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12/31/84

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received FEB 23 1982

date entered MAR 25 1982

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

1. Name

historic Cedar Springs Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

SR 33, SR 112 and SR 47

street & number Intersection of Abbeville County Road 33, Greenwood County Road 112, and Greenwood County Road 47 on the border of Abbeville not for publication and Greenwood Counties

city, town ~~Bradley~~ Abbeville vicinity of ~~congressional district~~

state South Carolina code 045 county Abbeville (also code 001 Greenwood County)

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership (see continuation sheet)

street & number

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Greenwood County Courthouse

street & number Monument Street

city, town Greenwood state South Carolina 29646

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

7. Description

Condition

excellent

good

fair

deteriorated

ruins

unexposed

Check one

unaltered

altered

Check one

original site

moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Cedar Springs Historic District is a rural community on the boundary of Abbeville and Greenwood Counties consisting of three major buildings, a church and two residences. The buildings are believed to have been built between ca. 1820 and 1856. The district retains the ambience of the mid-nineteenth century; only the paving of the road and the construction of a small frame grocery/filling station mark the ingress of contemporary culture. The buildings of the district are still in use.

1. The Stagecoach Inn is a two-story log building, believed to date from ca. 1820. The building has a gable roof covered in standing-seam metal. A shed-roofed porch along the original facade (north elevation) has been enclosed; entrance is effected by a porch-sheltered doorway on the east elevation. Two six-over-six windows flank this doorway, with two similar windows on the second story. The enclosed one-story porch on the north elevation has an attached brick flue and irregular fenestration; two six-over-six windows are on the second story of this elevation. The west elevation features a massive brick chimney laid in Flemish bond. The first story of this elevation has a small shed-roofed ell to the left of the chimney and a single window to the right. The second story has six-over-six windows on either side of the chimney. The south elevation of the inn has two irregularly spaced nine-over-six windows on the first story and two six-over-six windows on the second story.

The Stagecoach Inn has seen several alterations. The log walls are now sheathed in shiplap siding.

2. The Cedar Springs A.R.P. Church is a large rectangular, brick building with a hip roof. The brickwork is common bond with every sixth course bonding. The foundation is brick and stone. The building was reputedly constructed in 1853, replacing an earlier building. The facade (east elevation) has two bays, with matching doorways having double six-panel doors on the first story and single twelve-over-twelve light windows on the gallery level. The doors and windows have plastered lintels. The right window has been replaced with six-over-six sash. A small square plastered panel is located midway between the gallery windows.

The south and north elevations have six bays each. The first story windows are nine-over-nine and have louvered shutters. The gallery windows have been plastered over, except for the easternmost windows, which have been replaced with six-over-six sash. The south elevation has a separate single entrance providing access to the gallery, instead of a window in the first story easternmost bay.

A single story, gable-roofed brick wing was added to the rear of the church in the 1940s.

3. The Frazier-Pressly House is a three-story, stuccoed brick building, believed to have been constructed as a residence for Captain James W. Frazier in 1852-1856. The building is composed of three octagonal sections connected by a hallway that circumscribes the central three-story octagon with a three-story portico defining the facade (south elevation) and a two-story stuccoed brick ell at the rear.

The portico of the Frazier-Pressly House features four three-story brick pillars with pilaster responds at the junctures with the house. The brick is laid on a diagonal bias, with vertical channeling resulting. The capitals of the pillars are cubical with recessed brickwork creating stepped diamond panels. A veranda is carried by the pillars at each level.

Continued

8. Significance

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

Specific dates ca. 1820–1856 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Cedar Springs Historic District, located on the boundary of Greenwood and Abbeville Counties in western South Carolina, contains the three buildings which remain of the once prosperous farming community of Cedar Springs. Included are the Frazier-Pressly House (ca. 1852-56), a massive three-story plantation house; the Cedar Springs Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church (ca. 1853), a two-story brick meetinghouse; and a two-story log building (ca. 1820), now covered in shiplap siding, which is believed to have been a stagecoach stop. These buildings are important because they reflect the mid-nineteenth century history of this rural plantation society. In addition, the Frazier-Pressly House is architecturally significant as a unique example of the octagon mode of architecture.

Additional Information: In 1791 the Cedar Springs ARP Church congregation, formerly the Cedar Creek congregation (formed ca. 1779-80), moved two miles northwest to their present site and constructed a frame house of worship.¹ The present brick church was reputedly built in 1853. A local historian theorizes that small farmers settled near the church in the late eighteenth century. By the beginning of the nineteenth century the less successful farmers moved on, leaving a group of families who accumulated rich land holdings and developed into a local planter class. Other plantations once existed in the immediate area; however, the Frazier-Pressly House is the only residence remaining of the community once centered around Cedar Springs A.R.P. Church.²

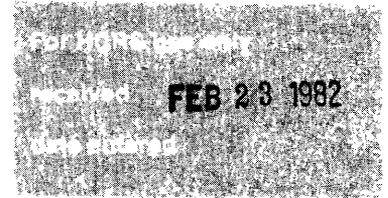
According to local tradition Captain James Frazier constructed his three-story brick plantation home between 1852 and 1856.³ In 1875 Frazier's daughter Tallulah and her husband, Dr. Joseph Lowry Pressly, acquired the house.⁴ Dr. Pressly had served as a surgeon in the Confederate Army, rising to the rank of major. After his discharge he continued to serve the people of the Cedar Springs community as a doctor and teacher of medicine, and dentistry. The central room on the third floor of the house served as his office.⁵

The two-story gable-roofed log building adjacent to the Frazier-Pressly House was probably built ca. 1820. Local tradition holds that the building was a stagecoach stop and inn on the road from Augusta, Georgia, to Abbeville and Edgefield.⁶ It is likely that the stopping place was established in this location because of the community already developed around the Cedar Springs Church.

Architecture: The Cedar Springs Historic District includes one of South Carolina's unique nineteenth century houses, the Frazier-Pressly House. The Octagon style residential architecture that flourished in the United States from 1848 to 1860 was inspired by the writing of Orson Squire Fowler, whose book, A Home for All or the Gravel Wall and Octagon Mode of Building, was published in 1848. The Zelotes Holmes House in Laurens is one of South Carolina's few Fowler inspired octagonal homes. The Frazier-Pressly House is exceptional in that it is built around three octagons. These three octagonal elements are connected by a hallway circumscribing the central octagonal core of the house and by a massive three-story portico, whose three tiers of porches are reached by seven entrances, all with transoms and sidelights. The composition and plan of the Frazier-Pressly House are believed to be unique in the United States.

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Continuation sheet 1

Item number 4

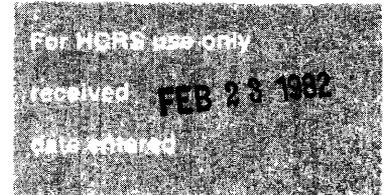
Page 1

Property Owners

1. Fred E. and Cheryl H. Watson
Route 1
Bradley, S.C. 29819
2. The Trustees of Cedar Springs ARP Church
c/o Mr. Joe T. Ligon, Jr.
Post Office Box 3084
Greenwood, S.C. 29648-3084
3. Irvin Gentry Wooten and Faye Tuck Wooten
Route 1
Bradley, S.C. 29819
4. Fred E. and Cheryl H. Watson
Route 1
Bradley, S.C. 29819

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Continuation sheet 2

Item number 7

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Entrance to the house is by six doorways with multi-pane transoms and sidelights; two such entrances at each floor on either side of the central octagon lead to the circumscribing hallway. A seventh entrance is on the forward facet of the central octagon at the third story. Each facet of the three octagons features a central window on each floor. These windows are nine-over-nine with stuccoed drip caps. A corbelled brick cornice crowns the second stories of the outermost octagons and the third story of the central octagon. A widow's walk originally surmounted the central octagon; this feature and the balconies that originally topped the outermost octagons have deteriorated so that only traces remain. Five brick chimneys, repeating the brick channeling and the stepped diamond panels of the pillars of the portico, rise above the roof.

The two-story stuccoed brick ell at the rear of the house has a shed roof. This ell is two bays deep and two wide. The exterior walls between this ell and the two outermost octagonal sections are frame, sheathed in board-and-batten siding, with doorways on the first story. Four octagonal porthole windows, which light the third floor hallway, appear above the shed roof of the ell. A single story frame ell was added to the north wing of the house ca. 1910.

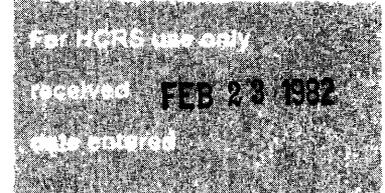
The house has eleven major rooms, all of which enter onto the central circumscribing hall. Each floor of each octagon is a single room. The third floor of the central octagon was used as a doctor's office by Dr. Joseph L. Pressly in the later nineteenth century. The walls of the house are plaster and feature a decorative crown molding. Twin-run staircases rise at the rear of the central octagon, coming to a common landing on each floor. The fireplaces, located on the north wall of each octagon, feature wooden mantel-pieces with engaged columns or pilasters.

The Frazier-Pressly House is surrounded by ornamental trees and shrubs; a cedar-lined drive leads to the house. Surviving outbuildings include a windmill, several barns and sheds, and a well. A mobile home is located northeast of the house. The house itself is in poor condition with marked deterioration of the bricks at many points.

4. The Cedar Springs Grocery is a small one-story, frame building, built as a grocery and filling station by a Mr. Rogers ca. 1955. The building has a gable roof, a shed-roofed porch, and a shed-roofed rear ell.

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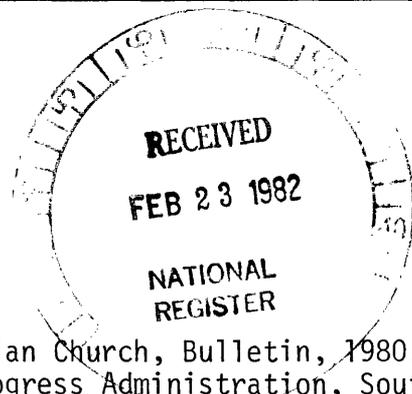
Continuation sheet 3

Item number 9

Page 1

- Cedar Springs Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. Bulletin, 1980. (Mimeographed.)
- Centennial History of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. Charleston, S.C.: Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co., 1905.
- Columbia, S.C. South Carolina Department of Archives and History. National Register Files. John C. Blythe, Jr., to Suzanne Pickens Wylie, 12 November 1981.
- "Double Wedding at Pressly Home in Abbeville County in 1875." Associate Reformed Presbyterian, 14 July 1937.
- Julien, Carl and Watson, H.L. Ninety-Six: Landmarks of South Carolina's Last Frontier Region. Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1950.
- Petit, Karen. "Verdery Was Once Thriving Little Town." The Index Journal (Greenwood, S.C.), 8 June 1976.
- Pressly, William L. The Pressly Family. n.p. n.p. n.d. (McCain Library, Erskine College, Due West, S.C.)
- Writers Program of the Works Progress Administration. South Carolina: A Guide to the Palmetto State. New York: Oxford University Press, 1941.

Cedar Springs Historic District
Footnotes



¹Cedar Springs Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, Bulletin, 1980. (Mimeographed.); Writers Program of the Works Progress Administration, South Carolina: A Guide to the Palmetto State (New York: Oxford University Press, 1941), p. 449; Karen Petit, "Verdery Was Once Thriving Little Town," The Index Journal (Greenwood, S.C.), 8 June 1976; Centennial History of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church (Charleston, S.C.: Walker, Evans & Cogswell Co., 1905), pp. 437-441.

²John C. Blythe, Jr., to Suzanne Pickens Wylie, 12 November 1981, National Register Files, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

³Petit; Carl Julien and H. L. Watson, Ninety Six: Landmarks of South Carolina's Last Frontier Region (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1950), p. 113; South Carolina: A Guide to the Palmetto State, p. 449; "Double Wedding at Pressly Home in Abbeville County in 1875," Associate Reformed Presbyterian, 14 July 1937, p. 12.

⁴"Double Wedding," p. 13; William L. Pressly, The Pressly Family, n.p., n.p., n.d., p. 46.

⁵Pressly, p. 46.

⁶Petit; South Carolina: A Guide to the Palmetto State, p. 449.

CEDAR SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT

ABBEVILLE AND GREENWOOD COUNTIES, S.C.

Not to scale

