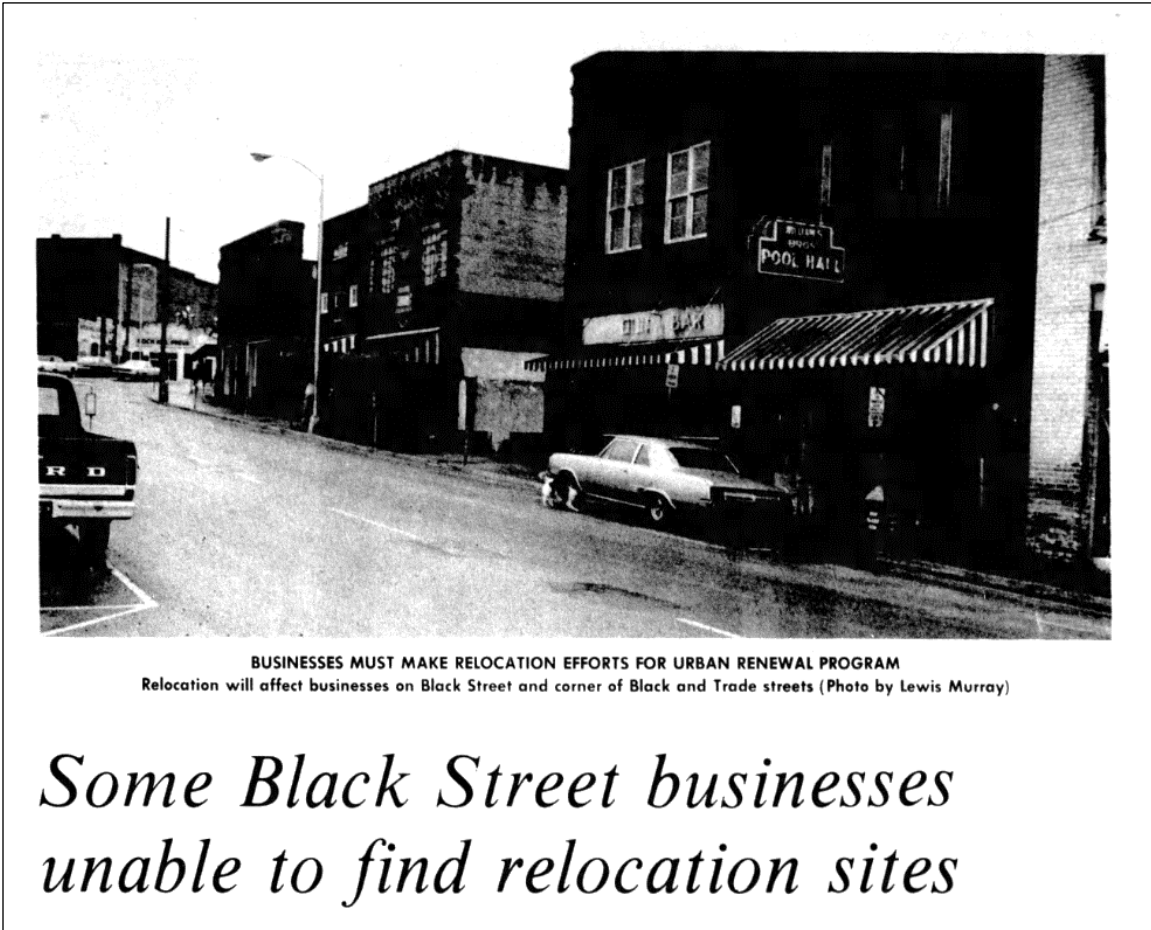


Figure 25. The Black business district along West Black Street before demolition shows the buildings lost for the new Trade Street widening project, which also straightened West Black Street. The headline explains some of the problems that business owners faced. *The Evening Herald*, Oct. 21, 1971.

Some of the benefits of the Model Cities program was that the City of Rock Hill expanded their recreational and social services while encouraging developers to take advantage of the federal dollars for housing. Subsequently, the city gained hundreds of affordable housing units within a few years. At the same time life in Rock Hill improved for many due to new or renovated public parks and neighborhood community centers, adult education and youth programs, city

¹⁷³ Joe Nichols, "Rock Hill Aerial View"; Rock Hill City Directories, 1961, 1977; Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc. "City of Rock Hill," 23.

beautification and alcoholism counseling. Conversely, the goal of removing or rehabilitating substandard housing was not as successful, and the city still had a “substantial” number of these buildings in 1973. Other components of the program were equally disappointing. The City created three neighborhood centers and seven playgrounds with the funding, but the recreational goals were not achieved at the “level desired in either number or scope,” due to the rapid population growth and deterioration of older facilities. After three years of the Model Cities program, city leadership realized that “lasting improvements in these areas” would not come from a “one-shot effort.” The federal government eliminated the Model Cities program in 1974, moving instead to a Community Development grant model. Concurrently, the City of Rock Hill created a Community Development department in the early 1970s.¹⁷⁴

The City’s accomplishments with their various urban renewal projects as well as their integration progress earned them designation as an All-American City by the National Municipal League and *Look* magazine in 1969. Teachers and parents fought against the school administration when it “failed to develop an acceptable plan for total desegregation, endangering federal funds and racial peace.” When a new school administration proposed “a comprehensive plan for integration and educational improvements, Rock Hill citizens voted to approve “\$4 million in bonds to implement the plan.” The City’s annexation of Black neighborhoods so that they could benefit from city services was also a notable step toward improving race relations. The African American population had grown to 27.9% in 1970, when the total population was 33,846. However, the Black population had a higher percentage of low-income individuals, and the 1978 *Housing Element* study suggested the City still had more to do to provide a range of housing options to support this group as well as attract new residents.¹⁷⁵

The City was expanding its infrastructure by the early 1970s in response to continued growth. They doubled the capacity of the water filtration system and added onto its electrical grid with a million-dollar facility. They made plans to extend or improve water and sewer service to historically Black communities in Flint Hill and Crawford Road, as well as to the country club area to their south, off of Hwy 72 (Albright Road). By 1972, the City had also demolished buildings that were “incompatible” with the desired land use and acquired land for the Grade Crossing Elimination Project on Trade Street.¹⁷⁶

The other major transportation goal was the construction of Heckle Bypass, from Saluda Street to Friedheim Road. Money from the Model Cities program helped make some of the work possible. The Model Cities funding was also going towards decentralizing the recreation and social services of Rock Hill by funding improvements to community centers and recreational facilities in different parts of the city in 1972. Some of their plans at the time included a municipal golf course south of Albright Road, a downtown senior citizens’ center, tennis courts and a square dance center. The City also put in an application to the Department of Housing and

¹⁷⁴ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 235; City of Rock Hill, “Community Development,” 10, 11, 15, 23; Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc. “City of Rock Hill,” 23.

¹⁷⁵ Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 76; City of Rock Hill, Planning and Management Department. “City of Rock Hill Housing Element.” 1978. In the collection of the University of South Carolina, 2.

¹⁷⁶ City of Rock Hill, Department of Planning and Management. “Capital Improvements Program, Rock Hill, 1972-1977.” 1972. In the collection of the University of South Carolina, 11, 27, 29, 30.

Urban Development for 200 units of housing in the early 1970s, with the goal of spreading out the affordable projects throughout the city.¹⁷⁷

City of Rock Hill leaders understood in the early 1970s that the creation of the Carowinds theme park and Interstate 77, as well as the southward growth of Charlotte, was going to impact the city whether they wanted it to or not. The challenge was retaining their own identity instead of becoming a suburb of Charlotte. They could not ignore the implications of these projects and subsequently the mayor and City council, along with City staff, pursued planning and community development funds in the early 1970s to build upon their Urban Renewal and Model Cities projects. They understood that although they “might prefer to remain a small town,” they had to “face the facts of life.” Developments beyond their control would impact Rock Hill and they were wary of the “social or fiscal problems” that other cities experienced as the result of an “unplanned, headlong rush of growth dictated only by the marketplace.”¹⁷⁸

One of the City’s responses to the growth was to try an unorthodox idea. Throughout the many years of planning and improvements, Rock Hill held on to the belief that they could re-attract people to the downtown core. Even as the city endured the national recession of the early 1970 and an annual decrease in retail sales downtown each year from 1970 to 1976, the City staff used grant funds to provide more municipal parking and a special assessment on property owners to create the Town Center Mall. This involved building a climate-controlled enclosure along two blocks of Main Street, accessing 33 buildings and a new Law Center on Black Street. While it attracted shoppers for a few years it ultimately failed. However, the obvious investment by the City of Rock Hill resulted in the attraction of other improvements by private companies, churches and the county, including renovations of existing facilities and some new construction.¹⁷⁹

The Modern architecture movement influenced the new buildings of the 1960s through early 1980s, with a variety of building types adopting the style. One example of Modern architecture is the Dental Plaza built at India Hook Road and Ebenezer Road in 1975, which had a flat roof and a white stucco exterior, with no ornamentation, surrounded by parking. The First Federal Savings and Loan Association created several modern buildings in the 1960s, including a two-story building at Main Street and Elizabeth Lane. Featuring a glass and metal frame system on the first floor and projecting panels for the second floor, the Modern building was a striking departure from older commercial styles. With some controversy, even Winthrop adopted the Modern style for a building in the 1960s. An opinion piece in the local newspaper *The Herald* suggested that although Modern architecture had a “stringent, sterile, sugar-cube-like appearance” that seemed to “clash with the hallowed structures of yesteryear,” it was worthy of discussion instead of argument for Winthrop’s new building.¹⁸⁰

¹⁷⁷ City of Rock Hill, Department of Planning and Management. “Capital Improvements Program,” 19, 20, 22-25, 28.

¹⁷⁸ City of Rock Hill, “Community Development,” 1, 2, 9.

¹⁷⁹ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 238-240.

¹⁸⁰ *The Rock Hill Magazine* March 1975, Vol.1, No.2., in the collection of the University of South Carolina, n.p.; Rock Hill City Directory, 1970, 98, 99; *The Herald* Jul. 29, 1967, 4.



Figure 26. Modern design of Dinkins Student Center at Winthrop University, phot from 1972.

Russell Maxey Photograph Collection, Richland Library.

Rock Hill's own new city hall was Modern in design, perhaps as a reflection of the city embracing the new Rock Hill emerging from the 1960s and 1970s. Mayor Dave Lyle Jr. was part of the City leadership that approved the Modern designs. He was pushing for a new Modern design for a civic center in 1976 near city hall and the new law enforcement center being built to the west. Lyle and other government leaders were part of the City's success throughout the mid-century era in obtaining funding for plans and the execution of those plans. Rock Hill's mayor from 1964 to 1978, Lyle shepherded many of the improvements and the planning studies that the City pursued during his tenure. By the end of his term, the City had completed the Model Cities and Urban Renewal programs, built a new city law enforcement center, a senior citizens center and other recreational facilities. They relocated the railroad and expanded Trade Street, built Heckle Boulevard and expanded roads downtown to improve traffic, including Johnston Street and Charlotte Avenue, passed a zoning ordinance, and enclosed two blocks of Main Street for the Town Center Mall. In recognition of his efforts, the City changed the name of the expanded Trade Street thoroughfare to Dave Lyle, Jr. Boulevard in the mid-1970s.¹⁸¹

Lyle and the City council members of 1976 reflected on their efforts in a letter included in a bicentennial time capsule, to be opened in 2076. They expressed that their goals "have been and remain to provide the best possible quality of life for Rock Hill citizens, and to retain their own identity as a city, 'not merely as a suburb of Charlotte.'" They recounted many of the projects they'd accomplished and noted that "In all that we did and are planning we have tried to be forward thinking." They hoped that "hindsight will reveal that our foresight was beneficial to

¹⁸¹ *The Herald*, Nov. 19, 1976, 1; Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 77; Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 237.

those who have followed us,” and that the “common theme underlying the individual projects” they undertook will prove to be the “best approach for Rock Hill.”¹⁸²

Although the City had a number of successes by the late 1970s, one of the issues the City had not resolved throughout the years of effort was blight. A housing study in 1978 mapped out the substandard housing units, including those that could be rehabilitated and those that warranted demolition. The highest concentration of these units was in the historically Black neighborhoods of the south and west sections of the city, including Flint Hill and the neighborhoods near Friendship and Clinton Colleges. It is likely that some of the families in this area also fell into the almost 3,000 households that qualified as low income, and who therefore had limited funds with which to make repairs to their homes. Legalized segregation and discrimination limited economic opportunities for African Americans through the first half of the twentieth century and it impacted the way they repaired and maintained their homes. Some of the blight may also have been due to a larger volume of rentals in Black neighborhoods, with absentee landlords delaying maintenance on their buildings. One remedy was for the City to increase its supply of low-income housing, and another was for more availability of affordable apartments, which were gaining popularity in Rock Hill in the 1970s. An unusual element of the 1978 housing study was its recommendations for eighteen buildings and sites to be added to the National Register of Historic Places, since the city had only one listing at the time, the White Home. Despite the loss of historic buildings throughout the urban renewal era, there was no local group of people who reacted by lobbying for preservation throughout the 1960s and 1970s. The Mid-Town Preservation Association organized in 1986, with the goal of preserving historic places and the individuality of Rock Hill.¹⁸³

Industry

As in much of Rock Hill’s history, industries continued to be of major importance to the local economy during the mid-century era. The Celanese Fibers Company and Celanese Chemical Company on Highway 21 North employed 2,000 people in 1975. The Rock Hill Printing and Finishing Company (The Bleachery) had 2,400 employees in 1975. Other large industries were J.P. Stevens & Company on Curtis Street, northeast of downtown, had 850 employees in 1975 and J.P. Stevens and Company’s Aragon Plant on Church Street employed 500 people in 1975. The expansive building complexes for these industries had a variety of building types, but large warehouses and mills were the typical feature.¹⁸⁴

¹⁸² *The Herald*, Nov. 26, 1976, 1.

¹⁸³ City of Rock Hill, Planning and Management Department. “City of Rock Hill Housing,” 17, 26, 32, 33; Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 90; Unknown, *Rock Hill, S.C.*, Map, prepared for the Chamber of Commerce, 1970, in the collection of the University of South Carolina; Superior Map Company. *Rock Hill and York County*. Map, 1985. Prepared for the Rock Hill Area Chamber of Commerce. In the collection of the University of South Carolina; the 1940 City Directory for Rock Hill indicates both home ownership and race, and on blocks with a majority of African American residents the home ownership patterns generally appear to be about fifty percent or less, leaving perhaps half the buildings as rentals.

¹⁸⁴ Greater Rock Hill Area Chamber of Commerce, *Industrial Directory for the Greater Rock Hill Area*, April 1975,” in the collection of the University of South Carolina, 2, 4, 5.

As the City leadership planned, demolished and built their way to an improved Rock Hill, the steadfast textile mills hummed away in the background, employing thousands of local citizens. However, the globalization of the textile industry, increased mechanization and higher labor costs due to unions in the 1970s and 1980s dealt a heavy blow to local mills. The Aragon Mill closed in 1980 and the J.P. Stevens Industrial Mill closed in 1982. The largest manufacturer in the city, the Bleachery, reduced its workforce by several thousand in the 1970s. Twelve of the thirteen textile mills in Rock Hill closed by 1982, and unemployment reached seventeen percent that year in the city. It would take over a decade to get the unemployment rate down to less than six percent. As they had in the past, the City launched a new planning effort in the late 1980s called Empowering the Vision, and engaged citizens put out a series of ideas for their ideal Rock Hill. It included a growing city with a diverse mix of business and recreational facilities downtown, plenty of jobs, and improved traffic arteries, among other projects. Diversification of job opportunities and improved education and training were also part of the goals, as they would help the city move away from the loss of the textile industry.¹⁸⁵

Mills had been the economic stimulus for Rock Hill's growth in the 1800s and beyond, but a century later the city had diversified its economy, invested in industrial parks, improved infrastructure and transportation routes and benefitted from the overflow of Charlotte's growth. This mantra of continually improving the city had propelled it for several decades, and Rock Hill's leadership had boldly taken the necessary action to make those improvements. The result was that the city had lost some of its historic core along the way but had traded it for progress and growth.



Figure 27. The Celanese Plant's massive complex shown here in the 1950s continued to provide thousands of jobs through the mid-century period. *Industrial Data for the State Library Board on Rock Hill, South Carolina*. In the collection of the S.C. State Library.

¹⁸⁵ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 237; Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc. "City of Rock Hill," 37; Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 80.

Commerce

The central commercial core of Rock Hill experienced loss from the urban renewal programs, but as the suburbs expanded the businesses followed. Mid-century commercial forms like shopping centers took advantage of large expanses of land by creating single-story flat-roofed buildings, with multiple storefronts, usually with a combination of brick and glass. Single unit commercial buildings followed a similar one-story flat-roof pattern with limited or no ornamentation, set back from the road to provide parking lots and providing signs on posts to attract the attention of drivers along the road.¹⁸⁶

Motels were a new commercial form in the mid-century era and some were located on highways outside of town. The Driftwood Motel on U.S. Highway 21, north of the city, opened around 1960. The one-story, rambling side-gabled motel had an electrified sign close to the road. It was one of several motels and motor courts along Highway 21 in the early 1960s. The city center had the Town House Motel at 503 East Main Street by 1970, a two-story L-shaped building with air conditioning.¹⁸⁷

Education

In the early 1960s there were 18 public schools in the city. They became a battle ground for the fight for integration, since they were publicly funded. A “freedom of choice plan” allowed African Americans for the first time to transfer into historically White schools, including Rock Hill High School in 1964. Rock Hill’s school board began planning for a school system that would serve both White and Black students in 1968, and the subsequent construction of Northwestern High School, Rawlinson Road Junior High School and the Rock Hill Career Development Center on Highway 5 northwest of the city won them an award from the National School Boards Awards Program. The new high school allowed for a fairly smooth integration since it had no history of being a White or Black school. Around the time of their construction in 1971, the board sold Emmett Scott High School, a historically Black school, and it became a neighborhood center through the Model Cities program. They also sold the Arcade-Victoria Elementary School. By 1983 there were 23 schools in Rock Hill.¹⁸⁸

A new statewide system of vocational education led to the creation of the York Technical Educational Center in Rock Hill, which opened in 1964 on Anderson Road, north of the city center. The school expanded in the early 1970s and changed its name to York Technical College in 1974. It had a sprawling campus with Modern styled buildings, designed by prominent Columbia architectural firm Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle & Wolff.¹⁸⁹

¹⁸⁶ Mara Kurtz, *The Rock Hill Pictures*, No place: Mara Kurtz Studio, 2010, On file with the City of Rock Hill, 124, 129.

¹⁸⁷ Eric Hill Associates, *Land Use*, 23, 24; *The Evening Herald*, Jun. 20, 1960, 10; Unknown, “Driftwood Motel,” in Rock Hill, S.C., postcard (Cincinnati, OH: Kaeser & Blair), no date, online resource at ebay.com; Rock Hill City Directory 1970, 78.

¹⁸⁸ Rock Hill City Directory, 1961, 1983; *The Herald*, May 18, 1973, 1; *The Herald*, Jan. 26, 1971, p1; Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 225, 226.

¹⁸⁹ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 243; Rock Hill City Directory, 1970, xv.

Winthrop integrated in 1964 with the admission of graduate student Cynthia Plair Roddey, a teacher at Emmett Scott High School. The oldest section of campus exhibited the Gothic Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque and Colonial Revival styles in what became a collection of stately classroom, dorm and administrative buildings. The 1968 Dinkins Student Center abandoned the traditional styles and embraced a Modern design, with banks of deep-set vertical windows contrasted with bays of brick veneer with wide horizontal bands at each floor and the roofline. Just a few years later the school became a co-educational school. Over ten percent of its students were African American by 1979, which hurt the attendance of the local Black colleges.¹⁹⁰

Already a small school, Clinton Junior College had 165 students in 1964, but “soon felt the effects of competition” from White schools. However, it survived the slump and continued to operate. Friendship became a junior college in 1951 after the City made provisions for Black elementary and secondary schools. Its fame from the Civil Rights era of the 1960s led the school to make plans for a \$25 million school campus, but after White schools opened to Blacks the school lost students and the campus began to deteriorate by the mid-1970s. After declaring bankruptcy in February of 1981, Friendship College closed permanently that December.¹⁹¹

Religion

In 1961 there were about 66 churches in Rock Hill, representing all of the major Christian denominations such as Catholic, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, African Methodist Episcopalian, Methodist, Church of God, Church of the Nazarene, Associate Reformed Presbyterian, United House of Prayer, Pentecostal, and Lutheran, among others. By 1983 there were about 110 churches in Rock Hill and its surroundings. Some of the churches were obviously part of the suburban growth during the mid-century era and adopted the names of nearby neighborhoods, such as Woodhaven Baptist or Sylvia Circle Baptist. Some of the older churches added educational buildings to their campuses during the mid-century era.¹⁹²

Residences

About 91 percent of residents in Rock Hill and the urban fringe lived in single-family homes in 1960. New home construction averaged around 160 dwellings per year between 1961 and 1966 and was generally north of the central city area. This location provided available land and favorable topography for new low-density subdivisions. Homes built in the suburbs averaged one to two units per acre, which contrasted with the historic residential areas of downtown Rock Hill. The highest density sections there had 4.5 to 7.5 units per developed acre.¹⁹³

The sprawl of the new developments put pressure on Rock Hill to provide infrastructure like water, sewer and roads, as well as police protection and garbage collection to an ever-widening service area. Between 1960 and 1970 the residential expansion was concentrated in the northern part of the city and beyond city limits. Small subdivisions such as Monterey Hills and Camelot

¹⁹⁰ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 225, 242, 243; *The Columbia Record*, Mar. 1, 1967, p18.

¹⁹¹ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 225; *The Daily Item*, Dec. 15, 1981, 11.

¹⁹² Rock Hill City Directory, 1961, 1983; Paul M. Gettys, “Rock Hill Downtown.”

¹⁹³ Eric Hill Associates, Inc., *Land Use*, 10.

Woods added a touch of whimsy to their names, but they were full of Ranch style brick homes. Between 1970 and 1985, the trend continued with new suburbs developed along the north edge of the city, such as Woodforest, which has two-story Colonial Revival and Postmodern style homes. There were fifty-seven named subdivisions in Rock Hill and its surrounds in 1964 and about seventy ten years later. By 1985 there were about ninety-four named subdivisions in the greater Rock Hill area.¹⁹⁴

Apartment building complexes, with multiple buildings sharing a common parking area, gained popularity in the 1970s through the 1980s. In 1961 there were only ten apartment buildings, including one in the historically Black Flint Hill neighborhood. By 1974 there were twenty-one apartments, and the number grew to thirty-five by 1985. Multi-family buildings made up only four percent of the total housing stock in 1960 but by 1977 they made up over 17 percent, with ten percent of that growth occurring between 1970 and 1977. The City of Rock Hill's Housing Authority created public housing in the 1960s and owned or leased 381 multi-family units and 125 single-family units by the late 1970s. Privately owned units constructed under a federal subsidy program added another 690 units. These subsidized units were spread throughout the city, but of the 13 complexes they represented, about half were in historically African American communities, including Flint Hill and near Boyd Hill.¹⁹⁵

African Americans in the Civil Rights Era

The Civil Rights fight of the 1960s led to the era of integration for African Americans in Rock Hill. The urban renewal programs destroyed much of the historically Black commercial district, but the promise of integration allowed Blacks to shop anywhere in the city. In 1968 the City hired its first two Black firemen, two decades after it had hired the first Black policemen. Frank W. Berry and Winston B. Searles won election to the Rock Hill City Council in 1978, the first Blacks to serve on that body.¹⁹⁶ With improved employment, shopping, educational and government opportunities, African Americans entered a new era of citizenship in Rock Hill.

Survey Area

The survey area is roughly bounded along the northeast side by the railroad that parallels White Street, along the south by Albright Road and an arbitrary line that stretches northwest to meet Crawford Road, then runs north to around Begonia Way before turning east to form a northern border that meets back up with the railroad.

The survey area is referenced as Southside by locals in Rock Hill and as the city expanded exponentially to the north and northeast over the twentieth century, it is indeed the geographical southern side of the city. However, it includes the original historic core of the city as it

¹⁹⁴ Eric Hill Associates, Inc., *Land Use*, 34, 35; Superior Map Company. *Rock Hill*; Unknown. *Rock Hill, S.C.*, map, 1970; Field observations by author; Rock Hill Chamber of Commerce, *Rock Hill, S.C.*, map, 1964, in the collection of the University of South Carolina.

¹⁹⁵ Rock Hill City Directory, 1961; Unknown, *Rock Hill, S.C.*, Map. Prepared for the Chamber of Commerce, 1974. In the collection of the University of South Carolina; City of Rock Hill, Planning and Management Department. "City of Rock Hill Housing, 12-14.

¹⁹⁶ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 226.

developed east of the intersection of Main Street and the first railroad. Residential growth happened in all directions from that core, with industrial uses concentrated along the railroad lines. The Southside includes the historically Black residential and commercial areas that grew up to the west and south of the central commercial core. Land developers began creating planned subdivisions in Rock Hill in the 1890s, a practice that continued throughout the twentieth century. In the Southside the introduction of the Highway 21 Bypass (Albright Road) in the late 1940s attracted commercial development on that road as well as on the intersection East Main Street.¹⁹⁷

Due to the natural water basin and creeks southwest of the city, suburban growth in the 1960s through 1980s developed on the north side of the city, drawn towards that direction by the construction of Interstate Highway 77, Carowinds, and the growth of Charlotte in the 1970s. Rock Hill's City leaders invested heavily in urban renewal projects including eliminating blight through repairs and demolitions in the 1960s and 1970s, as well as creating a new city hall. To improve transportation, the City used federal matching funds for major transportation projects such as Heckle Bypass and the expansion of Johnston, Oakland and Trade streets, as well as the elimination of railroad crossings on Trade Street (Dave Lyle Boulevard). These projects helped create the transportation infrastructure for Rock Hill's continued growth but eliminated some of the historic buildings in the original historic core of the city.¹⁹⁸

Before the introduction of the railroad through what is now Rock Hill in 1852, this area was divided into large parcels of hundreds of acres, some of which undoubtedly had homes, houses for enslaved people and agricultural buildings. The major roads in the survey area in the 1820s was the Upper Landsford Road (White Street in the city) and Saluda Street. Local property owner Alexander Templeton Black provided the first layout of the new settlement with his 1851 plat, which created the first few streets and lots on Main Street. This road parallels Nations Ford Road which was eventually called White Street within town limits. This small commercial core centered around the juncture of the railroad and its adjacent road, Railroad Avenue (later named Trade Street) and Main Street and is located along the northeast border of the survey area. Residents built homes within the same block as the commercial district and further east on Main Street, as well as on nearby Black Street and White Street and on cross streets Hampton and Caldwell. They were wood-frame and ranged from one to two stories, and varied greatly in size, suggesting the small homes were for lower-income White or Black families. The city had only a small population of around 300 people by the 1870s.¹⁹⁹

The town incorporated in 1870 and in 1872 opened its first municipal cemetery, Laurelwood, on several acres located northwest of the commercial district, off of West Main Street. Early residential growth was on land south of the commercial area. The Johnston family owned land

¹⁹⁷ Rock Hill City Directory, 1940, 1951, 1961; U.S. Geological Survey, *Rock Hill Quadrangle*, 1949, in the collection of the University of South Carolina, available online at www.digital.tcl.sc.edu; J.Q. Hough, City of Rock Hill, and Rock Hill Board of Trade, *City of Rock Hill, York County, S.C., Map and Highlights of Rock Hill*, 1950, in the collection of the University of South Carolina, available online at www.digital.tcl.sc.edu.

¹⁹⁸ Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 77-79; Jones & Fellers, Architects, et al., *Comprehensive Water*, 2-7.

¹⁹⁹ Mayhugh, "Early Land Surveys"; Mills, *Atlas*; Brown, *A City*, 1854 map next to page 73; Roddey, *Plat of Rock Hill*; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, 1884; Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 48.

south of this commercial core and built property along what became Johnston Street in the 1870s. This road paralleled Black Street and terminated at Railroad Avenue and Elm Avenue. Large two-story wood-frame homes, likely in the Italianate and Queen Anne Victorian styles populated these roads as well as Hampton Street and nearby Moore Street from the 1870s through the 1890s. Marion Street developed from 1900-1920s with Neoclassical and Folk Victorian Homes, as well as later styles such as Craftsman. This was an upper-class White neighborhood with large lots that varied in size. Homes east of Hampton Street were smaller, one-story wood-frame homes on smaller lots.²⁰⁰

As the town grew it followed no discernable plan, but the main thoroughfares extended out as the city grew, connecting new secondary roads to each other throughout the older arterial road framework. Main Street, divided into East Main and West Main by the railroad, changed in character from commercial to residential along its easterly direction. Tree-lined East Main Street welcomed single-family Folk Victorian and Italianate style homes during the 1870s through the turn of the century. Black Street followed a similar pattern, divided into “east” and “west” by the railroad, with some commercial and industrial facilities located near the railroad but giving way to residential buildings just a block to the east by the late 1800s.²⁰¹

A significant catalyst for Rock Hill’s population growth starting in the 1880s, textile mills introduced a new building type into the survey area. Rock Hill Cotton Factory, opened along Chatham and White streets, immediately northwest of the commercial core along Main Street and Railroad Avenue in 1881. Railroad depots, cotton platforms and warehouses were also in this area by the 1880s, and associated industries like a cotton seed oil mill opened in an adjacent block by the early 1890s. Rock Hill’s second railroad, which was the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago line, opened in 1888 and intersected with the old 1852 line, which ran from Charlotte to Columbia and Augusta. Southern Railway absorbed both lines by 1909. This created a significant interchange for two major rail lines in Rock Hill and subsequently added to the peripheral depots, platforms, warehouses, and side tracks at White Street and Railroad Avenue. The mill buildings were large, brick factories with wide footprints and regularly-spaced windows on symmetrical facades.²⁰²

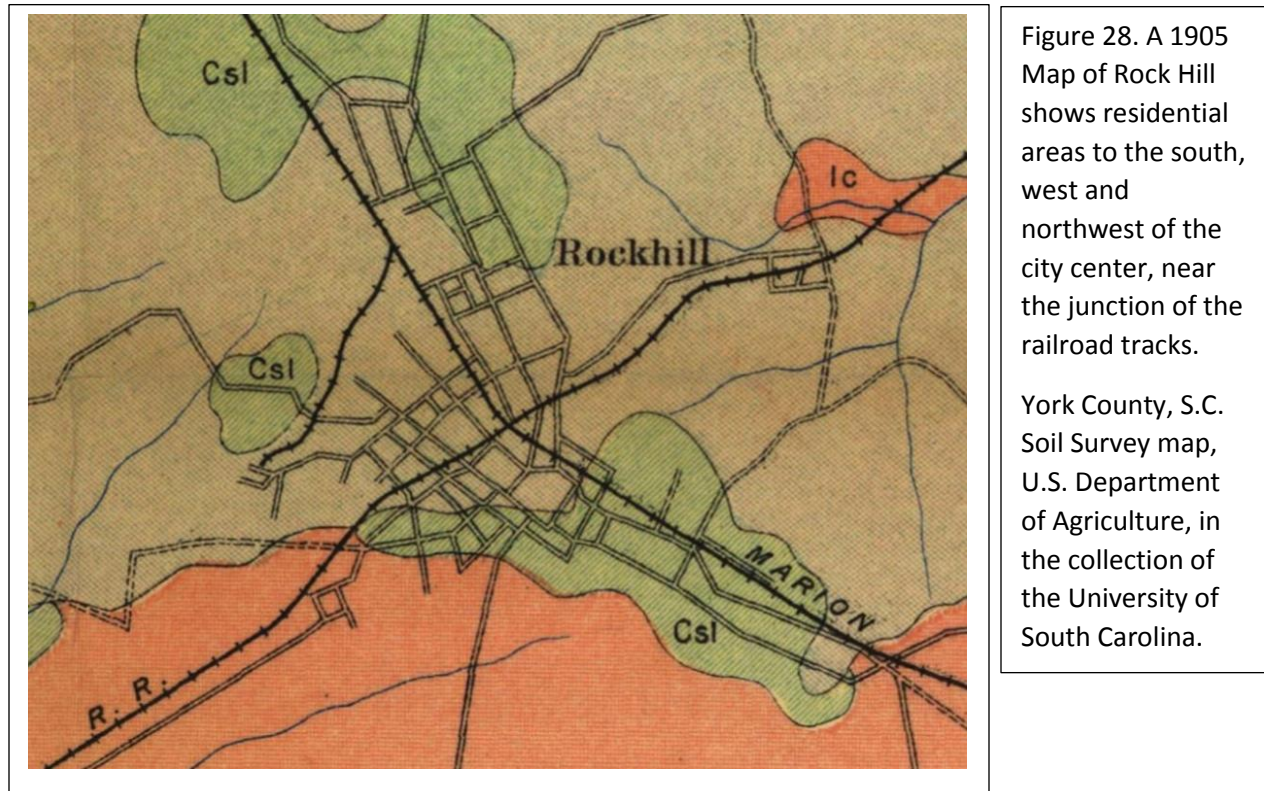
To have more acreage for mill villages, other textile mills located their buildings in outlying locations. Within the survey area, Globe Cotton Mill opened in 1890 southwest of the central business district along the railroad and what is now the northeast corner of South Wilson and Roddey streets. Reopened as Victoria Mill, in 1899 the mill gained a new mill village for its 400 workers. Almost due west of this site, the Arcade Cotton Mill opened in 1896, with 135 homes for its 200-person work force off of Arcadia Street. In 1909, the Wymojo mill and 42 mill houses

²⁰⁰ Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 48; Historical Research Committee, Rock Hill. “A Chronological History,” 11, 12; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Rock Hill, 1900, 1905; Rosa Baskin Strait Guess, William B. White, Jr. “Reminiscences of Johnston Street, Rock Hill, S.C. 1897-1907,” online resource from www.rootsandrecall.com, printed out paper copy on file with the City of Rock Hill; Paul M. Gettys, “Marion Street.”

²⁰¹ Rock Hill Board of Trade, *Facts and Figures*, n.p.; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Rock Hill, S.C. 1888, 1900; Gettys, Paul M. “Rock Hill Downtown.”

²⁰² Rock Hill Land and Town Site Company. *Map of Rock Hill*; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Rock Hill, S.C., 1884, 1888, 1894; Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 67, 69; Rock Hill Board of Trade, *Facts and Figures*, n.p.

opened along West White Street, south of the railroad tracks that ran along Winthrop College's boundary. The mill homes from the 1890s through early 1900s were overwhelmingly one-story, wood-frame vernacular buildings with front porches and simple roof shapes.²⁰³



African Americans likely lived in some of the small wood-frame homes on Railroad Avenue and on homes along Black Street near the railroad. One part of the African American community concentrated west of the railroad in the late 1800s along Black Street and its cross streets. The population was large enough to support the creation of First Baptist Church, Colored (later named Mt. Prospect Baptist Church), which opened its first wood-frame building in 1885. Friendship College opened in the church building in 1891 and purchased nine acres on Allen Street for future expansion. At the same time, the city was starting an effort to macadamize the roads for easier travel. Dr. T.A. Crawford proposed a unique funding plan to share the cost of macadamizing Elm Avenue, provided the city would extend the road two miles out from the city limits. It was the first of several roads leading into the city to be improved, with Saluda Road following soon after. The success of the Elm Avenue extension led the City to change its name to Crawford Road. Just a few years later, two Civil War veterans donated four acres on Crawford Road for the creation of Clinton Normal and Industrial College for Black students, which opened in 1894 under the direction of two local Black leaders. With a mission to educate future teachers

²⁰³ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 75, 86; J.Y. Scruggs, City Engineer, *Map of Rock Hill, S.C.*, March, 1943, in the collection of the University of South Carolina; Preservation Consultants, Inc., "Rock Hill...(Mill Supplement)," 14; Rock Hill Board of Trade. *Facts and Figures*, map.

and ministers, the college opened an elementary school, one of the few educational resources for Black children in Rock Hill.²⁰⁴

As the mill villages and African American neighborhoods grew up west of the Charlotte railroad line and south of the old residential area on Johnston Street, some White businessmen in the city caught on to the trend of land development with planned subdivision, streets and amenities. The exponential population growth during the 1880s and 1890s created a demand for new homes. The largest effort was Oakland, designed in 1891. Laid out in a rigid grid with standardized road and lot sizes, Oakland was the same size, if not larger, than the existing development of Rock Hill at the time.²⁰⁵

By the 1910s there were a number of new planned neighborhoods in the survey area. Woodland Park opened for lot sales in 1906. Centered on Saluda Street, the streets of Flint, Chestnut, Marion, Walnut, Arch and State stretched out from this main road. The development had homes built out east onto Spruce Street that same year. Other lots straddling Saluda Street were the property of James White and nearby properties were still undeveloped acres owned by the Johnston and Witherspoon families, who had not yet subdivided and sold their large parcels. This neighborhood expanded to the east and south, with lots available on Jefferson Avenue in 1912. The popular architectural style during this period was Folk Victorian.²⁰⁶

Around this same time, three African American neighborhoods first developed or continued the sale of vacant lots, Clinton Park, Flint Hill and Boyd Hill. Clinton Park includes Booker Washington Street, just off of Crawford Road further southwest than Clinton College, with lots for sale as early as 1911. Nearby and to the east was Flint Hill, which was platted in 1909 on lands of W.L. and J.E. Roddey, with many lots owned by the same people. They had likely bought them for resale or to possibly build a rental house on for African Americans. Boyd Hill, advertised as being “in good section of colored people” in 1911, may have already had some residents in the area when lots came up for sale that year. It is further northwest than the African American community near Friendship College and is located off of West Main Street. These areas still had lots up for sale in 1912 and likely for many years. Homes built in the Black residential areas were likely modest single-story vernacular wood-frame buildings. African Americans also integrated commercial buildings into some of their residential streets as they were not able to use White businesses during segregation. Blacks did have barber shops in the White commercial district on East Main in the 1920s, but their businesses were mostly concentrated on the first few blocks of West Black Street.²⁰⁷

East Main Street remained a residential area for most of its distance between the commercial core and the city limits. As people built new homes there during the early 1900s through 1930s they reflected the changing architectural styles, including the Prairie-influenced American

²⁰⁴ Rock Hill City Directory, 1913-14; Gettys, Paul M. “Mount Prospect”; Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 89, 90, 101, 102.

²⁰⁵ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 78, 79; Rock Hill Land and Town Site Company. *Map of Rock Hill*.

²⁰⁶ *The Herald*, May 26, 1906, 4; *The Herald*, Mar. 31, 1909, 3; *The Evening Herald*, Jan. 9, 1912, 4.

²⁰⁷ *The Herald*, Feb. 21, 1911, 6; *The Herald*, Sep. 26, 1912, 4; York County Plat Book 2/328; Rock Hill City Directory 1925-26.

Foursquare and the Craftsman Bungalow. West Main Street had a similarly long period of development with residential buildings, but they were more modest in size and vernacular in style. It was a popular residential area for new neighborhoods to grow from both to the north and south. In the survey area, the Fairview subdivision opened in 1923 off of East Main Street with about 90 lots for sale. In 1937 a new development, Stonewall Heights, created lots for sale on Stonewall Extension between Black and Arch streets in the “southern part of town.” It was away from “crowded hot streets,” meaning it probably had dirt roads. Craftsman and Tudor Revival styles were popular during his era.²⁰⁸

With the neighborhoods east of Saluda Street developing as a White area, African Americans continued to fill in the Black neighborhoods and expand further west, although there were small pockets of Black areas in various parts of the city. One small area developed on Workman Street, south of East Main Street along the east edge of the city in the late 1930s. In 1932 some acreage off this road and Flint Street Extension became the Lincoln Memorial Cemetery, which was an African American cemetery. Blacks established a number of small churches throughout their residential communities in the 1930s through the 1950s and likely had additional cemeteries at some of the churches. Church buildings were probably vernacular in design with a front gable roof and symmetrical façade with front portico.²⁰⁹

By the fall of 1943 J.E. Marshall was offering lots for sale in Sunset Park as “Rock Hill’s newest and most modern colored development.” The “modern” architecture of the early 1940s would likely have been one-story Minimal Traditional homes. The Sunset Park neighborhood was popular enough that it had a new extension in the 1960s, which had restrictive covenants. Houses had to be a minimum of 1,000 square feet for one-story buildings, and they had to be certain distances from the lot lines. Owners could not carry out any “noxious or offensive trade,” and each house had to have running water and a septic tank, among other provisions. The Sunset Park neighborhood grew west to border Freedom Cemetery, which was created no later than 1911, given the earliest legible headstone. It was particularly active in the 1910s and 1920s as an African American burial ground but had a few later burials up through 1950 and one in 1960, which is probably around the time that the residential area expanded to its borders.²¹⁰

As traffic and population grew, Rock Hill improved its transportation network to keep apace, and in the late 1940s the City’s Board of Trade worked with the S.C. State Highway Department on two projects. They pushed for the expansion of the Charlotte Highway to become a four-lane road between Rock Hill and the Catawba River to accommodate the traffic for the new Celanese plant being built off of that road, northeast of the city. They also worked on a bypass along the southeast border that extended Highway 21 (also named S.C. Highway 72), which was later named Albright Road. It likely contributed to more commercial growth at its intersection with

²⁰⁸ Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc. “City of Rock Hill,” survey forms; *The Evening Herald* May 5, 1923, 5; *The Herald*, Jun. 23, 1937, 4.

²⁰⁹ York County Deed Book 81/257; Rock Hill City Directory 1936, 1940, 1951.

²¹⁰ *The Herald*, Sep. 23, 1943, 7; York County Deed Book 363/352; United States Geological Survey, *Rock Hill Quadrangle*, Map, 1949, in the collection of the University of South Carolina, available online from www.digital.tcl.ed.edu; “Freedom Cemetery Memorials,” online resource: <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery/70058/memorial-search?page=1#sr-205948296>.

East Main Street. The east end of East Main Street, starting at Highland Street, was a secondary commercial district that grew several blocks east to the road's intersection with Highway 21 during the 1940s. Distinct from the historic commercial core, this area had bottling companies, car sales and gas stations, which necessitated parking lots and suggests vernacular commercial and industrial building design.²¹¹

The improved and new roadways contributed to the growth of suburbs outside of the Rock Hill city limits. These new developments were different from the older neighborhoods that were all tied into a loose-knit network of roads. Instead, the new suburbs were often self-contained with only one or two outlets onto a main road or were dead-end streets. They did not tie into the older street system. Some examples in the survey area along Highway 72 on the southern edge of the city are Greenway (renamed Quail Run by 1970), which advertised Ranch style brick homes with carports in the early 1960s and Laney Terrace. This U-shaped neighborhood was developed by Mrs. W.R. Laney in the mid-1960s and Ranch homes were likely the popular architectural style. Past city limits, but under consideration for annexation at the time, two new neighborhoods gained City approval in 1968 off Crawford Road. The College Down subdivision plan of 200 homes and the higher-end Whispering Hills subdivision nearby were likely Ranch style brick homes.²¹²

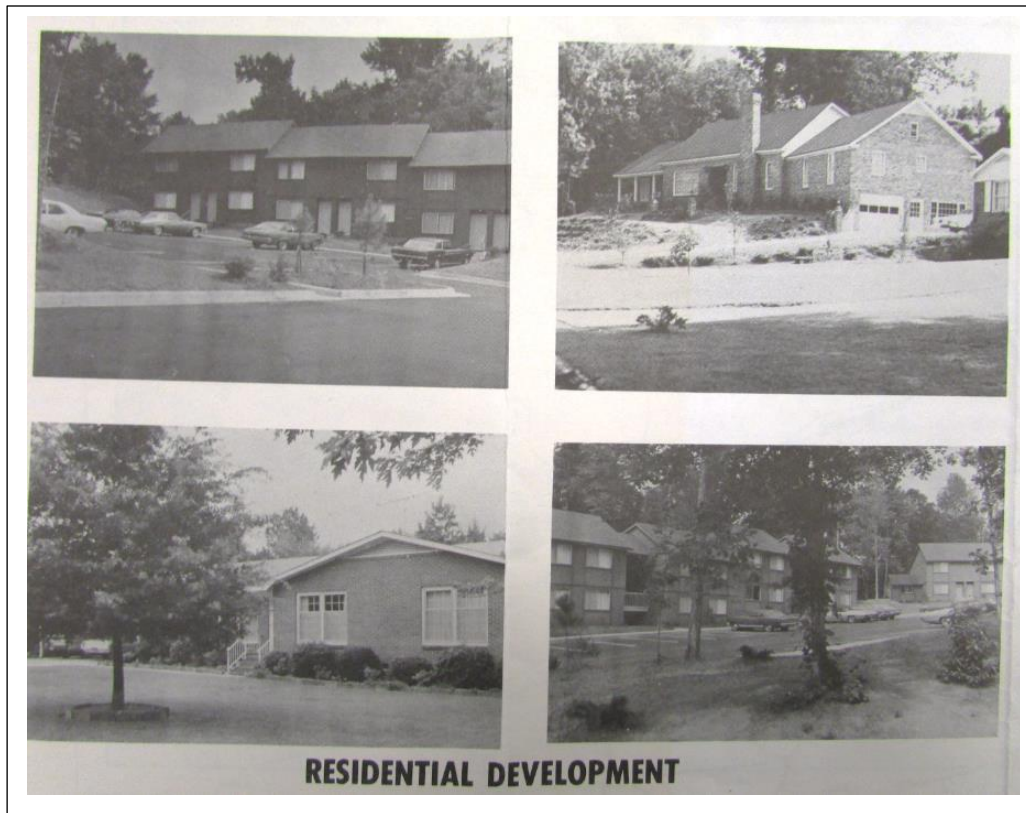


Figure 29.
Modern
residential
development in
Rock Hill as
seen in 1974,
which included
apartments and
Ranch homes.

Unknown, *Rock Hill, S.C., Map*. Prepared for the Chamber of Commerce, 1974. In the collection of the University of South Carolina.

²¹¹ *The Herald*, Jan. 15, 1947, 1; Rock Hill City Directory, 1940, 1951.

²¹² Rock Hill Chamber of Commerce. *Rock Hill, S.C. Map*, 1964; Unknown. *Rock Hill, S.C. Map*. Prepared for the Chamber of Commerce, 1970; *The Herald*, Apr. 12, 1963, 9; *The Herald*, May 1, 1968, 1; *The Evening Herald* Oct. 14, 1965; York County Deed Book 36/10.

The city's infrastructure for education, recreation and utilities was prevalent throughout the older neighborhoods by the 1960s and the pull away from the downtown area threatened to stretch those resources as well as create commercial competition. Within the survey area there were seven segregated grade schools as well as the two African American colleges by the 1960s. Full integration of the schools was not until 1970. At that time, the survey area had playgrounds in Boyd Hill, Stadium Park, near the fairgrounds on West White Street, at Armory Park, Carroll Park, Arcade Park and Friedheim Park. The City of Rock Hill aggressively pursued urban renewal projects throughout the 1960s and 1970s and won millions of dollars in federal funding for projects such as demolitions and repairs of blighted homes, demolition of some of the historic business district on East Main and Trade Street, which was widened and turned into Dave Lyle Blvd., demolition of the Black commercial district on West Black Street, the construction of a new city hall, and new recreational facilities. They also built the Heckle Bypass in the survey area around 1975, which runs northwest from Saluda Street up to McConnells Highway. It cut through the historically Black residential neighborhood Flint Hill and along the west side of Clinton College's campus.²¹³

Rock Hill's Model Cities program was particularly proactive in getting citizen participation and neighborhoods organized into planning groups in the late 1960s to help with the project. The City pursued multi-family housing as part of the urban renewal efforts of the late 1960s and early 1970s and by the mid-1970s the survey area had four apartment buildings: Cobb House, Dickert, Rock Hill Garden Apartments, and Westgate.²¹⁴

City leaders wanted to reinvigorate the downtown commercial center during this period, but the suburban shopping centers had plentiful parking, large stores with a good selection, and were closer to their neighborhoods. By 1974 there were seven shopping centers, most of them on Cherry Road in the northeast section of the city. In the survey area, the Plaza Shopping Center was on Albright Road, the late 1940s Highway 21 Bypass below the city that had attracted commercial development by the early 1970s. Shopping centers in Rock Hill from this era were generally very large single-story flat-roofed buildings with a concrete block construction faced with brick and glass on the face, set back from the road to provide parking, and usually accompanied by large signs at the road and across the roofline. In 1977 the Southgate Shopping Center opened on Albright Road near the intersection with Saluda Street. Winn-Dixie was the anchor store.²¹⁵

The City continued to annex the developing suburbs throughout the 1970s in the survey area, but there were no significant new neighborhoods or roadways in this area into the early 1980s. Albright Road became a commercial corridor by the mid-1980s, with a mix of restaurants, car

²¹³ Rock Hill Chamber of Commerce. *Rock Hill, S.C. Map*, 1964; Unknown, *Rock Hill, S.C., Map*. Prepared for the Chamber of Commerce, 1974; Unknown, *Rock Hill, S.C., Map*. Prepared for the Chamber of Commerce, 1974; Superior Map Company. *Rock Hill and York County*. Map, 1978. Prepared for the Rock Hill Area Chamber of Commerce. In the collection of the University of South Carolina; Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 225-226.

²¹⁴ Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 76; Unknown, *Rock Hill, S.C., Map*. Prepared for the Chamber of Commerce, 1974.

²¹⁵ Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 75; Unknown, *Rock Hill, S.C., Map*. Prepared for the Chamber of Commerce, 1974; Rock Hill City Directory, 1971; *The Evening Herald*, Jul. 20, 1977, 1; Superior Map Company. *Rock Hill and York County*. Map, 1978; Mara Kurtz, *The Rock Hill Pictures*, 124, 129.

repair shops, car sales lots, retail stores, barber shop, gas station, and the Bi Lo Shopping Center. Each of these types of businesses would likely have different architecture, but in the 1970s and early 1980s the typical pattern would be simplistic facades with brick and glass, pent roofs, and generous parking lots.²¹⁶

The survey area has historic resources from the late 1800s through the early 1980s, with a variety of styles. It represents every period of Rock Hill's growth, beginning with the railroad in 1852 and its explosive expansion because of textile mills, planned suburbs, and improved and new roads all the way into the 1970s. Although some of the mid-century revitalization efforts demolished important historic resources in the central commercial core of the city, large expanses of historic buildings and sites remain, particularly in the historic commercial area centered on East Main Street and in the many surrounding neighborhoods. These resources have the potential to provide a better understanding of the city's built history.

²¹⁶ Superior Map Company, *Rock Hill and York County*, Map, 1985; Rock Hill City Directory, 1983.

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Survey Results

The survey boundary was greatly altered during the course of the project. The Original Proposed Survey Area (as part of the RFP) was minimized to the Actual Survey Boundary, which generally follows the Clinton ConNexion area as well as a few outlying sites that were required by the City of Rock Hill. The following survey results are from the Actual Survey Boundary, or the area that actually received intensive survey forms and photographs. In the Recommendations section of this report, a general overview of other historic resources outside of the Actual Survey Boundary but within the Original Proposed Survey Area will be discussed as part of the suggestions for future planning efforts.

Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places

There are only two individual sites and one district listed within the Actual Survey Boundary as seen in the following table. The two individual sites are associated with the historic African American community, while the district is associated with highly intact residential architecture from the late 1800s through early 1900s.

Resource Name	Address	Date Built	Date Listed
Afro-American Insurance Company Building	558 South Dave Lyle Blvd.	c.1909	1992
Hermon Presbyterian Church	446 Dave Lyle Blvd.	c.1903	1992
Marion Street Area Historic District	Marion Street	c.1875-1925	1992

Table 1: Properties Listed in the NRHP within the Actual Survey Boundary

All three of these sites were visited during the course of this survey. They are generally intact from the time they were listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The Afro-American Insurance Company Building is vacant and has gained vinyl windows on the second floor. Hermon Presbyterian Church is showing many signs of delayed maintenance and disrepair but is unchanged. Neither building received a new survey form but they were photographed.

Listed in 1992, the Marion Street Area Historic District is significant for its residential architecture. This small area has some of the most intact and highest examples of architectural styles in the survey area from around 1875 to 1925 and represents a boom period of growth for Rock Hill. The majority of buildings were built between 1906 to 1925 and were part of a much larger Woodland Park development started in 1906 by James S. White, whose home is at 414 Saluda Street (#0721). There are twenty-nine contributing properties and six noncontributing properties, which were either heavily altered or were built after the period of significance. The City of Rock Hill has a comparable, locally listed Marion Street Area Historic District, which expands on the NRHP boundaries to include resources on the 200 block of Johnston and the 300 block of Green streets, as well as an additional site on the 600 block of Center Street. Some of these buildings were surveyed in 1988 but were not recommended as part of the district at that time. Buildings that date to the same period as the Marion Street Area Historic District are located not only on Green and Johnston Streets, but also nearby E. Moore, State, Hampton and Saluda Streets. However, these other streets have experienced infill from later buildings as well

as demolition and vacant lots. The most intact block of buildings that is adjacent to the Marion Street Area Historic District is the 200 block of Johnston Street. There are nine potentially contributing resources on this block to an expanded NRHP district for the Marion Street Area. These were not evaluated by the SCDHAH for eligibility as they were not re-surveyed.

Survey Number	Address	Historic Name	Construction Date
679	215 Johnston Street	T V McFadden House/Pilgrim's Inn	c.1920
677	218 Johnston Street	William A Pressley House	c.1900
680	219 Johnston Street	Stultz House/Peter Perrill House	c.1915
681	229 Johnston Street	Craig-Fallow House	c.1910
682	233 Johnston Street	Craig-Stowe-Bouleware House/Bobbie Ferguson House	c.1910
676	234 Johnston Street	Craig-Ratterree House	c.1910
675	240 Johnston Street	B N Craig House	c.1915
683	249 Johnston Street	Poag-Jones House	c.1905

Table 2: Previously surveyed sites recommended as expansion to the Marion Street Area Historic District



Figure 30. Although altered with vinyl siding and replacement windows, the Colonial Revival house at 240 Johnston Street (#675) retains its original form, openings, wrap-around porch and dormer.

Previous NRHP Eligibility Determinations and New Recommendations

There are two sites within the Actual Survey Boundary that have received a prior decision by the SCDHAH regarding eligibility to the NRHP according to the agency's Archsite map: Slade Hall at Clinton Junior College (#2248) is eligible and Edgewood Elementary School (#3777) at 1145 Russell Street was previously determined not eligible but as a result of this survey has been re-evaluated and determined eligible. Both sites are associated with African American education in Rock Hill. Both buildings have had significant alterations.²¹⁷

²¹⁷ The map is available from www.scarchsite.org.

Clinton College, originally named Clinton Normal and Industrial School, is a small historically Black college located at 1029 Crawford Road. It is located in the center of the survey area on approximately two-and-a-half acres at the intersection of Crawford Road and Heckle Blvd. The campus map shows ten buildings in total, one of which, Marshall Hall (#4154) is located across the street at 1034 Crawford Road. Clinton College was established in 1894 by two Black community leaders under the auspices of the A. M. E. Zion Church. It was founded to educate Freedman to become religious leaders and educators.²¹⁸

Unfortunately, none of the original architecture is extant. The core of the campus was constructed in the mid-twentieth century and is reflective of the time. Slade Hall (#2248) is the earliest structure on the campus and was built around 1948. Slade Hall had a tall porch installed on the façade around 1987, along with the removal of its original windows and infill of window openings with painted stucco. Small vertical windows were put into the stuccoed panels. The original campus site has two additional buildings surveyed as part of this project, Cauthen Hall (#2248.01) and the New Millenium Café (#2248.02), both built around 1972 in the Modern style. With plain brick facades, the buildings rely on single windows to delineate the bays while decorative, angled metal buttresses flare out to meet a wide eave at the roofline at regular intervals along the facades. They are largely intact except for window replacement and have been determined by the SCDHAH to be eligible to the NRHP at the local level as a campus district for Clinton College under Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage, Black, and Education.²¹⁹

Edgewood Elementary was an Equalization School built in 1954, with the distinctive architecture of single-story buildings and wide banks of windows.²²⁰ The banks of windows have been largely filled in with brick, which has made a significant change to the exterior. However, the façade still retains its corner block with a sign and the adjacent portico and original footprint. The SCDHAH has determined this building to be eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage, Black and Education.

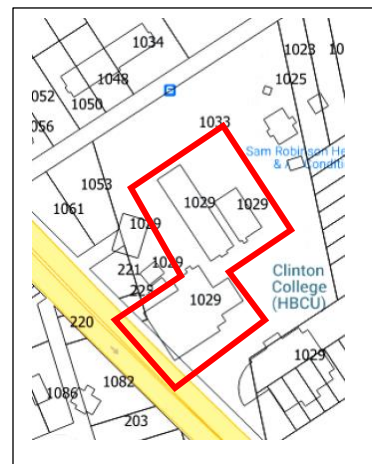


Figure 31. Slade Hall at Clinton College (#2248) has had alterations but is considered eligible for the NRHP by the SCDHAH.

Red outline shows the three buildings of the mid-century Clinton campus.

²¹⁸ Hildebrand, *Rock Hill*, 55, 57

²¹⁹ *The Herald*, Sep. 8, 1987 p1.

²²⁰ S.C. Equalization Schools, 1951-1960, <http://www.scequalizationschools.org/known-schools.html>.

Surveyed Resources

This survey encompassed just over one square mile in the Southside section of Rock Hill, which holds historically White and Black neighborhoods and commercial areas. The Actual Survey Boundary is the area that the surveyors intensively surveyed with survey forms and photographs as well as evaluation for NRHP eligibility. Later in this report, some historic resources within the broader Original Proposed Survey Area will be discussed as part of the Recommendations section. The Original Proposed Survey Area holds several thousands of historic resources, so this survey, originally proposed to record 900 resources, was reduced to the Actual Survey Boundary during the course of the project. As a result, there are 1,087 recorded historic sites included in this survey. There were 110 historic resources revisited as part of this survey, and 977 newly recorded historic resources. Of the 110 revisited resources, only sixteen appear to have no alterations. Many of the alterations have occurred since the previous surveys from 1988 and 2004, as they entail the application of vinyl siding or the replacement of original windows.

The Actual Survey Boundary is bounded roughly by Saluda Street on the southeast side, just past Blake Street and to the east of S. Heckle Blvd. on the southwest side, Freidheim Road and S. Dave Lyle Blvd. on the north and E. Moore Street on the northeast, with the exclusion of S. Heckle Blvd. Outside of this boundary to the west and southwest respectively, College Downs, the southwest section of Sunset Park, and Laney Terrace, all mid-century Ranch neighborhoods, were recorded through representative sample buildings.

Other individual resources outside of this survey boundary were individually surveyed at the request of the City of Rock Hill: Carver Theater (#4265) at 411 W. Main Street, Lincoln Memorial Cemetery (#4647) at 940 Flint Street Extension, and the Simon Williams House (#4629, now Williams-Ivory Cultural Center) at 332 W. Main Street. These are sites associated with the historic African American community in Rock Hill.

The street pattern within the Actual Survey Boundary is made up of an inconsistent grid with varying block sizes and several diagonal or curvilinear roads, as well as main thoroughfares such as Crawford Road, S. Dave Lyle Blvd., Freidheim Road, and Saluda Street. These main roads hold the most diversity of building types, with a combination of residential, commercial, social and religious resources, which is a common pattern for many historic cities. Outside of these roads, most of the survey area is residential, with an occasional park, church or commercial building. The construction of both S. Heckle Blvd. and S. Dave Lyle Blvd. in the 1970s dramatically altered the survey area. The former cut through the Flint Hill neighborhood mid-block and introduced a four-lane road with sidewalks. It was not surveyed as it held mostly late 1970s and later resources that were incongruent with the historic Flint Hill neighborhood. South Dave Lyle Blvd. introduced an approximately four-mile-long, four-lane road all the way from Interstate 77 to the heart of downtown Rock Hill. It narrows down back to the original two lanes of former S. Trade Street in the 400/500 block, forming part of the northern boundary of the survey area. Saluda Street, widened at some point to include a middle turning lane and sidewalks, has remnants of the historic Woodland Park development started in 1906 interspersed with mid-century and contemporary commercial and religious buildings and accompanying parking lots. The survey of this street stopped in the 1000 block at its intersection with Sylvia

Circle, as there was less density of historic resources on Saluda Street south of this location. The previously surveyed sites on Saluda Street were revisited as part of this project as many have alterations.

Residential

The Actual Survey Area includes some distinct, planned neighborhoods, as well as organic growth as Rock Hill spread southwest around the turn of the twentieth century and into the early through mid-1900s. Residential resources made up a vast majority (about 94%) of the resource type found in the survey: 1,018 out of 1,087 total resources. This includes multi-family and outbuildings. Only about ten of these residential resources have been converted to commercial use. A large percentage of the domestic buildings were vernacular, with no defining architectural style. However, there are good examples of Folk Victorian, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Minimal Traditional, and Ranch. The higher architecturally styled residential resources are concentrated in the north corner of the survey area, on S. Dave Lyle Blvd.'s 500 block, E. Moore Street's 100 block, which became a dead-end road due to the construction of S. Dave Lyle Blvd., the 300 block of Hampton Street, the 200 block of Johnston Street, the 300 block of Whitner and Green Streets, and the 200 and 300 blocks of Marion Street, which form the NRHP-listed Marion Street Area Historic District. The densest collection with the best historic integrity is on the Marion Street blocks. The Woodland Park neighborhood expanded beyond Marion Street to include State Street, some of Saluda Street, Carolina, Jefferson and Arlington avenues, has a mix of Folk Victorian, Craftsman, Minimal Traditional, Vernacular and Ranch houses. This mix of styles is likely due to the slow development in this area as it competed with many new suburbs growing up in Rock Hill during the early-to-mid 1900s.

There are several small Black neighborhoods that grew along and off of Crawford Street, such as Carroll Park, with mostly vernacular buildings. The larger planned neighborhoods for African Americans, such as Flint Hill and Sunset Park, with the exception of Ranch neighborhoods, often repeated a vernacular building pattern of a front gable roof with a three-bay façade, or a side gable roof with a three-bay façade. There was some variety as to the placement, width and roof type of the front porch, but generally they have the same pattern of facade. A small group have no porch at all but have a stoop and perhaps a projection along the eave that delineated the stoop area. The three-bay façade pattern lent itself to various building sizes, but the overwhelming majority of buildings in the survey area are a single story and of modest size. In Flint Hill, there are some very small homes and one of only a few surviving Shotgun style houses that remain in the survey area. In parts of the survey area there are several small groups of the same vernacular buildings found along a particular block, indicating that a developer likely built them within a relatively short period of time, either for rental or sale.

When these small groups of buildings are present, they provide information about the alterations that have affected a majority of the residential buildings in the survey area, since they show a variety of changes on most of the buildings and perhaps a single unaltered example among the group. Only a small percentage of residential buildings in the survey area have had no obvious alteration. These vernacular buildings are generally very plain. Once the windows are replaced and vinyl siding applied there is little to distinguish them from a modern house, except an

interior brick flue or an older brick or concrete block foundation. Their form is also a clue that they are an older house, perhaps from the 1950s, and iron porch columns are sometimes used on these buildings, but these few features are often the only surviving clues. Many of the higher style buildings such as a true Craftsman are also compromised with the application of new siding and replacement windows, which are the two main changes seen throughout the Actual Survey Boundary on residential buildings.

Most of the residential resources were assigned a style as part of the survey. The styles are indicated in the table below. As discussed above, a large percentage of the buildings had no particular style and were categorized as “Vernacular.”

Architectural Style Noted	Number of Resources
Colonial Revival	6
Craftsman or Craftsman features	100
Eclectic	1
Folk Victorian	27
Italianate	1
Minimal Traditional	151
Mobile Home	2
Modern	8
Neoclassical	1
Queen Anne Victorian or some of its features	6
Ranch	269
Shotgun	5
Tudor Revival or some of its features	20
Vernacular	398

Table 3: Residential architectural styles found in the survey

Characteristics and Changes

Almost all of the residential resources (about 974) are wood-framed buildings, typically with a brick or concrete block foundation. In the historically Black areas, concrete block foundations are slightly more prevalent. There are thirty-four residential resources with masonry walls, either plain or patterned concrete block or stucco. Of the wood-framed houses, seventy-seven have asbestos shingle siding, ten have asphalt roll exteriors, about 289 have brick veneer, several dozen have metal or Masonite siding, eighty-seven have shiplap wood siding, seventy-two have weatherboard siding, six have wood shingle exteriors and 335 have vinyl siding, making it the most prevalent exterior siding.

The vast majority of the residential buildings are altered in some way. The most common alterations are vinyl siding and the replacement of original windows. Only 159 of the recorded

homes do not appear to have an alteration, out of 1,018. Therefore, about eighty-four percent of the buildings have been altered.

Building Dates

The building dates for most resources is an estimate based on building style, shape and materials, as well as historic research such as plats, historic maps and aerials and city directories. Dates are generally not exact for each resource but should be with several years of the correct date. The following table shows how many resources were recorded per decade up to 1983. Not surprisingly, since this survey recorded mostly residential resources, the largest number of resources date to the boom period of home building in the 1940s and 1950s.

Built Date	Number of Resources
1880s-1890s	12
1900-1909	14
1910-1919	40
1920-1929	75
1930-1939	84
1940-1949	208
1950-1959	345
1960-1969	179
1970-1979	120
1980-1983	9

Table 4: Built dates of surveyed resources

Outbuildings

There were thirty-three outbuildings recorded in this survey. These are the resources that were fairly visible to the public right of way and had some characteristic that suggested it was historic. There were outbuildings not included in this survey due to the fact that they looked like they were built since the 1980s or lacked integrity. The recorded outbuildings were typically small pre-built sheds, carports and garages. There were very few secondary dwelling units such as apartments above garages. There are several examples of pre-built corrugated metal units that likely date to the mid-1900s. There is not a huge prevalence of outbuildings in the survey area, as the numbers indicate.

Multi-family

There are only a few examples of multi-family units within the survey boundary. Rock Hill had plenty of land for single-family neighborhoods to expand out from the city center and had very few multi-family units up until the mid-1900s. Duplexes were the most common multi-family building type found in the survey area, with thirty recorded examples. Of modest size, these were located alongside single family homes and generally spread out among single family houses, with no concentration of the type. Most fit within the same lot size as adjacent homes and some

even have the same footprint as a single-family house, creating a four-bay façade instead of a three-bay façade due to the addition of a second front door. Some of these appear to have been converted to single family houses based on the address numbers. Multi-building complexes are rare in the survey boundary but one example is the 1950 Whit-Green Homes, or Whit-Green Apartments, located between Whitner and Green streets, thus forming the name.

Neighborhoods

Many of the historic residential resources are part of large neighborhoods, including Woodland Park, a historically White area, and the historically Black Flint Hill and Sunset Park. There were also very small residential developments on roads running south from Crawford Road and along the tangle of streets near Pond Street. Due to the slow development of many of these areas they include a variety of building styles and sometimes run into each other, making it difficult to determine the original boundaries. The best collection of early twentieth-century buildings run along a loose band stretching from S. Dave Lyle Blvd. to the southeast, crossing E. Moore Street, Hampton Street, Whitner Street, State and Marion streets, to go across Saluda Street, the east boundary of the surveyed area. This collection has no formal neighborhood name for the northern section, but State Street and Saluda Street were part of the Woodland Park development. This band of buildings has some good examples of Queen Anne Victorian, Italianate, Craftsman, and Tudor Revival, however they are not in a confined or dense area that would warrant a recommendation for a district. Most are altered or are not architecturally significant enough to warrant an individual recommendation for eligibility to the NRHP. The vacant lots and modern infill also make it challenging to create a district that follows this line of buildings as it would involve too many non-contributing resources. A final challenge is that this band crosses Marion Street, which has already been listed on the NRHP as it has the absolutely finest collection of historic residential architecture in the survey area. It would not be conducive to expand the Marion Street Area Historic District too far out to include these buildings as they do not have the same integrity or density along the blocks. As referenced above, the only block that has a reasonable likeness is the 200 block of Johnston Street. This block was not revisited with new survey forms but it was photographed and evaluated by the authors for its potential contribution to the Marion Street Area Historic District.

Neighborhoods

Neighborhoods or complexes that have been determined by the SCDAH to be eligible to the NRHP are Whit-Green Homes and College Downs and are discussed in a later section. Potential local historic districts are discussed in a later section. Immediately below are neighborhood descriptions of large areas of the survey area or areas of interest to the City.

Woodland Park

Woodland Park is a creation of James Spratt White, who opened up his vast acres near Saluda Street to residential development in 1906. This new neighborhood had the first cement sidewalks in the city and was privately financed. It included a small park at Center, Marion and Saluda streets, which is extant. Over the next two decades the wealthier clients built large homes on two blocks of Marion and Saluda street. These two areas had the largest and more high-end homes of

the Woodland Park neighborhood, but they are somewhat unique when compared to the vast number of houses that make up the development. Marion Street Area Historic District is listed on the NRHP due to its excellent architecture and integrity. The rest of the neighborhood is very different from Marion Street in terms of building size, architectural detailing and historic integrity.²²¹

The Woodland Park neighborhood does not have a well-defined boundary or a period of development, due in part to its large footprint, the presence of older streets along its edges, and the slow growth pattern. There was a lot of competition in the first decades of the 1900s for residential development as property owners quickly plotted out streets and lots to sell to the booming population. From early newspaper advertisements, the boundary included State Street and the roads radiating from it to the southwest (Carolina and Jefferson avenues), as well as roads east of Saluda Street such as Chestnut and Walnut streets. However, the survey boundary stopped at Saluda Street. Carolina Avenue eventually split, part of it turned into Flint Hill Street just past Little Street, making it a thoroughfare that transitioned from White residences to a Black area. The other road took a sharp turn south to become Carolina Avenue Extension, which was a Black residential area that became a terminus street for Jefferson and Arlington avenues in Woodland Park, both White residential streets up through the 1950s. Arlington Avenue remained a White residential area up to its intersection with Carolina Avenue Extension. Rich Street, Martin Street, and Summit Street were also White areas. While the northern blocks of Carolina and Jefferson Avenue have some mix of Craftsman, vernacular and Minimal Traditional buildings, the southeast corner of the Woodland Park area has a strong collection of Minimal Traditional and vernacular buildings that repeat a similar shape, height, setback, design and materials. These were part of the post-war building boom. In contrast to the evolution of building styles that is on display from State Street southeastward to Saluda Street's 900 block, there is a small collection of Woodland Park's earliest and most visible residential buildings in the 400 through 700 blocks of Saluda Street.



Figure 32. At left: New homes in Woodland Park on Saluda Street's 400 block, west side, built between 1906 and 1912 in an early suburb, from the 1912 *Facts and Figures on Rock Hill, S.C.*, published by the Rock Hill Board of Trade, from collection of USC, South Caroliniana Library. At right: James S. White House (#721) is 2023 missing the porch seen in the photo at left.

²²¹ Gettys, "Marion Street Area Historic District."

Woodland Park was built on the vast acres of James White, whose home is still standing at 414 Saluda Street (#0721). Used as part of the advertisements for how nice homes were populating this area, the house is a c.1905 Colonial Revival with unusual double projecting bays and multiple dormers with pedimented gables. The building no longer has its front porch, and its conversion to an office has resulted in the addition of a parking lot in the front yard. Other changes include vinyl siding and replacement windows. However, White's home is part of a small group of surviving buildings that were the first "billboards" advertising the hopes for what Woodland Park would become. In reality, the homes built to the east on Chestnut and Walnut streets, and west along Carolina and Jefferson avenues are much more modest in size, although they are Craftsman and Minimal Traditional styles. Much like on Saluda Street, the blocks on State Street, Carolina, Jefferson and Arlington avenues have some vacant lots, modern infill, and alterations to the buildings. Recommendations for potentially eligible sections of Woodland Park are listed later in this report.

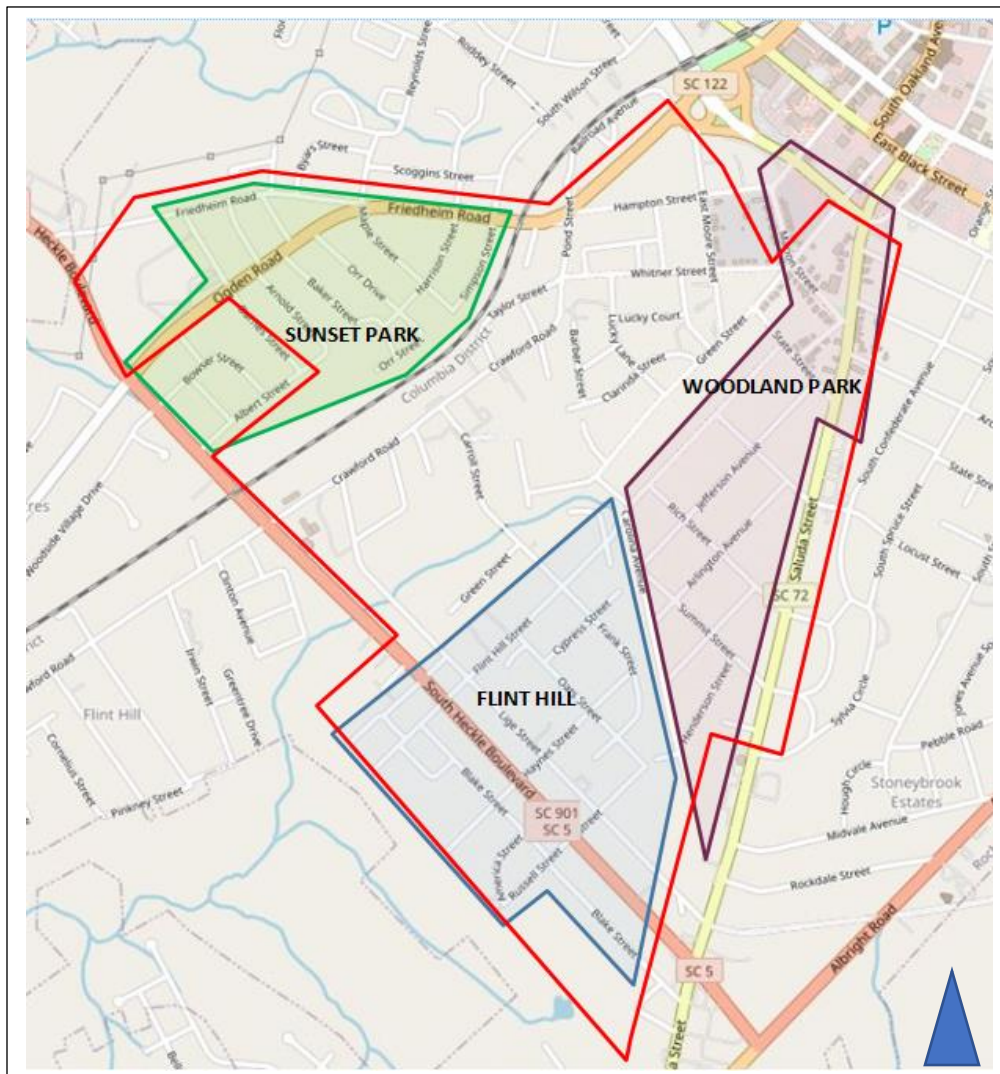


Figure 33. This map shows the survey boundary in red and the largest neighborhoods found during the survey.

Flint Hill

Southwest of Woodland Park is the Flint Hill neighborhood, one of the Black residential areas that developed in Rock Hill during the first few decades of the twentieth century. This area is roughly bound by Flint Hill Street on the northwest side, Blake Street along the southwest side, Saluda Street on the southeast side and Frank Street on the northeast side. First platted out in 1909 on lands of W.L. and J.E. Roddey, it was an African American neighborhood with a relatively slow growth pattern, based on the surviving architecture. An aerial photograph from 1937 reveals that most of the roads were vacant, with a concentration of development along the northeast corner on Cypress and Frank streets. On Lige and Blake streets that year there were several concentrations of a few buildings, sometimes with a small grouping of buildings of the exact same footprint. This suggests that there was some speculative building. It has a grid pattern of streets which create rectangular blocks, with occasional inter-block partial roads.²²²

The main roads are Flint Hill Street, Lige Street (also historically called Leigh Street), Oates, Haynes, Blake, Frank, and Russell streets. There are some examples of Folk Victorian from the turn of the twentieth century, Craftsman, Minimal Traditional and Ranch as well as many Vernacular residential buildings. It has almost exclusively one-story, single-family residential buildings and has two churches. It has had small commercial buildings, in particular Flint Hill Grocery at 1100 Flint Hill Street, that have been demolished. Edgewood School was built along its western border on Russell Street in the early 1950s as a Black Equalization school. Flint Hill does not have a high concentration of any particular style for more than a few adjacent lots. It contains some of the smallest residential buildings found during the survey, including 614 Lige Street (#4743) and one of the few surviving Shotgun style homes in the area at 459 Frank Street (#4595). This is evidence of the modest building types that were constructed by Blacks in Rock Hill who were in the lower economic class. In the 1920s, residents of the Flint Hill neighborhood were quite a few farmers, laundresses, painters, laborers, cooks, teachers, blacksmiths, bricklayers, carpenters.²²³ They may also be evidence of the building types constructed for home ownership rather than for rental, as a rental would presumably be larger to bring in sufficient income.

By the mid-1960s there were more residential buildings in the Flint Hill neighborhood but it still had a lot of vacant parcels. It never achieved the density of Woodland Park to the north. The construction of South Heckle Boulevard in the 1970s cut a large four-lane swath through the middle of the 1300 blocks of Flint Hill, Haynes and Russell streets, leaving the southwest section of the neighborhood physically separated from its historic street grid. This is one of the factors that has negatively impacted the historic integrity of Flint Hill. There are still multiple vacant lots within Flint Hill as well as new houses, which diminish the historic integrity of the neighborhood. Finally, the vast majority of buildings have had alterations. The most common changes are vinyl siding and vinyl windows. The neighborhood is not being recommended for eligibility to the NRHP or as a local historic district. A single building at 1069 Flint Hill Street

²²² York County Plat Book 2:328; York County, aerial photograph, USDA, 1937, from the collection of the University of South Carolina.

²²³ 1920-21 Rock Hill City Directory.

(# 4602) which is among the oldest in the area, has an unusually high level of architectural character and historic integrity. It may have been the prototype concept for the houses for Flint Hill, but the area's slow growth resulted in varying architecture.²²⁴



Figure 34. Small homes in Flint Hill, Shotgun house at 459 Frank Street (#4595) and 614 Lige Street (#4743) at right.

Laney Terrace

This area was not surveyed in its entirety as it is a Ranch neighborhood with repetitive architecture; only two representative buildings were surveyed, 793 E. Laney Terrace (#4165) and 766 W. Laney Terrace (#4885). This area was of interest to the City of Rock Hill and was part of the Original Proposed Survey Area so it is included here. Developed by Mrs. W.R. Laney, Laney Terrace neighborhood was outside of city limits during its original development in the 1960s. The earliest plat from December of 1962 shows the lots fronting Saluda Road, bisected by a single road (Laney Terrace) that split into a U-shaped road named Laney Terrace. The lots were very large in comparison to many residential lots in older neighborhoods to the northeast. At Saluda Road, the lots were 170 feet wide and 200 feet deep. Lots along the interior of the neighborhood had a street frontage of 125 feet. In comparison, lots in nearby Flint Hill averaged fifty to seventy-five feet wide at the street front. By 1965, only a portion of the U-shaped road was cleared out as a dirt road, with only 1726 Saluda Road completed. In 1970 only a handful of homes were completed, concentrated near the entrance road. Taking advantage of the generous lots, the first Ranch homes were very wide.²²⁵

²²⁴ York County, aerial photograph, USDA, 1965, from the collection of the University of South Carolina.

²²⁵ York County Plat Books 2:328, 23:156, 36:10; York County, aerial photograph, USDA, 1965, from the collection of the University of South Carolina; Rock Hill City Directory, 1970.

Residents were still trying to get the road paved in 1974. Outside of the U-shaped road pattern, Grier Street was added to the neighborhood in the 1970s. However, by 1979 the sixty-two-acre neighborhood had only thirty-three houses. Fifty-two of the 61 landowners asked to be annexed into the city limits that year so they could get on the city's water and sewer system. The development was built with well water and septic tanks, although Grier Street at least had city sewer lines. One resident noted that the well water tasted bad. This may explain why development was so slow in Laney Terrace. The homes built in the 1970s were smaller than the first homes built near the entrance. From 1962 to 1979 it only gained thirty-three buildings and lots along its northern boundary are still undeveloped as of this survey in 2023. Most buildings were built in the 1970s. Laney Terrace had some African American residents in the 1970s but more research is needed to determine if this was a majority-Black neighborhood.²²⁶

Laney Terrace has some of the highest styles of Ranch architecture found in the survey area, but a majority of the buildings are average examples of the style. Its slow development may have been due to the lack of municipal infrastructure and its location on the southwest part of Rock Hill during a time when most new development concentrated on the northeast side of the city. Playing to the generously-sized lots and unique U-shaped street, the Ranch homes near the entrance are very wide and sit at an angle to the road. As development slowed, the homes were designed with more modest sizes while much smaller homes were built on the adjacent Grier Street, on the west side only, closest to the original Laney Terrace neighborhood. As it was never completed, this area is not being recommended as eligible to the NRHP or as a local historic district.

Commercial

There were forty-six buildings originally used commercially documented in this survey. Five of those have been converted to religious uses, five are vacant, and one has been changed to a men's shelter. Since the project did not encompass the historic commercial section along E. Main Street and adjoining blocks, the commercial buildings surveyed are either independent buildings within residential neighborhoods or secondary commercial districts mixed in with residential, religious and social buildings located on roads like Crawford and Friedheim, Saluda Street and S. Dave Lyle Blvd. These commercial buildings are most often masonry, brick or concrete block, or a combination of the two, and often only a single story. They are overwhelmingly vernacular. One example in a residential area is 455 Green Street (#4696) which was the Loflin Cash & Carry Grocer built around 1950. For areas such as Crawford Road they represent a secondary, or plural, commercial system built up to support African Americans during Jim Crow segregation and they are still surrounded today by largely Black neighborhoods. A particularly small c.1950 commercial building is at 736 Crawford Road (#4921) which is of concrete block construction with vinyl siding on the facade. On Saluda Street, a more heavily used thoroughfare leading southwest from the city center, there are commercial buildings associated with car sales and car repairs, small shopping centers with parking lots, and gas stations. The best examples of Modern commercial architecture in the survey area are on Saluda Street and S. Dave Lyle Blvd.

²²⁶ *The Herald*, Mar. 21, 1974 p1, May 11, 1979 p1, May 3, 1974 p16, Jan. 5, 1978 p2.

Religious

There were seven buildings used historically for religious purposes recorded in the survey. One has since been converted to commercial use and another for a social use. The architecture of these buildings is typically vernacular or Modern, and the exterior materials are brick or concrete block. Trinity Baptist (#4134) at 802 Crawford Road is an example of a Modern sanctuary for an older Black congregation, built between 1971-1973. New Mt. Olivet AME Church at 527 S. Dave Lyle Boulevard was originally surveyed in 1988 and revisited as part of this survey (site #223). A prominent Neoclassical brick building completed in 1927, it among the largest religious buildings in the survey area. St. Mary's Catholic Church (#2253) at 911-915 Crawford Road was also revisited, as its 1946 flat roof has been heavily altered with the addition of a raised, gable roof. Modest religious buildings include the single-story Mt. Pilgrim Holiness Church (#4075, now The Vine Church) at 914 Ogden Road, situated among single-family houses. Built in 1958, it is not much larger than nearby homes, and has had vinyl siding and replacement windows as modern alterations.

Educational

There were seven educational buildings recorded during the survey. Edgewood Elementary School is vacant. It was revisited and is discussed in a previous section. Emmett Scott School has been converted to a city recreation facility. An older building appears to be encased in solid corrugated metal, behind a tall brick wall and was therefore not surveyed. The building surveyed at this site is Ralph McGirt Auditorium (#4133). It was built in 1959 while the facility was the Emmett Scott High School and was named after the principal of twenty-one years who had been serving while the auditorium was built.²²⁷

Sunset Park Elementary School (#4932) is similar in character to Edgewood, with a brick exterior and long buildings connected at a single end. Built in 1954 for Black students as an Equalization School, it was named for the residential neighborhood where it was built, at 1036 Ogden Road. It has had a new section built in front of the original façade and like Edgewood, the hallmark banks of windows have been removed and filled in with brick.²²⁸

The City of Rock Hill included several educational sites in their list of sites to be included in this survey, however, Friendship College has no buildings remaining and therefore it was not surveyed. There is currently a new building being constructed on this site. West End School (546 S. Cherry Road) has a historic building visible along Hickory Lane, but it has been extensively altered and has had multiple additions. As it does not retain historic integrity, it was not surveyed.

Clinton College had four buildings recorded, one was revisited (Slade Hall) and one of the four is across Crawford Road from the main campus. This school has been discussed in a previous section.

²²⁷ The Herald, Oct. 2, 1959 p1.

²²⁸ Equalization Schools of S.C.; Legacy of African American Schools, <https://legacyofafricanamericanschools.org/sunset-park-elementary>

Social

There was only one historically social site recorded in this survey, Prince Hall Masonic Lodge at 977 Crawford Road (#4151), built in 1974. It has a very plain brick exterior.

Funerary

There were two historically African American cemeteries recorded as part of this survey. Freedom Cemetery (#4648) is located in Sunset Park at the intersection of Barnes and Ogden Road, and predates the residential neighborhood. Its origins are unknown, but it appears on a 1949 United States Geological Service Topographical Map as Freedom Cemetery. It is in a heavily wooded area. The Lincoln Memorial Cemetery (#4647) is located outside of the survey area and was individually surveyed. It is located at 940 Flint Street Extension. The oldest known grave is from 1921 but deed records place its origin as Lincoln Cemetery in 1933.²²⁹ It is within a residential area but on a block with no immediate neighbors. It has an uncoursed stone wall and pillars at the entrance, various marble and granite headstones and some short iron fencing around a plot. Its ownership is unknown.

Recreation

There were four parks recorded for this survey. Friedheim Park (#4058) is the oldest and was originally part of the African American Sunset Park residential neighborhood development. It is at 300 Friedheim Road. It was likely a private park originally but then came under the operation of the City of Rock Hill by 1950 as one of only a few parks for Black residents. Carroll Park (#4300) is located at 251 Simrill Street and is about eleven-and-a-half acres. It was created by the City of Rock Hill as a park for African Americans around 1947.²³⁰ As part of the Model Cities program, the City built additional parks throughout Rock Hill, including in the survey area. The Lige Street Park and E. Moore Street Park were developed in the early 1970s in Black neighborhoods. Each park generally contains a few acres of open space, and may have a basketball court and baseball diamond, along with a picnic shelter. There is minimum playground equipment, but when they first opened the equipment was an important part of the park design.²³¹

²²⁹ York County Deed Book 112:195.

²³⁰ *The Herald*, May 18, 1950 p11, May 23, 1947 p7.

²³¹ *The Herald*, Jun. 26, 1973 p12.

RESOURCES DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING ON THE NRHP

The following table lists the eligible sites and districts within the survey area as determined by the SCDAH as part of this project.

Site No.	Historic Name	Criterion (Area of Significance)
3777	Edgewood Elementary School	A (Ethnic Heritage: Black; Education)
4133	Emmett Scott High School Gymnasium	A (Ethnic Heritage: Black; Education; Social History)
4138	Bannon Hall	A (Ethnic Heritage: Black; Social History)
4265	Carver Theater	A (Ethnic Heritage: Black; Entertainment/Recreation); C (Architecture)
	Clinton College Historic District	A (Ethnic Heritage: Black; Education)
	Whit-Green Homes Historic District	A (Ethnic Heritage: Black; Social History); C (Architecture)
	College Downs Historic District	A (Ethnic Heritage: Black; Social History; Politics/Government)

Table 5: SCDAH determinations of eligibility to the NRHP

Individual Properties Determined Eligible

Edgewood Elementary School (#3777)

This site was discussed previously. It is an Equalization School for Black students from 1954, located at 1145 Russell Street. It is currently vacant. The SCDAH has determined it to be eligible to the NRHP under Criterion A (Ethnic Heritage: Black; Education).



Figure 35. Edgewood Elementary School, current image from survey.

Emmett Scott High School Gymnasium (#4133)

Although it is now used as a recreational facility, Ralph McGirt Auditorium (#4133) at the former Emmett Scott High School is important to Rock Hill Black history as the school's and local community's first auditorium facility available for African Americans at the time of its construction in 1959. It was named after the principal of twenty-one years who had been serving while the auditorium was built. He praised the new building in the fall of 1959 but died of a heart attack before its completion. By the following Spring, the auditorium was already being used for community Civil Rights organizations, with a May 1960 speech sponsored by the Local Committee for the Promotion of Human Rights and the Friendly Student Civic Committee at Friendship Junior College. The auditorium became an important part of the Black community in Rock Hill, hosting talent shows, graduation ceremonies, choir performances, and plays. The City changed it to a recreation facility around 1970. It continued to host community events and was the site of Civil Rights rallies such as a voter registration project in 1974. As a community gathering site and location for Emmett Scott students to engage with the public, this provided a valuable service for Black Rock Hill residents.²³²

The building retains a high degree of integrity. The stepped façade is composed of brick, and the flat-roofed porch has enclosed blocks on either end with wide brick columns between. The columns have blind panels and the wall behind has three doubled doors. Side elevations are broken up by brick buttresses. The front porch columns and solid blocks appear to have different brick and may be an alteration, but a 1965 aerial image confirms a single-story section across the façade. As the surrounding area is still an African American community and this building is still in use for recreational purposes, it retains integrity of feeling and association, and has a fairly high degree of integrity of location, design, workmanship and materials. The immediate setting has been altered to convert the property to recreational use so the integrity of the setting has been diminished. The Ralph McGirt Auditorium at the former Emmett Scott High School has been determined eligible for listing in the NRHP under Criterion A (Ethnic Heritage, Black; Education; Social History) as a relatively intact building constructed for a historically Black school that was used by both the student body and the local population for recreational, educational and Civil Rights purposes during the 1960s and 1970s.



Figure 36. Emmett Scott High School Gymnasium, current image from survey.

²³² *The Herald*, Oct. 2, 1959 p1; May 13, 1960 p3; Nov. 27, 1961 p2, Jun. 1, 1962 p11, Jan. 26, 1964 p9, Nov. 18, 1969 p9; Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 213-214.

Bannon Hall (#4138)

Located at 902 Crawford Road in a historically Black section of Rock Hill, Bannon Hall (#4138) was an education building created in 1969 for St. Mary's Catholic Church. It is Modern building that now houses a non-profit soup kitchen. A wide façade is dominated by banks of three-lite metal awning windows on cast stone sills and regularly spaced decorative metal buttresses that widen at the top to meet the wide eave. There is a central, recessed entry and the low-pitched gable roof give the building a low profile and side elevations are blank brick walls. There is a paved parking lot area along the entire front of the building. This is a good example of a mid-century Modern religious educational building as it has a strong contrast of solid and open spaces, the brick and banks of windows, minimizes the roofline with a low-pitched gable, and uses a unique metal buttress element to interrupt the wide façade. This building is associated with the Civil Rights movement and community planning in Rock Hill because it served as a meeting space for organizing the local Black community. As early as the summer of 1969, the building served as a city-wide meeting space for the local Black Student Crusade to present their "10-Point Program of Unity." Earlier in the year, the block clubs created as part of the Model Cities program used this site as a meeting space for residents from College Downs, Carroll Street, Flint Hill, and Crawford Road. This building retains a high degree of integrity of materials, design, workmanship, location, setting, and feeling. As it is not used as it was originally it has lost integrity in the area of association. It has been determined eligible at the local level to the NRHP under Criteria A (Ethnic Heritage, Black; Social History) for its role as a community meeting space for African Americans during a period of Civil Rights and community planning.²³³



Figure 37. Bannon Hall, current image from survey.

²³³ *The Herald*, Jul. 24, 1969 p1; Apr. 21, 1969 p8.

Carver Theater (#4265)

Located at 411 West Main Street, Carver Theater (#4265) was the first and only movie theater for Blacks in the entire county when it opened in May of 1947. It has the unusual distinction of being a surviving Quonset hut, an arch-shaped corrugated metal building that was purchased from the Piedmont Steel Building Corporation of Charlotte and built by the Southeastern Construction Company, also of Charlotte. Local trades supplied the plumbing, electrical and concrete work. Disguising the Quonset hut shape is a stuccoed masonry façade with brick border along a stepped parapet. A single window for the projection room is centered in the gable, above a flat metal canopy and a recessed entry. Although the ticket booth and entry doors are missing from the entry bay and the brick has been painted, this building has a fairly high degree of integrity. It retains much of its setting, with a historic house still to its east, although the road has been widened. It retains its location, materials, design and craftsmanship, except for the loss of the original entry doors and ticket booth. The integrity of these elements allows it to retain the feel of a late 1940s theater, although its current vacant status diminishes its integrity of association.²³⁴

To encourage attendance, the theater ran its own bus into Flint Hill, Clinton College and Boyd Hill in 1948 to pick up patrons. In 1961, the theater owners won an anti-trust case in the Federal District Court in Charlotte, N.C. against thirteen major film production companies and their distributors. They successfully argued that the companies would not furnish the theater with recent movies and charged “exorbitant rentals for films.” They brought the suit against Paramount Pictures, Warner Brothers and more as early as 1953, saying they had to wait two years for movies, but a series of “legal delays” pushed the case back all the way until 1961. As with other Black businesses, the progress of integration in the mid-1960s proved to be a detriment to sustainability, as customers had many more options for movie theaters. In 1969, the Carver Theater board dissolved and closed the doors after over twenty years in business. Green’s Pool Hall opened in the building in 1971, and it remained here at least through the early 1980s.²³⁵ The building is currently vacant. Carver Theater was unique among the businesses catering to the Black community in Rock Hill and the building is a rare surviving Quonset hut from the 1940s. It has been determined eligible for listing at the local level of significance under Criterion A (Ethnic Heritage: Black; Entertainment/Recreation) and C (Architecture).

Figure 38. Carver Theater, current image from survey.



²³⁴ *The Herald*, May 31, 1947 p7.

²³⁵ *The Herald*, Jul. 16, 1948 p8, Jan. 12, 1961 p1, Apr. 27, 1961 p2, Mar. 1, 1969 p7, Dec. 13, 1971 p2; 1983 Rock Hill City Directory.

Historic Districts Determined Eligible

Clinton College Historic District

This has been discussed previously. This is a historic Black school that has mid-twentieth century buildings forming the core of its campus.

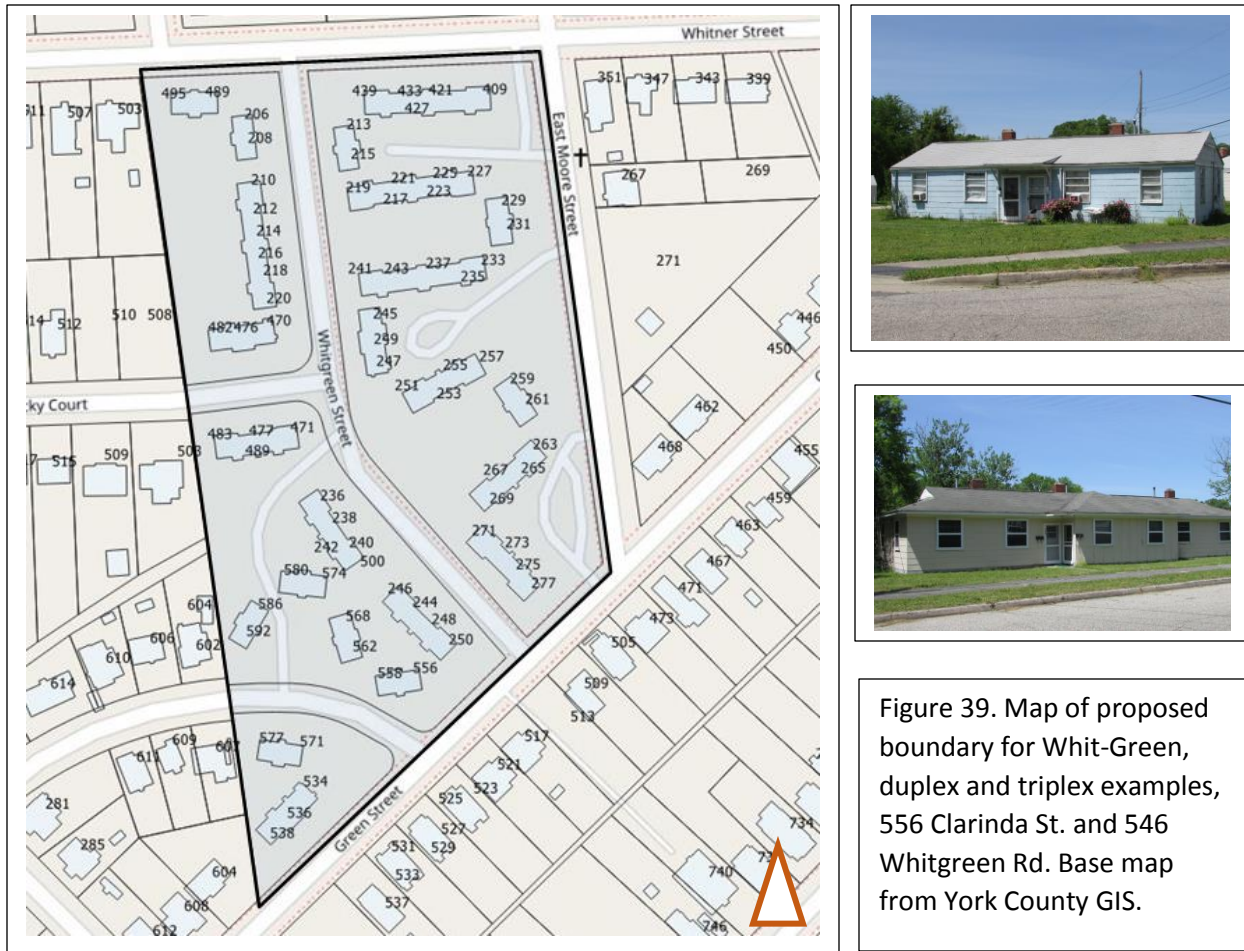
Whit-Green Homes Historic District

Whit-Green Homes is a private apartment complex located between Whitner and Green streets west of E. Moore Street. It has one main interior road, Whitgreen Street, which branches off to Lucky Court. The complex is a combination of duplexes, triplexes and quadplexes, all with similar architecture. Only a sampling of buildings was surveyed, a duplex, a triplex and a quadplex (#4651, 4651.01, 4651.02). The buildings have simple side gable roofs or gable-on-hip roof, no eaves, interior brick flues, shed-roofed porches and symmetrical facades. They are all a single story, with the widest buildings being the quadplexes. The four-unit buildings have front gables on the projecting left and right bays with a side gable roof between. Facades are simple with no ornamentation and generally symmetrical, with single two-over-two wood ribbon windows. They originally had asbestos shingle siding and most of the buildings retain this feature. They are placed into two “S” shapes in the east half with buildings facing the interior of the lot, and the “S” shape manipulated to curve along Whitgreen Street. In the southwest corner the buildings are somewhat haphazardly placed.

This complex was created by a private company in February 1950, started by T.W. Hutchison and Lorraine S. Hutchison. Whit-Green Homes, Inc., announced the \$300,000 investment into the seventy-seven-unit garden apartments in the same month. The garden apartment concept meant that each unit was on the ground floor and opened into its own yard, and original plans called for landscaping and a playground. The apartments were ready by the fall and at least one newlywed couple made their home here in December of 1950. Jesse and Ella Moore both attended Emmett Scott High School and went on to complete their degrees at historically Black colleges. Jesse worked as an instructor for veterans at Friendship Jr. College. As this was a period of legal segregation, the presence of an African American couple shows that from its first days, Whit-Green was Black apartment complex. The 1951 city directory for Rock Hill labeled Whit-Green Homes as a “colored residential section in the western section of the city.”²³⁶

Whit-Green apartments has been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP at the local level under Criteria A (Ethnic Heritage, Black; Social History) and C (Architecture) for its association with the African American community and as a largely intact example of an early apartment complex in Rock Hill. Every building is recommended as contributing to this complex. There have been some changes to the siding on a few of the buildings, but they all retain their original forms and relationships to each other. They have a high degree of location, setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling and association, since they largely retain their original features and function.

²³⁶ *The Herald*, Feb. 6, 1950 p1; Feb. 7, 1950 p7, Dec. 2, 1950 p7; Rock Hill City Directory, 1951.



College Downs Neighborhood

The College Downs neighborhood is located in the southwestern most tip of the Clinton ConNexion Area. It was not intensively surveyed; it only received a representative survey as this is a Ranch neighborhood. The sample buildings are in the table below. College Downs is part of the last southwest expansion of Rock Hill prior to the draw of I-77 concentrating growth more toward the northeast. College Downs is bounded by Norfolk Southern railroad tracks to the west and Neely Road to the east. The land to its south/southeast is undeveloped woodlands. The boundaries create a neighborhood of 235 homes.²³⁷

The original neighborhood was laid out in 1969 and surveyed by W. C. White.²³⁸ The southwest tip was laid out in 1998. There are three main roads laid out in semicircles: Memorial Drive, King Drive and Doby Drive. Each one has two or three short roads spurring off and ending in a cul-de-sac. This layout is unique and cannot be found in any other areas of Rock Hill. There are a few mid-century neighborhoods where the pattern of the roads is more curvilinear and less grid-

²³⁷ Norris, Lyn. "Abandoned Homes for Sale," *The Evening Herald* [Rock, Hill], August 23, 1975, p. 1.

²³⁸ PB 35, p. 77 (April 30, 1969) and PB 36, p. 80 (November 25, 1969).

like such as Laney Terrace (1969) and Stonewall Court (1952), but none of them possess true semicircles and cul-de-sacs like College Downs.²³⁹ Post-War WWII neighborhoods guided by the FHA began to use these street patterns more commonly, but College Downs remains unique in the survey area in that respect.²⁴⁰

The neighborhood was developed by Carl Latham of Latham Associates, Inc. The homes were marketed and sold to low-income Black families, as indicated by early newspaper advertisements and articles. Each house was originally sold for \$18,000 with loans offered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).²⁴¹ Within a few years many of the homes were abandoned and foreclosed on. HUD offered subsidies and contracted with developers to rehabilitate and resell or rent them.²⁴²

The majority of these simple dwellings are small brick Ranch houses, originally designed with three bedrooms and one bath and a “large living room, kitchen-dinette.”²⁴³ They are typically three or four bays wide with a lateral gable, low-sloped roof, and shallow eaves. The bricks vary in colors such as reds, browns and oranges. Less common are those houses with front porches and carports as seen on the higher-end Ranch house. The fenestration is typical of mid-century Ranch houses with large, tripartite picture windows on one side of the entry door, and two small windows on the other side. The College Downs Historic District has been determined eligible for the NRHP at the local level under Criterion A (Ethnic Heritage: Black; Social History; Politics/Government).

Table 6. Representative sites in College Downs that were surveyed

Survey #	Address	Description	Built Date	Contributing/Non
4849	1648 Memorial Dr	Ranch	1969	Contributing
4850	152 Armstrong Ct	Ranch	1969	Contributing
4851	135 Mays Ct	Ranch	1969	Contributing
4852	125 Walcott Ct	Ranch	1969	Contributing
4853	1737 King Dr	Ranch	1969	Contributing
4854	1779 King Dr	Ranch	1969	Contributing
4855	1909 Doby Dr	Ranch	1969	Contributing
4856	117 Duffey Ct	Ranch	1969	Contributing

²³⁹ Laney Terrace, PB 36, p. 10. Stonewall Ct, DB 181, p. 153.

²⁴⁰ McAlester, pp. 79-80.

²⁴¹ “Our Formal Opening of College Downs,” *The Evening Herald* [Rock, Hill], May 23, 1969, p. 11. “College Downs,” *The Evening Herald* [Rock, Hill], May 24, 1969, p. 1.

²⁴² Norris, Lyn. “Abandoned Homes for Sale,” *The Evening Herald* [Rock, Hill], August 23, 1975, p. 1.

²⁴³ Advertisements for resale found in *The Evening Herald* [Rock, Hill], July 29, 1972, p. 10.

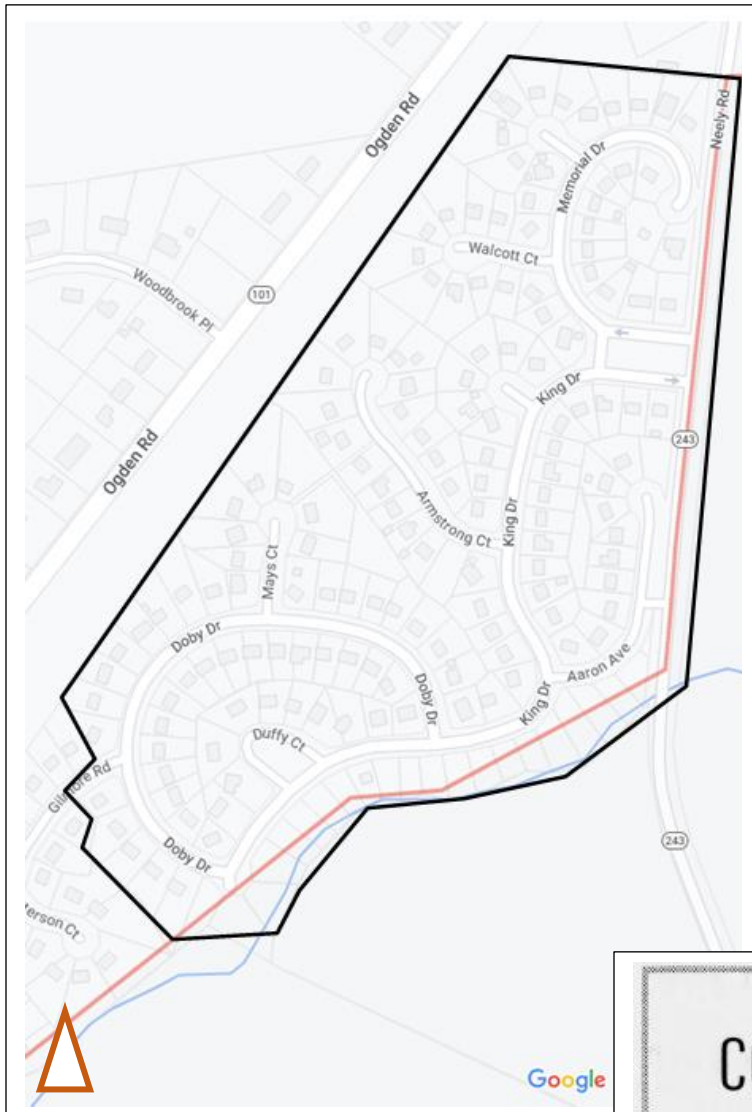
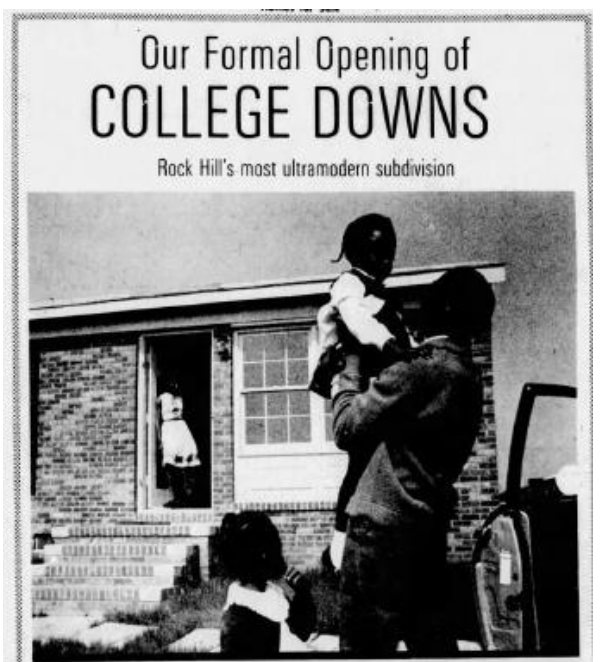


Figure 40. College Downs proposed boundary at left, above is Duffy Court and below is the cul-de-sac at Clemmons Court. Base map is from Google.



Figure 41. Newspaper articles and ads showing families moving in to College Downs. *The Evening Herald*, May 23, 1969 p11, May 24, 1969 p1.



Properties Recommended as Potential Local Landmarks or Historic Districts

The following are properties that were determined “not eligible” to the NRHP by the SCDAH during this survey, but they may have enough significance to be considered by the City for local landmarks or historic districts.

Residential

There are two residences recommended as potential local landmarks due to their architecture. The c.1890 Timothy Broomfield House (#0234) is an excellent example of Queen Anne Victorian architecture at 234 Pond Street. It features a projecting left bay with bay windows, ornate cornice brackets with drip corbel, bullseye ornament on frieze board, wood shingle in gable, slanted boards framing the bay window, turned staffs at the corner tops and between the bay windows, bell-shaped window hood on the side elevation, and weatherboard siding. The only obvious alterations are the porch columns and railings being replaced, as well as stucco on the foundation. This is the most ornate Queen Anne Victorian in the survey area and is located in a historically Black residential section. Similarly, the home at 1069 Flint Hill Street (#4602) is a Queen Anne Victorian in a Black area, Flint Hill. Perhaps built around 1900, the house has a hip roof with a side gable, wrap-around porch, and projecting left bay with front gable and cornice returns. The gables feature diamond shaped wood shake and a lintel over a small multi-pane window. While the windows and columns have been replaced, the turned pilasters are still visible on the porch walls and the house retains its weatherboard siding. This is likely one of the oldest surviving houses in Flint Hill and is the most ornate architectural example in the neighborhood. Both residential buildings are good examples of an ornate architectural style that is rare for the Black neighborhoods where they reside.



Figure 42. Excellent Queen Anne Victorian style at 234 Pond Street (#234) and at 1069 Flint Hill Street (#4602)



Individual Sites

Pete's Super Gas Station

Pete's Super Gas Station (#4523) at 336 Saluda Street is the best example of a large Modern commercial building in the survey area. Built in 1961 at the southwest corner of Saluda and Johnston Streets, the building is set back on the lot to allow for vehicles to park. It features a side-gable roof with large purlins in a very wide eave, which gradually widens to the roof ridge on the right side. At the northeast corner is floor-to-ceiling glass in an aluminum frame, wrapping to both the north and east sides until they meet a single glass door. On the east side the glass continues with a bulkhead of flat fieldstone below, which runs along the central bay. This same stone is on the north elevation. Two large garage doors are in the left bays on the east elevation. A gable-roof cantilevered canopy is in the parking lot near Saluda Street. This building likely had some paneling applied to the middle bay of the east side, and the canopy in the parking lot likely gained a small gable on the roof over an originally flat roof. However, the building is a good example of a Modern building geared toward a visiting consumer. The glass walls provide plenty of light and visibility into the lobby area for customers, while the utilitarian work space is in the rear. Pete's Gas Station is part of the history of Rock Hill's changing building stock during the mid-1900s. As people moved out to suburbs and drove into downtown for work, service stations and repair shops were an important part of the economy. The excellent use of mixed materials, glass, light aluminum framing, and exaggerated eaves make this a good example of Modern architecture.



Figure 43. Pete's Super Gas Station (#4523), current image from survey.



Figure 44. New Mt. Olivet AME Zion Church, current image from survey.

New Mt. Olivet AME Zion Church

The New Mt. Olivet AME Zion Church (#0223) built between 1923-1927, is located at 527 S. Dave Lyle Boulevard in a historically African American area of Rock Hill. It was previously surveyed in 1988 and was revisited as part of this survey. Its detailed brick exterior is intact, but it has had windows replaced and the installation of vinyl siding on the pedimented porch gable and architrave, as well as on the low gable atop the roof. While these are obvious changes, they

are not overwhelmingly detrimental to the building's historic character. The church has two stories above a raised basement, with a grand exterior stair centrally located on the façade. Paired, rusticated brick colossal columns are on the relatively shallow porch, with a pair of tall, doubled, paneled doors on the façade. Above the doors are decorative insets and near the roof there are decorative soldier courses of brick. The rustication is also found on the front corners of the building. Side elevations have two-story windows, set between a cast stone water table and belt course. The church started some time before the 1890s. In 1893 William Robinson came to Mt. Olivet and the next year he founded Clinton College.

Nearby historic Black churches pre-date this building. Hermon Presbyterian (446 S. Dave Lyle Blvd.), within view from New Mt. Olivet, dates to 1897 and is listed on the NRHP. Several blocks away is Mt. Prospect Baptist Church (339 W. Black Street), with a sanctuary from 1915. The New Mt. Olivet AME Zion Church may represent the last era of the large brick church buildings completed before the Great Depression for the Black community in Rock Hill. More research is needed to prove this theory, but at least in the survey area, most of the surveyed churches are of modest size. This building retains a high degree of integrity of location, setting, design, feeling and association, but has lost some integrity of materials and craftsmanship due to the replacement windows and vinyl siding. For its association with the African American history of Rock Hill, the New Mt. Olivet AME Zion Church is recommended as a local landmark. If a historic district listing is possible as outlined in the proposed S. Dave Lyle Boulevard Historic District, then New Mt. Olivet AME Zion Church would be recommended as a contributing building to that district.

Historic Districts

S. Dave Lyle Boulevard 400/500 Block Historic District

The Black business district that grew up in the early 1900s along West Black Street was an important part of the African American community in Rock Hill. However, as neighborhoods expanded west, south and southwest from the central downtown area, businesses built secondary commercial areas in the form of singular buildings along main thoroughfares. In many locations, these small commercial buildings were built on single lots directly adjacent to and between houses and did not form a dense cluster of commercial buildings, but rather a loose collection that was interwoven with religious and residential buildings along some of the main roads, such as South Trade Street (formerly Elm Avenue in the 400 and 500 blocks) and Crawford Road. As a result of this dispersal, there still exists some early-to-mid-twentieth century historic commercial resources within the Black community even after the demolition of the West Black Street commercial blocks during the 1970s construction of Dave Lyle Boulevard. One of the main commercial routes through downtown Rock Hill was Trade Street, which formed the dividing line between east and west White, Main, and Black streets. Dave Lyle Boulevard took the place of Trade Street by expanding it from a two-lane road to a four-lane road with amenities such as sidewalks and concrete curbs. The four-mile boulevard created a four-lane route directly

from Interstate 77 to the heart of downtown Rock Hill. It converts back to a two-lane road in the 400 block of S. Dave Lyle Blvd.

At this terminus of the boulevard, the 400 block has historic significance for several reasons. First, it was the transition point between an all-White business and residential road to an all-Black residential block in the 1910s, when it was known as Elm Avenue. While these divisions can often be seen at intersections, where the width of a road provides a buffer between the White and Black races, the division here is within the block itself. For the next several decades, the first few houses and businesses on the east end of the block, adjacent to Moore Street, were White-owned or occupied, while the remainder of the block was solidly Black-owned or occupied. A surviving example of this was White-owned Hatton's Grocery at 415 S. Dave Lyle Blvd. which is directly adjacent to the dentist office of Black dentist Wyatt Laney at 425 S. Dave Lyle Blvd. This is not the only such example in Rock Hill during the 1910s but it was a rare occurrence. Second, this block, which is now labeled the 400 and 500 block despite there being no interrupting road, has three significant buildings, two of which are already listed on the NRHP: Hermon Presbyterian Church (446 S. Dave Lyle Blvd.) and the Afro-American Insurance Company Building (558 S. Dave Lyle Blvd.) New Mt. Olivet AME Zion Church is at the road's intersection with Pond Street, whose 200 block holds some highly intact architecture. Thirdly, this block had some local civic leaders who were valuable to the Civil Rights fight in Rock Hill. Wyatt Laney was "deeply interested in the betterment of his race and in the improvement of relations between the races." He served on the Rock Hill Council on Human Relations and the Carolina Council of Human Relations. His obituary noted that "His opinions were respected," and he was appointed to the Rock Hill City Planning Commission in 1957. His dentist office and his home are in this block, in addition to the homes of Rev. Cecil A. Ivory, important to the sit-in protests downtown, and Ralph McGirt, principal of Emmett Scott High School for twenty-one years.²⁴⁴

The 400/500 block of S. Dave Lyle Blvd. has a good collection of early-to-mid-twentieth-century residential, cultural and commercial buildings. The bulk of the buildings were built between c.1900 to c.1935, but buildings within these blocks go up to 1974. The latest building was originally a Black-owned laundromat (now a religious use) that benefited from a loan from the Office of Minority Business Enterprise in the governor's Division of Administration. The recommended period of significance is 1900 to 1974 as it reflects a long period of investment in this area by the Black community. This period runs from the early boom period of growth in a segregated city to a period of integration that allowed Blacks to build in historically White areas, but which saw investment back into historically Black areas. There are vernacular, Queen Anne Victorian, Craftsman, Colonial Revival, Ranch and Modern buildings in these few blocks. Most of the residential buildings have had alterations but as a whole, but several of the buildings are highly intact and among the best examples found within the survey area's Black neighborhoods.

The S. Dave Lyle Blvd 400/500 block is proposed as a potential local historic district for being a good collection of commercial, religious and residential resources associated with the long

²⁴⁴ Rock Hill City Directory, 1913-14, 1920-21, 1935-36, 1940, 1951; *The Herald*, Jan. 4, 1958 p4.

history of investment by the local Black community and for having several excellent examples of historic architecture.

Table 7: Resources within the S. Dave Lyle Blvd. Proposed District

Survey #	Historic Name	Address	Built Date	Contributing/Non
0201	George T. Riley House	429 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1928	Contributing
0202	Samuel Chisolm House	435 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1935	Contributing
0203	Edward Belton House	439 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1915	Contributing
0204	Carl Reid House	430 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1923	Contributing
0205	Samuel C. Weston House	424 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1925	Non-contributing
0219	Davis House	445 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1900	Contributing
0220	Sumner H. Blake House	449 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1915	Contributing
0221	Arthur Gathings House	459 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1925	Contributing
0222	Paul Bigger House	503 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1900	Contributing
0223	New Mt. Olivet AME Zion Church	527 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	1927	Contributing
0224	Afro-American Insurance Company Building	538 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1909	Already listed on the NRHP
0225	Joseph Williams House	462 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1915	Contributing
0228	Wyatt R. Laney House	450 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1930	Contributing
0229	Hermon Presbyterian Church	446 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	1903	Already listed on the NRHP
0230	James Martin House	434 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1900	Contributing
4960	house	502 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1900	Contributing
4961	house	504 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1900	Contributing
4962	house	512 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1923	Non-contributing
4963	business	528 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1965	Contributing
4964	Economat Laundry	534 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	1974	Contributing
4965	Hatton's Grocery	415 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1945	Contributing
4966	Wyatt R. Laney Dentist	425 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1950	Contributing
4966.01	house	425 1/2 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1925	Contributing

4967	business	427 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1980	Non-contributing
4968	house	432 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1923	Non-contributing
4969	house	438 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1920	Non-contributing
4970	house	446 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1910	Contributing
4659	house	453 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1955	Contributing



Figure 45. Map of proposed boundary for S. Dave Lyle Blvd. historic district with contributing in red dots and non-contributing in red circles. Above is 435 S. Dave Lyle Blvd. Base map from York County GIS.

Woodland Park on Saluda Street (Expansion of the Local Marion Street Area Historic District)

Woodland Park encompasses a very large area. The best architectural grouping in the neighborhood has been listed locally as a historic district (Marion Street Area Historic District), but the homes on Saluda Street are not included within the district boundaries. The section of Woodland Park that lined Saluda Street in the first decade of the 1900s was part of the advertisement for the new development, as this road is a major route headed south from downtown Rock Hill, yet it has suffered from demolition and alterations to the buildings. The buildings recommended for this small district expansion of the Marion Street Area Historic District are survivors of the first residential construction push on Saluda Street in the first few decades of the 1900s. There are sixteen total resources in the proposed boundary expansion, twelve contributing and four non-contributing. This area is recommended due to its association with the development of the large Woodland Park neighborhood and for the good examples of historic architecture. They retain some integrity of location and setting, although there has been modern infill along the street, and some integrity of materials, workmanship, design, feeling and

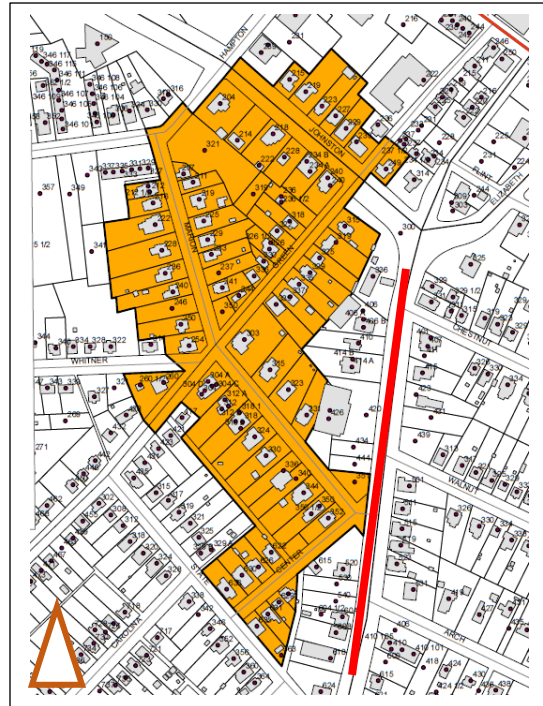
association. There are some alterations to a few buildings. Of the seventeen buildings in the proposed district, four are non-contributing.

Table 8: Buildings within a proposed addition of the Woodland Park-Saluda Street area.

Site #	Historic Name	Address	Built Date	Contributing/Non
0689	Samuel Meyerson House	331 Saluda St	c.1923	Contributing
0710	Beach-Hardin House	415 Saluda St	c.1922	Contributing
0721	James S. White House	414 Saluda St	c.1905	Contributing
0722	Harry L. Dunlap House	406 Saluda St	c.1930	Contributing
0723	Tucker-Cordero-Schultz-Stokes House	501 Saluda St	c.1910	Contributing
0724	Mason Boyd House	511 Saluda St	c.1920	Contributing
0725	D.C. Sturgis House	515 Saluda St	c.1915	Contributing
0726	Boyd Roach House	519 Saluda St	c.1910	Contributing
0728	John E. Welsh House	621 Saluda St	c.1923	Contributing
0729	H.D. Jordan House	625 Saluda St	c.1926	Contributing
0730	Elton Duncan House	703 Saluda St	c.1910	Contributing
0730.01	Outbuilding	703 Saluda St	c.1950	Non-contributing
0741	Lewis Harris House	608 Saluda St	c.1923	Contributing
0742	P.C. Wyatt House	604 Saluda St	c.1909	Contributing
0742.01	Outbuilding	604 Saluda St (rear)	c.1950	Non-contributing
4524	Rock Hill National Bank	401-411 Saluda St	c.1975	Non-contributing
4534	Seven Eleven Food Store	531 Saluda St	c.1968	Non-contributing



Figure 46. 625 Saluda St (#0729) is a highly intact Craftsman home in Woodland Park. At right: Orange area is existing local Marion Street Area Historic District and the red line is Saluda Street, which has historic buildings on both side of the street. Map is from the City of Rock Hill.



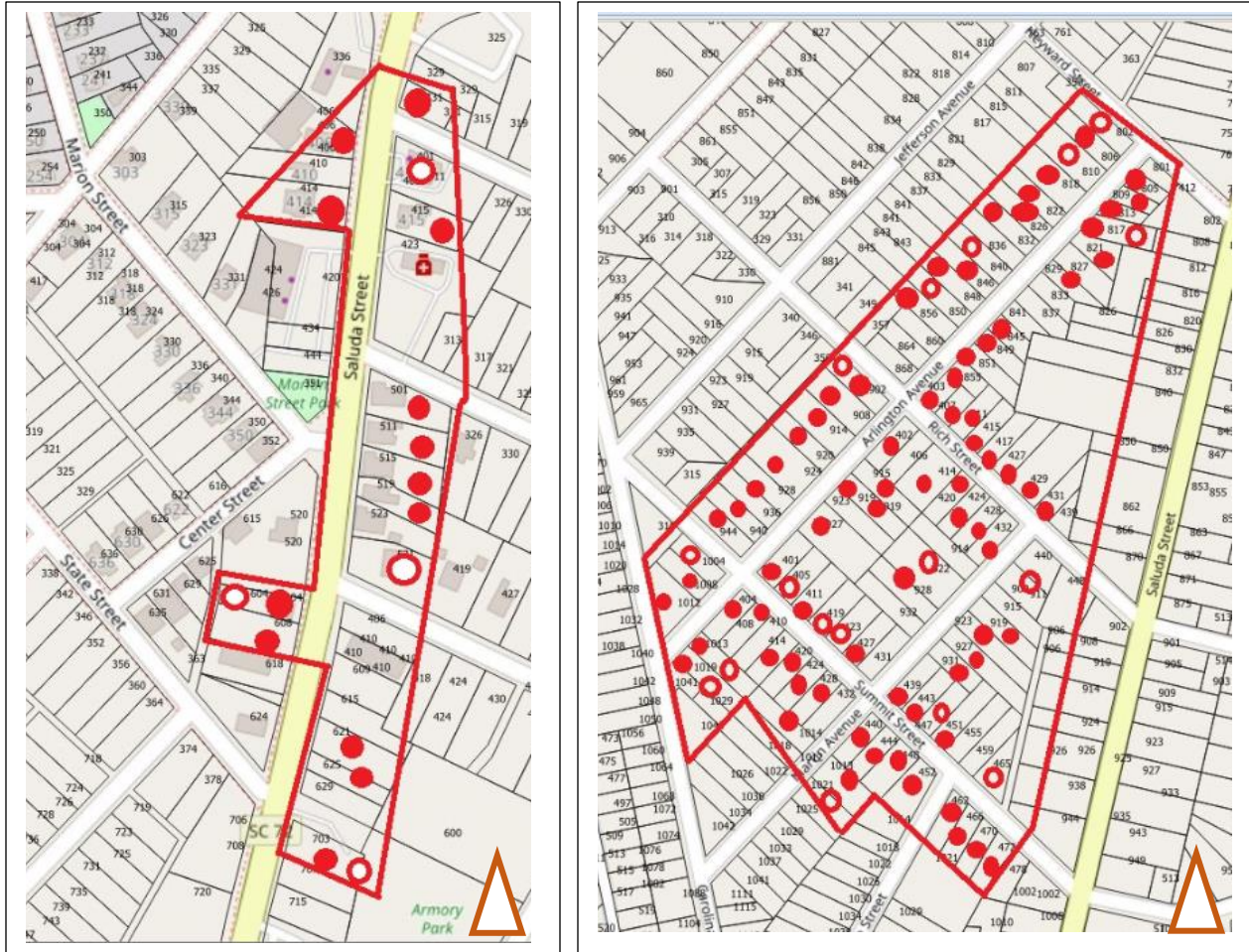


Figure 47. Map of proposed Woodland Park area on Saluda Street as a potential expansion to the local Marion Street Area Historic District at left, map of proposed Woodland Park Post-War District at right. Red dots are contributing and red circles are non-contributing. Base maps from York County GIS.

Woodland Park Post-War District

Although much of the Woodland Park District west of Saluda Street developed slowly, and has alterations, infill and vacant lots, there is a subsection within Woodland Park that has a relatively high degree of uniformity. Built in the post-World War II boom period of house construction, between c.1945 to c.1950, with a few later resources, these are usually Minimal Traditional homes or vernacular homes with similarities to the Minimal Traditional style. This short construction period generated several blocks of similar homes. They are almost uniformly side gabled, single story, single family, and usually three bays wide, with no ornamentation. They epitomize the rushed construction period by avoiding wide eaves, unnecessary adornment or complicated rooflines. Most of them have a front porch. They are usually along the same setback line from the road. All of these elements grant a degree of uniformity to Arlington, Rich, Summit, and Martin streets that is unlike much of the rest of Woodland Park. This is the best

example of the post-war building boom construction period in the survey area. The Woodland Park Post-War District is recommended as a local historic district for its dense collection of similar small homes built as part of America's building boom after World War II. There are ninety-four resources within this proposed district; seventeen are non-contributing and seventy-seven are recommended as contributing.

Table 9: Woodland Park Post-War proposed district

Survey #	Historic Name	Address	Built Date	Contributing/Non
4312	house	802 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Non-Contributing
4313	house	805 Arlington Ave	c.1948	Contributing
4314	house	806 Arlington Ave	c.1945	Contributing
4315	house	809 Arlington Ave	c.1948	Contributing
4316	house	810 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Non-Contributing
4317	house	813 Arlington Ave	c.1948	Contributing
4318	house	817 Arlington Ave	c.1945	Contributing
4318.01	outbuilding	817 Arlington Ave	c.1945	Non-Contributing
4319	house	818 Arlington Ave	c.1955	Contributing
4320	house	821 Arlington Ave	c.1955	Contributing
4321	house	822 Arlington Ave	c.1955	Contributing
4322	house	826 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Contributing
4323	house	829 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Contributing
4324	house	832 Arlington Ave	c.1945	Contributing
4325	house	840 Arlington Ave	c.1940	Non-Contributing
4326	house	845 Arlington Ave	c.1945	Contributing
4327	house	846 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Contributing
4328	house	848 Arlington Ave	c.1940	Contributing
4329	house	849 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Contributing
4330	house	850 Arlington Ave	c.1940	Non-Contributing
4331	house	851 Arlington Ave	c.1945	Contributing
4332	house	855 Arlington Ave	c.1952	Contributing
4333	house	856 Arlington Ave	c. 1945	Contributing
4334	house	902 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Contributing
4334.01	outbuilding	902 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Non-Contributing
4335	house	908 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Contributing
4336	house	914 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Contributing
4337	house	915 Arlington Ave	c.1955	Contributing
4338	house	919 Arlington Ave	c.1945	Contributing
4338.01	house	919-5 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Contributing
4339	house	920 Arlington Ave	c.1945	Contributing

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4340	house	923 Arlington Ave	c.1948	Contributing
4341	house	927 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Contributing
4342	house	928 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Contributing
4343	house	936 Arlington Ave	c.1955	Contributing
4344	house	940 Arlington Ave	c.1960	Contributing
4345	house	944 Arlington Ave	c.1957	Contributing
4346	house	1004 Arlington Ave	c.1948	Non-Contributing
4347	house	1008 Arlington Ave	c.1948	Contributing
4348	house	1012 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Contributing
4349	house	1013 Arlington Ave	c.1975	Non-contributing
4350	house	1019 Arlington Ave	c.1970	Non-Contributing
4351	duplex	909-911 Martin Ave	c.1980	Non-Contributing
4352	house	919 Martin Ave	c.1950	Contributing
4353	house	922 Martin Ave	c.1940	Non-Contributing
4354	house	923 Martin Ave	c.1945	Contributing
4355	house	927 Martin Ave	c.1945	Contributing
4356	house	928 Martin Ave	c.1945	Contributing
4357	house	931 Martin Ave	c.1950	Contributing
4358	house	1013 Martin Ave	c.1948	Contributing
4358.01	outbuilding	1013 Martin Ave	c.1948	Contributing
4359	house	1014 Martin Ave	c.1948	Contributing
4360	house	1021 Martin Ave	c.1945	Non-Contributing
4418	house	402 Rich St	c.1950	Contributing
4419	house	403 Rich St	c.1950	Contributing
4420	house	407 Rich St	c.1945	Contributing
4421	house	411 Rich St	c.1950	Contributing
4422	house	414 Rich St	c.1945	Contributing
4423	house	415 Rich St	c.1955	Contributing
4424	house	417 Rich St	c.1955	Contributing
4425	house	420 Rich St	c.1943	Contributing
4426	house	424 Rich St	c.1950	Contributing
4427	house	427 Rich St	c.1950	Contributing
4428	house	428 Rich St	c.1948	Contributing
4429	house	429 Rich St	c.1948	Contributing
4430	house	431 Rich St	c.1948	Contributing
4431	house	432 Rich St	c.1950	Contributing
4468	house	401 Summit St	c.1950	Contributing
4469	house	404 Summit St	c.1948	Contributing
4469.01	outbuilding	404 Summit St	c.1948	Contributing

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4470	house	405 Summit St	c.1943	Non-Contributing
4471	house	408 Summit St	c.1948	Contributing
4472	house	411 Summit St	c.1950	Contributing
4473	house	414 Summit St	c.1947	Contributing
4474	house	419 Summit St	c.1948	Non-Contributing
4475	house	420 Summit St	c.1945	Contributing
4476	house	423 Summit St	c.1975	Non-Contributing
4477	house	424 Summit St	c.1946	Contributing
4478	house	427 Summit St	c.1946	Contributing
4479	house	428 Summit St	c.1947	Contributing
4480	house	439 Summit St	c.1945	Contributing
4481	house	440 Summit St	c.1948	Contributing
4482	house	443 Summit St	c.1948	Contributing
4483	house	444 Summit St	c.1948	Contributing
4484	house	447 Summit St	c.1948	Non-Contributing
4485	house	448 Summit St	c.1950	Contributing
4486	house	451 Summit St	c.1950	Contributing
4487	house	452 Summit St	c.1950	Contributing
4488	house	462 Summit St	c.1948	Contributing
4489	house	465 Summit St	c.1955	Contributing
4489.01	outbuilding	465 Summit St	c.1960	Non-Contributing
4490	house	466 Summit St	c.1950	Contributing
4491	house	470 Summit St	c.1947	Contributing
4492	house	472 Summit St	c.1947	Contributing



Figure 48. Summit Street's 400 block on the north side shows uniformity of buildings.

Sunset Park Neighborhood

The large neighborhood known as Sunset Park, located along the west boundary of the survey area, was laid out over several decades and is a historically Black neighborhood. Most of this neighborhood was intensively surveyed, but the southwest section of Ranch houses had only representative buildings surveyed. The survey boundary ran along the south side of Friedheim Road, so the north side of that road is not included in the survey. Sunset Park is the only mid-century neighborhood in the survey boundary that was platted out with a park and successful enough to warrant several expansions throughout the 1940s through the 1960s. It is the only Black residential area originally designed to include a park. Its continued expansion suggests it was a popular area for Black residents. These successive periods of development are expressed in the Minimal Traditional and Ranch architectural styles. Sunset Park originally centered around Friedheim Park and was developed by J. E. Marshall, Jr. The earliest part of the neighborhood was platted in April 1940 and resurveyed in March 1945 by W. C. White. The boundaries were Friedheim Street to the north, Southern Railroad to the east, and Maple Street to the southwest.²⁴⁵ The streets were laid out in fairly straight lines and blocks. The lots are generally small with modest Minimal Traditional and vernacular single-story houses with side gable and front gable roofs and a porch on the front. The neighborhood was marketed as “Rock Hill’s newest and most modern colored development” in the 1940s. It was still advertised as a “colored development” into the 1950s. Most of the houses have been altered over time. Most have had window and siding replacements, and a lot of deferred maintenance. Others have inappropriate additions to the front of the buildings.²⁴⁶

Between 1950 and 1952, Sunset Park was extended south of Maple Street to include Orr, Baker, and Williamson streets.²⁴⁷ The houses in this area are more varied in form and style. There are Minimal Traditional houses similar to those seen on Maple Street, but also early Ranch houses as well. Similar to the earlier part of the neighborhood, the housing stock has been altered or neglected over time eroding away at the neighborhood’s historical integrity. Sunset Park Elementary School was constructed at the intersection of Barnes Street and Ogden Road in 1954. The houses of Sunset Park are similar to houses constructed in other parts of the survey area.

In the 1960s the neighborhood was extended twice more.²⁴⁸ The section laid out at this time included Arnold and Barnes streets in 1962 then Bowser, Epting, Albert streets, and the houses on Ogden Rd facing the elementary school in 1967. The lots on Arnold Street resemble those of the older portions of Sunset Park, but the parcels laid out in 1967 were much larger. In keeping with the lot sizes, the houses on Arnold Street continued to be constructed resembling the older houses with more Minimal Traditional forms and detailing although the coming shift to Ranch houses as the predominant architectural style of American suburbs can be seen.

With the larger lot sizes, the general character of the neighborhood shifted substantially in the late 1960s. The housing stock of this section of Sunset Park embodies the distinctive

²⁴⁵ YCPB 4, p. 163.

²⁴⁶ Advertisements in *The Evening Herald*, October 1, 1943, p. 5 and October 5, 1951, p. 11.

²⁴⁷ YCPB 7, p. 24.

²⁴⁸ YCPB 22, p 12-13 (1962); YCPB 22, p. 31 (1962); PB 31, p. 59 (1967)

characteristics of Ranch houses constructed for a higher income population. Typical of this housing style they have low-sloped roofs, usually lateral gable, asymmetrical facades, and attached carports.

There are alterations to most of the buildings and therefore the original fabric of these houses, however the integrity of the overall form, feeling, setting, and design of the neighborhood's original character remains intact. Sunset Park is recommended as potential local historic district because it is a fairly intact mid-century Black neighborhood, among the last to be marketed to a segregated market in Rock Hill. There are 206 surveyed resources and only eight are recommended as non-contributing. If the buildings retained their original form and openings along the façade and side elevations as well as their front porches, then the buildings are still recommended as eligible, even if they have vinyl siding and vinyl windows.

The history of Sunset Park contributes to the broad patterns of development of Rock Hill during Segregation. In the 1960s the houses were no longer marketed specifically for the Black population, but the neighborhood has remained historically occupied as such. Additionally, this neighborhood and its elementary school became central in the debates and court orders on how best to desegregate Rock Hill School District the late 1960s and early 1970s.²⁴⁹

At least two locally significant community leaders lived in Sunset Park on Ogden Rd near the elementary school. Richard "Pink" Brown, local Black business owner and first Black member of York County Welfare Board, lived with his family at 1069 Ogden Street. The principal of Sunset Elementary School, Walter White, lived at 1025 Ogden Rd.²⁵⁰



Figure 49. 335 Baker St. (#4796) at left and 322 Arnold St. (#4114) at right show the varying building styles in Sunset Park.

²⁴⁹ George Yow, "Rock Hill secondary classes to be desegregated next fall," *The Herald*, December 16, 1969. Jim Clark, "School compliance unresolved," *The Herald*, August 5, 1971, p. 1. Jean Denton, "School pairing plan approved," *The Evening Herald*, June 19, 1973, p. 1.

²⁵⁰ Nancy Wilstach, "He Started with 'three dollars and some change.'" *The Herald*, October 25, 1969. YCPB 29, p. 243.

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Figure 50. Proposed boundary map for Sunset Park, red dots are contributing and red circles are non-contributing. Note the southwest corner only had representative sample buildings surveyed since this entire area has one-story brick Ranch homes.

Table 10: Resources in the Sunset Park Neighborhood

Survey #	Address	Description	Date	Contributing/Non
4882	949 Albert St (*representative sample of Ranch area)	Ranch	c.1965	Contributing
4858	1039 Albert St*	Ranch	c.1965	Contributing
4883	1065 Albert St*	Ranch	c.1969	Contributing
4859	1083 Albert St*	Ranch	c.1965	Contributing
4106	302 Arnold St	Vernacular	c.1935	Contributing
4107	305 Arnold St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4108	309 Arnold St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4109	312 Arnold St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing

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4110	313 Arnold St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4111	317 Arnold St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4112	318 Arnold St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4113	321 Arnold St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4114	322 Arnold St	Ranch	c.1950	Contributing
4115	325 Arnold St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4116	328 Arnold St	Minimal Traditional	c.1950	Contributing
4117	329 Arnold St	Ranch	c.1950	Contributing
4118	335 Arnold St	Minimal Traditional	c.1955	Contributing
4119	339 Arnold St	Vernacular	c.1955	Contributing
4120	340 Arnold St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4121	342 Arnold St	Minimal Traditional	c.1950	Contributing
4122	343 Arnold St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4123	344 Arnold St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4124	347 Arnold St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4125	348 Arnold St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4126	352 Arnold St	Vernacular	c.1960	Contributing
4127	356 Arnold St	Ranch	c.1960	Contributing
4057	208 Baker St	Ranch	c.1960	Contributing
4793	215 Baker St	Vernacular	c.1951	Contributing
4794	217 Baker St	Vernacular	c.1951	Contributing
4795	316 Baker St	Vernacular	c.1966	Contributing
4040	318 Baker St	Minimal Traditional	c.1940	Contributing
4041	322 Baker St	Minimal Traditional	c.1940	Contributing
4042	326 Baker St	Ranch	c.1960	Contributing
4043	330 Baker St	Minimal Traditional	c.1955	Contributing
4796	335 Baker St	Vernacular	c.1953	Contributing
4044	338 Baker St	Minimal Traditional	c.1950	Contributing
4797	345 Baker St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing

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4798	347 Baker St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4799	349 Baker St	Ranch influence	c.1966	Contributing
4045	352 Baker St	Ranch	c.1960	Contributing
4046	360 Baker St	Vernacular	c.1955	Contributing
4800	363 Baker St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4047	364 Baker St	Vernacular	c.1955	Contributing
4801	367 Baker St	Vernacular	c.1952	Contributing
4048	368 Baker St	Vernacular	c.1955	Contributing
4049	372 Baker St	Vernacular	c.1955	Contributing
4050	374 Baker St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4802	375 Baker St	Vernacular	c.1952	Contributing
4803	379 Baker St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4051	380 Baker St	Vernacular	c.1955	Non-Contributing
4804	415 Baker St Ext	Vernacular	c.1955	Contributing
4052	416 Baker St Ext	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4805	417 Baker St Ext	Vernacular	c.1955	Contributing
4806	423 Baker St Ext	Vernacular	c.1955	Contributing
4053	424 Baker St Ext	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4807	427 Baker St Ext	Vernacular	c.1955	Contributing
4054	428 Baker St Ext	Vernacular	c.1945	Non-Contributing
4055	432 Baker St Ext	Vernacular	1966	Contributing
4808	431 Baker St Ext	Vernacular	c.1955	Contributing
4809	435 Baker St Ext	Vernacular	c.1955	Contributing
4056	436 Baker St Ext	Ranch	c.1950	Contributing
4810	439 Baker St Ext	Vernacular	c.1955	Contributing
contr	321 Barnes St (*representative sample of Ranch area)	Ranch	c.1965	Contributing
4861	346 Barnes St*	Ranch	c.1965	Contributing
4862	357 Barnes St*	Ranch	c.1965	Contributing

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4940	416 Barnes St	Ranch	c.1968	Contributing
4941	422 Barnes St	Ranch	c.1968	Contributing
4942	432 Barnes St	Ranch	c.1967	Contributing
4943	434 Barnes St	Ranch	c.1967	Contributing
4944	442 Barnes St	Ranch	c.1967	Contributing
4945	446 Barnes St	Ranch	c.1967	Contributing
4863	229 Bowser St*	Ranch	c.1965	Contributing
4864	210 Epting St*	Ranch	c.1965	Contributing
4933	101-103 Friedheim Rd	Ranch	c.1960	Contributing
4934	105-107 Friedheim Rd	Ranch	c.1960	Contributing
4935	109 Friedheim Rd	Minimal Traditional	c.1960	Contributing
4307	203 Friedheim Rd	Minimal Traditional	c. 1950	Contributing
4936	205 Friedheim Rd	Ranch	c.1965	Contributing
4937	207 Friedheim Rd	Ranch	c.1965	Contributing
4938	209 Friedheim Rd	Ranch	c.1965	Contributing
4308	215 Friedheim Rd	Vernacular	c. 1950	Contributing
4058	300 Friedheim Rd	Park	1940	Contributing
4309	345-347 Friedheim Rd	Vernacular	c. 1950	Contributing
4310	351 Friedheim Rd	Tudor	c. 1940	Contributing
4939	357 Friedheim Rd	Vernacular	c.1975	Non-Contributing
4930	363 Friedheim Rd	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4899	433 Friedheim Rd	Minimal Traditional	c.1950	Contributing
4900	439 Friedheim Rd	Minimal Traditional	c.1950	Contributing
4901	471 Friedheim Rd	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4902	475 Friedheim Rd	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4903	479 Friedheim Rd	Ranch	c.1965	Contributing
4904	505 Friedheim Rd	Ranch	c.1965	Contributing
4905	519 Friedheim Rd	Ranch	c.1965	Contributing

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4906	525 Friedheim Rd	Ranch	c.1965	Contributing
4914	604 Harrison St	Ranch	c.1960	Non-Contributing
4811	617 Harrison St	Vernacular	c.1955	Contributing
4059	628 Harrison St	Ranch	c.1960	Contributing
4812	633 Harrison St	Ranch	c.1960	Contributing
4813	651 Harrison St	Ranch influence	c.1966	Contributing
4060	801 Harrison St	Ranch	c.1950	Contributing
4061	805 Harrison St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4814	203 Maple St	Vernacular	c.1955	Contributing
4815	207 Maple St	Vernacular	c.1940	Contributing
4062	213 Maple St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4063	219 Maple St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4816	323 Maple St	Vernacular	c.1952	Contributing
4817	329 Maple St	Ranch	c.1955	Contributing
4064	366 Maple St	Vernacular	c.1960	Contributing
4818	701 Ogden Rd	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4066	702 Ogden Rd	Commercial building	c. 1945	Contributing
4819	707 Ogden Rd	Ranch	c.1968	Contributing
4820	713 Ogden Rd	Ranch	c.1968	Contributing
4067	718 Ogden Rd	Vernacular	c.1940	Contributing
4821	721 Ogden Rd	Ranch	c.1958	Contributing
4822	727 Ogden Rd	Vernacular	c.1945	Non-Contributing
4068	742 Ogden Rd	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4150	802 Ogden Rd	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4823	803 Ogden Rd	Ranch	c.1963	Contributing
4070	806 Ogden Rd	Minimal Traditional	c.1950	Contributing
4824	809 Ogden Rd	Vernacular	c.1952	Contributing
4825	813 Ogden Rd	Vernacular	c.1952	Contributing
4071	814 Ogden Rd	Ranch	c.1950	Contributing

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4826	817 Ogden Rd	Vernacular	c.1958	Contributing
4827	821 Ogden Rd	Vernacular	c.1948	Contributing
4072	900 Ogden Rd	Ranch	c.1965	Contributing
4828	903 Ogden Rd	Vernacular	c.1974	Contributing
4073	904 Ogden Rd	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4074	906 Ogden Rd	Minimal Traditional	c.1950	Contributing
4075	914 Ogden Rd	Vernacular	c.1958	Contributing
4076	922 Ogden Rd	Ranch	c.1955	Contributing
4829	923 Ogden Rd	Vernacular	c.1951	Contributing
4830	933 Ogden Rd	Ranch	c.1960	Contributing
4065	936 Ogden Rd	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4831	941 Ogden Rd	Ranch	c.1963	Contributing
4831.01	941 Ogden Rd	outbuilding	c.1963	Contributing
4077	942 Ogden Rd	Ranch	c.1960	Contributing
4881	1027 Ogden Rd	Ranch	c.1967	Contributing
4886	1069 Ogden Rd	Ranch	1967	Contributing
4832	204 Orr Dr	Vernacular	c.1955	Non-Contributing
4833	208 Orr Dr	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4834	210 Orr Dr	Vernacular	c.1948	Contributing
4835	214 Orr Dr	Vernacular	c.1948	Contributing
4836	218 Orr Dr	Vernacular	c.1947	Contributing
4079	301 Orr Dr	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4080	305 Orr Dr	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4081	309 Orr Dr	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4837	312 Orr Dr	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4082	313 Orr Dr	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4838	316 Orr Dr	Vernacular	c.1955	Contributing
4083	317 Orr Dr	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4839	320 Orr Dr	Vernacular	c.1955	Contributing

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4084	321 Orr Dr	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4840	324 Orr Dr	Vernacular	c.1948	Contributing
4085	325 Orr Dr	Minimal Traditional	c.1950	Contributing
4841	326 Orr Dr	Vernacular	c.1948	Contributing
4086	333 Orr Dr	Ranch	c.1970	Contributing
4842	336 Orr Dr	Vernacular	c.1972	Contributing
4843	340 Orr Dr	Ranch	c.1980	Contributing
4087	343 Orr Dr	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4844	346 Orr Dr	Vernacular	c.1948	Contributing
4088	347 Orr Dr	Minimal Traditional	c.1950	Contributing
4845	350 Orr Dr	Vernacular	c.1948	Contributing
4846	354 Orr Dr	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4847	358 Orr Dr	Vernacular	c.1945	Contributing
4089	367 Orr Dr	Minimal Traditional	c.1950	Contributing
4090	371 Orr Dr	Shotgun	c.1960	Contributing
4848	811 Orr St	Vernacular	c.1955	Contributing
4884	813 Orr St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4884.01	813 Orr St	garage	c.1970	Non-Contributing
4091	814 Orr St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4886	817 Orr St	Shotgun	c.1950	Contributing
4092	818 Orr St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4887	838 Orr St	Vernacular	c.1966	Contributing
4888	623 Simpson St	Vernacular	c.1948	Contributing
4093	624 Simpson St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4889	627 Simpson St	Vernacular	c.1948	Contributing
4094	628 Simpson St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4890	629 Simpson St	Vernacular	c.1950	Non-Contributing
4095	632 Simpson St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4096	636 Simpson St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing

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4096.01	636 Simpson St	Outbuilding	c.1950	Contributing
4891	639 Simpson St	Vernacular	c.1947	Contributing
4097	640 Simpson St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4892	643 Simpson St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4098	644 Simpson St	Ranch	c.1955	Contributing
4893	647 Simpson St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4894	651 Simpson St	Vernacular	c.1948	Contributing
4099	652 Simpson St	Vernacular	c.1945	Contributing
4895	659 Simpson St	Vernacular	c.1947	Contributing
4895.01	659 Simpson St	Outbuilding	c.1960	Contributing
4100	660 Simpson St	Vernacular	c.1945	Contributing
4896	663 Simpson St	Vernacular	c.1947	Contributing
4897	667 Simpson St	Vernacular	c.1947	Contributing
4101	671 Simpson St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4898	673 Simpson St	Vernacular	c.1950	Contributing
4946	413 Williamson St	Vernacular	c.1965	Contributing
4103	414 Williamson St	Minimal Traditional	c.1955	Contributing
4947	419 Williamson St	Vernacular	c.1958	Contributing
4948	421 Williamson St	Vernacular	c.1958	Contributing
4102	422 Williamson St	Minimal Traditional	c.1950	Contributing
4949	425 Williamson St	Vernacular	c.1955	Contributing
4104	426 Williamson St	Vernacular	c.1955	Contributing
4105	428 Williamson St	Minimal Traditional	c.1955	Contributing
4950	429 Williamson St	Vernacular	c.1955	Contributing
4951	433 Williamson St	Vernacular	c.1955	Contributing
4952	437 Williamson St	Vernacular	c.1955	Contributing

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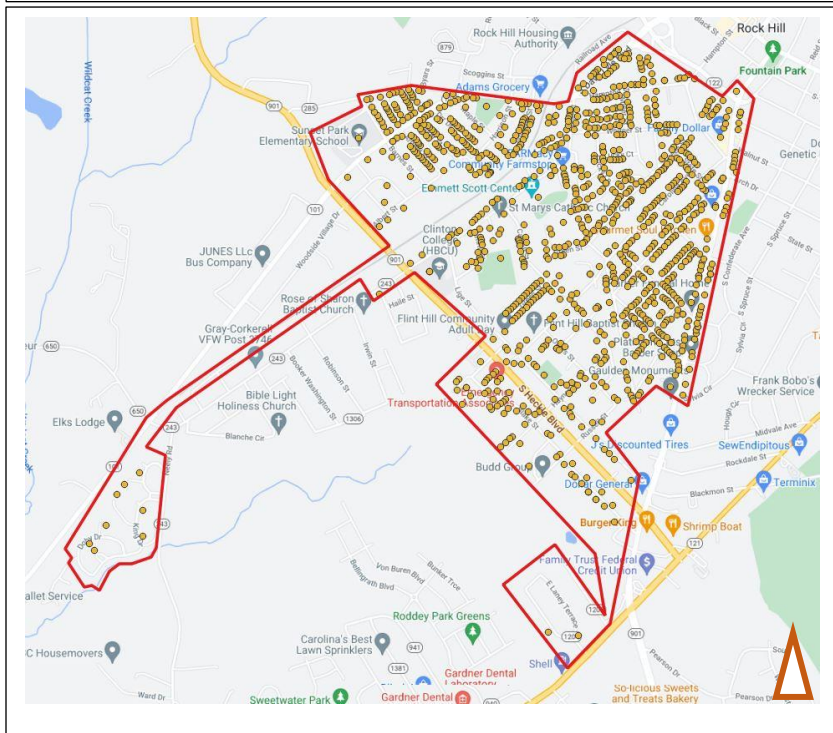
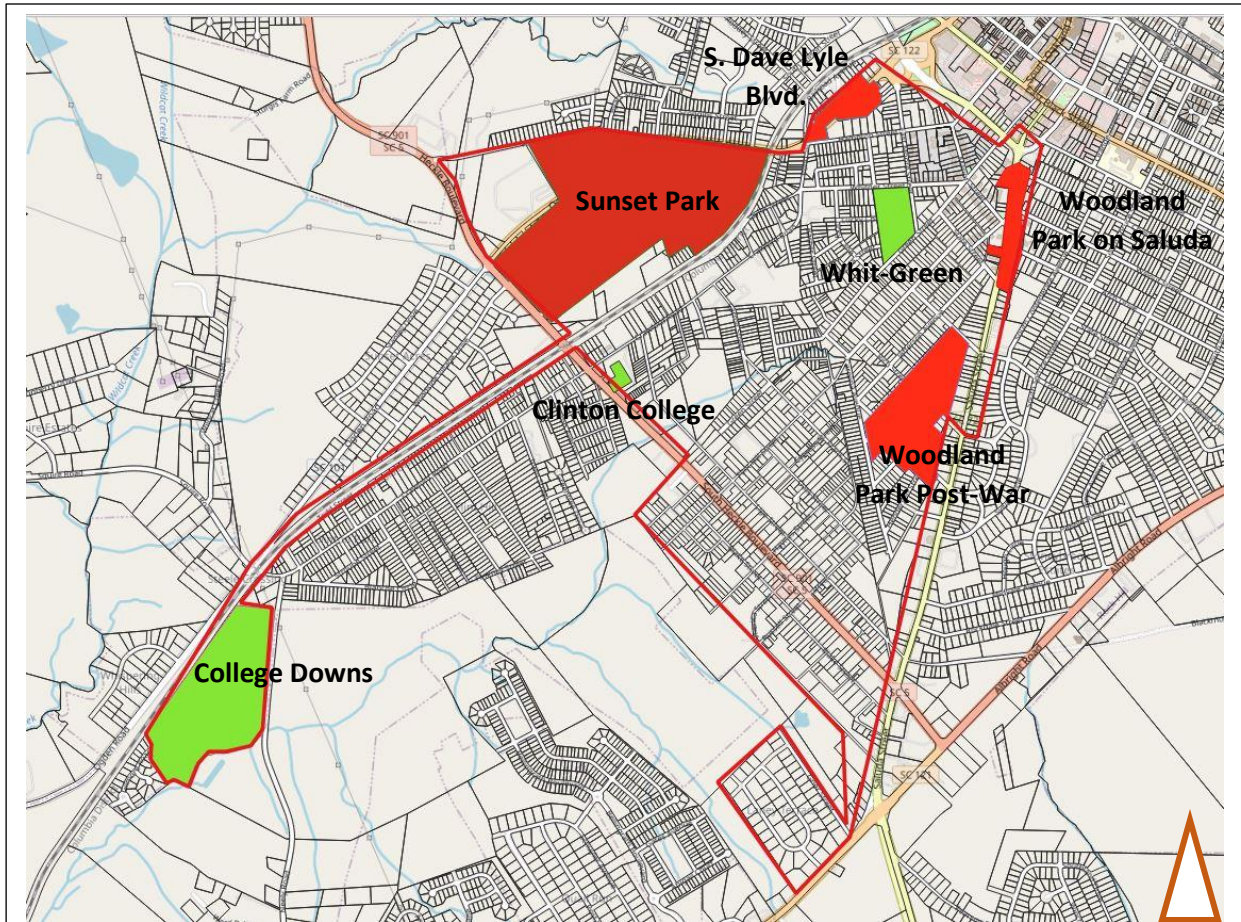


Figure 51. Survey maps

Above: Proposed historic districts and survey boundary (red line), green areas are eligible to the NRHP, red areas are not, but may have local significance

Left: Survey boundary in red and individual survey points (dots) show the concentration of historic buildings in the survey area

Additional Recommendations for the City of Rock Hill

City of Rock Hill List of Resources from the Requests for Proposal (RFP) Appendix B

The City included a list of sites that were important for the survey to capture. Below is a list of those sites and the outcome of the survey. As this is an above-ground historic resource survey there needs to be an existing historic resource still at a site to be included in the survey.

Individual Sites

1. Emmett Scott School, 801 Crawford Road (#4133)

The City has noted for this site that the “Original Rosenwald School building may remain within current building walls.” The original 1920s school building was a two-story structure with a hipped roof. It has some indications of being a Rosenwald school, as it is listed by the SCDaH in their Rosenwald School Database on their website.²⁵¹ This building was demolished. A 1969 newspaper article from *The Evening Herald* stated that the old school was torn down.²⁵² The existing metal-clad, two-story building is the 1935 gymnasium and assembly hall, designed by A.D. Gilchrist and possibly supported by PWA funds. The mid-1930s was a time of rampant construction at Rock Hill schools using both PWA and local funding. This building had a side-gabled roof and was built to the rear of and off-center from the original school. On the rear it had a brick wall on the first floor with multiple buttresses, and this wall is still visible today (Figure 51).²⁵³ It originally had wood siding on most of the exterior, like the original school, but it is now clad in corrugated metal, which covers the original window openings. A large brick wall has been built to the front and side of this structure for an unknown purpose. Since it does not retain its historic appearance from the public right of way, this building was not surveyed. Only the McGirt Auditorium, built in 1959 on this site, is included in the survey.

In the book *The Good Town Does Well: Rock Hill, S.C., 1852-2002*, the author asserts that the industrial building for the school was a Rosenwald-funded project, but this is not accurate. This school had a \$5,000 grant from The General Education Board of New York, which was a John Rockefeller foundation, in 1928 to build an industrial shop. The shop was a single story, clad in brick, with only four rooms, located behind the main building. It has been demolished.²⁵⁴

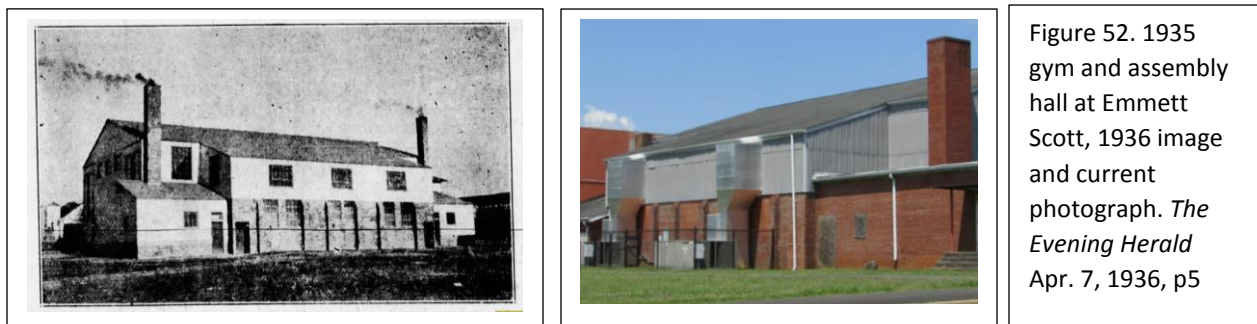


Figure 52. 1935 gym and assembly hall at Emmett Scott, 1936 image and current photograph. *The Evening Herald* Apr. 7, 1936, p5

²⁵¹ See <https://scdah.sc.gov/historic-preservation/resources/african-american-heritage/rosenwald-schools-database>.

²⁵² *The Evening Herald*, Nov. 18, 1969, p9.

²⁵³ *The Evening Herald*, Jul. 31, 1935, p1, Apr. 7, 1936, p5.

²⁵⁴ Willoughby, *A Good Town*, 107; *The Herald*, Sep. 28, 1927 p1.

2. Clinton College, 1029 Crawford Road (#2248)

This site is discussed above.

3. New Mt. Olivet AME Church, 527 S. Dave Lyle Blvd. (#0223)

This site is discussed above.

4. Edgewood School, 1446 Russell Street (#3777)

This site is discussed above.

5. Afro American Insurance Building, 538 S. Dave Lyle Blvd. (#0224, listed on the NRHP)

This site was revisited to show the addition of vinyl windows on the upper floor.

6. Hermon Presbyterian Church, 446 S. Dave Lyle Blvd.

This site was photographed but it was not re-surveyed as it is already on the NRHP.

7. Carver Theater, 411 W. Main Street, (#4265)

This site is discussed above. It is located within a historically Black community that is worthy of additional investigation. There are extant historic resources such as a two-story commercial building and a Shotgun style house in the block to the west.

8. Friendship School/Jr. College, 445 Allen St.

There is nothing to survey at this site as all buildings are gone.

9. Williams-Ivory House, 332 W. Main Street (#4629)

This is a c.1915 brick Colonial Revival house converted into a cultural center. It has been surveyed as part of this project, but it is not recommended for individual listing on the NRHP. The building's architecture is not that rare and the loss of the original windows and painting of the brick has diminished its historic integrity. If there is research available on its history or importance to the community it could be reconsidered.

10. Lincoln Memorial Cemetery, 940 Flint St. Ext. (#4647)

This site is discussed above.

11. West End School, 546 South Cherry Rd.

There is a historic building visible from Hickory Lane, however it has had multiple alterations and additions and therefore was not eligible for survey.

Streets

As indicated previously in this report, the survey area proposed by the original map boundaries in the RFP contains thousands of buildings, far in excess of the 900 resources that were to be

surveyed as part of the contract for services. The surveyors photographed hundreds of buildings in the following areas, and some were included within the smaller Actual Survey Boundary. The table below indicates the availability of survey forms or only photographs for each of the streets listed in Appendix B from the City of Rock Hill's original RFP.

Note that S. Confederate, S. Spruce, S. Stonewall, Chestnut and Walnut streets (in bold font below) are all part of the same residential neighborhood, and the western portion of this area was originally included as part of the Woodland Park development in the early 1900s. Homes in this area are older in the northern and western blocks (near Saluda Street) and date to the 1910s with examples of Folk Victorian and Craftsman. As the development spread during the 1920s through the 1950s there were more Craftsman, Minimal Traditional and Ranch homes as well as vernacular buildings. This is a dense collection of homes with a regular street grid. It should be surveyed and researched for its potential eligibility to the NRHP.

1. **S. Confederate Avenue:** Most of the buildings between the 300 and 700 blocks were photographed.
2. Simrill Street: This is within the survey.
3. **S. Spruce Street:** Most of the buildings between the 200 and 700 blocks were photographed.
4. **S. Stonewall Avenue:** Most of the buildings between the 200 and 500 blocks were photographed.
5. Whitner Street: Most of this street is within the survey.
6. Washington Court: This is within the survey.
7. Green Street: This is within the survey.
8. Flint Hill Street: This is within the survey.
9. Carolina Avenue: This is within the survey.
10. **Chestnut Street:** Most of the buildings between the 300 to 700 blocks were photographed.
11. Black Street East: Most of the buildings between the 100 to 900 blocks were photographed.
12. Jefferson Avenue: This is within the survey.
13. **Walnut Street:** Most of the buildings within the 300 to 700 blocks were photographed.

Other Areas Outside of the Actual Survey Boundary

This survey did not capture all the historic resources within the Original Proposed Survey Area in the RFP due to the sheer volume of resources. The Actual Survey Boundary (area where resources received survey forms) probably represents less than half of the total resources within the larger Original Proposed Survey Area. As a result of working on the survey before the City of Rock Hill and the surveyors and the SCDH agreed to a reduced Actual Survey Boundary,

the surveyors have hundreds of photographs of buildings that did not receive a survey form. In addition to the list of streets above (from Appendix B of the RFP), other streets that had multiple blocks photographed include Arch Drive, Locust Street, Briarcliffe Rd, Rockwood Drive, S. Jones Avenue, Sylvia Circle, and Marshall Street (even side only).

To assist the City of Rock Hill with future survey planning, the surveyors drove through the Original Proposed Survey Area in order to note any concentration of buildings or historic resources that are worthy of further investigation. Rock Hill has a large number of historic buildings so this list is not exhaustive, but it may serve as a starting point. Mill villages have already been studied in depth in previous surveys so they were excluded from this discussion except for Arcade Mill Village.

For reference, sites within this area that are already on the NRHP are shown in the table below.

Table 11: NRHP-listed resources within the Original Proposed Survey Area

Resource Name	Address
Afro-American Insurance Company Building	558 South Dave Lyle Blvd.
Bleachery Water Treatment Plant	Stewart Avenue
First Presbyterian Church	234 E. Main Street
Hermon Presbyterian Church	446 Dave Lyle Blvd.
Laurelwood Cemetery	W. White Street, Stewart, and W. Main Street
Marion Street Area Historic District	Marion Street
Mt. Prospect Baptist Church	339 W. Black Street
People's National Bank Building	131-133 E. Main Street
Reid Street N. Confederate Ave Area Historic District	Reid Street and N. Confederate Avenue
Rock Hill Body Company/ Victoria Mill	601 W. Main Street
Rock Hill Cotton Factory	215 Chatham Street
Rock Hill Downtown Historic District	Oakland and West Main Street
Rock Hill Finishing and Printing Company	400 W. White Street
R. L. and Annie Sturgis House	522 E. Main Street
United States Post Office and Courthouse	201 E. Main Street
White House	258 E. White Street

West Area of the Original Survey Section

Directly north of Friedheim Rd there are distinct neighborhoods of various decades along with more organically developed areas. This area is known as the Hagins-Fewell Community.

Devore Subdivision is bounded by Friedheim Rd to the south, and Milhaven Rd to the east. The area to its north is undeveloped or in the process of being developed. The neighborhood was laid out in 1972.²⁵⁵ This is a residential neighborhood. The housing stock of Devore Subdivision is small cross-gabled ranch houses three to four bays wide with varying but consistent details. This neighborhood retains much of its historic character and is worthy of additional study.

²⁵⁵ YCPB 40, p. 124.

East of Devore Subdivision is the area around **Byars Street** which is bounded by Friedheim Road and Maple Street. It was developed by J. E. Marshall in 1960 but does not appear to have been associated with Sunset Park or its extensions.²⁵⁶ The Byars Street houses are typical 1950s hip-roofed Minimal Traditional houses with some early Ranch houses mixed in. The neighborhood is fairly intact and is worthy of additional study.

Further to the east is **Scoggins Street** which runs parallel to Friedheim Rd. It is bounded by Maple Street on the west and Simpson St on the east. This area was also developed by J. E. Marshall and is not historically connected with Sunset Park. It was laid out originally in 1945 and revised in 1958.²⁵⁷ The housing stock in is reflective of its time period. The majority of the houses are small Minimal Traditional houses with end-to-front gable roofs and small gabled porches over the entries. This small area retains its integrity and is worthy of additional study.

Roddey Park was developed by Flint Realty & Construction Co., in 1971.²⁵⁸ The houses on south side of the northwest end of Roddey Street face Arcade Victoria City Park. The housing stock is typical of the early 1970s, being Ranch houses with low-sloped, lateral gable roofs and varying details. This small area retains its integrity and is worthy of additional study.

Arcade Mill Village

Directly north of Byars and Scoggins streets is what was historically the **Arcade Mill Village**. It was originally developed at the turn of the 20th century for the workers of The Arcade Cotton Mill. By 1949, the Arcade Cotton Mill Village had grown to approximately 135 houses. In 1954, the Mill closed and was sold to Mount Vernon Woodberry Mills, Inc. The houses were then sold to their tenants between 1956 and 1957. The mill village was recommended eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places by the Edwards-Pittman Environmental Group in 2004 after a windshield survey of the area. The area underwent intensive-level survey in 2015 by JMT of Charleston, SC who made the same recommendation. A recent windshield survey revealed that while most of the older, historical houses remain, there has been some new construction since 2015 that interferes with the over-all historical integrity of the neighborhood. Several other houses have either been completely renovated to the extent of losing all historical integrity or demolished and rebuilt in a similar form.²⁵⁹

Morgan, Florence, and Sidney Streets were surveyed along with the mill village in 1954 when the mill closed. These houses are early-20th century craftsman houses. Although some have undergone alterations, the historical integrity of this section remains intact. It is unclear why these houses were not included in the boundaries of the original recommendation. A more intensive survey should be undertaken to determine the exact extent of the changes to the neighborhood.²⁶⁰

²⁵⁶ YCPB 22, p. 42.

²⁵⁷ YCPB 17, p. 62.

²⁵⁸ YCPB 37, p. 204.

²⁵⁹ YCPB 11, 134. Edwards-Pittman Environmental, Inc, "City of Rock Hill Historic Resources Survey Update," August 2004, p. 78. Arcade Mill Village Survey Report, p. 2.

²⁶⁰ YCPB 11, 134.

Sunset Park Ext “Section G”: Sunset Park is a large neighborhood that was developed over several decades. One of the latest extensions was “Section G” which was laid out in 1969. The surveyor of record was W. C. White. This section of Sunset Park is centered around Stanley Drive which can be accessed from Ogden Road via Starcrest Circle.²⁶¹ The housing stock of this section of Sunset Park embodies the distinctive characteristics of the mid-century Ranch houses constructed for a higher income population. Typical of this housing style they have low-sloped roofs, usually lateral gable, open eaves, asymmetrical facades, and attached carports. This historical integrity of this neighborhood remains and is worthy of additional study.

Clinton Park Subdivision: Large neighborhood laid out in pieces over a long period of time without any cohesive development patterns. It is bounded by the railroad to the northwest and Heckle Blvd. to the east. The land to the south is undeveloped. This entire area is a mix of mostly new construction and vacant lots. Only about fifteen percent of the housing stock has any historical significance and most have been substantially altered.

Westover Subdivision: Westover Subdivision developed in two distinct phases, both by W. C. Finley. The first was laid out in 1950 and surveyed by White and Marett Surveyors. This triangular area is bounded by Cherry Road to the north, Finley Road to the south, and York Avenue to the east. The houses are a mix of modest wood-sided Minimal Traditional houses and brick Ranch houses.²⁶² **Westover Extension,** which is bounded by Cherry Road to the south and Westover Circle in a U shape, was originally platted in 1955, and revised again in 1958 and surveyed by R. H. Marett. This section of the neighborhood consists of brick Ranch houses of moderate size on large lots. The houses are three-to-four-bays wide with a mix of roof types and details. The houses were described as three-bedroom with a large living room, separate dining room, large kitchen, large bath, and a half bath. Advertisements do not give any indication of this neighborhood being marketed to Black residents. Vacant lots were still for sale throughout the neighborhood well into the 1960s.²⁶³

Brownstone Drive: This small community is accessed through a newly developed subdivision. It consists of entirely of old trailers and has been largely abandoned.

Boyd Hill: An early to mid-20th-century historically Black area roughly bounded by West Main Street to the west, Constitution Blvd to the east, S. Cherry Road to the south, and Glenn Street to the north. It is mostly residential in nature with a few commercial buildings on W. Main Street and Cherry Road. Boyd Hill Baptist Church has a big presence in the neighborhood as well. Currently the neighborhood consists of a mix of new construction (post 1985), vacant lots, and early to mid-20th-century single-story, small, vernacular houses. Extant historic resources have had numerous alterations. A survey is recommended to determine how much historic fabric remains of this neighborhood.

²⁶¹ YCPB 38, p. 30.

²⁶² YCPB 6, p. 14.

²⁶³ YCPB 82, p. 76. YCPB 12, p. 110. Advertisements in *The Herald*, May 1, 1959, p. 5. Advertisements in *The Herald*, November 22, 1963, p. 13. Advertisements in *The Herald*, January 15, 1965, p. 13.

Fargo Street and Constitution Blvd: Body Hill Apartments is a complex owned by the City of Rock Hill's Housing Authority. The City of Rock Hill bought this eighteen-acre parcel in 1968 presumably as part of Urban Renewal from the Fewell Estate. The complex consists of thirty-one apartment buildings that were constructed between 1971 and 1972. It is worthy of further study.²⁶⁴

Pine Ridge Estates: A small triangular community on Heckle Blvd and Mulberry Circle originally laid out in 1965. The property of twenty-six acres originally belonged to Mrs. Jean Roddey and was surveyed by Leonard H. Patterson. The houses are all moderately sized brick Ranch houses of varying designs. It is worthy of further study.²⁶⁵

Central and Southeast Area:

Woodland Park – Marshall Estates – Stonewall Heights

Southeast of the intersection of Saluda Street and E. Black Street is a grid of streets that include Flint, Chestnut and Walnut Streets, Arch Drive, State Street, S. Confederate Avenue, S. Spruce Street, S. Stonewall Street and S. Jones Street. The north and west blocks of this area have a dense collection of Folk Victorian and Craftsman homes, while blocks in the middle to the south sections have Minimal Traditional and Ranch houses. This is evidence of the development throughout the early-to-mid twentieth century of this largely White neighborhood. African Americans lived further to the east on Marshall and Workman streets by the 1940s, with vernacular and Minimal Traditional homes dotting these roads. The west blocks of this area along Chestnut and Walnut streets were part of the Woodland Park neighborhood that spanned across Saluda Street and further west. They have Folk Victorian and Craftsman style homes. Various maps show the eastern blocks as Marshall Estates and Stonewall Heights. This area is dense with historic houses and would be worthy of a future survey. Several blocks have been photographed as part of this project and those photographs have been supplied to the City of Rock Hill.

Briarcliff and Rockwood

Further southeast are blocks of Ranch houses along Rockwood Drive and Briarcliff Road, as well as Stonewall Court. These were built in the 1950s and are typical brick Ranch homes on similarly sized lots. As this is similar to many other Ranch neighborhoods it does not warrant further survey.

²⁶⁴ York County Property Record Card,

https://evolvepublic.yorkcountygov.com/tempview/06102023230512_100869-2_638220351128609082.pdf

²⁶⁵ YCPB 33, p. 264 (1965). YCPB 30, p3 (1967). YCPB 40, p. 303 (1974).

Albright Road

This road has had minimal development since its creation in the 1940s. There are a handful of individual historic buildings scattered along this road but there are also large swaths of forest. This area is not recommended for any further survey.

East Black Street

East Black Street was photographed from Elizabeth to S. Stonewall Street. This holds a good collection of 1920s-1940s homes that are generally intact and is worthy of further investigation as well as a commercial section in the west blocks that are worthy of survey.

East Main Street

The Cobb Apartments at 366 E. Main Street is a federally-funded building from the 1950s that is almost exactly like other federally-assisted apartment buildings in South Carolina. As Rock Hill's first high-rise apartment it is worthy of further investigation. There are also some mid-century buildings that warrant a survey. The residential density along East Main stretches east toward S. Jones Street and is worthy of further investigation.

West Main Street

There are some secondary commercial areas built up in the 1940s-1960s around the 800 and 900 Blocks, and some early twentieth-century homes on adjacent roads like Columbia Avenue. This area is worthy of survey.

There are several more buildings around Carver Theater, at 411 W. Main Street, that could potentially contribute to a small historic district. If it were expanded southwest, it would capture a historically Black area.

Friendship College Area

There was a large Black community that built up around Friendship College starting in the first decade of the 1900s, with some of those buildings still standing. There are also later homes and vacant lots, but this area is worthy of further investigation.

Modern Architecture

There is not a high concentration of Modern architecture in Rock Hill but there are a few scattered examples. The United State Post Office at 206 S. Wilson Street is a good example of Modern architecture and is worthy of being surveyed. Other mid-century resources are located east of the downtown commercial center on E. Main and E. Black Streets

Historic Preservation Recommendations

For the size of Rock Hill, there are relatively few historic districts and individual landmarks. One of the incentives for local historic preservation restrictions is the promise that the buildings near someone's property cannot be altered in a way that diminishes the value of their own property. For example, a group of historic wood-sided homes with original exterior features may lose value if they remove character-defining features and install vinyl siding and vinyl windows as these mass-produced plastic materials can dramatically alter a building. There are thousands of historic houses in Rock Hill, but many of them have already had some alteration, at least that is the experience within the survey area. This means that there is little motivation to restrict one's own property or the neighborhood from making changes that could diminish perceived value; the changes are already done and new materials are already present. Therefore, historic districts within the city may need to work at two levels: a lesser protection and a higher protection, reserving the latter for the areas with the most integrity and the former for the areas where the pattern of buildings and general forms are still extant.

As a point of reinforcement, this survey does not exclude the potential significance of buildings that were not recommended for the NRHP or local designation if further research reveals they have importance to Rock Hill's history. There are also a number of buildings that were part of previous surveys, such as the small commercial building at 602 Whitner Street (#773), which were not re-surveyed but which may be locally significant. Since the previous survey, many of the buildings have aged an additional twenty years, and therefore may have gained more significance or proven to be survivors that are worthy of further study. Rock Hill has a significant number of historic resources and while that is praiseworthy, it creates a situation where perhaps only the "best" examples are pursued for listing on the NRHP or locally, while more modest examples such as 602 Whitner Street may be overlooked. The rich architectural diversity of Rock Hill is a testament to the many decades of prosperity and growth that the city enjoyed through industry, city planning, and residential expansion.

APPENDIX

SCDAH Letter of Determinations for the NRHP

Compiled Inventory



State Historic Preservation Office

South Carolina Department of Archives and History
8301 Parklane Road | Columbia, SC | 29223
scdah.sc.gov

SOUTHSIDE ROCK HILL HISTORIC RESOURCES SURVEY NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATIONS

The following determinations are based on evaluations of the Southside Rock Hill Historic Resources Survey conducted by Staci Richey and Lissa Felzer during March-June 2023. 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. The SHPO bases these determinations on the present architectural integrity and available historical information for the properties included in the survey area. Eligibility status is subject to change if changes occur 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. This is only the opinion of SHPO staff and does not guarantee successful listing. The National Park Service (NPS), not the SHPO, ultimately determines whether or not to list properties in the National Register. 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 if it appears that properties not listed here are also worthy of consideration.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES DETERMINED ELIGIBLE

Site No.	Historic Name/Address	Criterion (Area of Significance)
3777	Edgewood Elementary School	A (Ethnic Heritage: Black; Education)
4133	Emmett Scott High School Gymnasium	A (Ethnic Heritage: Black; Education; Social History)
4138	Bannon Hall	A (Ethnic Heritage: Black; Social History)
4265	Carver Theater	A (Ethnic Heritage: Black; Entertainment/Recreation); C (Architecture)

HISTORIC DISTRICTS DETERMINED ELIGIBLE

Clinton College Historic District	A (Ethnic Heritage: Black; Education)
Whit-Green Homes Historic District	A (Ethnic Heritage: Black; Social History); C (Architecture)
College Downs Historic District	A (Ethnic Heritage: Black; Social History; Politics/Government)

Southside Rock Hill Historic Resource Survey

Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
0117	house	953 Crawford Rd	c.1910	Not Eligible
0117.01	outbuilding	953 Crawford Rd	c.1950	Not Eligible
0201	George T. Riley House	429 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1928	Not Eligible
0202	Samuel Chisolm House	435 S. Dave Lyld Blvd	c.1935	Not Eligible
0203	Edward Belton House	439 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1915	Not Eligible
0204	Carl Reid House	430 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1923	Not Eligible
0205	Samuel C. Weston House	424 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1925	Not Eligible
0208	Wallace L. Still House	215 E. Moore St	c.1930	Not Eligible
0211	Furman Cogburn House	235 E. Moore St	c.1927	Not Eligible
0212	house	352 Whitner St	c.1930	Not Eligible
0213	house	348 Whitner St	c.1934	Not Eligible
0214	W C Harper House	340 Whitner St	c.1928	Not Eligible
0215	house	334 Whitner St	c.1935	Not Eligible
0216	Norman G Way House	328 Whitner St	c.1928	Not Eligible
0217	Newton Healan House	322 Whitner St	c.1925	Not Eligible
0219	Davis House	445 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1900	Not Eligible
0220	Sumner H. Blake House	449 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1915	Not Eligible
0221	Arthur Gathings House	459 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1925	Not Eligible
0222	Paul Bigger House	503 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1900	Not Eligible
0223	New Mt. Olivet AME Zion Church	527 Dave Lyle Blvd	1927	Not Eligible
0225	Joseph Williams House	462 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1915	Not Eligible
0228	Wyatt R. Laney House	450 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1930	Not Eligible
0230	James Martin House	434 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1900	Not Eligible
0233	Gertrude Locke House	240 Pond St	c.1920	Not Eligible
0234	Timothy Broomfield House	234 Pond St	c.1890	Not Eligible
0235	Kelly Reid House	216 Pond St	c.1910	Not Eligible
0263	David Coleman House	212 Pond St	c.1935	Not Eligible
0416	Rawls-Johnson House	416 Hampton St	c.1923	Not Eligible
0470	Roy McCall House	808 Saluda St	c.1927	Not Eligible
0475	Faris House/ W H Witherspoon House	427 Hampton St	c.1900	Not Eligible
0476	Reid-Ussery House	366 Hampton St	c.1885	Not Eligible
0478	J T Givens House	352 Hampton St	c.1910	Not Eligible
0478.01	outbuilding	352 Hampton St	c.1960	Not Eligible
0479	Cauthen-Hutchinson House/Ira Hutchinson House	336 Hampton St	c.1910	Not Eligible
0480	house	334 Hampton St	c.1910	Not Eligible
0481	Cecil Sibley House	330 Green St	c.1923	Not Eligible
0482	house	326 Green St	c.1890	Not Eligible
0483	Baker House	335 Green St	c.1923	Not Eligible

Southside Rock Hill Historic Resource Survey

Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
0484	A. Brown Thackston House	339 Green St	c.1890	Not Eligible
0485	Bouware-Motz House	421 Green St	c.1922	Not Eligible
0486	Claude Whittle House	423 Green St	c.1923	Not Eligible
0487	house	431 Green St	c.1922	Not Eligible
0488	Ebenezer Gettys House	428 Hampton St	c.1890	Not Eligible
0489	William G Adams House	418 Hampton St	c.1910	Not Eligible
0491	John Sifford House	412 Hampton St	c.1923	Not Eligible
0492	McFadden-Westbrook House	162 E. Moore St	c.1910	Not Eligible
0494	James Kelley House	140 E Moore St	c.1922	Not Eligible
0495	Collier-Stultz House	136 E Moore St	c.1925	Not Eligible
0496	James M Collier House	122-130 E Moore St	c.1900	Not Eligible
0497	Steele-Anthony House	118 E Moore St	c.1890	Not Eligible
0500	C.D. Clontz House	127-131 E Moore St	c.1890	Not Eligible
0501	house	133 E Moore St	c.1900	Not Eligible
0502	Poag-Hamilton House	135 E Moore St	c.1923	Not Eligible
0588	Hugh T Sanders House	324 State St	c.1900	Not Eligible
0590	house	318 State St	c.1915	Not Eligible
0689	Samuel Meyerson House	331 Saluda St	c.1923	Not Eligible
0710	Beach-Hardin House	415 Saluda St	c.1922	Not Eligible
0721	James S White House	414 Saluda St	c.1905	Not Eligible
0722	Harry L Dunlap House/Garner Tax Service	406 Saluda St	c.1930	Not Eligible
0723	Tucker-Cordero-Schultz-Stokes House	501 Saluda St	c.1910	Not Eligible
0724	Mason Boyd House	511 Saluda St	c.1920	Not Eligible
0725	D C Sturgis House	515 Saluda St	c.1915	Not Eligible
0726	Boyd Roach House	519 Saluda St	c.1910	Not Eligible
0728	John E Welsh House	621 Saluda St	c.1923	Not Eligible
0729	H D Jordan House	625 Saluda St	c.1926	Not Eligible
0730	Elton Duncan House	703 Saluda St	c.1910	Not Eligible
0730.01	outbuilding	703 Saluda St	c.1950	Not Eligible
0731	Frederick McFadden House	707 Saluda St	c.1923	Not Eligible
0734	house	847 Saluda St	c.1930	Not Eligible
0737	T Heyward Merritt Jr House	816 Saluda St	c.1927	Not Eligible
0741	Lewis Harris House	608 Saluda St	c.1923	Not Eligible
0742	P C Wyatt House	604 Saluda St	c.1909	Not Eligible
0742.01	house	604 Saluda St	c.1950	Not Eligible

Southside Rock Hill Historic Resource Survey

Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
0751	T Heyward Merritt House	329 State St	c.1900	Not Eligible
0752	house	364 State St	c.1920	Not Eligible
0753	C D Reid House	360 State St	c.1910	Not Eligible
0754	Roberts-Caldwell House	352 State St	c.1900	Not Eligible
0760	Robert M Fowler House	625 Center St	c.1915	Not Eligible
0761	O'Hair-Cathcart House	635 Center St	c.1915	Not Eligible
0762	Sallie Roddey House	338 State St	c.1900	Not Eligible
0774	Josie Massey Boarding House	231 Pond St	c.1920	Not Eligible
2248	Slade Hall, Clinton Junior College	1029 Crawford Rd	c.1948	Contributes to Eligible District
2248.01	Clinton Junior College, Cauthen Hall	1029 Crawford Rd	c.1972	Contributes to Eligible District
2248.02	Cinton Junior College	1029 Crawford Rd	c.1972	Contributes to Eligible District
2250	Barton & Marion Leach House	970 Crawford Rd	c.1935	Not Eligible
2251	house	240 Simril St	c.1940	Not Eligible
2252	house	244 Simril St	c.1940	Not Eligible
2253	St. Mary's Catholic Church	911-915 Crawford Rd	1946	Not Eligible
2256	business	736 Crawford Rd	c.1950	Not Eligible
2841	Charles & Lona Roberts House	802 Saluda St	c.1923	Not Eligible
2842	Sidney M & A Lee Graves House	812 Saluda St	c.1928	Not Eligible
2843	T Heyward & Thelma D Merritt Jr House	826 Saluda St	c.1925	Not Eligible
2843.01	outbuilding	826 Saluda St	c.1950	Not Eligible
2844	William C & Grace M Starnes House	830 Saluda St	c.1928	Not Eligible
2845	Sippel & Company Inc. Hardware	840 Saluda St	c.1957	Not Eligible
2848	William G & Mary R Grant House	910 Saluda St	c.1950	Not Eligible
2850	F Earl & Mary B Hope House	924 Saluda St	c.1938	Not Eligible
2851	Thomas C & Mildred S Workman House	926 Saluda St	c.1938	Not Eligible
2852	S Moffatt & Lou E Caldwell House	938 Saluda St	c.1920	Not Eligible
2853	Gwendolyn W & Letha H Waters House	944 Saluda St	c.1935	Not Eligible

Southside Rock Hill Historic Resource Survey

Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
2853.01	outbuilding	944 Saluda St	c.1960	Not Eligible
2854	David G & Opal Gay House	943 Saluda St	c.1940	Not Eligible
2857	Alton O & Lillian H Johnson House	923 Saluda St	c.1947	Not Eligible
2858	David A & Dor N Becknell House	915 Saluda St	c.1950	Not Eligible
2859	Alton O & Lillian B Johnson House	909 Saluda St	c.1935	Not Eligible
2860	F Mich Gay House	905 Saluda St	c.1937	Not Eligible
2860.01	outbuilding	905 Saluda St	c.1960	Not Eligible
2861	Raymond N & Sarah P Quinn House	901 Saluda St	c.1947	Not Eligible
2862	Thomas L & Rebecca D Willingham Jr House	875 Saluda St	c.1935	Not Eligible
2863	S F & Macie Adams House	871 Saluda St	c.1935	Not Eligible
2864	Richard & Vada Reeves House	867 Saluda St	c.1955	Not Eligible
2865	Eugene W & Gladys M Poole House	863 Saluda St	c.1955	Not Eligible
2866	Albert G & Aletha H Waters House	811 Saluda St	c.1945	Not Eligible
2867	Margaret Broadax House	801 Saluda St	c.1930	Not Eligible
3777	Edgewood School	1446 Russell St	1955	Eligible
4040	house	318 Baker St	c.1940	Not Eligible
4041	house	322 Baker St	c.1940	Not Eligible
4042	house	326 Baker St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4043	house	330 Baker St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4044	house	338 Baker St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4045	house	352 Baker St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4046	house	360 Baker St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4047	house	364 Baker St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4048	house	368 Baker St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4049	house	372 Baker St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4050	house	374 Baker St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4051	house	380 Baker St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4052	house	416 Baker St Ext	c.1950	Not Eligible
4053	house	424 Baker St Ext	c.1950	Not Eligible
4054	house	428 Baker St Ext	c.1945	Not Eligible
4055	house	432 Baker St Ext	1966	Not Eligible
4056	house	436 Baker St Ext	c.1950	Not Eligible
4057	house	208 Baker St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4058	Friedheim Park	300 Friedheim Rd	1940	Not Eligible

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Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
4059	duplex	628 Harrison St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4060	house	801 Harrison St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4061	house	805 Harrison St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4062	duplex	213 Maple St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4063	house	219 Maple St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4064	house	366 Maple St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4065	duplex	936 Ogden Rd	c.1950	Not Eligible
4066	Sunset Community Grocery	702 Ogden Rd	c.1945	Not Eligible
4067	house	718 Ogden Rd	c.1940	Not Eligible
4068	house	742 Ogden Rd	c.1950	Not Eligible
4069	house	1048 Cypress St	c.1935	Not Eligible
4070	house	806 Ogden Rd	c.1950	Not Eligible
4071	house	814 Ogden Rd	c.1950	Not Eligible
4072	house	900 Ogden Rd	c.1965	Not Eligible
4073	house	904 Ogden Rd	c.1950	Not Eligible
4074	house	906 Ogden Rd	c.1950	Not Eligible
4075	Mt. Pilgrim Holiness Church	914 Ogden Rd	c.1958	Not Eligible
4076	house	922 Ogden Rd	c.1955	Not Eligible
4077	house	942 Ogden Rd	c.1960	Not Eligible
4078	house	1052 Cypress St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4079	house	301 Orr Dr	c.1950	Not Eligible
4080	house	305 Orr Dr	c.1950	Not Eligible
4081	house	309 Orr Dr	c.1950	Not Eligible
4082	house	313 Orr Dr	c.1950	Not Eligible
4083	house	317 Orr Dr	c.1950	Not Eligible
4084	house	321 Orr Dr	c.1950	Not Eligible
4085	house	325 Orr Dr	c.1950	Not Eligible
4086	house	333 Orr Dr	c.1970	Not Eligible
4087	house	343 Orr Dr	c.1950	Not Eligible
4088	house	347 Orr Dr	c.1950	Not Eligible
4089	house	367 Orr Dr	c.1950	Not Eligible
4090	house	371 Orr Dr	c.1960	Not Eligible
4091	house	814 Orr Dr	c.1950	Not Eligible
4092	house	818 Orr Dr	c.1950	Not Eligible
4093	house	624 Simpson St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4094	house	628 Simpson St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4095	house	632 Simpson St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4096	house	636 Simpson St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4096.01	outbuilding	636 Simpson St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4097	house	640 Simpson St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4098	house	644 Simpson St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4099	house	652 Simpson St	c.1945	Not Eligible

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Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
4100	house	660 Simpson St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4101	house	671 Simpson St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4102	house	422 Williamson St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4103	house	414 Williamson St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4104	house	426 Williamson St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4105	house	428 Williamson St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4106	house	302 Arnold St	c.1935	Not Eligible
4107	house	305 Arnold St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4108	house	309 Arnold St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4109	house	312 Arnold St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4110	house	313 Arnold St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4111	house	317 Arnold St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4112	house	318 Arnold St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4113	house	321 Arnold St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4114	house	322 Arnold St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4115	house	325 Arnold St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4116	house	328 Arnold St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4117	house	329 Arnold St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4118	house	335 Arnold St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4119	house	339 Arnold St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4120	duplex	340 Arnold St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4121	house	342 Arnold St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4122	house	343 Arnold St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4123	house	344 Arnold St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4124	house	347 Arnold St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4125	house	348 Arnold St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4126	house	352 Arnold St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4127	house	356 Arnold St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4128	house	1123 Crawford Rd	c.1920	Not Eligible
4129	commercial building	641 Crawford Rd	c.1960	Not Eligible
4130	house	706 Crawford Rd	c.1955	Not Eligible
4131	house	715 Crawford Rd	c.1945	Not Eligible
4131.01	outbuilding	715 Crawford St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4132	house	726 Crawford Rd	c.1950	Not Eligible
4133	Ralph McGirt Auditorium at Emmett Scott School	801 Crawford Rd	c.1960	Eligible
4134	Trinity Baptist Church	802 Crawford Rd	1973	Not Eligible
4135	house	816 Crawford Rd	c.1945	Not Eligible
4136	house	820 Crawford Rd	c.1965	Not Eligible
4137	house	835 Crawford Rd	c.1930	Not Eligible
4138	Bannon Hall	902 Crawford Rd	1969	Eligible
4138.01	house	916 Crawford Rd	c.1950	Not Eligible
4139	church	237 Carroll St	c.1960	Not Eligible

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Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
4140	house	927 Crawford Rd	c.1965	Not Eligible
4141	house	930 Crawford Rd	c.1965	Not Eligible
4142	house	932 Crawford Rd	c.1965	Not Eligible
4143	house	937 Crawford Rd	c.1960	Not Eligible
4144	house	940 Crawford Rd	c.1965	Not Eligible
4145	house	942 Crawford Rd	c.1960	Not Eligible
4146	house	946 Crawford Rd	c.1945	Not Eligible
4147	house	949 Crawford Rd	c.1935	Not Eligible
4148	house	219 Pond St	c.1975	Not Eligible
4149	house	968 Crawford Rd	c.1920	Not Eligible
4150	house	802 Ogden Rd	c.1950	Not Eligible
4151	Prince Hall Masonic Lodge	977 Crawford Rd	1974	Not Eligible
4152	house	978 Crawford Rd	c.1970	Not Eligible
4153	house	986 Crawford Rd	c.1960	Not Eligible
4154	Clinton Jr. College	1034 Crawford Rd	c.1974	Not Eligible
4155	house	1056 Crawford Rd	c.1950	Not Eligible
4156	house	276 Powderhouse St	c.1975	Not Eligible
4157	house	277 Powderhouse St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4158	house	120 Friedheim Rd E	c.1945	Not Eligible
4159	house	211 Pond St	c.1930	Not Eligible
4160	house	1054 Cypress St	c.1935	Not Eligible
4161	house	1116 Cypress St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4162	house	222 Pond St	c.1930	Not Eligible
4163	house	226 Pond St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4164	house	228 Pond St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4165	house	793 E Laney Terrrace	c.1973	Not Eligible
4166	house	239 Pond St	c.1920	Not Eligible
4167	house	1213 Devine St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4168	house	215 Twitty Ct	c.1947	Not Eligible
4169	house	218 Twitty Ct	c.1950	Not Eligible
4170	house	225 Twitty Ct	c.1947	Not Eligible
4171	house	226 Twitty Ct	c.1950	Not Eligible
4172	house	245 Barber St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4173	house	246 Barber St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4174	house	247 Barber St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4175	house	250 Barber St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4176	house	257 Barber St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4177	house	274 Barber St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4178	house	278 Barber St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4179	house	282 Barber St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4180	house	720 Douglas St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4181	house	723 Douglas St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4182	house	727 Douglas St	c.1950	Not Eligible

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Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
4183	house	731 Douglas St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4184	house	223 Lucky Ln	c.1930	Not Eligible
4185	house	227 Lucky Ln	c.1950	Not Eligible
4186	house	232 Lucky Ln	c.1945	Not Eligible
4187	house	234 Lucky Ln	c.1955	Not Eligible
4188	house	235 Lucky Ln	c.1940	Not Eligible
4189	house	236 Lucky Ln	c.1945	Not Eligible
4190	house	239 Lucky Ln	c.1950	Not Eligible
4191	house	247 Lucky Ln	c.1950	Not Eligible
4192	house	263 Lucky Ln	c.1955	Not Eligible
4193	house	260 Lucky Ln	c.1950	Not Eligible
4194	house	264 Lucky Ln	c.1950	Not Eligible
4195	house	268 Lucky Ln	c.1955	Not Eligible
4195.01	outbuilding	268 Lucky Ln	c.1955	Not Eligible
4196	house	217 Lucky Ln	c.1950	Not Eligible
4197	house	280 Lucky Ln	c.1970	Not Eligible
4198	house	281 Lucky Ln	c.1965	Not Eligible
4199	house	285 Lucky Ln	c.1950	Not Eligible
4200	house	286 Lucky Ln	c.1955	Not Eligible
4201	house	292 Lucky Ln	c.1965	Not Eligible
4202	house	119 Rock St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4203	house	202 Rock St	c.1930	Not Eligible
4204	house	211 Rock St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4205	house	215 Rock St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4206	house	219 Rock St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4207	house	223 Rock St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4208	house	227 Rock St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4209	house	612 Taylor St	c.1920	Not Eligible
4210	house	621 Taylor St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4211	house	622 Taylor St	c.1970	Not Eligible
4212	house	625 Taylor St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4213	house	630 Taylor St	c.1890	Not Eligible
4214	house	631 Taylor St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4215	house	632 Taylor St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4216	house	702 Taylor St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4217	house	705 Taylor St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4218	house	706 Taylor St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4219	house	719 Taylor St	c.1915	Not Eligible
4220	house	617 Taylor St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4221	house	231 Washington Ct	c.1930	Not Eligible
4222	house	508 Washington St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4222.01	outbuilding	508 Washington St.	c.1955	Not Eligible
4223	house	512 Washington St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4224	house	519 Washington St	c.1940	Not Eligible

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Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
4225	house	520 Washington St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4226	house	523 Washington St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4227	house	531 Washington St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4228	house	535 Washington St	c.1920	Not Eligible
4229	house	539 Washington St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4230	duplex	540-542 Washington St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4231	house	546 Washington St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4232	house	550 Washington St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4233	house	561 Washington St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4234	house	565 Washington St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4235	house	512 Whitner St	c.1930	Not Eligible
4236	duplex	520-522 Whitner St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4237	house	528 Whitner St	c.1930	Not Eligible
4238	house	536 Whitner St	c.1940	Not Eligible
4239	house	539 Whitner St	c.1930	Not Eligible
4239.01	house	539 Whitner St	c.1930	Not Eligible
4240	house	542 Whitner St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4241	house	546 Whitner St	c.1910	Not Eligible
4242	house	549 Whitner St	c.1910	Not Eligible
4243	house	251 Carroll St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4244	house	252 Carroll St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4245	house	256 Carroll St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4246	house	257 Carroll St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4247	house	258 Carroll St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4248	house	262 Carroll St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4249	house	269 Carroll St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4250	house	270 Carroll St	c.1930	Not Eligible
4251	house	280 Carroll St	c.1930	Not Eligible
4252	house	302 Carroll St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4253	house	304 Carroll St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4254	house	306 Carroll St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4255	house	330 Frank St	c.1970	Not Eligible
4256	Church of the Living God	333 Frank St	1955	Not Eligible
4257	house	340 Frank St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4258	house	341 Frank St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4259	house	346 Frank St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4260	house	347 Frank St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4261	house	352 Frank St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4262	house	359 Frank St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4263	house	1217 Devine St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4264	house	1221 Devine St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4265	Carver Theater	411 W. Main St	1947	Eligible
4266	house	762 Green St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4267	house	770 Green St	c.1965	Not Eligible

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Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
4268	house	774 Green St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4269	house	833 Green St	c.1940	Not Eligible
4270	house	839 Green St	c.1930	Not Eligible
4271	house	844 Green St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4272	house	845 Green St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4273	house	1111 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4274	house	1112 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4275	house	1121 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4276	house	1115 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4277	house	1118 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4278	house	1121 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4279	house	1122 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4280	house	1125 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4281	house	1126 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4282	house	1129 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4283	house	1130 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4284	house	1135 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4285	house	1136 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4286	house	1139 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4287	house	1140 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4288	house	1143 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4289	house	1144 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4290	house	1204 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4291	house	1205 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4292	house	1208 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4293	house	1209 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4294	house	1213 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4295	house	1214 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4296	house	1217 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4297	house	1218 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4298	house	1222 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4299	house	1223 Green St Ext	c.1970	Not Eligible
4300	Carroll Park	251 Simrill St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4301	house	207 Emmett St	c.1970	Not Eligible
4302	house	217 Emmett St	c.1930	Not Eligible
4303	house	226 Emmett St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4304	house	240 Emmett St	c.1935	Not Eligible
4305	house	248 Emmett St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4306	house	252 Emmett St	c.1940	Not Eligible
4307	house	203 Friedheim Rd	c.1950	Not Eligible
4308	house	215 Friedheim Rd	c.1950	Not Eligible
4309	duplex	345-347 Friedheim Rd	c.1950	Not Eligible
4310	house	351 Friedheim Rd	c.1940	Not Eligible
4311	house	801 Arlington Ave	c.1948	Not Eligible

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Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
4312	house	802 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Not Eligible
4313	house	805 Arlington Ave	c.1948	Not Eligible
4314	house	806 Arlington Ave	c.1945	Not Eligible
4315	house	809 Arlington Ave	c.1948	Not Eligible
4316	house	810 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Not Eligible
4317	house	813 Arlington Ave	c.1948	Not Eligible
4318	house	817 Arlington Ave	c.1945	Not Eligible
4318.01	outbuilding	817 Arlington Ave	c.1945	Not Eligible
4319	house	818 Arlington Ave	c.1955	Not Eligible
4320	house	821 Arlington Ave	c.1955	Not Eligible
4321	house	822 Arlington Ave	c.1955	Not Eligible
4322	house	826 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Not Eligible
4323	house	829 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Not Eligible
4324	house	832 Arlington Ave	c.1945	Not Eligible
4325	house	840 Arlington Ave	c.1940	Not Eligible
4326	house	845 Arlington Ave	c.1945	Not Eligible
4327	house	846 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Not Eligible
4328	house	848 Arlington Ave	c.1940	Not Eligible
4329	house	849 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Not Eligible
4330	house	850 Arlington Ave	c.1940	Not Eligible
4331	house	851 Arlington Ave	c.1945	Not Eligible
4332	house	855 Arlington Ave	c.1952	Not Eligible
4333	house	856 Arlington Ave	c.1945	Not Eligible
4334	house	902 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Not Eligible
4334.01	outbuilding	902 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Not Eligible
4335	house	908 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Not Eligible
4336	house	914 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Not Eligible
4337	house	915 Arlington Ave	c.1955	Not Eligible
4338	house	919 Arlington Ave	c.1945	Not Eligible
4338.01	house	919-5 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Not Eligible
4339	house	920 Arlington Ave	c.1945	Not Eligible
4340	house	923 Arlington Ave	c.1948	Not Eligible
4341	house	927 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Not Eligible
4342	house	928 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Not Eligible
4343	house	936 Arlington Ave	c.1955	Not Eligible
4344	house	940 Arlington Ave	c.1960	Not Eligible
4345	house	944 Arlington Ave	c.1957	Not Eligible
4346	house	1004 Arlington Ave	c.1948	Not Eligible
4347	house	1008 Arlington Ave	c.1948	Not Eligible
4348	house	1012 Arlington Ave	c.1950	Not Eligible
4349	house	1013 Arlington Ave	c.1975	Not Eligible
4350	house	1019 Arlington Ave	c.1970	Not Eligible
4351	duplex	909-911 Martin Ave	c.1980	Not Eligible
4352	house	919 Martin Ave	c.1950	Not Eligible

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Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
4353	house	922 Martin Ave	c.1940	Not Eligible
4354	house	923 Martin Ave	c.1945	Not Eligible
4355	house	927 Martin Ave	c.1945	Not Eligible
4356	house	928 Martin Ave	c.1945	Not Eligible
4357	house	931 Martin Ave	c.1950	Not Eligible
4358	house	1013 Martin Ave	c.1948	Not Eligible
4358.01	outbuilding	1013 Martin Ave	c.1948	Not Eligible
4359	house	1014 Martin Ave	c.1948	Not Eligible
4360	house	1021 Martin Ave	c.1945	Not Eligible
4361	house	1022 Martin Ave	c.1970	Not Eligible
4362	house	1025 Martin Ave	c.1975	Not Eligible
4363	house	1029 Martin Ave	c.1975	Not Eligible
4364	house	1033 Martin Ave	c.1975	Not Eligible
4365	house	1037 Martin Ave	c.1975	Not Eligible
4366	house	718 Jefferson Ave	c.1925	Not Eligible
4367	house	719 Jefferson Ave	c.1925	Not Eligible
4368	house	723 Jefferson Ave	c.1935	Not Eligible
4368.01	outbuilding	723 Jefferson Ave	c.1960	Not Eligible
4369	house	725 Jefferson Ave	c.1935	Not Eligible
4370	house	726 Jefferson Ave	c.1925	Not Eligible
4371	house	735 Jefferson Ave	c.1955	Not Eligible
4372	house	736 Jefferson Ave	c.1925	Not Eligible
4373	house	738 Jefferson Ave	c.1925	Not Eligible
4374	house	739 Jefferson Ave	c.1960	Not Eligible
4375	house	742 Jefferson Ave	c.1945	Not Eligible
4376	house	747 Jefferson Ave	c.1935	Not Eligible
4377	house	750 Jefferson Ave	c.1935	Not Eligible
4378	house	754 Jefferson Ave	c.1935	Not Eligible
4379	house	757 Jefferson Ave	c.1935	Not Eligible
4380	house	758 Jefferson Ave	c.1935	Not Eligible
4381	house	761 Jefferson Ave	c.1935	Not Eligible
4382	duplex	804 806 Jefferson Ave	c.1940	Not Eligible
4383	house	807 Jefferson Ave	c.1948	Not Eligible
4383.01	outbuilding	807 Jefferson Ave	c.1948	Not Eligible
4384	duplex	808 810 Jefferson Ave	c.1940	Not Eligible
4385	house	811 Jefferson Ave	c.1948	Not Eligible
4386	house	814 Jefferson Ave	c.1940	Not Eligible
4387	house	815 Jefferson Ave	c.1955	Not Eligible
4388	house	817 Jefferson Ave	c.1955	Not Eligible
4388.01	outbuilding	817 Jefferson Ave	c.1955	Not Eligible
4389	house	818 Jefferson Ave	c.1948	Not Eligible
4390	house	821 Jefferson Ave	c.1950	Not Eligible
4391	house	833 Jefferson Ave	c.1965	Not Eligible
4392	house	834 Jefferson Ave	c.1950	Not Eligible

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Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
4392.01	outbuilding	834 Jefferson Ave	c.1950	Not Eligible
4393	house	837 Jefferson Ave	c.1965	Not Eligible
4394	house	838 Jefferson Ave	c.1950	Not Eligible
4395	house	841 Jefferson Ave	c.1965	Not Eligible
4396	house	842 Jefferson Ave	c.1955	Not Eligible
4397	house	843 Jefferson Ave	c.1970	Not Eligible
4398	house	850 Jefferson Ave	c.1970	Not Eligible
4399	house	910 Jefferson Ave	c.1965	Not Eligible
4400	house	915 Jefferson Ave	c.1970	Not Eligible
4401	house	916 Jefferson Ave	c.1960	Not Eligible
4402	house	919 Jefferson Ave	c.1965	Not Eligible
4403	house	920 Jefferson Ave	c.1965	Not Eligible
4404	house	924 Jefferson Ave	c.1965	Not Eligible
4405	house	927 Jefferson Ave	c.1950	Not Eligible
4406	house	305 Rich St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4407	house	310-316 Rich St	c.1975	Not Eligible
4408	house	315 Rich St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4409	house	318 Rich St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4410	house	319 Rich St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4411	house	322 Rich St	c.1975	Not Eligible
4412	house	323 Rich St	c.1970	Not Eligible
4413	house	340 Rich St	c.1975	Not Eligible
4414	house	341 Rich St	c.1975	Not Eligible
4415	house	346 Rich St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4416	house	349 Rich St	c.1970	Not Eligible
4417	house	350 Rich St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4418	house	402 Rich St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4419	house	403 Rich St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4420	house	407 Rich St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4421	house	411 Rich St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4422	house	414 Rich St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4423	house	415 Rich St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4424	house	417 Rich St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4425	house	420 Rich St	c.1943	Not Eligible
4426	house	424 Rich St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4427	house	427 Rich St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4428	house	428 Rich St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4429	house	429 Rich St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4430	house	431 Rich St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4431	house	432 Rich St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4432	house	439 Rich St	c.1943	Not Eligible
4433	house	440 Rich St	c.1970	Not Eligible
4434	house	448 Rich St	c.1940	Not Eligible
4434.01	house	448 Rich St	c.1965	Not Eligible

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Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
4435	house	717 Carolina Ave	c.1983	Not Eligible
4436	house	718 Carolina Ave	c.1950	Not Eligible
4437	house	721 Carolina Ave	c.1923	Not Eligible
4438	house	723 Carolina Ave	c.1925	Not Eligible
4439	duplex	726 728 Carolina Ave	c.1938	Not Eligible
4440	house	729 Carolina Ave	c.1975	Not Eligible
4441	house	730 Carolina Ave	c.1925	Not Eligible
4442	house	734 Carolina Ave	c.1936	Not Eligible
4443	house	735 Carolina Ave	c.1920	Not Eligible
4444	house	736 Carolina Ave	c.1920	Not Eligible
4445	house	758 Carolina Ave	c.1950	Not Eligible
4446	house	764 Carolina Ave	c.1948	Not Eligible
4447	house	766 Carolina Ave	c.1950	Not Eligible
4448	house	772 Carolina Ave	c.1950	Not Eligible
4449	duplex	802 804 Carolina Ave	c.1945	Not Eligible
4450	house	805 Carolina Ave	c.1930	Not Eligible
4451	house	809 Carolina Ave	c.1935	Not Eligible
4452	Hermon United Presbyterian Kindergarden	810 Carolina Ave	c.1975	Not Eligible
4453	duplex	814 816 Carolina Ave	c.1940	Not Eligible
4454	house	815 Carolina Ave	c.1968	Not Eligible
4455	house	819 Carolina Ave	c.1968	Not Eligible
4456	house	820 Carolina Ave	c.1948	Not Eligible
4457	Alfred Floyd Groceries	824 Carolina Ave	c.1945	Not Eligible
4458	duplex	823 825 Carolina Ave	c.1935	Not Eligible
4459	house	843 Carolina Ave	c.1935	Not Eligible
4460	house	851 Carolina Ave	c.1940	Not Eligible
4461	house	855 Carolina Ave	c.1950	Not Eligible
4462	Launder-Rite, Alton Johnson Barber	861 Carolina Ave	c.1940	Not Eligible
4463	Johnson's Car Wash	901 Carolina Ave	c.1968	Not Eligible
4464	house	904 Carolina Ave	c.1930	Not Eligible
4465	house	912 Carolina Ave	c.1975	Not Eligible
4466	house	918 Carolina Ave	c.1975	Not Eligible
4467	house	752 Carolina Ave	c.1940	Not Eligible
4468	house	401 Summit St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4469	house	404 Summit St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4469.01	outbuilding	404 Summit St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4470	house	405 Summit St	c.1943	Not Eligible
4471	house	408 Summit St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4472	house	411 Summit St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4473	house	414 Summit St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4474	house	419 Summit St	c.1948	Not Eligible

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Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
4475	house	420 Summit St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4476	house	423 Summit St	c.1975	Not Eligible
4477	house	424 Summit St	c.1946	Not Eligible
4478	house	427 Summit St	c.1946	Not Eligible
4479	house	428 Summit St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4480	house	439 Summit St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4481	house	440 Summit St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4482	house	443 Summit St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4483	house	444 Summit St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4484	house	447 Summit St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4485	house	448 Summit St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4486	house	451 Summit St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4487	house	452 Summit St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4488	house	462 Summit St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4489	house	465 Summit St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4489.01	outbuilding	465 Summit St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4490	house	466 Summit St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4491	house	470 Summit St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4492	house	472 Summit St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4493	house	478 Summit St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4494	duplex	925 927 Carolina Ave Ext	c.1945	Not Eligible
4495	house	941 Carolina Ave Ext	c.1964	Not Eligible
4496	house	946 Carolina Ave Ext	c.1938	Not Eligible
4497	house	947 Carolina Ave Ext	c.1963	Not Eligible
4498	house	950 Carolina Ave Ext	c.1938	Not Eligible
4499	house	953 Carolina Ave Ext	c.1968	Not Eligible
4500	duplex	959 961 Carolina Ave Ext	c.1938	Not Eligible
4501	house	954 Carolina Ave Ext	c.1955	Not Eligible
4502	house	962 Carolina Ave Ext	c.1938	Not Eligible
4503	house	1006 Carolina Ave Ext	c.1940	Not Eligible
4504	house	1028 Carolina Ave Ext	c.1960	Not Eligible
4505	house	1032 Carolina Ave Ext	c.1940	Not Eligible
4506	business	1045 Carolina Ave Ext	c.1980	Not Eligible
4507	house	1088 Carolina Ave Ext	c.1948	Not Eligible
4508	house	1116 Carolina Ave Ext	c.1975	Not Eligible
4509	house	1124 Carolina Ave Ext	c.1955	Not Eligible
4510	house	1128 Carolina Ave Ext	c.1955	Not Eligible
4511	house	1144 Carolina Ave Ext	c.1965	Not Eligible
4512	house	1152 Carolina Ave Ext	c.1945	Not Eligible
4513	house	1156 Carolina Ave Ext	c.1948	Not Eligible
4514	house	1160 Carolina Ave Ext	c.1948	Not Eligible
4515	Connolly & Smith General Contractors	1021 Henderson St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4516	house	1059 Henderson St	c.1968	Not Eligible

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Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
4517	house	1061 Henderson St	c.1963	Not Eligible
4518	house	1073 Henderson St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4519	house	1077 Henderson St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4520	Chambers Atlantic Service Station	314 Saluda St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4521	house	329 Saluda St	c.1923	Not Eligible
4521.01	house	329 Saluda St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4522	business	467 Green St	c.1943	Not Eligible
4523	Pete's Super Gas Station	336 Saluda St	1961	Not Eligible
4524	Rock Hill National Bank	401 411 Saluda St	c.1975	Not Eligible
4525	house	468 Green St	c.1975	Not Eligible
4526	house	410 Saluda St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4527	house	471 Green St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4528	Colonial Stores	424 Saluda St	c.1968	Not Eligible
4529	house	471 Green St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4530	house	473 Green St	c.1968	Not Eligible
4531	house	505 Green St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4532	house	509 Green St	c.1968	Not Eligible
4533	house	523 Saluda St	c.1890	Not Eligible
4533.01	outbuilding	523 Saluda St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4534	Seven Eleven Food Store	531 Saluda St	c.1968	Not Eligible
4535	house	517 Green St	c.1968	Not Eligible
4536	house	521 Green St	c.1968	Not Eligible
4537	house	523-525 Green St	c.1940	Not Eligible
4538	house	527 Green St	c.1935	Not Eligible
4539	house	531-533 Green St	c.1943	Not Eligible
4540	business	706 Saluda St	c.1975	Not Eligible
4541	house	537 Green St	c.1975	Not Eligible
4542	Saluda St Launderett, Country Diner	708 Saluda St	c.1963	Not Eligible
4543	house	715 Saluda St	c.1935	Not Eligible
4544	business	752 Saluda St	c.1970	Not Eligible
4545	Saluda Value Service Station	764 Saluda St	1970	Not Eligible
4546	house	604 Green St	c.1975	Not Eligible
4547	house	608 Green St	c.1970	Not Eligible
4548	house	412 Heyward St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4549	house	611 Green St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4550	house	612 Green St	c.1970	Not Eligible
4551	house	613 Green St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4552	house	615 Green St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4553	Waters Motor Company	819 Saluda St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4553.01	business	819 Saluda St	c.1960	Not Eligible

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Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
4553.02	business	819 Saluda St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4554	house	705 Green St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4554.01	house	705 Green St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4555	house	829 Saluda St	c.1927	Not Eligible
4556	house	708 Green St	c.1935	Not Eligible
4557	house	712 Green St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4558	house	716 Green St	c.1970	Not Eligible
4559	The Fix-It Shop	850 Saluda St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4560	Brandon's Liquors	862 Saluda St	c.1975	Not Eligible
4561	house	720 Green St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4562	house	724 Green St	c.1975	Not Eligible
4563	house	729 Green St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4564	house	730 Green St	c.1935	Not Eligible
4565	house	733 Green St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4566	house	902 Saluda St	c.1925	Not Eligible
4567	house	735 Green St	c.1975	Not Eligible
4568	house	742 Green St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4569	house	746 Green St	c.1978	Not Eligible
4570	house	749 Green St	c.1940	Not Eligible
4571	house	752 Green St	c.1935	Not Eligible
4572	house	753 Green St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4573	house	366 Frank St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4574	house	375 Frank St	c.1967	Not Eligible
4575	house	411 Frank St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4576	house	413 Frank St	c.1920	Not Eligible
4577	business	949 Saluda St	c.1968	Not Eligible
4578	business	1001 Saluda St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4579	C.E. Ferrell Used Cars	1002 Saluda St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4580	house	1008 Saluda St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4581	Johnny's Barber Shop	1014 Saluda St	c.1967	Not Eligible
4582	Superior Dairies	1016-1024 Saluda St	1946	Not Eligible
4583	Atlantic Coast Life Insurance	1027 Saluda St	c.1975	Not Eligible
4584	business	1034 Saluda St	c.1980	Not Eligible
4585	business	1043 Saluda St	c.1957	Not Eligible
4586	house	415 Frank St	c.1910	Not Eligible
4587	house	629 Center St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4588	house	631 Center St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4589	house	434 Frank St	c.1920	Not Eligible
4590	house	308 State St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4591	house	315 State St	c.1935	Not Eligible
4592	house	317 State St	c.1935	Not Eligible
4593	house	455 Frank St	c.1915	Not Eligible
4594	house	321 State St	c.1935	Not Eligible

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Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
4595	house	459 Frank St	c.1910	Not Eligible
4596	house	325 State St	c.1935	Not Eligible
4597	house	328 State St	c.1915	Not Eligible
4598	house	464 Frank St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4599	house	477 Frank St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4600	house	1217 Frank St Ext	c.1948	Not Eligible
4601	house	356 State St	c.1975	Not Eligible
4602	house	1069 Flint Hill St	c.1900	Not Eligible
4603	house	1109 Flint Hill St	c.1925	Not Eligible
4604	house	302 Heyward St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4605	house	313 Heyward St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4606	house	319 Heyward St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4607	house	316 Hampton St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4608	house	330 Hampton St	c.1935	Not Eligible
4609	house	1126 Flint Hill St	c.1910	Not Eligible
4610	house	1130 Flint Hill St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4611	house	1135 Flint Hill St	c.1958	Not Eligible
4612	house	1230 Flint Hill St	c.1963	Not Eligible
4613	house	367 Hampton St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4614	house	1238 Flint Hill St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4615	house	1242 Flint Hill St	c.1920	Not Eligible
4616	house	1307 Flint Hill St	c.1920	Not Eligible
4617	house	1318 Flint Hill St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4618	house	1337 Flint Hill St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4619	house	502 Hampton St	c.1890	Not Eligible
4620	house	503 Hampton St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4621	duplex	507-509 Hampton St	c.1970	Not Eligible
4622	house	508 Hampton St	c.1890	Not Eligible
4623	house	513 Hampton St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4624	house	519 Hampton St	c.1938	Not Eligible
4625	house	523 Hampton St	c.1935	Not Eligible
4626	house	527 Hampton St	c.1952	Not Eligible
4627	house	531 Hampton St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4628	house	1338 Flint Hill St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4629	Simon Williams House	332 W. Main St	c.1915	Not Eligible
4630	house	1342 Flint Hill St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4631	house	1343 Flint Hill St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4632	house	1402 Flint Hill St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4633	house	1406 Flint Hill St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4634	house	1410 Flint Hill St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4635	house	147 E Moore St	c.1938	Not Eligible
4636	house	156 E Moore St	c.1910	Not Eligible
4636.01	outbuilding	156 E. Moore St	c.1930	Not Eligible
4637	house	1413 Flint Hill St	c.1945	Not Eligible

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Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
4638	house	212 E. Moore St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4639	house	1417 Flint Hill St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4640	house	225 E. Moore St	c.1935	Not Eligible
4640.01	house	225 E. Moore St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4641	house	226 E. Moore St	c.1922	Not Eligible
4642	house	232 E. Moore St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4643	house	233 E. Moore St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4644	house	1438 Flint Hill St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4645	house	238 E. Moore St	c.1910	Not Eligible
4646	house	242 E. Moore St	c.1938	Not Eligible
4647	Lincoln Cemetery	940 Flint St Extension	c.1933	Not Eligible
4648	Freedom Cemetery	1009 Ogden Rd	c.1940	Not Eligible
4649	East Moore Street Park	271 E. Moore St	c.1972	Not Eligible
4650	house	339 Whitner St	c.1975	Not Eligible
4651	Whit-Green Homes	556 Green St	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
4651.01	Whit-Green Homes	536 Green St	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
4651.02	Whit-Green Homes	271-277 Whitgreen St	1950	Contributes to Eligible District
4652	house	343 Whitner St	c.1975	Not Eligible
4653	house	347 Whitner St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4654	house	238 Miller St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4655	house	230 Miller St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4656	house	503 Whitner St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4657	house	507 Whitner St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4658	house	509 Lucky Ct	c.1965	Not Eligible
4658.01	outbuilding	509 Lucky Ct	c.1965	Not Eligible
4659	house	453 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1955	Not Eligible
4660	house	512 Lucky Ct	c.1950	Not Eligible
4661	house	515 Lucky Ct	c.1970	Not Eligible
4662	house	516 Lucky Ct	c.1963	Not Eligible
4663	house	517 Lucky Ct	c.1970	Not Eligible
4664	house	519 Lucky Ct	c.1975	Not Eligible
4665	house	523 Lucky Ct	c.1965	Not Eligible
4666	house	602 Clarinda St	c.1953	Not Eligible
4667	house	606 Clarinda St	c.1975	Not Eligible
4668	house	607 Clarinda St	c.1963	Not Eligible
4669	house	609 Clarinda St	c.1952	Not Eligible
4670	house	610 Clarinda St	c.1963	Not Eligible
4670.01	outbuilding	610 Clarinda St	c.1963	Not Eligible
4671	house	611 Clarinda St	c.1952	Not Eligible
4672	house	614 Clarinda St	c.1958	Not Eligible
4673	house	716 Clarinda St	c.1953	Not Eligible

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Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
4674	house	718 Clarinda St	c.1952	Not Eligible
4675	house	213 Miller St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4676	house	219 Miller St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4677	house	222 Miller St	c.1958	Not Eligible
4677.01	outbuilding	222 Miller St	c.1970	Not Eligible
4678	house	225 Miller St	c.1952	Not Eligible
4679	house	229 Miller St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4680	house	233 Miller St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4681	house	243 Miller St	c.1952	Not Eligible
4682	house	245 Miller St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4683	house	315 Green St	c.1915	Not Eligible
4684	house	318 Green St	c.1943	Not Eligible
4685	house	322 Green St	c.1975	Not Eligible
4686	house	325 Green St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4687	house	329 Green St	c.1920	Not Eligible
4688	house	336 Green St	c.1923	Not Eligible
4689	house	337 Green St	c.1935	Not Eligible
4690	house	344 Green St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4691	Flower Shop of Catherine Rowe	417 Green St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4692	house	428 Green St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4693	house	432 Green St	c.1935	Not Eligible
4694	house	442 Green St	c.1935	Not Eligible
4695	house	446 Green St	c.1935	Not Eligible
4696	Loflin Cash & Carry Grocery	455 Green St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4697	house	459 Green St	c.1943	Not Eligible
4698	house	462 Green St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4699	house	463 Green St	c.1943	Not Eligible
4700	house	1452 Flint Hill St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4701	house	1434 Archive St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4702	Hillside Development Company	1435 Archive St	c.1967	Not Eligible
4702.01	outbuilding	1435 Archive St	c.1970	Not Eligible
4703	house	1438 Archive St	c.1958	Not Eligible
4704	house	1439 Archive St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4705	house	1342 McCullough St	c.1963	Not Eligible
4706	house	418 Blake St	c.1953	Not Eligible
4707	house	429 Blake St	c.1953	Not Eligible
4708	house	434 Blake St	c.1970	Not Eligible
4709	house	450 Blake St	c.1940	Not Eligible
4710	house	451 Blake St	c.1980	Not Eligible
4711	house	463 Blake St	c.1980	Not Eligible
4712	house	519 Blake St	c.1955	Not Eligible

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Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
4713	house	527 Blake St	c.1957	Not Eligible
4714	house	608 Blake St	c.1935	Not Eligible
4715	house	609 Blake St	c.1958	Not Eligible
4716	house	626 Blake St	c.1958	Not Eligible
4717	house	632 Blake St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4718	house	643 Blake St	c.1953	Not Eligible
4719	house	644 Blake St	c.1915	Not Eligible
4720	house	704 Blake St	c.1963	Not Eligible
4720.01	outbuilding	704 Blake St	c.1970	Not Eligible
4720.02	outbuilding	704 Blake St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4721	house	713 Blake St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4722	house	724 Blake St	c.1910	Not Eligible
4723	house	728 Blake St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4723.01	outbuilding	728 Blake St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4724	duplex	742-746 Blake St	c.1958	Not Eligible
4725	house	747 Blake St	c.1930	Not Eligible
4726	house	332 Lige St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4727	house	353 Lige St	c.1963	Not Eligible
4728	house	378 Lige St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4729	house	380 Lige St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4730	house	419 Lige St	c.1952	Not Eligible
4731	house	420 Lige St	c.1910	Not Eligible
4732	house	423 Lige St	c.1957	Not Eligible
4733	house	427 Lige St	c.1954	Not Eligible
4734	Lige Street Park	447 Lige St	c.1973	Not Eligible
4735	house	463 Lige St	c.1970	Not Eligible
4736	house	478 Lige St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4737	house	514 Lige St	c.1910	Not Eligible
4738	house	517 Lige St	c.1910	Not Eligible
4739	house	524 Lige St	c.1915	Not Eligible
4740	house	528 Lige St	c.1963	Not Eligible
4741	house	548 Lige St	c.1968	Not Eligible
4742	house	551 Lige St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4743	house	614 Lige St	c.1930	Not Eligible
4744	house	630 Lige St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4745	house	640 Lige St	c.1920	Not Eligible
4746	house	652 Lige St	c.1920	Not Eligible
4747	house	702 Lige St	c.1957	Not Eligible
4748	house	412 Oates St	c.1962	Not Eligible
4749	house	427 Oates St	c.1920	Not Eligible
4750	house	428 Oates St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4750.01	outbuilding	428 Oates St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4751	house	432 Oates St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4752	house	439 Oates St	c.1930	Not Eligible

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Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
4753	house	478 Oates St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4753.01	house	478 1/2 Oates St	c.1970	Not Eligible
4754	house	504 Oates St	c.1915	Not Eligible
4755	house	509 Oates St	c.1964	Not Eligible
4756	house	516 Oates St	c.1978	Not Eligible
4757	house	525 Oates St	c.1958	Not Eligible
4758	house	529 Oates St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4759	house	551 Oates St	c.1940	Not Eligible
4760	house	553 Oates St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4761	house	1108 Haynes St	c.1920	Not Eligible
4762	house	1115 Haynes St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4763	house	1119 Haynes St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4764	house	1121 Haynes St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4765	house	1122 Haynes St	c.1920	Not Eligible
4766	house	1124 Haynes St	c.1925	Not Eligible
4767	house	1221 Haynes St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4768	house	1222 Haynes St	c.1980	Not Eligible
4769	Mt. Olivet Methodist Church	1226 Haynes St	c.1945	Not Eligible
4770	house	1227 Haynes St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4771	house	1230 Haynes St	c.1958	Not Eligible
4772	house	1231 Haynes St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4773	house	1370 Haynes St	c.1979	Not Eligible
4774	house	1380 Haynes St	c.1979	Not Eligible
4775	house	1408 Haynes St	c.1963	Not Eligible
4776	house	1429 Haynes St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4777	house	1434 Haynes St	c.1957	Not Eligible
4778	house	1436 Haynes St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4779	house	1440 Haynes St	c.1977	Not Eligible
4780	house	1454 Haynes St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4781	house	1229 Russell St	c.1915	Not Eligible
4782	house	1402 Russell St	c.1925	Not Eligible
4783	house	1406 Russell St	c.1925	Not Eligible
4784	duplex	933-935 Carolina Ave Extension	c.1945	Not Eligible
4785	house	1404 Edgewood Dr	c.1948	Not Eligible
4786	house	1406 Edgewood Dr	c.1955	Not Eligible
4787	house	1415 Edgewood Dr	c.1968	Not Eligible
4788	house	1422 Edgewood Dr	c.1954	Not Eligible
4789	house	1423 Edgewood Dr	c.1964	Not Eligible
4790	house	1431 Edgewood Dr	c.1953	Not Eligible
4791	house	1435 Edgewood Dr	c.1955	Not Eligible
4792	duplex	1442 Edgewood Dr	c.1950	Not Eligible
4793	house	215 Baker St	c.1951	Not Eligible

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Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
4794	house	217 Baker St	c.1951	Not Eligible
4795	house	316 Baker St	c.1966	Not Eligible
4796	duplex	335 Baker St	c.1953	Not Eligible
4797	house	345 Baker St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4798	house	347 Baker St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4799	house	349 Baker St	c.1966	Not Eligible
4800	house	363 Baker St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4801	house	367 Baker St	c.1952	Not Eligible
4802	house	375 Baker St	c.1952	Not Eligible
4803	house	379 Baker St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4804	duplex	415 Baker St Ext	c.1955	Not Eligible
4805	duplex	417 Baker St Ext	c.1955	Not Eligible
4806	house	423 Baker St Ext	c.1955	Not Eligible
4807	house	427 Baker St Ext	c.1955	Not Eligible
4808	house	431 Baker St Ext	c.1955	Not Eligible
4809	house	435 Baker St Ext	c.1955	Not Eligible
4810	house	439 Baker St Ext	c.1955	Not Eligible
4811	house	617 Harrison St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4812	house	633 Harrison St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4813	house	651 Harrison St	c.1966	Not Eligible
4814	house	203 Maple St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4815	house	207 Maple St	c.1940	Not Eligible
4816	house	323 Maple St	c.1952	Not Eligible
4817	house	329 Maple St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4818	house	701 Ogden Rd	c.1950	Not Eligible
4819	house	707 Ogden Rd	c.1968	Not Eligible
4820	house	713 Ogden Rd	c.1968	Not Eligible
4821	house	721 Ogden Rd	c.1958	Not Eligible
4822	house	727 Ogden Rd	c.1945	Not Eligible
4823	house	803 Ogden Rd	c.1963	Not Eligible
4824	house	809 Ogden Rd	c.1952	Not Eligible
4825	house	813 Ogden Rd	c.1952	Not Eligible
4826	house	817 Ogden Rd	c.1958	Not Eligible
4827	house	821 Ogden Rd	c.1948	Not Eligible
4828	house	903 Ogden Rd	c.1974	Not Eligible
4829	house	923 Ogden Rd	c.1951	Not Eligible
4830	house	933 Ogden Rd	c.1960	Not Eligible
4831	house	941 Ogden Rd	c.1963	Not Eligible
4831.01	outbuilding	941 Ogden Rd	c.1963	Not Eligible
4832	house	204 Orr Dr	c.1955	Not Eligible
4833	house	208 Orr Dr	c.1950	Not Eligible
4834	house	210 Orr Dr	c.1948	Not Eligible
4835	house	214 Orr Dr	c.1948	Not Eligible
4836	house	218 Orr Dr	c.1947	Not Eligible

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Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
4837	house	312 Orr Dr	c.1950	Not Eligible
4838	house	316 Orr Dr	c.1955	Not Eligible
4839	house	320 Orr Dr	c.1955	Not Eligible
4840	house	324 Orr Dr	c.1948	Not Eligible
4841	house	326 Orr Dr	c.1948	Not Eligible
4842	house	336 Orr Dr	c.1972	Not Eligible
4843	house	340 Orr Dr	c.1980	Not Eligible
4844	house	346 Orr Dr	c.1948	Not Eligible
4845	house	350 Orr Dr	c.1948	Not Eligible
4846	house	354 Orr Dr	c.1950	Not Eligible
4847	house	358 Orr Dr	c.1945	Not Eligible
4848	house	811 Orr St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4849	house	1648 Memorial Dr	1969	Contributes to Eligible District
4850	house	152 Armstrong Ct	1969	Contributes to Eligible District
4851	house	135 Mays Ct	1969	Contributes to Eligible District
4852	house	125 Walcott Ct	1969	Contributes to Eligible District
4853	house	1737 King Dr	1969	Contributes to Eligible District
4854	house	1779 King Dr	1969	Contributes to Eligible District
4855	house	1909 Doby Dr	1969	Contributes to Eligible District
4856	house	117 Duffey Ct	1969	Contributes to Eligible District
4857	business	602 Crawford Rd	c.1950	Not Eligible
4857.01	business	602 Crawford Rd	c.1950	Not Eligible
4858	house	1039 Albert St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4859	house	1083 Albert St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4860	house	321 Barnes St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4861	house	346 Barnes St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4862	house	357 Barnes St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4863	house	229 Bowser St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4864	house	210 Epting St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4865	house	286 Powderhouse St	c.1975	Not Eligible
4866	house	290 Powderhouse St	c.1975	Not Eligible
4867	house	307 Alberta Ct	c.1910	Not Eligible
4867.01	outbuilding	307 Alberta Ct	c.1940	Not Eligible
4868	house	732 Clarinda St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4869	house	737 Clarinda St	c.1970	Not Eligible
4870	house	738 Clarinda St	c.1965	Not Eligible

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Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
4871	house	298 Powderhouse St	c.1975	Not Eligible
4872	house	743 Clarinda St	c.1970	Not Eligible
4873	house	750 Clarinda St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4874	house	755 Clarinda St	c.1970	Not Eligible
4875	house	751 Clarinda St	c.1970	Not Eligible
4876	house	756 Clarinda St	c.1970	Not Eligible
4877	house	759 Clarinda St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4878	house	1058 Flint Hill St	c.1930	Not Eligible
4879	house	1064 Flint Hill St	c.1970	Not Eligible
4880	house	535 Hampton St	c.1940	Not Eligible
4881	house	1027 Ogden Rd	c.1967	Not Eligible
4882	house	949 Albert St	c.1969	Not Eligible
4883	house	1065 Albert St	c.1969	Not Eligible
4884	house	813 Orr St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4884.01	outbuilding	813 Orr St	c.1970	Not Eligible
4885	house	766 W Laney Terrace	c.1975	Not Eligible
4886	house	817 Orr St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4887	house	838 Orr St	c.1966	Not Eligible
4888	house	623 Simpson St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4889	house	627 Simpson St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4890	house	629 Simpson St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4891	house	639 Simpson St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4892	house	643 Simpson St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4893	house	647 Simpson St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4894	house	651 Simpson St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4895	house	659 Simpson St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4895.01	outbuilding	659 Simpson St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4896	house	663 Simpson St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4897	house	667 Simpson St	c.1947	Not Eligible
4898	house	673 Simpson St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4899	house	433 Friedheim Rd	c.1950	Not Eligible
4900	house	439 Friedheim Rd	c.1950	Not Eligible
4901	house	471 Friedheim Rd	c.1950	Not Eligible
4902	house	475 Friedheim Rd	c.1950	Not Eligible
4903	house	479 Friedheim Rd	c.1965	Not Eligible
4904	house	505 Friedheim Rd	c.1965	Not Eligible
4905	house	519 Friedheim Rd	c.1965	Not Eligible
4906	house	525 Friedheim Rd	c.1965	Not Eligible
4907	house	804 Green St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4908	house	806 Green St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4909	house	820 Green St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4910	house	814 Green St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4911	house	828 Green St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4912	house	834 Green St	c.1940	Not Eligible

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Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
4913	house	840 Green St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4914	house	604 Harrison St	c.1960	Not Eligible
4915	house	215 Simril St	c.1940	Not Eligible
4916	B.S. Plair Grocery	217 Simril St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4917	house	221 Simril St	c.1940	Not Eligible
4918	house	225 Simril St	c.1940	Not Eligible
4919	house	232 Simril St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4920	house	235 Simril St	c.1930	Not Eligible
4921	house	1069 Ogden Rd	1967	Not Eligible
4922	house	1008 Flint Hill St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4923	house	256 Simril St	c.1940	Not Eligible
4924	house	259 Simril St	c.1970	Not Eligible
4925	house	262 Simril St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4926	house	268 Simril St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4927	house	221 Watts Ct	c.1965	Not Eligible
4928	house	225 Watts Ct	c.1970	Not Eligible
4929	house	234 Watts Ct	c.1955	Not Eligible
4930	house	363 Friedheim Rd	c.1950	Not Eligible
4931	duplex	285 Powderhouse St	c.1970	Not Eligible
4932	Sunset Park Elementary School	1036 Ogden Rd	1954	Not Eligible
4933	duplex	101-103 Friedheim Rd	c.1960	Not Eligible
4934	duplex	105-107 Friedheim Rd	c.1960	Not Eligible
4935	house	109 Friedheim Rd	c.1960	Not Eligible
4936	duplex	205 Friedheim Rd	c.1965	Not Eligible
4937	house	207 Friedheim Rd	c.1965	Not Eligible
4938	duplex	209 Friedheim Rd	c.1965	Not Eligible
4939	duplex	357 Friedheim Rd	c.1975	Not Eligible
4940	house	416 Barnes St	c.1968	Not Eligible
4941	house	422 Barnes St	c.1968	Not Eligible
4942	house	432 Barnes St	c.1967	Not Eligible
4943	house	434 Barnes St	c.1967	Not Eligible
4944	house	442 Barnes St	c.1967	Not Eligible
4945	house	446 Barnes St	c.1967	Not Eligible
4946	house	413 Williamson St	c.1965	Not Eligible
4947	house	419 Williamson St	c.1958	Not Eligible
4948	house	421 Williamson St	c.1958	Not Eligible
4949	house	425 Williamson St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4950	house	429 Williamson St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4951	house	433 Williamson St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4952	house	437 Williamson St	c.1955	Not Eligible
4953	Robinson Funeral Home	534 Hampton St	c.1975	Not Eligible
4954	house	312 State St	c.1948	Not Eligible
4955	house	319 State St	c.1938	Not Eligible

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Site No.	Historic Name	Address/Location	Construction Date	SHPO National Register Determination of Eligibility
4956	house	455 Summit St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4957	house	435 Green St	c.1925	Not Eligible
4958	duplex	506 Whitner St	c.1976	Not Eligible
4959	house	511 Whitner St	c.1950	Not Eligible
4960	house	502 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1900	Not Eligible
4961	house	504 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1900	Not Eligible
4962	house	512 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1923	Not Eligible
4963	business	528 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1965	Not Eligible
4964	Economat Laundry	534 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	1974	Not Eligible
4965	Hatton's Grocery	415 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1945	Not Eligible
4966	Wyatt R. Laney Dentist	425 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1950	Not Eligible
4966.01	house	425 1/2 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1925	Not Eligible
4967	business	427 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1980	Not Eligible
4968	house	432 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1923	Not Eligible
4969	house	438 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1920	Not Eligible
4970	house	446 S. Dave Lyle Blvd	c.1910	Not Eligible