

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 06000579

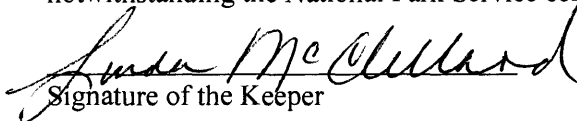
Property Name: McCollum-Murray House

County: Williamsburg State: South Carolina

N/A

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

July 11, 2006
Date of Action

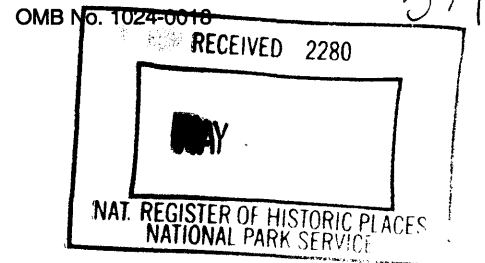
=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 8: The Period of Significance is, hereby, extended to 1955 to encompass the entire period associated with noted local educator, Charles E. Murray.

The South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations 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 McCollum - Murray House
other names/site number Murray, C.E., House

2. Location

street & number C.E. Murray Boulevard not for publication
city or town Greeleyville vicinity _____
state South Carolina code SC county Williamsburg code 089 zip code 29056

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 5/24/06
Signature of certifying official Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Dept. of Archives and 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):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Laura McChland 7/11/06

McCollum - Murray House
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____	structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	<u>1</u>	objects
		<u>1</u>	<u>3</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)

Category: Domestic

Subcategory: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: Vacant/Not In Use

Subcategory:

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian
Classical Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation brick
walls weatherboard

roof metal
other _____

Narrative Description

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

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McCollum-Murray House
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DESCRIPTION

The McCollum-Murray [or C. E. Murray] House is located on the north side of C.E. Murray Boulevard [formerly Mill Street], just west of Fair Street and across the street from both Singleton and Tucker Lanes, in the small Williamsburg County, South Carolina, town of Greeleyville. It is within a rural setting of large wooded lots and scattered mid-to-late twentieth century development surrounding it. The McCollum-Murray house is situated on nine and a half acres and is set back from the street approximately 150 feet.

There are several non-contributing structures or objects occupying the lot as well. All of these structures or objects are located at the rear of the house, and the dates of construction for them can only be speculated. The most imposing of these structures is a carport, the foundation of which appears to have been constructed of 1950s red brick. There is also a small shed and a well. The well itself may be original to the house, but its above-ground masonry features were constructed of the same red brick as the carport foundation.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES

The McCollum-Murray House was originally constructed as a two-story, T-shaped or gable front and wing dwelling with a single-story porch on the front. Early in the history of the house a single-story rear gabled addition was constructed, followed by another single-story shed-roofed addition to the east of that in the 1950s. The house is of frame construction on brick piers. The foundation has been filled between the piers with concrete block and stucco. All but the 1950s addition and a small porch infill on the east are covered in weatherboard or lap siding with two-two and a half inch exposure. The additions and infill are clad in novelty siding.

The roof is cross-gabled in form with full cornice returns or pediments in all the gable ends. There are two corbelled brick chimneys. One is an exterior chimney on the east, and the other is a central ridge chimney piercing the roof where the gables intersect. The front porch wraps around to the east, has a shed roof, and is supported by square paneled pillars. The porch was enclosed (date unknown) at its terminus on the east side, and the remainder of the porch has been screened. The entry bay at center, immediately to the east of the two-story gable-front ell, projects forward within the porch, as does the square pediment-gabled bay on the second floor above the front entry. Simple trim and lintels surround one-over-one, double-hung wood

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windows throughout the original house. The early addition has vertical two-over-two wood, double-hung windows, and the 1950s addition has jalousie windows. There are also diamond-shaped windows (fixed or filled) in the north and south gable ends.

PLAN

The original plan of the house is a side-facing, T-plan. There are essentially three rooms on the first floor as well as on the second floor with a central stair hall. The first floor is comprised of a living room and dining room on the west side, with a bedroom on the east side. The kitchen is housed at the rear north of the dining room. The second story houses two bedrooms and a bathroom/dressing area that was probably an early alteration from an original bedroom.

INTERIOR

The interior of this house is quite remarkable in that there have been few alterations to the finishes and fixtures. It appears that the original plaster and wood floors remain intact throughout most of the house. The ceilings are of beaded board on the first floor and smooth plaster on the second. The dining room and stair hall are adorned with a simple beaded board wainscoting. The wainscoting has a repeating pattern of vertical beaded courses, and a simple chair rail. There is a simple crown molding throughout the first and second floors, and picture rail in the living room and dining room. The trim around the windows and doors is plain and square throughout the house except for the living room, dining room, and stair hall where it is slightly more elaborate, although still relatively simple.

There are five fireboxes in the house: three on the first floor, and two on the second. All five mantels are still intact and are simple, wooden mantels typical of the early twentieth century. The only mantel with any real adornment is the one in the living room which possesses elaborately turned, thin, engaged columns on either side of the firebox. All of the fireboxes have been modified to some degree to accommodate gas logs or inserts.

The interior doors on the first floor are 15-light glass doors with glass door knobs that are likely an early replacement, or 5-panel (horizontal) solid, wood doors. The exterior doors consist of a single-light window above three horizontal wood panels. The main entrance door also has a

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single-light transom. The doors on the second floor are five-panel (horizontal) solid wood doors. Much of the door hardware on the second floor has been replaced. The stair hall features a beautiful reverse staircase, with turned balusters and newel posts.

The house has never had the intrusion of central heating and air conditioning, nor does it appear to have been updated from its original installation of electricity. Several of the original or early electrical fixtures remain in place such as in the stair hall, living room, and dining room.

ALTERATIONS

While many alterations have been made to this house during the last half of the twentieth century, many of them are reversible and impose no permanent damage. Two single-story additions were constructed at the rear, one in the 1910s and one in the 1950s. The east [side] end of the front porch that wraps has been enclosed, the foundation has been filled between the piers and stuccoed in places, and the roof has been replaced with five-V crimp metal.

On the interior, very little has been altered. The kitchen and bathrooms were presumably added after the original construction. The kitchen is located in the earlier addition and appears to have always been there. It is difficult to tell through visual inspection if any interior walls were moved to accommodate construction of the bathrooms. There is a closet/cabinet addition that was constructed on the second floor at the top of the stairs that is easily reversible. The only other alteration that is visible upon inspection is that some of the door hardware has been replaced, and possibly a few interior doors.

Many years of neglect have rendered the house in a state of disrepair. There are holes in the roof which have caused and acceleration of interior and exterior deterioration. The 1950s addition appears to have suffered the worst damage.

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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 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)

Ethnic Heritage - Black
Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1900 - 1949

Significant Dates

ca. 1900
1922
1949

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Murray, Charles Edward

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

McCollum, Edward J.
Whack, George

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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: S.C. Dept. of Archives and History

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The McCollum-Murray House is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B as the long-time residence of and most intact historic resource associated with the productive and professional life of Dr. Charles Edward Murray [1910-1999], one of Williamsburg County's and South Carolina's most significant African American educators of the mid-twentieth century. Throughout his lifetime Dr. C.E. Murray of Greeleyville made tangible and important contributions to Williamsburg County and the state of South Carolina as an educator and a community leader. He was quite possibly the first African American in South Carolina to be honored by having a school named for him, and was also the first active school principal in South Carolina to have a school named for him. In addition, the house is also eligible under Criterion A for its importance to the African American community of Williamsburg County and under Criterion C as an excellent and intact local example of transitional folk Victorian and Classical Revival residential architecture. The McCollum-Murray House, a substantial home in a small South Carolina town built at the turn of the twentieth century for a successful African American couple by an African American builder, is a rarity for its time and place.

HISTORY OF THE MCCOLLUM-MURRAY HOUSE AND CHARLES. E. MURRAY

THE HOUSE

Oral history as well as the fabric of the building reveals that the McCollum-Murray House was constructed ca. 1906 for Edward J. McCollum [d. 1942] and Margaret McCollum [d. 1949], an African American couple who moved to Greeleyville around the turn of the twentieth century, seeking employment with the Mallard Lumber Company, a timber logging enterprise managed and operated by T. Walter Boyle. The house is said to have been built by a local black carpenter, George Whack.. Oral tradition also says that McCollum himself crafted much of the house's interior woodwork.¹

¹ South Carolina Statewide Survey Form for the C. E. Murray House, Greeleyville, Williamsburg County, S.C., 19 November 1979, on file in the State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

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Edward J. McCollum was, according to his foster son, Dr. Charles E. Murray, a machinist who must have played an important role in assisting Boyle in operating the company's planing mill.

The Mallard Lumber Company was logging the region around Greeleyville by 1902, and by 1916 it was cutting some 25,000 feet of timber per day out of the nearby Pocotaligo River swamps.² The company was also a very large land holder in Greeleyville and the surrounding area in the early twentieth century.³ At its peak it operated some twenty miles of logging railroads with a Shay locomotive in the swamps near Greeleyville, but after the mill burned in 1926 it was not rebuilt and the company ceased operations.

George Jones, resident of Greeleyville since 1948 and friend of Charles E. Murray, says that Edward J. McCollum purchased the property on which he had his home built from "Mr. Taylor," and that it was originally around 200 acres.⁴ A 1906 deed records a transaction in which McCollum purchased 148 acres from Samuel J. Taylor.⁵ Taylor, the local depot agent and postmaster, was the principal founder of the town of Greeleyville and named the town for the well-known journalist and politician Horace Greeley. McCollum's will, written in 1925, lists a twelve-acre parcel with a house, leading to the conclusion that McCollum sold most of the 148 acres he bought from Taylor between 1906 and 1925.⁶ No deed exists with McCollum as the grantee for a property of twelve acres until the 1920s.

This house, built ca. 1906, was occupied by the McCollums for almost half a century; Edward J. McCollum died in 1942 and Margaret McCollum in 1949. Edward McCollum willed his entire estate to his wife. At that time he owned several parcels of land in Greeleyville along with this house.⁷ Margaret McCollum died May 29, 1949. In her will she gave Charles E. Murray, whom she referred to as her foster son, the right to live in the house for the rest of his life. She did not bequeath ownership to him, however, but very specifically stated that should he die leaving no

² Thomas Fetters, *Logging Railroads of South Carolina* (Forest Park, Illinois: Heimbürger House Publishing Company, 1990), p. 117.

³ Williamsburg County Deed Books, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Kingstree, S.C.

⁴ Telephone interview with George Jones, Greeleyville, S.C., by Lissa Felzer, December 16, 2005.

⁵ Williamsburg County Deed Book HH, p. 225, Williamsburg County Deed Books.

⁶ Will of Edward J. McCollum, Book H, page 100, June 9, 1925, Williamsburg County Wills, Williamsburg County Courthouse, Kingstree, S.C.

⁷ *Ibid.*

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heirs, the property would revert to her estate.⁸ Murray resided in the house until his death in 1999.

CHARLES E. MURRAY

Charles Edward Murray was born October 22, 1910, a son of William Murray and Maria (sometimes written as Mariah) Parker Murray, near Greeleyville. He had three brothers, Isadore, Adrian, and Robert, and one sister, Lillian.⁹ At the age of twelve, Murray lost his father to an unspecified illness and went to live with Margaret and Edward McCollum of Greeleyville who came to consider him their foster son.¹⁰

Murray attended and graduated from South Carolina State Academy in Orangeburg (high school). He entered high school from the seventh grade and graduated with honors in three years.¹¹ After high school Murray earned a Bachelor of Arts from the Colored Normal Industrial Agricultural and Mechanical College, now known as South Carolina State University, in 1930.¹² He graduated with a major in English and a minor in Drama. This education allowed him to begin his long-standing teaching career at Tomlinson High School in Kingstree at the age of nineteen. As an instructor he taught English and drama and earned a reputation in the community for directing quality theatrical performances.¹³

In 1942, Murray's teaching career was interrupted by World War II. He enlisted in the United States Army, and did not return to Tomlinson High School until after the war in 1946. He was honorably discharged from the Army in October 1945.¹⁴ While in the Army Murray served as Headquarters Clerk, Chaplain Assistant, and Director of Shows and Stage Performances. He was

⁸ Will of Margaret McCollum, Book H, page 326, February 16, 1949, Williamsburg County Wills.

⁹ Sandra Heather Mereness Lally, comp., *Dr. Charles E. Murray: Famous Black Educator and Civic Citizen* (N.P.: Privately printed, 2002), p. 12; on file at the Williamsburg County Public Library, Kingstree, S.C.

¹⁰ Lally, p. 44.

¹¹ Eleanor W. Foxworth, "Dr. Charles E. Murray's Vision Still Impacts Our County Today," *The News* (Kingstree, S.C.), 29 August 2001.

¹² Lally, p. 12

¹³ Lally, p. 15; Foxworth.

¹⁴ Lally, pp. 15-16.

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assigned to Special Services in Europe where he trained soldiers in drama. They toured Europe and Asia training military drama units and producing plays to entertain the troops.¹⁵

Upon returning from the war, Murray resumed teaching English and Drama at Tomlinson High School.¹⁶ Throughout his career drama and the theater were a very important part of his life. He presented productions every year at both Tomlinson High School and Williamsburg County Training School. He even wrote and produced a one-act play titled, "Marcio the Adopted Child."¹⁷ The drama students at C.E. Murray High School were members of the National Thespian Society and won numerous awards for their performances.¹⁸

While continuing to teach at Tomlinson, Murray furthered his own education. In 1959, he earned a Master of Science in Education from South Carolina State College.¹⁹ Murray also attended the Wharton Evening School of the University of Pennsylvania for two semesters in 1979-80.²⁰ He was awarded an honorary Doctor of Humanities from Claflin University in 1979.²¹

In 1960, Murray became the principal of Williamsburg County Training School, where he remained for twenty-three years. During his tenure as principal of the school, Murray had a great influence on hundreds of students. Sandra Lally, author of *Dr. Charles E. Murray: Famous Black Educator and Civic Citizen*, collected dozens of reminiscences from former students praising Dr. Murray. A representative one follows:

Dr. Murray was a role model and a friend and an outstanding citizen of our community. He dedicated his life to the advancement of all who were his students. He taught us how to speak, how to honor and respect our teachers, our classmates, our parents, and—so important—ourselves. He made sure that the sons and daughters of sharecroppers would

¹⁵ Lally, pp. 16, 46.

¹⁶ Foxworth.

¹⁷ Lally, p. 17.

¹⁸ George Spain, "Murray High School Runs on Cooperation," *News and Courier* (Charleston, S.C.), 15 September 1974.

¹⁹ Lally, pp. 16, 46.

²⁰ University of Pennsylvania Registrar via letter to Lissa Felzer, January 3, 2006.

²¹ Diploma at Greeleyville Town Hall, Greeleyville, S.C.

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have an opportunity to study and work hard. He demanded discipline. He shared culture.²²

On November 19, 1972, Williamsburg County Training School was renamed C.E. Murray Elementary and High School in honor of their beloved principal.²³ This honor is especially significant since Murray was the first active principal in South Carolina to have a school named after him.²⁴ He is also thought to be the first African-American in South Carolina to have a school named after him.²⁵ Dr. Murray retired from the school system in 1983, after 53 years as an educator.²⁶

Murray did not limit his contributions to the community through his work as an educator. He was also a very active member of the Mt. Zion United Methodist Church in Kingstree as well as the general community. In the church he served as lay leader for twenty eight years; taught the men's Bible class for twenty five years; was president of the United Methodist Men at Mt. Zion for twenty five to thirty years; was director of the senior choir and coordinator of music; and was a member of the trustees and its finance committee.²⁷ Additionally he was a member of the executive committee of the South Carolina Mental Retardation Commission, a member of the executive committee for the Tara Hall School for Boys in Georgetown County, and served as vice chairman of the South Carolina Conference United Methodist Council on Ministries.²⁸

Throughout his lifetime, Murray was honored and given various awards for his many contributions to the community. He was recognized as an influential and outstanding citizen by the Town of Greeleyville, Williamsburg County School Board, the Boy Scouts of America, the NAACP, and South Carolina House of Representatives, to name a few. His influence appears to have been felt far beyond the reaches of the small town of Greeleyville. One example of that influence is the creation of the C.E. Murray Alumni Club of Columbia. A small group of former students from Greeleyville living in Columbia, South Carolina founded it to "promote the

²² Foxworth.

²³ "Williamsburg County Training School Renamed to C. E. Murray Elementary and High School," Program, Greeleyville, S.C., 19 November 1972.

²⁴ Foxworth.

²⁵ Lally, p. 29.

²⁶ Letter from the Board of Trustees of Williamsburg County School District, 3 March 1983, at Greeleyville Town Hall.

²⁷ Various plaques, awards, and certificates at Greeleyville Town Hall.

²⁸ Lally, p. 23.

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interest of the C. E. Murray High School community” whose mission was “doing for those less fortunate.”²⁹

SOURCES

UNPUBLISHED MATERIAL

Interviews

Lissa Felzer, Interview with George Jones, Greeleyville, S.C., 16 December 2005
Lissa Felzer, Interview with Levan Wilson, Greeleyville, S.C., 20 December 2005

South Carolina State Historic Preservation, South Carolina Department of Archives and History,
Columbia, S.C.

South Carolina Statewide Survey Files, Williamsburg County, C.E. Murray House,
Greeleyville

Williamsburg County Records, Williamsburg County Courthouse, Kingstree, S.C.
Williamsburg County Deed Books
Williamsburg County Wills

PUBLISHED MATERIAL

Fetters, Thomas. *Logging Railroads of South Carolina*. Forest Park, Illinois: Heimburger House
Publishing Company, 1990.

Foxworth, Eleanor W. “Dr. Charles E. Murray’s Vision Still Impacts Our County Today.” *The
News* (Kingstree, S.C.), 29 August 2001.

²⁹ Lally, p. 47.

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Lally, Sandra Heather Mereness, comp. *Dr. Charles E. Murray: Famous Black Educator and Civic Citizen*. N.P.: privately printed, 2002. Copy at the Williamsburg County Public Library, Kingstree, S.C.

Spain, George. "Murray High School Runs on Cooperation." *The News and Courier* (Charleston, S.C.), 15 September 1974.

Westbrook, Jeffrey. "Remembering Dr. C.E. Murray." *The News* (Kingstree, S.C.), 1 September 1999.

"Williamsburg County Training School Renamed to C.E. Murray Elementary and High School." Program, Greeleyville, S.C., 19 November 1972.

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 9.5 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing			
1	17	593603	3716346	3	17	593368	3716013	5	17	593460	3716417
2	17	593552	3715967	4	17	593420	3716319				

___ 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 Lissa Felzer, Preservation Consultant [with assistance from SHPO National Register Staff]
organization Felzer Consulting date 21 February 2006
street & number 1157 Oakcrest Drive telephone [843] 762-1517
city or town Charleston state South Carolina zip code 29412

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 Dr. Charles E. Murray Historical Foundation of Greeleyville,
c/o Hon. German Glasscho, Mayor, Town of Greeleyville
street & number P.O. Box 317 telephone (843) 426-2111
city or town Greeleyville state South Carolina zip code 29056

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. 470 et seq.). **Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the McCollum-Murray House is shown as the black line on the accompanying Williamsburg County Tax Map #13, Parcel 46 in the town of Greeleyville, drawn at a scale of 1" = 100'.

Boundary Justification

The nominated acreage includes the historic house and the surrounding acreage historically associated with the house since it was constructed.

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The following information is the same for each photograph:

Name of Property:	McCollum-Murray House
Location of Property:	C.E. Murray Boulevard
Date of Photograph:	29 November 2005
Name of Photographer:	Lissa Felzer
Location of Original Negatives:	S.C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia

1. Exterior Facing NE
2. Exterior Facing N
3. Exterior Facing NW
4. Exterior Facing SW
5. Exterior Facing NE
6. Dining room mantel, facing N
7. 1st floor bedroom, facing east
8. Dining room, facing north
9. Entry hall, facing south
10. Entry hall, facing SE