NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

Resub 554

SEP
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Salley Historic District
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number bounded by Pine, Ferguson, Poplar, and Aldrich Sts. not for publication ___
city or town Salley vicinity ___
state South Carolina code SC county Aiken code 003 zip code 29137

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally.
(___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mary W. Edmonds 9/13/00
Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register criteria.
(___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
X entered in the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
____ determined not eligible for the National Register
____ removed from the National Register
____ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)
_X_ private
_X_ public-local
___ public-State
___ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)
___ building(s)
_X_ district
___ site
___ structure
___ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
96	51	buildings
2	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
99	51	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:		Sub:	
	Domestic		Single dwelling
	Commerce/Trade		Business
	Transportation		Rail-related

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat:		Sub:	
	Domestic		Single dwelling
	Commerce/Trade		Business
	Vacant/Not in use		

7. Description

(See continuation sheet).

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Late Victorian
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals
Bungalow
Vernacular

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation brick, brick pier, concrete
roof slate, pressed metal, composition
walls brick, weatherboard, stucco
other

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

__X__ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
____ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
__X__ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
____ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

____ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
____ **B** removed from its original location.
____ **C** a birthplace or a grave.
____ **D** a cemetery.
____ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
____ **F** a commemorative property.
____ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)
Commerce
Architecture

Period of Significance
1887-1949

Significant Dates

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
(See continuation sheet).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

(See continuation sheet).

Previous documentation on file (NPS)
___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
___ previously listed in the National Register
___ previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
___ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data
X__ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
X__ University
X__ Other
Name of repository: Aiken County Registrar of Mesne Conveyance

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 76 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	471785	3714568	3	17	472045	3713944
2	17	472052	3714042	4	17	471956	3713760

(See continuation sheet).

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

(See continuation sheet).

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

(See continuation sheet).

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jenny Cerny, Emily Garner, Carrie Herndon, Emily Peterson, Erin Shaw
organization Applied History Program, University of South Carolina date July 6, 1999
street & number Department of History telephone (803) 777-6398
city or town Columbia state SC zip code 29208

Salley Historic District
Name of Property

Aiken County, SC
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps
A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs
Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple Owners **(See continuation sheet).**

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.0. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Summary Paragraph

The Salley Historic District includes much of the west side of Railroad Avenue as well as portions of the east side of Depot Avenue. There are 99 contributing and 51 non-contributing resources within the district. The district consists primarily of one- to two-story masonry commercial buildings and one- to two-story residential weatherboard buildings built between the town's incorporation in 1887 and 1949, when the last historically significant buildings were constructed. The buildings represent development of the downtown area in relation to three major periods of growth: the early development of the downtown following the creation of Salley as a railroad community (1887-1900); a period of increased railroad development as evidenced by increased residential and commercial buildings (1901-1925); and a period of steady population and commercial growth (1926-1949).[1] Most properties retain their architectural integrity, while some residential buildings were damaged by a tornado in 1948. Other property owners altered their structures with the advent of the automobile. Facade alterations are relatively uncommon within the Salley Historic District.

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1) **321 Railroad Avenue. ca. 1895**
This two story, rectangular building with weatherboard exterior rests on a brick pier foundation. The hipped roof and full façade hipped porch are covered in composition shingles. There are two interior brick chimneys on the north and south elevations. The fenestration includes a centered single door flanked by two sidelights. All of the windows are two-over-two and are symmetrical on both stories. The porch features Tuscan columns. The porch floor decking is tongue and groove. A contributing historic shed, a contributing historic shed/barn, and a non-contributing detached garage with five bays also sit on the property.

2) **293 Railroad Avenue. Henry D. Salley House; ca. 1926**
This rectangular, single story, brick Craftsman bungalow has a lateral gable roof with a front protruding gable. The roof is clad in composition shingles and supports a lightning rod system. Two interior brick chimneys are found on the north and west elevations. The windows are eight-over-one mission style. The single entrance features an inset glass pane with vertical and lateral slats reflecting the mission style. The porch roof has a gabled end and exposed end beams and rafter tails. The battered stucco columns rest on brick piers. To the south side is a porte cochere. A contributing detached garage with exposed rafter tails and a contributing shed with red asbestos shingles also sit on the property.

3) **283 Railroad Avenue. Weeks House; ca. 1922**
This square residence features a lateral gable and two protruding front gables close to the north elevation. The roof is covered with composition shingles. A single exterior brick chimney with corbeled pedestal protrudes from the façade. The main entrance is to the side of the porch. Paired six-over-six casement windows flank the chimney and the southern elevation. The L-shaped porch wraps from the façade to the south elevation. The porch roof features exposed rafter tails. The porch columns are flared, square and rest on brick piers. A non-contributing metal shed also sits on the property.

[1] When specific dates could not be ascertained, the term circa, hereafter cited as "ca.", refers to the date of property title transfer.

4) **112 Dogwood. Ernest Jones House; ca. 1915**
This square one and one-half story house rests on a brick pier foundation with infill. The lateral gable roof has an additional protruding front gable. The front gable features decorative open brackets and exposed eaves. Roof surfaces are clad in composition shingles and support a lightning rod system. Two interior brick chimneys are found on the north and south elevations. Peaked window heads are on either side of the north chimney. There is a single entrance, which is flanked by single windows on either side. Windows on the north side of the building have diamond panes on the upper sashes. The porch is covered with an aluminum wraparound awning, believed to be a 1950s addition. The square columns rest on brick piers. A decorative wooden balustrade spans between the columns. A contributing historic shed also sits on the property.

5) **235 Railroad Avenue. Corbitt House; ca. 1920**
This rectangular house has a lateral gable roof with a protruding front gable. The roof is covered in composition shingles. The roof edge features a boxed cornice with open returns. The exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding. A single entrance is flanked by two sidelights. Two one-over-one windows are on either side of the door. The porch has a gable roof with a thin boxed cornice, square columns, and a turned balustrade. A non-contributing cinderblock outbuilding also sits on the property.

6) **Brown Street (corner of Brown and Dogwood). Henry Sawyer House**
This one story, "L" shaped, frame house is covered with weatherboard siding. The lateral gable roof is clad in pressed metal shingles and has a cross gable and two interior brick chimneys extending from it. The brick pier foundation has pierced brick infill. There is a one story wraparound porch that extends from the façade (west elevation) to the south elevation. The hip roof is clad in pressed metal shingles and is supported by square columns. There is a fully developed entrance on the façade, which is flanked by two vertical light sidelights and has a four light transom. A portion of the wraparound porch on the south elevation has been enclosed. All windows are eight-over-eight double hung sash windows. There is a historic addition to the rear of the "L" that contains a porch which has been screened in. A historic frame smokehouse is to the rear of the house.

7) **Brown Street. Barn behind Henry Sawyer House (#6), ca. 1900**
Two-story, gable-front frame barn with side sheds.

8) **Corner of Locust and Wagener Streets. Festival/Green Space**
This historically vacant green space currently serves as a festival area for the Chitlin Strut. There are a variety of deciduous trees scattered around this grassy area.

9) **161 Brown Street. George Sawyer House; ca. 1910**
This irregular shaped, frame house is covered with vinyl siding. The pyramidal roof, clad in composition shingles, has intersecting cross gables with boxed cornices and no returns. A dormer with no windows extends from the southeast corner of the roof. The hipped roof, wraparound porch covers the façade (east elevation) and parts of the north and south elevations. The porch has composition shingles, tuscan columns, and a turned balustrade. The fully developed entrance consists of a single door, three vertical light sidelights, and a four light transom. The façade windows are paired one-over-one double hung sash windows. The cross gable on the north façade forms a polygonal bay that has sawn and turned work at the corners.

10) **Locust Street (corner of Locust and Porter). Servant's House**
This one story, front gabled, shotgun house is covered with German siding. The roof is clad in three v-crimp metal and has open rafter tails. An interior brick chimney extends from the roof ridge. The façade (west elevation) has a porch with a shed roof clad in three v-crimp metal, open rafter tails, and square wooden supports. The entrance consists of a single door. The house sits on a brick pier foundation and has six-over-six double hung sash windows.

11) **124 Pine Street. Riley-Sawyer-Salley House; 1888**
The Riley-Sawyer-Salley House is a two story, frame, Victorian house with a modified rectangular plan, low hip roof and one story full facade front porch. The foundation is brick pier with infill. The wall surface is weatherboard and the roof is composition shingles. Two corbelled chimneys stand at the interior of either end of the house. The first floor, hip roof, front porch features Ionic columns, a turned balustrade, two shuttered bay windows and central door surrounded by stained glass in its sidelights and transom. The second floor balcony, which resides beneath a gable end roof with projecting cornice featuring modillions and partial return, features a door, identical to the front door in all respects, delicate turned supports, decorative balustrade and trim. The rear of house was slightly modified in the 1980s. A contributing cruciform garden house composed of lattice, wood siding, and metal cresting and two contributing boarded batten sheds, one with a shed roof and one with a front gable, sit behind the house. A wrought iron fence with brick piers extends the length of the front (south elevation) of the property. A pierced brick wall runs between the front of the property and the contributing detached garage on the east side. The garage has salvage millwork in the gable. The house is also referred to as Hemrick House. Also on the property are two additional contributing outbuildings: the servant's quarters and Dr. Motte J. Boylston's office, which was moved to this property. The servant's quarters is a vinyl sided building that has a salvaged Eastlake door surround. The porch has urns, brackets, and a single doric column. Dr. Motte J. Boylston's office is a lateral gable building covered with weatherboard siding. The façade has paired three vertical-over-one windows. There is a spindel frieze and turned balustrade on the porch. The rear entry has sawn pierced bracket details. Both buildings are currently used as rental property.

12) **137 Pine Street. Sawyer-Jones-Hollman House; 1889**
This one story, weatherboard building has a rectangular base that rests on a brick pier foundation. There are two interior corbelled chimneys. The lateral gabled roof has a thin-boxed cornice and composition shingles comprise the roofing material. Diamond-shaped attic decorations are found at either gable end. The hipped porch on the front of the house, or south elevation, covers the full facade. Turned posts with balustrades support the porch. Two windows with six-over-six fenestration flank a central entrance with sidelights. The rear "L" contains a porch that has turned balustrades.

13) **166 Pine Street. Herbert O. Jones, Sr. House; ca. 1915**
This one story, rectangular shaped, double pile house is front gabled with no return. Shed additions have been added to the west side and north (rear) of the house. The roof is covered with composition shingles. The front porch has an asymmetrical roofline formed by a cut gable on the right end and runs along the left three-quarters of the façade. Mission style woodwork decorates the top edge of the porch opening. Two brick piers with three square short supports on each pier hold up the porch roof. The balustrade is formed from unturned balusters. The stairs leading to the porch are concrete and are flanked by brick apron walls; a concrete planter sits atop each of the brick walls. A single door with nine lights on the upper portion serves as the entrance; a modern metal screen door covers the wooden door. The windows

are single pane double hung and have false shutters. An underpinned brick pier foundation supports the frame building. The house also has two interior brick chimneys. Modern modifications include vinyl siding and a noncontributing detached shed. A doll house sits in the front yard. There are few mature plants and trees on the property. The house was built for Herbert Jones, Sr., former postmaster of Salley, and remains in the possession of his daughter.

14) **Pine Street. Salley Baptist Church; 1915**
This two-story over raised basement rectangular brick building has a gabled roof line with a thin boxed cornice. One interior brick chimney is visible from the north elevation. A gabled two-story column porch covers the front facade of the building. Central paired doors with stained glass insets are found within a surround having a broken pediment. Stained glass windows with cast lintels and brick sills flank the entrance doors. The south elevation has a gabled roof with secondary cross pediment gables at the front of two bays on the east and west elevations. The west elevation has one end of a covered, columned walkway attached to it. The walkway connects the church to a noncontributing education building located to the east of the church. The gable front, brick building has a portico with fluted columns that have boxed bases caps, vinyl in the eaves, and is "L" shaped and wraps around the church.

15) **Pine Street. Salley Grammar and High School and Auditorium; 1909, 1936-1937**
The Salley Grammar and High School is a two story, seven bay building constructed in 1909 of solid brick in a common bond pattern. It has a composition shingle, truncated hipped roof with hip roof dormers. The dormers on the side elevations feature Queen Anne lights. A flagpole is attached to the roof. There is also a single chimney with a corbelled cap. A boxed cornice is at the roofline. The school's entry features a bungalow porch with a jerkin head roof with exposed rafters. The entry features two cross-paneled doors with six lights each. Above the door is a rounded transom divided into eight lights. Sidelights flank the doors. Above the segmental arch and six-over-six windows is a continuous brick drip molding. The molding is over both the first and second story windows. The porch was added in 1924 and the original transom was changed from a fanlight. The school was connected to an outbuilding by an arcade in the 1930s and the back portion was added in the 1940s. The school is part of a complex of buildings. It is no longer used as a school. Today it houses the Salley Museum and its rooms are available for receptions and other functions. Ida E. Salley donated the land for the school to the town in 1909. The Salley High School Auditorium was constructed in 1936 and 1937. This one story, brick building has a front gabled roof with a vent that is covered with composition shingles. The roof also has a rear hip. A secondary roof has a pediment gable with boxed cornice and return. It is roughly rectangular with projections on the side elevations at the rear of the building. Two interior chimneys, one of which has a corbelled cap, are also present. There is a recessed entry with a projecting pavilion that has rounded, corbelled brick arch and quoined corners. The entry matches that of the school with cross-paneled doors having six lights each. Above the door is a rounded transom divided into eight lights. The windows are set asymmetrically. To the right of the entry are three paired sets of double sash windows with a nine-over-nine pane configuration. Two paired sets of double sash nine-over-nine windows with a triple window in between them are to the left of the entry. The triple window is also nine-over-nine and double sash. All of the windows have brick sills but no lintels. A brick arcade connects the auditorium to the Grammar and High School. There is a noncontributing 1960s brick, flat roof addition to the east elevation of the auditorium. The land on which it is situated is part of the same parcel donated by Ida E. Salley to the town. Currently it serves as the meeting place for the local Garden Club and as a tribal office for the Beaver Creek Pee Dee.

16) **269 Pine Street. Salley-Wade House; 1900**
This two story, rectangular, weatherboard building resting on filled brick piers has a hipped roof with a boxed cornice. The roof is comprised of pressed metal shingles from which two interior stucco brick fireplaces extend above on the east and west elevations. A one story porch over the north elevation entrance consists of a flat roof resting on columns with a decorative turned balustrade around the top of the porch. The central entrance is flanked by sidelights. A triple grouped window with nine-over-nine fenestration is directly above the entrance. This house was built for Jim Salley, a sawmill operator, who moved from the county around 1900 according to local tradition. The house then passed to his daughter Wilhelmina Salley Wade.

17) **Pine Street. Apartment Building; ca. 1940**
This rectangular brick structure has a side gabled roof with a thin-boxed cornice and slight return. Composite shingles cover the roof. Interior fireplaces are found on the east and west elevations. The north elevation consists of a symmetrical first and second story with single door entrances on the first and second stories. The first story door is flanked by two double hung windows with six-over-six pane configurations. The windows to the right of the door are covered in plywood. The second story has the same fenestration as the first story with the exception of an additional window flanking the doorway. Pane configuration is again six-over-six. Both doors have inset glass panes with the first story having a nine-pane configuration and the second story having a four-pane configuration. Currently, no access is available to the second story from the north elevation. The south elevation has a large brick stairwell in the center of the building leading to the second story. Local tradition holds this building is a former apartment building.

18) **181 Pine Street. Haskell M. Salley House; ca. 1903**
This building is a two story, irregular "L" shaped structure with a lateral gabled roof, vinyl siding, composite shingle roof, and brick pier foundation with masonry infill. A two story cutaway bay wing is located on the west elevation and facade. A one story hipped porch covers the facade and west elevation with turned posts, sawn brackets at porch posts and a balustrade. Boxed cornices with returned pediments are visible with patterned shingles within the gable ends. There are two interior brick chimneys. All windows are two-over-two double hung sash. The main entry has a single door with transom lights and sidelights. A one story wing is located at the right rear and a one story hipped addition is also located at the rear. Alterations to the structure include vinyl soffits and eaves, aluminum storm windows, foundation infill, and the rear additions. This property was originally a parcel of John A. Salley's eleven hundred acre homestead. John Salley sold this parcel to his son, Dempsey Hammond Salley, in 1866.

19) **Pine Street. Salley United Methodist Church; ca. 1935**
The church is a T-shaped, brick building with a front gable roof of diamond asphalt shingles. Gable vents are present and the roof line features a boxed cornice with return. There is one external capped chimney. Also featured is a one-story entry portal with a rounded arch with stone imposts and keystones. The porch only covers the doorway and like the roof, is gabled with a boxed cornice and return. The double leaf door at the entry has four lights on each dooe and a five light transom above it. A rear double door entry features the same type of doors covered by a shed roof. The double sash windows feature a nine-over-nine light configuration and are of yellow stained glass. Windows in the transom and at the rear are six-over-six double sash. Each window has brick sills and lintels. The church also features soldier course bricks just above the vented brick foundation.

20) **153 Pine Street. H. Briggs Salley House; 1929**
The H. Briggs Salley House is a one and one-half story, frame house with rectangular plan, front-cross gable roof and full front facade porch. The front façade porch also displays a large segmental arch with stucco finish. The interior chimneys are brick as is the exterior surface. The roof material is composite shingle. The facade of the house features brick pedestals, knee brackets and exposed rafters and a dormer with double windows of vertical three-over-one. The house is surrounded by substantial foliage. The structure dates from 1929 with the stucco and screened front porch added at a later date. A contributing detached garage and a noncontributing car shed sit on the property.

21) **Pine Street. Fisher-Jones-Sharpe House; ca. 1900**
This double pile, rear "L" shaped home features a weatherboard exterior. It has a lateral gable roof with decorative vents in the gables. Along the roof line is a boxed cornice with return and decorative frieze brackets along the soffit. There are three internal brick chimneys with corbelled caps. The roof itself is made of composition shingle. The house also features a single story, wraparound porch with wooden decking and two entrances. The roof over the porch is hipped. Supporting the porch are turned posts. Surrounding the porch is a turned balustrade. The single windows are double sash, six-over-six with peaked lintels along the top. There is a single entry with a transom and two sidelights. The house's foundation is brick pier that has been filled in with concrete blocks and painted. There has been a slight alteration to the rear portion of the wraparound porch. A segment of it has been screened and a screen door has been added. Additionally, there are two noncontributing outbuildings, both constructed of green pressed aluminum; they serve as a carport and shed. This house once belonged to E.H. Fisher, a local storekeeper. It is still a residence today.

22) **110 Porter. Martin House; ca. 1910**
The one story house has a pyramidal roof clad in pressed metal shingles. Cross gables protrude to accommodate polygonal bays on the north and south elevations. The projecting center front gable has a window. The wraparound hipped roof porch has tuscan columns. The house also has weatherboard siding, one-over-one windows, and three interior chimneys. The porch has been screened in. There are two contributing historic outbuildings--a garage and a shed--and a noncontributing carport.

23) **111 Magnolia Street. Dr. Kennerly's Office; ca. 1915**
This one story, rectangular, brick building has a hipped roof covered with composition shingles. There is one chimney. The front elevation features brick pilasters. There is a central entry on both the front and rear elevations. The front door is a salvaged Queen Anne style door. There are sidelights flanking the door and a transom windows over the door. There are two windows on each elevation that have brick sills and soldier course lintels. All of the windows have been covered with plywood. This building used to be the office of the town's doctor. In recent years it has been rented out as a residence. Currently it is vacant.

24) **Railroad Ave. Bank of Salley-Bank of Western Carolina; ca. 1906**
This two story, commercial, stuccoed brick building has a rectangular core shape. The flat roof has two interior chimneys of stuccoed brick. A parapet extends above the front elevation with stepped parapets on the side elevations; the first level has three bays with a larger opening at the central bay flanked by smaller openings. The entrance has been shifted to the right bay. The second story has two windows above the outer bays, which have been covered with stucco. Decorative low-relief panels are recessed in stucco with diamond shaped decorative medallions. A metal awning covers

the rear entrance. The side elevation has windows that have been filled with stucco. The bank was repainted in August 1999 by the current occupants, Community Bank and Trust. Built as the Bank of Salley in 1900, it has been used as a bank since that time.

25) **123 Railroad Avenue. Commercial Building**
This one story commercial building has textured flemish bond brickwork on the upper portion of the façade. The offset canted entrance has a double door with a glass panel in each door. A display window is to the left of the entrance.

26) **Railroad Ave. Salley Gin Company-D. C. Kennerly Store; 1936**
This is a one story, commercial, brick building with a rectangular core shape. It has one interior brick chimney. A flat parapet with rat tooth is located at the front of the building, or the west elevation. Both the north and south elevations are flush with adjacent structures. A thin, recessed panel in brickwork is found above the storefront. The small frame storage building at the rear of the property is clad with corrugated metal. A metal awning covers the rear entrance. The west elevation contains two storefronts; the larger storefront is closer to the south elevation with a central recessed entrance at left and display windows flank either sides of the door. The smaller storefront has one display window and a side entrance at right. A large metal awning extends the length of the building and covers the original transoms. The brick bulkhead has been painted to resemble faux marble. Built by the Salley family in 1936, this building was primarily used by D. Hammond Salley, a cotton broker. He had an office here and it also operated briefly as the Salley Gin Company. D. C. Kennerly operated a general store in the larger storefront of the building between 1940 and 1975. Currently, the building houses a post office, antique shop, and video store.

27) **113 Railroad Avenue. Henry Sawyer & Jones Building; ca. 1936**
This is a one story, rectangular, masonry structure with a flat roof, brick foundation and facade display windows. The front (east) elevation has a castellated gabled parapet and the south elevation has a stepped parapet. The structure's north elevation is flush with the adjacent structure. The brickwork above the storefront is corbeled and has recessed panels, each with a small central attic vent. There are two interior end brick chimneys. The single and double door entries each have a transom. Two small frame storage buildings are located at the rear of the property clad with corrugated metal. The structure retains historic bulkheads, some windows, and doors. Remnants of the original storefronts are visible at the two left storefront bays. Storefront alterations include new bulkheads and framing added to the two right storefront bays, infill in the continuous transom, a flat canopy on the two left storefronts, and an aluminum awning on the two right storefronts. In a 1907 property deed the property was recorded as containing the store of the late E.H. Fisher. A.L. Sawyer then purchased the property, but went bankrupt in 1915. However, in 1917 H.M. Sawyer acquired the building and it has remained in the Sawyer family since. Henry Sawyer tore down most of an earlier structure and built the south section of this structure in about 1936. The north elevation was added around 1937 for use as the Jones Store. The noncontributing metal storage sheds at the rear of the property were constructed around 1900 and have been re-sided with corrugated metal.

28) **Railroad Ave. Williamson-Salley Service Station; 1925**
This is a one story, commercial, brick building with a rectangular base. A small brick parapet lines the west and north elevation while the south elevation abuts the neighboring building. The one-story front gabled porch covering the full facade has a corrugated metal roof. Single display windows flank the central entrance; transom windows are found

above the left display window and door. All entrances and windows are now sealed with plywood. Built as a service station, a 1925 deed cites Carlisle Williamson as the station's early operator. Later, J.G. Salley operated the station.

29) **Railroad Ave. Dr. Holley Salley Store; 1900**
This is a one story, commercial, brick building with a rectangular core shape. One interior end chimney is visible from the south elevation. The front of the building, or the west elevation, has a flat corbelled brick parapet with diagonal recessed brick bands below. A stepped parapet lines the roof of the south elevation while the right elevation is flush with an adjacent structure. Display windows are four bays wide and supported by a brick bulkhead. A steel column supports the roof at the recessed corner entrance. A one story extension of the building's right side was added in 1937. Dr. Holley Salley operated a drug store on the premises in the early 1900s. Other past uses include a post office and grocery store. Tom Davis operated a grocery store in the 1930s with the one story addition used as a whiskey store.

30) **230 Walnut Street West. Inabinet-Clamp House; ca. 1890**
This is a one story, double pile house that is "L"-shaped and has a cross gable. There is a central hall through the front portion of the house that turns into an open porch on the rear leg of the "L." The gables have boxed cornices with partial returns. All roof surfaces are covered with three v-crimped metal. The front porch, which covers most of the façade (south elevation), has a hipped roof and supports that are slightly turned. Concrete stairs lead to the porch, which still has a wooden, wide planked flooring. The entrance is fully developed with a three vertical light side light on either side of the single door, which has a single pane of glass on its upper half. A solid door allows access to the center room on the east side. The frame house, which has an interior brick chimney, is supported by a brick pier foundation. Many mature trees surround the house. One noncontributing outbuilding sits on the property. Since the house was built, it has passed through the hands of nine different owners, most of whom were members of the Clamp family.

31) **232 Walnut Street West. Clamp's Millinery Shop; ca. 1906**
The ca. 1906 structure is a two-story, front gable house with a three bays wide first floor and a two bays wide second floor. Verge board adorns the gable, which has a boxed cornice with a partial return. Shed additions were added to the left side and rear of the house. All roof surfaces are clad with three v-crimped metal. The façade (south elevation) may have undergone a major renovation in 1942 when it was reconverted into a house. These renovations included the addition of a gabled front portico. A square support holds up both corners of the portico. The entrance is fully developed and is comprised of a single door flanked by sidelights. The windows on the main part of the house are two-over-two double hung. Six-over-six double hung windows were used in the additions; the left addition has a couple sets of paired windows. A clerestory window band between the two windows on the second story of the façade is also probably part of a renovation. An underpinned brick pier foundation supports the frame house. There is a masonry chimney with a flue at the interior rear of the house. A white picket fence and mature trees adorn the lot. There is also a contributing lateral gabled outbuilding. The house was originally built for Jennie Fisher, to match the house next door. About 1910, the new owner, Simon Clamp, turned the house into a millinery shop. The store was reconverted into a house around 1942. The house is still owned by a member of the Clamp family.

32) **Walnut Street. Boylston-Fisher-Clamp House; ca. 1885**
This building is a two story, rectangular, weatherboard structure with a lateral gabled roof of corrugated metal. Two gable projections with verge board trim are located on the facade. The structure has boxed cornice with returns and a brick pier foundation with fill. The second level of the front elevation has two single entrances with sidelights. The lower level entrances have transoms and sidelights. There is one exterior and one interior chimney, both brick. A two story, hipped porch covers the full facade with a vertical beaded board frieze between levels, tuscan columns, a balustrade, turned balusters. All facade windows are double hung with vertical two-over-two sashes. There is a one story rear "L" wing and two contributing outbuildings, one with a gable roof and one with a shed roof, in the rear. A picket fence runs along the south side of the property. Local tradition holds that the house was built for Hubert Fisher, but Fisher never occupied it. Simon A. Clamp later owned the residence in 1910 and the house has remained in the Clamp family.

33) **Walnut Street. John C. Salley House; ca. 1890**
This building is a one story, rectangular, weatherboard, frame structure with a lateral gabled roof of corrugated metal and a brick pier foundation. There are two interior chimneys of brick and one flue, a boxed cornice with returns, an enclosed bay at the side porch and a centrally-placed principal entrance flanked by single windows. A one story, hipped porch covers the facade and east elevation with wooden square post supports. The windows are double hung with one-over-one sashes. The entry is a single door with four horizontal transom lights and three vertical sidelights. There is a secondary rear gable extension. This property was part of the original thirty acres sold to A.E. Salley by Lavinia S. and Uriah S. Corbitt in 1881. The house was built for John C. Salley, a farmer and merchant and has been vacant since the last of his daughters passed away in 1984.

34) **266 Walnut Street. Hamp Eidson House; ca. 1910**
The Hamp Eidson House is a one story, frame house with modified rectangular plan, intersecting gable roof and full facade with east elevation porch. The foundation is masonry with stucco parge, the exterior walls are covered with vinyl siding, and three chimneys of brick rise from the pressed metal shingle roof. The composite shingle hip roofed porch features posts with turned balustrade and double sash windows with six-over-six lights and centrally located door with transom and side lights. A contributing shed roof garage was added in the 1940s. A contributing lateral gable outbuilding with boxed cornice and returns and a tin v-crimp roof sits on the property.

35) **278 Walnut Street. Salley-Webb House; ca. 1910**
The Salley-Webb House is a one and one-half story, frame Sears and Roebuck catalogue house with a modified rectangular plan, intersecting gable roof and full facade front porch. The foundation is of brick with fill, the exterior material is vinyl and the roof materiel is composition shingle. The shed roof porch features double square posts atop brick pedestals and a single and double window with one-over-one lights. The central dormer displays exposed frame and one horizontal window with twelve lights. A noncontributing detached garage composed of concrete block sits on the property.

36) **300 Walnut Street. Boylston-Poole-Stillinger House; ca. 1912**
The Boylston-Poole-Stillinger House is a one and one-half story, frame house with rectangular plan, side gable with front gable dormer and slightly less than full facade one story porch. The foundation, both exterior chimneys, short porch pedestals and apron are all brick, while the exterior surface is weatherboard, and the roof is covered with corrugated

metal. The shed roof porch features two double windows of one-over-one and a centrally located door sidelights with three vertical panes. The central gable end dormer displays double horizontal windows of six-over-six. Alterations include a dormer, porch, and horizontal window. A contributing lateral gable outbuilding with fish scales and a noncontributing outbuilding sit on the property.

37) **113 Ferguson Street. Dr. Motte J. Boylston House; ca. 1925**
The Dr. Motte J. Boylston House is a one story, frame bungalow with modified rectangular plan, intersecting gable roof and full facade front porch. The foundation, both chimneys and porch pedestals are painted brick, the wall surface is weatherboard and the roof material is composite shingle. The front gable porch and east elevation gable porte cochere display beamwork as well as exposed frame and rafters. The windows vary in lights and grouping as they range from one-over-one to four-over-four and are arranged as singles, doubles or tripartite. The picture windows are an alteration. The contributing detached garage is connected to the house by a covered porch, which is a historic addition.

38) **328 Walnut Street. Judge Hemrick N. Salley House; ca. 1930**
This lateral gable house has a rectangular core shape with a protruding front gable containing a small lateral slatted vent. All roof surfaces are covered with composition shingles. The front porch has a shed roof with square supports and arched fascia. A carport with square supports extends off of the west elevation. There is an interior flue chimney and an exterior chimney on the east elevation. A group of windows comprised of four, six-over-six double hung windows is flanked by shutters. The house is comprised of weatherboard siding with open rafters. Two single doors serve as entrances; one entrance is through the protruding gable and one from the lateral gable. A paired window with six-over-six double hung sash windows flanked by shutters is centered on the protruding gable. A contributing outbuilding with a carport shed sits on the property.

39) **337 Walnut Street. Henry Poole House; ca. 1910**
The Henry Poole House is a one story, brick house with modified rectangular plan, hipped roof with intersecting gables and wraparound front porch. Two of four original interior brick chimneys extend from the asphalt composite shingles. The hip roof porch features columns on brick pedestals with a solid apron of brick with curved stone sills. Nine-over-one sash windows display sill and stone lentil, the latter corresponding to the central and side doors. The house dates from the 1910s and the rear hip roof addition and porch supports were added in the 1930s. Mature foliage flanks the left and rear of the house.

40) **106 Ferguson Street. Poole-Clamp House; ca. 1910**
This building is a two story, irregular "L" shaped, weatherboard, frame structure with a hipped roof of rat tooth metal shingle and a stuccoed, masonry foundation. The roof over the main house is patterned metal while the hipped roof over the wraparound porch is ribbed metal panels. There is a lightning rod system on the roof. A wraparound porch with a one bay balcony is located at the second level entrance bay. There are two interior chimneys with corbelled caps. A one story, projecting pediment, hipped porch with fishscale siding covers the facade and both elevations. Both entrances display Victorian screen doors with spindel brackets. The roofed balcony has turned posts and a balustrade with turned balusters. The windows are one-over-one double hung sashes. Transom lights and sidelights are visible at the principal first floor entrance and at the balcony entrance. Alterations include aluminum storm windows and foundation infill. A

noncontributing metal, two-bay garage and a contributing wood outbuilding with a tin shed roof also sit on the property. R.C. Williamson sold the property with the current boundaries to his daughter, Mary Poole, in 1912. Local tradition holds that William Poole built the house, and that Felton Clamp, a cotton buyer, later owned the house.

41) **305 Walnut Street. Tom Boylston House; ca. 1930**
The Tom Boylston House is a one story, frame bungalow with a rectangular plan, intersecting gable roof and front porch. The wall surface is weatherboard and the roof is composite shingle. The gable end front porch features open beamwork, exposed frame and rafters, tapered supports on short brick pedestals and square post balustrade. The double windows are an vertical three-over-one. Alterations include a modest side deck with similar brick pedestals and balustrade to the side and a shed roof addition to the rear. A contributing small shed roofed outbuilding sits on the property.

42) **255 Walnut Street. Herbert Salley House; ca. 1915**
This building is a one story, rectangular, frame structure with a lateral gabled roof of corrugated metal and a brick pier foundation with infill. The exterior wall material is synthetic siding. The are two interior chimneys of brick. A one story, hipped roof with patterned metal covers the full facade and is supported by turned posts. The windows are double hung with six-over-six sashes. The principal entrance has an Eastlake door with colored, block glass, a three light transom and sidelights. Alterations include foundation infill and the chimneys appear to be replacements from damage incurred during the 1948 tornado. Two contributing wood outbuildings with tin roofs sit on the property. The house was sold to Herbert Salley, a merchant and farmer, ca. 1915 and has remained in the Salley family.

43) **245 Walnut Street. Oscar Salley House; ca. 1915**
This building is a one story, rectangular, framed structure with a lateral gabled roof and brick pier foundation. The exterior wall material is of synthetic siding. The roof material is composition shingle and there is one exterior brick chimney, one interior chimney, and one flue. A one-story porch covers the full facade with an engaged porch roof shape and paired supports on pedestals. The windows are double hung with one-over-one sashes. The entry is a single door. The main entrance is at the right bay on the front (north) elevation with two double windows in the left bay. Alterations to the structure include synthetic siding, aluminum storm windows, replacement shutters, louvered attic vents at the dormer installed with siding. There is a rear gable extension. A noncontributing detached garage and a noncontributing tin shed with gable roof are at the rear of the property. In 1900 Reverend Howell W. Cooper bought the property for fifty dollars. Oscar Salley built this home for his wife, Margaret, around 1915.

44) **106 Wagener Street SW. Dr. Holly Salley House; 1890**
This one story, double pile house has a rectangular core shape. The roof is a low lateral gable with partial returns and is clad in three v-crimped metal. Nine brackets decorate the eaves of the roof. A wraparound porch, which has a hip roof that is also composed of three v-crimped metal, covers the facade, north elevation, and two sides, east and west. The porch has turned supports and a railing with turned spindles. The brick stairway leading up to the porch on the façade has modern, metal handrails. The west side of the porch has been enclosed. The entrance is fully developed with a single door, sidelights with three vertical lights each, and a six light transom window; a wooden screen door covers the door. The windows are six-over-six double hung with shutters and peaked lintels flanking either side. The frame house, which is covered with weatherboard, sits on a solid brick foundation. There are two interior, brick chimneys, one of which is known to have once had a flue. Few mature plants and trees remain on the lot. The house was built by Dr. Holley Salley and passed through his heirs until McLean Tobin purchased it in 1990, when it was turned into a funeral home for the black community.

45) **Railroad Avenue. Lourie Salley, Sr. General Store; ca. 1890**
This is a two story, rectangular, gable front, commercial building with a boxed cornice and partial return. A pattern metal clad roof and weatherboard covers the balloon-framed building. The building also has a double leaf commercial entrance. Many windows are filled with plywood, but those that remain open reveal six-over-six double hung sash windows. There is another entrance on the left side of the building. Two interior brick chimneys with flues protrude from the center of the roof. An addition to the north elevation has a shed roof with a commercial parapet façade. This building is dilapidated and in poor condition. There are few mature plants and trees on the lot. This building was built in 1890 to house Dean Swamp Lodge #172, Ancient Free Masons of Salley. In 1924, it was sold to Lourie Salley, Sr. Shortly after this sale, it was converted into a general store. He remained an owner until 1973. The building has been part of a land trust since 1995.

46) **Poplar Street. Dr. Felder Salley's Dental Office; ca. 1922**
This one story, front-facing "L"-shaped building has an intersecting gable with a boxed cornice and full return. The full return on the front gable (north elevation) has sawn woodwork just beneath it. Pressed metal shingles clad the roof. A canted bay is below the front gable. This same gable has a diamond paned window, a patterned metal finish, and a bracketed spindle drop pendant corner detail. Local tradition holds that the façade once had a porch. A step down gable extension is on the east elevation. The exterior of the building is shiplap. The windows are single pane double hung; however, they are missing their glass, only sashes remain. The frame building is supported by a brick pier foundation. The building has one interior brick chimney. This building is dilapidated and the mature trees on the property have grown into the building. The building was built as the office of Dr. Felder Salley. When he died shortly after the building's completion, it was sold and turned into a residence. Local tradition holds that it was not vacated until ca. 1980. Since 1995, the building has been part of a land trust.

47) **121 Poplar Street. Salley-McKie-Hall House; ca. 1915**
The circa 1915 home is a one story irregular shaped house with a pyramidal roof composed of three v-crimped metal. The wrap around porch, which has a canted corner, extends between polygonal bays on the east (front) elevation and north elevation. The three v-crimped metal, shed roof is supported by vinyl fluted columns. The polygonal bays on the east and north elevation are formed from protruding gables. A canted corner gable adorns the corner between the east and north elevation of the building. All gables have full returns. The frame house, which is covered with vinyl siding, is supported by a brick pier foundation that has been underpinned. There are three interior brick chimneys. Five single doors enter the house from the porch; none have a fully developed entrance. The windows are double hung and single paned. A few mature trees are located on the lot.

48) **Railroad Avenue between Oak and Maple. Tom Counts House; ca. 1925**
This a one story, hipped roof, frame house covered with weatherboard siding. Three brick chimneys extend from the roof clad in decorative metal shingles, two interior chimneys with corbeled caps and one chimney at the ridgeline of the gable "L". The three bay façade has a central entrance with sidelights and a gabled portico with brick pedestals, paired square supports, turned balustrade, and applied salvaged millwork. The windows are one-over-one double hung sash. A gable "L" extends from the rear of the house. The pier foundation has been filled and stuccoed. A contributing lateral gable well house with decorative metal shingles, exposed rafter tails, and boxed cornice is behind the house.

49) **Between Railroad Avenue and Depot Avenue. Railroad Right of Way; 1887**
This a linear, landscaped space running through town that once held railroad tracks. The actual location of the railroad tracks are still visible. The space contains crepe myrtles, oak trees, and other deciduous trees. Located within this area are the railroad cargo platform (50) and the police station (51). The tracks were removed in the late 1980s.

50) **Depot Avenue. Railroad Cargo Platform (Cotton Platform); 1910**
This is a commercial open cargo rectangular platform. Lateral gables comprised of heavy timber framing are set upon a wood pier foundation structure. A corrugated metal roof covers the platform with vertical board and batten eaves at north and south gable ends. An elevated ramp from the north elevation allowed wagons to load directly to the platform or train. The structure was built as a cargo platform adjacent to Salley depot in the center of town. The depot has since been moved but the platform remains in its original position. Historically, the structure was primarily used for loading cotton onto the train from the Salley Gin Company. Political gatherings were hosted at this site.

51) **Railroad Avenue. Old Police Station; ca. 1930**
This square, concrete block building has a pyramidal roof covered in composition shingles. The north elevation has a single entrance flanked by two windows with four single panes of glass. The west elevation is comprised of two windows with a six-over-six pane configuration. This building was a police station.

52) **160 Depot Avenue. House**
This is a one story, lateral gable house with a decorative metal roof and a boxed cornice with returns. The frame house is covered with weatherboard siding. There is a hipped roof porch with column supports and a fully developed entrance with sidelights and a transom on the façade. The six-over-six sash windows have peaked lintels. On the rear of the house is a chimney on the "L" ridgeline and an enclosed wraparound porch. Two additional brick chimneys extend from the roof. The brick pier foundation has infill. Outbuildings include a non-contributing detached garage with composite siding and a contributing gable front frame building.

53) **Pine Street. Ethel Williamson House; ca. 1905**
This one story, rectangular, lateral gable house has a cross gable and composition shingles. The gables have boxed cornices with no returns. There is an arched, louvered vent with a keystone in the gable. Two interior chimneys with corbeled caps extend from the ridgeline. The frame house is covered with vinyl siding. The hipped roof front porch has composition shingles, turned supports with sawn brackets, and a turned balustrade. The fully developed entrance has a single door flanked by two vertical light sidelights and a three light transom. Windows are six-over-six double hung sash. The brick pier foundation has been filled with stuccoed concrete block.

54) **NE Corner of Pine and Gordon. House**
This gable front craftsman style house is covered with weatherboard. The roof has knee braces and exposed rafter tails. The shedroof front porch has craftsman style piers. There is a porch in the southeast corner (rear) of the house. This house was moved to its present location.

55) **NE Corner of Pine and Aldrich. House**
This rectangular, lateral gable, frame house is covered with textured asphalt paper. There is a single entrance from the front porch that is supported by square supports.

56) **SW Corner of Magnolia and Duncan. W. Haltiwanger House**
This one story, frame house is covered with weatherboard siding and sits on a brick pier foundation with pierced brick infill. Two brick chimneys with corbeled caps extend from the pyramidal roof, one interior and one exterior end chimney. All roof surfaces are clad in composition shingles. The hipped roof, wraparound porch has turned porch posts with sawn brackets. There are three entrances, one of which is fully developed with sidelights and a transom. The windows are two-over-four and six-over-six sash with wood awnings over the rear windows. There is a rear "L" with a cross gable extending at the right (west elevation) to form a polygonal bay. A noncontributing double bay garage with a hipped roof and vinyl siding sits on the property.

57) **Magnolia Street. Corbett House; ca. 1910**
This is a one story, cruciform shaped house with single room depth cross gables that have boxed cornices and no returns. A ridgeline chimney extends from the roof, which is clad in three v-crimp metal. The frame house is covered with shiplap siding. The cross gable on the west elevation forms a polygonal bay. A hipped roof, wraparound porch covered with square posts covers the southern and part of the western end of the cruciform. There are two single door entrances off of the porch, one that is fully developed with sidelights and a transom and one that is plain. All windows are one-over-one double hung sash. The foundation is obscured by patterned metal skirting.

58) **Magnolia Street. Salley Water Tower; 1934**
This steel water tower has a cylindrical shaped reservoir with a cone shaped cap. The reservoir sits on four steel supports and has "SALLEY S.C." painted on the side. A small contributing brick pump house and two noncontributing, rectangular, concrete block, auxiliary buildings are at the base of the water tower. The water tower and outbuildings are surrounded by a chain link fence.

59) **Depot Avenue. International Tractor and Truck Dealership; ca. 1946**
This rectangular commercial building has a bow truss roof and a name stanchion. The brick façade (west elevation) has large drive-through bay doors, display windows, and a modern awning supported by steel cables. The windows along each side elevation are metal framed.

60) **Walnut Street. Salley Jail; 1915**
This building is a two story, rectangular, brick masonry structure with a hipped roof of corrugated metal. There is one interior chimney of brick. The principal double entrance is located at the center bay of the front elevation flanked by four-over-four windows. All windows on the first floor have security bars. There are four-over-four double hung sash windows at outer bays of second level. All windows and doors have stone lintels and sills. There is a secondary entrance at the second level of the left elevation where the ghost of an exterior stair is present. The cornerstone of the structure reads: 1915/ A.L. Sawyer, Mayor; Councilmen / H.H. Salley / D.H. Salley / T.D. Williamson / J /F. Clamp. It was built as a jail with a courtroom upstairs. The building has been vacant since the 1970s.

61) **Walnut Street. Vacant Residence; ca. 1910**
This is a one story, rectangular structure with a lateral gabled roof clad in three v-crimped metal. Weatherboard covers the frame structure, which is set on an underpinned, brick pier foundation. There is one interior chimney with a corbelled cap. A one story shed roof porch of three v-crimped metal adorns the facade. Small, square wooden supports and a

balustrade with turned balusters support the roof. The windows are six-over-six, double hung sash. Two single doors located in the center of the facade provide entry to the house. The upper portion of each door consists of six panes of glass. The east elevation has a lateral gabled addition.

62) **Depot Avenue. C. Able Grocery Store; ca. 1905**
This one story, rectangular, brick building is three bays wide. There is a flat parapet on the front elevation and a stepped parapet along the side elevations. The cornice is extensively corbelled and features a row of dentils. The front elevation also features raised pilasters. There is a double entry with panel doors. The doors also have glass panes. The entry also features a single panel kick plate and two display windows with brick sills. Additions have been attached to the side and rear of the building. The building was once a grocery store and is now vacant.

63) **Depot Avenue. L.A. Salley Building; 1910**
This is a two story, commercial, brick structure with a rectangular core shape. It has a flat roof containing one brick flue chimney. Low parapets at front and right elevations conceal the roof. Between two second-story level windows a recessed oval stucco panel is depressed into the facade. Display windows having six-over-six fenestration at front and right elevations flank the central entrance with paired panel doors at the front elevation. There is a secondary entrance at left bay. Entrances and windows are set within segmental arched openings. Two-over-two sash windows are found at the rear of the building. There is a cargo door at right elevation. A shed is also found on the property. L.A. Salley, Sr. owned and rented the bottom half of the commercial structure to various stores and companies. The top of the building was the Dean Swamp Lodge of the Salley Masons beginning in the 1920s. The recessed oval is thought to have contained the marble Masonic emblem until the lodge sold the building to L.A. Salley, Sr. in 1976.

64) **116 Duncan. House; ca. 1935**
This one story gable front house has a three bay façade with a single entrance formed by a modern door and a front gable porch with square wood post supports. The house has weatherboard siding, paired windows with two-over-two vertical panes, exposed rafter tails, and a port cochere bay. There is a ca. 1940 lateral gable addition with shiplap siding to the north elevation.

65) **Depot Avenue. Coca-Cola Warehouse; ca. 1924**
The ca. 1924 warehouse is a one story, stepped parapet, rectangular, commercial brick building. The stepped parapet with corbelled coping conceals the gable roof, which is comprised of composition shingles. Both the exterior walls and foundation are formed from brick. A prominent feature of the front façade (west elevation) is the Romanesque arch that surrounds replacement cargo doors made of plywood. Plywood filled windows flank either side of this arch. An external, brick chimney and two small single windows decorate the north side of the building; the south side has two small single windows similar to those on the north elevation. The east elevation has a Romanesque arch and fenestration similar to the west facade; these openings have been filled with plywood. The lot has no mature trees or plants. The building originally served as the warehouse for the adjacent Coca-Cola plant that is no longer extant; it is currently used as a repair shop.

66) **163 Depot Avenue. Glover-Salley House; ca. 1936**
This one story, double pile, truncated hipped roof house has composition shingles and weatherboard covering its frame construction. There is a center gable at the center of the façade. This gable has a boxed cornice with a full return and is clad with shield metal. A Cameo window with diamond patterned tracery sits in the center of the gable; the peak of the

gable is decorated with verge board. The rectangular house also has a wraparound porch that covers the façade and both sides of the house. The porch roof is also hipped and covered with composition shingles. The supports are tuscan columns and the railing has turned spindles. A single door with flanking sidelights and a transom window form a fully developed entrance at the center of the façade. Two-over-two double hung sash windows have shutters on either side. On the rear of the house is a gabled addition with a cutaway bay. The home has two interior brick chimneys, one of which has a flue. A brick pier underpinned foundation supports the house. Mature trees and a contributing historic outbuilding also sit on the lot. At the left rear corner of the lot is a noncontributing two-car garage constructed from concrete block. A noncontributing wooden privy is behind the house. The adjacent lot has a livestock pen and shed. The house was sold to Lourie A. Salley, Sr. and is now owned by his grandson, Lourie A. Salley III.

67) **Cedar Street. Salley Fertilizer Co. Complex; ca. 1890, ca. 1940**
This complex consists of five contributing buildings: a manufacturing building, gin, wagon shed, office building, and warehouse that face toward a work yard. The east facing manufacturing building is "L" shaped and has a lateral gabled roof without a boxed cornice. The leg of the "L" sits on a brick pier foundation and is covered with corrugated metal. The corrugated metal roof has open rafter tails. The leg of the "L" contains the historic core of the building. The original structure, built ca. 1890, was incorporated into the 1940s addition to the north side of the building. A penthouse with a metal gabled roof sits on top of the historic core. The foot of the "L" is concrete block. This gabled roof addition with composition shingles was added to the southern end of the building ca. 1960. A variety of single and cargo doors provide access to the building. The gin is rectangular in shape and was added to the complex in 1946, according to the family who ran the complex. However, the 1937 Sanborn map shows a gin building in the same location as the current structure. The lateral gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. The building has a concrete floor and covered with corrugated metal. A protruding gable extends from the façade (north elevation) and sits on top of a metal shed style overhang. The 1940s wagon shed is composed of corrugated metal. It faces west and is in poor condition. The ca. 1945 rectangular office building also faces west. The front gabled masonry structure has composition shingles. A board and batten and corrugated metal addition and metal carport are on the north side of the building. The rectangular warehouse has a lateral gable roof clad in corrugated metal. The wood planks attached vertically to the exterior were salvaged from a home in Aiken in the 1940s. Although there is a single door with a shed roof on the north elevation, the south elevation is considered the front of the building. It also has a single door with a shed overhang. The building sits on a brick pier foundation. One noncontributing, modern shed also sits on the property. The complex was originally a cotton gin and cotton oil extraction facility in the 1890s. By the 1940s, the complex was part of the Salley Fertilizer Co., which manufactured fertilizer. The complex is currently used to wash bean plants to prepare them for planting in farmers' crops.

68) **203 Duncan. Toole House; ca. 1900**
This is a one story, lateral gable house with pressed metal shingles and a boxed cornice with partial returns. The frame house is covered with weatherboard and sits on a pier foundation that has been filled and stuccoed. The three bay façade has a hipped roof porch with composition shingles, turned posts on brick pedestals, sawn brackets, and a central entrance with sidelights and a transom. The windows are one-over-one double hung sash. The rear gabled "L" has a brick chimney at its roof ridge. The house also has a flue.

NON-CONTRIBUTING

The following properties are designated as noncontributing primarily due to their recent construction and addition to the historic district.

A) **Railroad Avenue.**
This four-bay garage features a pressed metal exterior. The roof is of corrugated and pressed metal and has two aluminum circulating turbines. The right portion of the structure is a subsequent addition. The bays feature four aluminum garage doors.

B) **Brown Street; ca. 1960**
A one-story frame house with asbestos siding.

C) **Railroad Avenue; ca. 1980**
This double pile home has vinyl siding and features three roof gables. One gable is lateral, the others are front facing. One gable has a vent. The roof is covered with composition shingles. A half porch is present and is offset by square pillars and matching square balustrade. The porch decking is wooden. On the façade is one fixed window that is divided into sixteen lights. The remaining windows are one-over-one with shutters. One external brick chimney is present.

D) **194 Wagener NW, Cecil Salley House; ca. 1980**
This single pile, brick veneer residence located on the corner of Locust and Railroad Avenue features a lateral gable roofline, which is of composition shingle. The entry to the home is recessed and has a single wood panel door with sidelights. Each sidelight is divided into four lights. Flanking the entry are two square pillars. The façade features an asymmetrical window pattern. To the right of the entry are two six-over-six windows with smaller, four-over-four windows on either side. The remaining windows are six-over-six and have shutters. All of the windows have brick sills.

E) **1611 Railroad Avenue. Town Depot-City Hall; ca. 1906**
This commercial structure was originally a frame train depot that has since been moved from its original location and renovated. The structure has a rectangular core shape and has a hipped roof with flared eaves covered in composition shingles. The open rafter tails form brackets that appear to support the overhanging roof. The west elevation has a single door entrance and a bay window comprised of six-over-six double hung windows. The brick veneer gives way to synthetic siding.

F) **155 Pine Street. H.A. Sawyer House; ca. 1930**
The H. A. Sawyer House is a one and one-half story frame house with a modified rectangular plan, side gable roof and half facade front porch. The exterior surface is brick veneer and two brick chimneys rise from the composition shingle roof. The front right facade features a front porch with posts and solid brick apron while the left facade features an open gable with an attractive tripartite window under a semi-circle stucco surround. All windows are one-over-one with projecting masonry that marks the lintel and sill. This structure was built in the 1930s and the porch roof and supports were added the same decade. Other alterations include a dormer with vinyl siding that projects from the roof, a window on the west elevation that was added in 1955, and an addition on the west elevation.

G) **Gas Station; ca. 1960**
This is a brick, rectangular building having a flat, commercial roof with a hipped mansard comprised of composition shingles. The building is three bays wide and one bay deep with the north and south elevations having open bays with side entrances leading into the center bay. The center bay has a large display window with two inset panes of glass with a metal sash. A covered gas pump island is situated in front of the center bay. Gas pumps and service bay equipment have been removed. A large setback distances the building from the road with the area in between covered in asphalt. The structure is currently unoccupied.

H) **Railroad Avenue. Hubert Fisher Store-Crescent City Playhouse; ca. 1905**
The theatre is a rectangular, frame structure clad with corrugated steel siding. It is three bays wide and features a standing seam metal roof in a gable configuration. The front of the building has the original false storefront roof detail. The false front is made of pressed metal that looks like brick. At the corners of the false front are brackets. The false front also has a boxed cornice. The front elevation has a front porch with six square posts. The decking is wood. The entrance is a single cross buck door with a light. Two symmetrical single windows are on the front elevation. A single window is on the south elevation. The north elevation has a small cement block addition with a pressed metal shed roof. At the rear of the building is a cargo platform and roll-up door. A rear "false front" that matched the one on the front probably existed. It was removed and the gable shape exposed by the current owner. Local tradition holds that the porch was created in a recession of the front elevation. Originally used as a store, the building was later converted into a theater. Currently it is used in Chitlin' Strut festivities.

I) **SW Corner of Magnolia and Brown. Brick Ranch House; ca. 1950s**

J) **Magnolia Street. Brick Ranch House; ca. 1950s**

K) **Walnut Street. Manufactured Home; ca. 1970**
The extra long, single-wide, aluminum manufactured home faces south.

L) **229 Walnut Street. Residence; ca. 1980**
This front gable structure sits atop a concrete foundation. The front gable roof porch is less than full facade with aluminum square posts and single balustrade on the west elevation. Windows are aluminum sash of horizontal two-over-two. The east elevation of the house displays a flat roof carport addition with aluminum supports. Two noncontributing gable roof sheds also sit on the property.

M) **Railroad Avenue. Salley Manufacturing Office Building; ca. 1960**
This is a rectangular, concrete block structure with a front gable roof clad in composition shingles. The roof has boxed cornices with partial returns. The west elevation is covered with a thin brick veneer. Two windows flank a single entrance; all are covered with plywood.

N) **Railroad Avenue. Building; ca. 1960**
This is a rectangular, commercial, concrete block building. The lateral gable roof is clad with composition shingles and has a thin, boxed cornice with partial returns. A single door with an inset glass pane with decorative diamond shaped lathing sits in the center of the building. The south elevation contains a later addition with a front gabled roof. Two work bays have been filled with wood leaving a single door as the entrance to each bay.

0) **Depot Avenue. Church**
This gable front, commercial building is covered with vinyl siding. The façade contains a front porch with square posts. All roof surfaces are covered with composition shingles.

P) **Depot Avenue. Clamp Building; ca. 1910**
This one story, rectangular, brick building is four bays wide. It has a flat roof with a flat parapet on the front elevation. On the side elevations the roofline is stepped with parapets. The cornice on the front elevation is extensively corbelled and has brick dentils. Also along the front elevation are five brick pilasters. At the south corner are double-entry aluminum storefront doors. The north corner has a roll up pressed metal door. At some point a concrete block addition was added to the rear of the building. Local tradition holds that this building was originally divided into three stores. Currently it is used as a warehouse.

Q) **Walnut Street. Salley Mini Mart; ca. 1950**
This is a commercial, brick building with a flat roof. A brick parapet lines the front with a stepped parapet on the east and west elevations. A single entrance flanked by two display windows are found on the southeast elevation. A flat aluminum awning lines the front facade of the building. A cement sidewalk wraps around the front and side elevations. There is a large setback from the road that has been paved with asphalt. This structure was built as a convenience store.

R) **Walnut Street; Residence; ca. 1930**
This is a one-story, brick veneer, structure with a lateral gabled roof of v-crimp tin and a brick pier foundation. Single windows flank a centrally-placed principal entrance. The windows are one-over-one double hung sash.

S) **Depot Avenue. Salley Manufacturing Company; ca. 1945**
This former manufacturing plant is brick and nine bays wide. The left portion of the façade has a false front concealing its flat roof. Local tradition holds that the left portion of the building was constructed in 1905. All of the façade to the right of the storefront was a successive addition that took place in 1945. There are four double entry slab doors and one that is a single entry. Fourteen display windows are present and have been filled in with brick. Each window has a brick sill and lentil. The three windows on the second story portion of the façade are six-over-six. A porch is situated along the full length of the façade. It is covered with a shed roof that is supported with round pillars. The decking is concrete. This building once housed the Salley Manufacturing Company that made women's pantsuits. Currently the building stands vacant.

The Salley Historic District is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under both Criteria A and C. Salley is historically significant as a commercial and transportation center for agricultural goods during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Salley is also representative of rural community life in South Carolina during this period. The town's architecture is characteristic of the economic boom which took place in many such railroad towns during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. While most of the residential and commercial architecture in the Salley Historic District is vernacular in character, some surviving examples represent more widely used stylistic influences.

Historical Development

British colonials arrived in the area upon which Salley developed during the eighteenth century. Olin J. Salley's history suggests that three families -- the Salleys, Corbitts and Johnsons -- populated the area as early as 1735.[2] Land deeds show that the John Salley family bought several 100-500 acre tracts of land on the South Fork of the Edisto River between Dean's Swamp and Bull Branch during the 1760s and 1770s. The American Revolution directly affected the inhabitants of the area as Colonial militia used a local plantation to house British prisoners of war. In an attempt to free the prisoners, British soldiers en route to attack the plantation met with South Carolina militia in Dean's Swamp and a skirmish ensued, since known as the Battle of John Town.

By 1820, three Salley families were located in the area. One Salley lived in Dean's Swamp, a second Salley lived to the east at the fork of Goodland Swamp Creek, and a third lived closer to Bull Branch. The first community to develop in the Dean Swamp Creek area was known as John Town. It was founded by John Allan Salley and was the site of a mill and a meeting place for several plantations. John Town was a small, sparsely populated community that served the utilitarian purpose of milling timber and cotton. The settlers surrounding Salley used the land in a number of ways. Timber was a vital South Carolina crop and Salley was surrounded by saw mills that operated alongside the Edisto River and its swamps and creeks.[3] Salley land was also cultivated in cotton and starchy vegetables.[4]

The present-day town of Salley was formed during the decade of the 1880s on a 1,000 acre plantation located two miles southeast of John Town that Dempsey Hammond Salley inherited from his father, John Allan Salley. The plantation had included the family home, an old mill and a millpond. D. H. Salley, who sat in the South Carolina General Assembly, had become aware of plans for railroad transportation of kaolin from a mine in nearby Sievern. He retained ownership of the land that he sold to occupants and donated it to form suitable streets and avenues. He also established the first school in the area on his property. He successfully negotiated the train's path through his land and later secured incorporation papers for the community of Salley.[5] The South Carolina legislature granted a thirty-year incorporation for the town of Salley on December 19, 1887. Five days later, the Blackville, Alston, and Newberry Railroad Company rolled the first train through Salley.[6] Afterward, D. H. Salley sold his interest in the Sievern kaolin mines.

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[2] Olin J. Salley, A History of the Salley Family: 1690-1965 (Columbia: R.L. Bryan Company, 1977). However, deeds substantiating the earlier date have been lost to time.

[3] Edward Ruffin, Agriculture, Geology and Society in Antebellum South Carolina (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1992), 236. See also Robert Mills, Atlas of the State of South Carolina, 1825.

[4] Today, four Bicentennial Farms outside the Salley city limits are distinguished by signs. These farms have continuously produced agricultural products for two centuries while remaining in the same family. This institution was created in 1989 by the South Carolina Food and Agriculture Council under the United States Department of Agriculture.

[5] D.H. Salley sold land for the railroad right-of-way for $1 an acre. Hemrick Nathan Salley, Jr., Interview with Emily Garner, Salley, South Carolina, March 30, 1999.

[6] Gasper Coren Toole,II, Ninety Years in Aiken County (Charleston, SC: Walker, Evans and Cogswell, 1957); South Carolina, General Assembly, Acts of the General Assembly, 1885-1887 (Columbia, South Carolina: The State Printers, 1888), Acts 115 and 440.

Dempsey Hammond Salley wore several hats in the Salley community. He cultivated cotton and lumber. He also served in the Civil War as a member of Hart's Battery and was a courier for General Robert E. Lee. His keen business insight made the John Town Mill profitable after the war and he maintained a prominent business partnership in Salley. His civic-minded wife, Ida E. Salley, contributed to many of the institutions in Salley. After Dempsey Hammond Salley's death in 1903, Ida E. Salley donated land for the grammar and high schools and to the town's Baptist and Methodist churches.[7]

Population History

Many landowners in Salley have served in government at all levels. Ida E. Salley was one of the town's first postmistresses. Olin Jones Salley, the author of A History of the Salley Family, also served as postmaster. Dempsey Howell Salley, a farmer and merchant, served as mayor for several terms. Ansel L. Sawyer, another landowner and merchant, served as mayor and chairman for the town's board of trustees. The town's physician, Dr. Holley J. Salley, served as mayor and as a trustee of the school district.[8]

Like many cities and towns in South Carolina, transportation ignited the economic development of Salley. Soon after the "Swamp Rabbit", the local name of the first train to run through Salley, made its first trip on January 6, 1888, rural Salley matured into a town with a commercial center along the railroad tracks. Over the years, the length of the railroad line through Salley grew, allowing access to more towns such as Columbia, South Carolina and Augusta, Georgia. With each additional mile laid, the importance of the railroad to Salley's economy increased; however, the various railroad companies which owned the tracks had financial difficulties, a problem which directly affected the length of the line. These financial problems also impacted the growth of the town by failing to open up new markets at the same rate as the financially stable companies. Despite these early obstacles, Salley continued to expand. In 1901, Carolina Midland Railroad built a new combination passenger and freight depot. Fire consumed this depot in 1921, resulting in the construction of a new combination depot the same year. Even though the line through Salley was mainly supported by the agricultural and kaolin mine traffic, passengers used the line. Although these travelers were generally going only a few miles, they provided the railroad company with a constant stream of income. The advent of the automobile, however, impacted business on the line. The decrease in passenger traffic finally forced the railroad to stop accepting passenger traffic in the 1960s. Automobiles also affected freight traffic; the greatest impact came in the 1930s with the rise in popularity of motor freight lines. This decline in rail traffic signaled the end of Salley's boom economy. By the 1980s, the freight industry could no longer provide enough income to keep the line through Salley open and, as a result, Southern Railway removed the tracks.[9] Although Southern Railway pulled up the tracks in the 1980s, the railroad bed and related structures remain.

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[7] Title Book 13, 359-60, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Aiken County Courthouse, Aiken, S.C.; Title Book 23, 367-68, Aiken, S.C.; David Duncan Wallace, The History of South Carolina Biographical Volume, 4 vols. (New York: The American Historical Society, 1934), IV: 750.

[8] Salley, A History of the Salley Family, 67-69; Town of Salley, Information for Teachers 1964-1965 (Salley: Salley Public Schools, 1964); Town of Salley, South Carolina, 7th Annual Chitlin Strut and Country Music Show (Salley: Town of Salley, 1972); Wallace, The History of South Carolina, IV: 750, 734. Note: a more complete list of former mayors of Salley can be found in the Chitlin' Strut Programs. The town does not maintain a list of past mayors.

[9] South Carolina, General Assembly, Reports and Resolutions of the Regular Session, 1888, 2 vols. (Columbia, South Carolina: The State Printers, 1888), II:57, 75-78; South Carolina, Reports and Resolutions, 1901, II: 1478, 1576, 1599-1600; South Carolina, Annual Report of the Railroad Commissioners, 1921, 5; South Carolina, Annual Report of the Railroad Commissioners, 1933-34, (Columbia, South Carolina: The State Printers, 1934), 24; MacDowell, An Aiken Scrapbook, II: 102; State Development Board, Data sheet on Salley, South Carolina, 1973, 134 data sheets in set (Columbia, South Carolina: n.p., 1973), 4; Ken Kilbourne, 100 Years in Aiken County (Aiken, South Carolina: Manor Press, 1971), 13.

Commerce

Economically, Salley has experienced dramatic shifts since the town's incorporation in 1887. During the last century, specialty stores, medical practices, and places of entertainment developed along the town's main street, Railroad Avenue. Although most of these businesses waned during the last half of the twentieth century, Salley has continued to maintain a presence in South Carolina and the nation with its annual festival, the Chitlin' Strut, named for the Southern "delicacy" chitterlings (cooked pork intestines).

Salley's earliest recorded business was the Salley Mercantile Company. Dempsey Hammond Salley established the company in 1893 to purchase and sell goods, wares, merchandise, and cotton. The Salley Mercantile later sold hats, gentlemen's clothing, dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, and "everything that is generally bought and sold in general stores" including livestock, buggies, and wagons.[10]

At the turn of the century, the town continued to develop and increase in size. The Salley Oil Mill incorporated in 1904 to gin cotton and manufacture and sell oil from cotton seed and other vegetable products. In addition, the Oil Mill manufactured and sold ice.[11] After providing services for the community for sixteen years, the Oil Mill closed in 1920.[12] In 1914, George L. Sawyer attempted a second cotton company, the Salley Ginning and Supply Company. This company ginned cotton, bought and sold cotton seed, meal, hulls, bagging, and ties. The company lasted five years before it folded.[13]

In 1906, Salley residents C.W. Jones, H.M. Sawyer, and L.A. McMillan, established a bank to finance the business transactions within the town limits. These men remained trustees of the bank for over thirty years. Although the bank's name was repeatedly changed, the same structure has continuously been used as the bank. Today, it is a branch of the Bank of Barnwell County.

Residents continued to build Salley's commercial district with each decade. Chester Able operated a grocery store around 1905, which later became Williamson Mercantile. Currently, it is a supplementary building for the Salley Manufacturing Company.[14] In 1910, L.A. Salley, Sr., developed a specialty store on Depot Avenue. The Masons later used the second level of this building for meetings and events.

Salley's early community consisted of several medical practices and pharmacies. Dr. Felder Salley and Dr. Kennedy opened private practices in Salley. Dr. Kennedy's office was later used as a drugstore. Ernest E. Jones operated an additional drugstore, Jones Pharmacy, during the 1920s.[15]

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[10] South Carolina, Secretary of State, Corporation Charter Division, Dead Domestic Corporation Files 1887-1964. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC. File 825. (Hereafter cited as DDCF).

[11] DDCF, File 3233; Wallace, The History of South Carolina, IV: 734. One of the individuals involved in the Oil Mill's incorporation, George Lewis Sawyer, had been a cotton broker for more than thirty years as well as a farmer and mayor of Salley.

[12] DDCF, File 3233.

[13] DDCF, File 8412.

[14] Preservation Consultants, Inc., South Carolina Inventory of Historic Places. Survey Field Form/Data Entry Form, 1988, South Carolina Historic Preservation Office Files, State Archives and History Center, Columbia, South Carolina. Alterations were made to the original structure to accommodate the Manufacturing Company.

[15] Toole, Ninety Years in Aiken County, 159.

In the 1920s, automobiles and electricity were introduced to Salley's residents. To accommodate the townspeople and their new cars, Carlisle Williamson constructed a service station. While automobiles carried Salley residents around the community, an electrical company wired the town. Incorporated in 1924, the Salley Light and Power Company generated and sold electricity for houses, streets, and machinery in and around town. In 1927 the business dissolved due to competition with larger power companies.[16]

One landmark industry associated with the town since the late 1920s was the Coca-Cola Bottling Company of Salley. In 1928, Alex and Jessie Crosswell of North Columbia established a Coca-Cola bottling company on Depot Avenue. The Crosswells also held, mortgaged, and sold stocks, bonds and real estate as well as personal property. Coca-Cola pulled out of Salley after the factory building burned during the Great Depression.[17]

More small businesses were established in Salley during the 1930s and 1940s. The W.H. Salley Company, Inc., was established in 1931 to "do a general mercantile business."[18] This business dissolved in 1934. The Salley Manufacturing Company incorporated in 1947 only to dissolve the following year. The purpose of this company was to manufacture and sell children's dresses, underwear, and other clothes as needed as well as negotiate discounts, purchase, own, lease, and sell real estate and personal property.[19] The Salley Manufacturing Company was eventually re-established to manufacture women's clothing. Its establishment assisted the population growth of the 1970s, and it continues to prosper today.[20] Holley Salley's specialty store, which opened at the turn of the century and housed a drug store, became a post office and grocery store in the 1930s. A one story addition was completed around 1937 to be used as a liquor store.[21] The Salley Fertilizer Company, which began operating in the early nineteenth century, constructed a manufacturing building in 1932, a warehouse in 1937, a gin in 1948, and an office in 1951.[22] Immediately following World War II, about 1946, an International Tractor Company franchise opened in a modern building on Depot Avenue. Also sold there were pickup and larger trucks produced by the company.

Eventually, Salley's community established places of entertainment. Henry Jones's barber shop of the 1920s became a pool hall and then a dance hall in the 1940s and 1950s.[23] In the 1930s, the town converted Hubert Fisher's specialty store into a theater; Salley residents continued to attend the theater into the 1970s.[24]

In the 1960s, the town was financially strapped and needed a way to raise money. Although the Chitlin Strut Festival was initially created to purchase new Christmas decorations, the Chitlin Strut has made Salley renowned for this delicacy.[25] Salley held the first Strut in 1966 and drew only one thousand curious visitors. Last year, in 1998, the event drew more than 34,000. All proceeds from the Chitlin Strut are used for improvements within the town. In the 1970s the town used proceeds to

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[16] DDCF, File 13814
[17] DDCF, File 15817. The Coca-Cola Company was dissolved in 1936.
[18] DDCF, File 17262.
[19] DDCF, File 22861. The documentation for this company includes only the early papers. However, the town currently maintains a Salley Manufacturing Company.
[20] Toole, Ninety Years in Aiken County, 1957, 156. The company manufactures lady's "quality pants and pant suites." The manufactured clothes are sold to Lucky Lynn's in town as well as the Salley Factory Outlet Retail Store.
[21] Preservation Consultants, Inc., SC Inventory of Historic Places, 1988.
[22] Preservation Consultants, Inc., SC Inventory of Historic Places, 1988. Today the business is still located on Railroad Avenue and remains a source of economic stability for the town.
[23] Preservation Consultants, Inc., SC Inventory of Historic Places, 1988.
[24] Preservation Consultants, Inc., SC Inventory of Historic Places, 1988.
[25] "33rd Annual Chitlin' Strut Brochure" (Salley: Town of Salley, 1998), 17. Chitlins are hog intestines and usually measure three yards long. After the hog intestines are cleaned -- slung twice and pulled through a fork limb -- Salley residents boil or fry them until golden brown.

fund the relocation of the railway depot/town hall. More recently, Salley purchased a fully equipped fire truck to replace their 1929 Buick fire truck.[26]

Although this annual event draws thousands of visitors to the town every November, the community itself has remained largely dormant over the last several decades. As the twentieth century reached its mid point, Salley's commercial area waned. Gradually, the community's colorful general store environment disappeared. Greater mobility provided by the automobile enabled Salley residents to venture out into neighboring communities toward greater economic opportunities. Farming and manufacturing remain the town's main sources of economic development although most Salley residents commute to nearby cities.[27] One of the largest employers of Aiken County residents is the Savannah River Plant, which was founded ca. 1950 by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission to produce nuclear fuel known as tritium. The site encompasses 250,000 acres of land in Aiken and Barnwell counties.[28]

The present community of Salley is just a shadow of what it was in the first half of the twentieth century. Over the last fifty years, businesses have closed and the railroad tracks have been removed. Approximately forty residences are located on the west side of the original tracks and the residents in these homes are generally older, whereas on the east side of the tracks a younger, largely African-American community prospers.

A Head Start Program, which is located next to a former "Jimmy Byrnes school" on the east side, continues to provide social services to local residents.[29] Today, the town's businesses are limited to two beauty salons, the Salley Manufacturing Company, two clothing outlets, the Salley Fertilizer Company, a town hall, a convenience store, and a few other small shops.

[26] "33rd Annual Chitlin' Strut Brochure," 7.
[27] Cornelia Danforth Gibbons, Salley, South Carolina: A Community Study, n.p. April 1979, 3.
[28] Walter B. Edgar, South Carolina in the Modern Age (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1992), 150.
[29] Governor Byrnes established these new schools for black students in the early 1950s as one way to avoid integration of white schools. These schools became known as "Jimmy Byrnes schools."

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Additional UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
5	17	471967	3713371
6	17	471826	3713349
7	17	471613	3713731
8	17	471307	3713713
9	17	471256	3714092
10	17	471676	3714562

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the Salley Historic District are shown as the bold line on the accompanying map entitled "Salley Historic District."

Boundary Justification

The boundaries include a compact area of contributing, as well as several non-contributing, properties lining both sides of the former railroad right-of-way, which is the historic center of Salley, as well as the cross streets of Pine and Walnut which have a high density of contributing properties.

Property Owners

Salley Factory Outlet
Tax Map # 36-101-0-03-011
Mssrs. Eddie Ross & David Wallace
1122 Lady Street, Suite 911
Columbia SC 29201

Williamson-Salley Service Station
36-101-0-03-010
Ms. Ruby Redd
5334 Lakeshore Drive
Columbia, SC 29206

Henry Sawyer & Jones Building
36-101-0-03-009
Ms. Barbara Sawyer Kinard
1209 Melrose Avenue
Florence, SC 29501

Salley Gin Company/D.C. Kennerly Store
36-101-0-03-007
Mr. Hemrick N. Salley, Jr.
124 Pine Street
Salley, SC 29137

Bank of Barnwell County
36-101-0-03-002
Bank of Barnwell County
102 South Main Street
Greenville, SC 29601

Dr. Kennerly's Office
36-101-0-03-013
Mr. Hemrick N. Salley, Jr.
124 Pine Street
Salley, SC 29137

Hubert Fisher Store-Crescent City Playhouse
36-101-0-02-011
Mr. Beaufort Hartley
PO Box 507
Salley, SC 29137

Riley-Sawyer-Salley House
36-101-0-01-016
Mr. Hemrick N. Salley, Jr.
124 Pine Street
Salley, SC 29137

Sawyer-Jones-Hollman House
36-101-0-01-013
Mr. Robert Dusty Widener
137 Pine Street
Salley, SC 29137

H.A. Sawyer House
36-101-0-01-012
Mr. Maxie Hart
155 Pine Street
Salley, SC 29137

Herbert O. Jones, Sr., House
36-101-0-01-008
Ms. Helen J. LeCroy
166 Pine Street
Salley, SC 29137

Haskell M. Salley House
36-101-0-02-013
Mr. Paul D. & Ms. Teresa B. Salley
P.O. Box 428
Salley, SC 29137

Salley United Methodist Church
36-101-0-02-005
Trustees of the Salley United Methodist Church
c/o Mrs. McGill
Brown St.
Salley, SC 29137

H. Briggs Salley House
36-101-0-02-006
Ms. Allene Salley
Pine Street
Salley, SC 29137

Fisher-Jones-Sharpe House
36-101-0-02-008
Mr. P.G. Sharpe
Pine Street
Salley, SC 29137

Salley Baptist Church
36-101-0-01-007
Salley Baptist Church
269 Pine Street
Salley SC 29137

Salley Grammar and High School
Salley High School Auditorium
36-101-0-01-004
Town of Salley
General Delivery
Salley SC 29137

Salley-Wade House
36-101-0-05-003
Mr. Quincy Kinard
229 Pine Street
Salley, SC 29137

Henry Poole House
36-101-0-07-003
Ms. Kathy Tindal
PO Box 356
Salley, SC 29137

Poole-Clamp House
36-101-0-07-004
Mr. R. Marvin & Ms. Kitty Y. Widener
P.O. Box 527
Salley, SC 29137

Dr. Motte J. Boylston House
36-101-0-05-008
Mr. W. Edwin Derrick
General Delivery
Salley, SC 29137

Judge Hemrick N. Salley House
36-101-0-05-007
Judge Hemrick N. Salley, Sr.
Walnut Street
Salley, SC 29137

Tom Boylston House
36-101-0-07-005
Ms. Linda Courtney and Ms. Margaret Hutto
PO Box 47
Wagner, SC 29164

Boylston-Poole-Stillinger House
36-101-0-04-002
Ms. Pansy Stillinger
Walnut Street
Salley, SC 29137

Salley-Webb House
36-101-0-04-004
Mr. George Webb
278 Walnut Street
Salley, SC 29137

Hamp Eidson House
36-101-0-04-005
Ms. Eunice S. Eidson
266 Walnut Street
Salley, SC 29137

Herbert Salley House
36-101-0-07-008
Ms. Rosalie Salley
P.O. Box 345
Salley, SC 29137

John C. Salley House
36-101-0-04-006
Mr. Fred L. Salley, Sr.
P.O. Box 453
Salley, SC 29137

Oscar Salley House
36-101-0-07-009
Mr. Clifford & Ms. Bessie G. Brown
P.O. Box 491
Salley, SC 29137

Boylston-Fisher-Clamp House
36-101-0-04-008
Ms. Maxine Clamp Weathersby & Mr. Louis O'Neal Clamp
P.O. Box 450
Salley, SC 29137

Clamp's Millinery Shop
36-101-0-04-010
Mr. Pennell T. Clamp
139 Magnolia Avenue
Salley, SC 29137

Dr. Holly Salley House
36-101-0-07-011
McLean Tobin (Tobin Funeral Home)
106 Wagener Street SW
Salley, SC 29137

Inabinet-Clamp House
36-101-0-04-011
Mr. Christian and Ms. Jesse Mae Millhouse
230 Walnut Street
Salley, SC 29137

Salley-McKie-Hall House
36-102-0-01-002
Gyles S. Hall
121 Poplar Street
Salley, SC 29137

Dr. Felder Salley's Dental Office
36-102-0-01-008
Salland Land Trust
Hammond Road
Salley, SC 29137

Lourie Salley, Sr. General Store
36-102-0-01-008
Salland Land Trust
Hammond Road
Salley, SC 29137

Railroad Cargo Platform
Town of Salley
Railroad Avenue
Salley, SC 29137

Clamp Building
37-101-0-01-006
South Carolina Baptist Convention
190 Stoneridge Dr.
Columbia 29210-8239

C. Able Grocery
37-102-0-01-002
Ms. Nell T. Able
111 Henderson St.
Salley, SC 29137

L.A. Salley, Sr., Building
37-102-0-01-006
Mr. Lourie Salley, Jr.
Hammond Street
Salley, SC 29137

Coca-Cola Warehouse
37-102-0-02-034
Mr. Eddie Ross
Depot Avenue
Salley, SC 29137

Glover-Salley House
37-102-0-03-001
Mr. Lourie A. Salley, III
P O Box 469
Salley, SC 29137

Salley Fertilizer Company
(Warehouse) 37-102-0-03-003:
Salley Fertilizer Company
c/o Dorothy Salley
258 Voyager Road
Salley, SC 29137

(Other Buildings) 37-102-0-03-012:
Salley Fertilizer Company
PO Box 605
Salley, SC 29137

Salley Jail
37-101-0-01-010
Town of Salley
Railroad Avenue
Salley, SC 29137

House Adjacent to Gin Complex
37-102-0-03-006
Ms. Evelyn J. Jones
5 Sandpiper Court
Aiken, SC 29801

Vacant Lot (Immediately north of Salley Fertilizer Co. Warehouse on Depot Ave.)
37-102-0-03-002
Estate of Grace S. Buie
c/o of Philip D. Buie
229 E. Byrnes Street
Denmark, SC 29042

Vacant Lot (Bound by Depot Ave., Maple and Duncan Sts.)
37-102-0-02-003
Mssrs. Eddie Ross and David Wallace
1122 Lady Street, Suite 911
Columbia, SC 29201

Vacant Lot (Immediately n. of Coca Cola Warehouse & bound by Depot Ave., Poplar & Duncan Sts.)
37-102-0-02-002
Mssrs. Eddie Ross and David Wallace
1122 Lady Street, Suite 911
Columbia, SC 29201

116 Duncan Street
37-102-0-01-009
Ms. Lucille Garvin
PO Box 509
Salley, SC 29137

House at Corner of Walnut and Duncan Streets
37-102-0-01-007
Mr. Larry W. Wilson
150 Springhouse Drive
Aiken, SC 29803

Vacant Commercial Building between #s189 and 190
37-102-0-01-003
Mssrs. Eddie Ross and David Wallace
1122 Lady Street, Suite 911
Columbia, SC 29201

Old Tractor/Car Dealership Building (Hartley Appliance), Depot Ave. at Magnolia and Duncan Sts.
37-101-0-01-005
Mr. Beaufort Hartley
PO Box 507
Salley, SC 29137

Salley Mini Mart
37-101-0-01-011
Mr. John Kevin Morris
PO Box 387
Salley, SC 29137

Water Tower Complex
37-101-0-01-008
Town of Salley
General Delivery
Salley, SC 29137

Modern Building now occupied by a church
37-101-0-01-003
Mr. B.H. Hartley
PO Box 507
Salley, SC 29137

House at 160 Depot Avenue
37-101-0-01-001
Ms. Daisy M. Dennis
PO Box 521
Salley, SC 29137

House at corner of Magnolia and Duncan Streets
37-101-0-01-004
Mr. Arthur Williamson
PO Box 377
Salley, SC 29137

Houses on Lot Bounded by Magnolia, Pine and Gordon Streets
37-101-0-02-002
Mr. Randall H. Warren
PO Box 303
Salley, SC 29137

163 Pine Street (NW corner of Pine and Gordon Streets)
37-101-0-02-001
Mr. Danny M. and Ms. Susan J. Hartley
163 Pine Street
Salley, SC 29137

House at SW corner of Aldrich and Pine Streets
37-101-0-01-012
Ms. Edna H. Derrick
PO Box 528
Salley, SC 29137

Vacant Lot at NE corner of Magnolia and Aldrich Streets
37-101-0-02-003
Mr. Arthur Williamson
Box 377
Salley, SC 29137

Vacant Lot at SE corner of Pine and Aldrich Streets
37-101-0-02-019
Mr. Mark E. and Ms. Pattie C. Jeffcoat
Pine Street
Salley, SC 29137

House at corner of State Hwy. 39 (RR Ave.) and Oak Street
36-102-0-01-011
Mr. Hemrick N. Salley, Jr.
c/o Bobby L. and Gail Williams
PO Box 385
Salley, SC 29137

Vacant Lot bounded by RR Ave., Poplar and Wagener Streets
36-101-0-07-015
Kents Korners, Inc.
PO Box 1249
Wagener, SC 29164

Salley Manufacturing Office Building, RR Ave.
36-101-0-07-013
Mssrs. Eddie Ross and David Wallace
1122 Lady Street, Suite 911
Columbia, SC 29201

Modern Building, RR Ave.
36-101-0-07-014
Mr. James Everett Jenkins
Rt. 3, Box 170
Salley, SC 29137

Modern House at 229 Walnut Avenue
36-101-0-07-010
Ms. Addie Brown
PO Box 405
Salley, SC 29137

Modern House on Magnolia Avenue, south end of Brown Street
36-101-0-04-007
Mr. Pennell T. Clamp
139 Magnolia Avenue
Salley, SC 29137

Vacant Lot at SW corner of Magnolia Ave. and Wagener Street
36-101-0-04-009
Ms. Mary Ethel Clamp Minus
921 Holley Lake Road
Aiken, SC 29803

House at 110 Porter Street (actually at Brown and Magnolia Streets)
36-101-0-02-007
Ms. Sallie Mae M. Watson
1397 Harvard Road, NE
Atlanta, GA 30306-2431

Modern House at NE corner of Magnolia and Brown Streets
36-101-0-02-012
Mr. Arthur R. Williamson, Jr., and Ms. Barbara A. Williamson
PO Box 473
Salley, SC 29137

Vacant Lot Bounded by Pine, Wagener and Magnolia Streets
36-101-0-02-009
Town of Salley
General Delivery
Salley, SC 29137

Ca. 1940 Apartment Building, SW corner of Pine and Ferguson Streets
36-101-0-05-069
Mr. Gary A. Meadows and Ms. Billie Ann Meadows
5762 Wagener Road
Wagener, SC 29164

Town Green (Chitlin Strut)
36-101-0-01-015
Ms. Willa W. Salley
PO Box 466
Salley, SC 29137

House at 196 Brown Street at Jones (now Dogwood) Street
36-101-0-01-014
Mr. Aaron M. and Ms. Willena B. Varnadoe
PO Box 596
Salley, SC 29137

194 Wagener Street (at RR Ave. and Locust Street)
36-101-0-01-019
Ms. Willa W. and Mr. Carl Salley
PO Box 466
Salley, SC 29137

Corbitt House at 235 RR Avenue
36-101-0-01-017
Mr. Beaufort Hartley
PO Box 507
Salley, SC 29137

Modern House on RR Avenue
36-101-0-01-018
Mr. Christopher N. Hartley
PO Box 343
Salley, SC 29137

Railroad Right-of-Way
36-501-0-01-039 or 365-1-39
Norfolk Southern Corporation
110 Franklin Road, SE
Roanoke, VA 24042

Ernest Jones House, 112 Dogwood Street (formerly Jones Street); house actually faces RR Avenue
36-001-0-01-006
Mr. Robert W. and Ms. Carolyn L. Widener
PO Box 284
112 Dogwood Street
Wagener, SC 29164

Weeks House, 283 Railroad Avenue
36-001-0-01-005
Ms. Elva Jean Peck Gee
4000 Hanson Avenue
Columbia, SC 29204

293 Railroad Avenue
36-001-0-01-004
Mr. Rogers L. and Ms. Chevron S. Green
Railroad Avenue, Highway 39
PO Box 731
Salley, SC 29137

321 Railroad Avenue
36-001-0-01-003
Mr. Olin T. Corbett
PO Box 334
Salley, SC 29137

Modern Four-Bay Garage, Railroad Avenue
36-001-0-01-013
Mr. Johnny W. Widener
PO Box 923
Wagener, SC 29164

123 Railroad Avenue
36-101-0-03-003
Mssrs. Eddie Ross and David Wallace
1122 Lady Street, Suite 911
Columbia, SC 29201

Henry Sawyer & Jones Building (Post Office Section)
36-101-0-03-008
Ms. Vertie Lee and Mr. Carl Salley
PO Box 531
Salley, SC 29137

Henry Sawyer & Jones Building (Section)
36-101-0-03-012
Mr. Hemrick N. Salley
PO Box 441
Salley, SC 29137

Modern Gas Station
36-101-0-02-010
Mssrs. James M. Hall and Marion Keith
915 E. Steele Street
West Columbia, SC 29170

161 Brown Street
36-101-0-01-011
Ms. Wylodene B. Bailey
PO Box 334
Salley, SC 29137

House with Historic Barn (immediately adjacent to 196 Brown Street)
36-101-0-01-023
Mr. Aaron M. and Ms. Willene B. Varnadoe
PO Box 596
Salley, SC 29137

The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of Property: Salley Historic District
Location of Property: Salley, Aiken County, South Carolina

Name of Photographer: J. Tracy Power
Date of Photographs: 25 July 2000
Location of Original Negatives: SC State Historic Preservation Office

1. Dr. Holley Salley Store, Railroad Ave.
2. Williamson-Salley Service Station, Railroad Ave.
3. Henry Sawyer & Jones Building, 113 Railroad Ave.
4. Salley Gin Company-D. C. Kennerly Store, Railroad Ave.
5. Bank of Salley-Bank of Western Carolina, Railroad Ave.
6. Dr. Kennerly's Office, 111 Magnolia St.
7. Hubert Fisher Store-Crescent City Playhouse, Railroad Ave. NON-CONTRIBUTING
8. Corbitt House, 235 Railroad Ave.
9. Ernest Jones House, 112 Dogwood
10. Weeks House, 283 Railroad Ave.
11. Henry D. Salley House, 293 Railroad Ave.
12. 321 Railroad Ave.
13. Riley-Sawyer-Salley House, 124 Pine St.
14. Sawyer-Jones-Hollman House 137 Pine St.
15. H. A. Sawyer House, 155 Pine St., NON-CONTRIBUTING
16. Herbert O. Jones, Sr. House, 166 Pine St.
17. Haskell M. Salley House, 181 Pine St.
18. Salley United Methodist Church, Pine St.
19. H. Briggs Salley House, 153 Pine St.
20. Fisher-Jones-Sharpe House, Pine St.
21. Salley Baptist Church, Pine St.
22. Salley Grammar and High School, Pine St.
23. Salley High School Auditorium, Pine St.
24. Salley-Wade House, 269 Pine St.
25. Henry Poole House, 337 Walnut St.
26. Poole-Clamp House, 106 Ferguson St.
27. Dr. Motte J. Boylston House, 113 Ferguson St.
28. Judge Hemrick N. Salley House, 328 Walnut St.
29. Tom Boylston House, 305 Walnut St.
30. Boylston-Poole-Stillinger House, 300 Walnut St.
31. Salley-Webb House, 278 Walnut St.
32. Hamp Edison House, 266 Walnut St.

33. Herbert Salley House, 255 Walnut St.
34. John C. Salley House, Walnut St.
35. Oscar Salley House, 245 Walnut St.
36. Boylston-Fisher-Clamp House, Walnut St.
37. Clamp's Millinery Shop, 232 Walnut St.
38. Dr. Holley Salley House, 106 Wagener St.
39. Inabinet-Clamp House, 230 Walnut St. West
40. Salley-McKie-Hall House, 121 Poplar St.
41. Dr. Felder Salley's Dental Office, Poplar St.
42. Lourie Salley, Sr., General Store, Railroad Ave.
43. Railroad Cargo Platform, Depot Ave.
44. Clamp Building, Depot Ave., NON-CONTRIBUTING
45. C. Able Grocery Store, Depot Ave.
46. L. A. Salley Sr. Building/Masonic Lodge, Depot Ave.
47. Coca-Cola Warehouse, Depot Ave.
48. Glover-Salley House, 163 Depot Ave.
49. Salley Fertilizer Company Complex (Manufacturing Building), Cedar St.
50. Salley Fertilizer Company Complex (Gin), Cedar St.
51. Salley Fertilizer Company Complex (Wagon Shed) Cedar St.
52. Salley Fertilizer Company Complex (Office), Cedar St.
53. Salley Fertilizer Company Complex (Warehouse), Cedar St.
54. Salley Fertilizer Company Complex (work yard), Cedar St.
55. Vacant House, Walnut St.
56. Salley Jail, Walnut St.
57. Garage, Railroad Ave., NON-CONTRIBUTING
58. House, Railroad Ave., NON-CONTRIBUTING
59. Cecil Salley House, 194 Wagener NW, NON-CONTRIBUTING
60. Apartment Building, Pine St.
61. Manufactured Home, Walnut St., NON-CONTRIBUTING
62. Residence, 229 Walnut St., NON-CONTRIBUTING