NPS Form 10-900
7-81

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

See Instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Abbeville Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number See Continuation Sheet n/a not for publication

city, town Abbeville n/a vicinity of ~~congressional district~~

state S. C. code 045 county Abbeville code 001

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	___ public	X occupied	X agriculture	X museum
___ building(s)	___ private	X unoccupied	X commercial	X park
___ structure	X both	X work in progress	X educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	X entertainment	X religious
___ object	n/a in process	X yes: restricted	X government	___ scientific
	n/a being considered	X yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	X transportation
		X no	___ military	X other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Abbeville County Courthouse

street & number Court Square

city, town Abbeville state S. C. 29620

6. Representation in Existing Surveys See Continuation Sheet

title South Carolina Inventory of Historic Places has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date 1980 - 1983 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state S. C. 29211-166

Street and Number:

Along Court Square, Trinity Street, Pickens Street, Cherry Street, Magazine Street, Marshall Court, Sondley Circle, Spring Street, Lane Street, Cabell Street, Nichols Street, Wardlaw Street, and Klugh Circle; and along sections of Washington Street, Main Street, Poplar Street, Secession Avenue, Marshall Avenue, Chestnut Street, Pinckney Street, Greenville Street, Haigler Street, Cherokee Street, Orange Street, Lemon Street, Ferry Street, Academy Street, Ellis Avenue, Church Street, Bowie Street, Vienna Street, Green Street, Whitehall Street, and Walnut Street.

The following properties are listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

The Burt (Stark) House (#274)
306 North Main Street

Abbeville Opera House (#2)
Court Square

Trinity Episcopal Church and Cemetery (#458, #465)
101 North Church Street

Town of Abbeville Historic District

Abbeville County Courthouse (#3)
Court Square
(Courthouses in South Carolina Designed by William Augustus Edwards thematic group)

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	X deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	X altered	X moved date See #s 100, 151, 162, 21 25
X fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Abbeville Historic District is located in the city of Abbeville, the county seat of Abbeville County, South Carolina. The district contains 37 properties of particular architectural or historical significance and 282 supporting properties. At the heart of the district is the public square with its tree-shaded plaza surrounded by the county courthouse, municipal building, and collection of late nineteenth and early twentieth century commercial buildings. The district also includes many of the older residential areas of the city, seven early church buildings, the old Abbeville High School, and the old Abbeville County Jail. Buildings in the district date from the late eighteenth century, with the majority having been constructed between the mid-1800's and 1930. Although many older buildings have been altered within the last fifty years, most of the buildings in the historic district retain their architectural and historical integrity. The city of Abbeville has experienced major preservation activity in the past fifteen years, including the restoration of the Abbeville Opera House and Trinity Episcopal Church, and the rehabilitation of commercial buildings on the Court Square and many private residences. Approximately 60 percent of the 528 properties contribute to the historic character of the district. Of the noncontributing properties, 63 are older buildings which have been altered but which might contribute to the district's historic character if properly rehabilitated. The Abbeville Historic District possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This Abbeville Historic District nomination constitutes a revision of an existing historic district which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 14 September 1972. The nomination recommends extension of the boundaries to include certain historic areas which were omitted from the original district and the elimination of certain nonhistoric areas previously included within the boundaries.

Key Properties Contributing to the Character of the Historic District:

1 Abbeville Court Square Plaza: Tree-shaded, landscaped park, centrally located in the Court Square. The Confederate Memorial, a granite obelisk on a granite base, erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy of Abbeville County in 1906, is the focal point of the plaza. At the plaza's southern end is a pink granite fountain, presented in 1910 by the National Human Alliance. At the northern end of the plaza is an old iron bell formerly housed in the courthouse and used as the city alarm. The bell has been placed on a brick foundation with wrought-iron cresting; the brick wall around the fountain's pool has identical cresting. In 1982-83, brick side-

walks and wrought-iron benches were installed. The brick paving of the streets surrounding the central plaza dates from the early twentieth century and was restored circa 1980.

2 Municipal Building (Abbeville Opera House), Court Square (1908): Three-story, brick building in the beaux-arts classical style. Exterior ornamentation is concentrated around the main entrance, which has a projecting architrave supported by paneled pilasters with guttae and acanthus leaf and acorn pendants. Large brackets with projecting encircling swags in the form of bundled cornucopiae surmount the pilasters. Also featured are a three-quarter-round bundled bay leaf torus and block modillions. The first story facade displays simulated rustication; corners have brick quoins. An elaborate terra-cotta cornice on the facade is surmounted by a brick parapet with stepped terra-cotta pediment. The interior contains offices, conference rooms, and the large opera house with second and third story balconies, two boxes on each of the three levels, and orchestra pit. The proscenium stage and boxes are framed by engaged Corinthian columns. The building was designed by the firm of Edwards and Walter of Atlanta, Georgia, and is connected to the Abbeville County Courthouse (#3) by a single story brick arcade.

3 Abbeville County Courthouse, Court Square (1908): Two-story, brick building with full basement in the beaux-arts classical style. Facade is characterized by a projecting entrance pavilion with a colossal Ionic portico in antis of stone construction. The portico features two pair of unfluted stone columns with Scamozzi capitals supporting a full entablature. An arched surround encompasses first and second story windows and semicircular fanlight in each of the outer bays of the facade; the central bay, containing the entrance, has a similar treatment. An elaborate terra-cotta cornice extends across the facade and continues around each side elevation. Offices are located primarily on the first story and in the basement, with the courtroom encompassing most of the second story. The building was designed by the firm of Edwards and Walter of Atlanta, Georgia. When it was renovated by the firm of Lyles, Bissett, Carlisle and Wolff of Columbia, South Carolina, in 1964, a two-story brick wing was added to the right elevation behind the original one-story arcade which connects the courthouse to the adjacent municipal building (#2).

13 Knox Building, 128 Court Square (ca. 1873): Two-story, stuccoed brick commercial building with modern, recessed entrance and flat awning. Second story facade has three two-over-two windows flanked by wall pilasters covered with green structural glass panels. The capitals of the pilasters are incorporated into a corbelled cornice which is surmounted by a plain parapet. There is a pressed-metal ceiling in the first story interior.

19 County Savings Bank, 109 Washington Street (ca. 1873-84; ca. 1920): Two-story, brick bank building with three-bay facade. Facade is recessed behind shallow portico supported by two Ionic columns and two paneled brick pilasters. The central, single door entrance is recessed and has a tile floor and modern stained glass transom. The projecting cornice has block modillions. The facade dates from circa 1920.

52 McIlwain Building, 131, 133 Court Square (ca. 1872): Two-story, stuccoed brick commercial building with two storefronts. Each store has a recessed entrance, tile floor, and early display windows. 131 Court Square has the original single door entrance; modern double doors have been installed in 133 Court Square. Second story windows on facade and Trinity Street elevation are two-over-two and have bracketed metal hoods. Parapet on facade and Trinity Street elevation features a band of corbelled brackets and a corbelled cornice. A flat metal awning extends across the facade.

60 Bank of the State of South Carolina (later, National Bank of Abbeville), 113 Court Square (ca. 1858): Two-story, stuccoed brick bank building with central, double door entrance flanked by paired, modern one-over-one windows. First story bays are defined by stuccoed pilasters. Above each of the first story bays is a semicircular plaster decoration. Second story windows are two-over-two with paneled shutters. The metal cornice terminates in large brackets and has a dentil course.

68 101 West Pickens Street (ca. 1889): Two-story, stuccoed brick commercial building with central, recessed, double door entrance flanked by display windows with colored glass transoms and stuccoed pilasters on the first story. A frieze with bull's-eye ornamentation extends across facade between first and second stories. Second story has large, central window flanked by smaller windows, all of which have semicircular arches. The parapet features recessed and corbelled panels and a central pediment. The South Main Street elevation is not pierced and is unornamented.

69 104, 102, 100 East Pickens Street (ca. 1894): Two-story, brick commercial building with three storefronts. 104 and 102 East Pickens retain their original storefronts consisting of recessed double door entrances framed by metal pilasters and flanked by display windows with panels below and transoms above. A contemporary storefront for 100 East Pickens was designed and constructed in 1983. Brick pilasters separate the storefronts. The second story of each store contains four one-over-one windows with granite springers and sills. Windows in 102 East Pickens have semicircular arches; those in 104 and 100 East Pickens have segmental arches. The parapet consists of three recessed brick panels, each with four arched metal attic vents, and is surmounted by a metal cornice with console modillions and gutter. The cornice also extends along the South Main Street elevation, which features brick pilasters, segmentally arched windows with granite sills and springers, corbelled brick cornice between first and second stories, and recessed brick panels in the parapet.

70 Eureka Hotel, 106 East Pickens Street (1902-03): Two-story, brick hotel with full basement. The hotel is built on an L-shaped plan with a combination hip and gable roof of slate. A shed roof porch, supported by brick pillars with a marble floor, extends across crook of ell. A recessed balcony is located on the facade. Windows have six-over-one lights and are either paired or single. First story windows have segmental arches. Two shops in the basement have wide, segmentally arched storefronts facing East Pickens Street. The east elevation contains a large, semicircular arched carriage entrance.

79 Abbeville Fire Department (former), 109 (111), 113 South Main Street (ca. 1924): Two-story, brick fire department building faced in Philadelphia brick. Facade is divided into two sections, separated by paneled brick pilasters which terminate in decorative pylons with ball finials. 109 (111) South Main was the original fire truck entrance; it has recently been retrofitted with a storefront with single door entrance and display window, similar to the storefront of 113 South Main. Each section contains a seven-light transom with denticulated cornice on the first story level and two six-over-six windows with concrete corner blocks and keystones on the second story. The parapet consists of a metal cornice with egg and dart band, surmounted by a green tile pent roof. Architect was James C. Hemphill.

81 Abbeville Post Office (former), 200 block, South Main Street (1912): Two-story, brick building constructed as a United States Post Office, but presently used as the Abbeville Public Library. There is a seven-bay facade featuring a central, double door entrance with decorative transom and architrave on the first story. Flanking bays are symmetrical and contain eight-light casement windows with four-light transoms on the first story. The outer bays of the second story have three-light casement windows; other second story bays contain simple panels, the central one bearing a name plate for the building. Wall pilasters separating bays have unornamented bases and capitals and support a terra-cotta cornice with dentil molding and stepped parapet. Other elevations have similar ornamentation. The building was designed by James Knox Taylor.

100 McGowan-Gary-Hagen House ("Magazine Hill"), 208 Magazine Street (antebellum): One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded raised cottage with gable roof. Central, single door entrance with sidelights and transom has a formal entablature and is flanked by paired, shuttered, floor-length windows. Porch across facade is supported by paired, octagonal, wood columns and has an early wrought-iron balustrade. A pedimented portico with carved brackets projects from the central bay and is also supported by paired octagonal columns. Two corbelled and stuccoed interior chimneys pierce the roof, which has a boxed cornice with returns. This house was moved from a nearby location on Magazine Street circa 1919.

116 Jones-Owen House, 408 Magazine Street (ca. 1904): One-story, weatherboarded residence with complex hip roof. Flat roof porch on facade and left elevation is supported by turned posts and features a turned balustrade and spandrels with carving and pendants. Two-over-two windows have louvered shutters. The single door entrance with transom is set in a pilastered and bracketed architrave. Gable ends of the pedimented portico, dormer, and ell on facade are sheathed in imbricated shingles.

160 St. James African Methodist Episcopal Church, 305 Cherry Street (1899): One-and-one-half-story, gable roof, brick church on a raised foundation with full basement. A square tower on the left end of the facade has a pressed-metal tent roof. The central, double door entrance on facade is reached by a double staircase. Above the entrance is a paired lancet window set in a single surround. A segmental archway beneath the steps leads to the basement entrance. The side elevations are pierced by single lancet windows with dripstone

moldings. Bays are defined by brick pilasters. A polygonal apse is located on the rear elevation. The corbelled cornice has a rattooth course. The cornerstone identifies R. H. Humbert as builder.

163 Abbeville Jail (former), 215 Poplar Street (ca. 1857): Three-story, stuccoed brick jail with pedimented gable roof. The stucco is scored to simulate cut stone. The facade contains three bays, defined by stuccoed pilasters. A central, single door entrance with sidelights and transom on the first story is recessed behind a segmental archway. Windows have six-over-six lights. A bull's-eye window is located in the pediment. Each side elevation contains five bays. Local tradition holds that this building is based on a Robert Mills design. It has housed the Abbeville County Museum since 1976.

190 Sacred Heart Catholic Church, 128 North Main Street (1885): Cruciform plan, gable roof, gothic revival church built of brick which is stuccoed and scored. Square, buttressed tower on left end of facade has an octagonal, broached spire which terminates in a cross finial. A small, gothic arched, projecting portico is flanked by lancet windows. Above the portico is a rose window with hexfoil surrounded by eighteen roundels. The gable ends have stepped corbelling. A five-sided apse projects from the rear elevation, and gabled transepts are located on each side elevation. The building has stained-glass, lancet windows and corner buttresses.

239 W. Joel Smith House, 703 Chestnut Street (ca. 1929): One-and-one-half-story, brick veneer residence with gable roof, end on facade. A recessed porch on the left end of the facade has a projecting, pedimented portico. Windows have six-over-six lights. The facade is dominated by a large brick chimney. Architect was James C. Hemphill.

251 Gary-Aiken House, 306 Greenville Street (1881): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable, pressed-metal shingle roof. Gable ends have bargeboard and semicircular arched louvered vents. Wraparound porch is supported by chamfered posts with pierced brackets, spool and spindle frieze, and turned balustrade. Two pedimented gables along the porch roof have sunburst ornamentation. Windows have six-over-six lights and louvered shutters. There is a small, weatherboarded playhouse in the side yard. The playhouse has a gable roof with boxed cornice and returns and a small porch supported by chamfered posts.

257 Gary-Little House, 408 Greenville Street (ca. 1905): Two-story, stuccoed residence with pedimented gable roof. Monumental, pedimented portico extends across facade, supported by Ionic columns with Scamozzi capitals. Tympanum contains a semielliptical, weatherboarded fanlight with small, six-light window and keystone. The boxed cornice features dentil molding. The central, double door entrance has large sidelights and transom, set in a crossette architrave. A cantilever balcony with turned balustrade and sawn brackets projects from the central bay of the second story. Windows have one-over-one lights and shelf architrave. Gable ends are pedimented and contain tripartite, rectangular, louvered vents. Interior brick chimneys have corbelled caps.

271 McGowan-Gary House, 311 Greenville Street (1887): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. The central bay of the facade has a double door entrance with sidelights and transom on the first story, a tripartite window on the second story, and a gabled peak in the front roof line with semicircular arched, louvered attic vent. Windows have six-over-six lights, shelf architraves, and louvered shutters. There is a boxed cornice with returns and sawn brackets. The single story, hip roof porch on the facade is supported by chamfered posts with a turned balustrade and pierced brackets.

274 Burt-Stark House, 306 North Main Street (pre-1850): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with truncated hip roof. Monumental, pedimented portico on facade is supported by four stuccoed pillars. The central, single door entrance with sidelights and transom is set in a pilastered architrave with dentil molding and bull's-eye ornamentation. Floor-length, six-over-nine windows flank the central bay, with six-over-six windows in the outer bays. A balcony with Chinese Chippendale balustrade, supported by large brackets with pendants, is located above the main entrance. The balcony is reached by means of a single door entrance with sidelights and transom located in a pilastered architrave with a bracketed entablature. All windows have bracketed hoods and louvered shutters. The boxed cornice features sawn brackets. On each side elevation is a single story, hip roof porch with latticed supports, balustrade, and frieze. In this house was held the last meeting of the Confederate Council of War on 2 May 1865.

277 Calhoun-Smith House, 400 North Main Street (antebellum): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with hip roof. A central, double door entrance with leaded and beveled glass

sidelights and transom is contained in a pilastered architrave with an entablature of triglyphs and metopes with guttae and dentil molding. A double door entrance with sidelights, transom, and similar entablature on the second story opens onto a cantilever balcony with decorative balustrade. First story windows on the facade have six-over-nine lights and are floor-length; those on the second story are six-over-six lights. All windows have louvered shutters and shelf architraves with fluted surrounds. A monumental portico, supported by six fluted, wood columns, extends across the facade, which is sheathed in horizontal flushboard. A single story porch is located on the right elevation. The house has a denticulated cornice.

281 Simpson-Power House, 412 North Main Street (ca. 1907): Two-story, asymmetrical plan residence with combination hip and cross-gable roof. First story is constructed of rusticated stone; second story is frame, sheathed in wooden, shake shingles. A large, two-story, gable roof, polygonal ell projects from the facade. The hip roof, single story porch is supported by Ionic columns with Scamozzi capitals on stone piers. On the left elevation is a semicircular arched, stone porte-cochere.

315 J. Townes Robertson House, 419 North Main Street (1881): Two-story, stuccoed brick residence with hip roof. Central, double door entrance on facade has stained glass transom and sidelights and is flanked by large, two-over-two windows which can be used a secondary entranceways. The windows have segmental arches and louvered shutters. A single story, Italianate portico is supported by chamfered posts with bull's-eye ornamentation and brackets. Second story windows have six-over-six lights and louvered shutters. There is a bracketed cornice. The interior contains fourteen rooms with walnut woodwork. Plaster ceiling medallions are present in the two front rooms. Ceilings vary from eleven to fifteen feet high. The house was designed by Columbia, South Carolina, architect, Gustavus Theodore Berg. The original mansard roof was removed and replaced with the present hip roof in the 1930's. A massive redwood tree in the front yard was planted by Captain J. Foster Marshall following his return from the Mexican War in 1849; it is registered by the Clemson Agriculture Service as the oldest and largest redwood tree in South Carolina.

316 417 North Main Street: Boxwood garden with fountain, associated with the J. Townes Robertson House (#315).

317 Charles D. Brown House, 415 North Main Street (ca. 1901): Two-and-one-half-story, gable roof, weatherboarded residence in the Queen Anne style. A polygonal bay is located on the left end of the facade; a polygonal tower with ogee dome is found on the right corner. The large, pedimented gable on the facade is sheathed in wooden, alternate shingles and has a tripartite window, bracketed and pent roof, and an elaborately designed attic vent. A wraparound, hip roof porch is supported by grouped, Tuscan columns on paneled wood piers and has a turned balustrade. Pedimented gables are located at each end of the porch roof.

318 W. A. Lee House, 411 North Main Street (ca. 1885): Two-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence in the Second Empire style. A central, three-and-one-half-story, square tower has a double door entrance with fanlight on the first story; paired two-over-two window with louvered shutters on the second story; pedimented balcony, supported by turned posts with a turned balustrade, pendants, and brackets, on the third story; and a bellcast mansard, slate roof with gabled dormers and surmounted by a turned balustrade. A single story, flat roof porch, supported by wood posts with sawn brackets, pendants, and turned balustrade, is located on the facade. Another turned balustrade extends along the perimeter of the porch roof. Windows have two-over-two lights, shelf architraves, and louvered shutters.

352 Wardlaw-Klugh House, 115 Klugh Circle (1831): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with gable roof. Facade is divided into five bays. The central entrance on the first story has sidelights, transom, and pilastered architrave. Twelve-over-twelve windows flank the entrance, with the outer bays having nine-over-nine windows. The second story has a central, paired nine-over-six window flanked by single nine-over-six windows. All windows have louvered shutters. A single story, shed roof porch, supported by Tuscan columns with a simple balustrade, extends across the facade. Access to the porch is gained on the end. There are two exterior, brick chimneys and one interior, brick chimney in the main block of the house. On the rear is a single story ell and a porch with chamfered posts.

416 McGowan-Barksdale House, 211 North Main Street (ca. 1888): Two-and-one-half-story, frame residence built in the Queen Anne style. The first story is sheathed in weatherboarding and the second story in shake shingles. There is a hip roof of slate. Centrally located on the facade is a projecting, two-tiered portico with gambrel roof. The first level of the

portico is supported by plain wood columns on brick piers. The balcony has plain wood columns on paneled wood piers with a turned balustrade. There is an oval window in the gambrel end. At the right corner of the facade is a two-story, round tower with conical roof and metal finial. A small, polygonal dormer projects from the front roof slope. There is a single story porch on the facade and left elevation, above which is a small, recessed balcony and a gabled dormer.

419 T. V. Howie House, 112 West Pinckney Street (pre-1906): Two-story, frame residence with hip roof and gabled ells. A two-story ell projects from the left end of the facade and has two windows on each story and a diamond-shaped, louvered attic vent in the gable end. A hip roof porch across the remainder of the facade and on the right elevation is supported by chamfered wood posts with necking; a portion of the simple balustrade remains. Windows have two-over lights and louvered shutters. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

458 Trinity Episcopal Church, 101 North Church Street (1859-60): Monumental, brick church which is stuccoed and scored to resemble stone. The facade is dominated by a multi-level, square tower which contains the double door main entrance set in a multiple archivolt, four-centered arch. The arch is surmounted by a crenelated parapet, above which is a tripartite, lancet window contained within a single, pointed arch surround with applied wooden crockets above. Two single lancet windows pierce the third level of the tower. Corner buttresses rise through the third level to form octagonal spires, between which are stepped, lancet panels on each elevation. A tall, octagonal spire, sheathed in imbricated and sawtooth wooden shingles and terminating in a cross finial, crowns the tower. The side elevations are five bays long, with shouldered and gabled buttresses between bays and at corners. There is a crenelated parapet. The building has a gable roof. The interior displays the wooden, scissors-truss roof support system with reinforcing, iron tie-rods. The chancel has a pointed, barrel-vaulted ceiling with ornamental ribs. Original wooden pews remain intact. There are three stained glass windows. A massive pipe organ, built by John Baker of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1860, is still in use. The church was designed by George E. Walker of Columbia, South Carolina, in the Gothic Revival style. The church yard is surrounded by an iron fence and contains a boxwood garden.

465 Trinity Episcopal Church Cemetery: Landscaped and terraced cemetery dating from the mid-nineteenth century.

484 Quay-Wardlaw House, 104 South Church Street (ca. 1786 and later): Two-and-one-half-story residence of log and frame construction. The original facade, facing Vienna Street, is divided into three bays consisting of a central entrance flanked by nine-over-nine windows with sidelights on the first story. Second story windows have six-over-nine lights. Two hip roof dormers pierce the front roof slope, each with a six-over-six window. The low-pitched hip roof porch is supported by tapered wood posts. Gable ends have boxed cornice with returns and brick chimneys. The present facade (South Church Street elevation) has a single door entrance with sidelights and transom and two nine-over-nine windows with louvered shutters on the first story. Second story windows are six-over-nine and have louvered shutters. The hip roof porch is supported by tapered wood posts. There is a pressed-metal shingle, cross-gable roof. The core of this house consists of a two-story, log residence believed to date from the late eighteenth century.

524 Shillito House, 204 South Main Street (ca. 1840): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle, gable roof. A shed roof porch of standing seam metal extends across the facade, supported by six tapered wood posts. The central, single door entrance with four-light transom is flanked by nine-over-nine windows. The facade is sheathed in flushboard beneath the porch. The second story has four nine-over-nine windows with louvered shutters, the central bay not being pierced. There are two exterior, brick, end chimneys. A shed wing extends across the rear, with a smaller brick chimney on its left elevation. To the right rear is a single story, gable roof wing. A boxwood garden, dating from the early nineteenth century, is located between this house and 206 South Main Street (#523). A picket fence surrounds the lot.

525 202 South Main Street (ca. 1881 and earlier): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle, gable roof. The five- bay facade consists of a central entrance with sidelights, transom, and shelf architrave on the first story, flanked by windows with louvered shutters. A single story porch, supported by chamfered and beveled wood posts, extends across the facade. There is an attached, gable roof kitchen to the rear. The exterior, end chimneys are stuccoed.

526 John A. Harris House, 200 South Main Street (ca. 1896): Two-story, frame residence, sheathed in shiplap siding, and built in the Queen Anne style. The central, double door entrance with stained glass transom is recessed behind a paneled and colonnaded pavilion. Oval, stained glass windows with keystones flank entrance. On the right corner of the facade is a three-story, circular tower with tent roof and metal finial with weathervane. A hip roof porch, supported by wood columns on paneled piers with a turned balustrade, extends across the facade and wraps around each side elevation. A swan's-neck pediment with pineapple finial projects slightly over the front steps. The central bay of the second story is defined by a gable roof balcony, supported by wood columns on paneled wood piers with a turned balustrade. The hip roof is sheathed in pressed-metal shingles. The house was designed by the architectural firm of Bruce and Morgan of Atlanta, Georgia.

Other Properties Contributing to the Character of the Historic District:

5 L. H. Russell Store, 112 Court Square (1881): Two-story, stuccoed brick commercial building with modern storefront. The second story facade has three two-over-two windows.

6 114 Court Square (ca. 1878): Two-story, brick commercial building with four one-over-one windows in second story. First story retains the original, recessed, double door entrance with tile floor, display windows, and block glass transom. A denticulated brick course separates first and second stories on facade.

7 116 Court Square (ca. 1878): One-story, brick bank building with peaked parapet and paneled brick pilasters. The two-light transom above the modern entrance and three-light transom above the plate glass window are original. A marble apron is located below the window. A metal awning extends across the facade.

9 120 Court Square (ca. 1878): One-story, brick commercial building with flat parapet and corbelled cornice. The central, recessed, double door entrance remains intact. The leaded glass transom has been painted.

10 122 Court Square (ca. 1906-12): One-story, narrow, brick commercial building. The central, double door entrance and flanking windows each have a stuccoed pseudo-fanlight. A

metal cornice with fret band and egg and dart band is surmounted by a simple parapet with corbelled brick cornice. A canvas awning shelters the entrance.

11 124 Court Square (ca. 1906-12): Two-story, brick commercial building with original, recessed, double door entrance, display windows, tile floor, and five-light transom. A metal cornice with fret band and egg and dart band separates the first and second stories. The second story has four two-over-two windows separated by brick pilasters. There is a corbelled brick cornice.

12 126 Court Square (ca. 1873 and later): Two-story, stuccoed brick commercial building with modern storefront. The second story has three single windows with louvered shutters separated by stuccoed pilasters. Recessed panels add decoration to the parapet. The facade originally was identical to that of 128 Court Square, but has been rebuilt.

15 121 Washington Street (ca. 1901-06): One-story, stuccoed brick commercial building composed of two stores combined in one. The parapet of each store has a recessed panel with corbelled cornice. A flat metal awning extends across the facade.

16 117, 119 Washington Street (ca. 1912-22): One-story, brick commercial building containing two small establishments. There is a plain parapet. 117 Washington has a three-light transom; 119 Washington has a modern storefront. A metal awning has been attached to the facade.

17 113, 115 Washington Street (ca. 1912-22): One-story, brick commercial building containing two stores, each with a seven-light transom and central, recessed, single door entrance flanked by display windows. The parapet has a single recessed panel above each store and a corbelled brick cornice. A metal awning extends across the facade.

18 111 Washington Street (ca. 1901-06): One-story, brick commercial building with plain parapet and corbelled brick cornice. The single door entrance is recessed and has a tile floor. The four-light transom has been boarded up. A metal awning extends across facade.

20 107 Washington Street (ca. 1873-84): Two-story, brick commercial building with modern storefront. The second story has three shuttered windows separated by brick pilasters supporting the corbelled brick cornice.

21 103, 105 Washington Street (ca. 1901-06): Two-story, stuccoed brick commercial building containing two stores separated by a single door entrance with block-glass transom which provides access to second story. The second story has five one-over-one windows, the central window being smaller than those to either side. The stepped parapet contains three large, rectangular, louvered vents. The storefronts have been modernized, and metal awnings have been installed.

22 Peoples Savings Bank, 101 Washington Street (ca. 1904): Two-story, brick bank building with modern storefront surmounted by leaded glass transom. The second story contains three six-over-six windows on the facade and six six-over-six windows on the North Main Street elevation. Blond brick adds decoration as window surrounds and belt courses. Entrances on North Main Street elevation have semicircular fanlights. Modern metal awnings have been installed.

24 108 North Main Street (ca. 1889-94): One-story, brick commercial building with stepped parapet. The five bay facade has a wide, central, double door entrance with sidelights and segmentally arched fanlight flanked by large, single-light rectangular windows with semicircular arches. A metal awning extends across the facade.

27 116 North Main Street (ca. 1894-1901): One-story, brick commercial building with recessed, single door entrance. A metal, denticulated cornice is located between the transom and stuccoed parapet. Another metal cornice surmounts the parapet and has dentil course, egg and dart band, and pine cone and acanthus leaf finials.

31 113 North Main Street (ca. 1912-22): One-story, brick commercial building with paneled parapet and corbelled cornice. Leaded glass transom with name "W. E. Johnson" extends across facade. A recessed, single door entrance with tile floor is located on the left end of the facade.

32 111 North Main Street (ca. 1912-22): Two-story, brick commercial building with corbelled brick cornice. Two single one-over-one windows with brick surrounds are located in the second story facade. A modern storefront has been installed, and the transom has been obscured.

33 109 North Main Street (ca. 1906-12): Two-story, brick commercial building with three one-over-one windows in second story. A metal, denticulated cornice is located between the first and second stories. A similar cornice with egg and

dart band separates the second story from the paneled parapet. The entrance has been modernized but retains the original tile floor.

34 105, 107 North Main Street (ca. 1906-12): Two-story, brick commercial building with two modern storefronts. A metal, denticulated cornice is located between the first and second stories. A similar cornice with egg and dart band separates the second story from the parapet. The parapet is composed of small, recessed panels surmounted by a corbelled brick cornice. Six single windows are located in the second story.

35 Farmers Bank of Abbeville County, 100 Trinity Street (ca. 1924): Two-story, brick commercial building. The facade is divided into three bays, defined by brick pilasters on the first story. The first story entrance and windows have large, semicircular fanlights. Second story windows have keystones. Denticulated cornice above second story is surmounted by a parapet with three recessed panels. The North Main Street elevation has been stuccoed.

39 112 Trinity Street (ca. 1906-12): One-story, brick commercial building with recessed panel in parapet. The central, recessed, single door entrance is flanked by display windows with pseudo- muntins and louvered shutters.

40 116, 114 Trinity Street (ca. 1912-22): One-story, brick commercial building with modern storefront containing two double door entrances. Stepped parapet features recessed panels and brick corbelling. A flat, metal awning extends across the facade.

41 A. M. Hill and Sons Livery Stable, 120, 118 Trinity Street (1895): Two-story, brick livery stable with irregular fenestration on facade. Windows are six-over-six; second story windows have been boarded up. Stepped parapet features decorative brick corbelling.

42 126, 124, 122 Trinity Street (1898): One-story, brick commercial building containing three stores. Parapet features recessed brick panels. A large, standing seam metal, shed roof awning (dating from the early twentieth century) extends across the facade, supported by plain wood posts (added in 1983) with diagonal braces. 126 Trinity retains the original, recessed, double door entrance; 122 Trinity has a block glass transom.

43 130, 128 Trinity Street (ca. 1912-22): One-story, brick commercial building containing two stores. Each store has a central, double door entrance flanked by display windows with transom above. Parapet has recessed panels with brick corbelling. 128 Trinity has a recessed entrance with tile floor. Metal awnings have been added to each storefront.

45 121 Trinity Street (ca. 1889-94): One-story, brick commercial building containing two stores. The storefronts and two sections of the Church Street elevation have been removed to convert the building for use as a garage. There is a stepped brick parapet and corbelled cornice.

46 119 Trinity Street (ca. 1930): One-story, brick commercial building with stepped parapet. The central, vehicle entrance, with single door entrance with transom adjacent, is flanked by plate glass (originally twelve-over-twelve) windows. The paneled parapet has a corbelled cornice.

47 115, 117 Trinity Street (ca. 1901-06): One-story, brick commercial building divided into two stores, each having a central, double door entrance with transom flanked by plate glass windows. There is a corbelled cornice.

48 111, 113 Trinity Street (ca. 1894-1901): One-story, brick commercial building divided into two stores. 113 Trinity has the original, recessed, double door entrance flanked by two-over-two display windows with wooden panels below and transoms above. The windows and entrance to 111 Trinity have been replaced. Wooden pilasters frame the entrance to each store. The parapet has decorative, recessed brick panels.

49 109 Trinity Street (ca. 1894-1901): One-story, brick commercial building with central, recessed single (unoriginal) door entrance flanked by display windows with transoms. A recessed panel and rattooth course add decoration to the parapet.

50 105, 107 Trinity Street (ca. 1930): One-story, brick commercial building built as two separate stores between 1889 and 1901, but remodeled as a single building circa 1930. Each store has a central, recessed, double door entrance flanked by plate glass windows with six-light transom above. The parapet contains recessed panels and a corbelled cornice. Metal awnings extend across the storefronts.

51 103 Trinity Street (ca. 1907): Two-story, brick commercial building with recessed, double door entrance and block glass

transom. Second story contains three single windows separated by brick pilasters. The parapet contains recessed brick panels, corbelling, and a decorative concrete cornice.

53 McIlwain Building, 129 Court Square (ca. 1872): Two-story, brick commercial building divided into three bays. The modern storefront retains the original six-light transom. Two-over-two windows in the second story are separated by brick pilasters. The parapet contains recessed, rusticated brick panels and is surmounted by a corbelled, molded plaster cornice. A flat metal awning extends across the facade.

54 127 Court Square (ca. 1873-84): Two-story, stuccoed brick commercial building with modern storefront. The second story contains four single windows with bracketed hoods. There is a simple brick parapet. A flat metal awning extends across the facade.

55 125 Court Square (ca. 1878): Two-story, brick commercial building with weatherboarded storefront. The second story contains three shuttered windows separated by brick pilasters. The parapet has recessed brick panels with corbelling. A flat metal awning extends across the facade.

56 123 Court Square (ca. 1873-84): Two-story, brick commercial building with modern storefront. Second story contains four recessed two-over-two windows set in segmentally arched surrounds. The corbelled brick cornice features a modified dentil course and is surmounted by a brick pediment.

57 121 Court Square (ca. 1873-84): Two-story, brick commercial building with original, recessed, double door entrance flanked by modern display windows. A single door entrance with paneled transom at the right end of the facade leads to the second story. The second story windows are recessed within segmentally arched surrounds and are obscured by paneled shutters. The corbelled brick cornice features a modified dentil course and is surmounted by a brick pediment.

58 119 Court Square (pre-1872): Two-story, brick commercial building with modern storefront. A single door entrance to the second story is located at the right end of the facade. The second story contains three two-over-two windows and one one-over-one window. There is a bracketed cornice with modillions.

59 115, 117 Court Square (pre-1884): Two-story, brick commercial building with modern storefront recessed behind plain brick pillars. The second story contains six shuttered windows, beneath which extends a modern wrought-iron railing. The bracketed metal cornice features modillions and recessed panels.

62 109 Court Square (pre-1884): Two-story, stuccoed brick commercial building with modern storefront. The second story contains three six-over-six windows with louvered shutters. The parapet has a narrow recessed panel surmounted by a simple corbelled cornice.

64 101 Court Square (antebellum): Two-story, stuccoed brick commercial building with modern storefront. The second story contains six single one-over-one windows with segmentally arched surrounds. The parapet is corbelled and has a long, narrow, recessed panel. The West Pickens Street elevation is not stuccoed and has brick pilasters; a portion of an original metal cornice remains on this elevation.

65 106 West Pickens Street (ca. 1894-1901): One-story, brick warehouse with central, recessed entrance, originally flanked by nine-light windows set in segmental arches with granite springers. Windows have been refitted with plate glass. The parapet has recessed brick panels with metal attic vents and a corbelled cornice. A brick pediment crowns the central bay of the facade. The side elevations have brick pilasters and stepped parapets. The main entrance has a modern single door.

66 109 West Pickens Street (ca. 1906-12): One-story, brick commercial building, the facade of which is sheathed in Philadelphia brick. Central, double door entrance with transom is flanked by large display windows. Each bay of the facade has a semicircular fanlight with concrete keystone. Bays are defined by brick pilasters with concrete bases and capitals. Parapet contains three recessed panels and a metal cornice with dentil course and egg and dart band.

67 103, 105, 107 West Pickens Street (ca. 1908): Two-story, brick commercial building, faced in Phildelphia brick, containing three stores. Storefronts of 103 and 105 West Pickens each have a central, recessed, double door entrance with tile floor flanked by display windows with block glass transoms. A double door entrance with tile floor and fanlight with concrete keystone, located between 105 and 107 West Pickens, leads to the second story. Pilasters displaying

simulated rustication define each storefront. The second story contains ten one-over-one windows with flat brick arches and concrete keystones. A metal cornice with dentil course and modillions extends across facade of 103 and 105 West Pickens but has been removed from 107 West Pickens.

75 105 Cherry Street (ca. 1906-12): One-story, weatherboarded residence, partially sheathed in shiplap siding. The house has a cross-gable roof and a shed roof porch on facade, supported by chamfered posts. Some modern windows have been installed, but most windows retain the original two-over-two light sash.

78 103, 107, 109 South Main Street (ca. 1906-12): One-story, shed roof, frame commercial building sheathed in pressed-metal siding which predates the (former) Abbeville Fire Department building (#79) and is patterned to resemble brick. The building is divided into three stores, each with a central entrance flanked by display windows. 109 South Main has the original, recessed, double door entrance; 105 South Main has a double door entrance that is not recessed; the entrance to 107 South Main is recessed, but has a modern single door.

86 300 Poplar Street: Vacant lot, used as a garden.

91 103 Magazine Street (ca. 1890): One-story, frame residence with cross-gable roof. A flat roof porch extends across the facade, supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a simple balustrade. The house has been sheathed in composition siding patterened to resemble brick.

92 Shillito-Perrin House, 303 South Main Street (pre-1882): Two-story, frame residence with hip roof. A hip roof porch, supported by wood posts with a plain balustrade, extends across facade and around right elevation. A central, double door entrance with sidelights on the first story is flanked by two-over-two windows with louvered shutters. The central bay of the second story contains a palladian window of leaded glass. The building has been sheathed in substitute siding.

94 100 Magazine Street (ca. 1920): One-story, weatherboarded bungalow with gable roof. Hip roof porch across facade is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The gable end on facade has knee braces and a rectangular louvered vent.

99 206 Magazine Street (ca. 1922-30): One-and-one-half-story, frame bungalow sheathed in aluminum siding. The front slope

of the gable roof is pierced by a shed roof dormer. The roof extends to form a shed roof porch across the facade supported by plain wood posts on brick piers with a simple balustrade.

101 300 Magazine Street (ca. 1922): One-story, frame bungalow with cross-gable roof. Porch on facade and left elevation is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has a simple balustrade. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

104 306 Magazine Street (ca. 1927): One-story, frame bungalow with multiple gable roof. Combination shed and gable roof porch on facade and left elevation is supported by plain wood posts on brick piers with a slat balustrade. The house has been sheathed in substitute siding.

105 308 Magazine Street (ca. 1931): One-story, weatherboarded bungalow with gable roof. Complex gable roof porch extends across facade, supported by paired wood posts on brick piers with a slat balustrade. There is a porte-cochere on the right elevation. Gable ends are sheathed in shake shingles. Exterior walls not sheltered by the wraparound porch have been brick veneered.

106 304 Secession Avenue (ca. 1921): One-story, weatherboarded bungalow with gable roof. Porch on facade and right elevation is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has a simple balustrade.

107 306 Secession Avenue (ca. 1924): One-story, weatherboarded bungalow with gable roof. Recessed porch on facade is supported on each end by a paneled wood post on a brick pier. Two central supports consist of groupings of four small wood posts on brick piers. The gable end on facade is sheathed in shake shingles and has a three-light window.

109 312 Secession Avenue (ca. 1922): One-story, weatherboarded bungalow with gable roof. Porch across facade is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a wrought-iron balustrade. Gable end is sheathed in wooden shingles. The eight-over-one windows have modern wrought-iron grilles.

110 314 Secession Avenue (ca. 1915): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. The hip roof porch across facade is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has a turned balustrade.

111 Robert E. Hill House, 307 Secession Avenue (ca. 1880): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with hip roof. There is a central, single door entrance with sidelights and transom. The porch on facade is supported by wood pillars with a simple balustrade. Windows have two-over-two lights and louvered shutters. Two gabled peaks on the facade feature alternate shingles and diamond-shaped louvered vents. A picket fence surrounds the lot, which includes a boxwood garden adjacent to the house.

113 W. T. McDonald House, 301 Secession Avenue (pre-1882): One-story, frame residence with saltbox roof and two exterior, brick, end chimneys. A central, pedimented portico on the facade is supported by four plain wood posts with two pilasters and shelters a single door entrance with transom and sidelights. Windows have nine-over-nine lights. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

114 404? Magazine Street: Vacant, grassy lot with magnolia tree. A fieldstone barbecue, built in the early twentieth century, is located to the rear of the lot.

115 Lawton-Flynn House, 406 Magazine Street (ca. 1907): One-and-one-half-story, stuccoed frame residence with steep-pitched gable roof. Hip roof porch extends across facade, supported by Tuscan columns with necking and a simple balustrade. The porch forms a porte-cochere on the right elevation. A large pedimented dormer pierces the front roof slope. Windows on the facade consist of single-light sashes with leaded glass transoms. Each gable end contains a palladian window and has been sheathed in composition shingles.

119 Dr. Joseph W. W. Marshall House, 106 Marshall Court (ca. 1866): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-hip roof. Hip roof porch on facade is supported by plain wood posts and has an early wrought-iron balustrade. Windows have nine-over-nine lights.

120 Frank C. DuPre House, 105 Marshall Court (ca. 1900): One-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal, hip roof. Several gabled peaks have pent roofs. The hip roof porch extends across facade and Marshall Court elevation, supported by turned posts with a turned balustrade. Windows have two-over-two lights.

122 409 Magazine Street (ca. 1884): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Central, single door

entrance has sidelights and transom and is flanked by two-over-two windows with shelf architraves. A hip roof porch, supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers, extends across facade and wraps around left elevation. There are two interior brick chimneys with corbelled caps. Gable ends have pointed arch, louvered vents.

123 Enright-Roche House, 407 Magazine Street (pre-1882, ca. 1889): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with gable roof. The central, single door entrance has sidelights and transom. Windows are four-over-four with louvered shutters and shelf architraves. A gabled peak with diamond-shaped louvered vent crowns the central bay. There are two exterior, brick, end chimneys. A hip roof porch across facade is supported by plain wood posts.

125 403 Magazine Street: Extensively landscaped lot associated with the DuPre-Latimer-Sondley House (#128). Ornamental plantings include dogwoods, magnolias, crepe myrtles, and pin oaks.

126 401 Magazine Street (pre-1878): One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Secession Avenue elevation has a hip roof porch supported by four chamfered posts with a simple balustrade. Sheathing beneath the porch is board and batten. Windows have six-over-six or six-over-nine lights. There is a boxed cornice with returns.

128 DuPre-Latimer-Sondley House, 403 Sondley Circle (1882): One-and-one-half-story, frame residence with cross-gable roof. The facade features a projecting, gabled bay on each end, with a recessed, flat roof porch extending across the central section. The porch is supported by free-standing, paired, metal columns and has a turned wood balustrade. Two gabled dormers pierce the front roof slope. The house has a pressed-metal shingle roof and has been sheathed in substitute siding.

129 107 Secession Avenue (ca. 1894): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Hip roof porch on facade and left elevation has turned posts, turned frieze, and stick brackets. Gable ends have sawn bargeboard and are sheathed in beaded siding applied diagonally. Windows have two-over-two lights and louvered shutters.

132 Southern Railroad Freight Depot, 110 Chestnut Street (ca. 1901-06): One-story, weatherboarded depot with gable roof.

The eaves of the roof extend to shelter loading platforms on the facade and rear elevation. A round, louvered vent is located in the gable end.

135 Vacant, wooded property.

136 Vacant, wooded property.

137 110 Secession Avenue (pre-1922): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Hip roof porch on facade is supported by plain wood posts on brick piers with a slat balustrade. Windows have six-over-six lights.

138 200 Secession Avenue: Vacant grassy lot.

141 309 Magazine Street (pre-1882): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Central gable on front roof slope has scalloped bargeboard and semicircular arched louvered vent. Flat roof porch on facade is supported by Tuscan columns and has a turned balustrade. Four-over-four windows on facade are paired and have shelf architraves and louvered shutters.

142 307 Magazine Street (ca. 1882-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Flat roof porch across facade is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. Windows have two-over-two lights. A gabled ell with diamond-shaped louvered vent projects from the left end of the facade.

147 205 Magazine Street (ca. 1906-12): One-story, weatherboarded residence with gable roof. Shed roof porch across facade is supported by four Tuscan columns. A central, single door entrance with two-light transom is flanked by two-over-two windows on facade.

149 201 Magazine Street (ca. 1906-12): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with low-pitched hip roof. Hip roof dormer projects from front roof slope. Single story, hip roof porch on facade is supported by plain wood posts. Windows have two-over-two lights and louvered shutters.

150 301 Poplar Street (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded bungalow with combination gable and hip roof. Recessed porch on facade is supported by plain wood posts on brick piers and has a slat balustrade. Windows have two-over-two lights.

152 206 Cherry Street (ca. 1912-22): One-story, weatherboarded bungalow with combination hip and gable roof. The facade is dominated by a wide gabled portico with knee braces and rectangular latticed vent with pediment. Porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and continues around right elevation.

155 300 Cherry Street (pre-1922): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Hip roof porch on facade is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and a turned balustrade. Windows have six-over-six lights. There is a diamond-shaped louvered vent in each gable end.

156 302 Cherry Street (ca. 1922-30): One-story, frame bungalow with gable roof. Hip roof porch on facade is supported by shingled posts and has a central, gabled portico. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

157 304 Cherry Street (pre-1912): One-story, frame residence with gable roof. Hip roof porch across facade is supported by turned posts with a simple balustrade. A central, single door entrance is flanked by two-over-two windows. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

158 306 Cherry Street (pre-1912): One-story, frame residence with gable roof. Hip roof porch across facade is supported by turned posts. A central, single door entrance with side-lights is flanked by nine-over-six windows. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding, and a metal awning has been attached to the porch roof.

165 Union Baptist Church, 205 Poplar Street (ca. 1882-1906): One-story, frame church with gable roof. Central, double door entrance on facade has two-light transom. Side elevations are divided into five bays, each with a six-over-six window. The square, inset steeple with pyramidal roof terminates in a metal finial. The building has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

168 Second Presbyterian Church (Washington Street Presbyterian Church), 200 block, Washington Street (ca. 1906): One-story, gable roof, brick church with full basement. The double door entrance with segmental arch is located in the first level of the square tower on the right elevation. Colored glass windows have diagonally latticed muntins. A multi-paned, colored glass, round window with keystones is located in the gable end on facade.

169 Washington Street at Spring Street: Vacant, grassy lot.

171 Town Spring, Poplar Street at Spring Street (ca. 1762): Grassy lot with barrel-vaulted, concrete cover over spring originally owned by Andrew Pickens.

173 East Pickens Street: Vacant, grassy lot with stuccoed, gable roof shed.

174 Spring Street at Courthouse Alley: Vacant, grassy and tree-shaded lot.

184 211 Spring Street (ca. 1901-06): One-and-one-half-story, stuccoed brick building with wide gambrel roof. Large, central, semicircular arched entranceway on facade is flanked by smaller semicircular entranceways. The central bay has a double door entrance with sidelights and multi-light fanlight. The flanking bays are similar, with single door entrances.

191 Abbeville Methodist Episcopal Church, South (Main Street United Methodist Church) (ca. 1885, ca. 1894, 1925): Irregular plan brick church with gable roof. A large, central, lancet-shaped, stained-glass window is flanked by brick buttresses with concrete ornamentation. Three-story, square tower on left end of facade has a modern, aluminum spire dating from 1969. A two-story wing has been added to the right elevation, and the building has a stepped parapet with concrete cornice. A two-story, truncated hip roof, brick education building with full basement was added to the rear in 1925, at which time the main building was renovated. Architect for the addition and renovations was James C. Hemphill, Sr.

193 J. V. Lomax House, 214 North Main Street (ca. 1934): One-and-one-half-story, brick veneer bungalow with cross-gable roof. Projecting, gabled portico and shed roof porch on facade are supported by plain brick pillars on brick piers. Gable ends have knee braces.

199 200 block, Washington Street: Vacant lot.

200 205 Washington Street (pre-1882): Two-story, frame residence with gable roof. The central, double door entrance with sidelights and transom is flanked by single six-over-six windows with louvered shutters. A hip roof porch on the facade is supported by chamfered posts with brackets and turned frieze. There are two interior, brick, end chimneys with

corbelled caps. The house has been sheathed in substitute siding.

202 305 Washington Street (pre-1922): One-story, frame bungalow with cross-gable roof. Recessed porch on facade is supported by massive stone pillars and features a tripartite, rectangular, multi-paned window in the gable end. The house is sheathed in wooden shingles.

203 307 Washington Street (pre-1922): One-story, weatherboarded bungalow with gable roof. Recessed porch on facade is supported by brick pillars and has a slat balustrade. The gable end on facade has a paired, eight-light attic window.

207 315 Washington Street (ca. 1882-1912): One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Single story, shed roof porch on facade has turned posts with a simple balustrade. Left end of porch has a broad-arched, spindle frieze with central pendant. A projecting, gabled ell on the right end of the facade contains a paired, one-over-one window in the gable end and is sheathed in diagonal and horizontal flushboard. Battens have been applied to the gable end in a decorative manner.

208 Farmer's Warehouse, 321 Washington Street (ca. 1901-22): Large, single story warehouse which extends from Washington Street to Lane Street along Chestnut Street. The warehouse was begun in 1901 and completed prior to 1922, having been built in ten sections. Construction is of brick, with seven interior, brick fire walls. Several bays of the warehouse are sheathed in corrugated metal or cinder block. There is a low-pitched gable roof. A small, brick, hip roof wing with shed roof, cinder block addition (built in 1983) is attached to the Washington Street elevation.

209 200 block, East Pinckney Street: Vacant, wooded lot.

210 200 block, East Pinckney Street: Vacant, wooded lot.

213 Spring Street at East Pinckney Street: Vacant, grassy lot.

214 304 Spring Street: Vacant, grassy lot.

216 201 East Pinckney Street (pre-1922): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. The facade has a projecting, gabled ell and a hip roof porch. Windows have six-over-six lights. There is a single door entrance. The original porch supports have been removed.

219 211 Cabell Street (pre-1922): One-story, frame residence with steep-pitched, hip roof. Hip roof porch on facade is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has a simple balustrade. A central, single door entrance is flanked by paired windows. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

220 209 Cabell Street (pre-1922): One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence with jerkinhead-cross-gable roof. The central, single door entrance has sidelights and transom and is flanked by six-over-six windows with louvered shutters. Central cross-gable on facade has a single, shuttered window. A flat roof porch extends across facade, supported by turned posts with a simple balustrade.

223 Spring Street, Cabell Street, and Lane Street: Large, wooded property.

224 200 block, Lane Street (ca. 1912-22): Two-story, brick commercial building with flat parapet. The first story has a single door entrance with sidelights and plate glass windows with two-light transoms. Second story windows are paired and have two-over-two lights. A single-story wing has rattooth cornice.

225 200 block, Lane Street (pre-1912): One-story, brick commercial building with shed roof and flat parapet. A shed roof porch extends across the facade.

226 507 Chestnut Street (pre-1912, ca. 1925): One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence with hip roof. A large, gabled porch, added to the facade circa 1925, is supported by large, stone pillars and has a stone balustrade. The gable end has a nine-pane window and is finished in a wattle and daub pattern.

228 Belle W. Chapman House, 213 Cabell Street/501 Chestnut Street (ca. 1893): One-story, weatherboarded residence with steep-pitched, cross-gable roof. Gable ends on Cabell Street elevation are sheathed in board and batten siding with pierced, arrow-like trim and ornamental brackets. A shed roof porch between the two projecting ells is supported by colonettes on paneled piers and has a sawn and pierced balustrade. There is a small, projecting, pedimented portico. The single door entrance has sidelights and transom. Chestnut Street elevation has a similar gable end and portico.

229 Kirby-Swetenburg House, 302 Chestnut Street (1892): One-story, frame residence with cross-gable roof having two gabled peaks on facade. A flat roof porch is supported by unfluted columns with a simple balustrade. The single door entrance is flanked by two-over-two windows. The house has been sheathed in substitute siding.

231 Abbeville High School (former), Chestnut Street (ca. 1922): Two-story, brick school with five-bay central section flanked by projecting pavilions. The central, double door entrance with multi-paned transom and sidelights is located beneath a slightly projecting, single story, brick portico with molded concrete ornamentation. The entranceway has a segmental arch with rosettes and tudor arches. Original, grouped, six-over-six windows have been removed and the openings retrofitted with small, modern windows and aluminum siding. There is a full basement. The building was designed by Lloyd Preacher. It presently serves as headquarters for School District #60.

233 600 Chestnut Street (ca. 1894): One-and-one-half-story, frame residence with steep-pitched hip roof and gabled ells. Porch on facade is supported by turned posts and has a turned frieze and turned balustrade. A gabled dormer with fanlight pierces the front roof slope. A gabled ell on the right end of the facade has a Queen Anne window, bargeboard, and polygonal bay. Windows have two-over-two lights and louvered shutters.

234 W. Y. Quarles House, 602 Chestnut Street (ca. 1925): One-and-one-half-story, brick veneer bungalow with gable roof. Recessed porch on facade is supported by brick pillars on brick piers with a brick balustrade. The front roof slope has a gabled dormer and a slightly projecting gabled portico, each with a palladian window. Gable ends are sheathed in shake shingles and have knee braces.

235 J. Cliff King House, 604 Chestnut Street (ca. 1922): One-story, weatherboarded bungalow with gable roof. Flat roof porch on facade and right elevation is supported by wood pillars on brick piers with a slat balustrade. Exposed rafters are evident along the porch roof. The gable end on facade is sheathed in shake shingles and has a tripartite window.

237 Wilson Peebles House, 702 Chestnut Street (ca. 1919): One-and-one-half-story, brick veneer bungalow with gable roof. A gabled portico on the facade is supported by brick pillars and has a brick balustrade. Gable ends are sheathed

in shake shingles and have carved brackets. Exposed rafters are evident along the roof line.

238 Tusten-Savitz House, 707 Chestnut Street (1872): Two-story, frame residence with cross-gable roof. The house originally faced Greenville Street, but in the early twentieth century the present monumental portico supported by five pillars was constructed on the left elevation to define a new facade along the Chestnut Street elevation. The single door entrance has an architrave with fluted pilasters and broken pediment with urn finial. Windows are paired and have four-over-four lights with lovered shutters and shelf architraves.

240 Barnwell-DuPre-Cheatham House, 701 Chestnut Street (ca. 1914): Two-story, frame residence with cross-gable roof. The facade is divided into two bays; a gabled peak surmounts the right bay. A hip roof porch, supported by three paneled pillars with partial balustrade, extends across facade. Windows have one-over-one lights and louvered shutters. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

241 R. L. Mabry House, 605 Chestnut Street (ca. 1896): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Hip roof porch on facade is supported by turned posts with a simple balustrade. Windows have two-over-two lights and louvered shutters.

242 603 Chestnut Street (ca. 1933): One-story, frame bungalow with gable roof. The front roof slope intersects with the shed roof of the porch, which is supported by plain pillars on brick piers with a simple balustrade. A low- pitched, shed roof dormer with tripartite window pierces the front roof slope. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

243 601 Chestnut Street (ca. 1900's): One-story, frame residence with high-pitched hip roof and gabled ells. Wraparound porch on facade and left elevation is supported by turned posts and has a sawn balustrade. A projecting, polygonal, gable roof bay is located on the right end of the facade. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

246 207 Lane Street (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle over wooden shingle, gable roof. Single door entrance with carved architrave and bull's-eye corner blocks is flanked by single nine-over-nine windows on facade. A simple gabled portico supported by plain posts projects from the central bay.

248 203 Lane Street (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with metal, gable roof. Central, single door entrance on facade is flanked by six-over-six windows. A gabled portico with wrought-iron supports extends across the central bay.

249 201 Lane Street (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with metal, gable roof. Central, single door entrance is flanked by six-over-six windows. A small, gable roof portico, supported by plain wood posts, shelters the central bay of the facade. There is a central, interior, brick chimney.

252 Foster Barnwell House, 308 Greenville Street (ca. 1905 and earlier): One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gambrel roof. Each gambrel end is sheathed in shake shingles and has a central, palladian window flanked by elliptical, multi-light windows with keystones. Flat roof porch on facade and right elevation is supported by Ionic columns with Scamozzi capitals and has a simple balustrade. The porch forms a large, flat roof gazebo at its vertex. The central entrance has sidelights, shelf architrave, and louvered shutters. Windows have six-over-one lights. The core of the house was moved to this location in the 1880's; a major renovation took place in the early twentieth century.

253 312 Greenville Street (ca. 1893): Two-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence with hip roof. A gable roof dormer with boxed cornice and returns and palladian window pierces the front roof slope. Windows have two-over-two lights and louvered shutters. A hip roof porch on the facade and right elevation is supported by Ionic columns with Scamozzi capitals and has a simple balustrade.

256 Parker-Greene House, 402 Greenville Street (ca. 1859): Two-story, frame residence with cross-gable roof. Central, double door entrance has transom and sidelights. A two-story, gabled bay projects from the right end of the facade. Windows have six-over-six lights and louvered shutters. A hip roof porch on the facade is supported by Doric columns. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

258 Hill House, 410 Greenville Street (ca. 1894): Two-story, frame residence with steep-pitched pyramidal roof. The front roof slope is dominated by a shingled gable with paired window. The main entrance has a single door with Queen Anne window. The hip roof porch is supported by plain wood posts. A large brick chimney with corbelled cap pierces the roof.

Fenestration varies. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

259 J. Fuller Lyon House, 500 Greenville Street (ca. 1893): Two-story, frame residence with gable roof. Centrally located on the facade is a pedimented pavilion containing the single door entrance with transom on the first story and a single window on the second story. Each gable end is sheathed in wooden shingles and has a diamond-shaped attic window. Windows have six-over-six lights and louvered shutters. The one-story porch was removed after 1930 and replaced with a single story, pedimented portico supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

260 Harper House, 605 Greenville Street (pre-1904): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with hip roof. A two-story, hip roof, polygonal bay projects from the left end of the facade. There is a single door entrance; windows have two-over-two lights. A wraparound porch on the facade and left elevation is supported by turned posts.

262 505 Greenville Street (ca. 1893): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable, pressed-metal shingle roof. A polygonal bay projects from the left end of the facade. A hip roof porch with wrought-iron supports extends across the remainder of the facade. Each gable end has a boxed cornice with returns and diamond-shaped, louvered attic vent. Two interior, brick chimneys with corbelled caps pierce the roof. Windows have six-over-six lights and louvered shutters.

263 503 Greenville Street (ca. 1919): One-story, weatherboarded bungalow with gable roof. Gable roof portico on facade and left elevation is supported by paired, tapered wood posts on brick piers with a simple balustrade. Windows have twelve-over-one lights and louvered shutters.

264 501 Greenville Street (ca. 1882-1903, ca. 1922-30): One-story, weatherboarded residence with hip roof. The single door entrance has sidelights. Windows have six-over-one lights. A low-pitched hip roof porch on the facade is supported by tapered wood posts. The gable end of the portico on the facade is sheathed in sawtooth shingles and has a paired window. A sun porch is located on the left elevation.

265 Horace R. McAllister House, 409 Greenville Street (ca. 1903): One-story, frame residence with steep-pitched hip roof and

gabled ells. A projecting ell on the right end of the facade has a diamond-shaped, louvered vent in the gable end. The low-pitched hip roof porch on facade and left elevation is supported by tapered wood posts. There are two interior, stuccoed chimneys with corbelled caps. The house has been sheathed in substitute siding.

266 J. Hayne McDill House, 407 Greenville Street (ca. 1893): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. The single door entrance has a transom. A polygonal bay projects from the right end of the facade and is surmounted by a gabled peak sheathed in shake shingles. The hip roof porch on facade and left elevation is supported by turned posts with sawn and pierced brackets.

268 Thomas Gordon White House, 401 Greenville Street (ca. 1904): One-and-one-half-story, frame residence with truncated hip roof. The central, double door entrance is flanked by two-over-two windows with louvered shutters. A hooded dormer with palladian window and ball finial pierces the front roof slope. A wraparound porch on facade and right elevation is supported by plain wood columns on brick piers and has a simple balustrade. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

269 McMillan-Power House, 315 Greenville Street (ca. 1923): One-and-one-half-story, brick veneer residence with gable roof. A slightly projecting entrance pavilion contains the single, semicircular arched doorway. The pavilion is flanked by paired four-over-one windows. A gabled porte-cochere is located on the right elevation; a sun porch is located on the left elevation. The front roof slope has a long, shed roof dormer with two paired windows.

270 Kerr-Bowie House, 313 Greenville Street (ca. 1919): One-and-one-half-story, brick veneer residence with gambrel roof. A flat roof portico is supported by large, brick pillars with concrete caps. A shed roof dormer, sheathed in aluminum siding, dominates the front roof slope. The single door entrance with leaded glass sidelights, transom, and corner lights is set in a segmentally arched surround. The house was designed by James C. Hemphill, Sr.

273 Intersection of North Main and Greenville Streets: Landscaped triangle with cannon and granite monument commemorating the final meeting of the Confederate Cabinet, erected by the Civic Club.

275 Dr. Gottlob A. Neuffer House, 312 North Main Street (1904): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with hip roof. The central bay of the facade has a single door entrance with transom and shelf architrave with paneled pilasters, flanked by mullioned cameo windows with keystones on the first story and a semicircular bay with elaborate plaster cornice, dentil course, and conical roof with pine cone finial on the second story. Flanking windows have one-over-one lights. A single story porch extends across facade, supported by Corinthian columns with a turned balustrade and denticulated cornice. The porch projects slightly across the central bay and forms a rounded corner on the right end of the facade. A porte-cochere, supported by Tuscan columns, is located on the left elevation.

278 Amos B. Morse House, 406 North Main Street (ca. 1883): Two-story, frame residence with hip roof. The central, double door entrance with sidelights and transom is flanked by six-over-six windows with louvered shutters. A single story porch extends across the facade and wraps around each side elevation, supported by chamfered posts with necking and sawn brackets on sawn wood piers with a turned balustrade. Centrally located on the facade is a pedimented balcony supported by turned posts with a turned balustrade and pierced spandrels. The pediment is sheathed in imbricated, sawtooth, and shake shingles and has a large, palladian, louvered vent. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

283 Lewis Perrin House, 416 North Main Street (ca. 1912): Two-and-one-half-story, brick veneer residence with hip roof. First story of facade has a central, double door entrance with sidelights and transom flanked by modified tripartite windows. A hooded dormer with palladian window pierces the front roof slope. A flat roof porch with central, pedimented portico extends across facade, supported by brick pillars. The tympanum of the projecting portico is paneled. House and porch each have a denticulated cornice.

284 420 North Main Street (pre-1912): One-and-one-half-story, frame residence with steep-pitched hip roof and large, cross gables. The central, single door entrance with sidelights and transom is flanked by two-over-two windows with louvered shutters. The large gable on the facade has a single two-over-two window with semicircular fanlight. The flat roof porch on the facade is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a pierced slat balustrade. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

285 424 North Main Street, (pre-1912): One-story, frame residence with cross-gable roof. A projecting, gabled ell is located on the left end of the facade. There is a single door entrance with two-light transom. Windows have two-over-two lights and louvered shutters. A hip roof porch wraps around the facade and both side elevations, supported by wood posts with a simple balustrade. The left side porch has been enclosed, and the house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

286 426 North Main Street (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with steep-pitched hip roof and gabled ells. A hip roof porch extends across the facade, supported by tapered wood posts with a simple balustrade. Windows have one-over-one lights. The left portion of the porch has been enclosed with weatherboard.

287 500 North Main Street (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Each gable end has a boxed cornice with returns and diamond-shaped louvered vent. The main entrance has a single door with Queen Anne window. Windows are two-over-two. A wraparound porch on the facade and right elevation is supported by chamfered posts with a Chinese Chippendale balustrade and sawn brackets. A gabled peak is located at the vertex of the porch.

288 504 North Main Street (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with steep-pitched hip roof and gabled ells. A polygonal bay on the left end of the facade has a pent roof and diamond-shaped, louvered vent in the gable end. A porch on the facade and right elevation is supported by turned posts with a turned balustrade; a gabled peak is located at its vertex. The single door entrance has sidelights. Windows are two-over-two and have louvered shutters.

289 600 North Main Street (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with steep-pitched, metal, hip roof with gabled ells. A polygonal bay on the left end of the facade has a tent roof, pent shake shingle frieze, and vertical flushboard apron. The single door entrance has a two-light transom; windows are two-over-two. A porch on the facade and right elevation is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets; a large, gabled peak is located at its vertex. Only a portion of the turned balustrade remains.

293 704 North Main Street (ca. 1895): One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence with hip roof and gabled ells. The central, single door entrance with sidelights and transom is

flanked by two-over-two windows. A gabled peak with small, eight-light, rectangular window is located on the left end of the front roof slope. A low-pitched shed roof dormer is centrally located on the front roof slope. A hip roof porch, located on the facade and right elevation, is supported by Tuscan columns.

294 706 North Main Street (ca. 1895): One-story, frame residence with hip roof. The hip roof porch on the facade and right elevation is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has a simple balustrade. Windows have two-over-two lights. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

295 701 North Main Street (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle, hip roof. A gabled peak pierces the front roof slope. The central, single door entrance is flanked by single-pane windows with transoms having diagonally latticed muntins; unoriginal louvered shutters have been added. A hip roof porch on the facade and left elevation is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. Two stuccoed, brick chimneys with corbelled caps pierce the roof.

296 611 North Main Street (ca. 1898): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with hip roof. A two-story, gable roof ell projects from the right end of the facade. A single story, wraparound porch, supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and a turned balustrade, is located on the facade and left elevation; a gabled peak is located at its vertex. Windows have two-over-two lights. A wide, polygonal bay projects from the second story on the left end of the facade.

298 605 North Main Street (pre-1882): One-story, frame residence with cross-gable, pressed-metal shingle roof. The central entrance has sidelights and transom and is flanked by six-over-six windows with shelf architraves and louvered shutters. A hip roof porch extends across the facade, supported by chamfered posts with pierced brackets and a sawn balustrade. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

299 E. Ringan Thomson House, 603 North Main Street (ca. 1922): Two-story, brick veneer residence with hip roof. Central, single door entrance has a shelf architrave with paneled overdoor and carved brackets. Windows have twelve-over-one or nine-over-one lights and are either tripartite or paired on the facade. An arcaded porch with brick supports extends

across the facade. Rafters are exposed. The house was designed by James C. Hemphill, Sr.

300 601 North Main Street (pre-1912): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle, hip roof and gabled ells. The single story porch on the facade and Haigler Street elevation is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets, turned frieze, turned balustrade, and two pedimented porticoes. A hip roof dormer pierces the front roof slope. Windows have one-over-one lights and louvered shutters. The single door entrance has sidelights, transom, and corner lights.

301 109 Haigler Street (pre-1922): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle, hip roof. The central bay of each story has a single door entrance. First story windows are one-over-one; second story has two-over-two windows. A hip roof porch, which extended across the facade and around each side elevation, supported by square pillars with a simple balustrade, has been removed. A pedimented gable with palladian window projects from the front roof slope, originally sheltering a balcony. The house is presently undergoing renovation.

302 107 Haigler Street (pre-1922): One-story, frame residence with hip roof and two gabled peaks on front roof slope. The central, single door entrance is flanked by two-over-two windows with louvered shutters. A low-pitched hip roof porch extends across facade, supported by plain wood pillars. The house has been sheathed in vinyl siding.

304 509 North Main Street (pre-1912): Two-story, frame residence with pressed-metal shingle, hip roof. Central, single door entrance has leaded glass transom and sidelights and is flanked by windows with leaded glass upper sash and single-pane lower sash. A gabled dormer pierces the front roof slope. A single story porch, located on the facade and right elevation, is supported by Ionic columns with Scamozzi capitals and has a turned balustrade. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

305 505 North Main Street (pre-1912): One-and-one-half-story, frame residence with gambrel roof. Single story porch on facade is supported by Doric columns and has a simple balustrade. The gambrel end on facade has a paired window. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

306 503 North Main Street (pre-1912): Two-story, frame residence with hip roof. The central entrance has an elaborate shelf architrave with brackets and is flanked by one-over-one windows. The second story has two-over-two windows with louvered shutters. On the left end of the facade is a recessed balcony, supported by an Ionic column with Scamozzi capital on a paneled pier; a large, carved bracket adds decoration. A flat roof porch extends across the facade, supported by fluted Doric columns with a turned balustrade. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

308 104 Nichols Street (pre-1922): One-story, frame bungalow with gable roof. A recessed portico on facade is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A rectangular, louvered vent is located in the gable end on facade. Windows have two-over-two lights. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

310 109 Nichols Street (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with hip roof and gabled ells. The single door entrance on facade is flanked by two-over-two windows. A hip roof porch, supported by plain wood posts, is located on the facade and Cherokee Street elevation. There is a central, stuccoed chimney.

314 North Main Street at Nichols Street: Vacant, tree-shaded lot.

320 403 North Main Street (ca. 1912-22): Two-story, brick veneer residence with gable roof. Central, single door entrance with sidelights is sheltered by a shed roof hood, supported by brackets, and is flanked by tripartite windows. The second story facade has a tripartite window flanked by paired windows. Three gabled attic vents pierce the front roof slope. A single story, flat roof porch, supported by plain wood posts, is located on the Wardlaw Street elevation.

321 106 Wardlaw Street (ca. 1922-30): One-story, weatherboarded bungalow with cross-gable roof. Gable roof porch on facade is supported by square posts on brick piers and has a pierced slat balustrade. The gable end is sheathed in wooden shingles and has a three-light window and knee braces. Metal awnings have been added to the porch.

322 108 Wardlaw Street (ca. 1922-30): One-story, weatherboarded bungalow with cross-gable roof. Large, gabled portico on facade is supported by grouped wood posts on brick piers and has a simple balustrade. The gable end is sheathed in wooden

shingles and has a paired, louvered attic vent and knee braces. A metal awning has been attached on the porch facade.

323 110 Wardlaw Street (ca. 1912-22): One-story, weatherboarded residence with hip roof and gabled projections. The central, single door entrance with sidelights is flanked by one-over-one windows with louvered shutters. A hip roof porch, located on the facade and right elevation, is supported by plain wood columns.

324 112 Wardlaw Street (pre-1912): One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence with hip roof of pressed-metal shingles. A central, single door entrance with leaded glass transom is flanked by large, one-over-one windows. A hip roof dormer with paired, one-over-one window pierces the front roof slope. A porch, supported by plain wood posts with a simple balustrade, is located on the facade and right elevation.

327 408 Cherokee Street (pre-1912): One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence with complex gable roof. The facade has a single door entrance and nine-over-one windows. Other windows are two-over-two. The front slope of the gable roof is pierced by a shed roof dormer and a cross-gable projecting ell; a low-pitched gabled peak surmounts the roof ridge. The single story porch on the facade is supported by plain wood posts with a simple balustrade.

332 103 Lemon Street (ca. 1912-22): One-story, frame residence with pyramidal roof and gabled wings. Hip roof porch on facade is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a simple balustrade. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

333 101 Lemon Street (ca. 1912-22): One-story, frame residence with pyramidal roof. Hip roof porch on facade is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A gabled peak is located on the left end of the front roof slope. The house has been sheathed in composition siding.

334 415 Cherokee Street (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with hip roof. A large, gabled pavilion with boxed cornice and returns is centrally located on the facade. The central, single door entrance is flanked by six-over-six windows. The flat roof porch across the facade is supported by grouped wood posts on brick piers.

335 413 Cherokee Street (pre-1912): One-story, frame residence with cross-gable roof. Windows have six-over-six lights. Hip roof porch on facade is supported by plain wood pillars. A central, gabled pavilion projects from the facade. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

336 411 Cherokee Street (ca. 1922-30): One-story, frame residence sheathed in shiplap siding. There is a gable roof, with jerkinhead gable ells on each side elevation. A jerkinhead gable portico on the facade is supported by two plain wood columns and has a paired, louvered attic vent. The gable ends are sheathed in wooden shingles.

337 407 Cherokee Street (ca. 1922-30): One-story, frame bungalow with gable roof. Large, gabled portico on facade is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The central, single door entrance is flanked by paired, six-over-six windows. The house has been sheathed in substitute siding.

340 204 Wardlaw Street (pre-1912): Two-story, frame residence with metal, gable roof. The central, double door entrance on first story has a multi-light transom and is flanked by two-over-two windows. The second story has a central, single door entrance with transom, flanked by two-over-two windows. A two-tiered veranda extends across the facade, supported on the first story by multi-faceted columns and on the second story by Tuscan columns with a turned balustrade. A central, gabled peak pierces the front roof slope. The house has been sheathed in substitute siding.

341 206 Wardlaw Street (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable, pressed-metal roof. Central, single door entrance has sidelights and transom. A projecting, gabled bay is located on the left end of the facade and has a pointed arch, louvered vent in the gable end. The hip roof porch on facade, originally supported by chamfered posts with a turned balustrade and pierced brackets, has been removed. Windows on facade are floor-length and have louvered shutters.

342 210 Wardlaw Street (pre-1922): Two-story, frame residence with cross-gable roof. One gable end terminates in a jerkinhead gable. A two-story, gabled bay on the left end of the facade features a single story, polygonal bay. A double door entrance and floor-length, two-over-four windows open onto the single story porch. Other windows have two-over-two lights. A square tower with bellcast pyramidal roof and

metal finial projects from the front roof slope. The house has been sheathed in composition siding.

344 304 Orange Street (pre-1922): One-story, weatherboarded residence with hip roof and gabled ells. A polygonal bay is located on left end of the facade. A hip roof porch, supported by turned posts, is located on the facade and right elevation. Windows have two-over-two lights.

345 400 Orange Street (pre-1922): One-story, weatherboarded bungalow with gable roof. Hip roof porch on facade is supported by five plain wood posts. The gable end has a rectangular, louvered attic vent and knee braces. Windows have six-over-one lights and louvered shutters.

346 401 Orange Street (pre-1922): One-story, frame bungalow with gable roof. Gable roof portico on facade is supported by paneled wood posts on brick piers. The house is sheathed in wooden shake shingles. Gable end of portico has a rectangular, louvered attic vent and knee braces.

348 303 Orange Street: Vacant, grassy lot.

349 300 Wardlaw Street (pre-1922): One-story, gable roof, frame bungalow, sheathed in wooden shake shingles. Gable roof porch on facade is supported by plain wood posts on low, stone piers. Windows on facade are paired, with nine-over-one lights. Gable ends have knee braces.

350 304 Wardlaw Street (ca. 1927): One-story, weatherboarded bungalow with gable roof. Gable roof portico on left end of facade is supported by wood posts on brick piers and has a slat balustrade. The gabled ends are shingled.

353 Klugh Circle: Vacant lot.

354 Klugh Park, Klugh Circle: Wooded property used as a park in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

357 212 Ferry Street (ca. 1900's): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with hip roof. A two-story, gable roof ell with round, louvered vent and pent roof projects from the right end of the facade. A hip roof porch, located on the facade and left elevation, is supported by chamfered wood posts with pierced brackets and a small, projecting, pedimented portico. Windows have two-over-two lights and unoriginal, louvered shutters.

358 305 Ferry Street (ca. 1900's): One-story, frame residence with hip roof. A gabled ell and gabled peak, each with a diamond-shaped, louvered attic vent, project from the front roof slope. The central, single door entrance is flanked by paired two-over-two windows with unoriginal, louvered shutters. A flat roof porch on the facade is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The house and porch posts have been sheathed in substitute siding.

359 303 Ferry Street (ca. 1900): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Two gabled peaks on front roof slope have pointed arch, louvered attic vents. Hip roof porch on facade and right elevation is supported by turned posts and has a turned balustrade. The house has a single door entrance and two-over-two windows.

360 301 Ferry Street (ca. 1890's): Two-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence with mansard roof. The central bay of the facade is composed of a three-story, square tower with cross-gable roof having boxed cornice with returns. Gabled dormers pierce the front slope of the mansard roof in the flanking bays. Each bay of the first story contains a single door with transom. A single story, hip roof porch, supported by turned columns with spandrels and a plain balustrade, extends across the facade and has a central, gabled portico. Windows have six-over-six lights.

361 213 Ferry Street (ca. 1920's): One-story, frame residence with cross-hip roof. The recessed porch on facade and right elevation is supported by paired wood posts on brick piers and has an eyebrow pediment. Windows have one-over-one lights and louvered shutters. The house has been sheathed in substitute siding.

363 209 Ferry Street (ca. 1920's): One-story, frame bungalow with pressed-metal shingle, gable roof. The recessed porch on facade is supported by two brick pillars and two unoriginal, wrought-iron supports on brick piers. The central, single door entrance is flanked by paired, eight-over-one windows. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

364 115 Ferry Street (ca. 1910): Two-story, frame residence with gable roof. The three-bay facade has a central, double door entrance with sidelights, transom, and corner lights on the first story and a single window with sidelights on the second story. First story windows have sixteen-over-one lights; second story windows have twelve-over-one lights; all windows have louvered shutters. A central, gabled dormer with palla-

dian window pierces the front roof slope. A hip roof porch on the facade and left elevation is supported by Ionic columns with Scamozzi capitals. The house has been sheathed in vinyl siding. This house was built to replace an earlier house which was constructed circa 1855 and burned 12 January 1910. Several outbuildings associated with the earlier house remain.

365 108 Ferry Street (pre-1922): One-story, weatherboarded bungalow with gable roof. Hip roof porch on facade is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has a simple balustrade. Windows have two-over-two lights. The gable end on facade has knee braces and a rectangular, louvered attic vent.

366 110 Ferry Street (pre-1922): One-story, weatherboarded bungalow with gable roof. Hip roof porch on facade is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has a simple balustrade. Windows have two-over-two lights. The gable end on facade has knee braces and a rectangular, louvered attic vent.

369 Klugh Park, Wardlaw Street at Klugh Circle: Wooded property used as a park in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

371 305 Wardlaw Street (ca. 1924): One-story, frame bungalow with gable roof. Gabled portico on facade has wrought-iron porch supports and metal awning. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

375 209 Wardlaw Street (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Projecting bay on right end of facade has sawn bargeboard with bull's-eye ornamentation, boxed cornice with returns, and semicircular arch, louvered vent in the gable end. A hip roof porch on facade and left elevation is supported by turned posts with a simple balustrade and sawn brackets; a tent roof gazebo with metal finial is attached at the vertex. Windows have two-over-two lights.

376 205 Wardlaw Street (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Projecting bay on right end of facade has sawn bargeboard with bull's-eye ornamentation, boxed cornice with returns, and semicircular arch, louvered attic vent in the gable end. The porch, which extended across the remainder of the facade, has been removed. There is a

single door entrance with Queen Anne window and two-over-two windows with louvered shutters.

377 203 Wardlaw Street (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Projecting, polygonal bay on left end of facade has a modified tent roof with pediment. The low-pitched hip roof porch on the facade has wrought-iron supports and balustrade. Windows have two-over-two lights and louvered shutters.

378 201 Wardlaw Street (pre-1912): One-and-one-half-story, frame residence with pressed-metal shingle, hip roof and gabled ells. Shed roof dormer pierces the front roof slope. The wraparound porch on facade and Cherokee Street elevation is supported by turned posts and has a gabled peak at the vertex. The house is sheathed in shiplap siding.

379 104 Academy Street: Vacant, overgrown lot.

380 102 Academy Street: Vacant, overgrown lot.

383 Cherokee Street: Vacant, wooded lot.

388 300 block, North Main Street (at Wardlaw Street): Vacant, grassy lot. Site of the Abbeville Graded School.

391 Smith-Visanska House, 307 North Main Street (1882): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle, cross-gable roof. Central bay of facade is recessed behind flanking pavilions. Each pavilion contains a single door entrance and single six-over-six window with louvered shutters and paneled apron on the first story, two six-over-six windows with louvered shutters on the second story, and a round, louvered attic vent and sawn bargeboard with pendant in the gable end. The single story porch on facade and side elevations is supported by paneled wood pillars with a turned balustrade.

392 White-Smith House, 305 North Main Street (1881): Two-story, frame residence with pressed-metal shingle, cross-gable roof. A two-story ell projects from the right end of the facade and has two six-over-six windows with louvered shutters and shelf architraves on each story and an arched, louvered attic vent and bargeboard in the gable end. First story windows have paneled aprons. The single story porch is supported by wood posts with a sawn balustrade and sawn brackets; the left end of the porch has been enclosed. A gable roof dormer with

sawn bargeboard pierces the front roof slope. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

397 112 Ellis Avenue (ca. 1922-30): One-story, weatherboarded bungalow with gable roof. Gable roof portico on facade is supported by square, wood posts with a simple balustrade. The gable end is sheathed in wooden shingles and has a paired, rectangular, louvered attic vent and knee braces.

399 116 Ellis Avenue (pre-1922): One-story, weatherboarded bungalow with gable roof. Large portico with gable ends on facade and right elevation is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers with a simple balustrade. Gabled ends are stuccoed and have paired, twelve-light attic windows.

400 Ferguson-Williams Normal and Polytechnic College (later Abbeville County Memorial Hospital), 200 Ellis Avenue (ca. 1893): Three-story, stuccoed brick building with gable roof. A small, gabled peak pierces the front roof slope above the main entrance bay. Most windows have twelve-over-twelve lights. Additions have been built to the right and rear elevations. This building was constructed to house the Ferguson-Williams College, a school for blacks which operated under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church of the United States (Southern Presbyterian Church). The church sold the property to the Abbeville County Memorial Hospital in 1919, and the building served as a hospital until 1966.

401 200 block, Ellis Avenue: Vacant, grassy lot.

402 113 Cherokee Street (pre-1922): One-story, frame residence with cross-gable roof. A gabled ell projects from the left end of the facade. The hip roof porch on the facade is supported by plain wood posts. Windows have six-over-six lights. The house has been sheathed in substitute siding.

403 111 Cherokee Street (pre-1922): One-story, frame residence with bellcast gable roof. Large, bellcast gable roof porch on facade is supported by four paneled wood posts on brick piers. Windows have six-over-six lights. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

405 107 Cherokee Street (pre-1922): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Projecting bay on left end of facade has single two-over-two window and diamond-shaped attic vent in the gable end. Hip roof porch on facade is supported by turned posts. Windows have two-over-two lights.

408 119 Ellis Avenue (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with hip roof and gabled ells. Gable ends on facade have boxed cornice with returns and sawn bargeboard. Hip roof porch on facade and left elevation is supported by turned posts.

409 117 Ellis Avenue (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with hip roof and gabled ells. A polygonal bay with boxed cornice and returns and sawn bargeboard in gable end projects from the right end of the facade. The hip roof porch on the facade and left elevation is supported by turned posts with a turned balustrade and sawn brackets. Windows have two-over-two lights.

410 115 Ellis Avenue (pre-1912): One-story, frame residence with hip roof and gabled ells. Polygonal bay with boxed cornice with returns and sawn bargeboard in the gable end projects from the right end of the facade. An identical gabled peak is located on the left end of the front roof slope. A hip roof porch, supported by turned posts with a turned balustrade and sawn brackets, is located on the facade and left elevation. The house has been sheathed in composition siding.

411 113 Ellis Avenue (pre-1912): One-and-one-half-story, frame residence with hip roof and gabled ells. A gabled dormer with boxed cornice with returns and palladian window pierces the front roof slope. The wraparound porch on facade and left elevation is supported by Tuscan columns with a turned balustrade and has a pedimented gable over the front steps. A metal awning has been attached to the porch roof, and the house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

412 111 Ellis Avenue (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Gable ends have diamond-shaped, louvered attic vents. A hip roof porch on the facade and left elevation is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has a slat balustrade. Windows have six-over-six lights.

413 109 Ellis Avenue (ca. 1912-22): One-story, frame bungalow with gable roof. Gabled porch on left end of facade is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has a pierced slat balustrade. The house has been sheathed in substitute siding.

415 Abbeville Baptist Church (First Baptist Church of Abbeville), 200 block, North Main Street (at Ellis Avenue) (1911): Monu-

mental, yellow brick church on granite foundation with irregular, hip roof of slate with metal hips. The facade has a central, tetrastyle, Ionic portico supported by unfluted, stone columns with Scamozzi capitals. A full entablature continues around the flanking pavilions. The brick frieze has diamond-shaped, stone inserts above the columns. The pediment has a brick tympanum and raking cornice. The wooden cornice has a dentil course and modillions. Pavilions flanking the central portico have brick corner pilasters with stone, Doric capitals having fleurs-des-lis in their necking. There is a two-story education wing along the rear elevation and a three-story yellow brick annex to the rear. The building was remodeled in 1939 according to plans prepared by Charles W. Fant of Anderson, South Carolina.

417 Abbeville Presbyterian Church, 200 block, North Main Street (at West Pinckney Street) (ca. 1887): Two-story, brick church with gable-on-hip roof with gabled pavilions. A three-level tower on the left corner of facade contains the main, double door entrance. The tower has an open belfry with pyramidal roof and metal finial. Windows and doors vary in size, but all have gothic arches. Most windows are of stained glass, with larger ones having a quatrefoil design. The main gable peak has a palladian window. A smaller tower with pyramidal roof and metal finial is centrally located on the primary roof ridge. A two-story, brick educational building, designed by James C. Hemphill, Sr., is attached to the rear of the main building and faces West Pinckney Street.

420 Maggie W. Brooks House, 200 West Pinckney Street (ca. 1898): Two-story, frame residence with hip roof. The first story is weatherboarded and has a single door entrance with sidelights. The second story is sheathed in plywood and has been stuccoed. A hip roof dormer with tripartite window pierces the front roof slope. A hip roof porch on the facade and right elevation is supported by Ionic columns with Scamozzi capitals and has a simple balustrade. The house and porch have modified denticulated cornices.

421 Taggart-Lyon-Brooks House, 202 West Pinckney Street (ca. 1830's): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with gable roof. The three-bay facade has a central, single door entrance with sidelights and transom, flanked by tripartite windows with paneled aprons, pilastered architraves, and louvered shutters. Each bay of the second story has a tripartite window with louvered shutters. First story windows consist of a nine-over-nine section flanked by

three-over-three windows. Second story windows are nine-over-six with three-over-two outer sections. The gable ends are slightly bellcast and have a boxed cornice with returns. A hip roof porch on the facade and right elevation is supported by massive, stuccoed, tapered columns.

422 Lyon-Clinkscales House, 206 West Pinckney Street (ca. 1881): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. The central entrance on facade has sidelights and transom. A gabled ell on the left end of the facade has a single window in each story. A single story, hip roof porch across the remainder of the facade is supported by chamfered wood posts with necking and has a sawn balustrade, sawn brackets, and bracketed cornice. Windows have six-over-six lights, louvered shutters, and shelf architraves. Each gable end has scalloped bargeboard.

423 Pratt-Ziegler House, 300 West Pinckney Street (ca. 1876): One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. The three-bay facade has a central, double door entrance with sidelights, transom, and shelf architrave, flanked by full-length, six-over-six-over-six windows. A large, central cross-gable on the front roof slope has a paired six-over-six window and is flanked by two gabled dormers, each with a small six-over-six window. All gable ends have scalloped bargeboard. Hip roof porch extends across facade and is supported by grouped, wood posts on brick piers.

425 300 block, West Pinckney Street (at Long Branch Street): Vacant, grassy and tree-shaded lot.

428 Thornton House, 309 West Pinckney Street (ca. 1907): One-story, frame residence with hip roof and gabled ells. Polygonal bays project from the right end of the facade and the left elevation. The gable end of each bay is sheathed in vertical flushboard and contains a semicircular, louvered vent with sawn and pierced sunburst surround. A gabled peak on the left end of the front roof slope is sheathed in vertical flushboard and has an elaborate bargeboard. The hip roof porch on facade and left elevation is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets; a tent roof gazebo with metal finial is attached at its vertex. The house has been sheathed in substitute siding.

429 307 West Pinckney Street (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Gabled bay on right end of facade has diamond-shaped, louvered attic vent and

single two-over-two window. The hip roof porch on facade and left elevation is supported by chamfered wood posts with pierced brackets and has a gabled peak at the vertex. There is a single door entrance.

430 305 West Pinckney Street (pre-1912): One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence with hip roof and gabled ells. A polygonal bay with tripartite window in the pedimented gable end projects from the left end of the facade. An eyebrow dormer pierces the front roof slope. The wraparound porch is supported by turned posts and has sawn and pierced brackets. Windows have two-over-two lights.

432 301 West Pinckney Street (pre-1912): One-story, frame residence with hip roof and gabled ells. The central entrance on facade is flanked by polygonal bays with two-over-two windows and unornamented gables. The hip roof porch on facade and left elevation is supported by chamfered wood posts. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

433 207 West Pinckney Street (pre-1882): One-story, weatherboarded residence with gable roof. The central, single door entrance has sidelights and transom, flanked by six-over-six windows with louvered shutters. Porch on facade is supported by tapered wood posts. A flat roof wing has been attached to the left elevation.

435 203 West Pinckney Street (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle, hip roof. A gabled peak with pent roof and diamond-shaped, louvered attic vent is located on the left end of the front roof slope. A porch, supported by paneled wood posts, is located on the facade and right elevation. Windows on facade have single panes with multi-paned transoms. Other windows have two-over-two lights.

436 201 West Pinckney Street (ca. 1912-22): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle, hip roof. A gable peak with pent roof is located on the right half of the front roof slope. The single story porch on facade and North Church Street elevation is supported by Tuscan columns with a turned balustrade; the side porch has been enclosed with weatherboard. Windows have one-over-one lights.

442 110 North Church Street (ca. 1901-06): One-story, frame residence with hip roof. A gabled peak with diamond-shaped, louvered vent is located on the right end of the front roof slope. The hip roof porch on facade and left elevation is

supported by turned posts and has a simple balustrade. A metal awning has been attached to the porch roof. Windows have six-over-six lights. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

444 109 North Church Street (ca. 1873): One-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle, gable roof. The five-bay facade has a central, single door entrance with sidelights and transom, flanked by nine-over-nine windows. Low-pitched hip roof porch sheltering the three central bays has modillions and turned pilasters. Original turned posts have been replaced by wrought-iron supports with a wrought-iron railing.

446 105 North Church Street (ca. 1894-1901): Two-story, frame residence with hip roof and gabled ells. A two-story polygonal ell with pedimented gable projects from the right end of the facade. The tympanum contains a rectangular attic window with shelf architrave and flanking quarter-round windows, all of which have been blocked up. The hip roof porch is supported by turned posts and has a turned balustrade, turned frieze, and sawn brackets. A small balcony on the central bay of the facade contains similar decoration. Three interior, brick chimneys have corbelled caps. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

449 102 Bowie Street (pre-1912): One-story, frame residence with hip roof and gabled ells. Hip roof porch on facade and left elevation is supported by wood posts with a simple balustrade and spindled brackets. Windows have two-over-two lights. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

450 104 Bowie Street (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with hip roof and gabled ells. Hip roof porch on facade and left elevation is supported by wood posts and has a simple balustrade and spindled brackets. There is a single door entrance. Windows have two-over-two lights.

451 108 Bowie Street: Vacant lot screened by a row of pines.

452 112 Bowie Street (pre-1922): One-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal, hip roof. Hip roof porch on facade and right elevation is supported by wood posts with sawn brackets. The single door entrance is flanked by single pane windows with leaded glass transoms. An unornamented gabled peak is located on the right end of the front roof slope.

453 117 Bowie Street (pre-1922): One-story, frame bungalow with gable roof. Gable roof porch on facade is supported by grouped wood posts on brick piers and has a six-light window flanked by louvered attic vents in the gable end. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

454 115 Bowie Street (ca. 1922): One-story, frame bungalow with gable roof. Shed roof porch on facade is supported by brick pillars and extends past left elevation to form a gable end side porch. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

455 113 Bowie Street (pre-1922): One-story, frame bungalow with gable roof. Gabled porch on facade is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A flat roof porch on the left elevation has identical supports. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

463 118 Vienna Street (pre-1912): One-story, frame residence with hip roof and gabled ells. Polygonal bay on left end of facade projects from front roof slope and has an unornamented gable. Hip roof porch on facade and right elevation is supported by turned posts and has a turned balustrade and sawn brackets with pendants. Windows have two-over-two lights. There are two interior, stuccoed, brick chimneys with corbelled caps. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

464 200 Vienna Street: Vacant, wooded lot.

466 206 Vienna Street (pre-1930): Small, one-story, frame residence with gable roof. The four-bay facade has two single door entrances flanked by single windows. The building is sheathed in shiplap siding.

467 212 Vienna Street: Vacant, wooded property.

468 200 block, Vienna Street (pre-1930): Small, one-story, frame residence with gable roof. The building is sheathed in shiplap siding.

469 Georgia, Carolina, and Northern Railroad Depot, Vienna Street at Seaboard Coastline Railroad (ca. 1890): One-story, brick veneer depot with pressed-metal shingle, bellcast hip roof. Overhanging eaves are supported by large, wood brackets. Windows have segmental arches. Two corbelled, brick chimneys pierce the roof.

470 111 Vienna Street (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable, pressed-metal shingle roof. Two gabled peaks on the front roof slope have pointed arch attic vents with scalloped louvers. A flat roof porch on the facade is supported by brick pillars on brick piers. Windows have two-over-two lights. A polygonal bay is located on the right end of the facade. A sawn frieze follows the roofline of the house.

471 109 Vienna Street (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with hip roof and gabled ells. Two gabled peaks are located on the front roof line. The hip roof porch is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has a turned balustrade. A large wing is located on the right rear of the house. This wing has a porch supported by turned posts with a turned balustrade.

472 107 Vienna Street (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Two gable ends on facade have bargeboard and pointed arch attic vents with scalloped louvers. The central, single door entrance is flanked on the left by a paired window and on the right by a polygonal bay with a single window in each facet. Windows have two-over-two lights and louvered shutters. A porch extends across the facade, supported by turned posts with a turned balustrade and sawn brackets.

473 105 Vienna Street (pre-1901): Two-story, frame residence with pressed-metal shingle, cross-gable roof. Two gable ends on facade have sawn bargeboard and stick ornamentation. The three-bay facade has a central, single door entrance with transom on the first story and a single, two-over-two-over-two window with small balcony on the second story. A two-story, polygonal bay forms the left bay of the facade. Windows have two-over-two lights. The hip roof porch on facade and right elevation is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets, sawn frieze, and turned balustrade; the balcony has similar details. The house has been sheathed in substitute siding.

474 Abbeville Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, 103 Vienna Street (ca. 1890): One-story, stuccoed brick church in the Gothic Revival style. The exterior has been scored to resemble stone. The building has a pressed-metal shingle, cross-gable roof. The gable end on facade is dominated by a stained glass window with wooden tracery composed of four lancet windows beneath a large, round window. A square tower with lancet window and gothic arch entranceway on the first

level is located on the left corner of the facade. The tower has an open, wooden belfry with balustrade, paired brackets, and spandrels, surmounted by a modified pyramidal roof with metal finial. A polygonal apse is located on the rear elevation. A stained wood, open scissors-truss roof support system is visible on the interior. Walls are stuccoed and have paneled wainscoting. There is a pipe organ. A stuccoed wing has been added to the left rear of the building.

481 113 West Pickens Street (ca. 1899): One-story, frame bungalow with hip roof. Single door entrance with sidelights, transom, and corner lights is flanked by polygonal bays. A large, gabled portico on the facade is supported by paneled wood pillars with carved brackets on brick piers and has a slat balustrade. The gable end is stuccoed and has battens and a paired, twelve-light window. Windows have nine-over-nine lights. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

482 115 West Pickens Street (ca. 1899): One-story, frame residence with combination hip and gable roof of pressed-metal shingles. The hip roof porch on facade is supported by four paneled wood posts with pilaster responds. Windows have two-over-two lights. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

483 117 West Pickens Street (ca. 1899): One-story, frame residence with cross-gable roof. A polygonal bay with gable roof projects from the left end of the facade. A low-pitched hip roof porch on facade and right elevation is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The single door entrance has large sidelights and an architrave with fluted pilasters. Windows have two-over-two lights. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

485 200 South Church Street: Landscaped lot associated with 202 South Church Street (#486).

486 202 South Church Street (ca. 1882-1906): Two-story, frame residence with cross-gable roof. Projecting, gabled bay on left end of facade has scalloped bargeboard. Windows have six-over-six lights, shelf architraves, and louvered shutters. The original, single story porch has been removed and replaced by a small stoop. On the left elevation is a small porch supported by chamfered posts with necking and a turned balustrade. The house has been sheathed in substitute siding. A picket fence surrounds the lot.

487 104 Green Street (ca. 1882-1906): One-story, hip roof, frame residence sheathed in substitute siding. A small, hip roof porch is supported by two chamfered posts.

491 203 Whitehall Street (pre-1922): One-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle hip roof. A projecting, polygonal bay on the facade has a gabled peak with sawn bargeboard and pointed arch, louvered vent. The wraparound porch is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. Windows have two-over-two lights. The gable end has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

492 200 block, Whitehall Street: Vacant garden lot, screened by pin oaks.

493 217 Whitehall Street (pre-1922): One-story, frame residence with cross-gable roof. Hip roof porch on facade and left elevation is supported by turned posts with a turned balustrade. The single door entrance is flanked by two-over-two windows. The house has been sheathed in composition siding, and the left end of the porch has been enclosed.

494 219 Whitehall Street (pre-1922): One-story, frame residence with gable roof. Hip roof porch on facade is supported by plain wood posts with a turned balustrade. The central, single door entrance is flanked by two-over-two windows with louvered shutters. The house has been sheathed in composition siding.

495 212 Whitehall Street: Vacant, landscaped lot with wrought-iron fence.

496 214 Whitehall Street (pre-1922): One-story, weatherboarded residence with gable roof. Hip roof porch on facade is supported by wood posts on brick piers with sawn brackets. The central, single door entrance is flanked by six-over-one windows.

497 216 Whitehall Street: Vacant, overgrown lot.

498 218 Whitehall Street (pre-1922): One-and-one-half-story, frame residence sheathed in wooden shingles. The gable end of the facade is sheathed in bands of alternate and shake shingles and contains a six-over-six window. The recessed porch on facade is supported by tapered brick posts on brick piers. There is a single door entrance.

499 201 Walnut Street (pre-1922): One-story, weatherboarded residence with gable roof. The central, single door entrance with sidelights and transom is flanked by paired, six-over-one windows. A low-pitched, hip roof porch on the facade is supported by four chamfered wood posts with necking and pilaster responds.

500 109 Walnut Street (pre-1922): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. A projecting bay with diamond-shaped, louvered vent in the gable end is located on the right end of the facade. There is a single door entrance. The hip roof porch on the facade is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets. Windows have two-over-two lights.

501 107 Walnut Street (pre-1922): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with hip roof. A gabled peak with diamond-shaped, louvered attic vent pierces the front roof slope. A hip roof porch on the facade and left elevation is supported by turned posts with spindled brackets. Windows have six-over-six lights.

502 106 Walnut Street (pre-1922): Two-story, frame residence with gable roof. The three-bay facade has a central, single door entrance, flanked by single windows on the first story. Each bay of the second story has a single window which extends through the cornice to form a partial shed roof dormer. A single story, bellcast hip roof porch extends across the facade, supported by plain wood posts with a slat balustrade. Windows have two-over-two lights. The house has been sheathed in substitute siding.

505 316 South Church Street (pre-1922): One-story, weather-boarded residence with cross-gable roof. Projecting, gabled bay on the left end of the facade has boxed cornice with returns and diamond-shaped, louvered attic vent. A hip roof porch extends across the facade, supported by tapered wood posts with a plain balustrade. Fenestration varies.

508 310 South Church Street (ca. 1890-1906): One-story, frame residence with pressed-metal shingle, hip roof. Two gabled peaks on the front roof slope have rectangular, louvered attic vents and pent roofs. Hip roof porch on facade is supported by plain wood posts. Windows have two-over-two lights and louvered shutters. The house has been sheathed in vinyl siding.

511 304 South Church Street (ca. 1890-1906): One-story, weatherboarded residence with hip roof. Two gabled peaks on the facade have diamond-shaped, louvered attic vents. The central entrance has sidelights and transom. A hip roof porch on the facade and right elevation is supported by turned posts with a turned balustrade and sawn brackets. Windows have two-over-two lights.

516 301 South Church Street (pre-1882): One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded carriage house with hip roof. This outbuilding is associated with the summer home of Governor Patrick Noble, which stood on the site of the John A. Harris House (#526).

521 315 South Church Street (pre-1922): One-story, weatherboarded bungalow with gable roof. The combination shed and gable roof porch on facade and right elevation is supported by brick pillars with a slat balustrade. The gable end on facade is sheathed in shake shingles and has a tripartite, six-light window and knee braces.

523 206 South Main Street (pre-1882): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with hip roof. The double door entrance has sidelights, transom, and corner lights. A two-story, polygonal ell on the left end of the facade has a gabled peak with alternate shingles and four-light window. The hip roof porch on facade and right elevation is supported by Tuscan columns. Three interior, brick chimneys have corbelled caps. Windows have one-over-one lights and louvered shutters. A boxwood garden is located in the front and side yards. The property is surrounded by a wrought-iron fence.

Properties Which do not Contribute to the Character of the Historic District

4 Courthouse Alley: Paved parking lot.

8 118 Court Square (ca. 1878): One-story, brick commercial building with flat parapet and corbelled cornice. A modern, recessed storefront has been constructed, and the leaded glass transom has been obscured by metal sheathing.

14 123 Washington Street (post-1930): One-story, cinder block commercial building. The facade is stuccoed and has a flat metal awning.

23 106 North Main Street (post-1930): Two-story, cinder block commercial building with two single windows in second story. The recessed, single door entrance is sheltered by a metal awning.

25 110 North Main Street (ca. 1901-06): One-story, brick commercial building with modern storefront. The parapet has been obscured by plywood.

26 112, 114 North Main Street (ca. 1901-06): One-story, brick commercial building with two modern storefronts. The parapet of 112 North Main has been obscured by imitation brick sheathing. The parapet of 114 North Main has been stuccoed.

28 120, 118 North Main Street: Paved parking lot.

29 117 ? North Main Street (ca. 1906-12): One-story, frame commercial building sheathed in asbestos shingles. The building has a metal gable roof with unornamented parapet. A recessed, double door entrance and four-light transom are located on the facade.

30 115 North Main Street (ca. 1906-12): One-story, frame commercial building with single door entrance. A modern, wood parapet with projecting wood cornice, supported by brackets and featuring a dentil course, has been built on the facade.

36 106, 104, 102 Trinity Street (ca. 1960): Two-story, brick commercial building with two entrances, built to house a single store. The facade is dominated by a solid brick wall from transom level to parapet. A flat, metal awning extends the length of the facade.

37 108 Trinity Street (ca. 1894-1901): One-story, brick commercial building with modern storefront and single recessed panel in the parapet.

38 110 Trinity Street (ca. 1894-1901): One-story, brick commercial building with facade sheathed in beaded weatherboard.

44 Trinity Street at Church Street (ca. 1920, ca. 1952): One-story, stuccoed masonry service station.

61 111 Court Square (pre-1884): Narrow one-story, stuccoed brick building with a corbelled and denticulated brick cornice, above which is a paneled parapet. The entrance has been removed, and the facade has been stuccoed.

63 107 Court Square (pre-1884, ca. 1962, 1982): Two-story, stuccoed cinder block commercial building with circa 1962 storefront. The second story facade, renovated in 1982, contains four single one-over-one windows with louvered shutters. This building, constructed prior to 1884, was severely damaged by fire circa 1962, at which time the facade was rebuilt. A facade more compatible with the surrounding architecture was designed and constructed in 1982.

71 East Pickens Street: Paved parking lot.

72 East Pickens Street: Paved parking lot.

73 122 East Pickens Street (post-1930): One-story, brick veneer commercial building with flat roof.

74 Cherry Street at Poplar Street (post-1930): One-story, stuccoed concrete block commercial building with barrel-vaulted roof and flat parapet on facade.

76 101 Cherry Street: Vacant, overgrown lot.

77 Cherry Street (ca. 1960's): One-story, cinder block commercial building with cross-gable roof.

80 115 South Main Street (ca. 1967): One-story, brick veneer commercial building with gable roof. The gable end of the recessed portico on facade is sheathed in wooden shingles. A gambrel roof ell was added to the Cherry Street elevation in 1983.

82 102 Cherry Street (ca. 1937): One-story, frame bungalow sheathed in asbestos shingles. The gable roof has exposed rafters. A semicircular, louvered vent is located in the gable end on facade.

83 104 Cherry Street (ca. 1938): One-story, gable roof bungalow sheathed in shiplap siding. A gable roof portico on left end of facade is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers.

84 106 Cherry Street (post-1930): One-story, brick veneer residence with gable roof.

85 108 Cherry Street (ca. 1970's): One-story, metal commercial building with low-pitched gable roof.

87 205 South Main Street: Used car dealership with mobile home office and unpaved parking lot.

88 207 South Main Street: Paved parking lot, screened by boxwood, dogwood, and azalea plantings.

89 Abbeville Savings and Loan Association, 209 South Main Street (ca. 1964): One-story, brick veneer building with gable roof and cupola. Hip roof pavilions project on each end of facade.

90 101 Magazine Street: Vacant, grassy lot.

93 301 South Main Street (ca. 1950's): Exxon service station.

95 102 Magazine Street (post-1930): One-story, frame residence sheathed in aluminum siding with a gable roof.

96 104 Magazine Street (ca. 1905): One-story, frame residence with cross-gable roof. Hip roof porch on facade has a simple wood balustrade and has been screened. Windows have six-over-six lights. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

97 200 Magazine Street (ca. 1920): One-story, frame bungalow sheathed in aluminum siding. The house has a gable roof. A gabled portico on the right end of the facade is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. A gable roof ell with picture window on facade has been added to the left elevation. A chain-link fence encircles the yard.

98 202 Magazine Street (ca. 1912-22): One-story, frame bungalow with gable roof. Vertical paneling has been applied beneath the porch, which has a gable roof supported by granite pillars. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

102 302 Magazine Street (ca. 1951): One-story, gable roof, frame residence sheathed in substitute siding. The shed roof porch on facade has wrought-iron supports and balustrade.

103 304 Magazine Street: Grassy lot with in-ground swimming pool screened by a wood fence, dogwoods, and pine tree.

108 308 Secession Avenue (ca. 1951): One-story, gable roof, frame residence sheathed in substitute siding.

112 305 Secession Avenue (ca. 1949): One-story, brick veneer residence with gable roof.

117 410 Magazine Street (post-1930): One-story, frame residence with gable roof which extends to form a shed roof porch

across the facade. The house is sheathed in substitute siding.

118 101 Marshall Avenue (ca. 1954): One-story, cinder block residence with low-pitched hip roof. A wing on the left elevation is sheathed in asbestos shingles.

121 411 Magazine Street (ca. 1952): One-story, gable roof, frame residence, sheathed in asbestos shingles and partially brick veneered.

124 405 Magazine Street (ca. 1938): One-and-one-half-story, brick veneer residence with gable roof. A projecting brick portico on right end of the facade features semicircular arches.

127 200 block, Secession Avenue (post-1930): One-story, gable roof, frame residence sheathed in asbestos shingles.

130 Secession Avenue at Branch Street (post-1930): One-story, gable roof commercial building sheathed in corrugated metal.

131 106 Chestnut Street (post-1930): One-story, gable roof, cinder block grocery store.

133 106 Secession Avenue (pre-1922): One-story, frame residence with cross-gable roof. A shed roof porch on facade is supported by turned posts. A hip roof room was built in front of a projecting gabled ell on the left end of the facade between 1922 and 1930. The house has been sheathed in composition siding.

134 108 Secession Avenue (ca. 1922-30): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Hip roof porch on facade has wrought-iron supports with a wrought-iron balustrade. Windows have six-over-six lights.

139 202 Secession Avenue (ca. 1912): One-story, frame bungalow, sheathed in shiplap siding, with a gable roof.

140 200 block, Secession Avenue: Mobile home.

143 305 Magazine Street (ca. 1933): One-story, gable roof, frame bungalow sheathed in substitute siding. Gable roof porch on facade is supported by wrought-iron posts on brick piers.

144 301 Magazine Street (ca. 1884?): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Windows have nine-over-nine

lights. Porch on Magazine Street elevation has been removed. Hip roof porch on Cedar Street elevation has been enclosed with shiplap siding and small six-over-six windows. A single (modern) door entrance with simple pedimented surround is located on the Magazine Street elevation.

145 211 Magazine Street (ca. 1973): One-story, frame residence, sheathed in aluminum siding, with low-pitched gable roof.

146 207 Magazine Street (ca. 1922-30): One-story, frame bungalow with gable roof. Vertical paneling has been applied beneath the recessed porch on facade. Porch is supported by grouped wood posts on brick piers and has a simple balustrade. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

148 203 Magazine Street (ca. 1906-12): Two-story, frame residence with low-pitched hip roof. Hip roof porch on facade is supported by grouped Doric half-columns on yellow brick piers. Windows are two-over-two; those on facade are paired. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding. A metal awning shelters the front steps.

151 Charles Dendy House, 202 Cherry Street (ca. 1815): Two-story, frame residence sheathed in aluminum siding. A shed roof, monumental portico, supported by plain wood pillars on brick piers, has been added to the facade. The double door entrance with sidelights and multi-light transom is set in an elaborate surround with fluted pilasters and recessed panels. There are two exterior, stuccoed end chimneys. The house was moved from the southeast corner of the public square to its present location circa 1893.

153 208 Cherry Street (ca. 1922-30): One-story, frame residence with gable roof. Hip roof porch across facade is supported by plain wood posts. A central, single door entrance is flanked by nine-over-nine windows. The house has been sheathed in composition siding.

154 210 Cherry Street (pre-1922): One-story, weatherboarded residence with hip-on-cross-gable roof. Hip roof porch on facade has wrought-iron supports. Windows have two-over-two lights.

159 307 Cherry Street (ca. 1912-22): Two-story, frame residence with pyramidal roof and gabled peaks. Shed roof, wraparound porch on facade and right elevation has a gable peak at the corner and is supported by Tuscan columns. Windows have

one-over-one lights. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

161 Cherry Street (ca. 1980): One-story, single-pen, log cabin. A central, single door entrance is flanked by six-over-six windows. There is a fieldstone chimney and a wooden shingle gable roof. This cabin was built of materials taken from several log buildings.

162 Creswell Cabin, Cherry Street (ca. 1837): One-story, log cabin with a wooden shingle gable roof. The logs are V-notched and mud-chinked. A one-story porch on the facade is supported by rough-hewn posts with braces. This cabin was moved from the Troy, South Carolina, vicinity to its present location circa 1978.

164 Abbeville Jail, 200 block, Poplar Street (ca. 1948): Two-story, brick jail with flat roof. Designed by James C. Hemphill, Sr.

166 Abbeville Milling Company, 105 Poplar Street (ca. 1901-06): Two-story, brick commercial building with full basement. Wide, central entrance is flanked by shuttered, paired windows. Original windows were single with segmentally arched surrounds. Three six-over-six windows with louvered shutters and segmentally arched surrounds are located in the second story facade. The corbelled brick cornice on facade extends around both side elevations. This building was gutted by fire 17 March 1983, and its future is unknown.

167 300 Washington Street (ca. 1922-30): One-story, gable roof, weatherboarded bungalow. Shed roof porch on facade has wrought-iron supports. A large picture window is located on the facade, beneath the porch. Gable ends are sheathed in shake shingles.

170 Poplar Street: Electrical power substation.

172 Poplar Street at Spring Street and East Pickens Street: Used car lot, with large, metal roof car shed. There are two frame buildings, one sheathed in shiplap siding with a hip roof, the other sheathed in corrugated metal with a gable roof.

175 Courthouse Alley: Paved parking lot.

176 115 Spring Street (post-1930): One-story, cinder block, gable roof commercial building with metal awning across facade.

177 100 block, Spring Street (post-1930): One-story, stuccoed cinder block commercial building with low-pitched gable roof. A flat roof porch extends across facade.

178 112, 110 Washington Street (post-1930): One-story, brick commercial building containing two stores, separated by brick pilasters with a corbelled brick cornice. 112 Washington has a single door entrance with display window; 110 Washington has a single door entrance flanked by modern, opaque windows.

179 100 block, Washington Street (post-1930): One-story, brick commercial building with two storefronts and a plain parapet.

180 100 block, Washington Street (post-1930): One-story, brick commercial building with two storefronts and a plain parapet.

181 129 Washington Street (post-1930): One-story, masonry service station. Facade features art deco pylons which rise above the tile pent roof.

182 200 block, Spring Street (ca. 1970's): One-story, brick veneer commercial building with flat roof.

183 213 Spring Street (ca. 1970's): One-story, frame building with metal sheathing and shed roof.

185 200 block, Spring Street: Paved parking lot.

186 200 block, Spring Street: Paved parking lot.

187 Thomas G. Enright Parish Hall, Spring Street at East Pinckney Street (ca. 1965): One-story, brick veneer building with gable roof. Parish hall of Sacred Heart Catholic Church (#190).

188 122 North Main Street (post-1930): One-story, stuccoed brick service station with flat roof.

189 126, 124 North Main Street (ca. 1970's): One-story, commercial building containing two establishments. The building is constructed of cinder block and brick and has a wooden shingle roof across the facade.

192 L. W. White House, 212 North Main Street (1904): Two-story, frame residence with hip roof. Wraparound porch is supported by plain columns with Scamozzi capitals on paneled wood piers and has a simple balustrade. Metal awnings have been attached to the porch roof, which features a modern wrought-iron railing. The second story windows have been obscured by aluminum siding, which now covers the house. A gabled dormer with boxed cornice and returns projects from the front roof slope. The dormer contains a semicircular arched window of leaded glass with pilastered surround and keystone.

194 100 Lane Street (ca. 1946): One-story, brick building with barrel-vaulted roof and stepped parapet.

195 East Pinckney Street at Spring Street (ca. 1965): One-story, brick veneer office building with gable-on-hip roof.

196 210 Spring Street (ca. 1971): One-story, metal building with low-pitched gable roof.

197 206 Spring Street (ca. 1960's): One-story, frame building, sheathed in wooden shingles, with a low-pitched gable roof.

198 Washington Street at Spring Street (ca. 1970's): One-story, brick service station with gable roof.

201 301, 303 Washington Street (pre-1922): One-story, brick commercial building, originally housing two establishments. The gable roof features a gabled monitor.

204 309 Washington Street: Vacant lot.

205 311 Washington Street (post-1930): One-story, frame residence sheathed in shiplap siding. The house has a gable roof and a gable roof, screened porch.

206 313 Washington Street (ca. 1950): One-and-one-half-story, frame bungalow sheathed in asbestos shingles. The house has a gable roof and gabled dormer and portico.

211 204 East Pinckney Street (post-1930): One-story, frame residence sheathed in shiplap siding with cross-gable roof. Shed roof porch on facade is supported by plain wood posts. Windows have six-over-six lights.

212 200 East Pinckney Street (ca. 1968): One-and-one-half-story, brick veneer office building with gable roof. Two gabled dormers pierce the front roof slope.

215 200 Cabell Street (ca. 1873): Two-story, residence with pressed-metal shingle, hip roof. The house rests on a cinder block foundation and is sheathed in brick on the first story and stucco on the second story. The main entrance on facade has double doors and transom. Windows have six-over-six lights and segmentally arched surrounds. A hip roof porch extends across the facade. The house was moved from the corner of Spring and East Pinckney Streets after 1930.

217 203 East Pinckney Street (ca. 1955): One-story, brick veneer residence with hip roof.

218 405 Chestnut Street (ca. 1940): One-story, brick veneer residence with gable roof.

221 203 Cabell Street (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with metal, gable roof. Shed roof porch on facade has wrought-iron supports and balustrade. The four-bay facade contains two single door entrances flanked by six-over-six windows.

222 400 Spring Street (pre-1912): One-story, gable roof, frame residence sheathed in composition siding. The hip roof porch on facade has wrought-iron supports.

227 503 Chestnut Street (ca. 1947): One-story, gable roof, frame residence sheathed in aluminum siding.

230 W. T. Coleman House, 406 Chestnut Street (ca. 1947): One-and-one-half-story, brick veneer residence. The house has a gable roof and gabled dormers and porch.

232 510 Chestnut Street (ca. 1900): One-story, frame residence with cross-gable roof. Hip roof porch on facade and right elevation is supported by plain wood posts. There is a single door entrance with sidelights. Windows have two-over-two lights. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

236 Fuller L. Reese House, 700 Chestnut Street (ca. 1930-51): One-and-one-half-story, brick veneer residence with gable roof. Three gabled dormers, each with a six-over-six window, pierce the front roof slope. A recessed porch is located on the right end of the facade.

244 211 Lane Street (ca. 1951): One-story, cinder block residence with flat roof.

245 209 Lane Street (ca. 1950's): One-story, brick residence with flat roof and flat roof porch.

247 205 Lane Street: Mobile home.

250 United States Post Office, 300 Greenville Street (1966): One-story, brick and stone veneer post office with flat roof.

254 James H. Sherard House, 314 Greenville Street (ca. 1945): One-story, brick veneer residence with gable roof and projecting gable roof carport on left end of the facade. Facade of carport and massive chimney on facade of house are stone veneer.

255 T. A. Sherard House, 316 Greenville Street (ca. 1940): One-story, brick veneer residence with gable roof. There is a gable roof porch on the left elevation and a projecting, gable roof ell on the right end of the facade.

261 Calhoun-Welsh House, 601 Greenville Street (ca. 1897): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with low-pitched gable roof. The central bay of the facade has a single door entrance on the first story and a polygonal bay on the second story. Windows in the polygonal bay are two-over-two; other windows are six-over-six and have louvered shutters. A hip roof porch extends across the facade and is supported by turned posts. The house originally had a hip roof; a large gabled peak, sheathed in alternate and shake shingles, surmounted the central bay. The house was damaged by fire on 20 August 1983, and the original roof configuration was replaced by the present design.

267 Will H. White House, 405 Greenville Street (ca. 1935): Two-story, brick veneer residence with gable roof. Central, single door entrance has a pedimented door surround with pilasters and sidelights. Windows have six-over-six lights and louvered shutters. A gable roof porch on the left elevation is supported by simple pillars.

272 Jefferson Davis Park, 307 Greenville Street (ca. 1980): Landscaped, passive mini-park.

276 Henry G. Harris Recreation Center, 316 North Main Street (ca. 1970's): One-story, metal building with low-pitched gable roof.

279 408 North Main Street (ca. 1964): One-story, brick veneer ranch house with low-pitched, cross-gable roof.

280 410 North Main Street (ca. 1955): One-story, flat roof, frame residence.

282 414 North Main Street: Landscaped lot with inground swimming pool screened by an unpainted wood fence. Site of residence which burned circa 1971.

290 602 North Main Street (pre-1912): One-story, frame residence with pressed-metal shingle, cross-gable roof. Windows are two-over-two. The front porch has been enclosed, and the house has been sheathed in substitute siding. A stone chimney and door surround have been added to the facade.

291 604 North Main Street (pre-1912, ca. 1941): Two-story, brick veneer residence with pyramidal roof and two-bay facade. The single door entrance has a semicircular, blind fanlight. The house was constructed as a frame residence prior to 1912 and was brick veneered circa 1941. The corners have brick quoins. A single story, hip roof porch, supported by brick pillars, is located on the right elevation.

292 700 North Main Street (ca. 1948): One-story, brick veneer residence with gable roof.

297 609 North Main Street (pre-1912): Two-story, frame residence with cross-gable roof. The single door entrance has sidelights and transom; windows have two-over-two lights and louvered shutters. A single story porch extends across the facade, supported by plain columns, with a turned balustrade along the roof. The house originally was L-shaped, with a projecting ell on the right end of the facade. A shed roof, two-story section has been added to the left of the projecting ell so that the facade of the house is now flush with the facade of the ell. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

303 105 Haigler Street (post-1930): One-story, gable roof, frame residence, sheathed in shiplap siding.

307 100 Nichols Street (post-1930): One-story, hip roof, frame residence sheathed in shiplap siding.

309 106 Nichols Street (pre-1922): Two-story, frame, gable roof residence, sheathed in asbestos shingles. A single story porch extends across facade, supported by chamfered posts. Centrally located on the facade is a shed roof balcony.

311 107 Nichols Street (post-1930): One-story, cinder block residence with hip roof.

312 105 Nichols Street (post-1930): One-story, brick veneer residence with hip roof.

313 100 block, Nichols Street: Three mobile homes.

319 405 North Main Street (post-1930): Group of three, one-story, gable-on-hip roof, brick veneer duplexes.

325 114 Wardlaw Street (ca. 1967): One-story, brick veneer residence with gable roof. A retaining wall of molded concrete blocks in a rockface pattern with margins extends along the border of the front yard.

326 406 Cherokee Street (pre-1912): One-story, gable roof, frame residence sheathed in asbestos shingles. The porch has wrought-iron supports and balustrade.

328 410 Cherokee Street (post-1930): One-story, brick veneer residence with gable roof.

329 412 Cherokee Street (post-1930): One-story, gable roof, frame residence sheathed in substitute siding.

330 414 Cherokee Street (post-1930): One-story, brick veneer residence with gable roof.

331 416 Cherokee Street (ca. 1950): One-story, gable roof, frame residence sheathed in asbestos shingles.

338 403 Cherokee Street (ca. 1978): One-story, gable roof, frame duplex sheathed in vertical siding.

339 401 Cherokee Street (ca. 1978): One-story, gable roof, frame duplex sheathed in vertical siding.

343 302 Orange Street (ca. 1952): One-story, gable roof, frame residence sheathed in asbestos shingles.

347 305 Orange Street (post-1930): One-story, frame building sheathed in shiplap siding. The building has a gable roof

and a gabled portico supported by wood posts with a simple balustrade. The double door entrance on facade is flanked by paired, six-over-one windows with louvered shutters.

351 308 Wardlaw Street (ca. 1920): One-story, gable roof, frame bungalow, sheathed in aluminum siding. The original facade is the Klugh Circle elevation.

355 200 Ferry Street (post-1930): One-story, gable roof, frame residence sheathed in shiplap siding.

356 206 Ferry Street (post-1930): One-story, frame bungalow, sheathed in shiplap siding, with a metal, gable roof. Gable roof portico on facade is supported by plain wood posts on stone piers; the gable end has knee braces. Windows have six-over-six lights.

362 211 Ferry Street: Vacant, grassy lot. Brick steps mark the location of a former residence.

367 112 Ferry Street (pre-1922): One-story, frame bungalow with gable roof. Hip roof porch on facade is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers. The gable end has knee braces. Windows are two-over-two. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

368 114 Ferry Street (post-1930): One-story, brick commercial building with hip roof. The central, double door entrance on facade is flanked by four-light display windows.

370 309 Wardlaw Street (ca. 1922-30): One-story, gable roof, frame bungalow sheathed in shiplap siding. Windows have multi-paned upper sash and single pane lower sash. The single door entrance opens onto a gable roof porch (now partially enclosed with shiplap siding) with wrought-iron supports and balustrade.

372 301 Wardlaw Street (ca. 1922-30): One-and-one-half-story, frame bungalow with gable roof, the front slope of which intersects with a shed roof porch with metal awning on facade supported by plain wood posts on brick piers. The porch extends to form a gable end on the left elevation. A low-pitched, shed roof dormer pierces the front roof slope. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

373 213 Wardlaw Street (post-1930): One-story, brick veneer residence with gable roof.

374 211 Wardlaw Street (ca. 1983): One-story, gable roof, frame duplex sheathed in vertical paneling.

381 Cherokee Street at Academy Street (post-1930): One-story, cinder block office building with flat roof.

382 208 Cherokee Street (post-1930): One-story, cinder block office building with flat roof.

384 113 Wardlaw Street (post-1930): One-story, hip roof residence, sheathed in asbestos shingles, with a cinder block foundation.

385 111 Wardlaw Street (ca. 1912-22): One-story, weatherboarded bungalow with gable roof. Recessed porch on facade has concrete floor and is supported by four Tuscan columns. The gable end is sheathed in wooden shake shingles and has a rectangular, louvered attic vent and knee braces.

386 109 Wardlaw Street (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Centrally located on the facade is a gabled pavilion. The hip roof porch has a concrete floor and wrought-iron supports. Gable ends have quatrefoil, louvered attic vents. Window openings have been retrofitted with modern sash.

387 105 Wardlaw Street (post-1930): One-story, gable roof, frame residence, sheathed in asbestos shingles.

389 311 North Main Street (post-1930): One-story, cinder block commercial building with flat roof.

390 309 North Main Street (post-1930): One-story, brick veneer office building with gable roof.

393 300 block, North Main Street (at Ellis Avenue): Paved parking lot.

394 104 Ellis Avenue (post-1930): One-story, gable roof, frame residence, sheathed in shiplap siding.

395 108 Ellis Avenue (post-1930): One-story, brick veneer residence with cross-gable roof.

396 110 Ellis Avenue (post-1930): One-story, brick veneer residence with gable roof.

398 114 Ellis Avenue (ca. 1922-30, ca. 1982): One-story, frame bungalow with gable roof. The house originally was weatherboarded and had shingled gable ends, but was sheathed in vertical, stained paneling circa 1982.

404 109 Cherokee Street (pre-1922): One-story, frame residence with bellcast gable roof. The original porch on facade has been removed and replaced with a gabled hood supported by brackets. Windows have six-over-six lights. A paired, six-light window is located in the gable end.

406 106 Cherokee Street (pre-1930): One-story, frame residence with cross-gable roof. A gabled ell projects from the right end of the facade. Across the remainder of the facade is a hip roof porch, supported by plain wood posts with a simple balustrade. Windows have two-over-two lights. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

407 108 Cherokee Street (pre-1930): One-story, frame residence with cross-gable roof. Projecting, gabled bay on left end of facade has a single window. The hip roof porch across remainder of facade is supported by turned posts. Windows have six-over-six or two-over-two lights. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

414 100 block, Ellis Avenue: Paved parking lot, encircled by a chain-link fence.

418 110 West Pinckney Street: Vacant, grassy lot.

424 302 West Pinckney Street (pre-1912): Two-story, frame residence with low-pitched hip roof. Three-bay facade has a single door entrance flanked by single windows on the first story. Single story, hip roof porch is supported by plain wood posts and has been screened. Windows are two-over-two. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

426 315 West Pinckney Street (ca. 1900's): One-story, frame residence with cross-gable roof. The porch on facade and left elevation has slat supports on brick piers and a single turned post. Windows are six-over-one. The house has been sheathed in substitute siding.

427 313 West Pinckney Street (ca. 1900's): One-story, frame residence with hip roof and gabled ells. A polygonal bay projects from the right end of the facade and has a rectangular louvered attic vent and intricate bargeboard in the gable end. A similar polygonal bay is located on the left

elevation. The hip roof porch on the facade and left elevation is supported by posts sheathed in aluminum siding and has been partially screened. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

431 303 West Pinckney Street (pre-1912): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable, pressed-metal shingle roof. A gabled ell with single window and diamond-shaped, louvered attic vent is located on the left end of the facade. A hip roof, wraparound porch on facade and left elevation has wrought-iron supports. Windows have two-over-two lights.

434 205 West Pinckney Street (pre-1882): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. A central, gable roof portico on facade has wrought-iron supports and metal awning. A central, single door entrance with sidelights is flanked by six-over-six windows. Gable ends have scalloped bargeboard.

437 113 West Pinckney Street (post-1930): One-story, brick veneer office building with gable roof.

438 109 West Pinckney Street (post-1930): One-story, gable roof, frame residence. Shiplap siding remains beneath the porch; other exterior walls have been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

439 107 West Pinckney Street (post-1930): One-story, frame residence with jerkinhead gable roof. Jerkinhead gabled portico on left end of facade is supported by tapered wood posts on brick piers and has a metal awning. A paired window with metal awning is located on the right end of the facade. The house has been sheathed in substitute siding.

440 105 West Pinckney Street (post-1930): One-story, gable roof, frame residence, sheathed in substitute siding.

441 South Carolina National Bank, 125 North Main Street (1983): One-story, brick veneer bank with truncated, parapet gable roof.

443 112 North Church Street (ca. 1901-06): One-story, frame residence with hip roof. A gabled peak on the right end of the front roof slope has a diamond-shaped, louvered attic vent and boxed cornice with returns. A hip roof porch on the facade and left elevation has unornamented supports and has been screened; the left end of the porch has been enclosed. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

445 107 North Church Street (post-1930): One-story, brick veneer residence with cross-gable roof.

447 96, 98 Bowie Street (ca. 1975): One-story, frame duplex with cross-gable roof. The building is sheathed in vertical paneling.

448 100 Bowie Street (ca. 1922-30): One-story, frame residence with hip roof. A gabled peak pierces the right end of the front roof slope. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding, and the original porch supports have been replaced by wrought-iron porch supports.

456 111 Bowie Street: Vacant, grassy, tree-shaded lot with abandoned automobile.

457 109 Bowie Street (pre-1912): Two-story, frame residence with low-pitched hip roof. A single story, hip roof porch extends across the central bay of the facade, supported by plain wood posts with a simple balustrade. Fenestration varies, with original windows having two-over-two sash. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

459 100 Vienna Street (post-1930): Single-story, stuccoed brick service station with flat roof.

460 104, 106 Vienna Street (post-1930): One-story, brick veneer duplex with hip roof.

461 110, 112 Vienna Street (post-1930): One-story, hip roof, frame duplex, sheathed in asbestos shingles.

462 114 Vienna Street (pre-1912): One-story, frame residence with cross-gable roof. Shed roof porch on facade, supported by plain wood posts, has been extended to form a gable roof porte-cochere on the right elevation. Windows have two-over-two lights. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

475 101 Vienna Street (post-1930): Single story, cinder block service station with flat roof.

476 105 South Church Street (ca. 1922-30): One-story, brick commercial building with recessed, single door entrance flanked by display windows. The parapet is obscured by metal sheathing.

477 107 South Church Street (ca. 1980): One-story, cinder block garage with flat roof.

478 100 block, South Church Street (ca. 1956): One-story, brick veneer office building with flat roof.

479 114 West Pickens Street (post-1930): One-story, brick veneer commercial building with flat parapet. A metal awning extends across the facade.

480 111 West Pickens Street: Unpaved parking lot.

488 105 Green Street (post-1930): One-story, gable roof, frame residence sheathed in shiplap siding.

489 111 Green Street (pre-1922): One-story, frame residence with combination gable and hip roof. A polygonal bay is located on the right end of the facade. Original porch supports have been replaced with wrought iron, and the house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

490 201 Whitehall Street (pre-1922): One-story, frame residence with hip roof. A gabled peak is located on the right end of the front roof slope. The porch on facade and left elevation has wrought-iron supports; left end of porch has been enclosed. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

503 108 Walnut Street (post-1930): One-story, hip roof, frame residence sheathed in asbestos shingles.

504 319 South Church Street (pre-1922): One-story, hip roof, frame residence. Windows have two-over-two lights. The original facade faced Walnut Street and had a hip roof porch which extended along the South Church Street elevation. This porch has been enclosed, and the house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

506 314 South Church Street (ca. 1890-1906): One-story, frame residence with cross-gable roof. The single door entrance has sidelights and transom. Windows are six-over-six. The original wraparound porch has been replaced with a hip roof portico supported by paired pillars with pilaster responds. The house has been sheathed in subsititute siding.

507 312 South Church Street (ca. 1912-22, ca. 1970): Two-and-one-half-story, frame residence, brick veneered circa 1970. A large, hip roof dormer pierces the front slope of the hip roof.

509 308 South Church Street (ca. 1901): One-story, frame residence with pressed-metal shingle, cross-gable roof. The

original porch on the facade has been removed. The house has been sheathed in substitute siding.

510 306 South Church Street: Vacant, grassy, tree-shaded lot.

512 302 South Church Street: Vacant, overgrown lot.

513 300 South Church Street: Vacant, overgrown lot. Site of house which burned circa 1973.

514 203 South Church Street: Vacant, grassy lot.

515 205 South Church Street (ca. 1906-12): One-story, frame residence with pressed-metal shingle, cross-gable roof. The single door entrance with sidelights has a hip roof hood, supported by brackets, and is flanked by paired six-over-six windows with metal awnings. Gable ends on facade have stick bargeboard. The original wraparound porch has been removed, and the house has been sheathed in asbestos shingles.

517 307 South Church Street (post-1930): One-story, brick veneer residence with gable roof.

518 309 South Church Street (post-1930): One-story, brick veneer, ranch house with low-pitched hip roof.

519 311 South Church Street (post-1930): One-story, gable roof, frame residence, sheathed in shiplap siding. Gabled porch on facade is supported by plain wood posts and has a metal awning. There is a single door entrance. Windows have six-over-six lights.

520 313 South Church Street (post-1930): One-story, brick veneer residence with gable roof.

522 317 South Church Street (post-1930): One-story, gable roof, frame residence sheathed in asbestos shingles.

527 Abbeville Police and Fire Department, 106 South Main Street (ca. 1979): One-story, brick veneer building with flat roof.

528 104 South Main Street (ca. 1973): One-story, metal commercial building with low-pitched gable roof.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
X 1700–1799	X art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	X commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	X politics/government	X other (specify) local history
		___ invention		

Specific dates **Builder/Architect**

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Abbeville Historic District is comprised of a large portion of the city of Abbeville, the county seat of Abbeville County, South Carolina. The focal point of the district is the Court Square, on which are located the County Courthouse, Municipal Building, and a well-preserved collection of late nineteenth century commercial buildings. The district also includes the older residential sections of the city, several of the city's early churches, two school buildings, and three buildings associated with the city's railroad history. Of the 528 properties in the district, 319 are considered to contribute to its historical character. The city of Abbeville was formed in the late eighteenth century; however, most of the properties included in the district reflect the city's history throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. As a result, the buildings display a wide variety of architectural styles. In addition, the district reflects the city's role as a commercial center for the surrounding county. The city is also noted for its role in the political and governmental development of the area. Several residences important for their association with persons or events of historical significance are located within the boundaries of the district.

Additional Information:

What is today the city of Abbeville grew up around the home and blockhouse, or fort, of Andrew Pickens, which was located to the east of the designated historic district. The sole tangible remnant of Pickens's occupancy is the Town Spring (#171), which he is said to have set aside for public use. It is not known when the settlement developed into a village, but the Quay-Wardlaw House (#484) is known to have been built during the last quarter of the eighteenth century, along with several other residences and public buildings no longer standing.[1] A post office was established in 1795.[2]

Abbeville County was formed in 1785, when the Ninety Six Judicial District was subdivided into smaller governmental units. The town of Ninety Six (later Cambridge) continued to serve as the district capital, but the centrally-located village of Abbeville became the county seat. Dissatisfaction with the county court system caused the legislature to revise the Act of 1785, and in 1800 a new system of districts came into being. The county then became known as the Abbeville District, with the town of Abbeville as its judicial center.[3]

It can be surmised that designation as judicial center of the Abbeville District brought rapid development to the village. Drayton's View of South-Carolina, published in 1802, described the new district system, but makes no mention of the village of Abbeville. Instead, the author describes only the capital of the former Ninety Six judicial district--the town of Cambridge.[4] By 1826, however, Abbeville was being described as, "a pleasant village, laid out with some order; containing, besides the court-house and jail, about forty houses, and a population of four hundred souls." It was also noted as the site of an arsenal and magazine.[5] A map of the Abbeville District, published the previous year, shows the centrally-located town with roads radiating from it like the the spokes of a wheel.[6]

The village was incorporated by an act of the state legislature in 1832[7] and continued to prosper during the antebellum period. In 1853-54, a spur line of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad was built from Hodges to Abbeville, providing the town with an easy means of transportation.[8] Many elaborate residences, such as the Wardlaw-Klugh House (#352), the Taggart-Lyon-Brooks House (#421), the Calhoun-Smith House (#277), the Burt-Stark House (#274), and the McGowan-Gary-Hagen House ("Magazine Hill") (#100), as well as Trinity Episcopal Church (#458), were constructed during this time.

Not all opinions of the city were favorable, however. A traveler made the following observation in 1857: "Abbeville is an old, dirty looking place, very bad streets, and very muddy. Yet some good buildings. I put up at the Marshall House, quite a spacious, 3 story Brick building." He also noted the military and governmental nature of the town: "There was a General Parade of the Militia in the District on that day, and the Governor and the Principal officers came to the Marshall House that night.[9]

The town of Abbeville was so actively involved in events relating to the Civil War that it claims the title "Birthplace and Deathbed of the Confederacy." On 22 November 1860, Abbeville was the site of one of the first public meetings organized to consider the advisability of seceding from the Union. The meeting was held on a hill near the Powder Magazine, a site which has since become known as Secession Hill (#128, #129). At the meeting, a number of resolutions were adopted, including one which stated that ". . . the Secession of the State from the Federal Union is the proper mode of resistance [to the election of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States]."[10]

The ladies of Abbeville became active in the war effort by the establishment of a hospital and a society whose purpose was to provide uniforms, socks, hats, and other necessary items for the soldiers.[11] Toward the end of the war, as President Jefferson Davis was fleeing Richmond, he stopped in Abbeville at the home of a friend, Armistead Burt (#274). In this house on 2 May 1865, Davis met with the Confederate Council of War for the final time. At the meeting, Davis urged the Council to continue to fight until better terms of surrender could be agreed upon, but the generals decided that further resistance would be useless. Instead they agreed not to disband their troops until the President had been escorted to safety.[12]

The effects of the war were not as disastrous to the economy of Abbeville as they were to other communities, due in large part to the foresightedness of area farmers. In 1859, these individuals had formed the Abbeville District Agricultural Society, which advocated a diversified crop system that would not be as dependent on slave labor as cotton farming.[13]

The Abbeville business community experienced a severe setback in the year 1872, when within a ten-month period two major fires destroyed the entire east side (including the Marshall House) and four stores on the west side of the public square. The latter fire also destroyed many of the official public records, including all county deed books. A third fire in January 1873 destroyed a new range of stores along the north side of Washington Street.[14] These three fires resulted in a major rebuilding of the commercial district. This redevelopment gives the square its present appearance. The brick stores which were constructed in the 1870s and 1880s, along with the few survivors of the fires--most notably the McIlwain Building (#53) and the Bank of the State of South Carolina (National Bank of Abbeville) (#60)--share common walls and details and are built to a similar scale, as are other commercial buildings along the northern and southern ends of the square. A fire which destroyed several primitive wooden buildings along the north side of Trinity Street in 1895 resulted in that street's subsequent redevelopment with permanent, brick buildings.[15]

A business directory for 1880-81 describes the prosperity of the town: "8,000 bales of cotton are shipped annually from this point alone, beside the numerous other outlets in the county. From the fact that the farmers are paying more attention to the small grains, they are more prosperous than in former years." The same source listed more than twenty-five mercantile establishments, thirteen lawyers, fifteen tradesmen, a carriage factory, two hotels, two weekly newspapers, and four physicians. The town had

five churches and "a very large graded school." The directory stated that "Few towns of equal size can claim a greater number of handsome private residences with tas[t]eful surroundings. The society is elegant, learned and refined, and many of South Carolina's most distinguished citizens have had their homes here."[16]

An 1881 newspaper reported that "There is more building going on in Abbeville now than at any time since the war." An 1883 publication of the State Board of Agriculture noted that property in the city of Abbeville had increased in value twenty percent since 1880.[17] The architectural development of the City during the decade of the 1880s is well represented in the historic district. Among the significant residences constructed during this period were the Robert E. Hill House (#111), the Gary-Aiken House (#251), the J. Townes Robertson House (#315), the White-Smith House (#392), the Lyon-Clinkscales House (#422), the DuPre-Latimer-Sondley House (#128), the Smith-Visanska House (#391), the Amos B. Morse House (#278), the W. A. Lee House (#318), the McGowan-Gary House (#271), and the McGowan-Barksdale House (#416). In addition, the Catholic (#190), Methodist (#191), and Presbyterian (#417) churches were built during the latter half of the decade.

By the time a new business directory was published in 1886, the town was shipping 10,000 bales of cotton a year, and the number of churches had grown to eight.[18] A result of this prosperity was the construction of the town's second railroad--the Georgia, Carolina and Northern--in 1889-90.[19] Another directory, printed in 1900, listed among the town's businesses the Abbeville Cotton Mills, Abbeville Lumber Company, Abbeville Telephone Company, a cotton seed oil mill, and two banks.[20]

The first decade of the twentieth century saw the last major developments on the Court Square. Three large buildings--the Eureka Hotel (#70), the Abbeville County Courthouse (#3), and the Municipal Building (Abbeville Opera House) (#2)--were constructed on the southeast corner of the square. The latter two, built simultaneously in 1908, were designed by the Atlanta firm of Edwards and Walter and share common scale, setback, and style.[21]

A major growth in population accompanied the town's economic and commercial growth in the period from 1880 to 1910. The largest increase in population occurred between 1890 and 1900, when the number of residents grew from 1,696 to 3,766. This increase can be attributed in large part to the establishment of the Abbeville Cotton Mills, built in 1896 and enlarged three years later. The population of 4,459 in 1910 was almost triple the figure of 1,543 for 1880. The population of the city has grown slowly but steadily throughout the twentieth century; the 1980 census listed 5,833 inhabitants.[22]

Architecture:

The Abbeville Historic District displays a wide variety of architectural styles. Noteworthy are several central hall townhouses, such as the Wardlaw-Klugh House (#352), the Shillito House (#524), and the house at 202 South Main Street (#525). Classical revival residences include the Burt-Stark House (#274) and the Calhoun-Smith House (#277). The W. A. Lee House (#318) is an outstanding example of the Second Empire style. The district contains several residences built in the Queen Anne style, including the Charles D. Brown House (#317), the McGowan-Barksdale House (#416), and the John A. Harris House (#526). The J. Townes Robertson House (#315) lost its mansard roof in the 1930s, but retains many of its Italianate details. Of the three churches in the district which are built in the Gothic Revival style, Trinity Episcopal Church (#458) is the oldest and largest; Sacred Heart Catholic Church (#190) and Abbeville Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church (#474) share similar details, although on a smaller scale.

The Abbeville County Courthouse (#3) and the Municipal Building (Abbeville Opera House) (#2) display elements of the Beaux-Arts style. The adjacent Eureka Hotel (#70) is a noteworthy example of eclecticism. Early twentieth century cottages and bungalows also contribute to the architectural diversity of the Abbeville Historic District. Noteworthy are the Jones-Owen House (#116), the W. Y. Quarles House (#234) and the W. Joel Smith House (#239). The Simpson-Power House (#281) is a rare example in this area of the shingle style. Neo-classical revival buildings include the Gary-Little House (#257) and the Abbeville Baptist Church (#415).

Examples of the work of at least eight architectural firms have been identified in the Abbeville Historic District. Trinity Episcopal Church (#458) was designed by Columbia architect George E. Walker, and the J. Townes Robertson House (#315) was designed by Gustavus Theodore Berg, also of Columbia. The architectural firm of Bruce and Morgan prepared the plans for the John A. Harris House (#526), built in 1896. The Municipal Building (Abbeville Opera House) (#2) and the Abbeville County Courthouse (#3) were simultaneously constructed from designs prepared by the firm of Edwards and Walter of Atlanta. James Knox Taylor, federal architect, designed the former Abbeville Post Office building (#81), and Lloyd Preacher of Augusta designed the former Abbeville High School Building (#231). The work of James C. Hemphill, Greenwood, South Carolina, architect, includes the former Abbeville Fire Department (#79), the W. Joel Smith House (#239), the Kerr-Bowie House (#270), the E. Ringan Thomson House (#299), and alterations and additions to the Abbeville Methodist Episcopal Church, South, building (#191). Charles W. Fant of Anderson prepared plans for the renovation of the Abbeville Baptist Church (#415).

Footnotes

[1]John M. Bryan, Abbeville, South Carolina: A Plan for Its Preservation (Columbia: n.p., 1975), pp. 3-4; Robert Henry Wardlaw, Sr. Memoirs (Abbeville, 1885), pp. 33-34, 73-76. (Manuscript.)

[2]Letter from National Archives and Records Service to John C. Blythe, Jr. 24 May 1983, Upper Savannah Council of Governments, Greenwood, South Carolina.

[3]Bryan, p.4; John Drayton; View of South-Carolina As Respects Her Natural and Civil Concerns (Charleston: W. P. Young, 1802), p. 197; David Duncan Wallace, History of South Carolina, 4 vols. (New York: American Historical Society, 1934), Vol. II, p.336.

[4]Drayton, pp. 197, 209-210.

[5]Robert Mills, Statistics of South Carolina, Including a View of Its Natural, Civil, and Military History, General and Particular (Charleston: Hurlbut and Lloyd, 1826), p. 349.

[6]William Robertson, "Abbeville District, South Carolina," 1820; Improved for Mills' Atlas, 1825.

[7]David J. McCord, ed., The Statutes At Large of South Carolina (Columbia: A. S. Johnston, 1839), Vol. 6, pp. 465-467.

[8]Bryan, p.5; Conrad Cheatham, "Railroads in Abbeville County," in Abbeville County Family History, ed. J. Greg Carroll (n.p.: n.p., 1979), p. 11.

[9]Micajah Adolphus Clark, "M. A. Clark's Travels in July & August, 1857," in South Carolina: The Grand Tour, 1780-1865, ed. Thomas D. Clark (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1973), p. 306.

[10]The Press and Banner (Abbeville, S. C.), 25 August 1886; Wallace, Vol. III, p. 152.

[11]Hannah Clarke Perrin, Memories of Historic Old Abbeville During the War Between the States, in The Harrisons of Andersonville, South Carolina: A Supplement, by Thomas P. Harrison, Jr. (Austin, Texas: privately printed, 1975), pp. 36-37.

[12]Press and Banner, 25 August 1886.

[13]Bryan, p. 5.

[14]Press and Banner, 24 January 1872, 20 November 1872, 29 January 1873.

[15]Press and Banner, 18 September 1895.

[16]R. A. Smith, comp., The South Carolina State Gazetteer and Business Directory (Charleston: n.p. 1880), pp. 99-102.

[17]Press and Banner, 10 August 1881; South Carolina. State Board of Agriculture, South Carolina. Resources and Population. Institutions and Industries (Charleston: Walker, Evans & Cogswell, 1883), p. 704.

[18]Ross A. Smith, comp., The South Carolina State Gazetteer and Business Directory (Charleston: Lucas & Richardson, 1886), pp. 48-49).

[19]Press and Banner, 11 June 1890.

[20]Young & Company, Young & Co's Business and Professional . . . Directory of the Cities and Towns throughout the State of South Carolina (Charleston: Young & Co., [1900]), pp. 205-207.

[21]Bryan, p. 6; Courthouses in South Carolina Designed by William Augustus Edwards, National Register Files, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina.

[22]Greenwood Index, 9 March 1899, 13 April 1899; Greenwood Journal, 23 April 1896; Letter from Donna King (Division of Research and Statistical Services, Budget and Control Board, State of South Carolina) to John Blythe 6 June 1983, Upper Savannah Council of Governments, Greenwood, South Carolina.

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