

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

56-1749



# 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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Sadler Store

Other names/site number: Crawford's; Old Store; John's Fun

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

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

### 2. Location

Street & number: 405 South Congress St.

City or town: York State: SC County: York

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

   national    statewide   X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

  X A    B    C    D

Elizabeth M. Johnson

8/24/2017

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date

Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.

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**Signature of commenting official:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date** \_\_\_\_\_


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**Title :** \_\_\_\_\_ **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government** \_\_\_\_\_

**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

  
Signature of the Keeper

10/16/17  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site

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Structure	<input type="checkbox"/>
Object	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	sites
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	structures
<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Commerce/Trade: Restaurant

Commerce/Trade: General Store

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Vacant/Not In Use

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Country Store

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### Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: Brick piers

Front steps: Concrete

Roof: Tin

Walls: Brick veneer and Wood frame

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### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Sadler Store, built in 1927, is a one-story wood framed, brick veneered commercial country store at 405 South Congress Street in York, South Carolina. It sits on a 0.054-acre parcel of land.<sup>1</sup> The Sadler Store fronts west toward the intersection of Highway 321 and Highway 49, a major thoroughway for travelers to and from Charlotte, North Carolina. The store closed in 1995 and has since been vacant. With the exception of the metal railings added to the front steps, the exterior of the building looks essentially the same as at the store's opening. Although the interior walls have been stripped, the Sadler Store retains its original structure and—significantly—has remained in the ownership of the Sadler family for generations.

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### Narrative Description

The west side of the building serves as the front of the store and faces South Congress Street, also known as Highway 321. The front has a single entrance door flanked by two windows. The windows are covered by metal bars and shaded with decorative awnings. The positioning of a central door and symmetrical windows typifies the nearly universal style of southern country stores constructed in the early twentieth century.<sup>2</sup> An elevated parapet is centered over the front door, though several bricks on the north side of the parapet have been lost. Until 2013, a hand-painted sign on the parapet above the door read, "John's Fun." The sign previously read, "Crawford's," and that text was still visible beneath the newer store name. Four concrete steps lead up to the single door, bordered by metal railings added to the steps in 1970. A wide concrete pathway leads from the road up to the front steps. There are two planters around four feet in length on either side of the steps lined by low brick walls.

All other sides of the building—south, east (rear), and north, are covered in horizontal asphalt siding. The south side of the store building is adjacent to the gravel parking area. The asphalt siding on the south wall is beginning to peel beneath a single doorway. The doorway is currently boarded, but at one time served as a screen delivery door for shipments coming in from the south

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<sup>1</sup> Sadler Store Plat, prepared by Robert R. Medford of Fisher-Sherer Inc. Land Surveying Rock Hill SC, June 16 2014.

<sup>2</sup> New South Associates, *Rural Commerce in Context: South Carolina's Country Stores, 1850-1950* (Report prepared for the SCDOT, 2013), 28.  
ain,subSCDOT, 2013), 72.

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side parking lot. A chimney for the interior woodstove is visible on the south side, toward the rear of the building. There is some overgrowth of vegetation present toward the front and rear of the south wall. To the south of the store is another commercial building, built c. 1965, which shares the gravel parking lot with the Sadler Store.

The east wall serves as the structure's rear. It has an additional wood and screen back door. It opens to the back of the lot, which is currently overgrown with vegetation. The north side of the building's rear extends further back, as it contains a bathroom added to the store in 1965.

Finally, the north wall of the building sits less than three feet away from the brick house also built by William Sadler in 1927, which has also remained in the ownership of his descendants. The house was inhabited by several generations of storeowners in the family, and is still owned by one of his descendants.<sup>3</sup> The close proximity of store and residence was common both in the context of country stores and in more urban settings in South Carolina.<sup>4</sup>

The interior of the Sadler Store consists of a single room with the bathroom addition, which was added in the mid-1960s, to the rear of the building. The interior space of the store totals approximately 525 square feet. The interior walls are currently stripped of the paneling and drywall that were added c. 1970. The ceiling's rafters and cross beams are visible, made of roughhewn timber. These support beams are original. As was common with many country stores, the only windows are the two on the west wall (front) of the building. Lighting and ventilation were sacrificed to provide more space for shelving merchandise throughout the store.<sup>5</sup>

Although the interior has lost its drywall, booths, and benches, the store retains its integrity in several ways. With the exception of metal railings on either side of the concrete steps, the store building's exterior looks largely as it did when African American business owner William Sadler built it in 1927—thus presenting integrity of materials. It maintains integrity of location, as it is situated at an important crossroads for travelers between Charlotte and Columbia. Perhaps most importantly, the Sadler Store sustains integrity of design as a particular type of country store, a “one-part commercial block country store,” common to the early twentieth century.

The Sadler Store exemplifies many of the characteristics common to the one-part commercial block country store, as identified in the 2013 report, *Rural Commerce in Context: South Carolina's Country Stores, 1850-1950*. One-part commercial block stores are notable for their urban appearance within a rural environment.”<sup>6</sup> The Sadler Store maintains significant characteristics of vernacular country stores. The building is longer than it is wide, a style typical of South Carolina's country stores built before 1950.<sup>7</sup> It extends 39.6 feet back into the property,

<sup>3</sup> Sadler Store Plat, prepared by Robert R. Medford, 2014.

<sup>4</sup> A good example of the close proximity of home and workspace is the Mann-Simons Site recently re-interpreted by Historic Columbia. The African American family's cottage was only steps away from the lunch counter they operated on their property in the capital city of South Carolina. A virtual tour is available at Historic Columbia's website.

<sup>5</sup> New South, *Rural Commerce*, 72.

<sup>6</sup> New South, *Rural Commerce*, 76-78.

<sup>7</sup> New South, *Rural Commerce*, 68.

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with its narrow front at 16.8 feet. Also in keeping with vernacular stores, it has only two front windows to provide ample interior wall space for the shop, and keeps a symmetrical front façade. However, its architecture is simultaneously part of a transitional movement away from traditional country store norms. Its brick masonry structure and decorative elements like awnings and metal bars over the windows are nods to more characteristically urban architectural elements. The elevated central parapet provided space for a sign above the door, and is a distinct element of commercial block country stores. According to Richard Longstreth, the application of the upward-projecting false front to an otherwise modestly statured commercial building gives such stores a “larger and more urban” feeling.<sup>8</sup> The addition of an alternate back door on the east side of the building also represents a feature unique to this subset of country stores. The metropolitan character of the Sadler Store would likely have seemed out of place in the rural outskirts of York proper, but its appearance may be indicative of William Sadler’s commercial aspirations for the store’s future.<sup>9</sup>

The Sadler Store simultaneously represents the beginnings of the transitional autocentric store type that became common in South Carolina between 1920 and 1960. New South’s Report on Country Stores calls the transitional autocentric store a “form in flux”—an apt description for the Sadler Store at its inception in 1927, a time of transition between the country store and modern gas station.<sup>10</sup> It is situated at a major crossroads for motorists heading toward Charlotte at Highway 321. The Sadler Store never provided fuel service, but it did construct a gravel lot with ample parking on the south side of the building. Transitioning with the automobile age, the store created a side delivery door facing the parking lot for truck shipments. Ultimately, the Sadler Store provides a unique example of a structure perched on the edge between vernacular southern country store and an increasingly modern, automobile-centric South at the first half of the twentieth century.

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<sup>8</sup> Richard Longstreth, “Commercial Types in American Architecture,” *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture* 2, no. 1 (1986): 12-23.

<sup>9</sup> The Sadler Store is very similar in style to Padgett Store on Highway 125 in Edgefield County, documented in New South, *Rural Commerce*, 76, 78.

<sup>10</sup> New South, *Rural Commerce*, 72.

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## 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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years



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**Areas of Significance**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Ethnic Heritage: Black  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1927 – 1970  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**  
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

William Sadler  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Sadler Store is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage: African American as an example of African American entrepreneurship despite a climate of intense racism. Adding the Sadler Store to the National Register will fill a significant gap in York, as none of the county's listed properties highlight the commercial contributions of African Americans. Business owner William Sadler built his country store in York in 1927. The Sadler Store provided future generations of William Sadler's family opportunities for financial independence not possible for many other black South Carolinians due to the discriminatory restrictions of Jim Crow segregation. From the store's inception in 1927 until the last remnants of segregation were shaken in York's schools in 1970, the Sadler Store was one of the very few businesses owned by African Americans. It was once centered within one of York's primary African American residential communities and located across from Jefferson School, the main African American high school in the town. When Jefferson School integrated in 1970, it closed off a significant portion of the customer base for the store and was a contributing factor in its closing. Although the building now sits vacant, it is still owned by a descendant of the Sadler family, Bennie Hickey, who cares deeply about the story the property can reveal about black business ownership in York. As a business that offered rare financial stability to its black owners and a place of shelter and comfort for its black customers, the Sadler Store offers evidence of African American resilience in the Jim Crow era.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

**Criterion A: Ethnic Heritage—African American**

The Sadler Store is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage: African American. The country store was built by William Sadler in 1927, and operated for decades as one of the only black-owned businesses in York. The store provided generations of the Sadler family with opportunities for financial autonomy unavailable to many African Americans while segregation gripped the state of South Carolina. Its success over decades of operation points to the desire of black South Carolinians to create and patronize uniquely black spaces to escape the harshness of Jim Crow discrimination. The Sadler Store, with its original exterior brick structure and ownership still within the Sadler family,

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introduces a perspective of African American entrepreneurship not currently included in York County's National Register properties.<sup>11</sup>

William Sadler's family lived in York and its surrounding counties for generations. Although those roots began in slavery, William, born in 1865, spent his lifetime working toward financial independence for future generations. He began his adult life as a farmer in the tiny rural town of McConnellsville—indicated in some records as Guthriesville and others as McConnells—just twelve miles away from York's city center. By his death, however, that land had swelled to thirty-five acres and was valued at \$825.<sup>12</sup> Sadler's property ownership is exceptional in the context of the Reconstruction era. While the number of tenant farmers increased from 53,000 to 93,000 between 1880 and 1900 and the crop-lien system kept most of the rural black population in crippling poverty, William Sadler used his farmland to spring into business for himself as a merchant.<sup>13</sup> Bradstreet Company records indicate that William Sadler had, by 1908, built and purchased a country store in McConnellsville where he owned the farmland.<sup>14</sup> Sadler's real estate holdings



Figure 1: Portrait of William Sadler, courtesy of Bennie Hickey

at the time of his death in 1930 represented a substantial amount of property for an African American living in an era of restricted opportunities for the race. By the end of his life, William Sadler owned his thirty-five acres in McConnellsville, two tenant houses, a road in the city of York, a house in the city of York and—significantly—a brick store in the city of York.<sup>15</sup>

<sup>11</sup> Robert R. Weyeneth, "The Architecture of Racial Segregation," *The Public Historian* 27, no. 4 (Fall 2005): 11-44. The Sadler Store is a prime example of what Weyeneth called an "alternative space" for African Americans in his formulation of a vocabulary for analyzing the architecture of racial segregation.

<sup>12</sup> William Sadler's Real Estate of Estate, June 4, 1930, Coll. RG-95, William Sadler-Mamie Sadler Crawford Family Collection, Historical Center Archives, York County Culture & Heritage Commission.

<sup>13</sup> "Sharecropping and tenant farming," North Carolina in the New South. *North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources/Office of Archives and History*, 2008, [www.learnnc.org/lp/editions/nchist-newsouth/4698](http://www.learnnc.org/lp/editions/nchist-newsouth/4698).

<sup>14</sup> 1908 Code Key for Dun & Bradstreet Credit Scores, Baker Library, Harvard.

<sup>15</sup> William Sadler's Real Estate of Estate, June 4, 1930, William Sadler-Mamie Sadler Crawford Family Collection.

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Figure 2: Mary Jane Sadler, courtesy of Bennie Hickey

William Sadler was just over sixty years old when he built the store and a brick home just a few feet away. At his age, he had in mind the legacy such a property would offer future generations of the Sadler family. The brick structure was built to last. It is larger and sturdier than his McConnellsville country store had been, and the four-room home beside it more spacious than many rural southern families had.<sup>16</sup> The close proximity of retail space and living space was a characteristic particular to southern businesses in the first half of the twentieth century.<sup>17</sup> When the store opened in 1927, it was the only store of its kind in York owned by an African American.<sup>18</sup> William Sadler only lived until sixty-five, but Sadler's choice of language indicates he was proud of his successes: he required his descendants to erect a monument at his grave "suitable to my station in life and to cost not less than Two Hundred

Dollars."<sup>19</sup> He bequeathed the store to his eldest daughter, Mary Jane (Mamie) Sadler Crawford, who managed the store until the mid-1960s.

When she took ownership of the store in 1930, Mamie Crawford found a simple setting: shelves lined the walls, a bit of light streamed in through the only two windows, and a wood plank counter divided her from customers. Photographs of the Sadler Store at its opening are not available, but images assembled in the New South's Report on Country Stores illustrate what

<sup>16</sup> Robert Higgs, "Mortality in Rural America, 1870-1920: Estimates and Conjectures," *Explorations in Economic History* 10, no. 2 (Winter 1973): 186.

<sup>17</sup> New South, *Rural Commerce*, 65. The New South report on country stores speaks often about the close proximity of stores to owners' residences, particularly in the case of two-part commercial block stores with second-story apartments.

<sup>18</sup> Bradstreet Company records, 1927, South Caroliniana Library Manuscript Collection.

<sup>19</sup> Will of William Sadler, June 30, 1924, Coll. RG-95, William Sadler-Mamie Sadler Crawford Family Collection.

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Mamie Crawford likely saw when she entered the Sadler Store in 1930.<sup>20</sup> Mamie Crawford eventually expanded the wood surface into a full service lunch counter. When the store was open for business, it also served as a restaurant with a small kitchen toward the rear of the building. Three tables with booths lined the north wall. The south wall had additional seating, with a long narrow wooden bench against the wall beside the screen side door, where she sat away from the heat of the stove in the summers. Also on the south wall was a woodstove to heat the store during the winter months. Store ledgers in South Caroliniana's collections can reveal what goods stocked Sadler's shelves. In the first half of the 1900s, country stores sold a wide variety of merchandise to those who lived at some distance from city conveniences. Customers could buy flour, rice, sugar, coffee, salt, seeds, molasses, or kerosene in bulk. They could likely find smaller items as well, like bottles of soda, sewing materials, and mail-order tonics.<sup>21</sup>

The family store did not make Mamie Crawford wealthy (late in life, she went to work at the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company to increase her earning potential), but it did provide her with an opportunity for self-employment not available to most African Americans. The vast majority of African Americans in the state worked for white employers. Hylan Lewis, living in York in 1954, observed that very few African Americans managed their own businesses; most performed domestic service, semi-skilled or unskilled labor.<sup>22</sup> The odds were against Mamie Crawford, particularly as a black woman. In 1930, at least 82 percent of female domestic workers in the state were black.<sup>23</sup> Inheriting the store allowed Mamie to instead work on her own account. The store instead provided her the opportunity to operate as an independent businesswoman. She transitioned the country store into a lunch counter and re-christened it "Crawford's," where her neighbors in York congregated to eat her pork chops, fried chicken, or the catch of the day—fish caught at William Sadler's original property in McConnells during trips that Mamie's granddaughter and current owner Bennie Hickey remembers fondly.<sup>24</sup>

Through their ownership of the store, Mamie Crawford and her family became leaders in York's African American community. When black residents found themselves limited in their burial options during segregation of cemeteries, Mamie offered the land in McConnells she had inherited from her father. There, members built Great Joy Baptist Church and Cemetery. Mamie's son-in-law, First Lieutenant Benjamin F. Williams, became the York area's only African American officer during World War II.<sup>25</sup> The Crawfords were the first African American family to purchase a television in town, and placed it in the store in 1956. With the addition of the television set, the store became a center of entertainment and communication for black

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<sup>20</sup> Although photographs of the Sadler Store at its opening are not available, images in New South's *Rural Commerce* report on country stores illustrate what a store in rural South Carolina of Sadler's type would have looked like. New South, *Rural Commerce*, 7.

<sup>21</sup> Thomas D. Clark, *Pills, Petticoats and Plows: The Southern Country Store* (New York: The Bobbs Merrill Company, 1944), 96. In 1944, Clark traveled to country stores throughout the South, documenting ledgers and the shopping habits of customers.

<sup>22</sup> Hylan Lewis, *Blackways of Kent* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1955), 15.

<sup>23</sup> Midge Wilson and Kathy Russell, *Divided Sisters: Bridging the Gap Between Black Women & White Women*. (New York, NY: Anchor, 1996.), 42.

<sup>24</sup> Bennie Hickey, "Personal Recollections," unpublished manuscript, May 9, 2016, (SC SHPO, 14).

<sup>25</sup> Summary of Family History. William Sadler-Mamie Sadler Crawford Family Collection, RG-97 York County Culture and Heritage Commission, Historical Center Archives.

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customers. While they ate their lunches or ice cream, they watched cartoons or the national news. The Crawford family's achievements served as proof that African Americans could find success outside of unskilled labor.

The Sadler Store was significant to the family, but it was also a crucial meeting space for African Americans in York. The store provided an alternative to white-owned businesses where they encountered discrimination. In *Blackways of Kent*, Hylan Lewis provides a snapshot of the racial climate during his time living in York in 1954. He regarded African American culture in the town as "a reactive adaptation to the norms of a Jim Crow society."<sup>26</sup> In York, as in most of South Carolina's towns, many venues of entertainment were closed to African Americans. The circus, the public swimming pool, and the library all were off-limits to blacks well into the 1960s. Lewis observed with surprise that blacks were restricted to balcony seating at the local movie house even on special "Negro nights" at which they were the sole attendants.<sup>27</sup> For black residents of York, the Sadler Store was one of the few places they could gather for a meal in comfort and, in Bennie Hickey's recollections, "dignity and normalcy."<sup>28</sup>

Importantly, the positioning of the Sadler Store at the junction of Highway 321 and Highway 49 made it a stop for many black travelers passing through York to Charlotte or Columbia. Navigating the physical landscape of Jim Crow could be dangerous for African Americans traveling by car in the period the Sadler Store operated. Knowing the restaurants and accommodations friendly to black customers could save African American travelers from humiliation or even violence at an unreceptive business. York was too tiny to appear in the *Negro Motorist's Green Book*, published to help black motorists navigate segregated states, but the recollections of family members specify that it was known as a safe space for African Americans from out of town who frequented the road through town to Charlotte. When they saw the tall brick parapet bearing the sign "Crawford's" where the two highways intersected, they knew it to be a place where they could safely pull over to rest and enjoy some of Mamie Crawford's cooking.<sup>29</sup>

The Sadler Store shares a lifespan with the most intense period of Jim Crow discrimination in South Carolina, between the 1920s and 1970s. The odds were against the Sadler Store throughout its existence: William Sadler built a store while other African Americans were scraping by in the crop lien system, and Mamie Crawford grew a successful business while other African American women were limited to domestic work. What is significant about the Sadler Store, however, is that the family used a mixture of good fortune and hard work to give the black residents of York a haven away from the discrimination they might experience in their daily lives. Despite every obstacle to black success, the Sadler Store thrived because of the patrons who sought shelter there. It stands today as a physical representation of the triumph of African Americans against the indignities of Jim Crow segregation, a story a story that is currently underrepresented in the National Register listings of York County.

<sup>26</sup> Lewis, *Blackways of Kent*, xxxiv.

<sup>27</sup> Lewis, *Blackways of Kent*, 32.

<sup>28</sup> Bennie Hickey, "Personal Recollections," 20.

<sup>29</sup> Bennie Hickey, "Personal Recollections," 14.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

### Primary Sources

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Hickey, Bennie, "Personal Recollections," unpublished manuscript, 9 May 2016. South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Columbia, S.C.

Lewis, Hylan. *Blackways of Kent*. Chapel Hill, NC: University of North Carolina Press, 1955.

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William Sadler-Mamie Sadler Crawford Family Collection, Coll. RG-97. Historical Center Archives, York County Culture & Heritage Commission.

### Secondary Sources

Clark, Thomas D. *Pills, Petticoats and Plows: The Southern Country Store*. New York: The Bobbs Merrill Company, 1944.

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Weyeneth, Robert R. "The Architecture of Racial Segregation." In *The Public Historian*, vol. 27, pp 11-44.

Wilson, Midge and Kathy Russell. *Divided Sisters: Bridging the Gap Between Black Women & White Women*. New York: Anchor, 1996.

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**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 # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** \_\_\_\_\_



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### 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 0.054

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

#### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 34.987382° | Longitude: -81.246236° |
| 2. Latitude:            | Longitude:             |
| 3. Latitude:            | Longitude:             |
| 4. Latitude:            | Longitude:             |

Or

#### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

#### Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

All that certain piece parcel or tract of land located in the City of York, County of York, State of South Carolina, beginning at a ½” rebar which is 23.50 feet from a ½ inch rebar located along US Highway 321 business right-of-way at a call of N. 58-58-10 W. from the rebar on US Highway 321 and traveling S. 58-58-10 E. 23.24 feet to a point identified as a MAG Nail; then S. 89-04-46 E. 13.94 feet to a ½ inch rebar; thence S. 62-38-54 E. 19.76

Sadler Store  
Name of Property

York, SC  
County and State

feet, cornering; thence S. 29-00-14 W. 28.00 feet to a corner; cornering, thence N. 39-30-29 W. 59.39 feet to the point of beginning, all set forth on a plan entitled "survey prepared for John A. Roseboro" June 16, 2014, by Fisher-Sherer, Inc. land surveying.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries as defined above were set forth in the Sadler property's deed, filed in York County Tax Assessor's Office August 7, 2014. The boundaries of the property historically included both the land of the store building and the brick home to the north of the house. Currently, the two properties are divided with separate ownership. Although the store and the building to its south share a gravel parking lot, they are also divided with separate ownership.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Catherine Davenport  
organization: University of South Carolina Public History Program  
street & number: \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town: Columbia state: SC zip code: 29208  
e-mail davenpcm@email.sc.edu  
telephone: \_\_\_\_\_  
date: April 27, 2017

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**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

**Owner Information** (if there are multiple owners, or if there are multiple parcels included within the nomination boundary that are under separate ownership, please include the names of ALL owners)

Sadler Store  
Name of Property

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County and State

### Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Sadler Store

City or Vicinity: York

County: York

State: South Carolina

Photographer: Karenmarie Marley

Date Photographed: 6/20/2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 10: Location of Store in relation to roads, camera positioned north of Store and pointed south.

2 of 10: Front of Store and adjacent buildings, camera positioned west of building pointing east.

3 of 10: Front of Store, camera positioned west of Store pointing east.

4 of 10: South side of Store, camera positioned south of store pointing north.

5 of 10: Back of Store, camera positioned at east of Store pointing west

6 of 10: North side of Store, camera positioned at northwest corner of Store pointing generally east.

7 of 10: Interior view toward front of Store, camera positioned at east side (back) of Store pointing west (toward the front of Store).

8 of 10: Interior view toward back of Store, camera positioned at west side of Store (front) pointing toward back of Store (east).

Sadler Store

Name of Property

York, SC

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9 of 10: Interior view of south side of Store, camera positioned at northwest corner generally pointing south.

10 of 10: Interior view of north side of store, camera positioned at southwest corner of store generally facing north.

### **Index of Figures**

Figure 1: William Sadler (in possession of owner, Bennie Hickey), p. 11

Figure 2: Mary Jane Sadler (in possession of owner, Bennie Hickey), p. 12

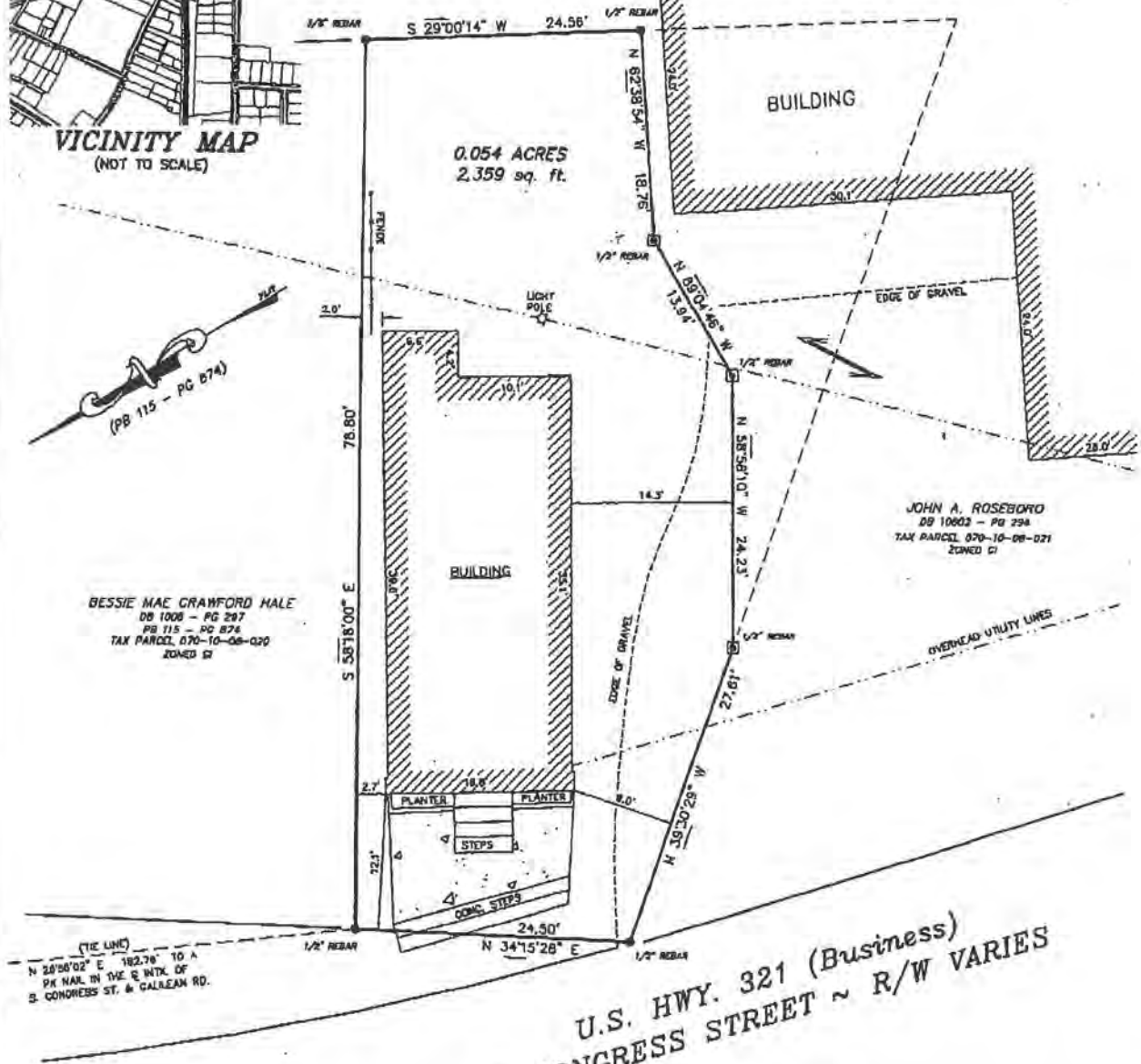
**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



**VICINITY MAP**  
(NOT TO SCALE)

NICK GALIFIANAKAS  
09 204 - PG 280  
TAX PARCEL 070-10-08-018  
ZONED R-5



NO. C01570



**FISHER - SHERER**  
INC.  
LAND SURVEYING  
2051 EBENEZER ROAD  
ROCK HILL, S.C. 29732  
803-327-1232  
fisher-sherer.com

SURVEY PREPARED FOR  
**BENNIE M. HICKEY**

LOCATED AT 405 SOUTH CONGRESS STREET  
IN THE CITY OF YORK

YORK COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

JUNE 16, 2014

THIS PROPERTY IS DESIGNATED AS LOT 2 SHOWN ON A BOUNDARY SURVEY OF THE PROPERTY OF HEIRS OF MAHE CRAWFORD, RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 115 AT PAGE 874, LESS THE 0.016 ACRE PARCEL SHOWN ON PLAT OF SURVEY PREPARED FOR JOHN A. ROSEBORO, PREPARED BY FISHER-SHERER, INC., JUNE 16, 2014, BEING THE REMAINDER OF TAX PARCEL 070-10-08-020.

"I hereby state that to the best of my professional knowledge, information, and belief, the survey shown herein was made in accordance with the requirements of the Standards of Practice Manual for Surveying in South Carolina, and meets or exceeds the requirements for a Class A survey as specified therein; also there are no visible encroachments or projections other than shown. This is to certify that I have consulted the Federal Insurance Administration Flood Hazard Boundary Map and found that the above described is not located in a special flood hazard area."

*Robert R. Medford*  
ROBERT R. MEDFORD S.C. P.S. 11065

REVISIONS

MONUMENTS LEGEND

IRON PIPE FOUND  
IRON PIN SET

SCALE 1" = 10'



**Sadler Store**  
York, York Co., South Carolina



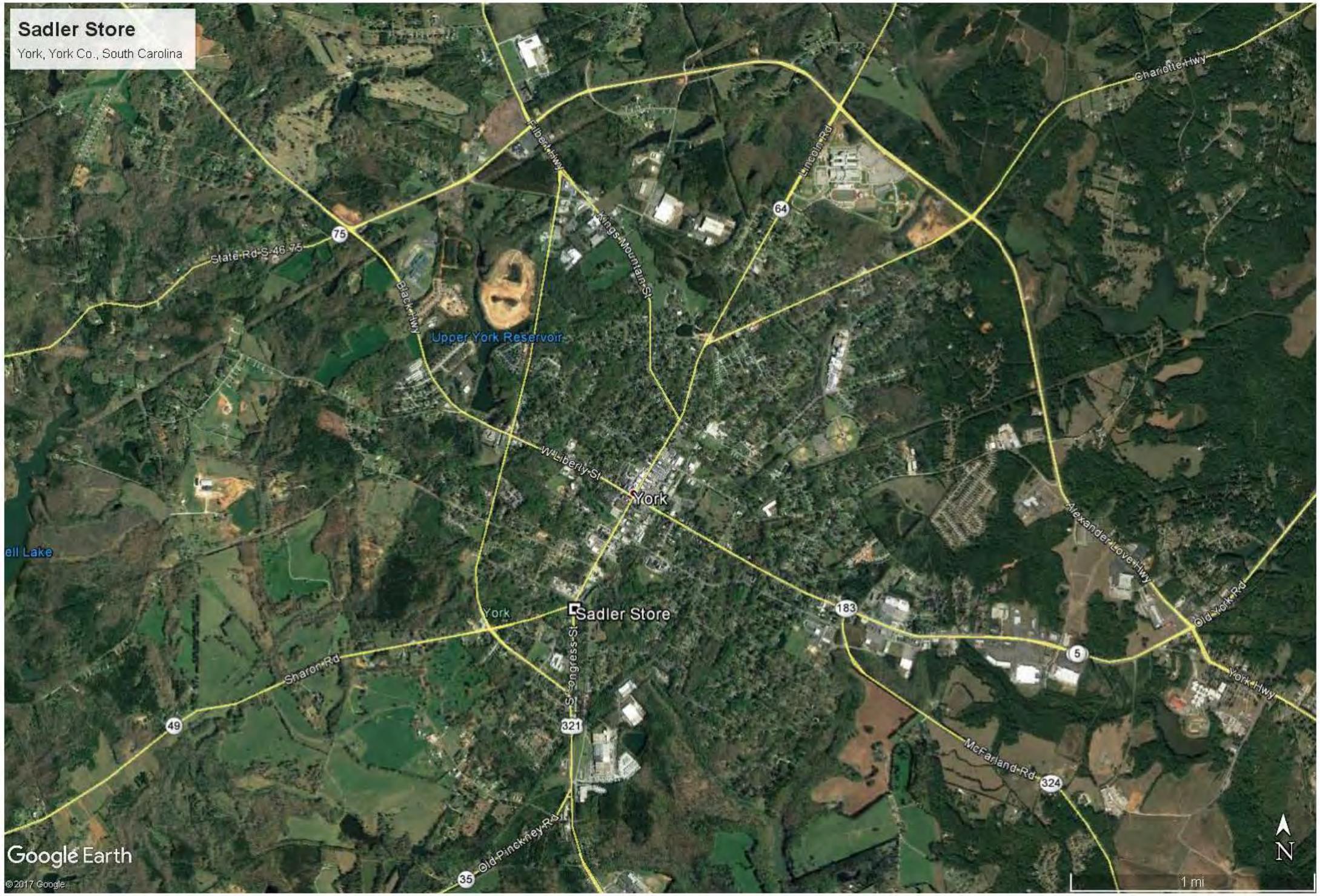
Google Earth

©2017 Google

100 ft



**Sadler Store**  
York, York Co., South Carolina



# Sadler Store

York, York Co., South Carolina





← CHESTER  
SHARON  
HICKORY GROVE ↗

BUSINESS

321

SOUTH CAROLINA  
49

←

↗

35  
BICYCLE  
\$





SPEED  
LIMIT  
35







STOP

















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Sadler Store

Multiple Name:

State & County: SOUTH CAROLINA, York

Date Received: 9/1/2017      Date of Pending List: 9/22/2017      Date of 16th Day: 10/10/2017      Date of 45th Day: 10/16/2017      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: SG100001749

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

Accept       Return       Reject      10/16/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Criterion A, Ethnic Heritage - Black, local level, POS 1927-1970.  
Comments:

Recommendation/  
Criteria

Reviewer Lisa Deline

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239

Date 10/16/17

DOCUMENTATION:    see attached comments : No    see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF  
**ARCHIVES • HISTORY**



August 25, 2017

Edson Beall  
National Register of Historic Places  
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7228  
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Mr. Beall:

Enclosed is the National Register nomination for the Sadler Store in York, York County, South Carolina. The nomination was approved by the South Carolina State Board of Review as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local level of significance. We are now submitting this nomination for formal review by the National Register staff. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Sadler Store to the National Register of Historic Places.

If I may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me at the address below, call me at (803) 896-6182, fax me at (803) 896-6167, or e-mail me at [efoley@scdah.sc.gov](mailto:efoley@scdah.sc.gov).

Sincerely,

Ehren Foley  
Historian and National Register Coordinator  
State Historic Preservation Office  
8301 Parklane Rd.  
Columbia, S.C. 29223