

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Little Mountain Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Along portions of Pomaria, Church, Main, and Mountain Streets not for publication _____
city or town Little Mountain vicinity _____
state South Carolina code SC county Newberry code 71 zip code 29108

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this x nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property x meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide x locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mary W. Edmonds 2/21/03
Signature of certifying official Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
X entered in the National Register _____ Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action 4/15/03
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
___ determined not eligible for the National Register
___ removed from the National Register
___ other (explain): _____

Little Mountain Historic District
Name of Property

Newberry County, South Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing
50	12
2	
52	12

buildings
sites
structures
objects
Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category:

- Domestic
- Religion
- Industry/Processing/Extraction
- Transportation

Subcategory:

- Single Dwelling
- Religious Facility
- Manufacturing Facility
- Rail-Related

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category:

- Domestic
- Religion

Subcategory:

- Single Dwelling
- Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

- Late Victorian
- Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
- Late 19th and Early 20th Century American Movements

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

- foundation brick
- walls wood
- roof metal
- other brick

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Little Mountain Historic District
Name of Property

Newberry County, South Carolina
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- a owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- b removed from its original location.
- c a birthplace or a grave.
- d a cemetery.
- e a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- f a commemorative property.
- g less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1880-1950

Significant Dates

1890

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository:
S.C. Dept. of Archives & History

Little Mountain Historic District
Name of Property

Newberry County, South Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 57 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing			
1	17	461875	3784277	3	17	462183	3783580	5	17	461550	3783594			
2	17	462247	3783990	4	17	462052	3783534	6	17	461578	3783838			
											7	17	461695	3784241

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jennifer S. Revels
organization _____ date 1 May 2002
street & number 39 Graymont Circle telephone (803) 254-8161
city or town Columbia state SC zip code 29205

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple Owners (see continuation sheets)
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). **Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Little Mountain Historic District
Name of Property
Newberry County, South Carolina
County and State

The Little Mountain Historic District is a collection of sixty-four industrial, religious, and residential buildings and structures within the municipal limits of Little Mountain, South Carolina, a town in eastern Newberry County. The district is located along sections of Pomaria, Church, Main, and Mountain Streets. Fifty buildings and two structures contribute to the character of the historic district, while twelve buildings are noncontributing. The contributing properties illustrate the growth and development of a late nineteenth century railroad town between ca. 1890 and 1950 and are representative of the types of buildings constructed in railroad towns across South Carolina during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

- 1. W.B. Shealy House, 317 Pomaria Street, ca. 1905** – This house was built for W.B. Shealy and his bride Catherine Elizabeth Monts. Shealy was part owner of Counts and Shealy General Store on Main Street. It is a one-story residence, square in plan, with three interior chimneys and weatherboard exterior. The hip roof is clad in pressed metal shingles and the hip roof porch is supported with tapered wooden posts resting on brick piers. The centered single entrance has a rectangular transom and sidelights and leads to a large central hallway decorated with faux finishing. There is a one-story gabled ell at the rear.
- 2. Counts-Feagle House, 308 Pomaria Street, 1907** – This is a two-story frame residence, irregular in shape, with weatherboard exterior and filled brick pier foundation. The cross-gable roof is clad in composition shingles and contains two interior chimneys. There is a slightly projecting gable wing on the left side of the main façade that is balanced by a front-facing gable to the right. The hipped roof porch wraps to the right façade and is supported with turned posts. The house has single and paired one-over-one double-hung sash windows; centered single entry with rectangular leaded transom and sidelights; and a turned balustrade. There is a one-story gabled ell at the rear with an exterior chimney.
- 3. Dr. John Marion Sease House, 263 Pomaria Street, ca. 1890** – The home was built for Dr. John Marion Sease and his family. Dr. Sease was the first physician in Little Mountain with an office on Main Street. It is a two-story frame residence, square in shape, with weatherboard exterior. The hip roof is clad in pressed metal shingles and contains a hip dormer on the main and rear facades. Each dormer contains three six-over-one windows. The hipped roof porch wraps to the left façade and is supported with classical Doric columns. The house has single six-over-six double-hung sash windows; a centered, double entry with rectangular leaded transom; and two interior chimneys. There is a one-story gabled ell at the rear with an exterior chimney. On the parcel as well are four contributing outbuildings.
- 4. Colonel E.J. Locke House, 274 Pomaria Street, 1949** – This is a one-story brick residence, built of common bond; rectangular plan with both eight-over-eight and six-over-six double-hung sash

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Little Mountain Historic District
Name of Property
Newberry County, South Carolina
County and State

windows. The lateral gable roof is clad in composition shingles. A bay window with multi-pane glass is located to the left of a recessed entry door.

5. **J.B. Lathan House, 229 Pomaria Street, ca. 1905** – This is a two-story frame residence, square in plan, with weatherboard exterior and two interior chimneys. The hip roof is clad in raised seam metal and the hipped roof porch wraps to both facades. The porch is supported with thin Tuscan columns. The home has single one-over-one double-hung sash windows and an offset single entry door. There is a one-story gabled ell at the rear. On the property as well are three outbuildings that contribute to its significance.

7. **175 Pomaria Street, ca. 1890** – This is a one-story “L”-shaped house with weatherboard exterior. A gable wing projects just to the right of the main entry door and is balanced by a front-facing gable on the left side of the façade. There are two shed-roof porches—one on the façade and another on the north elevation. Both are supported with turned posts with turned balustrade and decorative brackets. The house has single six-over-six double-hung sash windows and an offset single entry door with a rectangular transom. There is a gabled ell at the rear. One contributing outbuilding is on the property.

11. **George Raymond Shealy House, 116 Pomaria Street, ca. 1940** – This is a one-story frame residence, square in shape, with brick veneer exterior. The lateral gable roof is clad in composition shingles and is broken by a large front-facing gable containing an exterior chimney. The stepped chimney contains an arched design with decorative brickwork and a metal “S”. Just of the left of the chimney is a smaller gable containing a recessed, arched entry bordered with decorative brickwork and keystone. An engaged porch with brick arches is located on the southern elevation. The house has paired four-over-one double-hung sash windows.

12. **George Michael Shealy House, 89 Pomaria Street, ca. 1905** – This is a two-story frame residence, irregular in plan, with vinyl exterior. The hip roof is clad in composition shingles and has two projecting gable wings—one on the north elevation and one on the façade. The hipped roof porch wraps to the left façade and is supported by tapered wooden columns on brick piers. The house has single two-over-two double-hung sash windows; a centered single entry door; two interior chimneys; and a one-story gabled ell on the rear elevation.

13. **Frick House, 69 Pomaria Street, ca. 1915** – This is a one-story frame residence, square in plan, with weatherboard exterior. The gable-on-hip roof is clad in raised seam metal. A large, gable dormer is located in the center of the main façade and contains four one-over-one windows and a multi-pane lunette window. Front facing gables containing small windows bordered by stained glass are located on each end of the façade. There are identical gables on the north and south elevations as well. The shed roof porch wraps to the left elevation with a pediment over the main entry and tapered post supports. The single center entry has a rectangular transom and sidelights. The house

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

Little Mountain Historic District
Name of Property
Newberry County, South Carolina
County and State

has single two-over-two double-hung sash windows and two interior chimneys. A one-story gabled ell is located on the rear elevation.

16. CN&L Section Master's House, intersection of Church and Pomaria Streets, 1890 – This building was constructed to house the section master who was in charge of approximately fifteen miles of rail and right-of-way for maintenance and repair. This is the last of seven original houses constructed along the CN&L rail line. The one-story frame residence, with "T" shaped plan, has weatherboard exterior and central chimney. The lateral gable roof is clad in raised seam metal and the hipped porch roof is supported with simple wooden posts with cutwork balustrade. The rear ell also contains a small porch with similar cutwork detailing. The house is supported on a brick pier foundation and has single six-over-six double-hung sash windows.

17. Derrick Lumber Yard, 218 Depot Street, ca. 1915 – This is an early twentieth century lumber complex consisting of two frame buildings with several open-air sheds. The office for the complex is rectangular in shape with front gable roof clad in raised seam metal and composition shingles. The exterior of the building is clad in weatherboard and the structure rests on a brick pier foundation. There is a hip-roof, open-air shed on the north elevation supported with rough-hewn wooden posts and wood braces. The second frame structure in the complex has a lateral gable roof clad in raised seam metal. The exterior of the building is clad in corrugated metal with a gable-roof, open-air shed perpendicular to the building on the southern elevation and a second shed roof area on the northern elevation.

18. Wise House, 97 West Church Street, ca. 1890 – This is a one-story frame residence, rectangular in plan, with front gable roof clad in raised seam metal and one interior chimney. The home's exterior is clad in weatherboard and the structure rests on a brick pier with fill foundation. There are single six-over-six double-hung sash windows. The centered single entry is surrounded with a rectangular transom and sidelights. There is a projecting bay to the right of the main entry. The hipped-roof porch is supported with rough-hewn wooden posts on brick piers with a simple balustrade. A porte-cochere is located on the west elevation just off of the porch. The house was originally a two-story building that served as a hotel for passengers on the rail line. It was remodeled in the 1920s when the second story was removed and Craftsman style details were added.

19. Caldwell Contractors, 199 West Church Street, 1904 – This is a one-story brick industrial building, common bond, with "T"-shaped floor plan. The building was originally part of the Little Mountain Oil Company. It has since been used as a vegetable cannery, spintrate factory, and Ed Locke Construction. The Tompkins Company of Charlotte, North Carolina, constructed the building. The main section has a slightly pitched lateral gable roof with two, arched cargo doors on either end of the façade separated by seven arched windows with heavy sills. There are heavy brackets beneath the eave on the façade and exposed rafter tails on the remainder of the building. There are also two large cargo doors on the east and west elevations. The gabled ell in the center of the rear

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

Little Mountain Historic District
Name of Property
Newberry County, South Carolina
County and State

elevation has arched window openings containing nine-over-nine double-hung sash windows and two arched cargo entryways.

20. **David Farr House, 1172 Main Street, ca. 1927** – The home is a one-story frame bungalow constructed for David and Essie Farr in 1927-8. Essie was a daughter of Noah Boland, founder of the town of Little Mountain, who deeded the land on which the house is located. The home was constructed during the agricultural depression of the 1920s, and a planned upper floor was never completed. The home features a lateral gable with large front gable at left, clad in composition shingles; weatherboard exterior siding. The front gable, with a tripartite vent, shelters a porch that wraps to the left elevation and is supported by paired posts resting on brick piers, with a brick and cast stone balustrade. A porte cochere with identical detailing is to the far right [western] end of the porch. One interior ridge-line chimney and one end chimney at the porte cochere pierce the roof. There are four associated frame outbuildings including a well house and smokehouse. A stone retaining wall with steps helps define the yard along the sidewalk.

22. **Dominick-Boland House, 1098 Main Street, ca. 1860** – This is a two-story frame residence, “L”-shaped floor plan, with weatherboard exterior. The home was constructed by Fred Dominick in the mid-nineteenth century and was purchased by Noah Boland along with the land that now constitutes the town of Little Mountain. The home has been in the Boland family since its acquisition in 1888. The two-story home is a single pile structure with central hallway plan and one-story rear shed rooms. The façade has a rain porch with freestanding columns and three entry doors. The home also has two exterior end chimneys supported on stone bases, central entry with transom and sidelights, nine-over-six windows, and a one-story gabled ell on the rear elevation (once a detached kitchen).

23. **1036 Main Street, ca. 1900** – This is a one-story frame residence with gable-on-hip roof clad in composition shingles, one interior chimney, and two-over-two double-hung sash. There are projecting wings on the left side of the façade and the east and west elevations. The façade porch wraps to the left side and is supported with tapered wooden posts on brick piers. There is a one-story ell on the rear elevation.

24. **1010 Main Street, ca. 1930** – This is a one-story frame residence, rectangular in shape, with vinyl exterior. It has single six-over-six double-hung sash windows; two interior chimneys; hipped roof clad in composition shingles; hipped roof porch supported by tapered wooden posts resting on brick piers; and a filled brick pier foundation.

25. **Matthews House, 984 Main Street, ca. 1910** – This is a one-story frame residence, rectangular in shape, with vinyl exterior. It has single one-over-one double-hung sash windows; lateral gable roof clad in composition shingles containing two interior chimneys on the ridge; gable porch supported by

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

Little Mountain Historic District
Name of Property
Newberry County, South Carolina
County and State

tapered wooden posts resting on brick piers; decorative triangular brackets beneath the eaves; and a filled brick pier foundation.

26. Brady House, 585 Church Street, ca. 1900 – This is a one-story residence, irregular in plan, with vinyl exterior and two interior chimneys. The cross gable roof is clad in composition shingles. A front-projecting gable wing is located to the right of the main entry door and is balanced by a front-facing gable on the left of the façade. The hipped roof porch is supported with turned posts and is decorated with a turned balustrade. The house has single two-over-two double-hung sash windows and a one-story gabled ell on the rear elevation.

27. Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, 531 Church Street, 1921 – The original frame sanctuary located on this site was constructed shortly after the town's incorporation in 1891. The current church was constructed in 1921 and the church counts all but one Little Mountain resident in its membership. The current church is a rectangular brick structure with front gable roof clad in composition shingles and two towers; the easternmost tower has a bell tower at the top and each tower has engaged buttresses on each corner with limestone steps. The main façade is five bays wide with a central entry flanked by two windows and towers at each end. There is a circular stained glass window in the center of the façade, above the main entry doors. The window and door openings are encased within Gothic arches with keystone decoration. The eastern and western facades contain shallow projecting gable wings, each with a large stained glass window flanked by smaller windows. The rear façade has a Gothic attic vent near the top of the gable with a circular stained glass window below and two stained glass windows at either end of the façade.

29. Stoudemire House, 357 Church St., ca. 1915 – This is a one-story frame residence with hip roof clad in raised seam metal containing projecting wings on each elevation, three interior chimneys, and one-over-one windows. The façade has a full porch that wraps to both sides supported with tapered wooden posts resting on brick piers. There is a one-story hip roof ell on the rear elevation. There are four contributing outbuildings on the parcel as well.

30. 329 Church Street, ca. 1905 – This is a two-story frame residence, irregular in plan, with weatherboard exterior. The façade contains a front-projecting gable wing to the left of the main entry. The cross-gable roof is clad in pressed metal shingles and contains one interior chimney. The hipped roof porch wraps to the left elevation and is supported with tapered wooden posts resting on brick piers. The house has single two-over-two double-hung sash windows; decorative brackets beneath the eaves; brick pier foundation; one-story gabled ell at rear.

31. 289 Church Street, ca. 1925 – This is a one-story frame residence with running bond brick veneer exterior, front gable roof clad in composition shingles, and two-over-two windows. The main façade has an offset projecting gable wing that contains a two-over-two window flanked by thin sidelights. The porch begins at the gable wing, stretches around to the east elevation and is

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

Little Mountain Historic District

Name of Property

Newberry County, South Carolina

County and State

supported with tapered brick supports on brick piers. The gable ends are stuccoed with decorative braces. A soldier course of alternating vertical and horizontal bricks runs along the frieze and along the water table. Two contributing outbuildings are also on the parcel.

33. Miller House, 832 Mountain Street, ca. 1910 – This is a one-and-one-half story frame residence, “L”-shaped plan, with vinyl exterior. It has single six-over-six double-hung-sash windows; lateral gable roof clad in raised seam metal with large front facing gable in the center of the façade containing one six-over-six double-hung sash window; filled brick pier foundation; and one-story gabled ell at rear with enclosed shed porch. The full porch, which features a central projecting pediment with wood sunburst, wraps to both sides and is supported with turned posts with a turned balustrade and spindlework frieze. The property has one contributing outbuilding.

34. Bennett Miller House, Mountain Street, ca. 1910 – This is a one-story frame residence, “L”-shaped plan, with weatherboard exterior. The façade contains a front-projecting gable wing to the right of the main entry that is balanced by a front-facing gable on the left side of the façade. The cross-gable roof is clad in pressed metal shingles and contains one interior chimney. The house has single six-over-six double-hung sash windows; a hipped roof porch that wraps to the right elevation; single entry with rectangular transom and sidelights; and a one-story gabled ell at rear.

36. Sloan House, 724 Mountain Street, ca. 1900 – This is a one-story frame residence, “L”-shaped plan, with weatherboard exterior. The façade contains a front-projecting gable wing to the right of the main entry. The cross-gable roof is clad in composition shingles and contains one interior chimney. A single six-over-six double-hung sash window separates two entry doors located on the façade. The hipped roof porch runs the length of the façade and is supported with tapered wooden posts resting on brick piers. The house has single six-over-six double-hung sash windows; filled brick pier foundation; and a gabled ell at rear.

37. James H. Wise Store, 810 Main Street, ca. 1905 - One-story brick commercial structure, rectangular in plan, with flat built-up roof. Recessed storefront entry with paired door and flanking two-pane display windows. Entry flanked by segmental arch framed windows consisting of four-light fixed sash with single paned transom. The upper façade consists of a single stringcourse, a large, rectangular recessed panel, and a corbeled cap.

39. Doctors J.M. and J.C. Sease Office Building, 824 Main Street, ca. 1917 - One-story brick commercial structure, laid in common bond, rectangular in plan, with rear shed addition. Flat built-up roof. Recessed storefront entry with paired wood and glass entry door and flanking two-pane display windows. The entry is flanked by two, four-paned display windows. Each of the three-part storefront features four-light transom segments. Storefront is framed by a brick soldier course surround. Uppermost façade has a corbeled cornice.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

Little Mountain Historic District
Name of Property
Newberry County, South Carolina
County and State

41. **Counts and Shealy General Merchandise, Main Street, ca. 1910** - One-story brick commercial structure, laid in common bond, rectangular in plan with flat built-up roof. Storefront has been modernized with new brick bulkhead and piers flanking recessed entry. Entry features wood and glass paired doorway with glass transom. Modern display windows with glass transoms flank the entry. A metal awning covers the entire storefront. Above storefront is a corbeled band with; entire façade features a projecting corbeled brick cornice and brick parapet. A historic two-sided metal [triangular] Coca Cola sign projects from the upper façade.

42. **Andrew Miller Store, in alley behind Main Street commercial buildings, ca. 1880** - One-story frame commercial structure with front gable roof clad in V-crimp metal. The paired entry door consists of beaded planking constructed on the diagonal, creating a chevron or herringbone pattern when closed. The entry is flanked by storefront windows that are shuttered with identical beaded planking constructed on the diagonal. A secondary paired doorway, identical to the principal front entry, is on the right [north] elevation. The exterior of the building is clad in weatherboard; the front gable is now clad with V-crimp metal, as is the entire rear elevation. The Andrew Miller Store originally stood on Main Street but was relocated in the early twentieth century to accommodate space for Counts and Shealy General Store.

NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES

6. **230 Pomaria Street, ca. 1980** – This is a one-story frame residence with brick exterior, lateral gable roof clad in composition shingle, and engaged carport on the north elevation.

8. **158 Pomaria Street, ca. 1960** - This is a one-story frame residence with brick exterior, hip roof clad in composition shingles, one-over-one double-hung sash windows, and engaged carport on the south elevation. There is a small projecting hip wing on the facade that contains an engaged porch.

9. **115 Pomaria Street, ca. 1950** – This is a one-story frame residence with brick exterior, lateral gable roof clad in composition shingles, two interior chimneys, double-hung sash windows, and a gable porch on the façade with wrought iron supports.

10. **151 Pomaria Street, 1952** – This is a one-story frame residence with brick exterior, lateral gable roof clad in composition shingles, interior chimney, horizontal two-over-two windows, and a small engaged entry porch on the façade.

14. **Little Mountain Fire Department, ca. 1961** – This is a one-story rectangular building constructed with a concrete block exterior and horizontal two-over-two windows and small gabled entry supported with wrought iron posts.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12

Little Mountain Historic District
Name of Property
Newberry County, South Carolina
County and State

15. **Town Hall/Sheriff's Offices, 1975** – This is a one-story rectangular building with concrete block exterior, lateral gable roof clad in composition shingles, projecting gable wing in the center of the façade containing the main entry door, and large bays for emergency vehicles.

21. **1124 Highway 76, ca. 1980** – This is a one-story frame residence with a hip roof clad in composition shingles, horizontal two-over-two windows including a large multi-pane window to the left of the main entry door, slight projecting wing with hip roof on the façade containing the recessed entry door, and engaged carport on the east elevation.

28. **383 Church Street, ca. 1970** – This is a one-story, "L"-shaped residence with brick exterior, hip roof clad in composition shingles, horizontal two-over-two windows, one interior chimney, and recessed entry door.

32. **858 Mountain Street, ca. 1950** – This is a one-and-one-half story frame residence with brick exterior, lateral gable roof clad in composition shingles, engaged porch with brick arcade on the southern elevation, small gable entry porch on the main façade supported with paired columns, and one interior chimney.

35. **754 Mountain Street, ca. 1990** - This one-story frame residence with lateral gable roof clad in composition shingles. It has vinyl exterior siding, one-over-one windows, and offset gable porch on the main façade supported by square posts.

38. **Farmers & Merchants Bank Building, Main Street, 1910 [altered 1970s]** - This one-story brick and wood façade building features a brick veneer on the storefront and features a central recessed entry and flanking single-pane display windows. The upper portion has been faced with thin vertical plank faux paneling. It presently houses the Little Mountain Barber Shop.

40. **Little Mountain Post Office, 834 Main Street, 1960** - This one-story modern brick veneer building has a glass and steel entrance at the far right of the façade, with a large display window flanking it to the left. At left of center is a metal flagpole mounted to the façade of the building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 13

Little Mountain Historic District
Name of Property
Newberry County, South Carolina
County and State

The Little Mountain Historic District is significant as an intact collection of homes, businesses and other institutional properties constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A majority of these properties were constructed after the establishment of the Columbia, Newberry, and Laurens Railroad through Little Mountain in 1890 and reflect the Neo-Classical and Queen Anne styles that were popular during that time period. A majority of the homes in the district are frame with decorative elements that reflect the wealth that accompanied rail transportation in the early twentieth century. Properties found in the district include multiple gable roofs, decorative porch detailing, and elaborate entry doors.

The Little Mountain Historic District is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an intact concentration of late nineteenth and early twentieth century architecture associated with wealth created by the development of the Columbia, Newberry & Laurens Railroad and as a good and intact example of architectural styles and trends in residential architecture from 1860 to 1950.

The town of Little Mountain is located at the base of a small foothill known as Little Mountain. One of the first references to the area is found on a land grant to John Crebbs in 1754 for 50 acres of land "on Camp Creek one of the north branches of the Saludy River near the mountain." The mountain was originally known as Ruff's Mountain (after a settler of the same name) and is noted as such on Mills' Atlas of 1825. Tradition holds that Ruff eventually sold the mountain for a cow, stating that "he could eat a cow, but what could he do with a mountain?"¹ It is unsure when the name Ruff's Mountain was abandoned and Little Mountain was adopted, but it was likely changed in the late 1800s.

Sam Birge and Arthur Kohn owned the eastern side of Little Mountain. Ownership of the area was exchanged between the two men several times until the 1930s when the land came into the possession of the Derrick family, who own it to this day. Fred (Fed) Dominick, an early settler to the Dutch Fork area, owned the western portion of the mountain. At the sale of Fred Dominick's estate in 1882, Abram Noah Boland purchased the western portion of the mountain, a tract of land that included 400 acres of land as well as several existing homes and outbuildings. In May of that same year, Boland was named postmaster of Little Mountain and ran the post office from his home on Main Street. Boland gave a small parcel of land to Major Wise of Prosperity for a store and a small home. In 1889, J.B. Lathan, Major Wise's son-in-law, later moved to Little Mountain to take charge of the store.²

The railroad boom of the late nineteenth century played an important role in the creation of the town of Little Mountain, which became an incorporated municipality on December 24, 1890, soon after the

¹ Newberry County Historical Society, *Bicentennial History of Newberry County* (Dallas: Taylor Publishing Co., 1989), pp. 14.

² Ragland, J. "Little Mountain, Its Past and Present," *The State Magazine* (Columbia, S.C.), January 8, 1950.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 14

Little Mountain Historic District
Name of Property
Newberry County, South Carolina
County and State

Columbia, Newberry, and Laurens Railroad began operations. The railroad constructed a brick depot on Main Street across from what would become the commercial row. The tracks ran through Noah Boland's property, and it was there that the town was formed. The railway depot, local businesses, and a large percentage of the residences were all located on property that was purchased from or donated by Boland. He donated land for the construction of the Holy Trinity Church, for the establishment of a cemetery, and he gave one acre for the construction of a school. The original town was laid out in six blocks—three on the northern side of Main Street and three on the southern side. The rail line ran parallel with Main Street on its southern side. Because of his generous contribution of land and effort, Boland was elected mayor in 1890, and is credited with being the "father of Little Mountain."³

A map of Little Mountain prepared by the Congaree Construction Company and Noah Boland in July 1891 shows the businesses in town just one year after its incorporation. The map illustrates the effect of the railroad, showing the rail line as well as the newly constructed depot, the section master's house and the railroad tool house. The map also shows Noah Boland's personal residence, the Lutheran Church, and four stores located along the town's Main Street (now S.C. Highway 76). Boland also operated a Flour and Grist Mill that is shown on the map along the railroad tracks on the southern side of Main Street, across from his home. Other business operating at the time were two stores owned by J.B. Lathan, a millinery shop owned by Kate Miller, and another store owned by T.N. Sheely. In addition to his businesses, J.B. Lathan also ran a boarding house in his home. These pioneering businesses had a role in helping to establish the incorporated town of Little Mountain.⁴

Dr. John Marion Sease opened his doctor's office on Main Street in the building that now houses the accounting firm of Arthur Jayroe. Dr. Sease constructed a home for himself and his family on Pomaria Street, several blocks north of his office. It was Dr. Sease and J.B. Lathan who established the first Drug Store in the town of Little Mountain. The store, formerly located in the building that now houses the Masonic Hall, boasted a marble top soda fountain. William Arthur Counts and William Ballentine Shealy opened Counts and Shealy's General Store on Main Street in the late nineteenth century and the town supported two hotels: The Wise Hotel and the Shealy Hotel. Around the turn of the century, Sonce Matthews, who started Little Mountain's first lumber company, founded the Little Mountain Oil and Fertilizer Company.⁵

From its incorporation in 1890, the Little Mountain settlement grew into a flourishing town. In 1892, the town limits were increased from one square mile to two square miles to accommodate the growing community. Businesses began opening along Main Street and in 1907, the Farmers and Merchants Bank opened its doors. The bank was organized to meet the demand for an organized

³ *Bicentennial History of Newberry County*, pp. 13-17.

⁴ Congaree Construction Company, Map of Little Mountain, July 1891, Newberry County Clerk of Court, Newberry County Courthouse, Newberry, S.C.

⁵ Ragland, "Little Mountain, Its Past and Present", p. 3.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 15

Little Mountain Historic District
Name of Property
Newberry County, South Carolina
County and State

bank facility that would aid the growing town and support the farmers. The Farmers and Merchants bank operated in Little Mountain until the failure of the cotton industry forced its closure in 1927.⁶ Architectural styles that exist today substantiate the building boom that took place in town shortly after the town's incorporation until around 1915. Folk Victorian, Queen Anne, and Classical Revival stylistic elements are present in many of the homes immediately surrounding the Main Street business area.

The 1910 United States Census recorded 440 residents living within the town limits, but ten years later the population stood at only 399. Because of the sharp decrease in population, the original decision to increase the town limits was reversed in 1924 and the boundaries returned to one square mile. The decision directly affected the total population count for the town, which was recorded as having only 244 residents in the 1930 census. Because Little Mountain remained largely an agricultural community throughout its early history, many families were able to weather the Depression with plenty of food and supplies. Despite the harsh blow dealt to the community by the Depression, Little Mountain continued to grow in the 1930s and 40s. Several homes scattered throughout the town limits were constructed in the Craftsman and Minimalist Traditional styles, indicating that the town experienced resurgence in the 1930s until the late 1940s.

The town continued to rely on passenger service on the train for its livelihood. Automobile travel began to develop during the post-World War II years and Little Mountain adapted to meet those traveler's needs. G. Russell Shealy constructed his Sinclair service station on Main Street in 1935. The station had two gas pumps and a service bay. The Shealy family continued to expand the business and today it is still in use.

When passenger service along the railroad was discontinued in the 1950s, Little Mountain was forced to adapt. The hotels were no longer needed and the homes were transformed into single-family dwellings and gas stations were constructed to accommodate car travel. Despite the changes, many businesses were forced to close for a lack of revenue including the Little Mountain Drug Company, the local doctor's office, and the local general merchandise store. The railroad company sold its properties in the 1960s including the depot and section master's house. The depot was sold at auction on the condition that it would be moved or demolished—the later being the case; and the section master's house was purchased by the town.

⁶ Thomas H. Pope, *The History of Newberry County, Volume .2* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1992), p. 124.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 16

Little Mountain Historic District
Name of Property
Newberry County, South Carolina
County and State

Despite the many setbacks experienced by the loss of passenger service along the rail line, Little Mountain remains a thriving community with roots deep in the state's transportation history. The landscape and the paint colors have changed, but remaining homes and buildings stand as a testament to the history and the wealth that accompanied the growth of the rail system in South Carolina.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 17

Little Mountain Historic District
Name of Property
Newberry County, South Carolina
County and State

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC SOURCES

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 18

Little Mountain Historic District
Name of Property
Newberry County, South Carolina
County and State

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the district is shown on the accompanying sketch map titled "Little Mountain Historic District," compiled from Newberry County Tax Maps and drawn to a scale of 1" = 200'.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes fifty-two contributing properties and twelve non-contributing properties along sections of Pomaria, Church, Main, and Mountain Streets, and is the historic core of the town. The properties within the district are among the first buildings constructed within the town and include representative examples of architectural styles constructed throughout the town's history.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Property Owners Page 19

Little Mountain Historic District

Name of Property

Newberry County, South Carolina

County and State

Property Owners

Contributing Properties

1. Arthur L. Jayroe, Jr., PO Box 95, Little Mountain, SC 29075
2. Walton J. McLeod, 308 Pomaria Street, Little Mountain, SC 29075
3. Margaret S. Jayroe, PO Box 57, Little Mountain, SC 29075
4. John L. and Betty Shealy Page, PO Box 56, Little Mountain, SC 29075
5. Ellie Louise Farr Est., 229 Pomaria Street, Little Mountain, SC 29075
7. Estelle Shealy Boland, PO Box 144, Little Mountain, SC 29075
11. William Thomas Shealy, 1016 Ontario Avenue, Columbia, SC 29169
12. Charles W. Jackson, Jr., 89 Pomaria Street, Little Mountain, SC 29075
13. Marty Carroll Frick, PO Box 21, Little Mountain, SC 29075
16. Town of Little Mountain, PO Box 154, Little Mountain, SC 29075
17. John S. Derrick, PO Box 205, Little Mountain, SC 29075
18. Darrell L. Dozier, PO Box 351, Little Mountain, SC 29075
19. George Harvey Caldwell, 525 South Main Street, Prosperity, SC 29127
20. Roxanne S. Bedenbaugh, PO Box 87, Little Mountain, SC 29075
22. Joel S. & Betty S. Page, PO Box 56, Little Mountain, SC 29075
23. Shelly S. Page, PO Box 231, Little Mountain, SC 29075
24. Cleo S. Shealy, PO Box 14, Little Mountain, SC 29075
25. Nellie Fletcher Matthews Life Est., PO Box 32, Little Mountain, SC 29075
26. Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, PO Box 154, Little Mountain, SC 29075
27. Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, PO Box 154, Little Mountain, SC 29075
29. George M. Stoudemire, PO Box 147, Little Mountain, SC 29075
30. George M. Stoudemire, PO Box 147, Little Mountain, SC 29075
31. George M. Stoudemire, PO Box 147, Little Mountain, SC 29075
33. Joseph Keith Fulmer, PO Box 174, Little Mountain, SC 29075
34. Hattie S. Boozer, 3282 SC Hwy 391, Prosperity, SC 29127
36. Paul R. and Brenda F. Shealy, 944 Hayes Crossing Road, Gilbert, SC 29054
37. Jane C. Higgins, c/o W.H. Caldwell, PO Box 267, Little Mountain, SC 29075
38. Margaret S. Jayroe, PO Box 57, Little Mountain, SC 29075
39. Charlotte A. Shealy, PO Box 27, Little Mountain, SC 29075
40. Arthur L. Jayroe, Jr., 824 Main Street, Little Mountain, SC 29075

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Property Owners Page 20 Little Mountain Historic District
Name of Property
Newberry County, South Carolina
County and State

Non-Contributing Properties

- 6. Rosemary S. Stuck, 230 Pomaria Street, Little Mountain, SC 29075
- v. Betty Jo Sanders/B.J. Boland, PO Box 161, Little Mountain, SC 29075
- 8. Anthony T. Shell, 158 Pomaria St., Little Mountain, SC 29075
- 9. Harold and Theresa E. Smith, PO Box 52, Little Mountain, SC 29075
- 10. Harold and Theresa E. Smith, PO Box 52, Little Mountain, SC 29075
- v. Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, PO Box 196, Little Mountain, SC 29075
- v. Bettie C. Derrick, PO Box 185, Little Mountain, SC 29075
- 14. Newberry County
- 15. Town of Little Mountain, PO Box 154, Little Mountain, SC 29075
- v. Newberry County Hospital Board of Trustees, 2969 Kinard Street, Newberry, SC 29108
- 21. John L. & Betty S. Page, PO Box 56, Little Mountain, SC 29075
- 28. George M. Stoudemire, PO Box 147, Little Mountain, SC 29075
- 32. Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, PO Box 186, Little Mountain, SC 29075
- 35. Steven Crowell, 5463 Weeland Rd., Little Mountain, SC 29075

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 21 Little Mountain Historic District
Name of Property
Newberry County, South Carolina
County and State

The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of Property:	Little Mountain Historic District
Location of Property:	Town of Little Mountain, Newberry County, South Carolina
Name of Photographer:	Jennifer S. Revels
Date of Photographs:	4/19/2002
Location of Original Negatives:	South Carolina Department of Archives and History

1. Brady House, 832 Mountain Street (south/main façade, view looking north)
2. Holy Trinity Lutheran Church, 531 Church Street (south/main façade, view looking north)
3. Stoudemire House, 357 Church Street (south/main façade, view looking north)
4. 329 Church Street (south/main façade, view looking north)
5. 289 Church Street (south/main façade, view looking north)
6. Frick House, 69 Pomaria Street (east/main façade, view looking west)
7. G.R. Shealy House, 116 Pomaria Street (east/main façade, view looking west)
8. 175 Pomaria Street (east/main façade, view looking west)
9. J.B. Lathan House, 229 Pomaria Street (east/main façade, view looking west)
10. J.M. Sease, MD House, 263 Pomaria Street (east/main façade, view looking west)
11. W.B. Shealy House, 317 Pomaria Street (east/main façade, view looking west)
12. Counts-Feagle House, 308 Pomaria Street (west/main façade, view looking east)
13. Colonel E.J. Locke House, 274 Pomaria Street (northwest corner, view looking southeast)
14. G.M. Shealy House, 89 Pomaria Street (west/main façade, view looking east)
15. Derrick Lumber Yard, 218 Depot Street (view looking southwest)
16. David Farr House, 1172 Main Street (north/main façade, view looking south)
17. Dominick-Boland House, 1098 Main Street (north/main façade, view looking south)
18. Caldwell Contractors, 199 West Church Street (south/main façade, view looking north)
19. 1036 Main Street (north/main façade, view looking south)
20. 1010 Main Street (north/main façade, view looking south)
21. Matthews House, 984 Main Street (north/main façade, view looking south)
22. Wise House, 97 West Church Street (south/main façade, view looking north)
23. CN&L Railroad Section Master's House, NW corner of intersection of Pomaria and Church Streets (southwest corner, view looking northeast)
24. Main Street Commercial Row (view looking southwest)
25. James H. Wise Store, 810 Main Street (north/main façade, view looking south)
26. J.M. and J.C. Sease, MD, 824 Main Street (north/main façade, view looking south)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 22 Little Mountain Historic District
Name of Property
Newberry County, South Carolina
County and State

27. Andrew Miller's Store, Main Street, behind commercial row (northwest corner, view looking southeast)
28. Bennett Miller House, Mountain Street (west/main façade, view looking east)
29. Miller House, 832 Mountain Street (west/main façade, view looking east)
30. Pomaria Street, view looking north from Main Street
31. 230 Pomaria Street, (west/main façade, view looking east) - noncontributing
32. 1124 Hwy 76 (north/main façade, view looking south) - "
33. 858 Mountain Street (northwest corner, view looking southeast) - "
34. 383 Church Street (southwest corner, view looking northeast) - "
35. 115 Pomaria Street (east/main façade, view looking west) - "
36. 151 Pomaria Street (southeast corner, view looking northwest) - "
37. 158 Pomaria Street (southwest corner, view looking northeast) - "

LITTLE MOUNTAIN
HISTORIC DISTRICT
Newberry County, South Carolina

— DISTRICT BOUNDARY

⑦ INVENTORY NUMBER

SCALE: 1" = 200'

