

**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 John Hayes Farmstead
other names/site number Cotton Press Farm; Hayes, John, House

2. Location

street & number 1251 S.C. Highway 38 West not for publication
city or town Latta vicinity
state South Carolina code SC county Dillon code 033 zip code 29565

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Dept. of Archives and 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:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register <input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> other (explain):		

John Hayes Farmstead
Name of Property

Dillon County, South Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____	structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____	objects
		<u>8</u>	<u>3</u>	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)

Category: DOMESTIC
DOMESTIC
AGRICULTURE

Subcategory: Single Dwelling
Secondary Structure
Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: DOMESTIC
DOMESTIC
AGRICULTURE

Subcategory: Single Dwelling
Secondary Structure
Agricultural Outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Craftsman/Bungalow

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Wood/Weatherboard
roof Asphalt
other _____

Narrative Description

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

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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.
- 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 in 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

1915-ca. 1945

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.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(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:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository:
S.C. Dept. of Archives and History,
Columbia, S.C.

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 7.83 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing			
1	17	635811	3800440	3	17	635569	3800262	5	17	635682	3800481
2	17	635736	3800221	4	17	635600	3800345				

___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 W. Daniel Shelley, AIA, ASID, and Deborah D. Shelley
 organization James, DuRant, Matthews, & Shelley, Inc. date 26 April 2005
 street & number 128 East Liberty Street telephone (803) 773-3318
 city or town Sumter state S.C. zip code 29150

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 Eloise Hayes Smith
 street & number 1251 S.C. Highway 38 West telephone (843) 752-5330
 city or town Latta state S.C. zip code 29565

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.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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John Hayes Farmstead
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INTRODUCTION

The John Hayes Farmstead is approximately eight acres of the 205 remaining acres of an original eighteenth century land grant that developed into a 2,000 acre plantation. The Hayes Farmstead is located in rural Dillon County approximately five-and-a-half miles west of Latta and approximately one-and-a-half miles east of Oak Grove, South Carolina, on S.C. Highway 38. The farmstead is situated approximately two thirds of a mile southeast of S.C. Highway 38 and Interstate 95.

The principal building on the farm is the main house begun in 1791 by John Hayes II (1764-1812), the son of the original land grant owner, and completely remodeled in 1915 to its current (2005) appearance by John C. Hayes, Jr., (1863-1942), grandson of the John Hayes who built the house and the father of the present owner. The house, sitting approximately 500 feet back from S.C. Highway 38 (originally a location within the center area of the plantation acreage), is the central building of the rural homestead that includes three barns, a wash house, a sweet potato curing house, a smokehouse, a tractor house, a car garage and a pump house original to the site. A 1798 cotton press, relocated to the site in 1948 and listed in the National Register of Historic Places as "Early Cotton Press" on November 15, 1972, is within the boundaries of the John Hayes Farmstead but has no historic association with the nominated property. It therefore does not contribute to the significance of the farmstead.

The original house is said to have been a one-and-one-half story raised cottage built in the Federal style, and containing a central hall with entrances front and rear and symmetrical, balancing chambers to each side. The original second-level half-story, though smaller, mirrors the bottom floor with central hall and a large single chamber to each side in the gable ends.

Originally the front porch of the house had four wood columns that supported the extension of the lateral gable roof that covered the porch. These columns, thought to be of single tree trunks, extended to the ground. There was no rear entrance porch, only steps descending directly from the entrance to the ground. In the 1915 renovation, a remodeling that transformed the house to the Craftsman style, the front porch columns were removed because the owner at the time, the builder's grandson, was said to have grown tired of repairing the rotting columns.¹ A substantial wraparound porch was added at that time to the left and rear of the house connecting the front porch to the kitchen wing or rear ell. Instead of four wooden columns along the front porch, six finished brick pillars surmounted with paired, tapered wooden piers were installed. A lateral-gabled extension at the east end of the front porch lengthens the porch by one bay and terminates into a porte cochere. Supporting pillars and piers are identical to those on the front porch. A shed-roofed porch extension, with identical treatment, runs along the east gable end of the house. Chimney caps appear to have been removed from the house.

¹ Jumana A. Swindler, "The Marker Doesn't Tell Half the Press 'Story'," *Florence Morning News*, 20 January 1986, p. 1.

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EXTERIOR

The one-and-one-half-story main body of the house sits on the original raised brick foundation piers constructed from handmade oversized buff-colored bricks made on the farm. The piers consist of double and triple width brick varying in overall average size from 8" x 24" to 12" x 36" throughout the house.

The house's weather-beaten but painted exterior lap siding consists of boards, originally nominally one inch thick, weathered to five-eighths inch thickness and made of long-leaf heart pine with approximately five inch exposed lap. The original siding was attached with nails made on site by the farm blacksmith. At each corner of the house are large corner pilasters measuring 2' x 12."

Raking cornice boards of the original (approximately 10/12) gable end walls are double-tier twelve-by-two-inch fascia boards. The original roof, as evidenced by the 1915 renovations, probably had no significant overhangs and was covered with hand made (on site) wood shingles. The roof profile was altered in the 1915 renovation with the addition of a twenty-inch overhang on the gable and roof eaves, and the rear roof and kitchen wing roofs were extended to cover the rear wrap-around porches. The roof extensions and additions feature a flattened kick at the edge of the roof's eave and scalloped, exposed rafter tails. Three triple-windowed dormers, the center one shed-roofed and the outer two hip-roofed, were also added to the front roof slope and one triple windowed dormer to the back in the 1915 renovation.

The current wraparound porch added in the 1915 renovation has paired tapered (11" top, 13" bottom) wood half-piers resting on raised brick pillars. In 1916 an early porte cochère was added to the left end of the front porch to accommodate the new Model "T." It is still used by the present owner, but "it is a tight fit." The original wood porch furniture made in 1915 remains on the front porch, still painted its original "pine" green. The rear portion of the 1915 porch which connected to the kitchen wing porch was originally screened but was enclosed in the 1970s.

To the right rear of the house is the (originally detached by six feet) kitchen and dining room wing. The exact date of its construction is unknown. The construction, materials, and detailing are very similar to the main house, but the wood lap siding is not as weathered as that on the main house. The brick foundation piers are also of a buff color but are of a smaller size than those of the main house. It is assumed that this structure was constructed sometime in the mid-nineteenth century, replacing a more remote earlier kitchen. It is known that the current owner's father connected the kitchen to the main house around the turn of the twentieth century, at which time the original kitchen and dining room were each enlarged with a three-sided polygonal bay covered in wood Dutch-lap siding.

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The sills, plates, joists, and upright wall studs of the house are of hand-hewn trees. These massive members are joined with pegs. During a 1970s repair, original interior wall studs were uncovered to expose straight young pine trees, hand-hewn on two sides with bark remaining on two sides and fastened with wooden pegs.²

The house (including the ca. 1900 alterations and the 1915 renovated sections) has forty-four windows, each a different size. The average size of the windows of the original first floor main body of the house is 3'-0" x 6'-6." These four-over-four, double-hung sash windows are symmetrically placed on each of the facades. Much of the original glazing remains. There are two original window locations in each gable. These windows feature a six-over-one pane configuration, probably replaced around 1915. The original gable peak wooden louvers have been replaced with metal. The single windows of the early twentieth century kitchen and dining room extensions are six-over-six. The 1915 triple dormer windows are a style common to Prairie houses, with alternating four and five vertical over one. The upper sash contains a corresponding row of small square glass panes at the top of each.

The main front entrance to the central hall mirrors, with slight variations, the original rear entrance that is now the passage to the enclosed porch that connects the kitchen wing. These five-panel, double-leaf doors are six feet, seven inches high and twenty three-and-one-half inches wide per leaf. The front door frame has full height, two-light sidelights over a single lower raised panel, and a two-light transom. The rear entrance frame, of the same overall size as the front entrance frame, has a four-light transom over the door with full height three-light sidelights over raised panels. Below the raised panel is a rail and flat panel.

INTERIOR

The house currently contains fourteen rooms, including the central hall on each floor. There are eight fireplaces - one in every major room including the kitchen where the brick face is worn down from years of sharpening kitchen knives against it. The mantel fascia boards on the downstairs mantels are the original 2" x 16" x 5'-10" single boards. On the first floor of the main body of the house is the central hallway, measuring twelve feet wide and thirty feet long. Four large rooms open off the central hallway. The two rear rooms each have closets on both sides of their respective fireplaces.

The surfaces of the original board walls on the first floor were "upgraded" in 1915 and were either plastered or covered in beaded board, forty-two inch high vertical wainscoting surmounted by horizontal beaded boards. The original door and window trim of solid 1 1/2" x 5 1/2" plain stock was left in place.

² Margaret Locklair, "A Bicentennial Farm," *Pea Dee Magazine*, September/October 1994, p. 23.

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The bead board wainscoting and doors of the parlor [east front] received a faux grain treatment (probably around 1915) by a young artist said to have had a drinking problem. The owner's father boarded him at the house to keep an eye on his work which is believed to have been done with feathers and pencils and varnish. The effect is an unusual blond Bedimeier burlled wood grain.³

The first floor interior doors off the central hall to the four large chambers, measuring 6'-7" H x 3'-0"± W, have two vertical panels over two short panels. Two vertical panel closet doors to either side of the fireplace are 6'-6" H x 2'-8" W and are original to the construction.

All floors on both first and second levels are the original pine boards. The original gas light fixture remains in the dining room as does the original dining room table which seats fourteen persons and has short legs by today's standards.

The original stairway to the upper floor, which ascends from the back of the central hall, reflects the date of original construction when the height of five feet, six inches was considered tall for a man. The balustrade's railing is extremely low, measuring only 18" to 20"± in height. Even the upper floor landing railing is only twenty-four inches high.

The original upper floor, single-gable chambers (14'-6" x 17'-6") to either side of the central hall each had fireplaces that are now closed. In 1915 these two gable chambers were enlarged on the front side with triple window dormers (11'± deep x 10'-6"± wide). A triple window dormer was also added to the front and rear of the originally windowless central hall creating two small sleeping chambers in the center front and back. Also in 1915, when indoor plumbing was added to the house, a lavatory was installed in the upstairs hall.

The walls and ceilings on the second level show the original horizontal hand-hewn boards, butt jointed. The three-quarter inch thick wallboards vary in size from three inches to three and one half inches. Ceiling boards are six inches wide. The original paired vertical panel doors upstairs measure 3'-0" W x 6'-4" H. They still have the original hand-forged strap hinges made by the farm blacksmith.

In the 1930s the right-hand [west] gable was altered to add a kitchen and an outside fire escape porch, and a bathroom was created in the rear gable attic. In the 1970s these alterations were returned to the 1915 condition, but the fire escape porch and bath were left.

³ Margaret Locklair, "A Bicentennial Farm," p. 23.

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ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The following contributing outbuildings were constructed at various times since the main house's construction:

Sweet Potato Curing House

Built in the early 1900s to the far right of the house, this two-story gable-front wood building is set on a brick pier foundation, contains a single leaf plank entrance in the gable end, and exposed rafter tails. It served both as a curing house and a "sales" facility for local folks who drove their wagons there to purchase sweet potatoes.

Red Barns

Built in the 1920s, these two barns of red painted wide boards have openings facing each other. The north barn, containing gated stalls housed the animals and the south barn was used for storing hay and grain.

Smokehouse

This small gable-front wood building was built in the 1930s. Featuring a central plank door, weatherboard siding and exposed rafter tails, it replaced an older smokehouse in the same location. It has been converted into a tool house.

Wash House

The gable-front wood wash house, set on concrete block and containing a sink, was built in 1938 to accommodate the "new" Bendix wringer washer. It features a plank door in the gable end [north], two two-over-two double-hung sash windows, exposed rafter tails, and a brick chimney on the south [rear] elevation. It replaced an earlier wash house that still had its original wood shingled roof.

Pump House

The wood pump house was built around 1938 for irrigating the tobacco crops. Water was pumped into barrels which were hauled by wagon to the fields where the tobacco was watered by hand.

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Green Barn

Built in the 1940s and set apart from the main house by approximately 250 feet to the west, the wooden structure was built for grading tobacco. It was moved to its present location in 1996.

The following noncontributing resources are located within the boundaries of the nominated acreage:

Early Cotton Press

Built in about 1798, this early screw-type press was used for baling ginned cotton. It was moved to this location in 1948, but has no historic association with the Hayes Farmstead. It was listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places on November 15, 1972.

Car Garage

This wood structure was built in the 1920s. It was altered considerably in the 1970s when converted to a playroom.

Tractor House

This shed-roofed wood structure was built in 1934 to house a new tractor purchased that year, but currently contains particle board-sheathed walls.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The John Hayes Farmstead, five-and-one-half miles west of Latta and one-and-one-half miles east of the Oak Grove community, in Dillon County, South Carolina, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an excellent example of the ways in which a Pee Dee cotton farmstead, from its main house to its agricultural outbuildings and its fields, evolved and was altered over time from the late eighteenth century well into the twentieth century.

The main house, constructed for John Hayes II in 1791, has architectural integrity dating from its extensive renovations and expansion as a Craftsman/Bungalow house, undertaken by Hayes's grandson John C. Hayes, Jr., in 1915. The John Hayes Farmstead is also locally significant for its association with the Hayes family, which a local historian described in 1902 as "among our best citizens."¹ The farmstead produced cotton and other subsistence crops here—in what was originally Marion County but has been part of Dillon County since 1910—for more than one hundred and fifty years. It is still a working farm, producing tobacco, corn, grains, and soybeans.

The John Hayes Farmstead is a continuously functioning farm that has remained in the same family since John Hayes was given a land grant when he came to America from England in 1737. His son, John Hayes II (1764-1812), who is buried on land near the present home, was a veteran of the American Revolution who received additional land after the war.² The plantation grew to approximately 2000 acres during the nineteenth century.

John Hayes II, the great-grandfather of the present owner, started farming the land in 1788, primarily planting cotton.³ He and his new bride Nancy Ann began building this house in 1791. The original construction took several years—they farmed from spring into fall and worked on constructing the house during the winter.⁴

John Calhoun Hayes (1805-1862), a son of John Hayes II and the grandfather of the present owner, planted cotton here in the mid-nineteenth century, with his farm and other property valued at \$8,000 in 1850 and valued at \$53,000, including 22 slaves, in 1860. After his death in late 1862 his widow lost some of his plantation acreage due to inflated taxes.⁵

¹ W.W. Sellers, *A History of Marion County, South Carolina, From Its Earliest Times to the Present, 1901* (Columbia: The R.L. Bryan Company, 1902), p. 269.

² "Revolutionary War hero built Latta home in 1791," *The Dillon Herald*, 17 October 1972.

³ Michael K Brantley, "Bicentennial farm has artifact of Old South," *South Carolina Farmer*, April 1996.

⁴ Eloise Hayes Smith, Interview by Deborah D. Shelley and W. Daniel Shelley, Hayes Farmstead, Latta, S.C., 26 March 2005.

⁵ "Revolutionary War hero built Latta home in 1791."

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John Calhoun Hayes, Jr. (1863-1942), the son of John Calhoun Hayes and the father of the present owner, was born in early 1863, only a month after this father's death. He eventually managed to reclaim part of the original land.⁶ He made the first significant alteration to the original 1791 house in 1915 when he extensively renovated and enlarged the house to correct physical deterioration as well as to accommodate his growing family. The original core structure, materials, some original finishes and some significant interior spaces were retained, but as a rule the house has integrity from the 1915 Craftsman/Bungalow alterations. Hayes's second wife, Rebecca Fore Hayes (1876-1968), was a member of the Oak Grove-Dalcho Home Demonstration Club, and in 1921 her new kitchen won second prize in the State Home Demonstration Kitchen Improvement Contest.⁷

The present (2005) owner is Rebecca Eloise Hayes Smith (b. 1918), the youngest daughter of John Calhoun Hayes, Jr. and Rebecca Fore Hayes. Mrs. Smith was born in the house; she and her husband, the late Walter P. Smith (1916-1999), were married in the front parlor, as were her older sisters and half-sisters.

"It is not a museum," Mrs. Smith says of the main house. "It and the other farm buildings are the physical story of the life of our family and its changing circumstances and needs since 1791."⁸

The Smiths continued to farm the land until 1968. The present 205-acre farm is currently farmed by private arrangement by Wilbur Berry whose family had lived on the farm for three generations. Berry, who lived on the farm at one time, now lives in Marlboro County. Although cotton is no longer grown, the farm produces tobacco, corn, grains and soybeans.

In 1988 the John Hayes Farmstead was recognized by the U.S. Department of Agriculture as a Bicentennial Farm.⁹

⁶ *Ibid.*, Eloise Hayes Smith Interview, 26 March 2005.

⁷ Durward T. Stokes, *The History of Dillon County, South Carolina* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1978), p. 235.

⁸ Jumana A. Swindler, "The Marker Doesn't Tell Half the Press 'Story'," *Florence Morning News*, 20 January 1986; Eloise Hayes Smith Interview, 26 March 2005.

⁹"94 state farms qualify for Bicentennial status," *The Carolina Farmer*, August 1989.

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SELECTED SOURCES

"94 state farms qualify for Bicentennial status," *The Carolina Farmer*, August 1989.

Brantley, Michael K. "Bicentennial farm has artifact of Old South," *South Carolina Farmer*, April 1996.

Hayes Family Papers, in the possession of Mrs. Eloise Hayes Smith, Hayes Farmstead, Latta, S.C.

Locklair, Margaret. "A Bicentennial Farm," *Pee Dee Magazine*, September/October 1994.

Prosser, Leverne. "Family preserves historic reminder from days when cotton was king," *The News and Courier / The Evening Post* (Charleston, S.C.), 1 November 1987.

"Revolutionary War hero built Latta home in 1791," *The Dillon Herald*, 17 October 1972.

Sellers, W.W. *A History of Marion County, South Carolina, From its Earliest Times to the Present, 1901*. Columbia: The R.L. Bryan Company, 1902.

Smith, Eloise Hayes. Hayes Farmstead, Latta, S.C. Interview by Deborah D. Shelley and W. Daniel Shelley, 26 March 2005.

Stokes, Durward T. *The History of Dillon County, South Carolina*. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1978.

Swindler, Jumana A. "The Marker Doesn't Tell Half the Press 'Story'," *Florence Morning News*, 20 January 1986.

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John Hayes Farmstead
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the Hayes Farmstead are shown on the accompanying sketch map titled "Hayes Farmstead," drawn at a scale of 1" = 50'.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary selected for the John Hayes Farmstead is restricted to the 7.83 acres including the historic main house and farm outbuildings associated with the Hayes family on this property.

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Section number Photographs Page 18 John Hayes Farmstead
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The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of Property: John Hayes Farmstead
Location of Property: S.C. Highway 38, Latta vicinity
Dillon County, South Carolina

Name of Photographer: Benton Henry
Date of Photographs: 22 April 2005
Location of Original Negatives: S.C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

1. Overall view of farmstead from S.C. Highway 38
2. Facade view of the main house
3. Original oversized brick piers under main body of house
4. 1915 double porch columns and brick piers
5. Right side exterior view showing the kitchen and dining room wing
6. Rear exterior kitchen elevation showing closed-in 1915 porches with main body of house in background
7. Close-up view of original wood beam floor construction
8. Original front entrance from exterior
9. Original front entrance from central hall
10. Original back central hallway entrance from the interior
11. An original fireplace and two-panel closet door
12. First floor parlor door faux graining
13. Original stair railing
14. Original second floor wall and ceiling boards
15. Original second floor two-panel door with hand-forged strap hinges
16. Detail of hand-forged strap hinges
17. Cotton Press (Noncontributing to the Hayes Farmstead, though individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on 15 November 1972)
18. Sweet potato curing house
19. Double red barns
20. Smokehouse
21. Tractor house
22. Wash house
23. Green barn