NPS Form 10-900
(7-81)

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EXP. 12/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received JUL 26 1983
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Johnston Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number ~~Along~~ Calhoun ~~Street and along~~ portions of Edisto ~~Street~~, Lee Street, ~~Mims Avenue, Jackson Street, Roland Avenue, Church Street~~ and Addison ~~Street~~. NA not for publication

city, town Johnston NA vicinity of ~~congressional district~~

state South Carolina **code** 045 **county** Edgefield **code** 037

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	X unoccupied	X commercial	X park
___ structure	X both	X work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	X religious
___ object	NA in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	NA being considered	X yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	X transportation
		___ no	___ military	X other: vacant, storage, cemetery

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of **state**

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Edgefield County Courthouse

street & number Courthouse Square

city, town Edgefield **state** South Carolina 29824

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1981 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia **state** South Carolina 29211-1669

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
X excellent	X deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site	
X good	___ ruins	X altered	X moved	date See number 120
X fair	___ unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Johnston Historic District is located in the town of Johnston in the eastern part of Edgefield County, South Carolina. The district contains seventeen properties of particular architectural or historical significance and 129 supporting properties. It extends the entire length of Calhoun Street, the town's main thoroughfare, and includes seven properties on Calhoun Street adjacent to but outside the city limits. Centrally located in the historic district is the three-block long commercial area. Residential areas dating from the same period of development surround this central business district. The district also includes three churches and the town's cemetery. Most of the buildings in the district were constructed during the period 1880 to 1920 and retain their architectural and historical integrity. Approximately 72 percent of the 203 properties contribute to the historic character of the district. Nineteen of the noncontributing properties are older buildings which have been altered but which might contribute to the historic district if properly rehabilitated. The Johnston Historic District possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Certain areas between the central business district and the northwest and southeast residential areas have been excluded from the district as a result of mid-twentieth century development. These exclusions have resulted in the establishment of three distinctive areas, only two of which are contiguous. All three areas reflect the same period of development, however, and the spaces between the areas are not related to the significance of the district.

Key Properties Contributing to the Character of the Historic District

10 John Payne House, 112 Calhoun Street (c. 1883): One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence with gable roof. Three gabled dormers sheathed in alternate shingles pierce the front roof slope. Central dormer is polygonal and pedimented. Shed roof porch across facade is supported by turned posts, and has a sawn balustrade, spool and spindle frieze with pendants, and brackets. Double door entrance with sidelights and transom is flanked on either side by a six-over-six-light window with louvered shutters.

38 Carwile-Huiet House, 302 Calhoun Street (c. 1874): One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded cottage with gable roof. Large gabled portico on facade is supported by four pillars with necking and molded caps with pilaster responds. Central,double door entrance with sidelights and transom and tripartite window in gable of portico have pedimented surrounds. Other windows have six-over-six lights with louvered shutters and pedimented surrounds. Two interior brick chimneys have corbelled caps.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates NA **Builder/Architect** NA

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Johnston Historic District is composed of 148 properties within and adjacent to the town of Johnston, a town which is located in the eastern part of Edgefield County, South Carolina. Centrally located in the historic district is the three-block long commercial area, around which are residential neighborhoods. The commercial and residential properties which form the district reflect the period of Johnston's greatest growth -- from approximately 1880 to 1920 -- and include a variety of architectural designs. The railroad which passes through Johnston was the primary cause for the creation of the town and continues to be a daily reminder of the town's early history.

Additional Information:

The town of Johnston came into being as a direct result of the construction of the Charlotte, Columbia, and Augusta Railroad. In 1868 when the railroad was being built, Dr. Edward J. Mims was living at his Edgefield County plantation, which encompassed much of the land presently in the town of Johnston. According to local tradition, the railroad was to have by passed Dr. Mims's plantation, but he petitioned the railroad's president to change the route. Regardless of the accuracy of this claim, when the railroad was constructed, it passed directly in front of Dr. Mims's house, and the station was named Johnston's in honor of the president of the railroad.[1]

The town, according to reliable local tradition, was laid out by Matthew Hansford Mims, one of Dr. E. J. Mims's sons, who had learned surveying while a student at the Citadel. M. H. Mims's plan designated the town as an area one-mile square with its mid-point being at the intersection of Lee and Calhoun Streets. Parallel and perpendicular streets were also designated. Each block was divided into four one-acre lots.[2] Although no copy of the M. H. Mims plan is known to exist, a current map of the town follows this design. It is possible that the plan remained in the Mims family for personal use rather than for general use; deeds from the Mims estate refer to block and lot numbers, but such designations are absent in other deeds.[3] The first lots were sold in 1871, and the streets were laid out the following year.[4]

During the 1870's, Dr. Mims's plantation was transformed into the town of Johnston. On 29 March 1870 the Lott's Post Office (located near the present town limits) was renamed Johnston's Depot, an indication that the railroad had been built and that the post office had been moved from Lott's Tavern to the railroad stop -- a distance of approximately a mile and a half. The name of the post office was changed in 1881 to Johnston.[5]

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approximately 132

Quadrangle name Johnston **Quadrangle scale** 1:24000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	426782	3744695
B	17	426179	3743127
C	17	425019	3742775
D	17	425493	3744164
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification The boundary of the Johnston Historic District nomination is shown as the red line on the accompanying map entitled "Johnston Historic District" and drawn at a scale of 200 feet to the inch. The nominated property includes the largest concentration of significant properties with the smallest number of noncontributing properties in the town of Johnston.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	NA	code	county	NA	code
state	NA	code	county	NA	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John C. Blythe, Jr., Historic Preservation Planner

organization Upper Savannah Council of Governments **date** 30 September 1982

street & number Post Office Box 1366 **telephone** (803) 229-6627

city or town Greenwood **state** South Carolina 29648-1366

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

As the designated State Historic Preservation 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.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Charles E. Lee

title Charles E. Lee
State Historic Preservation Officer **date** 7/13/83

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the
National Register

date 8/25/83

for **Keeper of the National Register**

Attest: **date**

Chief of Registration

49 A. J. Mobley House, 607 Edisto Street (c. 1888): One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle gable roof. Central, double door entrance with sidelights and transom is flanked by six-over-six-light, full-length windows with pedimented surrounds and louvered shutters. Hip roof porch across facade is supported by chamfered posts with pilaster responds and a turned balustrade. Large central gabled dormer with boxed cornice and returns pierces the front roof slope. House and dormer have paneled corner pilasters. A white picket fence surrounds the lot. Home of E. R. Mobley, mayor of Johnston, 1919-1929, 1933-1949, 1953-1961.

65 Western Carolina Bank, 422 Calhoun Street (c. 1910): One-story, brick commercial building with green tile gable roof. Central entrance has large semicircular fanlight and is recessed behind several inset molded brick arches. Boxed cornice is supported by large metal brackets. Corner pylons rise above roofline and have carved granite caps. Facade is "Philadelphia brick." The Western Carolina Bank used this standard design in their buildings across the state.

68 H. W. Crouch Building, 432 Calhoun Street (1904): Two-story, brick commercial building with large cast-iron cornice featuring decorative brackets and central pediment. First story has large plate glass windows with tracery transoms and a metal cornice with dentil molding supported by two marble columns. Most windows have two-over-two lights with granite sills and lintels.

74 500, 502 Calhoun Street (pre-1903): Two-story, brick commercial building with a corner entrance sheltered by an ogee-shaped shed roof supported by cast-iron brackets. Central, single door entrance with dentil molding and fanlight has a semicircular arch surround with concrete shoulder blocks and keystone and radiating brick voussoirs. Metal cornices separate first from second story and second story from parapet. Parapet has paneled pilasters, plain frieze and corbelled cornice.

83 Bank of Johnston, 534 Calhoun Street (c. 1888): Two-story, stuccoed brick bank building with glazed terra-cotta facade, remodeled in 1908. Second story is dominated by large Diocletian window with diagonally latticed muntins, egg and dart molding, and console keystone. Bays are defined by four pilasters with Scamozzi capitals. Central bay is pedimented and has acanthus leaf and scroll acroterion and cartouche with swags. Paneled terra-cotta parapet is surmounted by four ball finials. The original tile floor and vault are present in the interior.

85 Crouch-Halford House, 515 Calhoun Street (c. 1912): Two-story, brick residence with gambrel roof. Large pedimented portico is supported by four fluted columns with Composite capitals. Central entrance features a single door with beveled glass window, beveled glass sidelights, and transom. Two tiered porch beneath the portico wraps around both side elevations. Other decorative features of the house include granite quoins, denticulated cornice, and chimneys with corbelled caps. M. Toney Turner built this house for H. W. Crouch about 1912.

99 Johnston First Baptist Church, 700 Church Street (1911): One-story, brick church on a raised brick foundation with standing seam metal gambrel and hip roof. Pedimented portico on facade is supported by four Ionic columns with Scamozzi capitals. Pediment features dentil molding, modillions, and round window with keystones. Windows on facade and side elevations are recessed and have fanlights, dentil molding, and keystones. Cornice with dentil molding and modillions continues around the building. Water table and brick quoins add decoration. M. Toney Turner built this building from plans drawn by Joseph Huntley Casey of Anderson.

102 LaGrone-Derrick House, 521 Calhoun Street (c. 1885): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Two-tiered porch is supported by turned posts and has a sawn balustrade, brackets, and sawn and pierced frieze. Single story porch on left elevation has similar decoration. Two-story polygonal bay dominates left portion of facade. Windows have four-over-four lights with shelf architraves. Main entrance has single door with stained glass window, sidelights, transom, and shelf architrave. Built by M. Toney Turner.

110 Ouzts-Walker House, 708 Calhoun Street (1882): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with a hip roof. Central, double door entrance with sidelights and transom on first story is flanked on either side by two six-over-six light full-length windows, each with a pedimented surround. Pedimented balcony and hip roof porch are supported by Tuscan columns and have turned balustrades. Corner pilasters are paneled.

118 Budwell House, 815 Calhoun Street (c. 1890): One-and-one-half-story weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle, bellcast mansard roof. Bellcast gabled dormers with scalloped bargeboard pierce roof and feature quatrefoil decoration in gable ends. Polygonal balcony has turned posts and balustrade, beaded flushboard applied diagonally, spindle frieze with pendants, and sawn brackets. First story windows have semicircular arch surrounds with pedimented hoods. Recessed entrance features angled sidelights, fanlight, and rectangular transom. Two interior chimneys have elaborately corbelled caps.

120 817 Calhoun Street (c. 1890): One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle, bellcast mansard roof. Bellcast gabled dormers with scalloped bargeboard and quatrefoil decoration pierce roofline. Two brick chimneys have corbelled caps and stuccoed bands and panels. This house was moved to its present location in 1915 after being separated from 815 Calhoun Street.

150 J.W. Cox House, 602 Lee Street (c. 1890): Two-story,weatherboarded residence with combination gable and hip roof of pressed-metal shingles. Hip roof porch is supported by chamfered posts and has a sawn balustrade. The entrance has a single Victorian door with sidelights and transom. A small polygonal bay with tent toof and metal finial is located on the left end of the facade.

155 The Saluda House (later known as Rebecca Motte Hall), 601 Mims Avenue (c. 1875): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle hip roof. Two-tiered porch on facade is supported by paneled wooden pillars with a turned balustrade around the balcony. Central, double door entrance with sidelights and transom is flanked by a six-over-one light window on each side. Windows and doors have pedimented surrounds. Polygonal bay on northwest elevation has a balcony with a turned balustrade. Original kitchen with pyramidal roof is attached at rear. This building was used originally as a hotel and later served as the girl's dormitory of the Johnston Institute, a private boarding school organized circa 1895.

166 Mary Eliza Walker House, 218 Edisto Street (1892): One-and-one-half-story weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle, jerkinhead gable roof. Porch is supported by carved posts with a turned balustrade, sawtooth frieze, and sawn brackets. A polygonal dormer with a conical roof pierces the front roof slope. Gable ends feature imbricated shingles, small round louvered vents, and pent roofs. Windows have pedimented surrounds. Three interior chimneys have corbelled caps.

181 White-Mitchell House, 407 Addison Street (c. 1880): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with single story wing added circa 1895 by M. Toney Turner. Main body of house has a hip roof and a wraparound porch supported by turned posts with a sawn balustrade, frieze with pendants, and brackets. A conical roof gazebo with elaborate metal finial is attached at corner of porch. The circa 1895 wing contains a polygonal bay surmounted by a gable with imbricated shingles, round louvered vent, and pent roof.

Other Properties Contributing to the Historic Character of the District

1 No address, Calhoun Street (c. 1890): One-story,frame residence with metal gable roof and central,single door entrance with sidelights and transom. Small gabled portico on facade is supported by two wooden pillars.

2 100 Calhoun Street (c. 1900): One-story, frame residence sheathed in shiplap siding with multiple-gable roof and bargeboard trim. Hip roof porch is supported by turned posts and has a turned balustrade, sawn frieze, and brackets.

3 104 Calhoun Street (c. 1900): One-story, gable roof residence sheathed in weatherboard. Central, double-door entrance with sidelights and transom is flanked by paired six-over-six-light windows.

4 105 Calhoun Street (c. 1907): One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle hip roof. Dormer on front roof slope has small tripartite window with diagonally latticed muntins. Hip roof porch has central pedimented gable and turned balustrade. Built by M. Toney Turner.

6 108 Calhoun Street: Vacant grassy lot.

7 109 Calhoun Street (c. 1910): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Projecting polygonal bay on facade has pent roof. Hip roof porch is supported by turned posts and has a sawn balustrade, frieze and brackets.

11 M. Toney Turner House, 114 Calhoun Street (c. 1920): One-story, weatherboarded residence with gable roof. Shed roof porch across facade is supported by four square brick pillars with a brick balustrade. Home of M. Toney Turner, local builder, and mayor of Johnston, 1905-1907.

14 118 Calhoun Street (c. 1890): One-story, weatherboarded residence with gable roof. Central, single door entrance with sidelights and transom is flanked on each side by a six-over-six-light window with louvered shutters.

15 119 Calhoun Street (c. 1890): One-story, frame residence sheathed in weatherboard. Recessed porch on facade under flared eave of gable roof is supported by six pillars with a plain balustrade.

19 123 Calhoun Street (c. 1880): One-story, weatherboarded residence with gable roof. Hip roof porch across facade is supported by chamfered posts with a turned balustrade and sawn brackets.

20 124 Calhoun Street (c. 1890): Two-story, hip roof, frame residence sheathed in shiplap siding. Hip roof porch across facade has central pedimented portico. Central, single door entrance with sidelights and transom has a decorative architrave with pilasters.

22 130 Calhoun Street (c. 1920): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Central entrance has an elaborately carved Victorian door with sidelights and transom.

24 134 Calhoun Street (c. 1916): One-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle hip roof. Gable peak on facade features a small window with diagonally latticed muntins. Recessed porch on facade shelters a polygonal bay and the single door entrance with sidelight and transom.

25 136 Calhoun Street (c. 1916): One-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle hip roof. Polygonal bay on facade has tent roof and corner pilasters. Porch on facade is supported by three paneled pillars. Two interior chimneys have corbelled caps. House has corner pilasters and decorative brackets under the eaves.

26 200 Calhoun Street (c. 1920): One-story, weatherboarded residence with jerkinhead gable roof. Recessed porch on facade is supported by four brick pillars with a brick balustrade. Central, single door entrance has sidelights and transom.

28 202 Calhoun Street (c. 1900): One-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle cross-gable roof. Single door entrance has sidelights. Hip roof porch across facade is supported by plain columns.

29 204 Calhoun Street (c. 1900): One-story, frame residence with gable roof. Central, single door entrance with multi-paned sidelights and transom is flanked by six-over-six-light windows, each with a pedimented surround. Hip roof porch is supported by plain brick pillars. House has been sheathed in substitute siding.

32 207 Calhoun Street (c. 1885): One-story, L-shaped, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Hip roof porch is supported by slim chamfered posts with a sawn balustrade. Windows have six-over-six lights.

33 208 Calhoun Street (c. 1890): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle gable roof. Large pedimented portico on facade is supported by four fluted columns with pilaster responds and a turned balustrade. Central entrance on first story has sidelights and transom. Second story has a central, single door entrance with sidelights opening onto a balcony with a turned balustrade.

34 209 Calhoun Street (c. 1910): Two-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle hip roof. Entrance has sidelights, transom, and entablature supported by pilasters. Hip roof dormer pierces front slope of roof.

35 213 Calhoun Street (c. 1880): Two-story, frame residence with gambrel roof. Recessed porch is supported by square wooden posts and has Chinese Chippendale balustrade. Central, single door entrance with semicircular fanlight and sidelights is flanked by six-over-six light windows with louvered shutters. The house was extensively remodeled circa 1933 and has since been sheathed in aluminum siding.

36 300 Calhoun Street (c. 1910): One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle hip roof. Hip roof porch on facade has a pedimented portico and is supported by slim wooden columns with a turned balustrade. Hip roof dormer on front slope of roof has a small tripartite window with diagonally latticed muntins.

39 303 Calhoun Street (c. 1920): One-story, brick commercial building. Central, double door entrance has multi-paned frosted glass transom with a segmental arch surround. Three rectangular panels are recessed in the parapet.

40 Jacobs House, 304 Calhoun Street (c. 1900): One-story, weatherboarded residence with a large two-story wing. Gable roof has a boxed cornice with returns. Polygonal bays are located on the facade of the two-story wing and on the northeast elevation of the main house. Former home of Joseph Earle Jacobs, United States Ambassador to Czechoslovakia (1949) and Ambassador to Poland (1955-57).

41 305 Calhoun Street (c. 1920): One-story, brick commercial building with plain parapet. Fenestration is irregular on facade. A large central single door entrance has a segmental arch surround.

42 308 Calhoun Street (c. 1913): One-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle gable roof. Projecting gabled ell on facade has semicircular bay with three windows, paneled frieze, and paneled dado. Hip roof porch is supported by turned posts with a turned balustrade. House has corner pilasters and decorative brackets under the eaves.

44 310 Calhoun Street (c. 1903): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Hip roof porch across facade is supported by turned posts and has a turned balustrade, sawn brackets with pendants, and sawn frieze. Central, single door entrance has Victorian screen door, side-lights, and transom.

45 No address, Calhoun Street (c. 1924): One-story, brick commercial building divided into three bays, each with a large recessed panel in the parapet.

46 H. W. Crouch Building, 315 Calhoun Street (1924): Two-story, brick commercial building with stepped parapet. Recessed panels on second story and in parapet feature diamond-shaped decoration. Steps of the parapet are corbelled.

47 No address, Edisto Street: Vacant grassy lot.

50 609 Edisto Street (c. 1915): One-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle hip roof. Central, single door entrance with multi-paned transom and sidelights is flanked by six-over-six-light windows with louvered shutters. Hip roof porch is supported by plain columns with a turned balustrade. A picket fence surrounds the lot.

51 608 Edisto Street (c. 1914): One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Central, single door entrance with sidelights and transom is flanked by large one-over-one-light windows with louvered shutters. Hip roof porch is supported by plain columns and has a turned balustrade.

53 600 Edisto Street (c. 1911): Two-story, frame residence with pressed-metal shingle hip roof. Large pedimented portico on facade is supported by four Ionic columns with Scamozzi capitals. Central, single door entrance has sidelights and transom on first story. Single door entrance with sidelights on second story opens onto a small balcony with a turned balustrade. Built by M. Toney Turner. House has been sheathed in substitute siding.

55 Cotton Warehouse, Calhoun Street (pre-1903): Large, one-story brick warehouse with gable roof and stepped parapets. Facade and rear elevation have doors and windows with segmental arches and wall pilasters. Two interior fire walls have stepped parapets.

56 Johnston Depot, Calhoun Street (pre-1903): One-story, frame building with brick office added circa 1910. Frame section is sheathed in early asbestos shingle siding. Loading platform is located along the southeast elevation by the railroad tracks. The building has a hip roof.

58 402 Calhoun Street (c. 1920): One-story, brick commercial building with corbelled cornice and three pilasters in the parapet.

59 404 Calhoun Street (c. 1930): One-story, brick commercial building with corbelled cornice and three pilasters in the parapet.

62 410, 412 Calhoun Street (c. 1920): One-story, brick commercial building with brick pilasters and corbelled cornice. Central entrance of 412 Calhoun Street has original double doors with glass panes and recessed wooden panels.

63 414, 416, 418 Calhoun Street (c. 1920): One-story, brick commercial building with corbelled cornice and four recessed panels in the parapet.

67 426, 430 Calhoun Street (c. 1912): Two-story commercial building featuring metal cornice with modillions. The two entrances have their original glass-paned double doors and rectangular transoms above.

69 503 Lee Street (c. 1905): Two-story, brick commercial building. Large cast-iron cornice on facade featuring brackets with rosette motif has large consoles at either end. Four one-over-one light windows with keystones define second story. Second story corners have quoins.

73 No address, Calhoun Street : Vacant landscaped lot.

73B No address, Calhoun Street, Drinking Fountain (1928): Given to the town of Johnston by Mrs. A. B. Andrews in memory of her father, William Johnston, for whom the town is named.

75 504, 506 Calhoun Street (c. 1908): One-story, brick commercial building with corbelled cornice. Parapet has six recessed panels with corbelled brackets and soldier courses.

76 510 Calhoun Street (c. 1908): Two-story, brick commercial building with every fourth course recessed to simulate rustication. Eight one-over-one-light windows with granite sills and radiating flat brick arches with corbelling define the second story. Parapet contains four recessed panels, rat-tooth course, and corbelled cornice.

77 512 Calhoun Street (c. 1908): One-story, brick commercial building with two pilasters and corbelled cornice containing rat-tooth course. Pilasters at street level display simulated rustication by having every fifth course recessed.

78 514 Calhoun Street (c. 1905): One-story, brick commercial building with two pilasters and corbelled cornice containing rat-tooth course. Pilasters at street level display simulated rustication by having every fifth course recessed.

79 520 Calhoun Street (c. 1900): Two-story, brick commercial building. Six one-over-one light windows on the second story have marble sills and lintels. Parapet contains corbelled cornice with corbelled brackets.

80 524, 526 Calhoun Street (c. 1905): One-story, brick commercial building with pilasters displaying simulated rustication. Each store retains its original double door entrance, display windows, and metal cornice. Sawtooth decoration in frieze is surmounted by a corbelled cornice.

81 528 Calhoun Street (c. 1910): One-story, brick commercial building with pilasters displaying simulated rustication. Sawtooth decoration in frieze is surmounted by a corbelled cornice.

82 530, 532 Calhoun Street (pre-1903): One-story, brick commercial building with corbelled brick cornice. 532 Calhoun Street contains the original centered, double door entrance and display windows.

84 501 Mims Avenue (c. 1905): One-story, brick commercial building with single door and single one-over-one light window with louvered shutters on facade.

86 No address, Calhoun Street: Vacant landscaped lot.

87 600, 602, 604 Calhoun Street (c. 1905): One-story, brick commercial building divided into three stores. 600 Calhoun Street contains its original double door entrance, plate glass windows, and multi-paned transom. 604 Calhoun Street is similar, but has a modern entrance. Pilasters displaying simulated rustication at street level are surmounted by concrete consoles.

89 610 Calhoun Street (c. 1905): One-story, brick commercial building. Parapet contains two recessed panels, corbelled brackets, and corbelled cornice.

94 Saint John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Calhoun Street (1906): One-story church constructed of molded concrete block with cross-gable roof. Stained glass windows on facade and side elevations are lancet-shaped. Three-level square tower at corner contains main entrance with Gothic arch transom on first level, circular louvered vent on second level, and Gothic arch louvered vent with corner pilasters on third level, surmounted by a pyramidal roof with cross.

95 301 Jackson Street (pre-1908): One-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle cross-gable roof. Wraparound porch is supported by turned posts and has a turned balustrade. Projecting polygonal bay on facade has a gable peak with pent roof. One interior brick chimney has a corbelled cap.

96 303 Jackson Street (c. 1920): One-and-one-half-story, frame bungalow sheathed in weatherboard. Gable roof of house extends to form a shed roof recessed porch, supported by tapered wooden posts on brick piers. Gabled dormer on front roof slope has a tripartite, multi-paned window and large brackets.

97 305 Jackson Street (c. 1880): One-and-one-half-story, frame residence with pressed-metal shingle gable roof. Three gabled dormers pierce front roof slope. Flat roof porch across facade is supported by paired carved posts and has a turned balustrade, pierced frieze, and spandrels. Central entrance with sidelights, transom and pedimented surround is flanked by full-length windows. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

98 402 Jackson Street (c. 1880): One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle gable roof. Central, gabled dormer pierces front roof slope. Hip roof porch across facade is supported by free-standing, paneled posts set on low brick piers and has a turned balustrade with turned newel posts. Central double door entrance has sidelights, fanlight, and pedimented surround.

101 700 Calhoun Street (1931): One-story, brick residence with multiple-gable roof and casement windows. Gabled pavilion has a segmental arch entranceway.

103 203 Jackson Street (c. 1885): One-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle gable roof. Hip roof porch across facade is supported by turned posts and has a turned balustrade and sawn brackets. Central gable peak pierces front roof slope.

104 205 Jackson Street (pre-1925): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle gable roof. Central entrance has transom and sidelights. Hip roof porch across facade is supported by turned posts. Windows have six-over-six lights.

105 207 Jackson Street: Vacant lot.

106 209 Jackson Street (c. 1915): One-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle hip roof. Central, single door entrance has sidelights and transom. Windows have one-over-one lights. Hip roof porch extends across facade and is supported by four tapered wooden posts.

107 No address, Jackson Street: Vacant grassy lot.

109 706 Calhoun Street (c. 1920): One-story, frame bungalow sheathed in weatherboard. Low hip roof porch across facade has a central eyebrow dormer. Two interior stuccoed brick chimneys feature diamond-shaped decoration and a soldier course around each cap.

111 800 Calhoun Street: Vacant grassy lot.

113 804 Calhoun Street (1903): One-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed metal shingle gable roof. Central entrance has sidelights and transom. Hip roof porch is supported by turned posts.

116 812 Calhoun Street (c. 1900): One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence with combination truncated hip and gable roof. Porch is supported by turned posts with sawn and pierced brackets and a frieze with pendants. Windows have two-over-two lights, scalloped architraves, and bull's-eye corner blocks. Single door entrance has sidelights, transom, and scalloped architrave with bull's-eye corner blocks.

117 James Pope Bean House, 814 Calhoun Street (c. 1896): Two-story weatherboarded residence with hip roof. Central-single door entrance on first story has sidelights and transom. Second story central entrance with sidelights opens onto a hip roof balcony. Windows have six-over-six lights. J. P. Bean served as private secretary to Gov. B. R. Tillman.

119 816 Calhoun Street (c. 1910): One-story weatherboarded residence with gable roof. Two gable peaks pierce the front slope of the roof. Porch is supported by turned posts with sawn brackets and sawn frieze with pendants. Main entrance has a single Victorian door with sidelights and transom.

121 818 Calhoun Street (c. 1910): One -story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle hip roof. Hip roof porch across facade is supported by turned posts and has a turned balustrade and sawn brackets.

122 501 Roland Avenue (c. 1910): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Shed roof porch is supported by chamfered posts and has a simple balustrade.

123 503 Roland Avenue (c. 1900): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Two gable peaks on facade have pent roofs. Central single door entrance with sidelights and transom is flanked by a six-over-six-light window on each side. Flushboard beneath the porch is applied in a herringbone pattern.

124 819 Calhoun Street (c. 1920): Two-story, frame residence with multiple-gable roof. Central entrance with sidelights and transom features a single door an with oval window over a decorative panel. The house has been sheathed in vinyl siding.

125 900 Calhoun Street: Vacant grassy lot.

126 901 Calhoun Street (c. 1927): One-story, frame bungalow sheathed in shiplap siding. Recessed porch is supported by brick pillars with a brick balustrade. Gabled dormer with exposed rafters and brackets pierces the front slope of the gable roof and has three six-light windows.

128 903 Calhoun Street (pre-1925): One-and-one-half-story, brick bungalow with broad jerkinhead gable roof of raised seam metal. Recessed porch is supported by large brick pillars. Front gable is stuccoed and has narrow tripartite window with shelf architrave.

129 904 Calhoun Street (c. 1910): One-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle hip roof. Central, gable peak on front roofline has diamond-shaped louvered vent and pent roof. Single door entrance with sidelights and transom is flanked by paired windows with multi-paned upper sash and single pane lower sash. Hip roof porch is supported by slim turned posts.

130 906 Calhoun Street (c. 1910): One-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle hip roof. Gable peak on front roofline has small square window. Hip roof porch has slightly projecting pedimented portico. Central, single door entrance has sidelights and transom.

134 910 Calhoun Street (c. 1900): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Shed roof porch across facade is supported by turned posts and has a sawn balustrade, sawn brackets, and sawtooth frieze with pendants. Windows have six-over-six lights, louvered shutters, and shelf architraves. Projecting polygonal bay on facade has shingled gable peak with round louvered vent, pent roof, and brackets with pendants.

135 No address, Calhoun Street: Vacant grassy lot.

136 912 Calhoun Street: Vacant grassy lot.

137 914 Calhoun Street (c. 1900): One-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle hip roof. Central, hip roof dormer on front roof slope has a tripartite window with diagonally latticed muntins. Porch is supported by Tuscan columns and has a turned balustrade and central pedimented gable. Gable peak on front roofline has a boxed cornice, pent roof, and small round louvered vent.

138 1001 Calhoun Street (pre-1925): One-story, weatherboarded bungalow with cross-gable roof. Brick pillars with a brick balustrade support the large gable roof porch. Windows have six-over-one lights.

140 No address, Calhoun Street (c. 1910): Two-story, stuccoed brick residence with truncated hip roof. Large two-story portico across facade is supported by Ionic columns with Scamozzi capitals and pilaster responds. Central, double door entrance with sidelights and fanlight is flanked by paired one-over-one light windows. Second story balcony has latticed balustrade and is supported by cast-iron brackets. Built by M. Toney Turner.

141 No address, Calhoun Street: Pecan grove.

142 No address, Calhoun Street (1918): Two-story, brick residence with hip roof. Porch across facade is supported by tapered wooden posts set on low brick piers. Windows have multi-paned upper sashes.

143 No address, Calhoun Street (c. 1920): One-story, frame residence with pressed-metal shingle cross-gable roof. Projecting polygonal bay on facade has partial tent roof. Door and windows have shelf architraves. Porch on facade is supported by plain columns and has a turned balustrade. The house has been sheathed in vinyl siding.

144 703 Lee Street (c. 1910): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle hip roof. Central entrance has sidelights and is flanked by paired twelve-over-one light windows. Large gabled dormer with paired twelve-light window pierces the front roof slope.

145 701 Lee Street (c. 1920): One-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle gable roof. Central single door entrance has sidelights and transom. Flat roof porch with large cornice is supported by six square posts with pilaster responds and has a plain balustrade.

146 611 Lee Street (c. 1904): One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle gable roof. Gable ends are sheathed in wooden shingles. House has several tracery windows. Frieze beneath porch has triglyphs and metopes.

147 Monument to the Confederate Dead, Lee Street at Academy Street (1911): Erected by the Mary Ann Buie Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in 1911, this granite monument was moved to its present site in Mims Memorial Park in 1965.

149 606 Lee Street (c. 1910): One-story, frame residence, sheathed in shiplap siding, with a pressed-metal shingle cross-gable roof. Hip roof porch is supported by turned posts and has a turned balustrade, turned and sawn frieze, and pendants. Polygonal bay on facade has a pedimented gable roof.

153 505 Mims Avenue (c. 1872): One-story, weatherboarded residence with central double door entrance with sidelights and transom. Pedimented porticos on facade and right elevation, added circa 1933, are supported by Tuscan columns. The house has a gable roof.

154 600 Mims Avenue (c. 1905): Two-story, frame residence with combination hip and gable roof. Hip roof porch and pedimented portico are supported by turned posts with a turned balustrade. Windows have six-over-six lights and louvered shutters. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

157 603 Mims Avenue (c. 1910): One-story, weatherboarded bungalow with cross-gable roof. Combination hip and gable roof porch across facade is supported by tapered wooden posts set on brick piers. Large brackets and exposed rafters are visible in the eaves.

158 No address, Mims Avenue: Vacant wooded lot.

159 605 Mims Avenue: Vacant wooded lot.

162 Johnston Presbyterian Church, 700 Mims Avenue (1883): One-story, weatherboarded church with gable roof. Square tower with octagonal belfry and tent roof is located at the south corner of the facade. Two double door entrances have Gothic arch surrounds.

163 Mount of Olives Cemetery, Mims Avenue (est. 1876): Public cemetery dating from 1876. A wrought-iron gate marks the main entrance. Several monuments were carved and erected by the Langston Marble Works, a local firm.

164 213 Edisto Street (c. 1900): One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence with gable roof. Central, pedimented polygonal dormer pierces front roof slope. Central, recessed single door entrance has sidelights and transom. Windows have six-over-six lights with pedimented surrounds.

165 215 Edisto Street (c. 1917): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof of pressed-metal shingles. Two single door entrances on facade have sidelights and transoms. Four chimneys have corbelled caps. Built by M. Toney Turner.

167 219 Edisto Street (c. 1882): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof of pressed-metal shingles. Hip roof porch is supported by turned posts and has a turned balustrade, sawn brackets, and frieze with pendants. Windows have six-over-six lights and louvered shutters.

168 220 Edisto Street (pre-1925): One-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle gable roof. Gabled portico on facade is supported by four chamfered posts with decorative capitals. Central, single door entrance has sidelights and transom. Windows have six-over-six lights and pedimented surrounds.

169 221 Edisto Street (c. 1900): Two-story frame residence with cross-gable, pressed-metal shingle roof. Hip roof porch and pedimented balcony are supported by turned posts and have spool and spindle friezes and sawn brackets. Balcony retains the original turned balustrade. Main entrance has a single door with an oval light, sidelights, and transom. Door to balcony is identical. The house has been sheathed in imitation shiplap siding.

170 No address, Edisto Street: Vacant grassy lot.

172 400 Edisto Street (c. 1895): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with one-story wing. Two-story section has a truncated hipped roof and a two-tiered gabled porch. Second story porch is supported by turned posts and has a solid wood balustrade, sawn frieze, and brackets with pendants. First story porch supports have been replaced with brick pillars. Windows and doors have pedimented surrounds. One-story section has a polygonal bay with gable roof.

174 403 Edisto Street (pre-1925): One-story, weatherboarded residence with gable roof. Hip roof porch across facade is supported by four wooden posts. Central entrance is flanked on each side by a six-over-six light window.

175 No address, Edisto Street (c. 1918): One-story, weatherboarded livery stable with standing seam metal gable roof. Central, double door entrance has long strap hinges and is flanked on each side by a small six-over-six-light window with vertical board shutters.

176 No address, Edisto Street: Vacant grassy lot.

177 409 Edisto Street (c. 1900): One-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle cross-gable roof. Hip roof porch across facade is supported by chamfered posts with sawn frieze and brackets with pendants. Windows have six-over-six lights.

178 401 Addison Street (c. 1881): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable pressed-metal shingle roof. Twin polygonal bays on facade have imbricated shingles in gable ends. Porch between the two projecting bays is supported by plain columns and has a turned balustrade.

183 400 Lee Street (1891): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Central projecting two-story polygonal bay is pedimented and is sheathed in imbricated shingles. Hip roof porch has a turned balustrade and beaded flushboard applied diagonally.

184 401 Lee Street (c. 1900): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with multiple-gable roof. First story porch and second story balcony are supported by turned posts and have turned balustrades, sawn brackets, and sawn friezes with pendants. First and second story entrances have a single door with stained glass window and sidelights. First story entrance also has transom. Two interior chimneys have corbelled caps.

185 402 Lee Street (c. 1900): Two-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Hip roof porch and pedimented balcony are supported by turned posts and have turned balustrades, sawn friezes, and brackets. Windows have two-over-two lights and louvered shutters. Main entrance is slightly recessed and has sidelights and transom.

186 403 Lee Street (c. 1910): Two-story, frame residence with hip roof. Hip roof porch has central, pedimented portico. Central, single door entrance has sidelights and transom. Door and windows have shelf architraves. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

187 405 Lee Street (pre-1913): One-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle gable roof. Recessed porch across facade is supported by paired chamfered posts and shelters three single entrances with pedimented surrounds. Windows have six-over-six lights and pedimented surrounds.

188 503 Addison Street (c. 1890): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Hip roof porch is supported by square wooden posts with sawn brackets. Projecting gabled ell has pent roof.

189 504 Addison Street (pre-1913): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof. Northeast elevation is sheathed in board and batten siding. Hip roof porch on facade is supported by tapered posts with a criss- cross balustrade.

190 505 Addison Street (c. 1880): One-story, weatherboarded residence with hip roof. Original facade is now northeast elevation of house. Hip roof porch is supported by four chamfered posts. Windows have six-over-six lights.

191 506 Addison Street (pre-1913): One-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle gable roof. Hip roof porch extends across facade. Windows and door have pedimented surrounds.

192 507 Addison Street: Vacant grassy lot.

194 510 Addison Street (c. 1917): One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded bungalow. Single door entrance with multi-paned transom and sidelights is flanked by paired twelve-over-one-light windows. Hip roof dormer on front slope of hip roof has a paired four-light window. Built by M. Toney Turner.

195 512 Addison Street (c. 1900): One-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle gable roof. Central, single door entrance with transom is flanked on each side by a six-over-six-light window.

199 517 Addison Street (c. 1890): One-story, weatherboarded residence with a gable roof. Hip roof porch across facade is supported by turned posts and has a turned balustrade, sawn frieze, and brackets with pendants. Central single door entrance is set in projecting polygonal bay.

200 519 Addison Street (c. 1900): One-story, weatherboarded residence with gable roof. Central, single door entrance with large sidelights is flanked on each side by a six-over-six light window with louvered shutters.

201 701 Addison Street (c. 1900): One-story, weatherboarded residence with pressed-metal shingle gable roof. Hip roof porch across facade is supported by turned posts and has a sawn frieze, brackets, and pendants. Door and windows have shelf architraves.

Non-Contributing Properties

5 106 Calhoun Street (c. 1900): One-story, brick veneer residence with cross-gable roof. Porch is supported by chamfered posts.

8 110 Calhoun Street (c. 1912): Two-story, frame residence with pyramidal roof. Two-story polygonal bay and one-story hip roof porch; each has a pedimented gable. Built by M. Toney Turner. Right portion of porch has been enclosed; house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

9 111 Calhoun Street (c. 1950): One-story, brick veneer residence. Gable roof has flared eaves.

12 115 Calhoun Street (c. 1965): One-story, brick veneer ranch style house with gable roof and recessed porch.

13 117 Calhoun Street (c. 1950): One-and-one-half-story, frame residence sheathed in asbestos shingle siding. Gable roof has a gabled dormer.

16 120 Calhoun Street (c. 1950): One-story, frame residence with multiple-gable roof, sheathed in asbestos shingle siding.

17 121 Calhoun Street (c. 1950): One-story, brick veneer residence with multiple-gable roof, gabled portico, and porte-cochere.

18 122 Calhoun Street (c. 1950): Two-story, frame duplex sheathed in asbestos shingle siding. A central brick chimney pierces the low gable roof.

21 125 Calhoun Street (c. 1880): Two-story, frame residence with large brackets in the eaves of the gable roof. Central entrance has a cantilever gable roof. The house was extensively remodeled circa 1945 and is sheathed in weatherboard.

23 132 Calhoun Street (c. 1910): One story, frame residence with cross-gable roof. Facade is stuccoed and has a central entrance with sidelights, flanked by six-over-six-light windows. Side elevations are sheathed in asbestos shingle siding.

27 201 Calhoun Street (c. 1940): One-and-one-half-story, brick veneer residence with gable roof and small, central, gabled dormer.

30 205 Calhoun Street (c. 1970): One-story, brick veneer residence with a gable roof. Central projecting pavilion has a recessed porch.

31 206 Calhoun Street (c. 1940): Two-story, frame residence with hip roof porch supported by brick pillars. Gable roof has exposed rafters with brackets. The house is sheathed in shiplap siding.

37 No address, Calhoun Street (c. 1975): One-story, self-service carwash with two sheds divided by central brick room.

43 309 Calhoun Street (c. 1970): One-story, brick and metal commercial building with a gable roof. Facade is dominated by plate glass windows.

48 505 Edisto Street (c. 1900): Two-story, frame residence with pressed-metal shingle gable roof. Central, double door entrance has transom. Small central pedimented portico replaces wraparound porch. House has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

52 604 Edisto Street (c. 1960): One-story, brick veneer residence with cross-gable roof.

54 No address, Calhoun Street (c. 1970): Metal shed with low gable roof.

57 400 Calhoun Street (c. 1940): One-story, brick commercial building with plate glass windows.

60 406 Calhoun Street (c. 1920): One-story, brick commercial building with facade obscured by modern sheathing.

61 408 Calhoun Street (c. 1960): One-story, brick commercial building with bellcast metal canopy.

64 420 Calhoun Street (c. 1960): One-story, brick commercial building with a large projecting cantilever gabled awning.

66 424 Calhoun Street (c. 1910): One-story, brick commercial building. Modernized entrance with projecting shed roof awning dominates facade.

70 507 Lee Street (c. 1940): One-story, brick service station with flat roof. Projecting flat roof shelter is supported by two brick pillars with recessed panels and decorative brickwork. Pent roof runs around entire building.

71 504 Lee Street (c. 1880): Two-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof featuring sawn bargeboard with finials and pendants. The first story has been brick veneered, and a one-story flat roof brick veneer wing has been added to the facade.

72 502 Lee Street (c. 1910): One-story, brick commercial building with plate glass windows and metal eyebrow canopy.

73A No address, Calhoun Street at Lee Street (c. 1940): Small, one-story, brick building with a flat roof. A single door entrance is flanked by a single window on each side.

88 606 Calhoun Street (c. 1940): Two-story, brick commercial building with cantilever hip awning.

90 612 Calhoun Street (c. 1920): Two-story, brick commercial building with plate glass windows and aluminum facade.

91 No address, Calhoun Street (c. 1920): One-story, brick commercial building with plate glass windows and aluminum facade.

92 No address, Calhoun Street (c. 1975): One-story, brick commercial building with plate glass windows and aluminum facade.

93 Kinard Parish Building, Calhoun Street (1959): One-story, brick veneer building with a low gable roof. Central, double door entrance is flanked by large windows.

100 304 Jackson Street (c. 1947): One-and-one-half-story, brick residence with cross-gable roof and gabled dormers.

108 702 Calhoun Street (c. 1920): Two-story, frame residence sheathed in aluminum siding. Gable roof has exposed brackets.

112 802 Calhoun Street (c. 1935): One-story, brick bungalow with a gabled portico. The gable roof has exposed rafters with brackets.

114 806 Calhoun Street (c. 1965): One-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence with a gambrel roof and three gabled dormers.

115 808 Calhoun Street (c. 1955): One-and-one-half-story, brick veneer residence with a gable roof and two gabled dormers. Small gabled portico has wrought-iron supports.

127 902 Calhoun Street (c. 1940): One-story, frame bungalow with a cross-gable roof. Gabled portico has wrought-iron supports set on brick piers. The house has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

131 907 Calhoun Street (c. 1965): One-and-one-half-story, brick veneer residence with gable roof, gabled dormers, recessed porch, and central entrance.

132 908 Calhoun Street: Burned ruins of house.

133 909 Calhoun Street (c. 1950): One-story, International style residence of stuccoed brick. Casement windows wrap around corners of house.

139 No address, Calhoun Street: Mobile Home.

148 608 Lee Street (c. 1920): One-story, frame residence with pressed-metal shingle gable roof. Shed roof porch is supported by three fieldstone pillars. Small central, shed roof dormer has three small four-light windows. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingle siding.

151 512 Church Street (pre-1903): One-story, weatherboarded residence with cross-gable roof and corner pilasters. Porch is supported by square posts with decorative capitals. Main entrance has a single door with sidlelights, transom, and shelf architrave. A large cinderblock wing has been attached to the southwest elevation.

152 513 Church Street (c. 1960): One-story, brick veneer residence with cross-gable roof and attached carport.

156 602 Mims Avenue (c. 1940): One-story, frame residence, sheathed in asbestos shingle siding, with a gable roof. Flat roof porch across facade has wrought-iron supports.

160 607 Mims Avenue/505 Academy Street (c. 1908): One-story, frame residence with cross-gable roof. Hip roof wraparound porch is supported by turned posts and has a turned balustrade. One interior chimney retains its corbelled cap. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingle siding.

161 608 Mims Avenue (c. 1885): One-story, frame residence with cross-gable roof of pressed metal shingles. Single door entrance has sidelights. Windows have six-over-six lights. Door and windows have shelf architraves. The house has been sheathed in asbestos shingle siding.

171 223 Edisto Street (c. 1885): Two-story, frame residence with cross-gable roof of pressed-metal shingles. Two interior chimneys with corbelled caps have rat-tooth decoration. The house has been sheathed in substitute siding, and porch supports have been replaced by brick pillars.

173 401 Edisto Street (c. 1960): One-story, frame and brick veneer residence with low hip roof. Frame portion has been sheathed in aluminum siding.

179 No address, Addison Street (c. 1960): One-story, brick building with flat roof. Panels are located above and below windows.

180 No address, Addison Street (c. 1940): One-story, brick commercial building with a plain parapet and flat roof. Windows have been bricked up.

182 300 Lee Street (c. 1913): Two-story, frame residence with cross-gable roof. Hip roof porch has central pedimented portico and is supported by tapered wooden columns with a turned balustrade. Windows have one-over-one lights. House has been sheathed in substitute siding, and part of porch has been enclosed. Built by M. Toney Turner.

193 509 Addison Street (c. 1950): One-story, weatherboarded bungalow with a gable roof and gabled portico.

196 No address, Brady Street at Addison Street (c. 1965): One-story, brick veneer residence with a gable roof.

197 514 Addison Street (c. 1900): One-and-one-half-story, frame residence with a cross-gable roof. Single door entrance has sidelights and transom. House is sheathed in asbestos shingle siding and has wrought-iron porch supports.

198 No address, Addison Street: House under construction September 1982.

By 1875, the population of the town had grown considerably, and the town was incorporated by the state legislature. The name Johnson's Turn Out was originally designated, but the charter was amended in 1877 to change the name to Johnson's.[6] It was not until the town was rechartered by the secretary of state in 1897 that the name Johnston appeared on the official record.[7]

The 1880 census listed 453 inhabitants in the town.[8] Business directories from the 1880's give an indication of what the town was like during its formative years. A directory published in 1880 placed the number of "business houses" at twenty. Three hotels were listed, as well as one newspaper, thirteen general merchandise stores, and three physicians. By 1883, the town could boast a tin store, a photographer, and two contractors. A third directory published in 1886 lists a similar representation of professions and businesses.[9]

An article in an 1881 issue of an Edgefield County newspaper reported on the development of the town, noting that five new stores and countless residences had recently been constructed. Two weeks later the same newspaper wrote a lengthy and flattering article stating that, "Several large and magnificent stores are being built upon both sides of the Railroad, and in all parts of the town beautiful residences are going up." The same article remarked that, "Johnston is unquestionably the chief commercial town in Edgefield County," but noted that the town still did not have a town hall, cotton warehouse, or bank. The Bank of Johnston was established in 1888.[10]

A number of schools existed during Johnston's early days, but the one which has received the most acclaim was known as the Johnston Institute. The institute was a boarding school which operated around the turn of the century. A catalog for academic year 1898-99 indicates that enrollment for the previous session was 260 students, 68 of whom were boarders. The course of study included courses in mathematics, English, history, the sciences, Latin, Greek, French, and German.[11] Of the Johnston Institute's three buildings, only the girls' dormitory, Rebecca Motte Hall (#155) remains. This building had previously been used as a hotel -- the Saluda House -- and is one of the oldest buildings in the town.

Throughout the twentieth century, Johnston has continued its steady growth and has extended its boundaries far past the original one-square mile area. The railroad continues to offer shipping services to the town as it has throughout Johnston's history.

Architecture:

The Johnston Historic District contains a high concentration of buildings constructed during the period 1880 to 1920. These buildings reflect the early history of the town of Johnston and represent local adaptations of a variety of architectural styles. Especially noteworthy are the Carwile-Huiet House (#38)(photo #6)

and the A. J. Mobley House (#49)(photo #7) which represent a vernacular adaptation of the classical revival style. Victorian era houses include the John Payne House (#10)(photo #5), the LaGrone-Derrick House (#102)(photo #14), and the White-Mitchell House (#181)(Photo #20). The Mary Eliza Walker House (#166)(photo #19) is an especially good example of the Queen Anne style as it was interpreted in Johnson. The Saluda House (Rebecca Motte Hall)(#155)(photo #18) has classical lines. The Budwell House (#118)(photo #16) and the house at 117 Calhoun Street (#120) (photo #120), which were originally a single building, form a unique example of the Second Empire style in Johnston. The Crouch-Halford House (#85)(photo #12), located on the site of Dr. E. J. Mims's house, was built for one of Johnston's most prominent citizens, H.W. Crouch, circa 1912 in the neoclassical style.

The three-block long central business district has an excellent collection of turn-of-the-century commercial buildings. Especially noteworthy are the Bank of Johnston (#83)(photo #11) and the Western Carolina Bank (#65)(photo #8). The Bank of Johnston, built circa 1888 and extensively remodeled in 1908, has a glazed terra-cotta facade, the only example of this treatment known to exist in Edgefield County. The Western Carolina Bank, built circa 1910, displays a standard design used by that bank in its buildings throughout the state. The Johnston Bank is perhaps the best example of this design in existence. (Sites of other banks include Lexington, Blackville, North Augusta, and Allendale.)

A former mayor, Mark Toney Turner, was a prominent local builder. Turner owned a planing mill and was responsible for the construction of a number of buildings in Johnston. According to his daughter, as well as other sources, Turner built the Crouch-Halford House (#85)(photo #12), the Johnston First Baptist Church (#99)(photo #13), the LaGrone-Derrick House (#102)(photo #14), and houses at 105 Calhoun Street (#4)(photo #24), 110 Calhoun Street (#8)(photo #138), 300 Lee Street (#182)(photo #183), 510 Addison Street (#194)(photo #132), 215 Edisto Street (#165)(photo #114), and 600 Edisto Street (#53)(photo #52), among others.[12]

FOOTNOTES

1 James T. Bacon, address given at the Johnston Institute, 1898, portions reprinted in Citizen-News (Edgefield County), 29 July 1982.

2 [Hendrik Booraem], "The Early Days of Johnston," Citizen-News, 9 September 1982.

3 Interview with Hendrik Booraem, Johnston, S. C., 16 September 1982.

4 [Hendrik Booraem], "The Early Days of Johnston," Citizen-News, 9 September 1982.

5 Letter from National Archives and Records Service to John C. Blythe, Jr. 10 August 1982, Upper Savannah Council of Governments, Greenwood, S. C.

6 Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, Session of 1875, no. 660, pp. 833-834; Extra Session of 1877, no. 262, pp. 276-277.

7 Vol. 2, p. 8, Records of the Secretary of State, Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.

8 [Hendrik Booraem], "The Early Days of Johnston," Citizen-News, 5 August 1982.

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