STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

Columbia

1430 Senate Street

S.C. District #3 Theme: Society and Social Conscience Rep. William Jennings Bryan Dorn STATE: Form 10-300 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (July 1969) NATIONAL PARK SERVICE South Carolina NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES Anderson INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM FOR NPS USE ONLY ENTRY NUMBER (Type all entries - complete applicable sections) MAR 23 1. NAME COMMON: Ashtabula NATIONA AND/OR HISTORIC: REGISTE Gibbes; Broyles; Latta; Pelzer Place 2. LOCATION STREET AND NUMBER: from Pendleton town limit, 1.25 mi NE on S.C. S.C. Highway 88: turn left for .1 mi CITY OR TOWN: Pendleton STATE COUNTY: CODE CODE 29670 South Carolina 007 45 Anderson 3. CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY ACCESSIBLE OWNERSHIP STATUS (Check One) TO THE PUBLIC ☐ Public Public Acquisition: Yes: District X Building C Occupied Restricted Private ☐ In Process Site ☐ Structure Unoccupied Unrestricted ☐ Both Being Considered Object Preservation work □ No in progress PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate) Agricultural Government ☐ Park Transportation Comments Industrial Commercial Private Residence Other (Specify) Educational Military Religious Entertainment X Museum Scientific 4. OWNER OF PROPERTY OWNER'S NAME: Foundation for Historic Restoration in the Pendleton Area STREET AND NUMBER: P. O. Box 444 CITY OR TOWN: STATE: CODE Pendleton South Carolina 45 COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Anderson County Courthouse STREET AND NUMBER: North Main Street

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION CITY OR TOWN: STATE CODE 29621 Anderson South Carolina 45 6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS 另 TITLE OF SURVEY: NR 2 South Carolina Survey of Historic Places (Preliminary) DATE OF SURVEY: 1969 ☐ Federal State County Local DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: South Carolina Department of Archives and History

29211

STATE

South Carolina

NPS USE

ONLY

DATE

CODE

45

7	DESCRIPTION			F1.					
	CONDITION	(Check One)							
		☐ Excellent	🔀 Good	☐ Fair	Deteriorated	Ruins	Unexposed		
		slightly	(Check On	10)		(Che	eck One)		
		slightly X Alte	red	☐ Unaltered	·	☐ Moved	→ Original Site		
	DESCRIBE THE PE	RESENT AND OR	GINAL (if kno	WD) PHYSICA	LAPPEARANCE				

Large, almost square, two-story white frame house, four bays wide with green louvered shutters. Surrounded on three sides by wide one-

story piazzas. These are supported by square columns with vertical panels that are matched on both inside and outside doors.

Low pitched hipped roof between two inside chimneys; reiled platform similar to "window's walk" of seacoast.

Single-panel front door surrounded by three-paned sidelight beneath a five-paned transom. Six-over-six drawing room windows--panels below lower sash open onto porch, similar to French windows.

Passageway connects main house with old kitchen and servants quarters. This is a two story brick building with hipped roof and one central chimney. Small well and milk cooling house nearby.

Main house has eight large, high-ceilinged rooms (12')-two rooms on each side of wide hall, both floors. Walls are made of wide, horizontal planks now covered with wallpaper. The staircase was moved back and made mor imposing when it was relocated, one flight leading to the landing just above the back entrance, and the second flight returning to give it a U-shape. (Date of relocation unknown.)

During the 1800's rooms were added under back porch. Early nine-teenth century furniture was used in the restoration of the house.

Recently added to the property is an early two-story log house moved from another Anderson County location. This replaces a similar old building which disappeared some fifteen years ago.



IGNIFICANCE			The state of the s			
PERIOD (Check One or More as	Appropriate)					
Pre-Columbian	16th Century	18th Century	20th Century			
☐ N5th Century	17th Century	🔀 19th Century				
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicab	le and Known) 1828					
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Che	eck One or More as Appropr	iate)				
Abor iginal	☐ Education	Political	Urban Planning			
Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	Other (Specify)			
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Agriculture	Invention	Science				
	Landscape	Sculpture	- \			
☐ Art	Architecture	Social/Human-	- A6			
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Canservation	Music	Transportation	2			

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Ashtabula is significant as an excellent example of low-country plantation architecture brought by Charleston families who settled around Pendleton, first settlement in South Carolina above Camden and incorporated as a town in 1790. Important too were the inhabitants of Ashtabula, members of families prominent in community and state. Francis Pelzer, a one-time occupant, pioneered in the textile industry of the state.

The Gibbes family, who had moved from Charleston to up-country South Carolina near Pendleton were responsible for the construction of the main part of Ashtabula. Its architecture thus embodies distinguishing characteristics of early nineteenth century up-country homes built by prosperous low-country people who resettled because of better air, water, and climate. The drawing room windows, similar to French windows, are especially noteworthy as examples of transplanted low-country architecture.

Ashtabula is closely associated with the lives of prominent local, state, and national figures. All of the early owners were members of the Pendleton Farmers Society, founded in 1815 and still active, and were leaders in the community's educational, religious, and social life.

Mrs. Lewis Ladson Gibbes, wife of the founder of Ashtabula, was Maria Drayton (one of the Draytons of Drayton Hall, Charleston), niece of Arthur Middleton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Her son, Lewis R. Gibbes, studied botany in the fields of Ashtabula and is listed in Wilson Gee's South Carolina Botanists.

Dr. O.R. Broyles, who purchased the house in 1837, was widely known for his advanced agricultural practices and for such inventions as the subsoil plow. John C. Calhoun was a frequent guest of Dr.Broyles at Ashtabula.

The next owner (1851), James Latta, was a leader in introducing fine cattle stock into the up-country. He imported from England one of the first ship loads of Hereford cattle.

## SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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Fuller, Elizabeth Belser, ed. Anderson County Sketches. Anderson: Drake House Publishers, Inc., 1969

Vandiver, Louise Ayer. <u>Traditions and History of Anderson County</u>.

Atlanta: Ruralist Press. 1928

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12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION								#	l	ANOITAN	L REGIST	ER VER	FICATIO	DN	1
	As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:  National State   Name							I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.  Language Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation							
								MAR 2 3 1972  Date							
	Title Director, South Carolina  Department Archives and History						ATTEST:    William   Mallia   Mallia   Malliam   Malliam					,			
	Date December 16, 1971							Date							

Form 10-300a (Dec. 1968)

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

STATE						
South Carolina						
COUNTY						
Anderson						
FOR NPS USE ONLY						
ENTRY NUMBER DATE						
MAR 23 1972						

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries) 8. Significance

During the Confederate era, a number of prominent low-country families, such as the Adgers, relocated in the Pendleton area. In 1863 Robert Adger bought Ashtabula for his daughter, Mrs. O.A. Bowen. Both the Latta and Adger families were wealthy and were substantial contributors to the Confederacy.

In 1880 Ashtabula became the property of the industrial leader, Francis Pelzer, who organized the Pelzer Manufacturing Company and for whom the great cotton mills and town of Pelzer are named.

Running along the Ashtabula boundary for more than 140 years has been the old stage road from Pendleton to Greenville, built in the 1790s as a route to old Pickensville, now gone.

Always lived in and a center of activity, Ashtabula was acquired in 1962 by the Foundation for Historic Restoration in the Pendleton Area and now serves as a historic house museum.

