

Phase I Architectural Survey of
**BISHOPVILLE BYPASS
ALTERNATIVES**

Lee County, South Carolina

Phase I Architectural Survey of Bishopville Bypass Alternatives

Lee County, South Carolina

Report submitted to:

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ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of New South Associates' architectural survey of proposed bypass alternatives in Bishopville, Lee County, South Carolina. The architectural survey covered 24 bypass segment alternatives. The area of potential effect (APE) consists of the proposed bypass corridors and a 300-foot buffer around the proposed alignment segments.

Background research conducted prior to fieldwork revealed three properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP): the Spencer House, the Thomas Fraser House, and Tall Oaks. All three NRHP-listed properties are located within 800 to 1,000 feet of the APE. Background research also indicated 20 previously recorded architectural resources within the APE. These resources were identified and evaluated during a prior cultural resources survey by New South Associates in 2012 that examined initial bypass alternatives around Bishopville. None of the resources identified in the 2012 study were recommended eligible for the NRHP. However, the Piedmont Baptist Cemetery (0027), located within Segment 16 of the APE, while recommended not eligible for the NRHP, is protected under several South Carolina Codes of Law (South Carolina Code 27-43-10, Removal of Abandoned Cemeteries; 27-43-20, Removal to Plot Agreeable to Governing Body and Relatives; 27-43-30, Supervision of Removal Work; and 16-17-600, Destruction of Graves and Graveyards). It is thus recommended that the location of the cemetery be taken into consideration during project planning.

Fieldwork was conducted in late January to early February 2018 and recorded a total of 60 architectural resources. Of the 60 resources, 11 are within two Ranch House corridors, which are evaluated as districts. None of the resources or districts are recommended eligible for the NRHP.

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I. INTRODUCTION

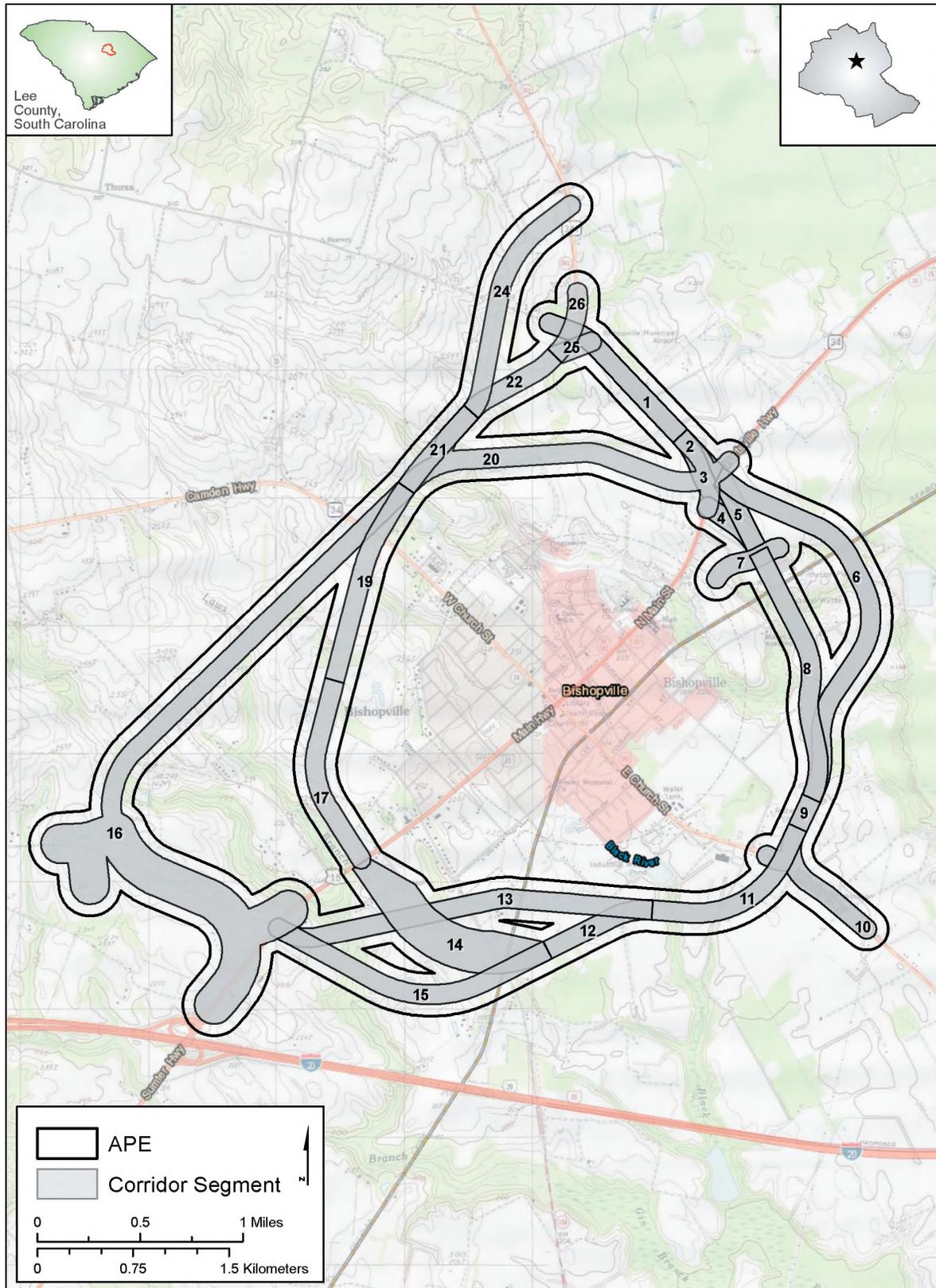
The South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) selected DRMP, Inc. to provide Engineering Services necessary for the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), right-of-way (ROW) plans, and final construction plans for roadways and bridges for the Bishopville Truck Route improvements in Lee County. A number of segments were chosen for study and the project was configured so that an “a la carte” approach could be used to determine the best alignment for the truck route. Therefore, a total of 26 segments were created. As project planning proceeded, two segments (18 and 23) were dropped. However, the original segment numbers were kept, with 18 and 23 now missing from the sequence. These segments varied in width from 500 to 1,000 feet. Figure 1 shows the locations of the various segments. New South Associates conducted an intensive architectural survey of the remaining 24 segments to comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

This project consisted of background research and an architectural field survey to identify architectural resources in the project’s area of potential effects (APE), as well as assessment of all identified architectural resources for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The APE is defined as the construction limits of the proposed bypass corridors and the view shed, which for this survey consisted of a 300-foot buffer beyond the construction limits (Figure 1). Background research was performed to identify previously recorded historic resources within the APE, while the field survey located and assessed any resources not yet recorded.

The Principal Investigator for this project was Mary Beth Reed. Summer Ciomek and Katie Dykens Quinn served as Project Architectural Historians. The architectural survey of the alternatives was conducted on January 30-February 2, 2018 and February 5-7, 2018.

This report is organized into six chapters including this introduction. Chapter II presents the environmental context and Chapter III features the historic context. A discussion of methodology is presented in Chapter IV, while the architectural results are presented in Chapter V. Finally, Chapter VI presents recommendations followed by the references cited.

Figure 1.
Proposed Bypass Segments



Sources: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Maps, Bishopville East, SC (1975), Bishopville West, SC (No Data), Kellytown, SC (1971), & Lucknow, SC (1975); ESRI World Transportation (2018), Boundaries & Places (2018)

II. HISTORIC CONTEXT

Lee County was not established until 1902, when parts of Darlington, Sumter, and Kershaw counties were joined to create South Carolina's smallest county. Containing a total of only 410.5 square acres, the new county held a number of small communities that were established several years prior to Lee's formation. Bishopville was previously located in Sumter County (State of South Carolina 1902:1194). Therefore, an examination of the history of Sumter County up to the twentieth century follows. The Sumter County history was adapted from a context by Staci Richey (2010) written for the *City of Sumter Historic Context* by New South Associates.

DEVELOPMENT OF SUMTER COUNTY

EARLY PERIOD

The colony of South Carolina began with the establishment of Charleston, originally Charles Town, in 1670. Many of the initial settlers emigrated from English settlements on Barbados, bringing with them enslaved Africans and a way of life based on plantations and cash crops. Other groups soon joined these early settlers, including French Huguenots, who settled in the lower Santee River. This was the situation in 1701, when John Lawson journeyed up the river, encountering along the way the Santee and Wateree Indians. He was one of the first Englishmen to visit the High Hills of the Santee, one of which he described as an "Alp with a top like a sugar loaf," referring to the sandy nature of the hills (Nicholes 1975:65–66).

European settlement would not occur anywhere in the interior of South Carolina until after the Yamasee War of 1715. Since the Wateree and the Santee Indians supported the Yamasee in their unsuccessful attempt to destroy the colony, they were forced to move northward toward the Catawba settlements at the northern edge of what is now South Carolina (Nicholes 1975:66). Even so, European settlement in the interior was slow, and did not really begin until the establishment of the township system in the 1730s. One of the nine townships established at that time was Fredericksburg, laid out in 1734 on the east side of the Wateree River, in what is now Camden.

LOCAL SETTLEMENT AND STATEBURG

By the 1750s, the Sumter County area was identified as St. Mark's Parish and the "District East of Wateree River" (Nicholes 1975:67). Settlers had already started to move into the area including James Brunson, Robert Carter, Wood Furman, Peter Mellett, Charles Pinckney, as well as the Rutledges, Singletons, and Haynesworths (Nicholes 1975:66). Other early landowners included

Josiah Gayle and William Richardson (Nicholes 1975:56). Most of these early settlers received land grants that were rarely more than 500 acres each (Gregorie 1954). Wherever the soil allowed it, plantations were soon established for the cultivation of the main cash crops of the eighteenth century: indigo and rice.

Settlement in and around the area that would later be called Bishopville began as early as the 1780s. William and Francis Singleton, who were among the first settlers in the vicinity, established a tavern in 1790 along a stagecoach line that ran from Georgetown, South Carolina to Charlotte, North Carolina. Then called “Singleton’s Crossroads,” this tiny settlement was the future location of the town of Bishopville (Thomason 1985).

General Thomas Sumter, Sumter County’s namesake, was probably the foremost of the many South Carolinians who served the Revolutionary cause in the 1770s and 1780s. Born in 1734 in Virginia, he moved to South Carolina before the outbreak of war. He kept the Patriot cause alive in South Carolina in the grim days after the fall of Charleston and the disastrous defeat of Horatio Gates at the battle of Camden in August of 1780. As a result of this service, he was handsomely rewarded with lands and honors in the years after the war (Gregorie 1954).

In 1783, Sumter and other prominent residents in the area worked up plans for a village that would be centered on the High Hills Tavern, using the Charleston-Camden Road as the main street. The site was laid out with lots for residences, as well as businesses. Originally called “Statesborough” but later changed to “Stateburg,” the community was a contender for the new state capital, which the legislature planned to relocate from Charleston. Even though Stateburg lost out to Columbia, it did become the seat of the new “Claremont County,” which covered the local area from 1783 until the South Carolina legislature abolished county governments altogether in 1800 (Nicholes 1975:44,68,110).

With the abolition of county governments came the establishment of the district system, which remained in effect in South Carolina until after the Civil War. In honor of General Thomas Sumter, the local area was designated “Sumter District” in 1800 (Nicholes 1975:47). The district was divided into various townships, and most of these remain in effect today.

ANTEBELLUM ERA

During the first half of the nineteenth century, the plantation system reached its peak in South Carolina and the rest of the American South. The invention of the cotton gin in the 1790s allowed the expansion of cotton cultivation throughout the region. This cash crop quickly assumed prominence in the general project area. The years that followed saw a periodic rise and fall in local cotton prices, as the need for cotton fluctuated in Europe and as planters on the Eastern Seaboard moved to new lands opened up in the west.

By the early nineteenth century, the small settlement of Singleton's Crossroads had begun to grow into the town that it would eventually become. Containing some stores and large farmsteads, the small community was surrounded by some of the richest cotton farmland in all of South Carolina. Most residents of the early settlement were farmers whose landholdings were immense and whose slaves were vast in number. In 1820, Dr. Jacques Bishop, a prominent farmer and landowner in the area of the community, purchased the Singleton store and tavern at the crossroads community (Figure 2). By 1824, a post office was established within Bishop's store and run by postmaster William Bowen. Around 1830, this site was officially dubbed Bishopville (Thomason 1985).

Immense farmsteads were established on lands surrounding Bishopville during the 1830s and 1840s. Area planters and merchants erected grand estates during this time, many of which remain standing in and around Bishopville to date. Houses, erected by cotton farmer James Carnes and successful storeowner William Rogers, remain extant within Bishopville. Two others lie very close to the current study area: Fraser House, erected by planter Thomas Fraser, and Tall Oaks, built by physician John Edward Dennis. Co-storeowner with William Rogers, Charles Spencer also constructed a grand home in Bishopville in the 1840s along North Main Street. Prior to 1860, additional residences and several commercial buildings were erected in Bishopville. By 1854, Bishopville had four stores and several churches that served the local community (Thomason 1985).

Between 1820 and 1860, almost 200,000 white settlers left South Carolina for new lands, taking with them almost as many enslaved African Americans (Edgar 1998:275–277). Cotton remained the primary cash crop, even in South Carolina, where production increased despite the growing threat of soil exhaustion. By 1860, the plantation system was firmly entrenched throughout the project area, and African American slaves made up around 70 percent of the local population (Kreisa et al. 1996).

CIVIL WAR

The Civil War finally ended American slavery, but the path to war was paved long before the 1860s. South Carolina had toyed with secession as early as the 1820s and 1830s, during the Nullification Controversy. The state championed secession during the 1850 Compromise, and South Carolinians, including some from Sumter District, moved to the Kansas Territory in the 1850s to fight for the right to own slaves (Edgar 1998:347).

On December 20, 1860, the South Carolina State Convention voted unanimously to secede from the Union. Residents and leading citizens of Sumter initiated a number of associations to offer support for their troops from the home front, including the Sumter Volunteers and Wayside Homes

to assist traveling soldiers. They also set up hospitals for sick or wounded soldiers. Located somewhat centrally in the state and hosting important railroad lines, Sumter was ideally suited for its use by the Confederacy as a distribution center for military supplies during the Civil War. South Carolina was the first state to secede after the election of Abraham Lincoln, and the war itself began in Charleston Harbor in April of 1861.

Before the year was out, federal ships and troops had firm control over much of the Beaufort District, and by the following year, had moved into position to begin the long siege of Charleston. This siege did not end until Sherman's troops entered Columbia and forced the Confederates to evacuate the coast in February of 1865. By that point, the war only had two more months to go.

The Sumter District was not directly affected by the war until the very end. Before that time, there were reports of slave uprisings in the area, but these are not believed to have been very serious (Edgar 1998:367). Sherman's invasion of the Carolinas was another matter. His army of 60,000 marched through Columbia, burned the capital, and then continued north and west of the Sumter District, destroying railroads and supplies as it went toward North Carolina. The path of destruction led from Columbia through Camden and up to Cheraw, passing through Tillersville just north of Bishopville (United States War Department et al. 2003). Union forces used the Jacob-Kelley house in the agricultural settlement of Kelley Town just northeast of Bishopville as a headquarters in March 1865. General John E. Smith, Commander of the 3rd Division, 15th Army Corps led troops to seize nearby Kelley Mills and pillage the surrounding area (McGrath 1971).

With the coast occupied by Federal troops and Sherman cutting through the central part of the state, the area around Sumter District formed a Confederate island stuffed with railroad cars and supplies from the surrounding regions. To remedy this situation, Sherman detailed Brigadier General Edward E. Potter to lead an expedition out of Georgetown to destroy this rolling stock.

Potter's Raid began in early April 1865 with a force of 2,700. Marching northwest out of Georgetown, Potter's forces scattered the local militia just south of Sumter on April 9 at the Battle of Dingle's Mill. Potter then moved westward along the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, destroying railroad stock and tracks as he went. At Manchester, he turned northward along the Charleston-Camden Road. On April 14, the 25th and the 107th Ohio infantry regiments were ordered toward Stateburg. The few remaining Confederate forces in the area, namely the Ninth Kentucky mounted infantry and some South Carolina militia, succeeded in holding them off. Potter then brought up the rest of his forces and attacked on April 15 in what has been called the battle of Stateburg. Unable to break the Confederate line, Potter went around Stateburg to the east and continued toward Camden. After occupying Camden for a brief period, the Federals returned the way they had come, meeting resistance north of Stateburg in what has been called the battle of Beech Creek (April 19, 1865). This time, the Confederates were driven from their position in what has been called the very last action of the war in South Carolina (HMdb.org 2010).

THE FORMATION OF LEE COUNTY

RECONSTRUCTION AND THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

The Civil War ended slavery, but settled only a few of the other problems that plagued a society divided both by race and class. Reconstruction attempted to make changes that would favor the local freedmen, such as guaranteeing voting rights, but many of these changes proved to be fleeting. Other alterations were made to state and local government, including the abolishment of districts and a return to the county system.

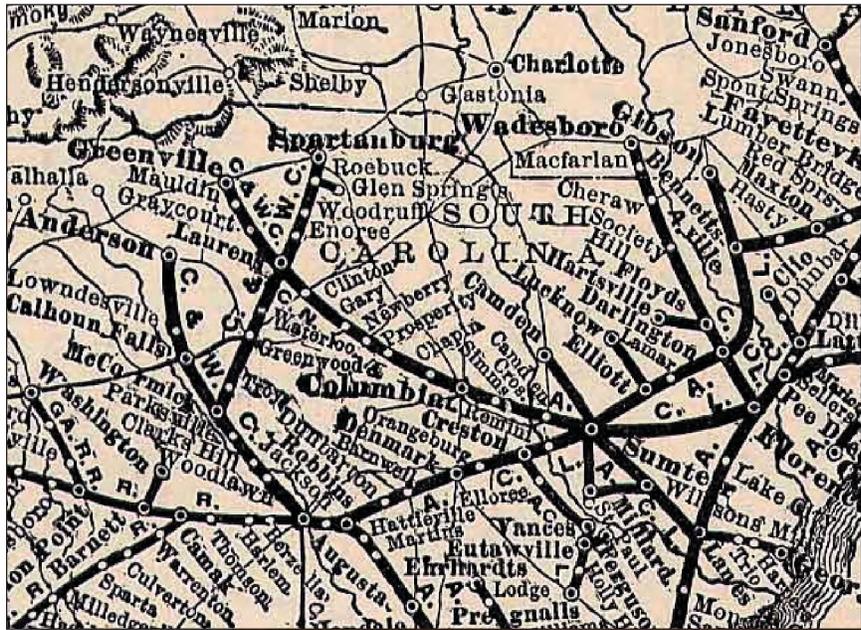
During the 1880s and 1890s, most African Americans were effectively disenfranchised by a combination of political intimidation, poll taxes, and literacy requirements. When necessary, gerrymandering was also used. The 7th Congressional District, drawn up in 1882 and known as the “black district,” stretched from Beaufort to Sumter. This district was created to isolate the large black majority in these areas (Edgar 1998:415–416).

The Bishopville Railroad Company was formed in 1882, and an act to construct a spur railroad line connecting Bishopville to the Wilmington, Columbia, and Augusta Railroad passed in the South Carolina General Assembly (State of South Carolina 1883:52). Until the late 1880s, Bishopville proper remained a small agricultural community of approximately 150-200 residents. With the arrival of the town’s first railroad in 1887, the population immediately began to rise in number. By 1890, 442 people claimed Bishopville as their home. Incorporated in 1888, the small town was then centered around the railroad depot on Main Street (Thomason 1985).

In 1891, the state General Assembly approved a motion for the Bishopville Railroad Company to change its name to the South and North Carolina Railroad and extend to the North Carolina state line (State of South Carolina 1892:1141). The railroad was sold to the Manchester and Augusta Railroad in 1896 (U.S. Interstate Commerce Commission 1933:38:742). Two years later, several rail lines, including the Manchester and Augusta, merged to form the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (Figure 3A; State of North Carolina 1899:76).

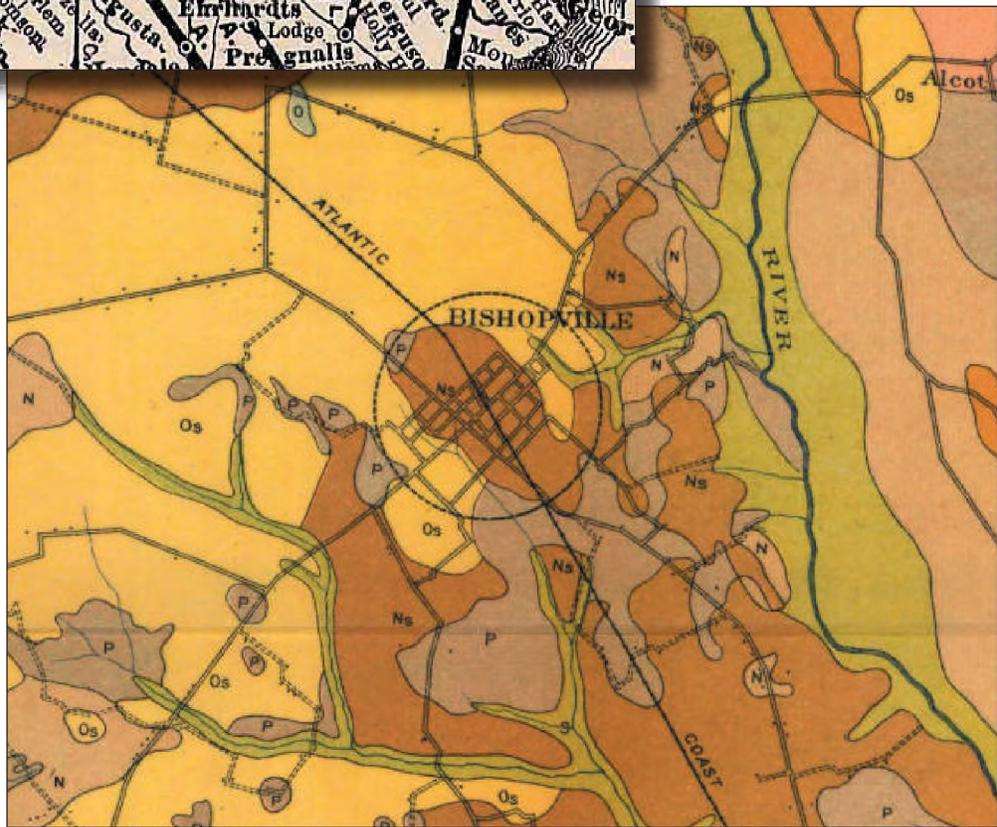
The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad helped Sumter County recover quickly from the war years, allowing commercial and passenger traffic through the county. Sumter served as a major cotton market and shipping center, due in large part to the railroads. The city of Sumter, the county’s seat, also hosted several industries in the final decades of the 1800s, including a textile mill, a cotton-oil company, and an ice-manufacturing company among others. Electricity and municipal water improved the city during the 1880s and 1890s, and new railroad lines connected Sumter to major transportation routes (Good 2006:940; Gregorie 1954:317, 483–484).

Figure 3.
Bishopville and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad



A. Detail, The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and Connections, 1914
Bishopville not labeled.

Source: The New Encyclopedic Atlas and Gazetteer of the World, 1914



B. Detail, Soil Survey of Lee County, 1907
Source: South Carolina Library, University of South Carolina

The election of Benjamin Tillman to governor in 1890 marked the end of the old pre-war elite in South Carolina politics. Tillman and the small farmers and businessmen that comprised his base, upended what was left of the old political order. This development, though, had relatively little impact on Sumter County, which remained a conservative holdout throughout much of this period (Edgar 1998:436–437). Even so, because of the Tillman Revolution, there was a new state constitution in 1895 that continued the disenfranchisement of African Americans.

This new constitution also made it easier to create new counties. One of the 10 new counties created between the years 1895 and 1915 was Lee, which formed in 1902 from parts of Sumter, Kershaw, and Darlington counties. The study area of Bishopville was previously located within the bounds of Sumter County (Figure 3B). Creating new and smaller counties like this one, named for Robert E. Lee, meant more efficient and effective law enforcement, as well as closer proximity of residents to the nearest county seat (Edgar 1998:447).

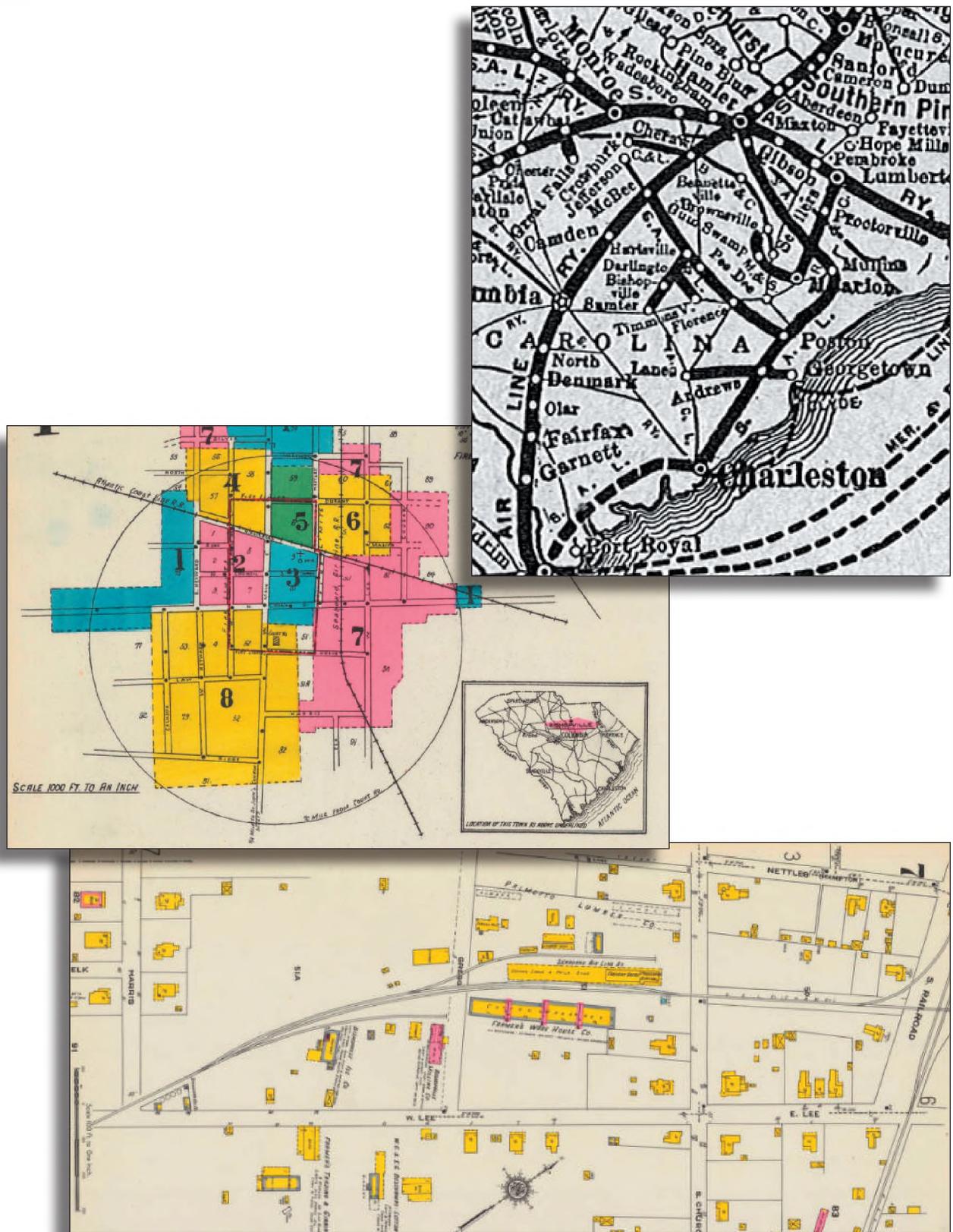
Between 1890 and 1920, Bishopville became a boomtown for shipping cotton and a commercial center, as well as a county seat of the new Lee County in 1902. By 1900, the population of Bishopville had yet again grown to 715 residents, nearly doubling the 1890 totals. After the establishment of Lee County, a temporary courthouse was placed in the opera house on Main Street until 1909, when the current courthouse was completed (Thomason 1985). In 1910, at the time of its first census, Lee County held a total of 25,318 residents (University of Virginia, Geospatial and Statistical Data Center [UVAGSDC] 2004).

It was also during this period that Main Street in Bishopville became a bustling center of activity for the town's growing population. By around 1915, Bishopville had a second rail line with the arrival of the Seaboard Air Line Railway (Figure 4A and B). Over 50 brick commercial buildings were constructed along a two-block section of Main Street during this period and housed businesses such as drug stores, banks, and dry goods shops. Surrounding Main Street were new, growing residential areas of one- and two-story frame houses.

Built to meet the demands of a population that had grown to 3,000 people by 1923, these houses were constructed along thoroughfares such as Lee, Harris, Nettles, and Dennis streets (Figure 4C; Thomason 1985). By 1920, the whole of Lee County had grown to hold a population totaling 26,827 people (UVAGSDC 2004).

The prosperity and growth of the turn of the century was halted by agricultural hardship brought on by the arrival of the boll weevil. In addition to failing crops, falling prices of cotton throughout the 1920s and 1930s slowed the growth of this previously promising small town (Thomason 1985). The agricultural county lost 2,731 residents between 1920 and 1930 (UVAGSDC 2004). The onset

Figure 4.
Bishopville and the Seaboard Air Line Railway



of the Great Depression in South Carolina during the 1930s meant additional setbacks for Bishopville and the rest of the country. Between the years of 1929 and 1932, cotton prices were reduced by 70 percent across the southeast. While the New Deal Agricultural Adjustment Act sought to stabilize prices, it was not until the close of World War II that the cotton industry once more began to grow (Thomason 1985).

By 1950, however, residency within Lee County had dropped to 23,173 residents, a loss of 1,735 people since 1940 (UVAGSDC 2004). In 1952, Bishopville gained its first large-scale industrial building and factory in the new Bishopville Finishing Plant. A one-time leader in textile manufacturing, the Spartanburg-based company, Reeves Brothers, was welcomed by the small town with banners flying above Main Street during a 1952 parade celebrating the end of the school year (Bradbury and Baskin 2010:13; Meadows 1997). The arrival of this plant, along with the reemergence of the cotton industry, most likely led to the construction of much of the mid-twentieth-century residential architecture of Bishopville. The plant operated at its location on Dixon Drive for 45 years. In 1997, Reeves Brothers, the largest employer in Bishopville, closed the plant, which employed 230 workers at that time (Meadows 1997).

Today, the community remains very small in population. In 1980, residents of Bishopville totaled just 3,427 people. Since the early 1980s, Bishopville has been steadily growing in fame due to its association with topiary artist Pearl Fryar. Shortly after he and his wife purchased a home in the small neighborhood of Broad Acres near Sumter Highway, Fryar began a self-taught exploration of large-scale topiary. Fryar's abstract designs and use of non-traditional plants has gained him international fame as a sort of "outsider artist" of topiary. His relatively small plot of land spans approximately three acres, but is filled with sinuous and angular forms that surround his modest home. His intensity and creativity in design has inspired neighbors, who now create topiary designs at their own homes as well. The entrance to the neighborhood is now decorated with topiary and is marked by grand signage beckoning tourists, who travel from afar to see Fryar's designs (Arnett 2001:380–387; Burns 2011). Since gaining fame, Fryar has sculpted topiary throughout the town of Bishopville, which has subsequently become a tourist destination for gardeners and road trippers of all types.

By the year 2010, the total population of Bishopville had only grown to 3,471 (U.S. Census Bureau 2010). Despite the small population and location in the smallest county in the state, Bishopville remains tied to an agricultural economy, with cotton remaining a staple crop in the near vicinity of the town. Each year, Bishopville hosts the Lee County Cotton Festival and Agricultural Fair and the South Carolina Cotton Museum is sited in downtown Bishopville on Cedar Lane.

III. METHODS

BACKGROUND RESEARCH

Background research was conducted to identify all previously recorded historic resources within the vicinity of the proposed project area. New South Associates consulted Archsite, the digital site files and GIS database maintained by South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH), to identify previously recorded resources and those listed on, or eligible for listing on, the NRHP in or near the project area. In addition, historic maps were reviewed to determine potential locations of historic resources. Additionally, secondary sources pertaining to the history of South Carolina, with an emphasis on works that discuss Bishopville and Sumter and Lee counties, were consulted.

METHODOLOGY

The architectural historian conducted a survey of the APE to identify unrecorded historic resources 50 years of age or older. Resources more than 50 years in age were surveyed in accordance with the guidelines provided in *Survey Manual: South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places* using a handheld tablet device. They were photographed using a digital camera and information on each resource was recorded into a FileMaker Pro database. Resources were evaluated following the NRHP criteria and a preliminary assessment of effect for the proposed project was conducted for any property in the APE that was NRHP-listed or that met the NRHP criteria for eligibility. South Carolina State Intensive Survey Forms were prepared for all surveyed resources.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES (NRHP) EVALUATION

Cultural resources are evaluated based on criteria for NRHP eligibility specified in the Department of Interior Regulations 36 CFR Part 60: National Register of Historic Places. Cultural resources can be defined as significant if they “possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association,” and if they:

- A) Are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of history; or
- B) Are associated with the lives of persons significant in the past;

- C) Embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or,
- D) Have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria A, B and C are usually applied to architectural resources. Archaeological sites are generally evaluated relative to Criterion D, although other criteria can apply.

IV. ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY RESULTS

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED RESOURCES

Background research revealed that three NRHP-listed individual properties and 20 historic resources were previously recorded within or near the APE (Table 1). The NRHP-listed properties, the Spencer House, Thomas Fraser House, and Tall Oaks, were visited during the survey but not reevaluated. These resources are not located within the APE.

The 20 previously recorded resources were surveyed within the past 10 years by New South as part of a Phase I Architectural Survey in 2012 (Pope et al. 2012). These resources were not resurveyed during the current study but were visited to note any significant physical changes. All 20 previously recorded resources were recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. The current study concurs with these recommendations.

Table 1. Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

Resource Number	Name/Address	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation	Significant Changes
N/A	Spencer House	Circa 1845	Listed	None
N/A	Thomas Fraser House	1847	Listed	None
N/A	Tall Oaks	Circa 1847	Listed	None
0027	Piedmont Baptist Cemetery	Circa 1810	Not Eligible	None
0029	622 Wisacky Highway	Circa 1950	Not Eligible	None
0030	632 Wisacky Highway	Circa 1950	Not Eligible	None
0031	102 Wags Drive	Circa 1945	Not Eligible	None
0032	122 Wags Drive	Circa 1950	Not Eligible	None
0033	138 Wags Drive	Circa 1930	Not Eligible	None
0034	WAGS 1380 AM	Circa 1955	Not Eligible	None
0035	Bishopville Finishing Plant	Circa 1930	Not Eligible	None
0036	143 Edmund Avenue	Circa 1870	Not Eligible	None
0036.01	143 Edmund Avenue, Barn 1	Circa 1930	Not Eligible	None
0036.02	143 Edmund Avenue, Barn 2	Circa 1945	Not Eligible	None
0037	68 Dixon Drive	Circa 1955	Not Eligible	None
0038	10 Dixon Drive	Circa 1945	Not Eligible	Repainted new color
0039	720 North Main Street	Circa 1930	Not Eligible	None
0039.01	720 North Main Street, Barn	Circa 1940	Not Eligible	None
0040	Barn north of 227 Academy Rd.	Circa 1930	Not Eligible	None
0041	Corner Grill	Circa 1930	Not Eligible	Porch screened with lattice and wood frame fixed windows

Table 1. Previously Recorded Architectural Resources

Resource Number	Name/Address	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation	Significant Changes
0042	684 U.S. Highway 15 North	Circa 1905	Not Eligible	Half of porch screened in with wooden skirt wall
0043	225 Denny Pond Road	Circa 1960	Not Eligible	Historic windows, front door, and screen door replaced
0044	Seaboard Air Line Railway	Circa 1915	Not Eligible	None

NEWLY RECORDED RESOURCES

Sixty architectural resources were newly recorded as a result of the survey (Table 2, Figures 5-7). Of these 60 resources, 11 are within two Ranch House corridors, which are discussed and evaluated as districts. According to property tax records, two additional properties within the APE, the Lee Academy and the Lee County Airport, were over 50 years old. However, an examination of both indicated that neither retained any buildings or structures over 50 years old and so these two properties were not surveyed.

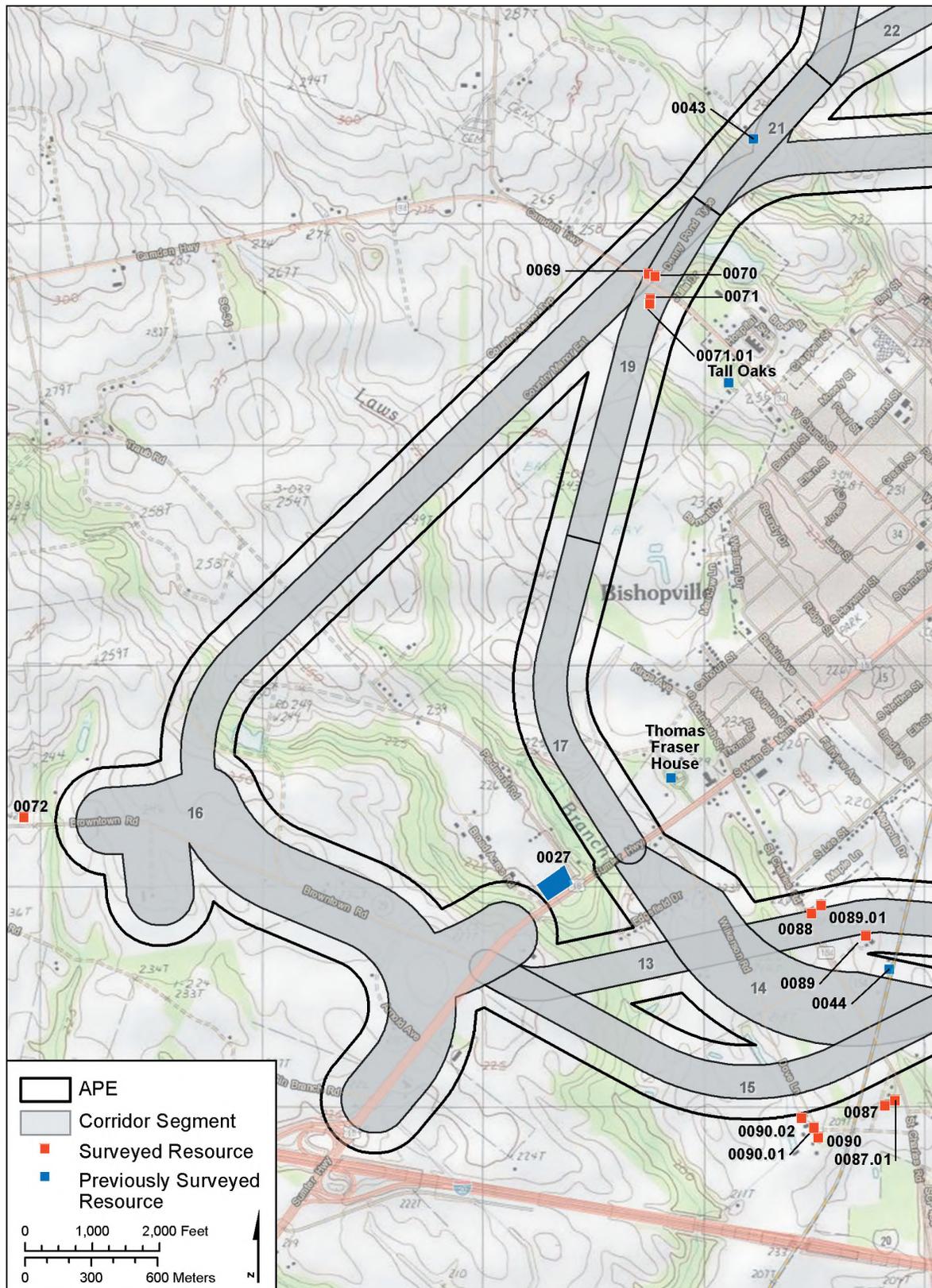
Table 2. Newly Recorded Architectural Resources

Resource	Name/Address	Date	NRHP Recommendation
0051	State Timber, 765 U.S. Hwy 15	Circa 1965	Not Eligible
0051.01	State Timber, Shed	Circa 1965	Not Eligible
0052	5-Star Platinum Bar, 687 U.S. Hwy 15	Circa 1960	Not Eligible
0053	800 U.S. Hwy 15	Circa 1950	Not Eligible
0054	803 U.S. Hwy 15	Circa 1960	Not Eligible
0055	720 U.S. Hwy 15	Circa 1950	Not Eligible
0056	Buster's Garage, 707 U.S. Hwy 15	Circa 1960	Not Eligible
0056.01	Buster's Garage, Shed	Circa 1960	Not Eligible
0057-0061	Bethune Highway-Airport Road Ranch House Corridor	Circa 1950-1965	Not Eligible
0062	Reames Farm Complex, House (203 Bethune Hwy)	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
0062.01	Reames Farm Complex, Barn	Circa 1930	Not Eligible
0062.02	Reames Farm Complex, Shed	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
0063-0068	Bethune Highway Ranch House Corridor	Circa 1960-1965	Not Eligible
0069	622 West Church St	Circa 1950	Not Eligible
0070	1002 West Church St	Circa 1960	Not Eligible
0071	603 West Church St	Circa 1945	Not Eligible
0071.01	603 West Church St, Garage	Circa 1945	Not Eligible

Table 2. Newly Recorded Architectural Resources

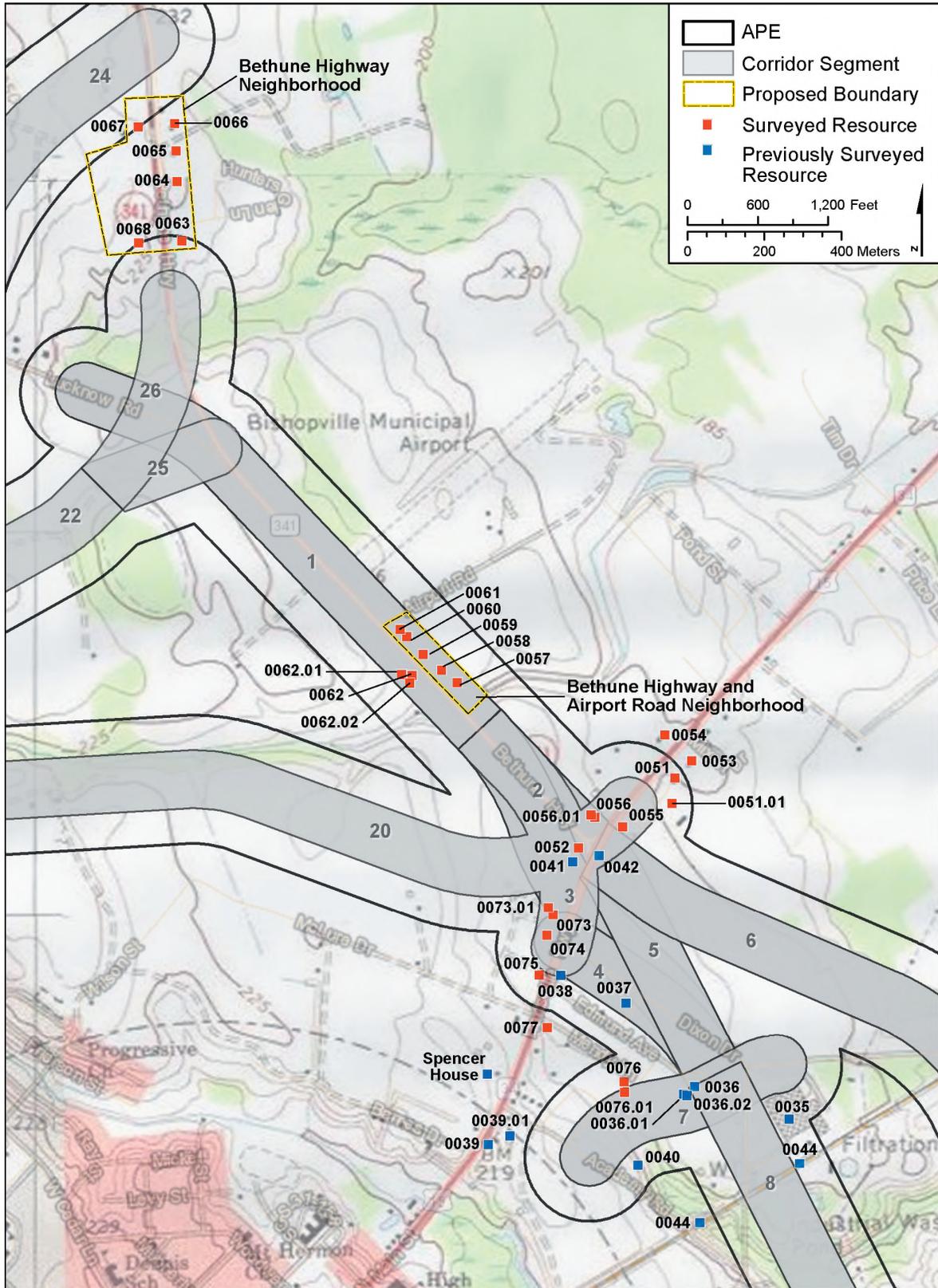
Resource	Name/Address	Date	NRHP Recommendation
0072	680 Browntown Rd	Circa 1965	Not Eligible
0073	629 North Main St	Circa 1960	Not Eligible
0073.01	629 North Main St, Garage	Circa 1960	Not Eligible
0074	Wateree Community Center, 1001 N Main St	Circa 1960	Not Eligible
0075	Scott Tire, 579 N Main St	Circa 1950	Not Eligible
0076	88 Mendy Lane	Circa 1955	Not Eligible
0076.01	88 Mendy Lane, Well house	Circa 1955	Not Eligible
0077	12 Mendy Lane	Circa 1960	Not Eligible
0078	116 Wags Drive	Circa 1955	Not Eligible
0078.01	116 Wags Drive, Shed	Circa 1955	Not Eligible
0079	126 Wags Drive	Circa 1960	Not Eligible
0080	613 Wisacky Hwy	Circa 1955	Not Eligible
0080.01	613 Wisacky Hwy, Shed	Circa 1955	Not Eligible
0081	612 Wisacky Hwy	Circa 1965	Not Eligible
0081.01	612 Wisacky Hwy, Garage	Circa 1965	Not Eligible
0082	660 Wisacky Hwy	Circa 1965	Not Eligible
0083	906 Wisacky Hwy	Circa 1945	Not Eligible
0084	Wisacky Highway, on City Nursery Farm property	Circa 1930	Not Eligible
0085	813 Wisacky Hwy	Circa 1910	Not Eligible
0086	Jordan Farm Complex, House (100 Jordan Ln)	Circa 1920	Not Eligible
0086.01	Jordan Farm Complex, Shed	Circa 1950	Not Eligible
0086.02– 0086.05	Jordan Farm Complex, Storage sheds (4 cylindrical storage units)	Circa 1965	Not Eligible
0086.06	1004 Wisacky Hwy, Warehouse associated with Jordan Farm Complex	Circa 1960	Not Eligible
0087	55 Dove Lane, Liberty Hill Mission Church	Circa 1913; rebuilt 1979	Not Eligible
0087.01	55 Dove Lane, Liberty Hill Lodge No. 357 F.A.M.	Circa 1945	Not Eligible
0088	409 Saint Charles Hwy	Circa 1925	Not Eligible
0089	441 Saint Charles Hwy	Circa 1855	Not Eligible
0089.01	441 Saint Charles Hwy, Smokehouse	Circa 1930	Not Eligible
0090	Dove Lane Farm, House	Circa 1900	Not Eligible
0090.01	Dove Lane Farm, Shed	Circa 1960	Not Eligible
0090.02	Dove Lane Farm, CMU Shed	Circa 1950	Not Eligible

Figure 5.
Project Location Map Showing Architectural Historic Resources, 1 of 3



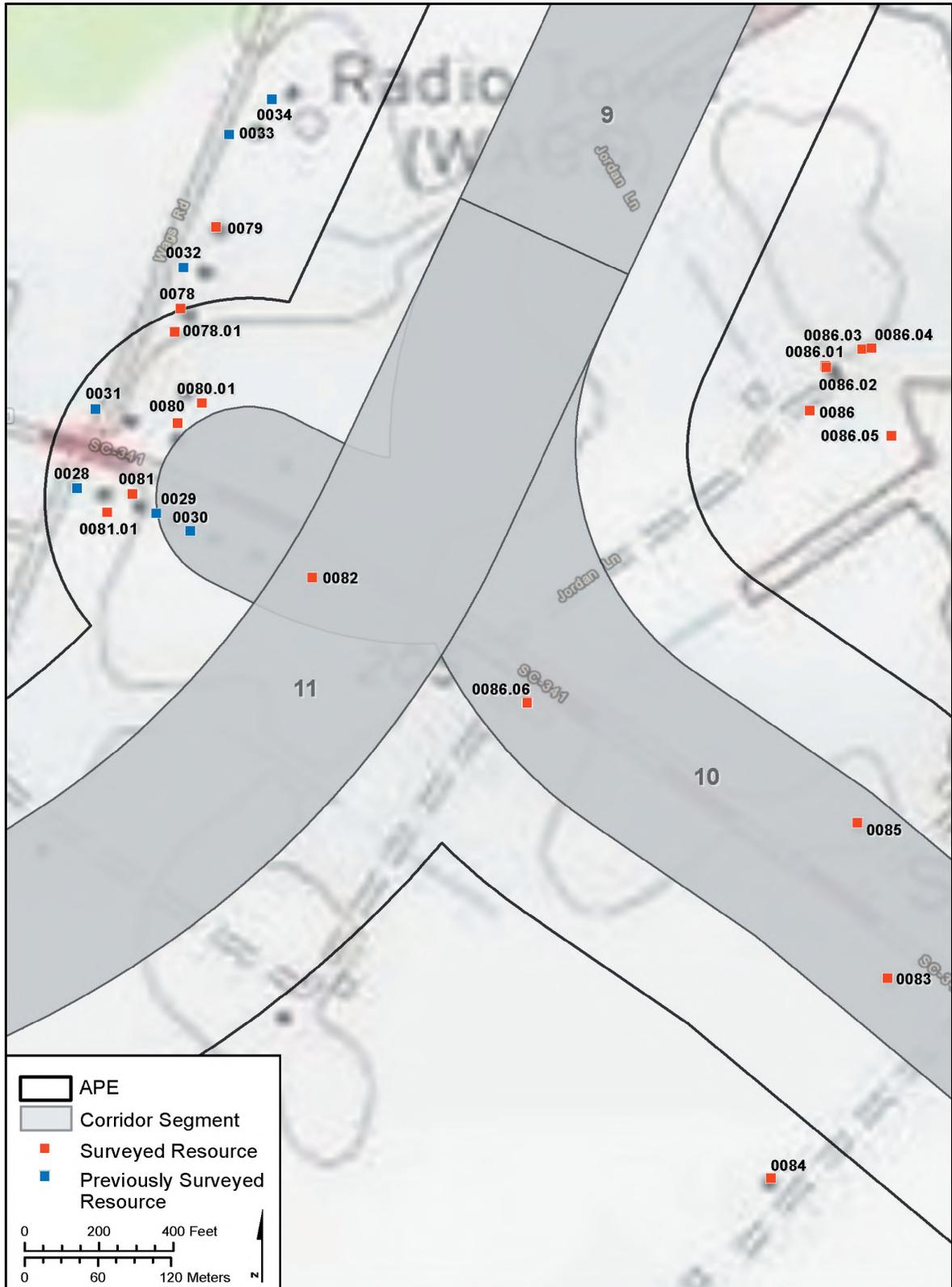
Source: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map, Bishopville West, SC

Figure 6.
Project Location Map Showing Architectural Historic Resources, 2 of 3



Source: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map, Bishopville West, SC

Figure 7.
Project Location Map Showing Architectural Historic Resources, 3 of 3



Source: USGS Topographic Quadrangle Map, Bishopville East, SC (1975)

RESOURCE 0051 – STATE TIMBER (765 U.S. HIGHWAY 15)

Resource 0051 is a circa 1965 Ranch-style office building located at 765 U.S. Highway 15. It houses the office for State Timber and is visible on a 1966 aerial photograph of Lee County but is not visible on a 1964 aerial photograph. Resource 0051 is one story tall and U-shaped in plan with a composition shingle hipped roof (Figure 8). It is of concrete block construction with a brick veneer front façade and faces west towards U.S. Highway 15. The front elevation is symmetrical with a half-light wood panel door inset under an ended porch. The door is flanked by two horizontal two-over-two wood-frame double-hung sash windows. To the north and south of the porch are two additional two-over-two windows. The south elevation contains two two-over-two windows. The north elevation is asymmetrical and features two wood panel doors, one smaller two-over-two window, and one window that is consistent with the rest found throughout the house. The rear elevation has a small hipped roof addition that is clad in synthetic siding and has a two-over-two double-hung sash window. The building has overhanging boxed eaves and is sited on a poured-in-place concrete slab foundation.

One outbuilding is visible on the 1966 aerial photograph. Resource 0051.01 is a long, rectangular storage and garage building with multiple garage bays. It also faces west towards U.S. Highway 15 and is located approximately 250 feet southeast of Resource 0051. The building is one story tall with a laterally gabled standing seam metal roof. It is clad in standing seam metal. It has four rolling metal garage doors spaced unevenly along the west elevation. Thirteen skylights illuminate the interior of the building. The building has a shed roofed addition to the rear and two large porches added to the sides. These additions post-date 1966 but are visible in a 1994 aerial photograph. The resource's foundation is not visible.

The State Timber complex contains two additional non-historic outbuildings as well as several fuel tanks and various heavy machinery. The mowed area of the complex is roughly 5.5 acres in size with timber plantings to the northeast of the mowed area. Resource 0051 has a generous setback from U.S. Highway 15, which in this section of the project area is a heavily traveled two-lane highway with a grass shoulder and occasional paved turnouts. The resources are surrounded by lawns and dirt parking lots and driveways. Resources 0051 and 0051.01 were not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Resource 0051.01 has been altered from its original form in ways that are visible from the street. Neither resource is known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resources are recommended as not individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Figure 8.
Resources 0051 and 0051.01 - State Timber (765 U.S. Highway 15)



A. Resource 0051 - Southwest Oblique



B. Resource 0051 - Northeast Oblique



C. Resource 0051.01 - West Elevation

RESOURCE 0052 – 5-STAR PLATINUM BAR (687 U.S. HIGHWAY 15)

Resource 0052 is a circa 1960 one-story entertainment building of no distinct style or type located at 687 U.S. Highway 15. It houses the 5-Star Platinum Bar and Grill. It is visible on a 1964 aerial photograph and faces south towards the intersection of U.S. Highway 15 and Bethune Highway. The resource is one story tall with a rectangular historic core and a gable-on-hip composition shingle roof (Figure 9). It is of concrete block construction and is entered via metal doors on the east and west elevations. Along the south elevation runs a bank of eight square fixed picture windows. An unsupported hipped roof porch extends along the full south elevation. A shed-roofed frame addition is located on the rear of the west elevation. The building has a poured-in-place concrete slab foundation.

Resource 0052 is located at the corner of U.S. Highway 15 and Bethune Highway, both busy two-lane highways. It is surrounded by paved parking areas and sparse grass lawn. Setback is minimal and is dominated by a parking lot. Resource 0052 was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 0053 – 800 U.S. HIGHWAY 15

Resource 0053 is a circa 1950 commercial building located at 800 U.S. Highway 15. It faces east towards U.S. Highway 15 and is vacant. The building is comprised of an original two-part commercial block building and an original one-part commercial block building, which is located on the two-part commercial block's southwest elevation (Figure 10). It is of stuccoed concrete block construction with brick and metal coping at the roofline. A simple parapet wraps around the roofline and conceals a flat built-up roof. The two-part commercial block building is largely symmetrical with two fixed picture windows flanked by two slightly inset wood panel doors on the ground floor. The northern door is a two-pane half-light door. The picture windows are not original to the building. The second story has two pairs of four-over-two metal frame windows. The original façade of the one-part commercial block is concealed by a concrete block addition. A band of non-historic windows fenestrates the addition, including two sliding windows of the type seen in drive-through or walk-up restaurant windows. This portion of the building is sheltered by an added front-gabled wood frame porch. A one-story concrete block addition has been made to the northeast side of the two-part commercial block building as well. This portion of the building contains a wood panel half-light door and two modern vinyl windows. A large portion of the front elevation of this addition is clad in plywood, indicating that it was once contained multiple fixed picture windows. The foundation is not visible.

Figure 9.
Resource 0052 - 5-Star Platinum Bar (687 U.S. Highway 15)



A. South Elevation



B. Southwest Oblique

Figure 10.
Resource 0053 - 800 U.S. Highway 15



A. Southeast Oblique



B. Northwest Oblique

Resource 0053 is located on U.S. Highway 15, which in this section of the project area is a heavily traveled two-lane highway with a grass shoulder and occasional paved turnouts. Surrounding development is generously spaced and largely commercial. Resource 0053 has a generous setback and is surrounded by sparse lawn and pavement which is deteriorating. Resource 0053 was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It has been altered significantly in ways that are visible from the road. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 0054 – 803 U.S. HIGHWAY 15

Resource 0054 is a circa 1960 commercial garage of no distinct style or type located at 803 U.S. Highway 15. It is visible on a 1964 aerial photograph and faces west towards U.S. Highway 15. The resource is one story tall and has a rectangular plan with a laterally gabled composition shingle roof and is clad in aluminum siding (Figure 11). Fenestration on the front (west) elevation is irregularly spaced and includes three modern rolling metal garage doors, a modern wood panel personnel door, and a fixed picture replacement window. Rolling metal garage doors are located on the north and south elevations and appear to have replaced earlier sets of barn doors.

Resource 0054 is located on U.S. Highway 15, which in this section of the project area is a heavily traveled two-lane highway with a grass shoulder and occasional paved turnouts. Surrounding development is generously spaced and largely commercial. The resource is sited on a generous lot with sparse grass lawn, shrubs along the rear of the building, and a deteriorating paved circular drive in front of the building. It has a large setback of approximately 100 feet. Resource 0054 was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Historic integrity is negatively impacted by the use of modern replacement doors and windows. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 0055 – 720 U.S. HIGHWAY 15

Resource 0055 is a circa 1950 American Small House located at 720 U.S. Highway 15. It faces east towards U.S. Highway 15. It is one story high with a rectangular historic core and a laterally gabled composition shingle roof. It is clad in brick veneer (Figure 12). The east elevation contains a tripartite replacement window and a modern wood panel door under a partially engaged shed roof porch. The porch is supported by round wood posts with a wood railing and turned balusters. Immediately southwest of the front doorway is a double front gable end containing paired replacement one-over-one double-hung sash windows. Historic additions have been made to both

Figure 11.
Resource 0054 - 803 U.S. Highway 15



A. Northwest Oblique



B. Southwest Oblique

Figure 12.
Resource 0055 - 720 U.S. Highway 15



A. East Elevation



B. Southeast Oblique



C. Southwest Oblique Detail

the north and south side elevations. The addition to the north includes a small one-over-one double-hung sash window and an exterior brick chimney. The addition to the south contains a one-over-one double-hung sash window. A shed-roofed addition has been made to the rear of the house. All additions are one story and clad in brick veneer. The foundation is concealed by brick veneer. The property also contains two brick veneer outbuildings, a garage, and a shed. They are not visible on a 1966 aerial photograph.

Resource 0055 is located on U.S. Highway 15 near its intersection with Bethune Highway. Both roads are busy two-lane highways in this portion of the project area. Development in this area is mixed commercial and residential with generously sized lots. Roughly one quarter of the area is developed as farmland or timber plantings rather than with buildings. Although Resource 0055 is an American Small House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is greatly impacted by two large additions which alter the appearance of the house from the street, as well as the use of vinyl frame replacement windows. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 0056 – BUSTER’S GARAGE (707 U.S. HIGHWAY 15)

Resource 0056 is a circa 1960 building exhibiting elements of the Contemporary style located at 707 U.S. Highway 15. While it is unclear as to whether or not the resource was originally a residence, the building is currently used as the office for an automobile repair shop, Buster’s Garage. The building faces north towards Bethune Highway and is visible on a 1964 aerial photograph. It has a rectangular plan with an asymmetrical front gabled composition shingle roof and is clad in Roman brick veneer (Figure 13). There is vertical siding in the gable ends. The projection on the northwest end of the front (southwest) elevation contains two narrow, fixed pane windows. The wood panel door is roughly in the center of the elevation and is a modern replacement. To the southeast of the door lie three fixed aluminum frame windows. The windows appear to be modern replacements. The full front façade is separated into six evenly spaced bays by a series of square brick veneer pilasters. The pilasters extend through the vertical wood siding of the gable end to the roofline. The building has deep overhanging boxed eaves supported by simple wood brackets which are aligned with the pilasters. A recessed porch spans a portion of the front elevation. It is supported by decorative aluminum supports on square brick piers. Additional modern replacement windows are set irregularly along the side elevations. A side entrance is located on the northwest elevation, as well as a small, original horizontal two-over-two wood frame double-hung sash window. An additional original window is located on the rear of the building. The foundation is concealed. A metal shed is located on the property but is not visible on a 1966 aerial photograph.

Figure 13.
Resource 0056 - Buster's Garage (707 U.S. Highway 15)



A. Northeast Oblique



B. Northwest Oblique



C. Southwest Oblique

Resource 0056 is located at the corner of U.S. Highway 15 and Bethune Highway. Both are busy two-lane highways and the intersection is developed primarily with commercial buildings sited on large lots. Resource 0056 has a generous setback and is surrounded by concrete and gravel parking areas that provide storage for vehicles. Although the resource exhibits elements of the Eichleresque style, which is associated with residential buildings, it is unclear if the building was originally used as a house. The building’s integrity is impacted by the replacement of its original windows and doors. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

BETHUNE HIGHWAY-AIRPORT ROAD RANCH HOUSE CORRIDOR

Resources 0057 – 0061

The Bethune Highway-Airport Road Ranch House Corridor is a small residential corridor bounded by Bethune Highway to the southwest, Airport Road to the northwest, and a small creek roughly 0.2 mile south of the intersection of Bethune Highway and Airport Road to the southeast (Figure 14). The residential corridor runs along the northeast side of Bethune Highway and consists of one linear row of five mid-twentieth-century single family houses and one non-historic single-family house (Table 3). This small grouping of relatively dense residential mid-twentieth-century development is surrounded primarily by farmland and undeveloped land, thus forming a linear residential area within a less developed greater area. Resources date from circa 1950 through circa 1970. House types represented include Compact Ranch Houses, a Linear-with-Clusters Ranch House, and an American Small House (Figures 15 and 16). The buildings are clad in brick veneer, synthetic siding, and asbestos shingles. Roofs are either laterally gabled or hipped composition shingle. All resources are either rectangular or L-shaped and are one story tall. Window types are primarily horizontal two-over-two wood frame double-hung sash, tripartite or multi-pane picture windows, and vinyl replacement windows. The replacement windows are either double-hung sash or sliding windows. Decorative elements include the use of large exterior brick chimneys in two instances. Two of the resources have additions, one to the rear, and one to the south elevation. Outbuildings include non-historic garages and a non-historic shed.

Table 3. Bethune Highway-Airport Road Ranch House Corridor Architectural Resources

Resource Number	Name/Address	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation
0057	170 Bethune Highway	Circa 1967	Not Eligible
0058	188 Bethune Highway	Circa 1965	Not Eligible
0059	206 Bethune Highway	Circa 1965	Not Eligible
0060	226 Bethune Highway	Circa 1950	Not Eligible
0061	16 Airport Road	Circa 1955	Not Eligible

Figure 14.
Bethune Highway and Airport Road Ranch House Corridor



Source: ESRI World Imagery (2018)

Figure 15.
Bethune Highway and Airport Road Neighborhood



A. Resource 0057 - West Elevation



B. Resource 0058 - West Elevation



C. Resource 0059 - West Elevation

Figure 16.
Bethune Highway and Airport Road Neighborhood



A. Resource 0060 - Southwest Oblique



B. Resource 0061 - Northeast Oblique

All of the resources are sited on fairly large lots and have generous setbacks from Bethune Highway, which in this part of the project area is a busy two-lane road. Landscaping includes grass lawns, bushes and shrubs, and a wooded buffer to the rear of the properties. No individual resource was found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Some resources are negatively impacted by the use of replacement windows and by additions visible from the front elevation. No individual resources are known to be associated with any significant person or event, and therefore are not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B. The corridor as a whole retains integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling, but contains no noteworthy examples of two very common house types in South Carolina. The corridor as a whole does not rise to the level of importance that would warrant inclusion on the NRHP. It is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCES 0062, 0062.01, AND 0062.02 – REAMES FARM COMPLEX

Resource 0062 is a circa-1910 Central Hall Colonial Revival House located at 203 Bethune Highway. The historic core is square and one story tall with a steeply pitched hipped metal shingle roof (Figure 17). The building is clad in synthetic siding and faces east towards Bethune Highway. The front façade is symmetrical and centered on an original half-light wood panel door with sidelights and transom. Two horizontal two-over-two aluminum frame replacement windows are located to either side of the door. A large hipped front porch with non-historic aluminum columns wraps around part of the front and south elevations. A bay window is located on the north elevation and two corbeled brick chimneys rise symmetrically from the roofline.

The property contains two historic outbuildings. Resource 0062.01 is a circa 1930 double crib barn located about 100 feet southwest of 0062 (Figure 18). The two-story barn is rectangular with a front-gabled V-crimp metal roof and weatherboard cladding. An open canted walkway runs through the building and there is a hay loft with a wood siding door above it. Shed roofed open porches run along both side elevations. Resource 0062.02 is a circa 1910 shed located roughly 50 feet southwest of 0062 (see Figure 18). It is one story tall and rectangular with a steeply pitched composition shingle gable roof and shiplap siding. There is fenestration for a door and two windows on the front elevation. A porch with square wood supports extends across the left half of the front elevation. Shed roofed additions are located on both side elevations.

Resource 0062 and its outbuildings are sited on a roughly 0.8-acre parcel of land set back approximately 100 feet from Bethune Highway. The surrounding lot is primarily wooded with mature trees surrounding the house. While the current parcel is slightly less than one acre, the historic boundaries of the farm encompassed at least the 68-acre parcel which surrounds the current

Figure 17.
Resource 0062 - Reames Farm Complex (203 Bethune Highway)



A. East Elevation



B. Southeast Oblique



C. Northeast Oblique

Figure 18.
Resources 0062.01 and 0062.02 - Reames Farm Complex Barn and Shed



A. Resource 0062.01 - South Elevation



B. Resource 0062.02 - Southeast Oblique

lot. The current owner of the parcel is Davis LeRoy Reames III, who inherited it in as a co-owner along with his mother, Jean Vermillion Reames, in 2017 (Lee County Assessor's Office 2018). It appears that he is either the third or fourth Reames to inherit the farm. The first Reames to take up residence in Bishopville was his great-grandfather, John Frederick Reames, who was born in Sumter in 1875 and died in Bishopville in 1959 (Find A Grave 2014). John Frederick Reames did not reside on the property on Bethune Highway; census data from 1910-1940 indicates that he lived on Main Street in Bishopville for at least 30 years. However, his occupation was listed in the 1910 census as "gentleman farmer" (U.S. Census Bureau 2006). It is possible that this is in reference to the ownership of farm property which John Frederick did not directly work himself.

John Frederick Reames had eight children, among them two boys, Cecil Howard (1906-1962) and Davis LeRoy (1899-1981) (Find A Grave 2014). According to the census, in 1930 David LeRoy was living on Nettles Street while Cecil Howard was still living on Main Street with his parents. Davis LeRoy was working as a bookkeeper at a ginney while no occupation was listed for Cecil Howard. Cecil Howard was not counted in the 1940 census but at the time of his death in 1962, he was a farmer living on Route 4 outside of the Bishopville city limits (South Carolina State Board of Health 1962). The estate of Cecil Howard sold the 68-acre parcel surrounding the farmstead in 1991 (Lee County Assessor's Office 2018). Davis LeRoy's grandson, Davis LeRoy III, is the current owner of the small farmstead parcel.

Much remains unclear regarding the path of ownership for the farm and the extent to which each generation of the Reames family was involved with it. For example, Davis LeRoy, Jr. (1923-2016) worked as an educator for 48 years and was not a farmer (Find A Grave 2014; The Sumter Item 2016). The current owner, Davis LeRoy Reames III, also does not reside at the farm. The Reames family owns multiple parcels of land throughout the outskirts of Bishopville, making it difficult to determine whether the original farm boundaries extended beyond the 68-acre parcel.

The use of the 68-acre parcel as farmland is confirmed via aerial photographs dating to the 1960s, which show cultivated fields and wooded boundaries consistent with those present today (Figure 19). While no information could be obtained regarding what was grown on the Reames farm, it probably produced cotton, the most commonly grown crop in Bishopville, where a cottonseed oil mill was one of the largest employers in the early twentieth century (National Park Service 1985).

Resource 0062 was considered for the NRHP under Criterion C. Although Resource 0062 is a Central Hall Colonial Revival House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for

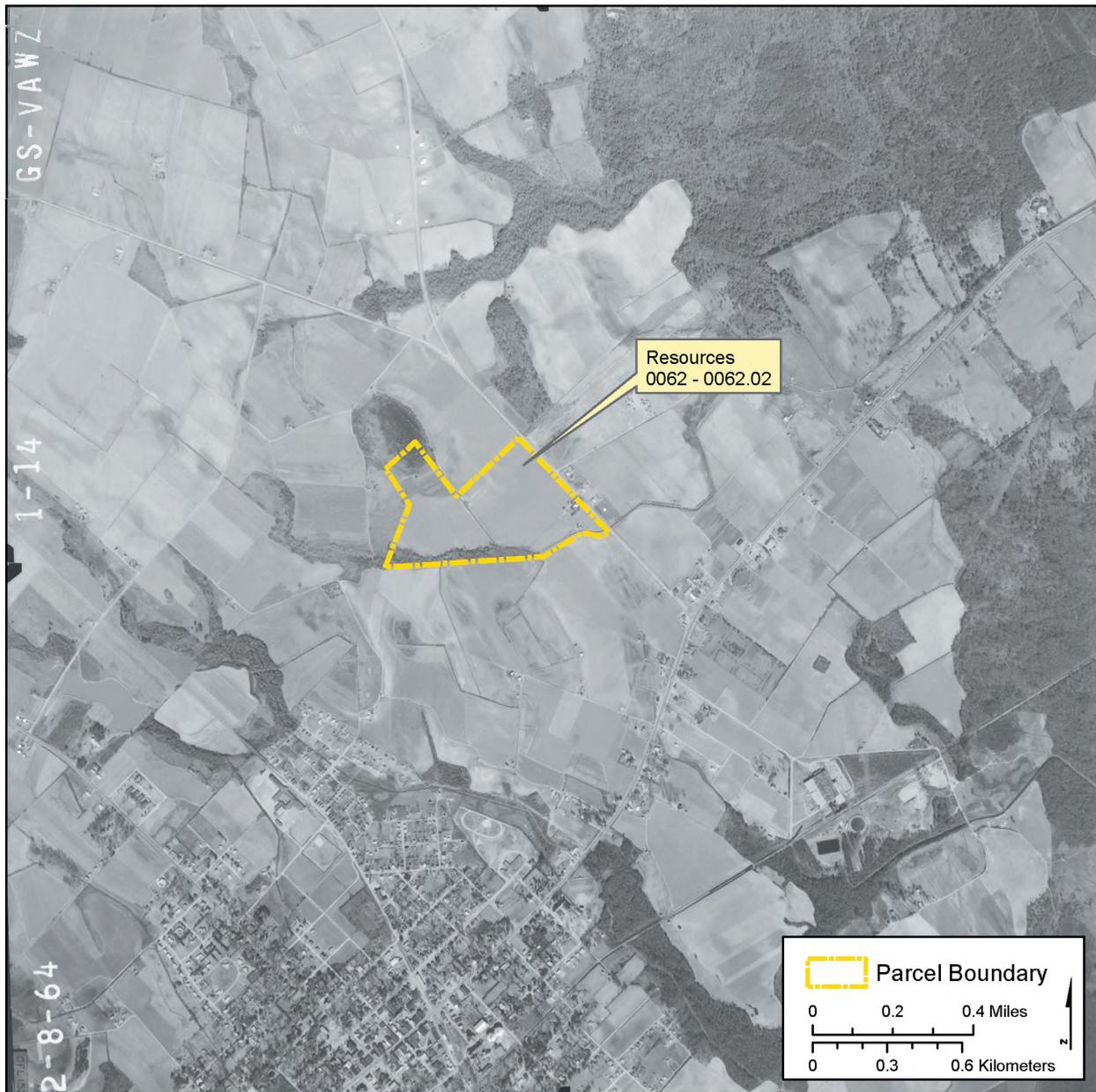
its engineering or materials. Its integrity is negatively impacted by the use of synthetic replacement siding and windows. Neither of the two outbuildings individually possess qualities necessary for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion C.

The Reames Farm Complex was also considered collectively under Criterion C on the local level as a representative of vernacular rural architecture. The complex possesses integrity of location. Agricultural fields surround the property on three sides, providing integrity of setting despite the encroachment of modern development along Bethune Highway. Integrity of materials and design are both impacted by the use of replacement siding and windows on the main house. The wraparound porch may be historic but the supports are not. Resource 0062.02, which lacks fenestration and has an added porch, has similar integrity issues. The complex as a whole possesses integrity of feeling and association although its ability to convey significance is impacted by a state of disrepair. The Reames Farm Complex is not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

The Reames Farm Complex was also considered collectively for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion A on the local level as an example of an early twentieth-century farmstead. Lee County was mostly rural and agricultural in the early twentieth century, with cotton comprising the principal crop (National Park Service 1985). The resources have been held by one Bishopville-based family for at least three generations, and aerial photographs indicate that the property, along with at least a 68-acre surrounding parcel, was in agricultural production for at least 60 years. The two parcels were divided in the 1990s, which, along with the encroachment of modern development along Bethune Highway, negatively affects impacts the complexes' ability to successfully convey its significance as an intact early twentieth-century farmstead. Ultimately the same integrity issues that render the complex not eligible under Criterion C impact eligibility under Criterion A as well. Integrity of materials is impacted by the use of replacement siding, windows, and columns on the main house, as well as the loss of windows and doors on Resource 0062.02. Integrity of design is also impacted by these modern replacements. The loss of windows and doors on Resource 0062.02 in particular negatively impacts the complexes' eligibility under Criterion A, as the two outbuildings no longer strongly convey the complexes' significance as a farmstead.

The complex is not recommended as collectively eligible under Criterion A. The resources are associated with the Reames family. While the Reames family has resided in Lee County for four generations and has achieved some note for their involvement with local schools, the family does not rise to the level of importance that would warrant inclusion in the NRHP. Therefore, the resources are recommended as not individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criterion B.

Figure 19.
1964 USGS Aerial Photograph



Source: USGS 1964

BETHUNE HIGHWAY RANCH HOUSE CORRIDOR

Resources 0063 – 0068

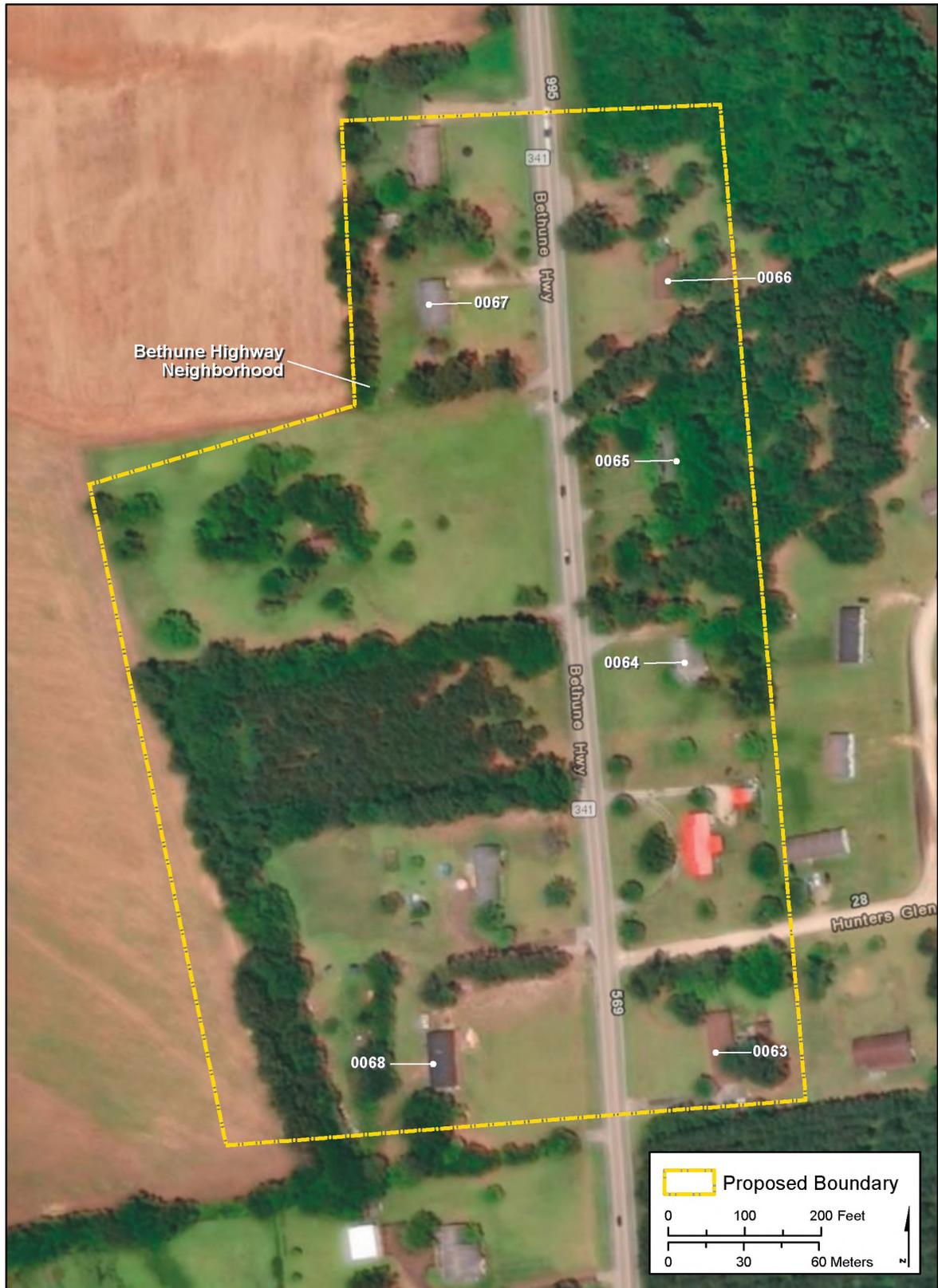
The Bethune Highway Ranch House Corridor is a small residential corridor that extends linearly along both sides of Bethune Highway, terminating approximately 0.2 mile northwest and 0.05 mile southeast of the intersection with Hunters Glen Lane (Figure 20). The corridor comprises an area of approximately 22 acres in total and contains nine single family houses, three of which are not historic (Table 4). This residential corridor is characterized by a relatively dense grouping of similar single-family Ranch Houses amid what was agricultural fields at the time of construction. All houses, whether historic or not, are of a similar type and are grouped together with consistent lot sizes and organization. Lot sizes are generous and landscaping includes grass lawns and ornamental shrubs and bushes as well as a wooded buffer to the rear of the properties. All resources have a generous setback from Bethune Highway, which in this portion of the project area is a busy two-lane highway. There are no sidewalks. The Ranch House corridor is surrounded by agricultural land and an encroaching development of non-historic single-family homes. Hunters Glen Lane, a modern development on a cul-de-sac, directly intersects the corridor and extends to the east. The houses in this area are much newer and larger than those of the Bethune Highway Ranch House Corridor and are not considered as a component of the corridor.

Table 4. Bethune Highway Ranch House Corridor Architectural Resources

Resource Number	Name/Address	Construction Date	NRHP Recommendation
0063	616 Bethune Highway	Circa 1965	Not Eligible
0064	668 Bethune Highway	Circa 1960	Not Eligible
0065	698 Bethune Highway	Circa 1960	Not Eligible
0066	712 Bethune Highway	Circa 1960	Not Eligible
0067	715 Bethune Highway	Circa 1965	Not Eligible
0068	617 Bethune Highway	Circa 1960	Not Eligible

Historic resources within the corridor date from circa 1955 through circa 1965 and are primarily Linear, Linear-with-Clusters, Bungalow, and Compact Ranch Houses (Figures 21 and 22). The non-historic resources are Ranch Houses as well with construction dates ranging from circa 1975 through circa 1985. While the majority of the Ranch Houses are of no particular style, some have Contemporary Style detailing including the use of a perforated brick curtain wall and low-slung, geometric design with a large nine-pane picture window. All resources are either rectangular or L-shaped, one story tall, and clad in brick veneer. Roofs are either laterally gabled or hipped composition shingle and typical fenestration consists of wood frame horizontal two-

Figure 20.
Bethune Highway Neighborhood Ranch House Corridor



Source: ESRI World Imagery (2018)

Figure 21.
Bethune Highway Neighborhood



A. Resource 0063 - North Elevation



B. Resource 0064 - North Elevation



C. Resource 0065 - Northeast Oblique

Figure 22.
Bethune Highway Neighborhood



A. Resource 0066 - Northwest Oblique



B. Resource 0067 - Southeast Oblique



C. Resource 0068 - South Elevation

over-two double-hung sash, either individually or in a tripartite picture window. One resource has vertical two-pane sliding windows, while another has vinyl replacement windows. Decorative details include partially engaged porches with aluminum supports, overhanging boxed eaves, and interior brick chimneys. There are frequently non-historic garages and occasionally sheds which have been added to the rear of the lots.

No individual resource was found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a period or method of construction or represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. While the resources are all Ranch Houses, none are distinctive or noteworthy examples of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. Some resources are negatively impacted by the use of replacement windows and doors. No individual resources are known to be associated with any significant person or event, and therefore are not recommended eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C. The corridor as a whole retains integrity of location, design, setting, and feeling, but contains no noteworthy examples of two very common house types in South Carolina. The corridor as a whole does not rise to the level of importance that would warrant inclusion on the NRHP. It is not known to be associated with any significant person or event. It is recommended not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 0069 – 622 WEST CHURCH STREET

Resource 0069 is a circa 1950 Compact Ranch House located at 622 West Church Street. It is located near the intersection of Denny Pond Road and West Church Street and faces south towards West Church Street. It is one story tall and is rectangular with a laterally gabled composition shingle roof and brick veneer cladding (Figure 23). The wood panel door and a replacement aluminum frame double-hung sash window are sheltered by a front-gabled porch with decorative aluminum supports and vinyl siding in the pediment. To the east of the door lies two wood frame horizontal two-over-two double-hung sash windows. All windows have louvered shutters. An interior brick chimney rises from the roofline and the foundation is concealed. Two additions have been made to the rear of the building including a front-gabled room and a flat-roofed carport.

Resource 0069 is located on West Church Street, a busy two-lane road. It is sited on a fairly generous lot and is set back approximately 90 feet from the road. Surrounding development is fairly sparse and is largely residential and agricultural. The house is surrounded by a sparse grass lawn and trees with a wooded buffer around the rear of the lot. Although Resource 0069 is a Compact Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is further impacted by the replacement of its original windows. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Figure 23.
Resource 0069 - 622 West Church Street



A. Southwest Oblique



B. South Elevation



C. Northeast Oblique

RESOURCE 0070 – 1002 WEST CHURCH STREET

Resource 0070 is a circa 1960 American Small House located at 1002 West Church Street. It is located on the corner of West Church Street and Denny Pond Road and faces south towards West Church Street. The historic core is rectangular and one story tall (Figure 24). A lateral-gabled composition shingle roof shelters the historic core and a large front-gabled entry vestibule addition on the front elevation. The resource is clad in asbestos shingle siding and all windows on the resource are modern replacements. Much of the original front elevation is obscured by the addition, which is clad in pressboard and is symmetrical with a modern wood panel door flanked by one-over-one double-hung sash windows. A shallow pitched front gabled porch has been added to the entry vestibule and has square wood supports. A window is located to either side of the entry vestibule. A front-gabled addition has been made to the rear of the house and the foundation is concealed by plywood.

Resource 0070 is located at the corner of West Church Street, a busy two-lane highway, and Denny Pond Road, a rural two-lane road. The resource is sited on a generously sized lot with a sparse grass lawn and mature trees. It has a setback of roughly 100 feet from West Church Street. Although Resource 0070 is an American Small House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is greatly impacted by a large addition to the front of the house which significantly alters the character of the house. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCES 0071 AND 0071.01 – 603 WEST CHURCH STREET

Resource 0071 is a circa 1945 Linear Ranch House located at 603 West Church Street. It is located near the intersection of West Church Street and Denny Pond Road and faces north towards West Church Street. It is one story tall with a largely rectangular historic core and is clad in brick veneer (Figure 25). The historic core has a hipped composition shingle roof and the front elevation is dominated by a circa 1970 front-gabled addition to the west half of the elevation. The house is accessed via a wood panel door on the east side of the addition which is sheltered by an extended overhanging eave with an aluminum support. Replacement vinyl frame one-over-one double-hung sash windows are found throughout the house, in addition to a fixed vinyl frame picture window on the historic core and multiple round porthole windows on the addition. A side entrance with unsupported hood is located on the east elevation. All sash and picture windows have louvered shutters and the foundation is concealed.

Figure 24.
Resource 0070 - 1002 West Church Street



A. Southeast Oblique



B. Southwest Oblique



C. Northeast Oblique

Figure 25.
Resources 0071 and 0071.01 - 603 West Church Street and Garage



A. Resource 0071 - North Elevation



B. Resource 0071 - Northeast Oblique



C. Resource 0071.01 - Northwest Oblique

A circa 1945 garage, Resource 0071.01, is located approximately 35 feet south of Resource 0071. It is rectangular with a laterally gabled composition shingle roof and is clad in V-crimp metal siding (see Figure 25). It has two modern rolling wood panel garage doors and a single modern wood panel personnel door. A shed roofed addition has been added to the rear and the building is supported by a concrete block foundation.

Resources 0071 and 0071.01 are located on West Church Street, a busy two-lane highway. They are sited on a generously sized lot and Resource 0071 has a 150-foot setback from West Church Street. The lot is landscaped with grass lawn, ornamental shrubs, mature trees, and a wooded buffer to the rear. The surrounding land is partially developed with single family homes on similarly sized lots and partially dedicated to agriculture. Resources 0071 and 0071.01 were not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. They are not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resources are recommended as not individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 0072 – 680 BROWNTOWN ROAD

Resource 0072 is a circa 1965 Linear Ranch House located at 680 Browntown Road. It is visible on a 1966 aerial photograph of the area but is not visible on a 1958 topographic map and faces south towards Browntown Road. The resource is one story tall with a rectangular historic core, a laterally gabled composition shingle roof, and brick veneer cladding (Figure 26). All windows are vinyl frame one-over-one replacement double-hung sash. The front (south) elevation contains a wood panel door and paired double-hung sash window under a shed-roofed porch with column supports. To the east of the porch lies another set of paired windows and a large external brick chimney is located on the east elevation. To the west of the porch lies a single window and a small, slightly inset portion under a lower laterally gabled roofline. The foundation is concealed and there are multiple additions to the rear of the house including a front-gabled two-car garage. Three circa 1970-1980 outbuildings are located on the property, including a concrete block garage and two weatherboard-clad sheds. None of the outbuildings are visible on the 1966 aerial photograph.

Although Resource 0072 is a Linear Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is further impacted by the replacement of its original windows and multiple additions which nearly double the size of the house. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Figure 26.
Resource 0072 - 680 Browntown Road



A. Southwest Oblique



B. South Elevation



C. Northeast Oblique

RESOURCE 0073 AND 0073.01 – 629 NORTH MAIN STREET

Resource 0073 is a circa 1960 Linear-with-Clusters Ranch House located at 629 North Main Street. It faces east towards North Main Street. It has a rectangular plan with a cascading hipped composition shingle roof (Figure 27). It is one story tall and clad in brick veneer. Windows are wood frame horizontal two-over-two double-hung sash. The front elevation includes a central front gable with a pair of windows and vinyl siding in the gable end. The partially engaged front porch has decorative aluminum supports. A wood panel front door and a tripartite picture window are within the porch. A screened porch lies under the main roofline on the south elevation. Additional architectural features include an interior brick chimney and two-over-two double hung sash windows throughout. The foundation is concealed.

A two-story concrete block garage is located approximately 40 feet to the west of Resource 0073 and is visible on a 1964 aerial photograph. Resource 0073.01 is a circa 1960 garage with a front-gabled composition shingle roof (Figure 27). It has two garage bays with modern synthetic panel doors. It has a concrete block foundation.

Resources 0073 and 0073.01 are located on North Main Street which is also U.S. Highway 15 and is a busy two-lane highway. Development in this area is generously spaced and consists primarily of single family homes and agricultural land. Resources 0073 and 0073.01 are sited on a large lot with a setback of approximately 85 feet. The resources are surrounded by grass lawn, shrubs and a wooded buffer on the rear and south sides of the lot. Resource 0073 is a Linear-with-Clusters Ranch House, a common type in South Carolina, and is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type. The resource was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Resource 0073.01 was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, neither resource is recommended as individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 0074 – WATEREE COMMUNITY CENTER (1001 NORTH MAIN STREET)

Resource 0074 is a circa 1960 Linear Ranch House located at 1001 North Main Street. It currently houses the Wateree Community Center and faces east towards North Main Street. It is visible on a 1964 aerial photograph of the area. Resource 0074 is one story tall with a rectangular historic core and a hipped composition shingle roof (Figure 28). Windows are wood frame horizontal two-over-two double-hung sash. The front entrance is a modern wood panel door with fanlight under an entry porch comprised of front-gabled roof with weatherboard in the gable end and decorative aluminum supports. To the south of the door lies a set of paired windows and to the north of the

Figure 27.
Resources 0073 and 0073.01 - 629 North Main Street and Garage



A. Resource 0073 - Northeast Oblique



B. Resource 0073 - East Elevation



C. Resource 0073.01 - East Elevation

Figure 28.
Resource 0074 - Wateree Community Center (1001 North Main Street)



A. East Elevation



B. Northeast Oblique



C. Southeast Oblique Detail

door lies a set of tripled and a set of paired windows. Two additions have been made to the north elevation of the building, both one story tall and clad in brick veneer. One is laterally gabled while the other has a hipped roof. The building's foundation is concealed.

Resource 0074 is located on North Main Street which is also U.S. Highway 15 and is a busy two-lane highway. Development in this area is generously spaced and consists primarily of single family homes and agricultural land. It is sited on a standard sized lot and has a setback of approximately 90 feet. It is surrounded by a grass lawn and a wooded buffer to the rear of the property. Although Resource 0074 is a Linear Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is negatively impacted by multiple additions which are visible from the street. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 0075 – SCOTT TIRE (579 NORTH MAIN STREET)

Resource 0075 is a circa 1950 former automobile service station located at 579 North Main Street. It faces east towards North Main Street and houses Scott Tire. It is rectangular with a built-up roof that is concealed by a simple parapet and stucco cladding (Figure 29). Two garage bays with modern rolling metal doors are located on the south end of the front (east) elevation. An office area is located on the north end and is demarcated on the exterior by the use of vertical wood siding which has likely been used to replace a band of large windows. A modern wood panel door is sheltered by a flat cantilevered concrete awning. There is fenestration for a transom window which has been boarded over, and two modern fixed picture windows located to the north of the door. The foundation is not visible but is likely concrete block.

Resource 0075 is located on North Main Street, which is also U.S. Highway 15, a busy two-lane highway. Development in this area is generously spaced and consists of mostly single family homes, small commercial enterprises, and agricultural land. The resource is sited on a generously sized lot and has a setback of approximately 80 feet from the road. Landscaping consists of a concrete parking area in the front of the building and sparse grass lawn behind it with a wooded buffer on the rear of the lot. A dumping area for used tires is located south of the building. While Resource 0075 is a former automobile service station, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this type, which is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is further impacted by the loss of its original windows. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Figure 29.
Resource 0075 - Scott Tire (579 North Main Street)



A. East Elevation



B. Southeast Oblique



C. Northwest Oblique

RESOURCES 0076 AND 0076.01 – 88 MENDY LANE

Resource 0076 is a circa 1955 Linear Ranch House located at 88 Mendy Lane. It faces north towards the road. It has a rectangular plan with a laterally gabled composition shingle roof (Figure 30). It is one story tall and is clad in brick veneer. Windows are wood frame eight-over-eight double-hung sash with wood panels beneath them and louvered shutters. The entrance is recessed beneath a porch with decorative wrought iron supports. There is a tripartite 20-pane picture window west of the wood panel door and a projecting hip roof bay with a single window to the east. On the east end of the front elevation lies slightly recessed section with a single window, a decorative wrought iron support at the corner, and a brick planter. A shed roof addition extends to the rear of the building. There is synthetic siding in the gable ends. The foundation is concealed.

Resource 0076.01 is a circa 1955 pump house located approximately 35 feet southwest of Resource 0076. This small brick structure is rectangular and has a gabled V-crimp metal roof (Figure 30). Three additional non-historic outbuildings are located on the property, including two sheds and a carport. None are visible on the 1966 aerial photograph.

Resources 0076 and 0076.01 are located on Mendy Lane, a paved one-lane residential drive. Development in this area is generously spaced and consists primarily of single family homes and agricultural land. Resources 0076 and 0076.01 are on a large lot with a roughly 50-foot setback. The resources are surrounded by lawn, shrubs and a wooded buffer on the rear and south sides of the lot. Resource 0076 is a Linear Ranch House, a common type in South Carolina, but is not a distinctive or noteworthy example. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Resource 0076.01 was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, neither resource is recommended as individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 0077 – 12 MENDY LANE

Resource 0077 is a circa 1960 Linear Ranch House at 12 Mendy Lane that appears on a 1964 aerial photograph and fronts North Main Street. It is one story tall, rectangular, and has a hipped composition shingle roof and brick veneer (Figure 31). Windows are wood frame six-over-six double-hung sashes. A small hipped porch on turned wood supports shelters the wood panel front door. Two sets of paired windows are north of the porch. To the south lies a tripled window and an enclosed porch that wraps around the south elevation. The enclosed porch has flushboard siding above a brick veneer skirt wall and a band of evenly spaced windows along the east, south, and west elevations. A brick chimney rises from the roofline and the foundation is concealed. A modern concrete block shed on the property is not visible on a 1966 aerial photograph.

Figure 30.
Resources 0076 and 0076.01 - 88 Mendy Lane and Pump House



A. Resource 0076 - Northeast Oblique



B. Resource 0076 - Northwest Oblique



C. Resource 0076.01 and Non-historic Outbuildings Facing West

Figure 31.
Resource 0077 - 12 Mendy Lane



A. Northeast Oblique



B. East Elevation



C. Southeast Oblique

Resource 0077 is located on the corner of Mendy Lane, a one-lane residential drive, and North Main Street, a busy two-lane highway. The surrounding development is primarily residential and agricultural with generous lot sizes. Resource 0077 is sited on a large lot and has a shallow setback of approximately 20 feet from Mendy Lane, while retaining a deeper setback from North Main Street. Landscaping includes a grass lawn, ornamental shrubs, and a wooded buffer to the rear of the lot as well as to the northwest. Although Resource 0077 is a Linear Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is further impacted by the alteration of its side porch. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCES 0078 AND 0078.01 – 116 WAGS DRIVE

Resource 0078 is a circa 1955 American Small House located at 116 Wags Drive. It faces west towards Wags Drive and is one story tall and rectangular in plan with a laterally gabled composition shingle roof (Figure 32). It is clad in brick veneer which has been painted. Windows are replacement aluminum frame one-over-one double-hung sash. The wood panel door and a tripartite picture window are sheltered by a shed roofed porch with aluminum supports. To the south of the porch a set of paired windows are sheltered by a vinyl awning. The house has weatherboard in the gable ends. A shed roof addition has been made to the rear of the house and the foundation is concealed.

Resource 0078.01 is a circa 1955 shed located approximately 40 feet to the west of Resource 0078. It is a one-story front-gabled brick building with a smaller shed roofed portion on the west elevation (see Figure 32). It has vinyl one-over-one replacement windows and a half-light wood frame door. The front elevation of the front-gabled portion is clad in asbestos shingle siding. The building has been altered for use as both a residence and formerly as a barber shop.

Resources 0078 and 0078.01 are located on Wags Drive, a paved two-lane road with commercial and residential development. It is sited on a fairly large lot and has a setback of approximately 80 feet. It is surrounded by a lawn and has an agricultural field to the rear with a wooded buffer to the south and east of the field. Although Resource 0078 is an American Small House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Its integrity is negatively impacted

Figure 32.
Resources 0078 and 0078.01 - 116 Wags Drive and Shed



A. Resource 0078 - Southwest Oblique



B. Resource 0078 - Northeast Oblique



C. Resource 0078.01 - Southwest Oblique

by the use of modern replacement windows and by painting its brick veneer cladding. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Resource 0078.01 was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, neither resource is recommended as individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 0079 – 126 WAGS DRIVE

Resource 0079 is a circa 1960 Plain Linear Ranch House located at 126 Wags Drive. It faces west towards Wags Drive. The house is one story and rectangular with a laterally gabled composition shingle roof and wood frame horizontal two-over-two double-hung sash windows (Figure 33). It has a modern wood panel door roughly in the center of the west elevation. To the north of the entrance lies a section of synthetic siding with a set of paired windows and a single window, while to the south lies a tripartite picture window within a similar but smaller section of synthetic siding. An open carport with aluminum supports is on the south elevation of the building. The foundation is concealed.

Resource 0079 is located on Wags Drive, a paved two-lane road with both commercial and residential development. It is sited on a fairly large lot and has a setback of approximately 80 feet. It is surrounded by a grass lawn and has an agricultural field to the rear with a wooded buffer to the north and east of the field. Although Resource 0079 is a Plain Linear Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCES 0080 AND 0080.01 – 613 WISACKY HIGHWAY

Resource 0080 is a circa 1955 Gable-and-Wing Minimal Traditional house located at 613 Wisacky Highway. Facing south towards the road, it is L-shaped and one story tall with a cross-gabled composition shingle roof and brick veneer cladding (Figure 34). Windows are six-over-six double-hung sash replacements. A large projecting front-gable with triple windows and a round louvered window in the gable end dominates the front elevation. A porch spans the front elevation parallel to the road and has decorative wrought iron supports with a vine motif. Located within the porch are a front door and bay clad in vinyl siding. A brick veneer addition with triple windows is on the east end of the front elevation. A brick chimney is enclosed between the original exterior of the house and the addition.

Figure 33.
Resource 0079 - 126 Wags Drive



A. West Elevation



B. Southwest Oblique



C. Northeast Oblique

Figure 34.
Resources 0080 and 0080.01 - 613 Wisacky Highway and Shed



A. Resource 0080 - South Elevation



B. Resource 0080 - Southeast Oblique



C. Resource 0080.01 - East Elevation

Resource 0080.01 is a circa 1955 concrete block shed located approximately 50 feet northeast of 0080. It is rectangular with a laterally gabled composition shingle roof and is one story tall (see Figure 34). It is accessed via a wood panel door on the south elevation. A large porch with aluminum supports is located on the west elevation under the main roofline and a shed roofed addition has been made to the north elevation. An additional non-historic frame multipurpose building is located on the property.

Resources 0080 and 0080.01 are located on Wisacky Highway (S.C. Route 341), which in this section of the project area is a relatively busy two-lane road. Land use includes mid-twentieth-century single family homes and modern commercial properties on generously sized lots as well as agricultural fields. The resources are on a large lot with an oblong paved driveway running around and to the rear of the house. Resource 0080 has a setback of about 75 feet. Landscaping includes a lawn and mature trees. Neither Resource 0080 nor 0080.01 was found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and neither represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic value. An addition to Resource 0080 is visible from the street and negatively impacts its integrity. Neither resource is known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, neither resource is recommended as individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCES 0081 AND 0081.01 – 612 WISACKY HIGHWAY

Resource 0081 is a circa 1965 Linear-with-Clusters Ranch House located at 612 Wisacky Highway. It is visible on a 1966 aerial photograph of the area and faces east towards Wisacky Highway. It is one story tall and rectangular in plan with a cross-gabled composition shingle roof (Figure 35). It is of concrete block construction with 15- and nine-pane aluminum frame casement windows with louvered shutters. The projecting front gable has two nine-pane windows and is located on the north side of the front elevation. The wood panel front door is located in the rough center of the east elevation on a laterally gabled portion of the house. To the south of the door are three 15-pane windows. Two interior brick chimneys rise from the roofline. A large gable roof addition has been constructed onto the rear of the house. An additional shed-roof screened porch and open carport has been added to the rear of the house. The house has a concrete block foundation.

Resource 0081.01 is a circa 1965 garage located approximately 40 feet to the west of 0081. It is visible on a 1966 aerial photograph of the area and is one story tall and rectangular in plan with a front-gabled composition shingle roof (see Figure 35). It is of concrete block construction with weatherboard siding in the gable end. It has a wood panel rolling garage door, a wood panel personnel door, and two aluminum frame horizontal two-over-two double-hung sash windows. A shed roofed carport has been added to the right side of the building.

Figure 35.
Resources 0081 and 0081.01 - 612 Wisacky Highway and Garage



A. Resource 0081 - Southeast Oblique



B. Resource 0081 - Northwest Oblique



C. Resource 0081.01 - Northeast Oblique

Resources 0081 and 0081.01 are located on Wisacky Highway, which is also S.C. Route 341. In this section of the project area, it is a relatively busy two-lane road. Development includes mid-twentieth-century single family homes and modern commercial properties on generously sized lots as well as agricultural fields. The lot is fairly large and Resource 0081 has a setback of approximately 145 feet. Landscaping includes a grass lawn, deciduous trees, and a wooded buffer to the rear of the lot. Although Resource 0081 is a Linear-with-Clusters Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Its integrity is negatively impacted by a series of large additions. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Resource 0081.01 was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and does not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, neither resource is recommended as individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 0082 – 660 WISACKY HIGHWAY

Resource 0082 is a circa 1965 Linear Ranch House located at 660 Wisacky Highway. It is visible on a 1966 aerial photograph and faces east towards Wisacky Highway. It is one story tall and rectangular with a laterally gabled composition shingle roof and brick veneer cladding (Figure 36). Windows are vinyl frame one-over-one double-hung sash modern replacements with louvered shutters. The front (northeast) elevation is dominated by a large front-gabled porch with square wood supports and balustrade. The wood panel door and a tripartite picture window are located within the porch. North of the porch is a set of paired windows, while a smaller window and another set of paired windows are to the south. An external slab chimney is on the north elevation. There is synthetic siding in the gable ends. The foundation is concealed and a large shed roofed addition containing a garage extends to the rear of the building. A circa 1970 garage/multi-use building is located to the rear of Resource 0082 and is not seen on the aerial photograph.

Resource 0082 is located on Wisacky Highway, which is also S.C. Route 341. In this section of the project area, it is a relatively busy two-lane road. Development includes primarily single-family homes on generously sized lots as well as agricultural fields. Resource 0082 is sited on a fairly large lot and has a setback of approximately 140 feet. Landscaping includes a grass lawn and deciduous trees. Although Resource 0082 is a Linear Ranch House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Figure 36.
Resource 0082 - 660 Wisacky Highway



A. Northeast Oblique



B. Southeast Oblique



C. East Elevation

RESOURCE 0083 – 906 WISACKY HIGHWAY

Resource 0083 is a circa 1945 American Small House located at 906 Wisacky Highway. It faces east towards Wisacky Highway. The historic core is rectangular in plan. The house is one story tall with a lateral gable roof clad in composition shingles (Figure 37). The house is clad in synthetic siding. The windows are vinyl frame one-over-one double-hung sash replacements and are topped by vinyl awnings. A front gable is located on the north end of the front (northeast) elevation and contains a single window and a round louvered window in the gable end. A shed roofed porch covers the rest of the front elevation and has been filled in with a brick skirt wall and a band of windows. A brick chimney rises from behind the filled in porch. A second chimney is located on the exterior of the building on the south elevation. A shed roof addition has been made to the rear of the building. The foundation is composed of brick.

Resource 0083 is located on Wisacky Highway, which is also S.C. Route 341. In this section of the project area, it is a relatively busy two-lane road. Development includes primarily single-family homes on generously sized lots as well as agricultural fields. The resource is located on the City Nursery Farm Property, which is a large agricultural parcel with an area of over 60 acres. Resource 0083 is at the very front edge of the property and has a setback of approximately 65 feet from Wisacky Highway. The area directly surrounding the resource contains grass lawn and ornamental bushes. Although Resource 0083 is an American Small House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Its integrity is negatively impacted by modern alterations which are visible from the road as well as the use of replacement windows and siding. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 0084 – WISACKY HIGHWAY

Resource 0084 is a circa 1930 Bungalow located on the City Nursery Farm property near the intersection of Wisacky Highway and Manton Road. It faces south. It is one story tall and is rectangular in plan with a front gabled composition shingle roof and synthetic siding (Figure 38). The windows are replacement vinyl one-over-one double-hung sash. The front (south) elevation is dominated by a front-gabled porch set asymmetrically towards the east side. The porch has a concrete block foundation, a poured concrete floor, and both square and columnar supports. A wood panel door and single window are sheltered by the porch and an additional window is partially under the porch to the west of the door. A front-gabled addition has been made to the rear of the house and the foundation is concrete block.

Figure 37.
Resource 0083 - 906 Wisacky Highway



A. Northeast Oblique



B. Southeast Oblique



C. Northwest Oblique

Figure 38.
Resource 0084 - Wisacky Highway



A. South Elevation



B. Southeast Oblique

Resource 0084 is located off of Wisacky Highway, which is also S.C. Route 341. In this section of the project area, it is a relatively busy two-lane road. Development includes primarily single family homes on generously sized lots as well as agricultural fields. The resource is located on the City Nursery Farm Property, which is a large agricultural parcel with an area of over 60 acres. It is located towards the center of the property and is set back about 700 feet from Wisacky Highway. A lawn, ornamental shrubs, and deciduous trees surround it. Although Resource 0084 is a Bungalow, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is further impacted by the replacement of its original siding and windows. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

RESOURCE 0085 – 813 WISACKY HIGHWAY

Resource 0085 is a circa 1910 Central Hall House located at 813 Wisacky Highway. It faces west towards Wisacky Highway and is currently used as an office for the City Nursery Farm. It is one story tall with a rectangular historic core, a laterally gabled composition shingle roof, and synthetic siding (Figure 39). The windows are replacement one-over-one double-hung vinyl frame sashes. The front (west) elevation is symmetrical with a central wood panel replacement door flanked by wood frame sidelights. Two windows are located to either side of the door. A hipped roof porch extends across the full front façade and has square wooden supports. An exterior brick chimney is located on the north elevation. Two historic additions have been made to the rear of the house, including both a front-gabled and a shed-roofed portion. The foundation is brick pier with infill.

Resource 0085 is located on Wisacky Highway, which is also S.C. Route 341. In this section of the project area, it is a relatively busy two-lane road. Development includes mostly single family homes on generously sized lots as well as agricultural fields. The resource is located directly across the street from the City Nursery Farm property, which is a large agricultural parcel with an area of over 60 acres. The resource is sited on a large lot and has a setback of approximately 150 feet. A circular driveway wraps around to the rear of the resource. The lot is landscaped with a grass lawn, ornamental bushes, and deciduous trees. A modern garage is located on the property. Although Resource 0085 is a Central Hall House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. It retains integrity of location and setting as well as design to an extent. However, it is almost entirely clad in new materials including synthetic siding and replacement windows and doors, and it is no longer in use as a house. It lacks integrity of materials, association, and workmanship, and integrity of feeling is negatively impacted by its alterations. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Figure 39.
Resource 0085 - 813 Wisacky Highway



A. Southwest Oblique



B. West Elevation



C. Northwest Oblique

RESOURCES 0086, 0086.01 - 0086.06 – JORDAN FARM COMPLEX

Resource 0086 is a circa 1920 house of no distinct style or type located at 100 Jordan Lane, a one-lane driveway that extends from Wisacky Highway. The property is named Jordan Farms. Resource 0086 faces west towards Jordan Lane and is one story tall with a rectangular historic core, a laterally gabled composition shingle roof, and synthetic siding. A 15-light wood panel door with sidelights and transom is located on the far south of the front (west) elevation of the historic core. To the north of the door are four single windows with shutters. A shed roofed porch with square wooden supports shelters the full front elevation of the historic core. A gable with projecting bay window and hipped roof has been added to the south of the front elevation. Two additions have been made to the rear of the house, including a shed-roofed enclosed portion and a front-gabled multi-car carport. The foundation is concealed by modern brick veneer (Figure 40).

Resource 0086 is located on an agricultural property with a developed area of approximately five acres within a larger 95-acre parcel. The five-acre section contains lawn, mature trees, and multiple dirt driveways. It is surrounded by agricultural fields that extend across Wisacky Highway. There are multiple outbuildings within the five-acre section both directly adjacent to the house and across Wisacky Highway. The majority of the outbuildings are modern and include five grain silos, two wood frame pole barns, and a two-story garage/warehouse. A 1966 aerial photograph shows six outbuildings .

Resource 0086.01 is a circa 1950 one-story open shed with a gabled V-crimp metal roof (Figure 40). It is rectangular in plan and is of frame construction with exposed rafter tails. The square wooden supports have simple brackets. It is partially clad in plywood on the north and south end elevations and an addition has been made to the north elevation. Resources 0086.02 through 0086.05 are four identical circa 1965 cylindrical metal storage buildings located approximately 100 feet to the east of Resource 0086 (see Figure 40). They are roughly one story tall and have conical sheet metal roofs. They are constructed of corrugated metal sheets and each small building has a metal door facing east. There are no visible foundations. Resource 0086.06 is a circa 1960 warehouse of no distinct style or type located at 1004 Wisacky Highway, directly across Wisacky Highway from Jordan Lane. It faces east towards Wisacky Highway. It is one story tall and rectangular in plan with a laterally gabled V-crimp metal roof, V-crimp metal siding, and rectangular louvered windows in the gable ends (Figure 41). It is accessed via a set of large metal double doors on the east elevation. The foundation is not visible.

Figure 40.
Resource 0086 - Jordan Farm Complex House (100 Jordan Lane)



A. Northwest Oblique



B. Southwest Oblique



C. Entrance Detail

Figure 41.
Resources 0086.01 - 0086.06 - Jordan Farm Complex Shed, Cylindrical Sheds, and
1004 Wisacky Highway



A. Resource 0086.01 - Southwest Oblique



B. Resources 0086.02 - 0086.05 - Southeast Oblique



C. Resource 0086.06 (1004 Wisacky Highway) - Southeast Oblique

All seven resources are located on a roughly 95-acre parcel owned by Robert B. Jordan, Jr. who inherited it in 2010 from his mother, Deborah T Jordan Davis (Lee County Assessor's Office 2018). It is registered as an LLC named Jordan Farms (Bishopville Chamber of Commerce 2018). The Jordan family has been farming in the Bishopville area for at least three generations, albeit not on this specific parcel. Robert B. Jordan's father and grandfather, Robert B. Jordan, Sr. (1957-2006) and Brooks P. Jordan (1922-1997), owned and operated Brooks Jordan and Son Farm until the death of Robert, Sr. (FindAGrave.com 2012; Environmental Working Group 2018). The main crop at both farms owned by members of the Jordan family has been cotton.

Jordan Farms is a working farm. While its major crop has been cotton, it has also produced wheat, soybeans, corn, and sorghum over the past 20 years (Environmental Working Group 2018). Historic aerial photographs indicate that the fields have been consistently cultivated and have retained their current configuration since at least the 1960s (Figure 42). However, the majority of the outbuildings are modern, having been constructed in the past 25 years.

Resource 0086 was considered for the NRHP under Criterion C. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Its integrity is impacted by the use of modern windows and siding as well as an addition on the front of the house. The six historic outbuildings do not individually possess qualities necessary for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion C.

Resource 0086 along with its outbuildings was considered collectively for the NRHP under Criterion C on the local level as an example of vernacular rural architecture. The complex retains integrity of location and setting, as it is sited on a 95-acre agricultural parcel surrounded by other agricultural properties. Integrity of materials and workmanship are negatively impacted by significant alterations to Resource 0086, including a major addition and the replacement of windows and cladding. Resource 0086.01 is similarly impacted by alterations and additions. Also of concern are the multiple modern outbuildings in close proximity to the historic buildings. These have a strong impact on integrity of design, feeling and association. The complex does not successfully convey significance as an example of mid-twentieth-century vernacular rural architecture due to the several modern buildings and alterations to the historic ones. The resources are not recommended collectively eligible for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion C.

Resources 0086 and 0086.01 through 0086.06 were also considered collectively for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion A on the local level as an example of an early to mid- twentieth-century farmstead. Lee County was primarily rural and agricultural in the early twentieth century, with cotton being the primary crop (National Park Service 1985). The resources are in the ownership

Figure 42.
1966 USGS Aerial Photograph



of a Bishopville-based family that has been farming in the area for three generations, and aerial photographs indicate that the 95-acre property has been used for agriculture for at least 60 years. However, the same integrity issues that affect the farm's qualification under Criterion C impact it under Criterion A. A combination of alterations and additions to the historic buildings coupled with significant modern infill prevents the complex from successfully conveying significance as an early to mid-twentieth-century farmstead. The resources are known to be associated with the Jordan family, who have been present in Lee County for three generations, but no individual within the family rises to a level of importance that would warrant inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion B. Therefore, the resources are recommended as not individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A or B.

RESOURCES 0087 AND 0087.01 – LIBERTY HILL MISSIONARY CHURCH AND LIBERTY HILL LODGE NO. 357 F.A.M. (55 DOVE LANE)

Resource 0087 is a circa 1913 church with extensive renovations that is located at 55 Dove Lane. It is named the Liberty Hill Missionary Church and is visible on a 1966 aerial photograph as well as on a 1958 topographic map as "Liberty Church." The T-shaped brick veneer building faces north towards Dove Lane (Figure 43). The historic core of the church is one oversized story tall with a front gabled composition shingle roof and a white steeple rising from the roofline at the front of the building. The north elevation is void of windows and doors, and is decorated with two brick faux buttresses flanking a brick cross. A louvered window is located in the gable end. The building has two identical entrances on the east and west elevations near the front (north) end of the building. These sets of double glass and metal doors are sheltered by flat-roof metal walkways with square supports. Fenestration along the east and west elevations of the historic core is symmetrical and consists of the entrances and six windows. The windows are peaked wood frame stained glass and are historic.

A one-story hipped roof section has been added to the rear of the building. The addition is not visible in the 1966 aerial photograph and a plaque on the church indicates that the building was rebuilt in 1979. The addition likely dates from this period. The addition is clad in brick veneer and has double-hung sash windows that appear to be historic. The windows are peaked wood frame nine-over-six that correspond with the stained glass windows on the historic core. The addition is fenestrated with a wood panel door and one window on the west side of the north elevation and a wood panel door and three windows on the east side. The south elevation of the addition has five bays of peaked windows flanked by two wood panel doors. The side elevations of the addition contain three windows each. Those on the east elevation are regular six-over-six wood frame double-hung sashes. The foundation of the building is concealed.

Figure 43.
Resource 0087 - Liberty Hill Missionary Baptist Church (55 Dove Lane)

A. Southwest Oblique



B. South Elevation



C. Northeast Oblique

A plaque on the building indicates that it was built in 1913 and rebuilt in 1979. It is unclear how extensively the building was rebuilt and what components of the original building remain. The windows appear to be historic and two faux buttresses located on the east and west elevations of the historic core are composed of a different, earlier-looking brick than the rest of the building. The majority of the building appears to be clad in modern brick.

Resource 0087 is located on Dove Lane, a one-lane road extending north from Wisacky Highway. The church faces north away from Wisacky Highway, but is within 250 feet of the busy road. Development in the area is sparse and is primarily agricultural with some single family homes and agriculture-related buildings. The church shares a parcel and address with Liberty Hill Lodge No. 357 F.A.M. and the two buildings along with a modern multi-bay garage share a large lot. Landscaping includes a grass lawn, trees, and paved parking lots which surround the church.

Resource 0087.01 is a civic building, the Liberty Hill Lodge No. 357 of the F.A.M. A plaque on the building indicates that it was constructed in 1945 although it is concealed by trees in historic aerial photographs (Figure 44). The building is roughly 70 feet northeast of 0087 and faces west towards Dove Lane. It is a two-story rectangular building with a laterally gabled composition shingle roof. It is of concrete block construction with faux buttresses on the first floor only of the east and west elevations and irregularly spaced bays on the first and second floor. The building is accessed on the north side of the west elevation via a plain wood door. Six-over-six double-hung sash replacement windows separated by the two faux buttresses are to the south of the door. Fenestration for the second story stacks above the first and consists of three double-hung vinyl replacement sashes. The south elevation contains a second wood door with fenestration for a window above it, which has been enclosed. The building has vinyl siding in the gable ends and the foundation is concealed. It is surrounded by concrete parking areas, a lawn, and manicured bushes. The building was constructed for use as a Masonic Lodge and still functions as such.

Resources 0087 and 0087.01 were considered for the NRHP under Criterion C. Resources 0087 and 0087.01 were not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. Resource 0087 has been altered to such a degree that it is difficult to determine what, if any, portions of the building are historic. The resources are recommended not eligible under Criterion C either individually or collectively.

They were also considered under Criteria A and B on the local level for their association with African American history and persons significant to African American history. Only one site in Lee County, Dennis High School, is listed on the NRHP for its association with African American history. There are no African American churches or other civic buildings listed in the county (Edmonds 2004). Both the church and the Masonic Lodge operate in their original capacities

Figure 44.
Resource 0087.01 - Liberty Hill Lodge No. 357 F.A.M. (55 Dove Lane)

A. Northwest Oblique



B. Southeast Oblique



C. Plaque Detail

and retain integrity of association and location. However, Resource 0087 lacks integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. It has undergone such extensive renovations that it no longer appears historic. The proximity of Resource 0087 to 0087.01 negatively impacts the integrity of setting for the Masonic Lodge as well. While there is a lack of representation for African American church complexes on the NRHP in Lee County, this property lacks integrity as an early- to mid-twentieth-century church complex. Resource 0087 retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship, but does not rise to a level of significance that would warrant individual listing on the NRHP for its association with African-American history. Resources 0087 and 0087.01 are not recommended eligible either collectively or individually under Criterion A. Research did not reveal any associations with significant persons of Lee County for either building. Both buildings have plaques which list a number of the people historically associated with them but research did not indicate that any person listed rose to a level of importance that would warrant inclusion of the building on the NRHP. Resources 0087 and 0087.01 are not recommended eligible either collectively or individually under Criterion B.

RESOURCE 0088 – 409 SAINT CHARLES HIGHWAY

Resource 0088 is a circa 1925 Bungalow located at 409 Saint Charles Highway, facing west towards Saint Charles Highway. It is one story tall with a rectangular historic core, a cross-gabled composition shingle roof, and synthetic siding (Figure 45). The windows are horizontal two-over-two wood frame double-hung sashes. The front elevation of the historic core contained a wood panel door flanked by two windows to the north and one to the south. A large laterally gabled addition has been made to the south elevation of the house and a shed roof porch with square wooden supports runs across the full front elevation. A shed roof porch has been added to the north elevation of the house and a shed roof addition has been made to the rear. None of these additions are visible on a 1966 aerial photograph. The foundation is concealed by brick veneer.

Resource 0088 is located on Saint Charles Highway, which is also S.C. Route 154, a two-lane highway. In this section of the project area, development is primarily residential and agricultural, with both historic homes on generously sized lots and modern homes in relatively dense subdivisions. Resource 0088 is sited on a large lot and is set back approximately 110 feet from the road. It is surrounded by a grass lawn and ornamental bushes and has modern outbuildings including a V-crimp metal shed and a cylindrical metal storage building. Although Resource 0088 is a Bungalow, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type, which is common in South Carolina. Its integrity is greatly impacted by a large modern addition which is visible from the road. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. It is not known to be associated with events or persons significant in the past. Therefore, the resource is recommended as not individually eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A, B, or C.

Figure 45.
Resource 0088 - 409 Saint Charles Highway



A. West Elevation



B. Northwest Oblique



C. Southwest Oblique

RESOURCES 0089 AND 0089.01 – 441 SAINT CHARLES HIGHWAY

Resource 0089 is a heavily modified circa 1855 Side-Gabled Cottage located at 441 Saint Charles Highway, facing west towards Saint Charles Highway. The construction date of circa 1855 was provided by the homeowner. The historic core is rectangular in plan, symmetrical, and one story tall with a laterally gabled composition shingle roof with exposed rafter tails (Figure 46). The house is clad in weatherboard and supported by a brick pier with infill foundation. The windows are six-over-six wood frame double-hung sashes. The 12-pane three-quarter light wood panel front door is accessed via a set of poured concrete steps. A front-gabled porch with decorative arched pediment and square wood paneled supports shelters the door only. To the north and south of the door are two single windows while fenestration for the second story stacks above the first and consists of one single window flanked by two sets of paired windows. Two paired or stuccoed chimneys rise symmetrically from the roofline.

Multiple additions have been made to the house and most details and components, while historic, do not date to the 1850s. All additions are visible on a 1966 aerial photograph and appear to have been constructed around 1900. Most significantly, according to the homeowner, a second story was added to the house. It is likely that the front porch was added together with the second story. A single story laterally gabled portion has been added to the south elevation. This section is fenestrated with paired six-over-six windows and has exposed rafter tails in keeping with the rest of the house. A wood panel door is located on the south elevation and is sheltered by a shed roofed porch supported by simple brackets. A larger one story addition with a low-pitched shed roof is at the rear of the house. The addition is L-shaped and half-covered by a screened porch while the other half is completely finished. The porch is supported by turned wood columns. Fenestration on the addition includes single and paired six-over-six windows, and a smaller horizontal two-over-two wood frame double-hung sash window on the north elevation. The addition has exposed rafter tails. While the property is in use as a working farm, the house is vacant and is in a state of disrepair. Vegetation conceals much of the north elevation and portions of the front elevation. Window panes are missing and the siding, roof, and portions of the foundation are in disrepair. The area surrounding the house is used for the storage of modern farm equipment.

Resource 0089.01 is a circa 1930 smokehouse located approximately 80 feet to the east of Resource 0089 (Figure 47). It is a small one-story building with a front-gabled V-crimp metal roof. It is rectangular in plan and is clad in weatherboard. It has a vertical wood board door with strap hinges and is fenestrated with a fixed nine-pane wood frame window. It has exposed rafter tails and the foundation is concealed by metal siding but appears to be concrete. There are also a number of non-historic outbuildings on the property, including two large gabled storage buildings and seven cylindrical metal buildings.

Figure 46.
Resource 0089 - 441 Saint Charles Highway

A. West Elevation



B. Northwest Oblique



C. Southeast Oblique

Figure 47.
Resource 0089.01 - 441 Saint Charles Highway - Smokehouse

A. Resource 0089 -
Entrance Detail



B. Resource 0089.01 -
Southwest Oblique

Resources 0089 and 0089.01 are sited on a working farm that appears to contain over 40 acres. The area directly around the house and smokehouse contains sparse grass and a mature magnolia tree. Modern farm equipment and buildings are within 50 feet of both resources. Resource 0089 is set back from Saint Charles Highway about 500 feet down a partially paved driveway.

Resource 0089 was considered for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion C on the local level as a circa 1855 rural example of a Side-Gabled Cottage. Much remains unclear regarding this house and research has not provided necessary answers. The build date provided by the owner could not be verified but is consistent with house type. No historic information regarding a construction date for the many additions and alterations or the smokehouse could be obtained. Additions and alterations to the house including the construction of a second story have rendered it nearly unrecognizable as a Side-Gabled Cottage. While the windows, door, and porch on Resource 0089 are historic, there is no evidence that they date from circa 1855. Resource 0089 was also considered for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion C on the local level as a circa 1900 two-story Colonial Revival Central Hall House. It was not found to rise to a level of importance that would warrant inclusion on the NRHP for this association. The house type is already well-represented on the NRHP and Resource 0089 is not a particularly fine example.

It is unlikely that Resource 0089.01 dates from circa 1855 and no clear construction date could be established through research. While it is historic, it does help Resource 0089 convey as a Colonial Revival Central Hall House. It does not rise to a level of importance that would warrant inclusion on the NRHP on its own under Criterion C. Resources 0089 and 0089.01 are recommended as not eligible for inclusion under Criterion C either collectively or individually.

Resources 0089 and 0089.01 were also considered for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion A for agriculture as a nineteenth to early-twentieth century farm. While the property retains integrity in location, setting, materials, and workmanship, its ability to convey as a nineteenth to early-twentieth century farm is strongly affected by the addition of numerous modern buildings directly adjacent to the historic resources. Integrity of design, feeling, and association are all strongly impacted by the extensive modern infill. Furthermore, Resource 0089.01 is the only historic outbuilding and is not likely to date from the antebellum era. Resources 0089 and 0089.01 are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A either individually or collectively. They are not known to be associated with any persons of importance and are recommended not eligible for inclusion under Criterion B.

RESOURCES 0090, 0090.01, AND 0090.02 – DOVE LANE FARM

Resource 0090 is a circa 1900 Central Hall House located on the west side of Dove Lane at its intersection with Woodside Road. It sits perpendicular to Woodside Road and faces roughly south. It is one story tall with a rectangular historic core, a laterally gabled composition shingle roof, and synthetic siding (Figure 48). The windows are replacement vinyl frame six-over-six double-hung sashes, some with louvered shutters. The front (south) elevation of the historic core is symmetrical and is dominated by a hipped roof porch that extends over all of the fenestration. This porch has been made into a sunroom with two bands of four vinyl frame one-over-one double-hung sash windows. The front door is a modern full-light wood door with a simple modern transom and decorative front gable above. An external brick chimney is located on the east elevation. Multiple historic additions have been made to the house and are visible on a 1966 aerial photograph. These include a laterally gabled section with two windows, which was added to the west elevation of the historic core. Also, two long and narrow front-gabled portions with a central shed roofed portion have been added to the rear of the house. These sections are clad in asbestos shingle siding. A large porch was added to the east elevation. The foundation is brick pier with infill.

Resource 0090 is sited on a large working farm and has fifteen outbuildings. Most are not historic. The non-historic outbuildings include six metal cylindrical storage buildings, three metal and concrete silos, two one-story weatherboard-clad sheds, a large two-car garage with carports on both side elevations, and a metal animal shelter. Two outbuildings are historic and are visible on a 1966 aerial photograph. Resource 0090.01 is a circa 1960 two-story shed located approximately 200 feet to the east of Resource 0090. It has a front-gabled corrugated metal roof and is clad in corrugated metal siding. Two shed roofed porches extend along the east and west side elevations. It is accessed via barn doors on the north elevation and an open doorway on the east elevation. Resource 0090.02 is a circa 1950 shed located approximately 180 feet northeast of Resource 0090. It is one story tall with a rectangular historic core and a front-gabled composition shingle roof. It is of concrete block construction with exposed rafter tails and two metal doors located on the east elevation. A front-gabled concrete block addition has been made to the west elevation. The addition is accessed via a wood panel door with shed roofed porch on the north elevation and is fenestrated with both one-over-one aluminum frame double-hung sash and aluminum frame sliding windows. There is a rectangular louvered window in the gable end. A frame animal pen has been added to the east elevation of the historic core. The pen is bisected by a concrete block wall and has a front-gabled V-crimp metal roof. The exterior walls are open and the roof has square wooden supports. The building has been vacant for some time and portions of the roof of both the historic core and the animal pen have started to collapse. A poured in place concrete trough is located directly to the north of the animal pen.

Figure 48.
Resource 0090 - Dove Lane Farm - House



A. South Elevation



B. East Elevation



C. Northeast Oblique

Resources 0090, 0090.01, and 0090.02 are located on the corner of Dove Lane and Woodside Road (Figure 49). Both are one-lane dirt drives extending off of Saint Charles Highway near its intersection with Bradley Avenue. This portion of the survey area is primarily agricultural, with large lots and relatively little built development. A circa 1979 church and Masonic lodge are also located on Dove Lane. Resources 0090, 0090.01, and 0090.02 are sited on a large parcel of active farmland. The area immediately surrounding the house is landscaped with a grass lawn, ornamental shrubs and flowers, and a mature magnolia tree. Resource 0090 was considered for the NRHP under Criterion C. Although Resource 0090 is a Central Hall House, it is not a distinctive or noteworthy example of this house type. Numerous alterations and additions have left the house with little historic integrity. It was not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a style, period, or method of construction, and does not possess significance for its engineering or materials. Resources 0090.01 and 0090.02 were not found to embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, and do not represent the work of a master or possess high artistic value. None of the resources are recommended as individually or collectively eligible for the NRHP under Criterion C.

Resources 0090, 0090.01, and 0090.02 were also considered for inclusion on the NRHP under Criterion A for agriculture as an early- to mid-twentieth-century farm. While the property retains integrity in location, setting, materials, and workmanship, its ability to convey as an early- to mid-twentieth-century farm is strongly affected by the addition of numerous modern buildings directly adjacent to the historic resources. Integrity of design, feeling, and association are all strongly impacted by the extensive modern infill. Resources 0090, 0090.01, and 0090.02 are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP under Criterion A either individually or collectively. They are not known to be associated with any persons of importance and are recommended not eligible for inclusion under Criterion B.

Figure 49.
Resource 0090.01 and 0090.02 - Dove Lane Farm - Shed and CMU Shed

A. Resource 0090.01
-Northeast Oblique



B. Resource 0090.02 -
Southeast Oblique



C. Resource 0090.02 - Northeast Oblique

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

Of the 20 previously recorded resources and 60 resources identified during this survey, none are recommended as eligible for the NRHP. Neither of the Ranch House residential corridors were recommended as NRHP-eligible districts. The three NRHP-listed properties, the Spencer House, the Thomas Fraser House, and Tall Oaks, are located within 800-1,000 feet of the APE. The Spencer House is the closest listed property to the project area and is 800 feet from Segment 7. While the NRHP-listed resources lie outside of the current APE, planning measures should be taken to avoid indirect effects, such as noise, visual effects, and impacts due to construction traffic.

Additionally, the Piedmont Baptist Cemetery (0027) is located within the APE of Segment 16. Although the cemetery has been recommended not eligible for the NRHP, it is protected under several South Carolina Codes of Law (South Carolina Code 27-43-10, Removal of Abandoned Cemeteries; 27-43-20, Removal to Plot Agreeable to Governing Body and Relatives; 27-43-30, Supervision of Removal Work; and 16-17-600, Destruction of Graves and Graveyards). It is thus recommended that the location of this resource be taken into consideration.

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