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

OMB No. 1024-0018

1742

RECEIVED 2280
JUN - 2 1997
NATIONAL 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 Boone-Douthit House

other names/site number

## 2. Location

street & number 1000 Milwee Creek Road, 1.3 mi. NE of Sandy Springs and U.S. Highway 76 not for publication ___
city or town Pendleton vicinity X
state South Carolina code SC county Anderson code 007 zip code 29670

## 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 5/27/97
Signature of certifying official Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy SHPO, S.C. Department of Archives & History, Columbia, S.C.
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:

✓ 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): ___

Edson H. Beall 7.3.97
Signature of Keeper Date of Action

## 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property**
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- X private
- ___ public-local
- ___ public-State
- ___ public-Federal

**Category of Property**
(Check only one box)

- X building(s)
- ___ district
- ___ site
- ___ structure
- ___ object

**Number of Resources within Property**

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 | ___ | buildings |
| ___ | ___ | sites |
| ___ | ___ | structures |
| ___ | ___ | objects |
| 6 | 0 | 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 |
| DOMESTIC | Single Dwelling |
| COMMERCE/TRADE | Professional |
| AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE | Animal Facility |
| AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE | Storage |
| AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE | Storage |

**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

| Cat: | Sub: |
|---|---|
| DOMESTIC | Hotel (Work in Progress) |
| DOMESTIC | Secondary Structure |
| DOMESTIC | Secondary Structure |
| AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE | Animal Facility |
| DOMESTIC | Secondary Structure |
| DOMESTIC | Secondary Structure |

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**
(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival

**Materials**
(Enter categories from instructions)

| | |
|---|---|
| foundation | Brick |
| roof | Metal/Tin |
| walls | Wood/Weatherboard |
| other | Wood |

**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)

- ___ **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 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)
Architecture

**Period of Significance**
1849-ca. 1904

**Significant Dates**
1849
ca. 1895
ca. 1904

**Significant Person**
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

**Cultural Affiliation**
N/A

**Architect/Builder**
Langston, Samuel H.

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

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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

**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
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository: S.C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property** 6.38 acres

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

| | Zone | Easting | Northing | | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 17 | 341320 | 3830500 | 3 | | | |
| 2 | | | | 4 | | | |

See continuation sheet.

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

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

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title James T. Ligon

organization _____ date 20 July 1996

street & number 1331 Milwee Creek Road telephone (864) 261-8237

city or town Pendleton state SC zip code 29670

## 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 James T. Ligon

street & number 1331 Milwee Creek Road telephone (864) 261-8237

city or town Pendleton state SC zip code 29670

The Boone-Douthit House and related buildings are located on a 6.38-acre tract adjacent to Milwee Creek Road, 1.3 miles northeast of its intersection with U. S. Highway 76 at Sandy Springs, Anderson County, South Carolina. Built in 1849, the original house was a two-story I-house with two rooms on either side of a central hallway on the first floor and two rooms, a narrow connecting hallway, and a small enclosed center room on the second floor. A shed roof in back covered a single story with two additional rooms and a rearward continuation of the central hallway. The first addition, probably constructed a little before 1900, is a single room and two baths in an ell rearward of the south end of the west-facing original house. A second addition was probably added shortly after 1900 and was constructed as a parallel ell rearward of the north end of the original house. It includes a kitchen, butler's pantry, raised basement beneath, and a kitchen porch on the north side. At the time of the second addition, the area between the two ells was roofed over to form a rear hallway or open-end porch.

In addition to the main house, the site includes five additional buildings of historical significance. These are a large barn, a secondary house (perhaps a slave or tenant house), an early building which may have served as a doctors office, a small building probably used for storage of seeds or other materials, and another small building which is conjectured to have been initially used for silkworm culture. The site is enhanced by a number of large old trees and shrubs and a native rock and brick retaining wall about 30 feet north and west of the main house.

Additional Descriptive Information:

The Boone-Douthit House is located on a hilltop with steep wooded slopes toward Milwee Creek approximately 1000 feet to the northeast and a small tributary stream 1000 feet to the east. A gentle slope to the south overlooks cultivated fields. To the west a moderate slope provides an overview of Milwee Creek Road at a distance of approximately 400 feet and beyond that the wooded valley of Milwee Creek as it flows toward its confluence with Three and Twenty Creek at the village of LaFrance. On a clear winter day, glimpses of the Blue Ridge Mountains to the northwest can be seen through barren tree limbs. Spectacular sunsets are frequently visible from the front porch and second story front windows.

The west-facing main house was built in at least three stages. The original house is believed to have been built in 1849 and is a two-story weatherboard structure of post and beam, mortise and peg construction. The foundation is brick piers with open-lattice brick infill added later. The original structure has two large rooms on either side of a central entrance hall on the first floor. The second floor has two large rooms, a narrow connecting hallway, and an enclosed area or small room beside and behind the stairwell. The downstairs area has 12 1/2 foot ceilings and the upstairs 10 foot. A large unfinished attic area lies beneath a lateral

gable roof. A single-story shed roof back of the two-story section covers two additional rooms and rearward extension of the central hallway with nine-foot ceiling heights. There is slight evidence of an original northward extension of this one-story section, possibly a kitchen.

Two massive brick chimneys located at the rear of the two-story section provide for fireplaces in each of the six original rooms. These chimneys are unusual in that they are partially exposed for a few feet above the shed roof and then recede behind the second story exterior wall before reemerging through the second story roof. These chimneys have corbelled caps made of brick of younger age than the remainder of the chimney. It is not known whether the corbelling was a feature added later or a replacement of original brick.

A single story front porch, ten feet in depth and with a shed roof, extends the full width of the house. There is archeological evidence of plumbing which served a bathroom located back of the southeast room at some time. This was probably added sometime after the original construction and removed when the first of the presently existing additions was constructed. It is known that the house was supplied with water over some period of time from a spring located beside the small stream several hundred feet to the rear of the house and pumped by a hydraulic ram. Concrete piers located about 30 feet back of the present rear of the house probably served as the base for an elevated storage tank.

Five of the original rooms were wallpapered over wide, rough-sawn pine boards. The floors in these five rooms as well as first and second story hallways are the original wide, variable-width tongue and groove pine boards, one and one-quarter inches in thickness. Ceilings of all original rooms and walls and ceilings of the hallways are wide, variable-width hand-planed tongue and groove boards. The walls of the two main rooms upstairs and the two front rooms downstairs were covered with sheetrock sometime during this century. The right rear room walls and ceiling were overlaid with narrow beadboard, probably at the time the second ell was added.

The left rear room (dining room) of the original structure was extensively remodeled at some time in an Arts and Crafts style with fiberboard walls and ceiling stripped with narrow boards and with false beams overhead. The floor is the same narrow tongue and groove pine as the addition back of it and probably replaced the original floor at the time the addition was constructed. A stone centerpiece over the fireplace has what appears to be a date of 1904 crudely etched into it, possibly indicating the date of renovation of the room and construction of the second addition to its rear.

Four of the six original mantels are intact. They are constructed of heart pine and are of simple design in keeping with the remainder of the original structure. Large double-hung windows in the two-story portion of the house contribute significantly to its ambiance. The second story windows are nine over nine, and those on the first floor are six over six. The first floor windows do not appear to be original and probably replaced original nine over nine at some time, perhaps to match the six over six in the later additions to the rear. Each of the two main rooms on the second floor have two of these large windows in each of three walls, providing for an abundance of natural light and ventilation.

An ell with rearward facing gable roof back of the south end of the original structure, and forming a continuous exterior wall on the south side, was probably added before 1900. This addition includes a room, probably used as a bedroom, with built-in storage consisting of drawers and cabinet beside a small closet. Back of this room are two baths, one probably a full bath and the other, nearest the present back entrance of the house, appears to have been used as a half bath. The interior walls and ceiling of this addition were plaster over sawn wood lath but sheetrock has been installed beneath the original plaster ceilings.

A second addition paralleling the first in construction and layout was extended back from the north end of the original structure, probably a little after 1900. This includes a butler's pantry and kitchen over a raised basement and a small kitchen porch on the north side. The central area between the two ells appears to have been roofed over when the north ell was constructed. There is a possibility that what is now a back hallway was left open at the rear for some time since rooms on both sides have windows opening onto the present hallway as if it may have once been a porch. Stairs occupy one side of this rear hallway and lead from just outside the kitchen door downward to a small alcove with a door opening into a basement room. A chimney centered at the back of the north ell serves a basement fireplace and stove flues in the basement and kitchen. This chimney is concealed from the exterior and exposed inside. A door from the main basement room leads to a narrow room or entryway from an outside entrance located at the back, northeast corner of the house. This narrow room or entryway has three single-hung windows along the north wall beneath the kitchen porch. One single-hung window between this area and the main basement room provides for light and ventilation from the north side while a similar window is located on the east outside wall to the right of the fireplace. The basement has a concrete floor, walls are plaster over brick, and the ceiling is plaster over sawn wood lath. The kitchen-butler's pantry-porch area above has narrow beadboard walls and ceilings and narrow (2 1/2 inch) tongue and groove pine floors.

Remnants of roofing materials found in the attic areas and old nails penetrating sheathing boards indicate that the roof of the original house was constructed of split pine shakes which were replaced at least once with sawn cedar shingles before the present metal shingles were applied. The south ell had at least one era of cedar shingles, but the original roofing of the north ell appears to be the present metal shingles. The entire house is now covered by the embossed metal shingles, locally referred to as "Burriss shingles," with the exception of the low-slope roof deck between the two rearward extending ells which is covered by a standing-seam metal roof.

Posts, beams, sheathing, and a small amount of remaining original weatherboarding in the original house exhibit the perpendicular saw marks attributed to cutting by a water-powered slash mill. Removal of the vertical sidelight sash to the right of the front door for repair exposed a penciled inscription, "Samuel H. Langston, Augst 25, 1849," and a profile sketch of a man's head below. Samuel H. Langston was listed in the 1850 census as a carpenter and residing at a hotel in the Western District of Anderson County, probably in the town of Anderson. In 1870 he was listed as a house carpenter living in Varennes Township, Anderson County.

There are five contributing buildings on the property. About thirty feet from the southeast corner of the house is a two-room building with north-south oriented gable roof. The south room is the older part of the structure and construction indicates that it was probably built close to the same time as the original house. It had a center door in the west facade and a small outward swinging shutter directly to the rear. It is speculated that this was built as a doctor's office, as a physician was known to have resided at the site in the 1850s. The north room was added at a later date and its present state of disrepair demands that it be extensively rebuilt or completely removed.

To the south of the building just described is another two-room structure with north-south oriented gable roof and a central chimney. The chimney, however, serves only a fireplace in the north room, which was the original structure, the south room having been added later. Age of the original structure is uncertain, with chimney construction and beadboard ceilings appearing to be contemporary with the second main house addition. However, there is some evidence that the chimney may have been built on an older base and that the framing may be older. This building appears to have been a slave or tenant house. A few feet back of the first building discussed is a small gable-roofed building possibly used for storage of seed or fertilizer and probably constructed around 1900. It has narrow tongue and groove flooring and beadboard walls and ceiling. The walls appear to have been filled with sawdust, presumably for insulation.

About 125 feet back of the house is a large barn consisting of a main three-level, brick foundation structure with stables and central hallway, and attached sheds on either side. About 40 feet off the northeast corner of the main house is a small building with east-west oriented gable roof and open slatted sides above a level of about five feet. It has pole rafters, hewn sills and half-log floor joists. The original purpose of this building is uncertain but it is speculated that it may have been intended for silkworm rearing. There are references to an attempt to establish a silk industry in the Pendleton area in the 1830s or 1840s. The mulberry tree M. multicaulis was introduced for feeding the silkworm, and several specimens of this tree are found growing on the property today.

All the contributing buildings are covered with sheet metal roofing and exhibit some degree of deterioration. However, all are considered repairable and steps will be taken to stabilize them as soon as repair and restoration of the main house is near completion.

The environment of the site is enhanced by two very large pecan trees located to the rear of the house in the otherwise open area between the outbuildings, a large black walnut at the back of the servant quarters, and a large oak about twenty feet in front of the northwest corner of the main house. Numerous smaller specimens of pecan, black walnut, oak, and the mulberry mentioned earlier surround the outer perimeter of the building area. There are also a number of large specimens of crepe myrtle. A deteriorated brick and rock retaining wall extends from near the northeast corner of the house northward about thirty feet, then west, gradually curving to the south in front of the house, maintaining a distance of about thirty feet across the north side and across the front. The area within this wall is filled and nearly level, sloping slightly away from the house. A five-foot diameter dug well is located within this area a few feet off the kitchen porch.

The area to the north and east of the property is currently being subdivided into residential lots, three to ten acres in size. Tight subdivision restrictions should assure a considerable degree of privacy and minimal disturbance of the immediate surroundings. The house is being restored with intended use as a bed and breakfast inn. The exterior will be restored to its original appearance as nearly as can be determined. Minimal interior changes will be required to accommodate additional baths, a modern kitchen, and to meet fire and safety codes and handicapped access requirements.

The Boone-Douthit House is an excellent example of an upstate South Carolina plantation house that was expanded as its occupants' needs changed over the years and as these occupants pursued other interests including medicine, musical instruction and possibly other types of instruction. The original facade bears features of simplified Greek Revival architecture. The additions in the rear were added in such a way as to bring more modern conveniences to the house while blending well with the original structure. The five contributing outbuildings represent typical structures dating from the time of construction of the original house to the early twentieth century, and which served the needs of a rural doctor and a working farm.

The land on which the house stands is part of a tract of 400 acres granted to Samuel McCune by William Moultrie, Governor of South Carolina, on November 6, 1786. The grant was located astride a tributary of Twenty Three Mile Creek, later named Milwee Creek, and was adjoined on the northeast by property granted to William Milwee in 1785, and on the southwest by land described as "land laid out, the owner unknown." This is land believed granted to the Lewis family at an earlier date.

On July 17, 1807, Samuel McCune, then a resident of Augusta County, Virginia, sold the 400-acre tract to James Thomson.[1] On October 3, 1808, the same tract was sold by James Thomson to Henry Simms.[2] On August 23, 1833, the property was sold at public auction by Sheriff James McKinney to satisfy a judgment against John and James Simms in a suit brought by James W. Lewis & Co., and was purchased by Samuel Cherry.[3]

On February 13, 1849, a 310-acre tract on the south side of Milwee Creek, including the site where the house is located, was sold to "Mary S. Boone, Executrix of Thomas Boone" by John McPhail and Mary L. McPhail his wife, formerly Mary L. Richardson, and Peter McPhail.[4] The date of purchase of the tract by Peter McPhail and Mary L. Richardson from Samuel Cherry or his

---

[1]Deed Book I, p. 89, Pendleton District Register of Mesne Conveyance, Microfilm, Anderson County Library, Anderson, S.C.

[2]Deed Book I, p. 130, Pendleton District Register of Mesne Conveyance, Microfilm, Anderson County Library, Anderson, S.C. Includes copy of plat of original grant to Samuel McCune.

[3]Deed Book U, p. 9, Anderson County Register of Mesne Conveyance, Microfilm, Anderson County Library, Anderson, S.C.

[4]Deed Book L, p. 501, Anderson County Register of Mesne Conveyance, Microfilm, Anderson County Library, Anderson, S.C.

estate has not been established, although he died in 1839 or 1840. Sometime between 1833 and 1836, a portion or all of the original 400-acre tract lying on the north side of Milwee Creek was apparently sold, as an 1836 plat attached to a deed of conveyance for a tract located to the northeast (part of the William Milwee grant) indicates adjacent land owned by "Steele"[5] and an accompanying document (right of dower) indicates the property owned by Nancy Steele. Nancy Steele was the mother of Robert Steele who later (1878) sold the property to James G. Douthit. Additional acreage adjacent to the south side of the original 400-acre grant and south of the house site must have been added sometime between 1833 and 1849 to complete the 310-acre tract sold to Mary S. Boone in 1849, and which remained intact until recent years.

The date August 25, 1849, found concealed inside the frame of the vertical sidelight beside the front door, indicates with considerable certainty the time when construction of the house was nearing completion and that the house was built for the Boone family after their purchase of the property in February of that year.

The 1850 census lists the following by name, age, sex, occupation and place of birth:[6]

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mary S. Boone, | 56, | F, | , | South Carolina |
| John Boone, | 40, | M, | Farmer , | " " |
| Sarah Boone, | 37, | F, | _____, | " " |
| Eliza Boone, | 32, | F, | , | " " |
| Mary I. Boone, | 29, | F, | , | " " |
| A. DeSaussure Boone, | 26, | M, | Physician, | " " |
| Henry W. Boone, | 10, | M, | , | Batavia, E. Indies [now Jakarta, Indonesia] |
| Mary E. Boone, | 8, | F, | , | Macao, in China |

Mary S. Boone died in 1853 in Charleston, S.C. Her will was certified in Anderson County.[7] On December 8, 1857, the 310-acre tract was sold to James G. Douthit for $1520 by "Henry A. DeSaussure, Executor of Thomas Boone and Executor of Mary S. Boone, and William J. Boone, Sarah G. Boone,

[5]Deed of Conveyance, Hosea Wilbanks to Samuel Craig, Original deed in possession of Martha Craig Ligon, Boone-Douthit House, Anderson, S.C.

[6]1850 Census of Anderson County, Microfilm, Anderson County Library, Anderson, S.C.

[7]Will of Mary Snipes Boone, Anderson County Wills, pp. 358-359, Microfilm, Anderson County Library, Anderson, S.C.

Thomas Boone, George Fraser Boone, Philip Smith Boone, Andrew C. Pickens, and Mary I. Pickens his wife (late Boone) devisees of Thomas Boone, and heirs-at-law and next of kin of Mary S. Boone; and of John G. Boone, Eliza P. Boone, Alexander D. Boone, and Richard J. Boone, who died intestate, unmarried and without issue--".[8] At the time of execution of this conveyance George F. Boone and wife Angelina L. Boone were residing in Mobile, Alabama; Thomas Boone and wife Susan Boone were residents of Lowndes Co.. Mississippi; Philip S. Boone and wife Georgiana Boone resided in Attala Co. Mississippi; and Phoebe C. Boone, wife of William J. Boone, was a resident of New York State.

The S.C. 1840 Census Index lists a Mary S. Boone and a Dr. John G. Boone living in Colleton County.[9] There is sufficient documentation to be sure that these are the same Mary S. Boone and John Boone living in Anderson County in 1850 (see above), although John Boone is listed as a farmer while A. DeSaussure Boone is listed as a physician. There are Anderson County documents of the 1850s which refer to a John G. Boone and others which mention a "Doctor Boone." Dr. John Boone was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Pendleton in 1843.

John Gibbes Boone (14 Dec 1809-1 Jan 1857) is buried in the St. Paul's Cemetery. Records of St. Paul's mention Dr. Boone's home five miles from Pendleton.[10] It appears that Dr. Boone continued to live at the house after his mother's death in 1853 until his own death January 1, 1857. A small building located to the right rear of the house and which in construction appears to be about the same vintage as the older part of the house, may have been his office. In conveying the property to his daughter in 1898, James G. Douthit refers to it as the tract bought from the estate of Dr. Boone deceased. The property was in fact held in the name of the estate of Thomas Boone, late husband of Mary S. Boone, but if Dr. John Boone continued to live there after his mother's death, others may have been of the impression that the property belonged to him.

Dr. Boone was apparently responsible for farming operations on the property as the 1850 Census of Agriculture listed under the name, John Boone, the

---

[8]Deed Book D-2, p. 707, Anderson County Register of Mesne Conveyance, Microfilm, Anderson County Library, Anderson, S.C.

[9]South Carolina Census Indexes, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840, Anderson County Library, Anderson, S.C.

[10]Records of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Pendleton, S.C., Compiled by Edwin H. Vedder, Pendleton District Historical Commission, Pendleton, S.C.

following: acres improved - 130, unimproved - 180, value of land - $3000, horses - 5, milk cows - 5, working oxen - 2, other cattle - 8, swine - 30. Production included wheat, Indian corn, oats, rice, cotton, peas and beans, sweet potatoes, butter, and hay.[11]

The 1810, 1820, and 1830 S.C. Census Indexes list a Thomas Boone living in Colleton County. Thomas Boone's name appears in minutes of meetings of the Vestry, Episcopal Church, Parish of St. Bartholomew (Colleton County), 8th April 1822, relative to the election of Wardens.[12] Thomas Boone died in 1830.

There are several intriguing questions about the Boone family: Why did they move from Colleton County to Anderson County? Did Dr. John G. Boone and/or A. DeSaussure Boone practice medicine at the site? What caused the death of four members of the family (Mary S., John G., Eliza P., and Alexander D. Boone) between the Census of 1850 and the sale of the property to James Douthit in 1857? Mary Snipes Boone, in her will dated May 1853, refers to a nephew, Dr. Henry W. DeSaussure, and a sister Susan DeSaussure, as well as "my best friend Henry A. DeSaussure, Esq.," whom she designated executor of her estate. She also refers to "his kindness to me a widow and to my orphan children." Henry. A. DeSaussure had a law office in Charleston and served as Commissioner of the Charleston Orphan House which cared for orphan children during the Civil War and Reconstruction. He was the husband of Susan Jones DeSaussure, sister of Mary Snipes Jones Boone.

The eight-year old, Mary E. Boone, listed in the 1850 census, was the daughter of William J. Boone, missionary and First Protestant Episcopal Bishop of China, and son of Thomas and Mary S. Boone. The ten-year old, Henry W. Boone, was almost certainly the son of Bishop Boone. As their mother had died several years earlier, they were likely living with their grandmother, aunts, and uncles while their father was in China. Bishop Boone remarried and had a son William J. Boone (II) who later became the Fourth P. E. Bishop of China.[13]

---

[11] 1850 Census of Agriculture, Microfilm, S.C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

[12] Albert Sidney Thomas, The Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina, 1820-1957 (Columbia, S.C.: R.L. Bryan Company, 1957).

[13] First Families of America, Vol. II, p. 245, Anderson County Library, Anderson, S.C.

Mary I. Boone married Andrew C. Pickens (his 2nd wife), grandson of General Andrew Pickens of Revolutionary War fame, and they had a son, Andrew Calhoun Pickens.[14] According to St. Paul's Episcopal Church records, she moved to Mississippi in 1860, presumably with her children. T. Boone Pickens, founder of Mesa Petroleum, is a great-grandson of Mary I. Boone and Andrew C. Pickens. His grandfather A. C. Pickens, who became a Methodist missionary to the Indians in Oklahoma, was born in 1852, probably in the house, as he had a sister, Mary Jones Boone Pickens, born there in 1855.[15]

On May 1, 1878, James B. Douthit purchased an additional tract of 235 acres from Robert A. Steele.[16] This tract was located directly across Milwee Creek (north side) from his "home place" and was largely, if not entirely, a part of the original McCune grant.

James G. Douthit, who purchased the property in 1857, served in the Confederate States Army as a Corporal in Company G, 22nd South Carolina Infantry.[17] He was a farmer and musician who taught voice. His daughter Rebecca taught piano and conducted a school or tutored students in the house.[18]

The 1860 Census of Agriculture listed the following: acres improved - 130, acres unimproved - 180, value of land - $2000, value implements and machinery - $200, horses - 2, milch cows - 3, other cattle - 4, swine - 13. Production included wheat, oats, peas and beans, and butter.[19]

---

[14]R. W. Simpson, History of Old Pendleton District (Covington, Tenn.: Bradford Publishing Co.); Kate Pickens Day, Cousin Monroe's History of the Pickens Family (Greenville, S.C.: Hiott Press, 1951).

[15]T. Boone Pickens, Jr., Boone (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1987).

[16]Deed Book Q-2, p. 762, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Anderson County Courthouse, Anderson, S.C.

[17]Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers Who Served in Organizations from the State of South Carolina (22nd Infantry), Records of J.G. Douthit, National Archives Microfilm, S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

[18]Telephone interview with Rebecca Douthit Slone, Hartsville, S.C., November 1994.

[19]1860 Census of Agriculture, Microfilm, S.C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

On May 2, 1898, James G. Douthit deeded to his daughter, Mrs. Rebecca J. Douthit Pickel, for five dollars and "in consideration of the natural love and affection which I bear to my said daughter, and in consideration of the care and attention she has given me in my old age, the tract in Pendleton Township on Milwee Creek containing 314 acres bought from the estate of Dr. Boone deceased and known as my homeplace--".[20]

James G. Douthit died June 24, 1902, five years after the death of his wife Sarah E. Watkins on January 19, 1897. Both are buried in Sandy Springs Methodist Church Cemetery. Joseph B. Douthit and Rebecca J. (Douthit) Pickel were the only children and sole heirs of James G. Douthit. On December 7, 1903, Joseph Douthit ceded to Rebecca J. Douthit Pickel "all right, title, interest, and estate" in two tracts of land:[21]

1 - 235 acres on north side of Milwee Creek, same tract conveyed to their late father James G. Douthit by Robert A. Steele, May 1, 1878.

2 - 4 and 15/100 acres conveyed by R. B. Brock to their late father, James B. [sic] Douthit in 1888.

With this transfer, Rebecca J. Douthit Pickel acquired all of the property previously owned by her father, James G. Douthit, and totaling approximately 550 acres. Previously, her brother, Joseph B. Douthit had purchased at least two tracts of land immediately to the north, one tract of 180 acres from Hollis D. Rochester on December 10, 1884[22] and another of 122 acres from Jeptha Harper on January 26, 1886.[23] At least a part, and possibly the entirety of these tracts were passed to Joseph B. Douthit, Jr. who later (about 1960) sold the property to Clemson University and it became a part of what is now the Simpson Station of the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. Joseph B. Douthit, Jr. was a trustee of Clemson University and one of the pioneers of the soil conservation movement in South Carolina and the nation in the 1930s and 1940s.

---

[20]Deed Book P-3, p. 436, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Anderson County Courthouse, Anderson, S.C.

[21]Deed Book Y-3, p. 201, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Anderson County Courthouse, Anderson, S.C.

[22]Deed Book X-2, p. 606, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Anderson County Courthouse, Anderson, S.C.

[23]Deed Book Z-2, p. 482, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Anderson County Courthouse, Anderson, S.C.

Rebecca J. Douthit Pickel was married a second time to David Taylor and at her death her property passed to him.[24] After his death in 1930, the property was divided and sold at auction.[25] The property on the south side of Milwee Creek including the house was purchased by J. J. Smith and J. E. McGee[26] and remained in the McGee family until 66 acres were purchased by Magdalene Sutton in 1994. In October 1994, James T. Ligon purchased from Ms. Sutton a 6.38-acre lot including the house and outbuildings.

According to Douthit family descendants and neighborhood tradition(28), David Taylor was a traveling Home Comfort cookstove salesman from Virginia who came through the area, met the widow, Rebecca J. Douthit Pickel, and they were later married. David Taylor served as the Anderson County "court crier" and/or "county auctioneer" for a time. Both David Taylor and Rebecca Douthit Taylor were buried in Petersburg, Virginia.[27]

From the death of David Taylor in 1930, the house was occupied by a series of tenants. It has been unoccupied since about 1982 except for occasional use for storage.

---

[24]Roll 8481, Anderson County Estate Papers, Anderson County Courthouse, Anderson, S.C.

[25]Roll 9612, Anderson County Estate Papers, Anderson County Courthouse, Anderson, S.C.

[26]Deed Book I-6, p. 195, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Anderson County Courthouse, Anderson, S.C.

[27]Interview with Walter Morehead, Sandy Springs, S.C., February 1995.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Anderson, S.C. Anderson County Courthouse. Register of Mesne Conveyance.

Anderson, S.C. Anderson County Library. Anderson County Records on Microfilm. Anderson County Deeds.

Anderson, S.C. Anderson County Library. Pendleton District Records on Microfilm. Old Pendleton District Deeds.

Anderson, S.C. Anderson County Library. Population Census Records on Microfilm.

Anderson, S.C. Anderson County Courthouse, Office of Probate Judge. Anderson County Estate Papers.

Anderson, S.C. Anderson County Library. Anderson County Wills on Microfilm.

Anderson, S.C. Anderson County Library. South Carolina Census Indexes. 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840.

Columbia, S.C. South Carolina Department of Archives and History. U. S. Census of Agriculture, South Carolina, on Microfilm. 1850, 1860.

Columbia, S.C. South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Confederate Service Records on Microfilm.

Pendleton, S.C. Pendleton District Historical Commission. Records of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Pendleton, S.C. Compiled by Edwin H. Vedder.

Day, Kate Pickens. Cousin Monroe's History of the Pickens Family. Greenville, SC: Hiott Press, 1951.

Pickens, T. Boone, Jr. Boone. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1987.

Simpson, R. W. History of Old Pendleton District. Covington, TN: Bradford Publishing Co.

Thomas, Albert Sidney. The Protestant Episcopal Church in South Carolina, 1820-1957. Columbia, S.C.: R. L. Bryan Company, 1957.

Morehead, Walter. Sandy Springs, S.C. Interview. February 1995.

Slone, Rebecca Douthit. Hartsville, S.C. Telephone interview. November 1994.

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries for the Boone-Douthit House and related buildings are those of the 6.38-acre tract on the accompanying plat of survey prepared by NU-SOUTH Surveying, Inc., Anderson, S.C., and dated September 22, 1994, drawn to a scale of 1"=100'.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nominated property include the main house, additional contributing buildings, public road access, and the remainder of the 6.38-acre tract.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of Property: | Boone-Douthit House |
| Location of Property: | Sandy Springs vicinity, Anderson County, S.C. |
| Photographers: | Polly Ligon O'Grady, James T. Ligon |
| Date of Photographs: | February 1996 |
| Location of Original Negatives: | S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C. |

Additional information for each photograph follows:

1. Main House (Main or west facade)

2. Main House (Southwest oblique view)

3. Main House (South elevation)

4. Main House (Rear or east view)

5. Main House (North elevation)

6. Main House (Roof and chimney detail, rear, north end of original second story; roof of later addition in foreground)

7. Main House (Main entrance, front)

8. Main House,Inside hallway door and transom (original rear entrance), tongue and groove random width wall and ceiling boards)

9. Main House (Front rooms, 7 to 8-inch pine tongue and groove flooring, 10-inch baseboard, 12 to 13-inch rough pine wall boards (base for original wallpaper)

10. Main House (Stairs to second floor, front hallway)

11. Main House (Dining room, Arts and Crafts style modification of back room of original house)

12. Main House (Dining room mantle, removed for safekeeping during restoration)

13. Main House (Closet, built-in drawers and cabinet; bedroom, south ell, early addition)

14. Main House (Butler's pantry, beadboard walls and ceiling, north ell, later addition)

15. Main House (Stairway to basement from rear hallway)

16. Main House (Basement room, fireplace)

17. Main House (Post and beam, mortised and pegged construction of original structure)

18. Main House (Pier, sill, and floor joists of original house)

19. Main House (Roof construction, original house)

20. Servant's quarters (West facade)

21. Doctor's Office (West facade)

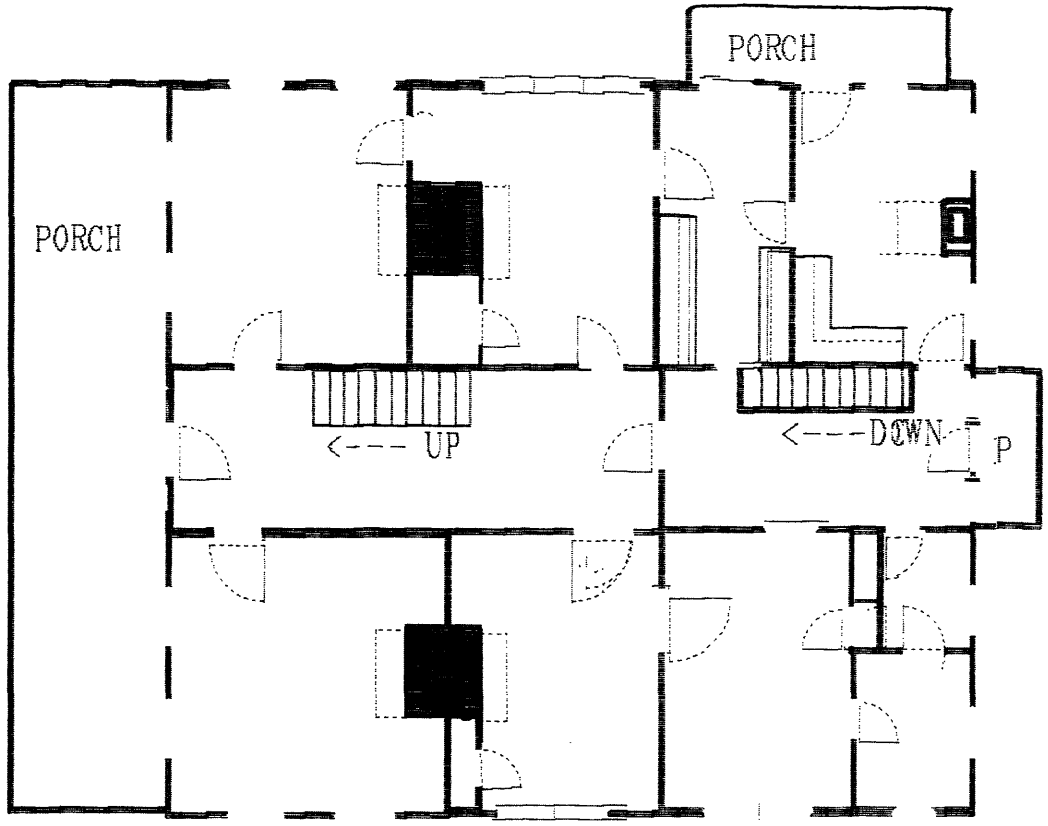
22. Seed House (north facade)

23. Silkworm House or Corncrib (Northwest oblique view)

24. Barn (West facade)

25. Large Oak (Right front of house)

NORTH




EXISTING HOUSE

BOONE--DOUTHIT HOUSE

ANDERSON CO., SC

FIRST FLOOR

1000 MILWEE CREEK ROAD

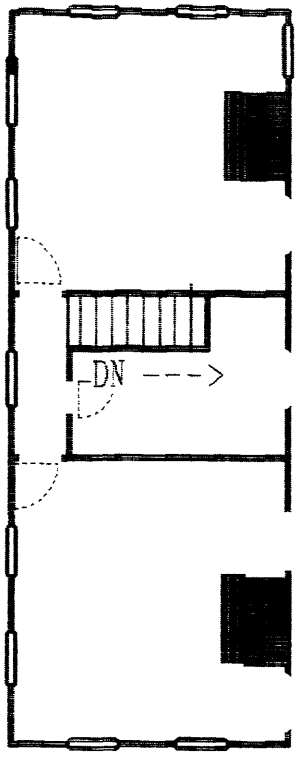
SCALE: 1" = 12'

N

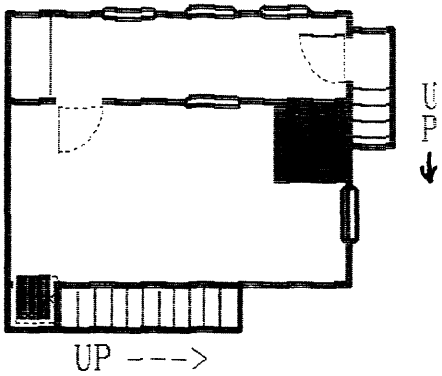
EXISTING HOUSE

BOONE-DOUTHIT HOUSE

ANDERSON CO., SC




2ND FLOOR

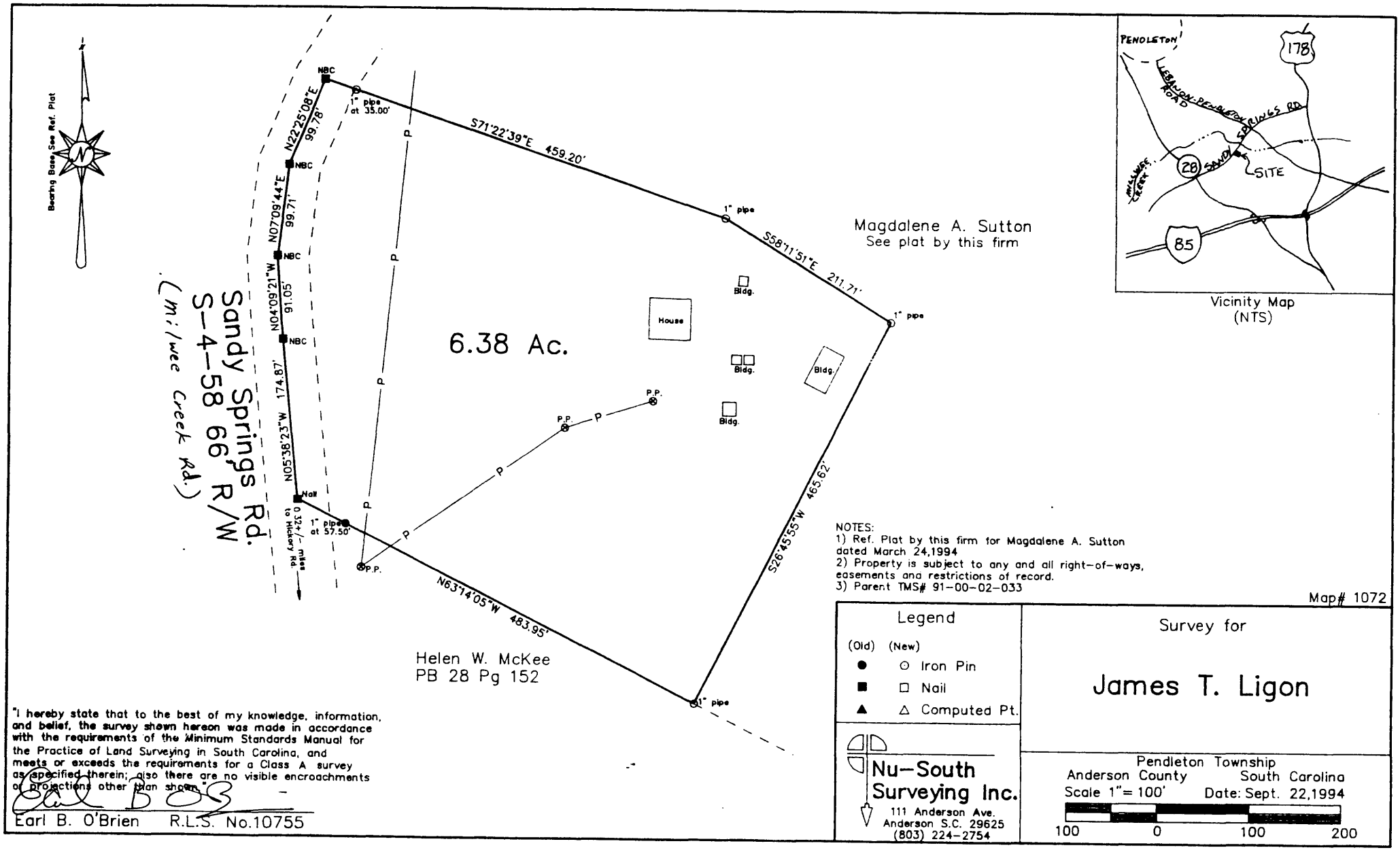



BASEMENT

1000 MILWEE CREEK ROAD

SCALE: 1" = 12'

Boone - Douthit House
Anderson Co., SC




NOTES:
1) Ref. Plat by this firm for Magdalene A. Sutton dated March 24,1994
2) Property is subject to any and all right-of-ways, easements and restrictions of record.
3) Parent TMS# 91-00-02-033

Map# 1072

"I hereby state that to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the survey shown hereon was made in accordance with the requirements of the Minimum Standards Manual for the Practice of Land Surveying in South Carolina, and meets or exceeds the requirements for a Class A survey as specified therein; also there are no visible encroachments or projections other than shown."

Earl B. O'Brien R.L.S. No.10755

Legend

| (Old) | (New) | |
|---|---|---|
| ● | ○ | Iron Pin |
| ■ | □ | Nail |
| ▲ | △ | Computed Pt. |

Nu-South Surveying Inc.
111 Anderson Ave.
Anderson S.C. 29625
(803) 224-2754

Survey for

# James T. Ligon

Pendleton Township
Anderson County South Carolina
Scale 1"= 100' Date: Sept. 22,1994

100 0 100 200