

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 18). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Reid Street/North Confederate Avenue Area Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Reid St., East Main St., North Confederate Ave. not for publication
city, town Rock Hill vicinity
state South Carolina code SC county York code 091 zip code 29730

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>23</u>	<u>9</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>23</u>	<u>9</u>
			Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
Historic Properties of Rock Hill

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Mary W. Edmonds

4/21/92

Signature of certifying official

Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SHPO, S.C. Dept. of Archives & History

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
- 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:) _____

Aldous Jones

6/10/92

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single dwelling

Domestic: multiple dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/Craftsman

Late Victorian

Classical Revival

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick; concrete; stucco

walls Wood: weatherboard, shingles

Concrete, synthetics, asbestos

roof Asphalt

other _____

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Reid Street/North Confederate Avenue Area Historic District lies to the east of the downtown area of Rock Hill. The district includes properties along Reid Street, East Main Street, East White Street, and North Confederate Avenue. While the properties within the district boundaries are historically single family residential, there are a number of encroachments along the borders of the district, including commercial uses, apartments, office buildings, and public uses. The character of the district remains single family residential. The streets are planted with shade trees, mostly willow oaks, which help to maintain the residential character. East Main Street is a major entry into the downtown area and thus carries a heavy traffic load and has suffered commercial encroachment. East White Street has a growing traffic level as well.

The district developed as a residential area beginning in the 1870s and continuing through the 1920s. As a result, a variety of architectural styles are in evidence. However, the scale and materials used leads to a cohesive neighborhood. The most common styles are Late Victorian, Classical Revival, and Bungalow/Craftsman. There are twenty-three contributing properties and nine non-contributing properties. The contributing properties include:

1. The White House, 258 East White Street. This house was built ca. 1829 by George Pemberton and Ann Hutchison White as a farm house prior to the existence of Rock Hill. The large house has a full-facade two-story porch with engaged roof. The White House was listed in the National Register on December 3, 1969. Also on the property is a log house which was built some time before the main house and was used as the Whites' home until the completion of the White House. An adjoining property under the control of the family includes a guest house, built in the early 1900s, which faces Reid Street.

2. Steed House, 143 Reid Street. This house, built ca. 1905, is sided with wood shingles on the second floor and weatherboard on the first floor. It has a flat porch roof with deck and balustrade, hip roof, and gable extensions to sides and front. There is a noncontributing garage.

3. Bynum House, 137 Reid Street. The Bynum House was built in 1902 and is a two-story frame house with one-story porch and projecting

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1839-ca. 1935

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Various

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Reid Street/North Confederate Avenue Area Historic District is significant because the properties provide evidence of the changing architectural styles and tastes which existed in Rock Hill. The residential properties in the district date from ca. 1839, a period predating the founding of Rock Hill, to ca. 1935. All subtypes of the Residences property type are represented. The district also provides evidence of the broad patterns of growth and development which were occurring in Rock Hill.

The district encompasses an area which was one of the first neighborhoods surrounding the downtown. It developed during the period of rapid growth in Rock Hill brought about by the creation of the textile industry. After the construction of the Rock Hill Cotton Factory in 1881, other local investors realized that the textile industry could be a means of creating substantial wealth. By 1895, there were five textile mills operating, creating hundreds of jobs. The textile workers were housed largely in the mill villages surrounding the plants. However, housing for the increasing numbers of merchants, professionals, and government workers was also in great demand. East Main Street was gradually extended out from downtown, and side streets were created to connect it with White and Black Streets. Houses were being built along East Main Street in the area of the district by the 1870s. In 1888, the first public graded school was built nearby on Black Street. A street was placed between Main and Black which terminated at the school and was called Academy Street. The name was later changed to Confederate Avenue.² Reid Street was opened just after the turn of the century, and rapidly filled with houses either built or moved there.

The families who moved into the neighborhood were largely middle class businessmen or professionals. Most worked in the downtown area, only a two to three block walk away. Several of the early home owners were employed by the local or federal government as teachers or civil servants. Several ran businesses, such as the Barnes family, who

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See full list of bibliographic references in the Multiple Property submission, Historic Properties of Rock Hill. The following references pertain to this district nomination:

William Boyce White, Jr. Rock Hill, S. C. Interview, 26 June 1990.

- 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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

S. C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property ± 10 acres _____

UTM References

A	1 1 7	4 9 7 9 4 0	3 8 6 4 6 3 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
C	1 1 7	4 9 8 0 7 0	3 8 6 4 2 1 0

B	1 1 7	4 9 8 1 4 0	3 8 6 4 4 0 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
D	1 1 7	4 9 7 8 7 0	3 8 6 4 3 3 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries are shown on Map # 76 attached to the Historic Properties of Rock Hill Multiple Property Submission, drawn at a scale of 1" = 200'.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries have been drawn to include all properties on Reid Street having historical significance, the White House, which faces East White Street and includes the land between Elizabeth Lane and Reid Street, properties on the north side of Main Street

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Paul M. Gettys	date	28 September 1990
organization	Paul M. Gettys Associates	telephone	(803) 329-3567
street & number	4180 Cureton Ferry Road	state	S. C.
city or town	Catawba	zip code	29704

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 2

gable extensions with round attic vents to the front and each side elevation.

4. Jenkins House, 131 Reid Street. This ca. 1905 house is a two-story frame house with one-story porch, hip roof, and weatherboard siding. The porch has a balustrade with slat balusters. Windows are both double and single.

5. Gross-Brock House, 125 Reid Street. This two-story frame house, which has been in the same family since its construction about 1905, has a small tracery window in the front gable and an oval tracery window with keystone within the porch.

6. Guntharp House, 119 Reid Street. This house is similar in scale and style to the others on the west side of Reid Street, but is clad in hollow core concrete block patterned to resemble stone. The front porch has been enclosed. There is a noncontributing garage to the rear.

7. Barnes House, 345 East Main Street. This house, built about 1902, has a hip roof with gable projections to the front and rear and hip-roofed projections to the sides. The front pedimented gable has wood shingles, a louvered attic vent, and exposed boards. The porch, with columns and turned balusters, has a pedimented gable over the entry with a decorative pattern. There is a noncontributing garage to the rear.

8. Poag-Simpson-Youngblood House, 110 Reid Street. This house, built ca. 1890, has Late Victorian features, including brackets and a pointed arched attic vent. It was originally located on Main Street, and was moved to Reid Street about 1905. It has asbestos-shingle siding, and the front porch appears to have been altered with an enclosed end. There is a rental house to the rear which is noncontributing.

9. Dacus House, 120 Reid Street. This two-story house was built about 1910 and has a hip roof, front-facing pedimented gable, and a one-story porch with columns, slat balusters, and a deck above with posts and balusters.

10. Poag-Robbins House, 124 Reid Street. This one-story frame house has brackets at the cornice, a front-facing gable with a pointed-arch attic vent, and a porch with turned posts. There is an especially elaborate door surround. The property includes a noncontributing rental house to the rear.

11. Patterson House, 136 Reid Street. Built about 1915, this two-story house has a hip roof and a hip-roofed dormer with three traceried windows.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

The one-story hip-roofed porch is supported by double posts set on brick pedestals.

12. Campbell House, 138 Reid Street. This one-and-one-half story house has pedimented gables to front and each side elevation. The gables have one-light windows flanked by louvered attic vents. There are shed dormers to the front and right elevation and a porch with columns and slat balusters.

13. Neely House, 335 East Main Street. A one-story house which dates from the mid-1930s, the Neely House has a front-facing gable with half-timbering and stucco in the gable end.

14. Cranford House, 359 East Main Street. This house, dating from ca. 1910, was owned by a merchant in downtown Rock Hill. The two-story house has a curved porch which covers the facade and right elevation. The house has been clad with vinyl siding.

15. Blackmon House, 363 East Main Street. The Blackmon House belonged to a local physician, and was built about 1910. The front-facing gable has wood shingles and a rounded-arch attic vent. There are round windows to the right of the facade on both the first and second levels. The house has been clad in vinyl siding.

16. Huey House, 115 North Confederate Avenue. This Bungalow/Craftsman style house was built about 1925. It has a hip-roofed front dormer, engaged porch with exposed rafters and posts on brick pedestals, and wood shingle siding. There is a noncontributing garage on the property.

17. Cunningham House, 119 North Confederate Avenue. This two-story frame house has a hip roof and side gable projections. The front gable has a two-light attic window. The house has been covered with synthetic siding.

18. Huey-Cauthen-Stewart House, 125 North Confederate Avenue. A one-story house which probably dates to the 1890s, this house has a front-projecting gable-roofed bay with boxed cornice and return, supported by brackets with pendants. It has been covered with asbestos-shingle siding.

19. Farley B. Huey House, 131 North Confederate Avenue. This one-story Late Victorian cottage may have been moved from Main Street. It dates from as early as 1880. The gables to front and each side elevation have wood shingles and pointed-arch attic vents. The porch has turned posts and balusters and sawn brackets. The front entrance has a double door with a carved surround and an entablature above.

20. Miller House, 137 North Confederate Avenue. This two-story house

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 4

has a one-story porch with balcony above with turned posts and balusters. Built ca. 1895, the house has decorative wood shingles in the front and side gables and a front entrance surround with entablature above.

21. Hough House, 132 North Confederate Avenue. A two-story square house with a hip roof and a one-story hip-roofed porch. The porch has paired posts and an apron wall. The house is clad in synthetic siding.

22. Louis Friedheim House, 114 North Confederate Avenue. This square two-story house has wood shingle siding. There is a shed dormer at the facade with three windows. The hip-roofed front porch has paired posts on brick piers. The house was built ca. 1915, and the property includes a brick garage.

23. John Good House, 403 East Main Street. Built ca. 1895, this house has a cross gable roof with extremely deep roof overhang supported by large wood brackets with a carved sunburst motif. There is a wide skirtboard around the base of the house with circular wood medallions. The gables have fish-scale wood shingles, while the house is clad in beaded weatherboard. The side elevations have hip-roofed bay extensions. There are balconies above a one-story porch, which has a hip roof, turned posts, balustrade, and brackets. There are several additions to the rear, including a kitchen wing which has been attached, and stairs to the second level, where there are entrances and a large modern window on the right elevation. There is also a one-story addition on the right elevation. To the rear is a non-contributing garage-storage building.

Noncontributing resources include the following:

- 351 East Main Street, a one-story brick house dating to the 1940s.
- 371 East Main Street, a modern brick commercial structure.
- 111 North Confederate Avenue, a modern brick office building.

In addition, there are noncontributing garages or rental buildings at 143 Reid Street, 119 Reid Street, 345 Main Street, 110 Reid Street, 124 Reid Street, and 403 Main Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2

owned and operated the local telephone company, which was started in 1895, owned by Paul Workman in 1907, and purchased by the Barnes family in 1912.³ R. W. Cranford owned a department store, Arthur Patterson a wholesale grocery, James Huey a pharmacy, and John Good a stable. Dr. W. R. Blackmon lived in one of the Main Street houses. Other residents included a superintendent at the Highland Park Mill (Charles Steed) and a railway conductor (Ernest Guntharp). Some were attracted to the area by the opportunities made available by the growth of Rock Hill. R. E. Tomkins moved to Rock Hill in 1891 from Kershaw so that his children could benefit from the newly established graded school, and the family lived on East Main Street.⁴ The district thus represented a good cross-section of the merchant and professional class of the city.

The earliest houses in the neighborhood, with the exception of the White House, were in the Late Victorian Styles, and were either one-story cottages or two-story homes. There were influences of the Queen Anne Style in some of these houses. Later houses were built with largely Classical Revival influences, and a few in the Bungalow/Craftsman Style. An interesting trend developed in the district. Some of the first houses built along East Main Street were moved to Reid Street and Confederate Avenue, probably just after 1900.⁵ It appears that these houses, which were one-story cottages with Late Victorian styling, were not considered fashionable by the turn of the century. As East Main Street became a more desirable address, these cottages were replaced with larger, more impressive two-story houses in the Classical Revival style. Even though these smaller houses have been moved from their original locations, they remain in the same neighborhood and a similar residential environment.

FOOTNOTES

¹Douglas Summers Brown, A City Without Cobwebs. (Columbia, S. C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1953), p. 206.

²Ibid., p. 257.

³Ibid., p. 179.

⁴Ibid., p. 219.

⁵William Boyce White, Jr. Rock Hill, S. C. Interview, 26 June 1990.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

between 345 East Main Street and 403 East Main Street, and all properties on the block of North Confederate Avenue between East Main Street and East White Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

PHOTOGRAPHS

Section number _____ Page 1

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

Name of Property: Reid Street/North Confederate Avenue Area
Historic District
Historic Properties of Rock Hill
multiple property submission

Location of Property: York County, South Carolina

Photographer: Paul M. Gettys

Location of negatives: Paul M. Gettys Associates, 4180 Cureton Ferry
Road, Catawba, S.C. 29704

Date: September 1990

Additional information for each photograph follows:

1. White House, 258 East White Street, facade and right (SE)
2. White House, Guest House, facade facing Reid Street (NW)
3. Steed House, 143 Reid Street, facade and right (W)
4. Bynum House, 137 Reid Street, facade (NW)
5. Jenkins House, 131 Reid Street, facade and right (W)
6. Gross-Brock House, 125 Reid Street, facade and left (NW)
7. Guntharp House, 119 Reid Street, facade (NW)
8. Barnes House, 345 East Main Street, facade (NE)
9. Poag-Simpson-Youngblood House, 110 Reid Street, facade and right (E)
10. Dacus House, 120 Reid Street, facade and right (E)
11. Poag-Robbins House, 124 Reid Street, facade and right (E)
12. Patterson House, 136 Reid Street, facade and left (SE)
13. Campbell House, 138 Reid Street, facade and right (E)
14. Neely House, 355 East Main Street, facade and left (NE)
15. Cranford House, 359 East Main Street, facade and right (N)
16. Blackmon House, 363 East Main Street, facade (NE)
17. Huey House, 115 North Confederate Avenue, facade and right (W)
18. Cunningham House, 119 North Confederate Avenue, facade and right (W)
19. Huey-Cauthen-Stewart House, 125 North Confederate Avenue, facade (NW)
20. Farley B. Huey House, 131 North Confederate Avenue, facade (NW)
21. Miller House, 137 North Confederate Avenue, facade (NW)
22. Hough House, 132 North Confederate Avenue, facade and right (E)
23. Louis Friedheim House, 114 North Confederate Avenue, facade and right (E)
24. John Good House, 403 East Main Street, facade (NE)
25. John Good House, 403 East Main Street, left elevation (E)