

FAIRFIELD COUNTY HISTORIC SITES AND STRUCTURES

(Numbers correspond to maps, pp. 178, 179.

★ denotes National Register properties.)

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| ★ 2. | Saint Stephen's Episcopal Church | 52. | Tranquility (Meng House) |
| ★ 3. | The Century House | 53. | Woodland |
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| ★ 6. | Valencia | 56. | Wolfe House |
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| 50. | Fairfield County Courthouse | | |

1. **BLINK BONNIE - 1822 ★**
 (1 mile southeast of Longtown Community on Rt. 258) Overlooking the Wateree River and 2,000 acres of farm is Blink Bonnie. The main body of the structure is rectangular, with a wing to the left. Across the front is a wide, spacious piazza, supported by graceful, well-proportioned square columns. Outstanding features of the house are two enormous central hallways on the first and second floors. Mantels, wainscotings, and cornices are simple but handsome. The walls and ceilings are plastered, and the formal rooms have elegant chandelier rosettes in the ceilings. A brick kitchen consists of two rooms with large open fireplaces, ovens and warmers. One of the fireplaces still has its swinging cranes and spits. Original owner, Darling Jones. [2,3]

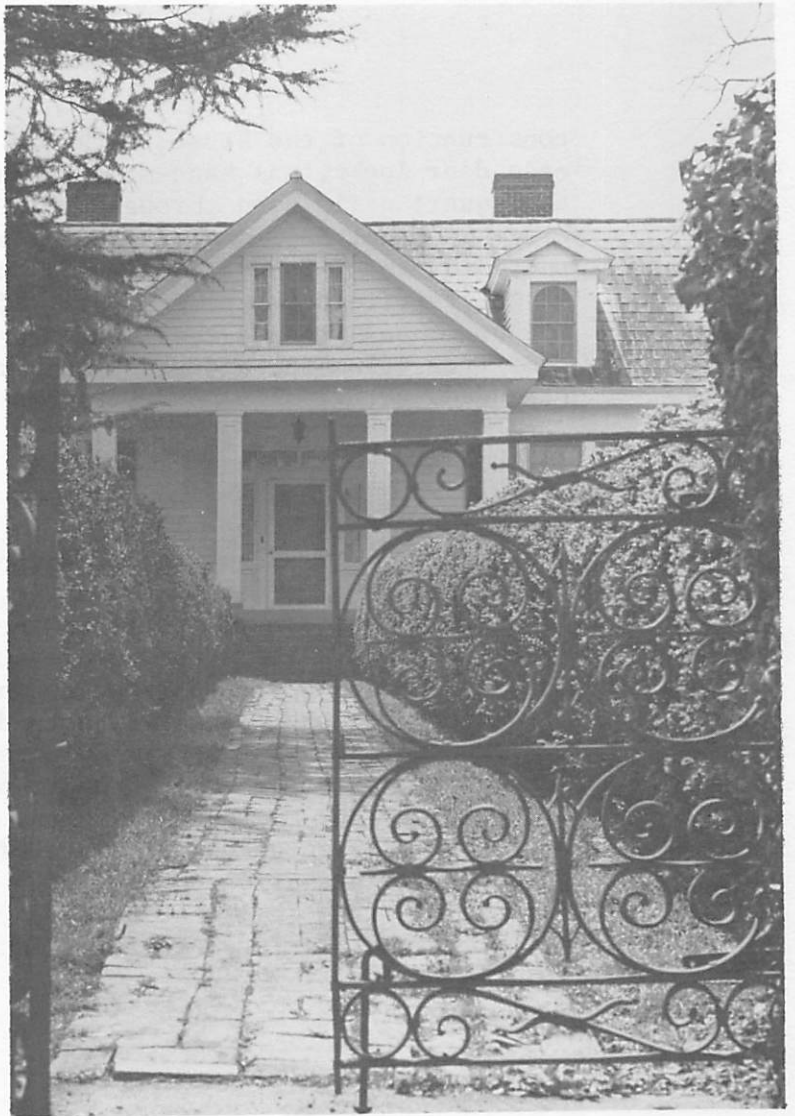
2. **ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND CEMETERY - 1854 ★**
 (On County Road 3, 1/2 mile northeast of the Town of Ridgeway) The little church, built in 1854, is the oldest and one of the most beautiful landmarks at Ridgeway. Characterized by a steep gabled roof, which gives it the appearance of an ancient Gothic chapel, it contains stained-glass windows, deep-set in narrow Gothic arches. The church was originally a frame structure painted red. In the 1920's a wing containing the parish house and church school was added. Church site given by Mrs. Catherine Davis. [3, 14, 22].

3. **THE CENTURY HOUSE - 1853 ★ □**
 (Railroad Ave., Ridgeway) One of the first brick houses in this area. Greek Revival, well-proportioned, two-story, solid brick house. Original owner, James Buchanan Coleman. The brick for the house were made on an adjoining plantation. Plantation labor was also used for the construction of the house, which passed through several generations of the Coleman family and was used as a hotel at one time for "drummers" who sold their wares to mercantile establishments in Ridgeway. When General P.G.T. Beauregard, commanding general of the Confederate forces of the deep South, evacuated Columbia in the approach of General Sherman's Federal Army, Ridgeway was chosen as Confederate headquarters, both because of its railroad and telegraph office, and its strategic location to Columbia and Camden. House now property of Ridgeway Garden Club. [3, 18]

4. **MOUNT HOPE - 1835-1840**
 (1/2 mile down a dirt road off S.C. 34, 1 mile west of the Town of Ridgeway) The three-story brick and frame house is described as "plantation style." Its ground floor of brick was sometimes referred to as the "summer floor." The oversize bricks in the two-foot-thick interior and partition walls of the ground floor were all fired in kilns erected on the plantation. Large 12 inch, hand hewn, pegged timbers support the second floor. All of the hardware used in the



1. BLINK BONNIE - 1822



5. CEDAR TREE PLANTATION - 1853



3. THE CENTURY HOUSE - 1853

construction of the house, with the exception of the Carpenter English-made door locks, was hand-made in the local blacksmith shop as were the square nails used throughout the house and the door and window hinges. Mount Hope was visited by many of the bummers, stragglers, and soldiers of General Sherman's Union Army when the Federal troops sacked Fairfield County in 1865. After the war, Miss Henrietta Eleanor Thomas opened the Mount Hope School. Boarding students who came from Columbia, and great numbers of day pupils from the area attended. Original owner, Dr. John Peyre Thomas. [3, 5]

5. CEDAR TREE PLANTATION - 1853

(On Route 256, 2 miles west of Ridgeway) A one and one half story building with a gabled porch on the front, supported by well-proportioned columns. In the roof, on the front and the rear are attractive dormer windows. The structure is surrounded by a walled garden containing boxwoods, rare shrubs, and blooming flowers for all seasons. The major portion of the wall around the grounds is covered by Cherokee rose vines that were planted more than one hundred years ago. The lumber and eighteen inch heart pine siding of the house are said to have been cut on the plantation. From foundation to roof the building is in an excellent state of repair. Many of the original outbuildings are still in use. The smokehouse, kitchen, washhouse, and the old farm bell that used to call the plantation hands to work and meals still exist. Built by Edward G. Palmer for his son Dr. John Palmer. [2, 16, 2]

6. VALENCIA - 1834 ★

(1 mile northwest of Ridgeway on Rt. 106) A large two-story piazza across the front. Long, spacious halls cut through the center of the building on both floors, with high-ceilinged rooms on either side. The trim and woodwork, within and without, are handsomely carved. Beautiful hand carved wooden mantels adorn the oversize fireplaces. Above the windows in the drawing room are the original red and gold cornices. Many pieces of walnut and mahogany furniture that were placed in the house when it was new still remain. One that is of particular interest is a small table said once to have belonged to Thomas Jefferson. This was brought to Valencia by Col. William Preston. Original owner, Edward G. Palmer. [3]

7. BARKLEY-JOHNSTON HOUSE - 1830

(Rt. 1, Great Falls about 4 miles southeast of Great Falls on Rocky Mount Rd.) The house is a large two and one-half story frame home. Four large solid cypress columns on the porch were floated up the river from the low-country. Two large chimneys at either end of the house were made from bricks from old Fort Dearborn, a Revolutionary War Fort, when the fort was dismantled. The panelling, wainscoting, and

woodwork inside the house are of superior quality. The locks throughout the house are original and were purchased in England. In 1865, Sherman's troops, after leaving Winnsboro, spent 8 days and nights here because of high waters of the Catawba River. Everything was burned by Union troops except the house, which was left unharmed because James Gaston Johnston, son-in-law of the owner and builder, James Barkley, displayed his Masonic apron. (Sherman was a Mason). Bullet holes remain in the hall from a skirmish between stragglers and Gen. Wheeler's Confederate troops. [18]

8. MT. OLIVET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH - 1825
(10 miles northeast of Winnsboro on Rt. 2, Highway 200) This church was organized c.1773 by Rev. William Martin, noted preacher of the reformed Presbyterian or Covenanter faith. The original building was of logs. Original name was the Wolf Pit. Name was changed in 1795 to Wateree and in 1800 was changed to Mt. Olivet. It is built of handmade bricks, and the walls which are about 18 inches thick have now been stuccoed. The church has a high gable roof and the construction throughout is plain and simple. [14]
9. ROBERT E. PATRICK HOUSE - 1850
(White Oak) Built by Rev. J. W. Erwin around 1850. The bricks used in the house were handmade on the place. They are put together with lime, sand and salt and are laid in standard bond pattern. All windows, mantels, doors and floors in the main wing are original. [3]
10. THE GALLOWAY-MOORE HOUSE - c.1776
(White Oak, 6 miles north of Winnsboro on U.S. Hwy. 321) The pre-Revolutionary house was built by the Galloway family. Originally a rectangular, hand hewn log building of two stories, constructed of squared logs carefully mortised and pegged together. The logs on the exterior of the building have been covered with weatherboarding and the interior partitions and walls have been ceiled or paneled. The woodwork and decorations of the interior are simple in design and workmanship. A center hall extends through the house with rooms on either sides. [3]
11. CONCORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH - 1818
(Rt. 2, Blackstock near Woodward) The congregation was organized in 1785. This building of handmade bricks, laid in stretch bond walls 18 inches thick, is on a foundation of large granite blocks. It has a high gable roof and is plain and simple in construction. [3, 14]

12. WOODWARD-LEWIS PLACE - before 1776
(Rt. 2, Blackstock, 2 miles west of Woodward on S. C. Road 28) The house is situated on a high rolling hill. The main body of this one and one-half story structure is built entirely of massive hand-hewn logs, mortised and pegged together. The interior walls are of the same construction. The building is a simple rectangle with a rear ell and has gently sloping gables. On the front a roof extends over a long, wide porch supported by square columns that rest on solid granite bases. The interior has been renovated and modernized. Built by the Woodward family. [3]

13. NEW HOPE ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH - Organized 1796
(Rt. 2, Blackstock, 6 miles southeast of Woodward on S. C. Road 22) The church originally used a brush arbor as a meeting place. Later a log building was constructed which was replaced by the present building. The present building is a modest, but dignified frame structure with a small bell tower on the front. It has a high gable roof with cornice boxed, and a circular fanlight in the gable. The entrance door is topped by a nine-paned window with a shelf surrounding it. Two tall windows flank the doorway. Five similar windows are on each side of the building. Inside, a gallery extends over the entrance door. [3, 14]

14. THE WALTER BRICE HOUSE - 1840
(Rt. 2, Blackstock, 6 miles southwest of Woodward on S. C. Road 22) The house is a two-story frame home with medium gable roof and a cornice box frieze decorated. It has a large outside chimney on each end. The front of the house is graced with a two-story porch supported by four tapered pillars on each story. Picket bannisters adorn the porches. The gable over the porch is ornamental with a one sash, six paned window. The main door is surrounded by recessed panel lights, four panes on each side, topped by a beautiful recessed fan. The door on the upstairs porch is surrounded by similar panels and is topped by recessed light mullion. In the yard is the picturesque little building known as the Doctor's Office where the original owner kept herbs and compounded medicine. Original owner, Dr. Walter Brice. [3, 8]

15. THE STEVENSON HOUSE - 1856
(Rt. 2, Blackstock, in the Douglas Community on State Road 22) A two-story frame house with large exterior chimneys at each end and a medium gable roof. The front porch, approximately one third the width of the house, has four tapered columns supporting a small room of similar dimensions on the second floor. The gable above this room contains a fanlight. The main entrance is a double door surrounded by recessed panel lights, ten panes on each side, topped by nine



14. ROBERT BRICE HOUSE - 1840



24. FONTI FLORA - ANTEBELLUM

light recessed mullion. The double doors open into a wide, spacious hall with a walnut stairway which winds to the second floor and on to the attic. On the first floor are two large rooms with walnut cornice, chair rails, mantels and window cornices. There are two smaller, simpler rooms in the rear. All of the flooring is large, heart pine boards—all of one length. The original plaster is free of cracks. Original owner, Robert Murdock Stevenson. [3]

16. BALWEARIE - Antebellum

(Rt. 2, Blackstock, 10 miles northwest of Winnsboro in Douglas Community) Balwearie takes its name from the Douglas Castle of Balwearie in Scotland, the ancestral home of the Douglas family that settled in the new Hope section of Fairfield County on land granted by George III of England. When the house was built is not known. In the antebellum period the gardens and orchards were known for their beauty and neatness. The manor house itself is a rectangular building on great granite foundations, rather low to the ground with thick, plantation-made brick walls. It is covered with a gabled roof from which a front gable extends over the porch supported by square wooden columns and enclosed with hand-turned bannisters, entered by broad granite steps. A broad entrance composed of large double doors framed with a glass panes and a glass-paned gable above them is one of the distinctive features. Elongated double windows with four panes over four further dress the front. [3]

7. ALBION - c.1840

(Rt. 2, Blackstock, 10 miles northwest of Winnsboro in Douglass Community) Albion is the largest and most elegant home in the New Hope section of Fairfield. It was built about 1840 by Alexander Douglas. The house is beautifully located on an elevation at the head of an avenue of trees. The three story manor house is built along simple colonial lines. The main body is covered with a gabled roof which extends over the upstairs veranda. Chimneys are inside. Two story piazzas extend across the entire front; each porch is supported by ten large square columns with picketed bannisters. The entrances are simple but decorative, surrounded by glass sidelights. The interior is spacious with elegant mantels, rosettes, cornices, and mouldings. A graceful stair of three flights dominates the front hall. A narrower stairway rises from the rear hall. [3]

18. THE MARTIN PLACE - 1816

(Rt. 2, Blair, 2 miles south of Salem Crossroads on State Road 225) A large, rectangular, two-story frame house with medium gable roof. There are four large exterior chimneys. The one-story front porch extends the width of the house and its roofs is supported by six square

columns. There are four large rooms on the first floor and a wide hall from which a beautiful stair leads to the second floor. The rooms are wainscoted to chair rail height. The flooring is of wide, heart pine. Original owner, Robert Martin. [3]

19. THE BELL PLACE - 1750's

(12 miles west of Winnsboro on S. C. Hwy. 34) Located on Little River at Bell's Bridge, this building occupies the site of one of the first settlements or "cowpens" in this region and is probably one of the oldest houses in the country still in use. The original portion of the house - of rectangular shape - consisted of two rooms and a hall on the first and second floors and two partially finished rooms in the attic. These rooms were floored and ceiled with wide, heart pine, hand-planned boards. In this part of the building loop-holes for sighting and firing on the Indians and holes used as candle-holders are still to be seen. The entire framework is put together with pegs. The doors of this part of the building are of particular interest and are of authentic Pre-Revolutionary design. Many years before the War Between the States this old house was remodeled and enlarged. A two-story, seven room wing was added to the back of the building; and the original part of the house was fronted with a double-deck porch. During the renovation, three large mantels with straight panels of beautiful hand carvings were added. This work was done by highly trained plantation hands who used pocket knives to carve the intricate designs. [3]

20. CLANMORE - c.1845

(On Rt. 33, 1 mile southwest of its intersection with S. C. 215 in the northwestern corner of the country) Built along Georgian lines, Clanmore is a stately and well designed mansion. It is a two-story brick structure having four rooms on each floor with halls extending the entire length of the house through the center. In the backyard, a short distance to the rear of the house was a brick kitchen connected to the main body by a narrow covered passageway. A new kitchen has taken its place, but the square old brick house remains. All of the doors, facings, and trim were done by hand. The framework of the roof is fastened with wooden pegs and the walls and partitions are of solid, double sized brick. The interior is finished with smooth plaster and the exterior walls are covered with stucco. Partially across the front of the house is a porch supported by four massive stuccoed brick columns covered with lattice extended down the front walk. Original owner, John C. Feaster. [3]

21. MOBLEY'S MEETING HOUSE SITE - Before 1776 □

(On Rt. 18, 3 1/2 miles north of intersection of Rt. 18 and S. C. 215) The foundation and ruins remain of this historic building. The battle fought nearby was one of the first victories for the patriots after the fall of Charleston. The Whigs were led by Col. William Bratton, Major Richard Winn, and Captain John McClure. [17]

22. LYLES PLANTATION - 1812
(On Rt. 21, 3 miles west of intersection of Rt. 31 and S. C. 215) The design of this plantation is typical of the period. It is a compact rectangular structure with a well-braced hipped roof. The roof is covered with thick hand hewn shingles. The bricks in the cornice are laid in an angular pattern. A one story piazza extends across the front just below the second story windows. This is supported by graceful, slightly tapering, round columns. Over the front door is a semi-circular fanlight of very small glass panes. The broad entrance steps are of blue granite. The bricks were all made by the plantation slaves. When the bricks were dried and cured they were laid in wet mud mortar and painted on the surface with lime. The walls of the building are entirely of brick and are sixteen inches thick. Original owner, Maj. Thomas Lyles. [3, 23]
23. IVY HALL - c.1790
(About 7 miles northwest of Salem Crossroads on Rt. 31) The house was built by Arromanus Lyles, the first white child born in Fairfield County. In 1902 the owner, L. M. Blair, restored the house and was careful to retain all of the charm and personality of the building. The large fireplaces with their simple attractive mantels still add warmth and character to the spacious plastered and panelled rooms that are floored with wide hardwood planks. A broad, one story porch supported by hand-turned wooden columns extends across the front of the building. This is covered with vines of trimmed English Ivy that has shaded the house with a restful coolness for more than one hundred years. It is from these vines that the home took its name. There are twelve large rooms on the first two floors with two wide halls running the entire length of the house. At each end of the hall and on the first floor are winding stairs with very plain pickets and rails which add to the refined simplicity of the paneled hallway. Wooden pegs were used to hold the structure together. [3]
24. FONTI FLORA - Antebellum
(On Rt. 99, 6 miles northwest of Monticello) The home is fronted with a two story gabled portico supported by six massive wooden columns. In the center of the front gable is a beautifully designed window with a fanlight of glass panes. The rooms are large with high ceilings, handsome mantels, cornices, and wainscotings. An imposing stairway rises from the long, wide hall and leads up to the second and third floors. Sherman's soldiers looted the house in 1865. Charred wainscotting in one room is a reminder of their visit. Original owner, Dr. George B. Pearson. [3, 18]
25. MONTICELLO METHODIST CHURCH - 1861
(On Hwy. 215 in the Monticello Community) Original building erected before 1820; present building erected in 1861. On the exterior it is

plain but classic: a rectangular structure covered with a gabled roof supported by four large columns on the front. A spacious tall porch is fronted and flanked by five steps. The pews and furnishings are plain but the woodwork and decorations show good taste. The doors are topped with glass Gothic arches and the windows are long and slender shaded with movable slatted shutters. Around the back and side walls is the slave gallery resting on columns. The carvings and the banisters used in the gallery are truly works of art. [3, 14, 23]

26. DAVIS-ROBINSON PLANTATION - c.1853 ★
(On S. C. 215 in the Monticello Community) The main body of this house is covered with a hipped roof through which two mammoth inside chimneys protrude. It is fronted with a classic gabled portico supported by four tremendous round columns resting on heavy masonry bases. A beautiful fanlight window adorns the center of the portico gable which overhangs the upstairs balcony and the first floor veranda. Wings extend on one side and to the rear of the building. Doctor James B. Davis, who lived here, was one of the most colorful figures of his time. He was a son of the house's builder, Doctor Jonathan Davis (who was also a Baptist Minister) and his wife Rebecca Kincaid Davis, a daughter of Captain Kincaid of Revolutionary fame. Doctor Davis was a successful planter and educator. It was due to his efforts that the Jefferson-Monticello Academy and the Furman Institute were established in Fairfield. The first Brahman cattle and angora goats were brought to the United States by Dr. Davis, son of Jonathan, on his return from Turkey where he had served as Minister of Agriculture. [2, 3, 5, 8]
27. WHITE HALL AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH - 1867
(Jenkinsville) Manton Latta Martin and his two brothers, Jerry and Job started a movement in 1866 to build a church. Moses Martin donated the land and in 1867 the first Negro Church in Fairfield County was built, with Rev. Manton Latta Martin as its pastor. [14, 23]
28. THE CHAPPELL PLACE - 1795
(Jenkinsville) One of the oldest homes in Fairfield County, having been built in 1795 by Daniel Ruff, member of one of Fairfield's pioneer families. The drawing room is the main feature of the story and a half frame building. It is a large, broad room lighted and ventilated by long windows and decorated with a handsome mantel of excellent proportion and design. The room is wainscoted to the chair rail in a simple design. All woodwork in the house is hand planed and pegged. [3]

29. MAYFAIR - 1824
 (3/4 miles southwest of Jenkinsville. on unmarked dirt road just a block south of the town) This is a large, two-story home, covered with a graceful hipped roof. It has a gabled portico extending over the center section of the front of the building. The elegance of this home reflects the low-country influence of the builder, Colonel William Alston, whose families controlled and planted most of the famous rice plantations on the Waccamaw River in Georgetown County. These people were avid politicians, social and civic leaders, supplying South Carolina with two governors. Governor Joseph Alston, son-in-law of Vice President Aaron Burr, was governor of the state during the War of 1812. Governor Robert Francis Withers Alston was chief executive of the state in the stormy days just prior to the Civil War. [2, 3]
30. FAIRVIEW - c.1800
 (On S. C. 215 about 3 miles south of Jenkinsville) Built by Gen. Thomas Means, State Representative (1798-99). His son, John H. Means, was Governor (1850-52). Two story brick structure with hipped roof. Rear two story, galleried ell. Brick walls 20 inches thick. Plastered interior. In 1830, Dr. John Glenn became owner. [13, 23]
3. HIGH POINT - 1800
 (On S. C. 215, 3 1/4 miles south of Jenkinsville) The house stands on the highest point on the ridge between Columbia and Spartanburg. It is a typical plantation home of the period: a large, rectangular, two storied building. On one side is a mammoth chimney that is completely covered with English ivy, well trimmed beds of which cover the ground on the front and sides. The house is unique in that it has large chimneys inside also. A wide porch extends across the front. It is supported by large square, panelled columns. There are two entrances doorways on the front. All of the windows are flanked with hand-made shutters. Original owner, William Thompson. [3]
32. LITTLE RIVER BAPTIST CHURCH - 1845 ★ □
 (3 miles north of Jenkinsville on S.C. Hwy. 213) Originally organized as Gibson's Meeting House by Rev. Jacob Gibson in 1768 and believed to be the first "meeting house" in the county. The present building was constructed in 1845. It is a frame, rectangular building of classic design, having a high gable roof with cornice boxed and plain high sashed windows. The roof of front porch is supported by four massive tapered columns. Two entrance doors and a large center window with a gothic window light of clear glass. The interior woodwork, handcarving, rosette, chandeliers, and gallery bear witness to the good taste and talent of the builder. [14]

33.

OLD BRICK CHURCH - 1788 ★ □

(8 miles southwest of Winnsboro, on S. C. Rt. 213) Ebenezer is often called or referred to as the birthplace of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian church in S. C. for it was in this historic building that its first pastor, the Reverend James Rogers, acted as moderator and organized the Associate Reformed Synod of the Carolinas in 1803. The sanctuary is small and rectangular in design, very plain, and covered with a gabled roof. It is well lighted and ventilated with long, unornamented windows. The bricks for the thick masonry walls were made by members of the congregation who also constructed the church and built the simple but well-appointed furniture. The pews are straight backed and severe. The pulpit is merely a dias, three steps above the floor level, with a plain rail around two sides. There is also a slaves' gallery where the house servants worshipped with their masters. An inscription made by a Union soldier in 1865 may be seen on the wall of the interior of the church. [14, 18, 23]

34.

FAIRFIELD (HEYWARD HALL) - 1774 ★

(On Rt. 48, about 4 miles northeast of Jenkinsville) The house is a large square building designed on Georgian lines with a hipped roof covering the building and with porticos at the entrance. The locks, grill-work, ornaments, and hardware all came from England. A great solid mahogany stairway is one of the main features of the house. All of the mantels are elegantly carved and well proportioned. The trim was also done by hand. The original gardens and parks were laid out by Captain James Kincaid and they were acclaimed as one of the most beautiful and effectively executed in the Piedmont. They consist of a series of terraces, each from six to ten feet below the other. The outbuildings include an ice house with a rock floor, and a very deep stonelined well which is still used. Captain Kincaid's plantation was spoken of as a model place and his ideas and methods were studied and used by many other planters. Several sources credit him with the invention of the cotton gin. Kincaid was a retired sea captain and during the revolution he served under General Francis Marion and General Thomas Sumter with distinction. [3, 8, 9]

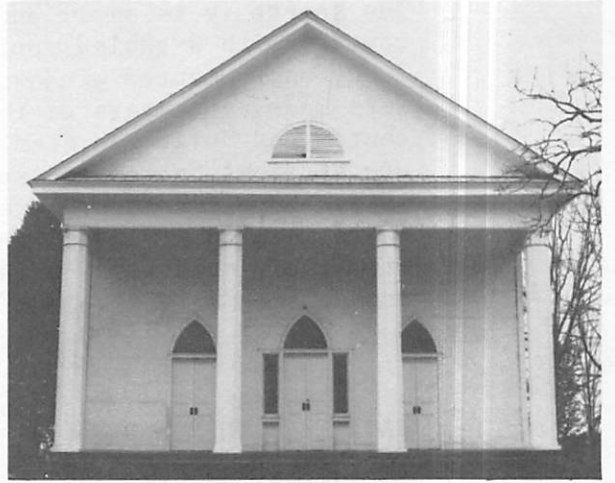
35.

FURMAN INSTITUTE SITE - 1838

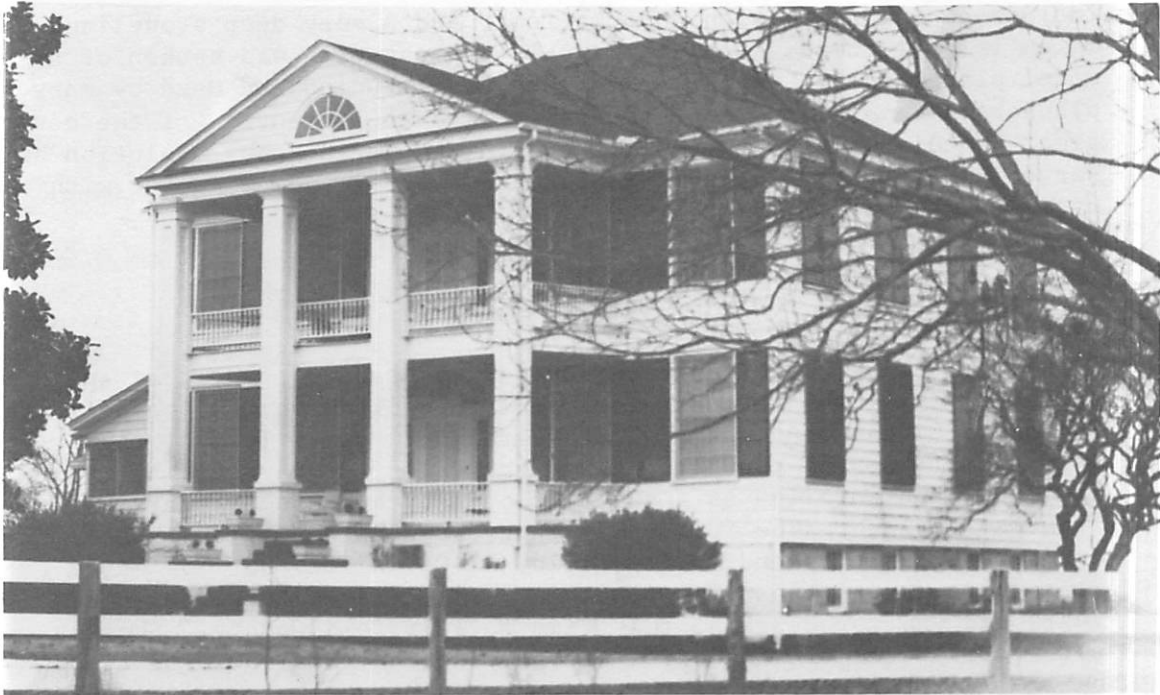
(4 miles southwest of Winnsboro, on County Road 70) This was an academic school and a theological seminary for the education of youth sponsored by the Baptists of South Carolina. James Furman, the spiritual father of the school, was the son of Richard Furman, who came to South Carolina as a surveyor before the Revolutionary War from New England. The family was interested in education. Their school was first opened in Edgefield, S. C. in 1827 but was moved to Statesburg due to financial problems. It operated there for a few years and was moved again, this time to Fairfield County. Shortly after, 557 acres of land were purchased and a frame building of 30' by 120' was built to house the students, classrooms, and library in 1837. In that same year a fire destroyed the building.



29. MAYFAIR - 1824



25. MONTICELLO METHODIST CHURCH-1861



26. DAVIS PLANTATION - c. 1853

In 1838 two brick buildings: one, a three story building, was used for administrative purposes, classrooms, and a chapel. It still stands atop a high, barren hill, vacant and weather-beaten. The second building, a spacious two story structure with a one story piazza across the front was used as a faculty residence and is now the home of the Timms family. Many small barracks for student housing were also scattered across the campus. The manual labor plan which the school was operated on proved to be a failure and was ended in 1841. The classical school dragged on for some time longer but was finally forced to close. In 1851, the Baptists decided to move Furman to Greenville, S. C., where it has now become Furman University. [5, 14]

36. HUNSTANTON - Before 1820

(On U.S. 321 about 2 miles south of Winnsboro) Built by Thomas Robertson, the house has been variously occupied by the Robertson, Robb and Strange families. It is built as a "mosquito cottage," but in reality is no small dwelling, having 18 rooms in its three stories and rear wing. In the front, a two storied gabled portico extends over the center. The pillars of the lower porch, which is just above the ground level, supports the floor above. Two flights of semicircular steps at either end lead up to the main floor, the gabled roof of which is supported by four large wooden columns directly above the massive brick pillars below. The first floor or basement is built of brick, while the remainder of the house is constructed of heart pine. The main body of the house is rectangular and is covered with a gabled roof. To the rear of this is a large back porch and the kitchen wing. [3]

37. WINNSBORO OLD TOWN CLOCK - 1833 ●

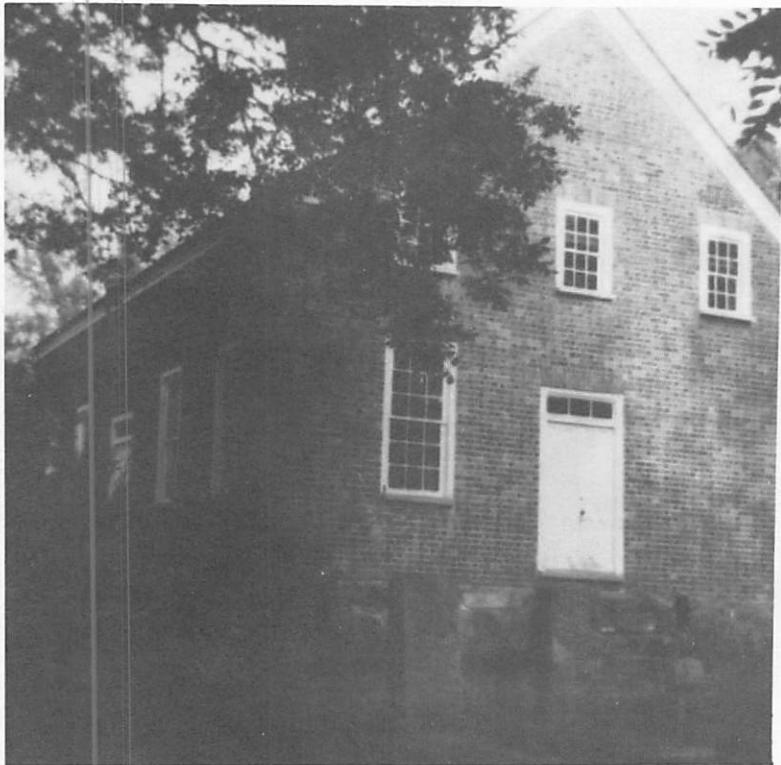
(In the town square of Winnsboro) The town hall of Winnsboro, in which the clock is housed, was built in 1833. Col. William McCreight, intendant, ordered the works for the clock in 1837 from Alsace, France. The works are of superior quality, for this clock has run continuously for more than 130 years and holds the record for having been in constant use longer than any other town clock in the United States. The building now is used by the Winnsboro Chamber of Commerce. [3, 13]

38. THE JAMES H. CARLISLE HOUSE - 1820 ● □

(East Washington Street at Zion Street, Winnsboro) This house was built by John Buchanan who served in the Revolutionary War as Captain in the 6th South Carolina Regiment. It is a white clapboard house with a porch having six round columns. The home was originally a one story building, but a second story was added in 1936. James Henry Carlisle was born here in 1825. He was the son of Mary Ann Buchanan and William Carlisle. For forty years he taught at Wofford College,

Spartanburg, S. C., serving as President from 1875 to 1902. He was acclaimed "Methodism's grand old man." Recognized by historians as being one of South Carolina's most outstanding men, he excelled as an educator, writer, and mold of men. [5, 8]

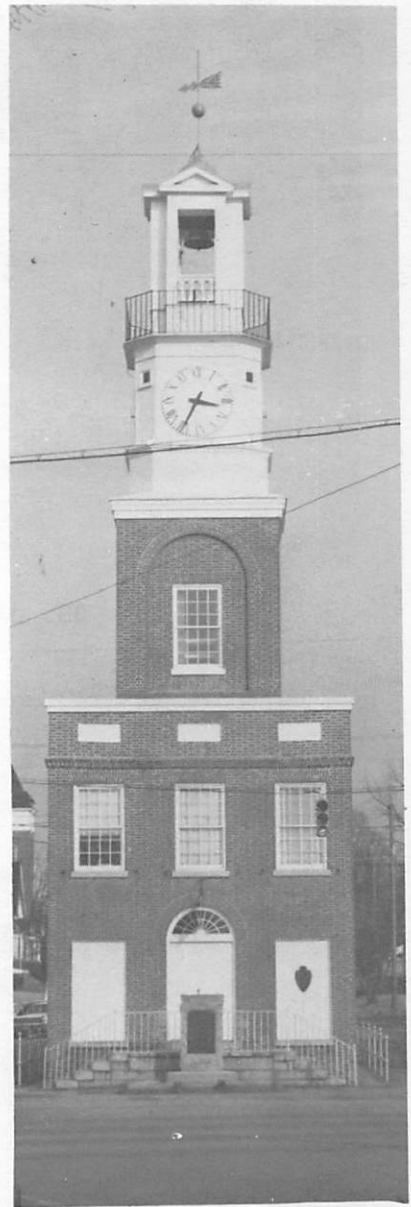
39. THE ROBERT BRICE HOUSE - Before 1849 ●
(North Zion Street, Winnsboro) Surrounded by houses built in the same period, the house is unique in its quaint adaptation of the "mosquito cottage" type of architecture. It differs from the other cottages of this style which are numerous in Winnsboro in having a long, wide veranda which extends the full length across the front of the house. The house has two and one-half stories--the entrance steps rising from the ground to the second floor. Six round columns support the porch. Two enormous inside chimneys furnish fireplaces to six rooms in the main body, which is covered with beaded siding. The first floor has thick masonry walls. Original owners, James and Richard Cathart. [3]
40. THE CATHCART HOUSE - late 1820's ●
(Zion Street, Winnsboro) This stately two-story house made of brick is plastered over with cement and situated well back from the street on terrace with a well landscaped lot. Two-story piazzas extend across front of the house. It is built on land which was part of the original Winn property that was acquired from Joseph Owen when the town was laid out. Original owner, Mrs. Rebecca Yongue. [3]
41. CALDWELL HOUSE - 1840 ●
(Zion Street, Winnsboro) The main body of this cottage type house is rectangular, covered with a gently sloping gabled roof. The roof of the house proper covers the porch which fronts it and is supported by four beautiful fluted, round columns--two on either end. Jutting out from the porch is a gabled portico which covers the center portion. This is supported by four columns like those before mentioned making eight columns in all. The colonial door is set in a handsome frame decorated with side-lights and carved moldings. On either side of the entrance are two well-spaced windows flanked by hand made slatted shutters. A wing extends to the rear of the building. In the yard is an old kitchen with giant fireplaces, swinging cranes, and pot racks. Original owner, Elizabeth P. Bones. [3]
42. THE CORNWALLIS HOUSE - Before 1780 ●
(North Zion Street, Winnsboro) One of the buildings used by the British during their occupation of Winnsboro October, 1780 - January, 1781. Thought to have been used by Lord Charles Cornwallis as his headquarters. Minor Winn was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War



33. OLD BRICK CHURCH-1788



32. LITTLE RIVER BAPTIST CHURCH-1845



37. WINNSBORO TOWN CLOCK - 1833



38. JAMES H. CARLISLE HOUSE-1820



42. THE CORNWALLIS HOUSE-Before 1870

and was the son of Col. John Winn, first president of the Mt. Zion Society. The town of Winnsboro took its name from this family. Col. Richard Winn, brother of John, was lieutenant governor of South Carolina for two terms and also served as a Congressman. After the Battle of Kings Mountain, Cornwallis retreated to Winnsborough, remaining from October 29, 1780 to early January 1781. While here he was accustomed to take a morning and evening ride down the road. Col. John Winn and his son, Lieut. Minor Winn concealed themselves in a thicket, rifle in hands, intending to ambush him. They were discovered by a group of Tories and condemned to be hanged. At the appointed hour for the execution, they were marched to Lord Cornwallis and pardoned instead. (Howe's History of the Presbyterian Church, Vol. I., p. 501). The original part of the house is two stories--the first being constructed of thick masonry walls. The floor above is clap-board. The wing with verandas is a later addition. [17]

43. BRITISH HEADQUARTERS SITE - October, 1780 to January, 1781 ●
(On Mt. Zion Campus, Walnut St., Winnsboro, S. C.) Lord Cornwallis, Chief British Commander in the South, after the British defeat at King's Mountain, fell back from Charlotte to Winnsborough in order to take position between Green at Cheraw and Morgan at Ninety-Six. General Sumter was hovering around him while here and once or twice came within a few miles of the camp. Extracts from Tarleton's Memoirs state: "Wynnesburg presented the most numerous advantages. Its spacious plantations yielded a tolerable post, its central situation between the Broad River and Wateree afforded protection to Ninety-Six and Camden, and its vicinity to the Dutch Fork and a rich country in the rear promised abundant supplies of flour, forage, and cattle." Cornwallis left his camp on the 7th or 8th of January and was at Turkey Creek 25 miles distant, when the Battle of Cowpens (Jan. 17, 1781 took place). A DAR marker designates the site. [17]

44. SITE OF MOUNT ZION INSTITUTE - c.1777 ● □
(Area encompassing two blocks bounded on west by Zion Street, north by Bratton Street, east by Gooding Street, south by Hudson Street. Walnut Street intersects the property) Mt. Zion Institute was a school operated by the Mt. Zion Society which was chartered February 13, 1777 by the General Assembly of South Carolina for the purpose of "founding, endowing, and supporting a public school in the district of Camden." The school closed during the British occupation of the town, but reopened in 1784. In 1785 a charter was obtained for a college, Act of March 19, 1785. "The General Assembly had received a petition from the Mt. Zion Society asking that a college be established and erected in the village of Winnsborough for the instruction of youth in the learned languages and the liberal arts and sciences, and that the said college may be committed to the management, direction, and government trustees, to be chosen and appointed by said society out of their number." In 1887, it was made into a public school. Since before 1777 education has been going on "the hill of Zion." [5]

45. THE BRATTON PLACE - c.1805
(Corner Zion and Bratton Streets, Winnsboro) Gen. Richard Winn acquired this property from Joseph Owen who settled in Fairfield County in 1768. This two story clapboard house with veranda across the front has massive chimneys (Welsh bond) and a fanlight doorway of alternating circular and diamond patterns. Federal troops (February 1865) rode their horses through the great hall. They were unsuccessful in attempts to burn the home. This home is one of the most typical examples of the Up Country architecture of the type built with the two-storied wood frame and the long porch across the front. Unusual are the wide boards of the wooden walls which run horizontal instead of vertical with the dados. The chimney pieces in the living and dining rooms with the hand-carved mantels and paneling which reach of the ceiling are beautiful in simplicity of design. The one in the living room is the old sunburst design seen in so many Adams details. The front entrance is of a special colonial design, the side lights alternating in circle and diamond shapes. The large fan shaped glass overhead is interspersed with small circles and arcs forming the arch. The floors are of the original old mellow pine boards. The old kitchen still stands in the yard and nearby, the old well. In the cellar there is a cooling well. [3, 18]
46. SITE OF ELLIOTT HOUSE - c.1833
(Congress St., Winnsboro) The house was a "mosquito cottage" design. The footings were massive granite blocks under the thick brick walls of the basement or first floor, which was below the ground level on the front but well above on the rear. Oversized chimneys afforded fireplaces for all the rooms, from the first to the third floor. The interior is adorned with fine mantels and woodwork, adding much to the dignity of the high-ceilinged rooms and halls. The front of the building is almost classic, with a gabled portico across the central portion, supported by stout, fluted, square columns. The gable of the portico is plain, not having the usual ornamental window or fanlight in the center. This house was demolished about 10 years ago. Original owner was John or William Campbell. [3]
47. OBEAR-WILLIFORD HOUSE - Before 1856
(N. Congress St., Winnsboro) Built by David Campbell, it was purchased in 1856 by the Rev. Josiah Obear, rector of St. John Episcopal Church, to be used as a school for girls. Many refugees, fleeing in the approach of Sherman's Army in February 1865 were taken in by the Obears. The house is a large three-story rectangular building containing three large dormer windows and a wide two-story porch supported by six square columns which rise from the ground and extend upward to the eaves of the roof. The first floor is constructed of granite blocks. Wide clapboards are used on second floor. The gable

and dormers of the third floor are covered with small hand hewn shingles. Originally the house had two flights of outside stairs leading up to a landing between the center columns of the upstairs veranda. [3, 5]

48. FORTUNE SPRINGS GARDEN ●▲
(Wooded area bounded by High Street on North Park east of Winnsboro) Area given by Captain John Buchanan (6th South Carolina Regiment in the Revolutionary War) to Pompey Fortune, his slave, who served Gen. Lafayette as a body servant during the Revolution. Fortune was given his freedom and his property after the war. Formal gardens are being developed here under the supervision of Robert E. Marvin, landscape architect, by private donations and a Federal grant from Department of Housing and Urban Development. Present owner, Town of Winnsboro. [16, 17, 23]
49. WILLIAM PORCHER DUBOSE HOUSE - Before 1780 □
(Corner W. College and Vanderhorst Sts., Winnsboro) Birth place of William Porcher DuBose who was born April 11, 1836, educated at Mt. Zion Institute, the Citadel, and the University of Virginia, served as an officer and as chaplain in the Confederate War. He was rector in Winnsboro and Abbeville, and in 1871 became chaplain and Professor at the University of the South at Swanee, Tenn. He died in 1918. He was recognized as an outstanding theologian in the Episcopal church in the U.S.A. and recognized as a saint by the Episcopal Church U.S.A in 1970 with his Feast Day being set for Aug. 18. One of three Americans ever Santed. In 1793 the house was sold by Thompson Whitehorse and William Roach to James Bulgin for 500 pounds sterling. After 1819 it remained in the family of Robert Cathcart for almost 100 years. [14]
50. FAIRFIELD COUNTY COURTHOUSE - 1823 ●□▲
(Corner S. Congress and W. Washington Sts., Winnsboro) Classic building in true Robert Mills tradition. Enlarged in 1844. A gabled roof extends over the rectangular building and covers the flag stoned portico. Four massive doric columns. Originally two flights of wooden steps led up to the second floor, but when the building was renovated and enlarged, under the supervision of Thomas Harmon in 1939, the circular stairs of wrought iron with brass rail and the landing balcony were added. [3, 13]



50. FAIRFIELD COUNTY COURTHOUSE-1823



57. THE KETCHIN BUILDING c.1830

51. THE McCREIGHT HOUSE - 1774 ●
(N. Vanderhorst St., Winnsboro) First floor is built with thick masonry walls. The second and third floors are of clapboard painted brown. Huge chimneys stand on ends of house. The roof extends on the front over a board porch which has six simple, square columns and steps extending to the ground. All the framing is hand hewn. The boards are hand planed and pegged. The few nails used were hand wrought and oddly shaped. Colonel Willima McCreight, the builder, was a Scotch-Irish cabinetmaker and in the kitchen the quaint corner cupboard with butterfly shelves and glass panes are hand hewn, hand planed, pine boards fastened with hardwood pegs. The mantels are wide with high shelves and very little decoration. The original shutters still stand beside the twelve-paned windows. [3]
52. TRANQUILITY - 1840
(Corner of W. Washington and Garden St., Winnsboro) Large "mosquito cottage." First floor on ground level made of thick masonry walls. Second and third floors of white clapboard. Gabled porch covers front entrance (2nd floor). Porch has square paneled columns. Steps divide at a landing halfway down. Flight of steps descends on either side. Ground floor originally contained the kitchen and service rooms. Second and third floors contained living quarters and huge halls. The stairway in the 2nd floor hallway is most handsome and beautifully paneled. Woodwork, mantels, wainscoting and trim are very fine. High ceilings. Inside chimneys. During the War Between the States, the Osmond Thompson family hid their silver and valuables from Sherman's soldiers in the square columns of the front porch. [18]
53. WOODLAND - 1870
(South Garden St., Winnsboro) Woodland was built by Samuel Johnson, an architect and builder. Graceful, fluted columns support a classic portico on the front. A handsome colonial type stairway with delightfully carved bannisters dominates the interior. Original owner was Capt. W. G. Jordan. [3]
54. NEIL HOUSE - c.1786
(209 S. Vanderhorst St., Winnsboro) In 1786 the site belong to Maj. John Vanderhorst, for whom the street was named. During the Civil War, the house sheltered refugees from Charleston. In 1809 Caleb Clarke purchased the house and enlarged it. From 1873 to 1966 the house was owned by the John Jackson Neil family. Two story brick dwelling with end chimneys and gabled piazza having square, hand hewn columns and picketed bannisters. Large fireplaces have Adams Mantels. Original house had two rooms on the first floors of hand planed planks, 2 to 4 inches wide. Irregularly shaped hearths of corner fireplaces said to indicate early construction. [3, 18]

55. KIRKPATRICK HOUSE - 1820
 (Corner of W. Liberty and Vanderhorst Sts., Winnsboro) The builder and original owner, Caleb Clark, was an attorney of note and large property owner in Winnsboro. After his ownership, the house was used for years as the manse of Zion Presbyterian Church. The building sits high above the ground on massive masonry foundation. The original body of the house is made up of two large rooms and two smaller ones, flanked by a hall which leads into the rear wing, which is composed of four more large rooms. This part of the house can also be entered from a long, columned piazza, which adds grace to the house. All ceilings are high, with wide boards. Floors of durable heart pine, thick plastered walls, paneled dados, six-panel colonial doors, and handsome mantels of Adams' design. The front portion of the house is covered with a gabled roof. An unusual porch graces the front and gives the house an air of elegance. [3, 14]
56. WOLFE HOUSE - c.1836
 (South Congress St., Winnsboro) This house was built by John Miller, a tailor, in the early antebellum period. Handcarved moldings, door facings, mantels, cornices, wainscoting, and trim both on the exterior and interior, adorn the house. This is a large two-story building, covered with beaded siding. It has a graceful hipped roof with a gabled portico extending over the center section of the front of the building. In the portico gable is a handsome fanlight window. The cornice and dados are edged with finely carved dentil moldings. Both porticos are supported by graceful columns. The spaces between these columns are slightly arched, giving the house a low country flavor. The interior is spacious, with high ceilinged rooms with the same decorations as found on the exterior. Sarah S. Wolfe bought the house in 1873 from Sarah F. and Samuel DuBose. She was the wife of Sailing Wolfe, a wealthy merchant and planter. One of their daughters, Belle, married Dr. Simon Baruch of Camden, and their son was the world-famous financier and statesman, Bernard Baruch. [3]
57. THE KETCHIN BUILDING - c.1830 ★▲
 (Congress St., Winnsboro) Built about 1830 by Richard Cathcart, this structure is a highly unusual example of Federal architecture in central South Carolina. It is a three story brick building, five bays wide, with a transomed double front door with swags on the panels typical of the Federal period. There are four large end chimneys and fireplaces in all rooms. The interior woodwork includes wainscoting and mantels in keeping with the dignity of the building. In plan and execution on the building has striking similarity to Charleston's Heyward-Washington House, a National Historic Landmark. In 1966, a Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) appraisal of Fairfield County's historic architecture listed the structure among the County's 10 most significant buildings which should be recorded in the HABS archives. Relatively unaltered from the original, this building is now being restored as the Fairfield County Historical Museum and Community Center. [3]



60. RURAL POINT - 1852



59. FAIRFIELD INN - 1861

58. THE RION - STEPHENSON HOUSE - 1855
(S. Congress St., Winnsboro) A two-story white clapboard house with a veranda across the front supported by six turned and carved Corinthian columns. The hallway has a mahogany staircase. The medallions and woodwork in the front rooms were executed by a French decorator. Thick, beveled, cutglass sidelights decorate the entrance. An iron fence surrounds the yard which contains some of the original boxwoods, magnolias, and plants. The landscaping was planned by Mrs. Rion who wrote a book on horticulture entitled, A Southern Lady Florist. Original owner was Mansell Hall. [3]
59. FAIRFIELD INN - 1861 ●
(S. Congress and Buchanan Streets, Winnsboro) The inn was constructed of brick by James Shedd in 1861 to be his residence. The outer walls, twenty-four inches thick, are plastered on the exterior with a weathered buff cement coating. The interior walls and partitions are also of brick and range from twelve to eighteen inches in thickness. They are covered with thick lime plaster. Originally the house was a two-story building with a square center hall. On either side of the hall on both floors were two large rooms, high-ceilinged and well lighted. The kitchen and service rooms were attached to the rear of the building. After several changes in ownership, the U.S. Rubber Company purchased the home in 1923. The company enlarged and completely renovated the place to serve the area as an exclusive inn. It was redecorated throughout to carry out the motifs of the colonial and Federal periods. In the early 1960's, this choice piece of property was given to the Mount Zion Society by U.S. Rubber Company and then leased by the Society to the Fairfield Country Club. It is now a most attractive and modern club with golf course and tennis courts, a large swimming pool, and other recreational facilities. [3, 4]
60. RURAL POINT - 1852 ★
(Old Camden Road, 2 Blocks off Congress St., Winnsboro) This large two story and a half house overlooks beautifully landscaped gardens similar to the English gardens at Drayton Hall near Charleston. The first floor (basement) is built of thick brick walls. A gabled porch covers the main entrance. Handcarved square columns support this. The basement contains a wine closet with Italian tile on the floor. Mantels, wainscoting and cornices are handcarved. The chandeliers hang from ceilings having intricately designed, handcarved rosettes. Original owner was Judge Thomas Robertson. [3, 16]
61. FAIR VIEW - 1800
(Located atop one of the highest hill along the Broad River section of the county) General Thomas Means, the builder, died in 1807 and is buried in the yard. His grave and the weathered old tombstone may still be found hidden among the vines. General Means represented

Fairfield County in the Legislature in 1789-99. His son, John H. Means, was governor of South Carolina. The house, which has been empty for a quarter century, is built of handmade brick formed on the plantation. The main body of the structure is a rectangular two story building covered with a hipped roof. From the rear extends a two story ell with a gabled roof. The ell has long galleries extending the full length of both stories on one side. The solid brick walls are twenty inches thick and are plastered on the interior. [3, 13]

62. WINNSBORO HISTORIC DISTRICT ● □ ★

(I. Town area bounded west by Garden St.; south by Buchanan St., Fairfield Country Club, Moultrie St.; east by Congress St., Zion St., Walnut St., Gooding St.; north by line from Roosevelt St. to Woodland Terrace. II. Fortune Springs Park, 18 acres extending west and south of W. High St. and Park St.) County seat settled in the 1700's and chartered in 1785. Named for Revolutionary War Hero Richard Winn, later U.S. Congressman and Lieutenant-governor. More than 50 structures over 100 years old remain in the district. County Court House records from 1730's. According to Robert Mills the early town consisted of "two Saw Mills, a Masonic Hall, Market Hall, two houses of Entertainment, a blacksmith and carriage shop, and eight or ten stores." He remarked on handsome houses and buildings of early 1800's. Among the town's landmarks in the historic district are the Town Clock, Court House, Ketchin Building, McCreight House, Rion House, Mt. Zion Institute Site, Bratton Place, Robert Brice House, Malvern Hill, the Cornwallis House, and the Fortune Springs Park. [3, 4, 5, 13, 16, 17, 18]

63. BLAIR MOUND - c. A.D. 1300-1400 ★

(North of Blair on the Broad River) Prehistoric site representing significant remains of the Mississippian culture pattern based on elaborate religious and ceremonial procedures. Mound is earthen, low, oval hummock with 40 per cent of base intact. [1]

64. MCMEEKIN ROCK SHELTER - c. A.D. 1200-1400 ★

(West of Monticello; north of Frees Creek) Granite outcropping overhanging an opening which excavations showed was used for short term occupancy from A.D. 1200 to c. A.D. 1400, according to artifacts found there. Sherds and implement fragments revealed information on poorly known aspects of lifeways and culture of the late prehistoric period. Site to be flooded by Parr Reservoir. [1]