1. NAME

COMMON:
Ashtabula
AND/OR HISTORIC:
Gibbes; Broyles; Latta; Pelzer Place

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER: from Pendleton town limit, 1.25 mi NE on S.C. 88
S.C. Highway 88: turn left for .1 mi
CITY OR TOWN: Pendleton
STATE: South Carolina

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object
- Building
- Structure
- Both
- Public
- Private
- Both

OWNERSHIP
- Public Acquisition:
  - In Process
  - Being Considered

STATUS
- Occupied
- Unoccupied
- Preservation work in progress

ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
- Yes:
  - Restricted
  - Unrestricted
  - No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)
- Agricultural
- Government
- Park
- Commercial
- Industrial
- Private Residence
- Educational
- Military
- Religious
- Entertainment
- Museum
- Scientific
- Transportation
- Other (Specify)
- Comments

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Foundation for Historic Restoration in the Pendleton Area

STREET AND NUMBER:
P. O. Box 444
CITY OR TOWN: Pendleton
STATE: South Carolina

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:
Anderson County Courthouse
STREET AND NUMBER:
North Main Street
CITY OR TOWN: Anderson
STATE: South Carolina

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
South Carolina Survey of Historic Places (Preliminary)
DATE OF SURVEY: 1969
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
STREET AND NUMBER:
1430 Senate Street
CITY OR TOWN: Columbia
STATE: South Carolina

Large, almost square, two-story white frame house, four bays wide with green louvered shutters. Surrounded on three sides by wide one-story piazzas. These are supported by square columns with vertical panels that are matched on both inside and outside doors.

Low pitched hipped roof between two inside chimneys; reiled platform similar to "window's walk" of seacoast.

Single-panel front door surrounded by three-paned sidelight beneath a five-paned transom. Six-over-six drawing room windows—panels below lower sash open onto porch, similar to French windows.

Passageway connects main house with old kitchen and servants quarters. This is a two story brick building with hipped roof and one central chimney. Small well and milk cooling house nearby.

Main house has eight large, high-ceilinged rooms (12')—two rooms on each side of wide hall, both floors. Walls are made of wide, horizontal planks now covered with wallpaper. The staircase was moved back and made more imposing when it was relocated, one flight leading to the landing just above the back entrance, and the second flight returning to give it a U-shape. (Date of relocation unknown.)

During the 1800's rooms were added under back porch. Early nineteenth century furniture was used in the restoration of the house.

Recently added to the property is an early two-story log house moved from another Anderson County location. This replaces a similar old building which disappeared some fifteen years ago.
Ashtabula is significant as an excellent example of low-country plantation architecture brought by Charleston families who settled around Pendleton, first settlement in South Carolina above Camden and incorporated as a town in 1790. Important too were the inhabitants of Ashtabula, members of families prominent in community and state. Francis Pelzer, a one-time occupant, pioneered in the textile industry of the state.

The Gibbes family, who had moved from Charleston to up-country South Carolina near Pendleton were responsible for the construction of the main part of Ashtabula. Its architecture thus embodies distinguishing characteristics of early nineteenth century up-country homes built by prosperous low-country people who resettled because of better air, water, and climate. The drawing room windows, similar to French windows, are especially noteworthy as examples of transplanted low-country architecture.

Ashtabula is closely associated with the lives of prominent local, state, and national figures. All of the early owners were members of the Pendleton Farmers Society, founded in 1815 and still active, and were leaders in the community's educational, religious, and social life.

Mrs. Lewis Ladson Gibbes, wife of the founder of Ashtabula, was Maria Drayton (one of the Draytons of Drayton Hall, Charleston), niece of Arthur Middleton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Her son, Lewis R. Gibbes, studied botany in the fields of Ashtabula and is listed in Wilson Gee's South Carolina Botanists.

Dr. O.R. Broyles, who purchased the house in 1837, was widely known for his advanced agricultural practices and for such inventions as the subsoil plow. John C. Calhoun was a frequent guest of Dr. Broyles at Ashtabula.

The next owner (1851), James Latta, was a leader in introducing fine cattle stock into the up-country. He imported from England one of the first ship loads of Hereford cattle.

Vandiver, Louise Ayer. Traditions and History of Anderson County. Atlanta: Ruralist Press, 1928

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CORNER</th>
<th>LATITUDE</th>
<th>LONGITUDE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NW</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SW</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
<td>0 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LATITUDE</th>
<th>LONGITUDE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34 40 43</td>
<td>82 45 25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 9 acres

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES:

STATE: CODE COUNTY:
STATE: CODE COUNTY:
STATE: CODE COUNTY:
STATE: CODE COUNTY:

FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Linda Lake, Historic Resources Division
ORGANIZATION:
South Carolina Department of Archives and History
STREET AND NUMBER:
1430 Senate Street
CITY OR TOWN:
Columbia
STATE: CODE South Carolina 29211 45

STATE LIASON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National [ ] State [X] Local [ ]

NAME: Charles S. [Signature]
TITLE: Director, South Carolina Department Archives and History
DATE: December 16, 1971

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

[Signature]
Chief, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
MAR 2, 1972

ATTEST:
[Signature]
Keeper of The National Register
MAR 9, 1972
During the Confederate era, a number of prominent low-country families, such as the Adgers, relocated in the Pendleton area. In 1863 Robert Adger bought Ashtabula for his daughter, Mrs. O.A. Bowen. Both the Latta and Adger families were wealthy and were substantial contributors to the Confederacy.

In 1880 Ashtabula became the property of the industrial leader, Francis Pelzer, who organized the Pelzer Manufacturing Company and for whom the great cotton mills and town of Pelzer are named.

Running along the Ashtabula boundary for more than 140 years has been the old stage road from Pendleton to Greenville, built in the 1790s as a route to old Pickensville, now gone.

Always lived in and a center of activity, Ashtabula was acquired in 1962 by the Foundation for Historic Restoration in the Pendleton Area and now serves as a historic house museum.