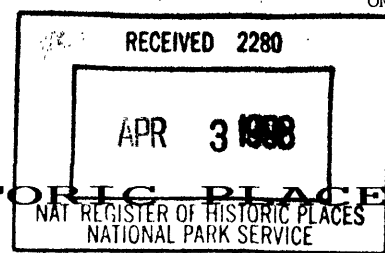


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



422

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 Woodson Farmstead
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 3 Powdersville Road not for publication _____
city or town Greenville vicinity _____
state South Carolina code SC county Anderson code 007 zip code 29611

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 3/25/98
Signature of certifying official Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SHPO, S.C. Department of Archives & 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:
 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): _____

Elson R. Ball 4.30.98

Signature of Keeper 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
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>3</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>4</u>	<u> </u>	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)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Agriculture/Subsistence</u>	<u>Storage</u>
<u>Agriculture/Subsistence</u>	<u>Agricultural Outbuilding</u>
<u>Agriculture/Subsistence</u>	<u>Agricultural Field</u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	Sub: <u>Single Dwelling</u>
<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Secondary Structure</u>
<u>Agriculture/Subsistence</u>	<u>Agricultural Outbuilding</u>
<u>Agriculture/Subsistence</u>	<u>Agricultural Field</u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Victorian Eclectic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

roof Asphalt

walls weatherboard, shingle

other

Narrative Description

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

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 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

Significant Dates

ca. 1875
1895

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Period of Significance

ca. 1875-ca. 1940

Architect/Builder

John O. Sheck

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(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: SC Dept. of Archives and History

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property 21.615 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	364110	3850460	3	17	364000 3850080
2	17	364280	3850360	4	17	363820 3850100
	<u>x</u>	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 Suzette Suddeth (w/assistance from Andrew W. Chandler, SHPO)
organization University of South Carolina date November 5, 1997
street & number 17 Powdersville Main telephone 864-269-4740
city or town Greenville state SC zip code 29611

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 Dorothy Woodson Wilson
street & number 3900 Guinevere Lane telephone _____
city or town Winston-Salem state NC zip code 27104
name Doris Woodson Suddeth
street & number 11 Powdersville Main telephone 864-269-4382
city or town Greenville state SC zip code 29611

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

Woodson Farmstead
name of property
Anderson County, South Carolina
county and State

Narrative Description

The Woodson Farmstead, located in northeastern Anderson County at 3 Powdersville Main, in the vicinity of Greenville, consists of an 1895 farmhouse, a ca. 1875 cotton house and well house, and remnants of an early twentieth century pecan grove and fruit orchard. Contributing to upstate South Carolina's agriculture for over one hundred years and playing an instrumental part in the establishment of the Powdersville community, the Woodson Farmstead stands today as a notable local landmark being rapidly encroached upon by the commercial urbanization of Greenville's growth. Originally consisting of two dwellings, William Woodson's first house and a slave residence in 1852, the then fifty-seven acre property was improved by the addition of another house and six agricultural structures in the decades from 1850 to 1890. These outbuildings consisted of a cow shed, mule barn, feed room, corn crib, well house, and cotton house. After William Woodson sold the property to his nephew James A. Woodson in 1895, the large farmhouse and a general store were added. When James's son Cleon Woodson acquired the property from his mother's estate in 1936, he built a shop to generate electricity (probably a Delco plant), built a sorghum mill, added an indoor bathroom to the large farmhouse, and cut cedar trees to make poles for the first telephone in Powdersville. There were thirteen known structures and three outhouses built on the property after 1852. While neither of the 1850 structures survive, the original fields remain. Extant structures on the now forty-seven acre property, consisting of the cotton house, well house, and large farmhouse (see Figure 2), have remained relatively unchanged in the farm's 150-year history, giving it notable integrity.¹

In addition to the farm's agricultural significance, the large Folk Victorian farmhouse displays distinct Queen Anne and Eastlake ornamentation. The Woodson's of the 1890s wanted a unique, admirable structure that represented the rural from of wealth they produced. Builder John O. Sheck of Washington, D.C., combined the traditional form of piedmont farmhouse with exceptional Queen Anne and Eastlake detailing in a structure also significant for more than one hundred years of upstate South Carolina farming.

Cotton House (ca. 1875)

The cotton house is a one-story pine structure that faces north, situated approximately forty feet to the rear of the farmhouse. Although the exact date of construction is unknown, it could have been built as early as the late 1850s. More probable is a construction date of ca. 1875. With overall measurements of approximately twenty-five feet by twelve feet, the central main block rests on a stone foundation. The roof of this gable-front building is clad with V-crimp metal sheets. On the facade

¹Deed Book III, p.120; Deed Book 3K, p.101; Deed Book 6Q, p.498, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Anderson County Courthouse, Anderson, South Carolina.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 2

Woodson Farmstead
name of property
Anderson County, South Carolina
county and State

of the cotton house is a rough-sawn vertical plank door at the center of the enclosed middle storage area. Sheds were added to both side elevations during the early twentieth century.

Historically, the cotton house was in a row of agricultural structures (See Figure 1) open on all sides. The south and east sides are now inaccessible due to decades of tree and brush growth. The present condition of the cotton house is fair, with the roof and all sides intact. The weatherboard is worn and there are a few gaps showing, but the building is structurally sound.

Well House (ca. 1875)

The well house faces east and is situated southwest of and immediately across the driveway from the farmhouse (see Figure 1). It was in close proximity to the second home on the property. Like the cotton house, the exact date of construction is unknown; however, it could have been built anytime from the late 1850s to about 1875. The well itself is constructed of wood and has a hand crank and pail still in place. Covered like most, the well features a pyramidal roof supported by four peeled posts. Each corner has flushboard siding cut on the diagonal to create an arched effect on each elevation. This feature not only provides additional shelter to the well, but allows easy access from all sides. The original roof material is cedar shingles. The well roof was covered with green rolled asphalt shingle material (date unknown), which has now torn off in places revealing the cedar shingles underneath. The exposed shingles are deteriorating, and the wooden well has been worn by the elements, but is in working condition. Behind the well on the west side is the underground pump, walled off with cement and covered by a piece of tin.

Farmhouse (1895)

In a setting of mature magnolia grandiflora, oak, American holly, cedar, and mulberry trees, the Woodson farmhouse was historically approached from the road along a walk. Today, it is heavily shaded by large magnolias which dominate and obscure part of the facade of the farmhouse. Built in 1895 by John O. Sheck of Washington, D.C., the farmhouse is a two-story lateral-gabled Folk Victorian residence, set upon a brick pier foundation that was infilled with concrete block in the 1950s. Somewhat more elaborate than most upcountry farmhouses of the same vintage, the Woodson Farmhouse is three bays wide and displays Queen Anne and Eastlake ornamentation on both its exterior and interior. The building is clad in weatherboard, with hexagon-patterned wood shingles in both end and front center gables. The roof, with its unadorned frieze and boxed cornice with returns, is covered in asphalt shingle; however, the present roofing material probably replaced wood shingles. In addition to the decorative shingles, each of the three gables features a simple raking frieze and cornice, as well as a louvered vent with bull's eye block corners.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 3

Woodson Farmstead
name of property
Anderson County, South Carolina
county and State

Facing north, the most elaborate and striking architectural feature of the house is its one-story, full-facade, hip-roofed porch. Five-bays wide and supported by square wood posts atop a tongue-and-groove floor, it boasts a heavy sawn balustrade and a pierced dawn and turned drop-frieze. Included in each segment between the posts are three dropped ball-pendants, sawn brackets, and inverse pickets. Adorning the top of the each of the porch posts are elongated, rat-tooth sawn brackets. The modillioned boxed cornice completes the composition of the ornament. The single-leaf entrance door, with its round-arched vertical panels, is located in the center of the porch and is surrounded by reeded molding, bull's eye blocks, and a glazed transom and sidelights. Flanking windows on the porch and at the first floor level of each side elevation feature bull's eye cornered surrounds and Queen Anne style cobalt blue and amber colored glass in the upper sashes and four-light lower sashes. These allow decorative and color-enhanced light into the principal first floor rooms. All other windows on the first and second levels contain bull's eye cornered surrounds and six-over-six light, double-hung sash. A turn-of-the-century lighting rod is still visible on the roof above the center gable.

The rear one-story portions of the farmhouse consist of two gabled ells with boxed cornices and returns at the gable ends. Corbel-capped brick chimneys rise along the rear wall of the two-story main block of the house and at the juncture with each of the rear ells at their roof ridges. The right (east) ell, the kitchen ell, extends twice the length of the left (west) ell and features an exterior and chimney with corbeled cap, a small brick chimney flue piercing the eastern or outer roof slope, and a partially enclosed and screened hip-roofed porch along its eastern elevation. This side porch is unornamented. Between these two ells is a shed-roofed infill which shelters the rear hall. A hip-roofed screened porch extends along the southern elevation of the western ell and the shed-roofed infill, then terminates into the west elevation of the east ell. There are two doorways on this porch at ninety-degree angles from each other, one a single-leaf paneled door with glazed transom and sidelights opening into the center rear hall, the other a single-leaf paneled door into the kitchen.

All interior walls and ceilings consist of beaded bard paneling. Below the reeded and bull's eye block-adorned chair rails, the beaded board runs vertically, while that above is horizontally installed. Some rooms are stained, while others are painted. All interior doors and windows feature reeded surrounds and bull's eye corner blocks. Notable interior features include the turned balustrade reverse staircase, with heavy turned newel, in the front entry hall or foyer and decorative Eastlake mantels in each of the five principal first floor rooms, inclusive to the kitchen. Changes to the house are few in number, and alterations are hardly discernible.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 4

Woodson Farmstead
name of property
Anderson County, South Carolina
county and State

The decade of the 1930s brought technology to the Woodson Farmstead. Prior to the 1930s, there was no electricity in the house. About that time, Cleon Woodson built a shop to generate electricity in this rural environment. Some of the early wiring can still be seen in parts of the house. Decades later, electricity was available from the city and one wire was run into the house. The farm had three known outhouses at the turn of the century. Cleon Woodson enclosed the east side porch to add an indoor bathroom complete with claw-footed tub (still extant). One water line was run underneath the house to accommodate the addition. Other than these alterations, the house remains essentially as it was when built in 1895. Its function remains the same as a private residence. Still owned by the Woodson family, two rooms are rented and the rest remain closed.

The Fields

The Woodson Farmstead consisted of thirty acres of cultivated land in 1860, and twenty-five acres in 1880. Crops consisted of wheat, Indian corn, peas, beans, hay, oats, cotton, potatoes, tobacco, apples and peaches. Bamboo was also grown to make broomsticks. The acreage continued to be cultivated through the turn of the century. After the 1930s, the land-use changed to supply grain for cattle at the local dairy. In 1996, the twenty acres still being farmed reversed back to crop cultivation with the planting of a pecan orchard. The other acreage is now forest, gardens, a bee hive area, or uncultivated field.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 5

Woodson Farmstead
name of property
Anderson County, South Carolina
county and State

Narrative Statement of Significance

Contributing to upstate South Carolina's agriculture for over 150 years and playing an instrumental part in the establishment of the Powdersville community, the Woodson Farmstead is a notable landmark. Also recognized for the architecture of its century-old farmhouse, the farmstead holds significance for Anderson County as well as the state. Established in 1852 by William Woodson, the farm exemplifies mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century upstate South Carolina agriculture. The farmstead was a successful producer of corn, hay, cotton, tobacco, and oats. A tangible reminder of that agricultural success is the third and current house constructed on the property in 1895. James Allen Woodson commissioned expert carpenter and builder John O. Sheck of Washington, D.C., to build an impressive home. Distinctly rural piedmont in form, the Woodson farmhouse displays picturesque Queen Ann and Eastlake ornamentation in a way that distinguishes it from many other typical upcountry farm residences. Stained glass windows and elaborately-crafted porch detailing were exceptional in a rural farming community at the time of construction.

Agricultural Significance

Upstate rural agriculture in the decades from 1850 to 1930 was characterized by depression, slavery, sharecropping, general stores, and cotton, tobacco, and corn harvesting. The Woodson Farmstead, in spite of the loss of some principal structures as well as outbuildings through the years, provides a vivid glimpse of piedmont farm life during the period of significance. When William Woodson bought fifty-seven acres of farmland in Brushy Creek Township in 1852, he not only established farmstead, but also assisted five other farmers in founding what is now called Powdersville. He and his wife, Malinda Dalton Woodson, settled on the property and began cultivating thirty acres of their fields with the aid of a slave family. The only structures on the property at that time were the Woodson's home, a slave house, and a well. During the Civil War, Woodson left his farm to serve in the Confederate Army. His wife and slaves proved capable in his absence. The farm turned to sharecropping in the aftermath of the war and continued to be successful. Anderson County escaped General William T. Sherman's destruction and the economic condition of the county survived and gradually improved. At this time agriculture supported everyone. Raw products were in great demand during and after the Civil War. The destruction wrought by the war and the scarcity of raw products kept demand and prices high. The Woodson Farmstead, as well as others in the area, prospered. During the time when cotton was generally unprofitable in the upstate (1873-1900), other cash crops were successful. This prosperity was true for many other upstate farmers who traded a non-perishable crop such as cotton for corn, oats and tobacco at the turn of the century.²

²Handbook of South Carolina (Columbia, SC: State Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Immigration, 1904) p. 249.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 6

Woodson Farmstead
name of property
Anderson County, South Carolina
county and State

Since William and Malida Woodson had no children, his nephew, James Allen Woodson bought the fifty-four acre property in 1892. The difference in this and the original acreage can be accounted for by a new road that cut off a small parcel of land and an acre that had been given to the sharecropping community for a church. James continued to make a profit from the farm, while insuring he would not lose the property. In 1893, a year after he purchased the property, James sold it to his wife, Margaret who remained the owner until her death.³ In this way the land could not be seized if the crops failed. In the years preceding James Woodson's ownership, several agricultural structures had been added to the property: a corn crib, cow shed, feed room, mule barn, cotton house, well house, his first house, and a general store. His general store became the "half way" point for travelers between the Anderson and Greenville districts. In 1895, the large farmhouse was built on the north side of the property facing the road. In 1936, James' son, Cleon Woodson, bought the fifty-four acre property from his father and siblings who had each inherited a part of the property upon their mother's death. Modern conveniences had become more of a necessity by the thirties, prompting Cleon Woodson and two other farming families to cut down cedar trees from their properties to make telephone poles that would extend several miles to the nearest phone line. The Woodson's proudly connected the first phone, bought the first car, and later owned the first television in the community outside Brushy Creek Township, now called Powdersville. Cleon continued working on the farmstead well into the 1970s, renting out the fields to the local dairy for animal feed in later years. Upon his death, the property passed to Cleon's twin daughters, Doris Woodson Suddeth and Dorothy Woodson Wilson, in January 1979. The fields remain agricultural in their use today. In 1996, Frank Suddeth, Jr., planted twenty acres of the fields with pecan trees, expanding the idea his grandfather began in the 1930s.

Architectural Significance

In 1894, two years after James Allen Woodson purchased the fifty-four acre property from his uncle, William Woodson, he commissioned John O. Sheck to build an impressive farmhouse for his family. The Woodson's of the 1890s wanted a unique, admirable structure that represented the rural from of wealth they earned. Sheck, a skilled carpenter from Washington, D.C., took over a year to complete the vernacular house decorated with gabled roofs, stained-glass windows, and detailed woodwork representative of Queen Anne and Eastlake architecture. This distinctive architecture

³Deed Book III, p.120; Deed Book 3K, p.101, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Anderson County Courthouse, Anderson, South Carolina.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 7

Woodson Farmstead
name of property
Anderson County, South Carolina
county and State

popular in America in the 1870s, but began to subside in popularity in the 1890s. The success of the Queen Anne style dates from the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876.⁴ The Queen Anne style is denoted by the Woodson farmhouse's gable roofs, windows edged with stained or colored glass squares, and porches decorated with brackets and spindlework. The Eastlake variation is also seen in the hand cut shingles in the end and center gables and detailing around the windows and doorways.⁵

According to the Woodson family, John Sheck was introduced to Queen Anne architecture while living in Washington, DC. Sheck's skill is clearly visible in the one hundred year-old farmhouse that remains on the property. He successfully merged the typical or vernacular upcountry farmhouse form with an exceptional display of Queen Anne and Eastlake architectural detailing.

⁴John Lindley, The Georgia Catalog: Historic American Buildings Survey (Athens, GA: The University of Georgia Press, 1982).

⁵Lindley, 196; Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, American Vernacular Design, 1870-1940 (Ames, IA: Iowa State University Press, 1988); Steven Phillips, Old House Dictionary: An Illustrated Guide to American Domestic Architecture (Washington, DC: Preservation Press, 1992).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 8

Woodson Farmstead
name of property
Anderson County, South Carolina
county and State

Bibliography

- Anderson, SC. Anderson County Courthouse. Register of Mesne Conveyance.
- Badders, Hurley E. Anderson County: A Pictorial History. Norfolk, VA: Donning Company, 1983.
- Columbia, SC. South Carolina Department of Archives and History. County Records on Microfilm. Anderson County Tax Auditor's Book 1863, 1892-1896.
- General Sketch of Anderson, South Carolina 1909. Anderson, SC: Roper Printing Company, 1909.
- Girourad, Mark. Sweetness and Light. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1977.
- Gottfried, Herbert and Jan Jennings. American Vernacular Design, 1870-1940. Ames, IA: Iowa State University Press, 1988.
- Klosky, Beth Ann. Six Miles That Changed the Course of the South. Anderson, SC: The Electric City Centennial Committee, 1995.
- Lindley, John. The Georgia Catalog, Historic American Buildings Survey. Athens, GA: University of Georgia Press, 1982.
- Phillips, Steven J. Old House Dictionary: An Illustrated Guide to American Domestic Architecture. Washington, DC: Preservation Press, 1992.
- Stoehr, C. Eric. Bonanza Victorian. Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico Press, 1975.
- Suddeth, Doris Woodson. Greenville, SC. Personal Files.
- Suddeth, Frank, Jr. Greenville, SC. Personal Files.
- U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. 1880 Federal Census; Population.
- U.S. Department of Commerce. Bureau of the Census. Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920; Population.
- Watkins, William L. Anderson County, South Carolina: The Things That Made it Happen. Anderson, SC: The Printer, 1995.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 10 Page 9

Woodson Farmstead
name of property
Anderson County, South Carolina
county and State

Additional UTM Reference

Zone	Easting	Northing
5) 17	363920	3850460

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the Woodson Farmstead is shown as Parcel B on the accompanying surveyor's plat of the property dated July 6, 1976, and "revised to show division lines June 28, 1979," drawn at a scale of 1"=200'.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary for the nominated acreage of the Woodson Farmstead includes the historic farmhouse, two outbuildings, remnants of the pecan grove and fruit orchard, and the portion of the agricultural fields contained within Parcel B. This 21.615 acre tract represents the most intact remnant of the historic Woodson Farmstead.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

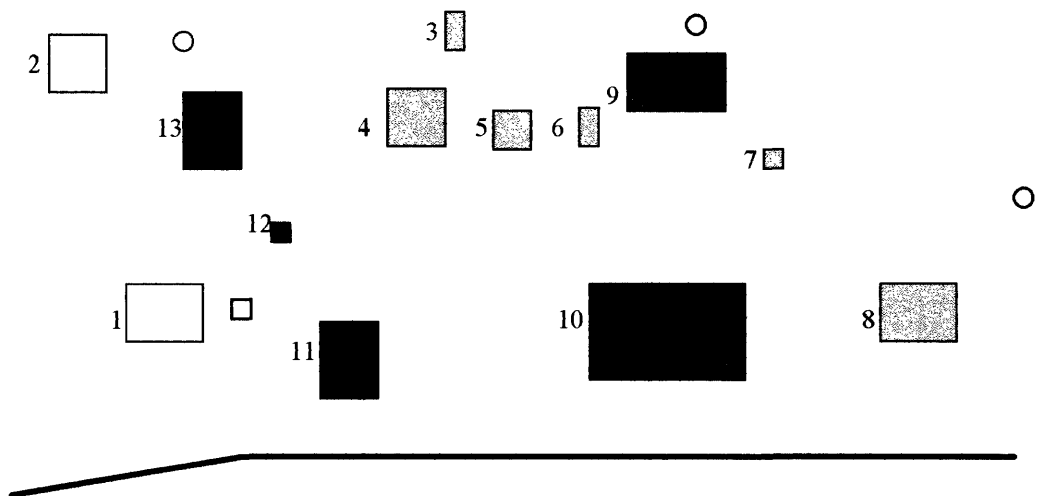
**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section PHOTOGRAPHS Page 10 Woodson Farmstead
name of property
Anderson County, South Carolina
county and State

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

Name of Property: Woodson Farmstead
Location of Property: Anderson County, South Carolina
Name of Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler, Architectural Historian, State
Historic Preservation Office, SC Dept. of Archives
and History
Date of Photographs: October 31, 1997
Location of Original
Negatives: SHPO, SC Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia,
South Carolina

1. 1895 Woodson Farmhouse, principal (north) facade, with magnolia canopy
2. " " " , northwest oblique view
3. " " " , west elevation
4. " " " , detail, west elevation, two-story principal section
5. " " " , southwest oblique view, with well house in foreground
6. " " " , south (rear) elevation
7. " " " , southeast oblique view
8. " " " , northwest oblique view, detail of front porch
9. " " " , northeast oblique view, detail of front porch
10. " " " , front entrance (north facade)
11. " " " , detail of Queen Anne style window, west elevation; taken by Suzette Suddeth and Frank Suddeth, Jr., Spring 1997
12. " " " , detail of staircase, front hall; camera facing north
13. " " " , mantel, east front room (bedroom)
14. " " " , mantel, west parlor
15. " " " , mantel, east rear room (formerly dining room)
16. Ca. 1875 Cotton House, north (principal) elevation
17. Ca. 1875 Well House, northeast oblique view



1852

- 1 William Woodson's House and well
- 2 Slave/Sharecropper's House

1850s - 1890s

- 3 Cow Shed
- 4 Mule Barn
- 5 Feed Room
- 6 Corn Crib
- 7 Well House **
- 8 James Woodson's First House

** Extant Structures

1890s

- 9 Cotton House **
- 10 James Woodson's Farmhouse 1895 **
- 11 General Store

1930s

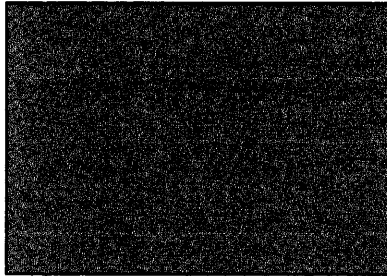
- 12 Sorghum Mill
- 13 Shop (Generate Electricity)
- Outhouses

Figure 1 Woodson Farmstead

Cotton House
1850-1890



Well House 1850-1890



Woodson Farmhouse 1895

Figure 2 Woodson Farmstead Extant Structures 1997

85
690

RECORDED
INDEXED
JUN 31 11 04 AM '19

PLEASANT
VIEW CHURCH

"A"
21.615 AC

"B"
21.615 AC

J.A. CELY

AMOS TALLENT

S.C. HWY. #153

CELY, SUBD.

Recorded this 31st day
of July A.D. 1919
in Vol. 85 Page 690
at 11:04 A.M.
C. J. Burdette C.O.P.P.
Anderson County, S. C.

NOTES: THIS PLAN REVISED TO SHOW DIVISION
LINES JUNE 28, 1919

Robert R. Spearman

ROBERT R. SPEARMAN Registered Surveyor 3515 Post Office Box 6 Easley, South Carolina 29820		TITLE PROPERTY OF C. H. P. ...
COUNTY Easley	DATE July 6, 1919	COPIES 1

VARIOUS OWNERS

TRIPP

