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(N/A) NOT FOR PUBLICATION

SOUTH CAROLINA INVENTORY FORM FOR HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND
INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES IN A MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION

NAME OF MULTIPLE PROPERTY SUBMISSION: City of Darlington
Multiple Resource Area

PREFERRED NAME OF PROPERTY: Cashua Street-Spring Street
Historic District

HISTORIC NAME OF PROPERTY: Same

COMMON NAME OF PROPERTY: Same

LOCATION: Along Cashua Street between Columbian Street and Warley
Street, and along Spring Street from Cashua Street to and
just beyond North Street.

CLASSIFICATION: District

NUMBER OF RESOURCES WITHIN PROPERTY: Contributing - 39 Buildings
Noncontributing - 12 Buildings

OWNER: Multiple Ownership (see Continuation Sheet)

DESCRIPTION

The Cashua Street-Spring Street Historic District contains 35 houses constructed between ca. 1890 and ca. 1930. Most of the residences along Cashua Street are large, two-story frame dwellings with decorative woodwork. Most of the residences along Spring Street are smaller, one-story frame houses, also with decorative woodwork. The buildings are situated on large lots that are planted with trees and shrubs.

SIGNIFICANCE

AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE: Architecture

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE: L (for office use only)

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Cashua Street-Spring Street Historic District is a significant collection of intact residences constructed between ca. 1890 and ca. 1930. Some of these houses were owned by prominent Darlington citizens, including Charles Kaufman Rogers (CS-1), an accountant who built his house in 1879; McCurdy Willis (CS-3), a businessman who employed the services of Frank Niernsee, architect of the State House in Columbia, to design his home; M. Manne (CS-5), a merchant whose mercantile building is among the most significant in Darlington; Sherman Ramsey (CS-6), a leading industrialist who founded both the Darlington Veneer Company and the Diamond Hill Plywood Company; A. T. Baird, a physician; and William Franklin Dargan (CS-18), an attorney and mayor of Darlington during the Darlington Riots.

Spring Street was opened in 1889 through pasture land owned by the Woods family. The first residence on the new street was built by W. H. Talley.²

Many of the houses in the district are significant as excellent examples of the builder's art. Among these are the Patton-Galloway House (CS-16), 116 Spring Street; the John Woods House (CS-20), 315 Cashua Street; the Buck-Siskron-Coggeshall House (CS-26), 551 Cashua Street; the McCall-Campbell House (CS-32), 524 Cashua Street; and the Samuel Alexander Woods House (CS-38), 376 Cashua Street.

Although twelve of the houses in the district do not contribute to the area's historical character, the remaining residences are significant as examples of basically unaltered buildings that date from ca. 1890 to ca. 1930.

ACREAGE: Approximately 28 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION: The boundary of the Cashua Street-Spring Street Historic District is shown as the red line on the accompanying map entitled "Cashua Street-Spring Street Historic District." This map was copied from a map of the town of Darlington, S.C., which is dated June, 1980, and is drawn at a scale of one inch to 500 feet. The district includes the highest concentration of contributing resources with the smallest number of noncontributing resources possible.

QUAD NAME: Darlington East, S.C.

QUAD SCALE: 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCE POINTS: A. 17/604420/3796840 B. 17/604580/3796660
C. 17/604420/3796300 D. 17/604160/3796240
E. 17/603900/3796820

OTHER INFORMATION: Additional information on these resources is available in the South Carolina Inventory of Historic Places files, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina.

Key resources contributing to the historic character of the district:

CS-1. C. K. Rogers House (275 Cashua Street): Built ca. 1890, the C. K. Rogers House is a two-story residence with ca. 1905 embellishments. The frame building has a T-shaped plan, shiplap siding, interior chimneys with corbeled caps, and one-over-one windows. The ends and cornices of the gable roof have wide soffits with long, paired brackets. There is a one-story porch on the west, south, and east sides that has square posts on brick piers, plain balustrade between the posts and along the edge of the porch roof, and Stick-style embellishments attached to the sides of the posts. The left end of the front (south) elevation features a polygonal bay under the gable, which has large fan brackets under heavy boxed cornice returns. There is a one-story rear wing.

CS-3. Willis McCurdy House (283 Cashua Street): A ca. 1892 Queen Anne style residence, this two-story house has a round corner turret capped by a flared conical roof and weathervane. The frame dwelling is sheathed with weatherboards on the first floor and with staggered butt wood shingles on the second floor and in the side gables. It has a gable roof with boxed cornices, interior chimneys with corbeled caps, and double-hung windows. The one-story front porch, which has turned posts, chamfered balusters with acorn motifs, and fascia fretwork, curves around the turret to the east elevation. The south elevation contains the front entrance - double doors with small beveled glass panels, Eastlake style embellishments, and multi-light transom; this elevation also features a gabled projection, the gable end of which is half-timbered. Notable elements of the rear (north) elevation include a center gable, screened porch, and kitchen ell.

CS-4. Howle-Sligh House (113 Spring Street): The Howle-Sligh House is a ca. 1905 frame bungalow that has a gable roof with wide soffits supported by shelf brackets. Two interior chimneys with corbeled caps straddle the ridge of the roof. The front slope of the roof contains a central hipped dormer with sloped, shingled sides and three-part horizontal window. The roof which extends over the porch is supported by heavy Tuscan columns. There is a porte cochere on the south side of the house. Windows are twelve-over-one and have shelf architraves.

CS-5. M. Manne House (119 Spring Street): This ca. 1890 frame residence has a square core with a polygonal bay projection on the left end of the east elevation and a gabled projection on the right end of the north elevation. Pierced by interior chimneys with corbeled caps, the high-pitched hipped roof has boxed cornices. A one-story porch extends around the east and south facades; this porch is characterized by slender Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. A portion of the porch has been enclosed. On both the first and second floors of the east elevation are entrances with double doors; the doorway on the second floor opens onto a single-bay porch. This house has been covered in part with aluminum siding, but architectural details remain intact.

CS-6. Sherman Ramsey House (123 Spring Street): Constructed ca. 1920-21, this two-story frame house has shiplap siding, a hipped roof with wide soffits, exterior chimneys, and six-over-one windows. Hipped dormers accent the east (front) and north elevations. In the center of the symmetrical front elevation is a central door framed by multi-light sidelights and transoms. On the left side of the house is a screened porch, and on the right side there is a porte cochere; both feature Tuscan columns. The back porch is intact. On the property are an original carriage house and a wood, coal and storage house.

CS-9. A. T. Baird House (145 North Street): The A. T. Baird House is a one-story brick bungalow which has a tile gable roof, wide soffits with brackets and boxed cornices, interior chimneys with corbeled caps, and sixteen-over-one windows. The south front of the residence, which was built ca. 1922, is divided into five bays defined by stuccoed elliptical arches; these arches are supported by rectangular brick columns with moulded caps. The recessed front porch has a plain wooden balustrade. Above the central front entrance - a single door, sidelights, and transom, all of which feature leaded glass - is a slightly projecting pediment. At the left end of the house is a porte cochere. A brick addition was made to the northeast corner of the house during the 1930's. Behind the main dwelling is a brick garage apartment, the original design of which was modified ca. 1922.

CS-11. J. Warren Coggeshall House (144 Spring Street): This ca. 1890 frame residence was moved ca. 1916 to its present location from an adjacent lot. The one and one-half story frame residence has a complex, highly pitched roof with boxed cornices and corbeled interior end chimneys. Its exterior walls are sheathed with shiplap siding on the first floor and with staggered butt wood shingles in the gables ends and on the sides of the front dormer. The sizes of the windows, all of which are one-over-one, vary greatly. The front (west) elevation features a large, central dormer with curvilinear sides and balcony railing. A porch with slender columns and balustrade is recessed under a bell-cast extension of the roof; this porch extends around the south elevation for two bays. The front entrance, a door framed by sidelights and transom, is between two windows. The north and south elevations are identical; they are distinguished by gable ends that are twice as tall as the height of the first floor. The design of this house has been attributed to architect William Augustus Edwards.

CS-18. William Franklin Dargan House (305 Cashua Street): The W. F. Dargan House is a ca. 1880-82 residence that was remodeled ca. 1914-1915. The one and one-half story frame residence, which is sheathed with weatherboards, is distinguished by its mansard roof with gambrel dormers and gables. The house has interior chimneys with corbeled and vaulted caps. The porch of the west, south, and east sides of the house features Ionic columns on brick piers. To the left of the front entrance, a single door with transom and sidelights, are two-over-two windows with jib doors. The kitchen wing is attached to the north side of the house by an open passage, which has been screened. Northeast of the main house is a two-room servant's house, which has a central chimney, gable roof, and six-over-six windows.

CS-20. John Woods House (315 Cashua Street): The John Woods House is a ca. 1882 weatherboarded residence, L-shaped in plan, with corner pilasters, stuccoed interior chimneys, and double-hung windows. The hipped roof has wide fascias with scroll and pendant brackets. The two-story piazza on the south front of the house has on each floor four posts, sawn brackets, and turned balustrades. The front entrance is a single door containing two arched glass panels, sidelights, and transom. The south elevation of the right wing has a one-story porch with posts, brackets, balustrade, and newel posts. On the east side of the house is a one-story polygonal bay. The original kitchen is attached to the north (rear) side of the house by an enclosed breezeway.

CS-26. Buck-Siskron-Coggeshall House (551 Cashua/Spring Street): Built ca. 1890, this two-story frame house has a high hipped roof from which gables project on four sides. The Queen Anne style residence has double board siding, one-over-one windows, tall interior chimneys with corbeled caps, and wide overhangs with moulded fascia boards. On the west and south sides of the house is a one-story porch, which features short columns on wooden pedestals, a decorative balustrade, and spoolwork; the entrance to this porch is given emphasis by a projecting pediment with flared eaves and stylized sunburst motif. To the left of the front door is a bay window. The gable end of the front elevation contains a stained glass window surrounded by square panels and diamond-pattern shingles. Above the front entrance is a balcony. The east elevation has a two-story polygonal bay with stained glass windows, stylized sunburst panels, and a gabled dormer. The west elevation also has a two-story polygonal bay. On the north side of the house is a one-story kitchen wing.

CS-38. Samuel Alexander Woods House (376 Cashua Street): Constructed ca. 1890, the S. A. Woods House is a Queen Anne style building. The two-story residence is T-shaped in plan. It has a complex roof, boxed cornices with returns, and interior paneled chimneys with corbeled caps. Octagonal turrets on the northwest and northeast corners of the house have conical roofs and finials. A one-story porch wraps around the east, north, and west facades and follows the contours of the turret and a polygonal bay; slender chamfered posts support the porch roof. The north entrance to the porch features a projecting pediment. The front entrance had sidelights and a transom. At the left end of the back of the house is the ca. 1920 kitchen wing.

Resources which contribute to the character of the district:

- CS-2. John Woods House (279 Cashua Street): ca. 1890 residence.
- CS-7. Askins-Newman House (127 Spring Street): ca. 1915 residence.
- CS-8. Howle-Buchannan-Flowers House (143 Spring Street): ca. 1904 residence.
- CS-10. John P. Gardner House (150 Spring Street): ca. 1915 residence.
- CS-12. Payne-Walton House (140 Spring Street): ca. 1930 residence.
- CS-13. 130 Spring Street: ca. 1905 residence.

- CS-14. Charles B. Edwards House (126 Spring Street): ca. 1890 residence.
- CS-16. Patton-Galloway House (116 Spring Street): ca. 1885 residence.
- CS-17. Lawson House (114 Spring Street): ca. 1900 residence.
- CS-19. John T. Landston House (311 Cashua Street): ca. 1905 residence.
- CS-21. Twitty House (317 Cashua Street): ca. 1916 residence.
- CS-22. Bethea House (423 Cashua Street): ca. 1910 residence.
- CS-23. Randolph Normant House (427 Cashua Street): ca. 1910 residence.
- CS-24. C. W. Skinner House (431 Cashua Street): ca. 1910 residence.
- CS-25. Frierson-Alexander House (547 Cashua Street): ca. 1920 residence.
- CS-27. Siskron-Cunningham-Howle House (646 Cashua Street): ca. 1890 residence.
- CS-28. J. A. McLeod House (642 Cashua Street): ca. 1902 residence.
- CS-29. Sisk House (640 Cashua Street): ca. 1930 residence.
- CS-30. 532 Cashua Street: ca. 1915 residence.
- CS-32. McCall-Campbell House (524 Cashua Street): ca. 1890 residence.
- CS-33. Woods-Everett House (522 Cashua Street): ca. 1915 residence.
- CS-34. Watson-Buchanan House (418 Cashua Street): ca. 1912 residence.
- CS-36. Louis M. Normant House (410 Cashua Street): ca. 1896 residence.
- CS-37. Dr. Robert Edwards House (404 Cashua Street): ca. 1905 residence.

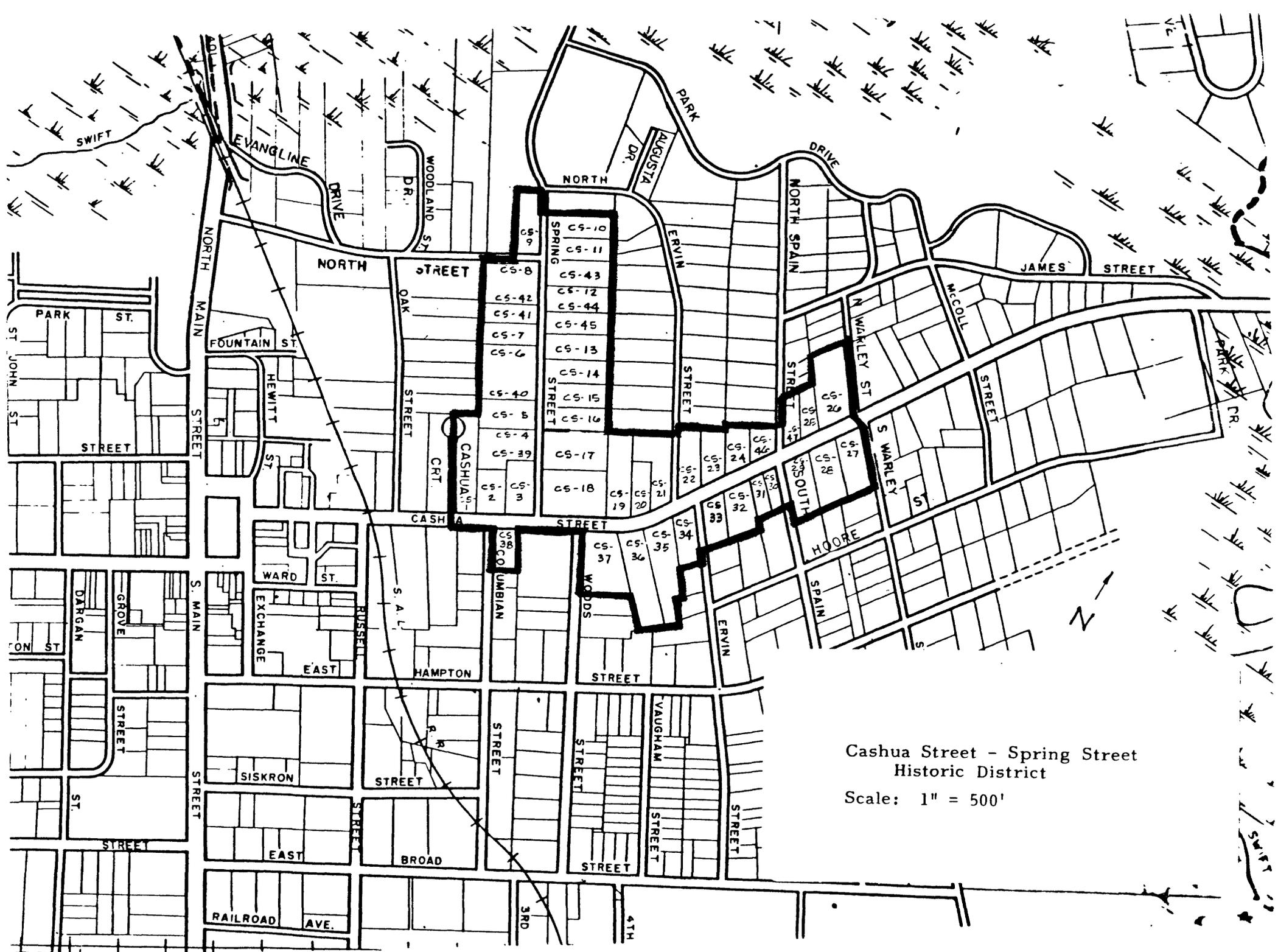
Resources which do not contribute to the character of the district:

- CS-15. 122 Spring Street: ca. 1900 residence, with significant alterations.
- CS-31. 530 Cashua Street: ca. 1895 residence, with unsympathetic alterations.
- CS-35. 414 Cashua Street: ca. 1900 residence, with alterations.
- CS-39. 111 Spring Street: ca. 1948 residence.
- CS-40. 121 Spring Street: ca. 1960 residence.
- CS-41. 135 Spring Street: ca. 1948 residence.
- CS-42. 141 Spring Street: ca. 1965 residence.
- CS-43. 142 Spring Street: ca. 1948 residence.
- CS-44. 134 Spring Street: ca. 1948 residence.
- CS-45. 132 Spring Street: ca. 1910 Victorian house. Porches have been removed, and the house covered with brick.
- CS-46. 435 Cashua Street: ca. 1950 residence.
- CS-47. 545 Cashua Street: ca. 1940 residence.

FOOTNOTES

¹Darlington News (Darlington, S.C.), 27 February 1879; 19 February 1891; 1 September 1892; 5 January 1893; 14 December 1893; Horace Fraser Rudisill, Doctors of Darlington County South Carolina, 1760-1912, Darlington County Historical Society, Darlington, S.C., 1962.

²Darlington News (Darlington, S.C.), 19 September 1889; Sanborn Map Company, Darlington, Darlington County, South Carolina, 1889, 1893, 1898, 1903, 1908, 1913.



Cashua Street - Spring Street
Historic District

Scale: 1" = 500'