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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER

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 an 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 Pelzer Presbyterian Church

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 13 Leby Street not for publication

city or town Pelzer vicinity

state South Carolina code SC county Anderson code 007 zip code 29669

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mary W. Edmonds 11/2/93
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SHPO, S.C. Department of Archives & History, Columbia, SC
State of 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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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

Mary W. Edmonds 12/13/93

Pelzer Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Anderson County, South Carolina
County and State

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

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		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)

RELIGION/Religious Facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RELIGION/Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN/Victorian Gothic

LATE 19th & 20th CENTURY REVIVALS/Late

Gothic Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

walls Weatherboard, Wood Shingle

roof Asphalt 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 in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- 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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1896-1942

Significant Dates

1896, 1905

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Pelzer Presbyterian Church

Pelzer Presbyterian Church
Name of Property

Anderson Co., SC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approx. 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1 7	3 6 6 2 4 0	3 8 3 4 1 4 0
	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			

3			
	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

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 Mrs. Carl S. (Penny) Bawkum and Scott Power

organization _____ date December 7, 1992

street & number 117 West Fifth Street telephone (919)830-6580

city or town Greenville state NC zip code 27858

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 SHPO or FPO.)

name Pelzer Presbyterian Church

street & number 13 Lebyy Street telephone _____

city or town Pelzer state SC zip code 29669

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 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 Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1*Narrative Description*

Pelzer Presbyterian Church is located in the heart of the small textile mill town of Pelzer, in eastern Anderson County just a short distance from the Saluda River on S.C. Hwy 8. The church was constructed in 1896 on Lebbly Street--the primary route through the town which lead to the first mill of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company. Located approximately 30 feet from the roadway, the church is surrounded by sweet gum and oak trees on the west and north and a large magnolia on the east.

The main block of the church building follows a traditional rectangular form, is sheathed with weatherboards and has a gable-front roof. The church rests on a brick pier foundation which is beautifully infilled with original lattice brickwork. Side elevations are punctuated with five lancet, stained-and-leaded-glass windows. A gable roof vestibule projects from the facade. The vestibule is articulated by shaped wood shingles above paired entrances rendered in a gothic arch design. A single round stained-and-leaded-glass window is located on each side elevation of the vestibule. Appended to the rear of the church is a two-story, five-sided, gable roof Sunday School classroom addition which was added in 1905. This early addition repeats the use of tall lancet windows. Windows on the addition are fashioned with a double-hung sash on the first floor level, a fixed wood panel above which delineates the second floor and a small casement section at the top which forms the pointed arch. The second story wood panels are embellished with modified quatrefoils set in a molded circle and bisected by plain strips of wood. A bold boxed cornice and returns above a wide frieze board accent the eaves of the main block, vestibule and rear addition.

Broad concrete steps flanked by corbelled pier walls lead to the entrance vestibule. Wonderfully executed, though modestly applied Victorian Gothic interiors embellish the vestibule and main sanctuary. The most consistently used decorative element on the interior is manufactured, beaded tongue-and-groove sheathing. The sheathing is used as a continuous wainscoting in both the vestibule and sanctuary, as the paneling behind the mock tracery above all lancet-shaped doorways and as the primary ceiling material. Finely molded window and door surrounds accented with square bull's eye blocks and decorative stock hardware further emphasize the Victorian style's influence on the church's design.

The sanctuary follows a center-aisle plan and retains all of its original woodwork including its finishes as well as its plaster walls. Especially significant are the stained glass windows which pivot at the center to tilt outward at the base. All but two of the windows depict intricate geometric designs displaying multicolored circles and quatrefoils, fans and florals. The two center windows on each side elevation are highly artistic in design depicting biblical scenes of the risen Christ; one showing

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Christ with a flock of sheep, the other showing him with kneeling children. The quality of design and workmanship evident in these windows suggest the work of a master stained glass craftsman.

The pulpit is raised on a platform with steps leading from either side. Recessed approximately five feet, the chancel is surmounted by one course of plaster molding which outlines the lancet-shaped recess. The plaster molding is the most exuberant ornament found in the church composed of a "climbing ivy" motif encompassed by egg-and-dart profiles.

Located to the immediate left of the pulpit, also raised on a platform, is the original pipe organ which was donated to the church in 1897 by congregation founder, Ellison Smyth. The organ was manufactured by George Jardine & Sons Organ Company of New York. The ornate handpumped organ is fashioned in a Gothic style crowned with pierced finials. Twenty-three pipes handpainted with goldleaf adorn the face of the organ while side elevations display cresting. The organ was restored to its original appearance in 1972 at which time it was converted from pump to electric operation.

On each side of the sanctuary opposite the pulpit are single doors which lead to stair halls in the rear Sunday School classroom addition. The stair halls have one door which leads to the outside, a stepdown which leads to the ground level classrooms and a two-run stair which leads to classrooms on the second floor. The floor plan of the 1905 rear addition is a definitive example of the "Akron-plan," a turn-of-the-century concept which gained popular acceptance for Sunday School design. The plan is defined by small classrooms which radiate from a central lecture room. Second floor classrooms originally looked out over a balcony guarded by a Victorian balustrade (the second floor balcony was removed and a floor added in 1951). The balustrade remains in the stair halls and is composed of turned balusters, a molded handrail and a square, paneled newel. Window and door surrounds throughout the second floor and most of the first depict similar moldings as found on those in the main sanctuary.

Summary of Alterations

The Pelzer Presbyterian Church, with only minor alterations, retains its early appearance as evidenced from documentary photographs taken c. 1910 and 1952. On the exterior the only apparent modification has been the removal of gable ornament in the form of Victorian vergeboards which were located in all three front-facing gables. From the early 20th century photograph it also appears that the church was painted with a polychromatic color scheme which highlighted ornament and window and door surrounds. The date when the ornament was removed is unknown, though it does not appear in the 1952 photograph.

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The sanctuary was renovated in 1963 which consisted of replacing the original pews and changing their layout. The new pews are very similar in design with gothic bench-ends and hymnal rails. The original layout consisted of three parts with two rows of shorter pews on the outside and one row of longer pews in the center creating side aisles. At the front left side of the sanctuary were two rows of "deacons pews." Also at this time early aisle carpets were replaced with new, low-grade, carpet.

During the 1950-1951 period the rear Sunday School room addition was renovated including enclosing the second floor to make two separate floors and installing doors on the classrooms. In 1953 one of the first floor classrooms was converted to a kitchen. Windows in the sanctuary were re-leaded in 1951 and gas heaters were installed in 1952 replacing coal burning stoves. The church is currently heated and cooled by a central unit located to the rear of the building.

These minor modernization efforts constitute the major changes to the church. The overall form, detailing and interior elements remain virtually intact.

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1*Summary Statement*

Pelzer Presbyterian Church, located in the textile mill town of Pelzer, is exemplary of the small, late nineteenth century frame gable-front form favored by many conservative denominations throughout South Carolina. The church was one of five sanctuaries constructed in the town in large part with funds donated by the Pelzer Manufacturing Company and the only one of the original five churches still standing. The historic sanctuary, built in 1896, is significant as an excellent example of the late Victorian Gothic style though rendered, in typical fashion, in a modest vernacular interpretation. The church features impressive stained-and-leaded-glass windows throughout the nave and is further distinguished by a projecting vestibule with tongue-and-groove wainscoting and lancet-shaped doorways. A 1905 rear Sunday School room addition is a definitive example of the "Akron-plan,"--a popular turn-of-the-century concept designed to maximize the teaching of Sunday School classes. The congregation dates from 1881 and was formally organized in 1883 by prominent members of the Town of Pelzer including mill president Ellison A. Smyth.

Historical Context

The Pelzer Presbyterian Church, like the town's other early congregations, owes its founding to the establishment of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company. In 1880, Charlestonians Ellison Adger Smyth, William Lebbey and F. J. Pelzer organized and received a charter for the Pelzer Manufacturing Company of South Carolina. By the spring of 1881, Ellison A. Smyth had moved his family to the area which became the town of Pelzer in order to select a site for construction of the town's first mill.¹ Smyth's impact on the town's development was significant, but his leadership in the creation of a Presbyterian congregation in Pelzer was initiatory. Smyth's upbringing in the Second Presbyterian Church in Charleston under the pastorate of his father, Dr. Thomas Smyth laid the foundation for his enthusiastic work in founding the Presbyterian church.

The congregation traces itself to the earliest religious services held in the town. At the request of mill president, Ellison Smyth, the Rev. Calvin L. Stewart, a Presbyterian minister, delivered the first sermon in Pelzer on November 20, 1881. Presbyterian families from the towns of Williamston, Piedmont and Pelzer together with members of Baptist and Methodist denominations formed a Union Sabbath School which held services in the meeting hall located over the Brown, Williams & Company store building. Following this early service, the Presbyterians "secured occasional preaching as they could," and by 1883, petitioned the Spring Meeting of the Presbytery to be formally organized as a church.²

A Commission of the South Carolina Presbytery consisting of Rev. J. B. Adger, D.D., Rev. J. O. Lindsay, D.D., and Rev. J. L. Martin, D.D., with Elders Carver

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Randal and Thomas F. Anderson, organized the church on October 29, 1883. Founding members included Mr. Ellison A. Smyth, Mrs. Julia G. Smyth, Mr. J. W. Williams and Mrs. Williams, Mr. B. F. Guy and Mrs. Guy, Mr. A. B. Carpenter, Mr. Thomas Seddon and Mr. Walter Cameron. The church's first officers included Elders, B. F. Guy and J. W. Williams and Deacons, Walter Cameron, Thomas Seddon and A. B. Carpenter. The newly created church obtained Rev. C. L. Stewart as their first supply pastor. Rev. Stewart portioned his time between Presbyterian churches in Piedmont, Williamston, Honea Path and Pelzer.³

Until 1893, all of Pelzer's congregations held Sunday services, at alternate times, in the meeting room above the Brown, Williams & Company store. A new building was erected in that year by the Manufacturing Company and was known as the Union Church. This meeting house served each congregation until it constructed its own church buildings. The Union Church was later given to the Wesleyan Methodists and used by the congregation until 1955 when it was replaced with the congregation's current church.⁴ Through the support of the Pelzer Manufacturing Company, five churches were erected in the town by 1903. The Company contributed \$29,500.00 toward construction of the buildings as well as annual support of \$500.00 for each congregation.⁵

The growth and establishment of religious congregations in Pelzer paralleled the progress and development of the mill village and spinning operations. By 1895, Mill President and Treasurer, Smyth had in thirteen years presided over one of the up-states most rapidly expanding cotton mill enterprises. According to the July, 1895 edition of *Textile World*, ". . . under Capt. Smyth's active supervision, a community of over 4000 people has been established in a retired country district, where a score of persons formerly housed themselves in three log cabins. Within this period 700 dwellings, three churches, and all the buildings necessary for a well developed town have been erected by a single corporation, which has, in the meantime increased its capital from \$400,000 to \$1,000,000, its mills from one to four, its spindles from 10,000 to 107,000, its operatives from 600 to 3000."⁶ This rapid rise in population, housing construction and spinning operations mirrored trends throughout up-state mill communities.

During the years 1884 to 1895 the Presbyterian Church, like the mill, prospered with increased membership and tithes. The congregation was without a full-time supply minister from 1884 to 1886 when the Rev. C. L. Stewart was called back to the church as stated supply. He was paid an annual salary of \$300.00 for half-time pastorate and remained in a part time capacity until 1895. From 1886 through 1895 there were 126 additions to the Church rolls bringing total membership to 159 with an average annual tithe of \$400.00. Members of the congregation elected to serve during this period included Deacon Thomas McElroy, 1885, Elder W. A. Blake, 1886, Elder W.B. Dickerson, 1890, Deacons Thomas Carperter, William Ivester and A. L. Blake, 1890, Elders Ellison A. Smyth, W. S. Ramsay and J. L. Blair, 1895 and Deacons J. B. Bonner, P. D. Wade, T. M. Jenkins and J. Adger Smyth, Jr., 1895.⁷

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The year 1896 was important in the history of the church for two reasons. The congregation reached its height in terms of membership that year and the first and only church to be built by the congregation was erected. Rev. G. R. Brackett dedicated the new house of worship on the first Sunday in February, 1896.⁸ The small, frame, Gothic-inspired church was located on the corner of Lebbly and Front streets adjacent to the homes of mill managers and the president. In its early history, the church membership was composed of many mill managers and their families. This trend continued throughout the early-to-mid-twentieth century keeping the membership steady without much increase and a slight decrease as other congregations were formed in the town.

In 1897 the church was outfitted with a large pipe organ purchased from the George Jardine Organ Company of New York. Ellison Smyth donated the organ to the church as well as the leaded and stained glass windows which adorn the sanctuary and front vestibule.

Under the leadership of Rev. Francis W. Gregg, in 1905 a large Sunday School building was added to the rear of the church. The Sunday School addition was constructed on the then modern concept known as the "Akron Plan." Member J. Adger Smyth, Jr. is said to have been the inspiration behind the Akron Plan-designed Sunday School building which allowed the congregation to instruct its youth in an efficient manner—a concept promoted by mill owners.⁹

After Ellison Smyth withdrew his membership in 1913 to form the Fourth Presbyterian Church in Greenville, where he had moved, the Pelzer congregation never fully recovered its earlier attendance levels. As membership fell below one hundred, the church could no longer support a full-time pastor.¹⁰ Although full-time pastors have been employed at different times during the early-to-late-twentieth century, the congregation has mostly received part-time supply pastors. Church membership was dictated in large part by the number of Presbyterian employees working at the nearby mills. When managers and their families were brought in or transferred, the membership rose and fell. This up and down attendance characterized the church until the mill stabilized its workforce and ultimately reduced its managerial staff to insignificant levels during the 1970s.

A milestone reached by the church on January 9, 1946 occurred when Charles A. Gibson, general manager of the Pelzer Mills, presented the congregation with the deed to the church property. Other important events in the church's history include the updating of the Sunday School with a modern kitchen in 1953, the adoption of a self-supporting plan (relinquishing support from the Presbyterian Home Mission) in 1953 and renovations in the the sanctuary in 1963.¹¹

The church has been supplied by twenty-nine pastors according to church records. Those of particular long tenure not already mentioned include Rev. Issac E. Wallace (1908-1913), Rev. Harold E. Wright (1925-1929), Rev. John S. Townsend (1933-

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1937), Rev. Q. E. Wallace (1937–1948), Rev. Gerald H. Kirby (1955–1960) and Rev. Don Waters (1967–1971). Since 1976, Dr. C. Newman Faulconer, interim pastor and Mr. Dale Harper, lay minister have served the congregation in alternate six month terms.¹²

Pelzer Presbyterian Church remains as the one and only Presbyterian congregation formed in the town. Today, the church has a small but active membership. The congregation is composed of many long time members, some whose families have been associated with the church for many generations. Although the congregation has lost membership over the last fifty years due to a variety of reasons, those who have worshipped there and left often return for Christmas Cantatas and Family Night Suppers. For nearly 100 years the Pelzer Presbyterian Church has provided a place of religious and social interaction for numerous area Presbyterians.

Architectural Context

Architecturally, the Pelzer Presbyterian Church exemplifies the typical gable-front form which was favored by many conservative denominations throughout South Carolina during the last half of the nineteenth century and the first two decades of the twentieth. The Presbyterian Church was one of five church buildings constructed in the town, largely with funds from the Pelzer Manufacturing Company. Interestingly, based on historic photographs of the churches, each building was distinctive in design. The Presbyterian Church with its gable-front rectangular form, projecting entrance vestibule and symmetrical fenestration was the most traditional design of all. Stylistically, the church addresses the Victorian Gothic, though in very modest uses of identifying elements. Like so many of its counterparts in rural areas and small towns throughout South Carolina, the Presbyterian Church is emblematic of popular ecclesiastical designs, though on a local level, rendered in common vernacular terminology. It embodies a style, befitting the modest beginnings of a small congregation assembling during the formative years of a growing textile mill town.

There is no record of an architect responsible for the church's design, though the church might have been built according to plans circulated from the Philadelphia Presbytery around the turn of the century. A growing supply of official denominational publications on church architecture were influencing church building throughout the late nineteenth century.¹³ These publications provided needed references and sources for efficient and attractive church designs—particularly for poorer congregations or churches which simply wanted to show their commitment to official church doctrine.

By the late nineteenth century Victorian architecture had become the standard expression for residential buildings while the Gothic Revival style began to enter mainstream small town and rural church design. It is no wonder that the Pelzer

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Presbyterian Church exemplifies the mixing of these two styles in the creation of an eclectic design. Although the Baptist and Methodist congregations in Pelzer constructed more elaborate expressions of Gothic and Victorian styles, the Pelzer congregation elected to build a more unassuming house of worship. Defined principally by its pointed arch windows and doors and wood-shingled entrance gable, the church exhibits no other identifying elements on its exterior. These elements, however, were used so frequently in the execution of Gothic-styled houses of worship that they soon became indicators of a church.

Like many of its contemporaries, the Pelzer Church, though lacking in extravagant exterior finish, has a finely detailed interior embellished with intricate stained-and-leaded-glass windows, molded window and door surrounds, molded chair rails and beaded, tongue-and-groove paneling. It seems plausible that Ellison A. Smyth, well travelled and educated and heavily influenced by his conservative upbringing under his father, Rev. Thomas Smyth, no doubt impacted the congregation's decision to construct the church in its modest Victorian Gothic style. Smyth was responsible for donating the stained glass windows and the well-adorned pump organ indicating his involvement in the outfitting of the sanctuary. Smyth's son, J. Adger Smyth, Jr. was the inspiration behind the Sunday School room addition, built on the rear of the church in 1905. This addition is important in that it represents one of the purest examples of the popular "Akron Plan,"--a turn-of-the-century concept which embraced the ideals of efficient and orderly design for Protestant Church architecture. The Akron Plan (named for the city in Ohio where it was first introduced), denoted by a series of small class rooms which radiated from a central lecture hall, allowed age-divided Sunday School classes to hear a superintendent teach a common lesson from the "uniform lesson" system which was employed each week in all Presbyterian churches nationwide. Following the common lesson, each age group could then be instructed by an individual classroom teacher for the remainder of the Sunday School hour.¹⁴

The Pelzer Presbyterian Church is representative of the small town, late nineteenth century churches which served both rural and town congregations throughout the state. Indicative of vernacular traditions as well as the mixing of popular styles, the church bears resemblance to numerous other examples of modest Victorian and Gothic frame church buildings in the upstate.

Notes

¹Guild & Lord, Publishers, *Textile World*, July, 1895, 1-2.

²Rev. C.L. Stewart, *Historical Sketch of the Presbyterian Church of Pelzer, South Carolina*, 1897 (Printed by order of the Session for distribution among the Congregation), 2-3.

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³Ibid., 3.

⁴Sidney B. Cooper, *Untitled Thesis*, Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina, 1955, 2.

⁵August Kohn, *The Cotton Mills of South Carolina*, (Charleston, S.C.: Daggett Printing Company, 1907), 148-168.

⁶Guild & Lord, 1-2.

⁷Cooper, 22-23.

⁸Guild & Lord, 5.

⁹Nelle Hogg Deanhardt, *A History of the Pelzer Presbyterian Church: A Centennial Observance 1883-1983*, (Unpublished brochure, 1983), 3.

¹⁰Ibid., 3.

¹¹Ibid., 4-5.

¹²Ibid., 7.

¹³Catherine W. Bishir, *North Carolina Architecture* (Chapel Hill, N.C.: The University of North Carolina Press, 1990), 310-327.

¹⁴Catherine Goulet, ed., *Inspired--A Quarterly Publication Devoted to the Preservation of Historic Religious Buildings* (Philadelphia Historic Preservation Corporation, quarterly publication), Vol. VI No. 3, 9.

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Guild and Lord. *Textile World*. (July 1895): 1-2.

Kohn, August. *The Cotton Mills of South Carolina*. Charleston: Daggett Printing Company, 1907.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page

1. Pelzer Presbyterian Church
Anderson County, SC
Photographer: Scott Power
June 1993
Preservation Consultant
Main facade. View looking to the north.
2. Pelzer Presbyterian Church
Anderson County, SC
Photographer: Scott Power
June 1993
Preservation Consultant
Main facade on left; east facade on right. View looking to the north.
3. Pelzer Presbyterian Church
Anderson County, SC
Photographer: Scott Power
June 1993
Preservation Consultant
Main facade on right; west facade on left. View looking to the north.
4. Pelzer Presbyterian Church
Anderson County, SC
Photographer: Scott Power
June 1993
Preservation Consultant
View of pulpit in main sanctuary. View looking to the north.
5. Pelzer Presbyterian Church
Anderson County, SC
Photographer: Scott Power
June 1993
Preservation Consultant
View of the rear of the sanctuary. View looking to the south.
6. Pelzer Presbyterian Church
Anderson County, SC
Photographer: Scott Power
June 1993
Preservation Consultant
Detail of stained-glass window. View looking to the west.

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7. Pelzer Presbyterian Church
Anderson County, SC
Photographer: Scott Power
June 1993
Preservation Consultant
Detail of pump organ in choir loft. View looking to the northeast.
8. Pelzer Presbyterian Church
Anderson County, SC
Photographer: Scott Power
June 1993
Preservation Consultant
Detail of side entrance. View looking to the southwest.
9. Pelzer Presbyterian Church
Anderson County, SC
Photographer: Scott Power
June 1993
Preservation Consultant
Detail of rear stair case leading to second floor Sunday School rooms. View looking to the northwest.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property occupies parcel 4, Block 2, Map 243, Anderson County, South Carolina Tax Map Office. The irregularly-shaped parcel on the accompanying Anderson County Tax Map delineates the boundaries with a frontage of 81 feet on South Carolina Highway 8.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the small parcel which has historically been associated with the congregation.

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 93001407

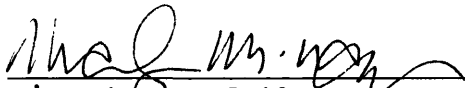
Date Listed: 12/13/93

Property Name
Pelzer Presbyterian Church

County State
Anderson SOUTH CAROLINA

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

12/17/93

Date of Action

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Amended Items in Nomination:

Section No. 3

This nomination is amended to indicate that the property should be considered significant at the local level.

Section No. 8

It is also amended to show the period of significance as extending from 1896 through 1905. Significance is claimed only under architecture, but the last significant alteration to the building occurred in 1905.

These changes were confirmed with the SC SHPO (12/17/93)

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)