

Form 10-300
(July 1969)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:

South Carolina

COUNTY:

Laurens

FOR NPS USE ONLY

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

MAY 22 1973

1. NAME

COMMON:

Sullivan House (38LU2) (Tumbling Shoals)

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

On the east side of Reedy River south of U.S. 76 bridge. First house on
the south side of U.S. 76 after crossing Reedy River bridge.

STATE

South Carolina

CODE

45

COUNTY:

Laurens

CODE

059

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY
(Check One)

- ☐ District ☐ Building
☐ Site ☒ Structure
☐ Object

OWNERSHIP

- Public
☒ Private
☐ Both

- Public Acquisition:
☐ In Process
☐ Being Considered

STATUS

- ☒ Occupied
☐ Unoccupied
☐ Preservation work
in progress

ACCESSIBLE
TO THE PUBLIC

- Yes:
☐ Restricted
☐ Unrestricted
☒ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Agricultural ☐ Government ☐ Park ☐ Transportation ☐ Comments
☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☐ Private Residence ☒ Other (Specify)
☐ Educational ☐ Military ☐ Religious used only on
☐ Entertainment ☐ Museum ☐ Scientific weekends

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

David H. Sullivan

STREET AND NUMBER:

223 Fox Street

CITY OR TOWN:

Lexington

STATE:

South Carolina

CODE

45

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

Laurens County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

Laurens

STATE

South Carolina

CODE

45

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

South Carolina Survey of Historic Places (1969)

DATE OF SURVEY:

☐ Federal☒ State☐ County☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

South Carolina Department of Archives & History

STREET AND NUMBER:

1430 Senate St.

CITY OR TOWN:

Columbia

STATE:

South Carolina

CODE

45

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

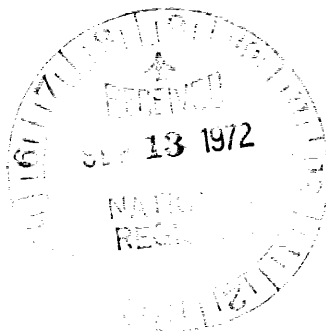
Original Physical Appearance:

In keeping with the cultural traditions and accepted aesthetic values of the builder, the original 1838 house was two full stories in height; two rooms in length, divided by a central hallway; and one room deep. End chimneys were present on either side of the house and the front porch was covered by an overhanging roof. The wood frame structure rests on a brick and stone foundation and there is a root cellar located underneath the west side of the house. In addition to the main house there were probably a number of associated outbuildings for agricultural and domestic tasks. In the immediate vicinity of the house, outbuildings would include a detached kitchen, well house, smoke house, and possibly a woodshed. Further away from the house there were probably barns for the animals and farm equipment, storage facilities for crops and seed, and the ever present outhouse. These buildings were probably constructed of wood, usually rough-cut logs, and have not survived to the present. Traces of the foundation should be preserved and they could be relocated through archeological excavation. The few ruined outbuildings that survive on the property today date from the late 19th or the 20th century.

Present Physical Appearance:

Since the original two over two unit was built, the house has undergone a number of periodic modifications but it has not been remodeled or altered to any appreciable degree. The basic integrity of the original structure has been maintained. The modifications have taken the form of appendages that were added to the house one at a time as the family grew in size or as the need arose. The earliest addition consisted of a two room appendage added to the rear of the house. These rooms were directly connected to the house and formed an integral part of it. With the exception of the small room added to the right front of the house and connected to it by an extension of the front porch, all of the remaining rooms were added to the right rear of the house. The construction dates for the additions become progressively later in time. Judging from the interior decor, the last room was built or modified during the early part of this century.

Structurally, the house is still sound. The present owner, Mr. David Sullivan, a descendant of the original settler, is in the process of painting and repairing the house. The house is used by the Sullivans as a weekend retreat.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

☐ Pre-Columbian

☐ 16th Century

☐ 18th Century

☐ 20th Century

☐ 15th Century

☐ 17th Century

☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) House built in 1838

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

Aboriginal

☐ Prehistoric

☐ Historic

☐ Agriculture

☐ Architecture

☐ Art

☐ Commerce

☐ Communications

☐ Conservation

☐ Education

☐ Engineering

☐ Industry

☐ Invention

☐ Landscape

☐ Architecture

☐ Literature

☐ Military

☐ Music

☐ Political

☐ Religion/Phi-

losophy

☐ Science

☐ Sculpture

☐ Social/Human-

itarian

☐ Theater

☐ Transportation

☐ Urban Planning

☒ Other (Specify)

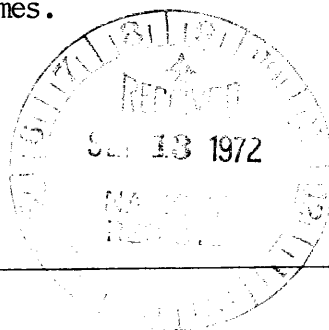
Folk history

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Sullivan House typifies the first post-pioneer permanent settlement in the lower Carolina Piedmont. It reflects the origin, diffusion, and economic attainment of the folk settlers of the Carolina Piedmont during the first half of the 19th century. Folk housing reflects cultural heritage and origins in the same manner as speech, food preferences, and the material cultural inventory.

In South Carolina the change in folk house types can be seen on the older highways between Charleston and Greenville. In the Low Country the older folk houses are two room single story structures of the Tidewater type. Proceeding on to the Piedmont the folk house type changes to a two story structure, two rooms in length, and one room deep with gables to each side. This is usually a rural dwelling and is referred to by geographers as the "I" house. The "I" house, as typified by the Sullivan House, had its origin in the Middle Atlantic area, notably southern Pennsylvania, and was one of the traits that the settlers carried with them over a wide area. The distribution of the "I" house is very consistent extending south from Pennsylvania along the east flank of the mountain to the Mississippi River. This distribution reflects the migration routes of the Scotch-Irish settlers, and is commonly referred to as Upland South. Other routes of diffusion extend west across southern Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa and along the west side of the mountains into Tennessee and Kentucky. While several variations of the "I" house exist, their distribution is remarkably uniform over the entire area. In the Southern movement the "I" became symbolic of economic attainment by agriculturalists and remained so associated throughout the Upland South and its peripheral extensions (Kniffen 1965: 555).

Throughout the Piedmont, indigenous methods of folk construction are rapidly being replaced by low cost slab construction or equally repugnant mobile homes. The older "I" houses are rapidly deteriorating as the new generation no longer finds the old homes culturally desirable. The dominance of contemporary fashion, which was responsible for the ready acceptance and wide-spread distribution of the "I" house, is having an adverse effect on the old homes.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Kniffen, Fred B.

1965 "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," Annals of the Association of American Geographers, vol. 55, No. 4.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES			
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	
NW	0	'	"	0	'	"	34° 30' 25" 13"	82° 13' 25" 17"
NE	0	'	"	0	'	"		
SE	0	'	"	0	'	"		
SW	0	'	"	0	'	"		

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1.5 acres

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
South Carolina	45	Laurens	059
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:	
Thomas M. Ryan - Archeologist	
ORGANIZATION	DATE
Institute of Archeology and Anthropology	August 26, 1972
STREET AND NUMBER:	
University of South Carolina	
CITY OR TOWN:	STATE
Columbia	South Carolina
	CODE
	45

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☒

Name

Charles E. Lee

Title

Director, South Carolina Department of Archives & History

Date

9.6.72 cm

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

Robert H. Kelly
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date

5/22/73

ATTEST:

St. Paul Ford
Acting Keeper of The National Register

Date

5/18/73

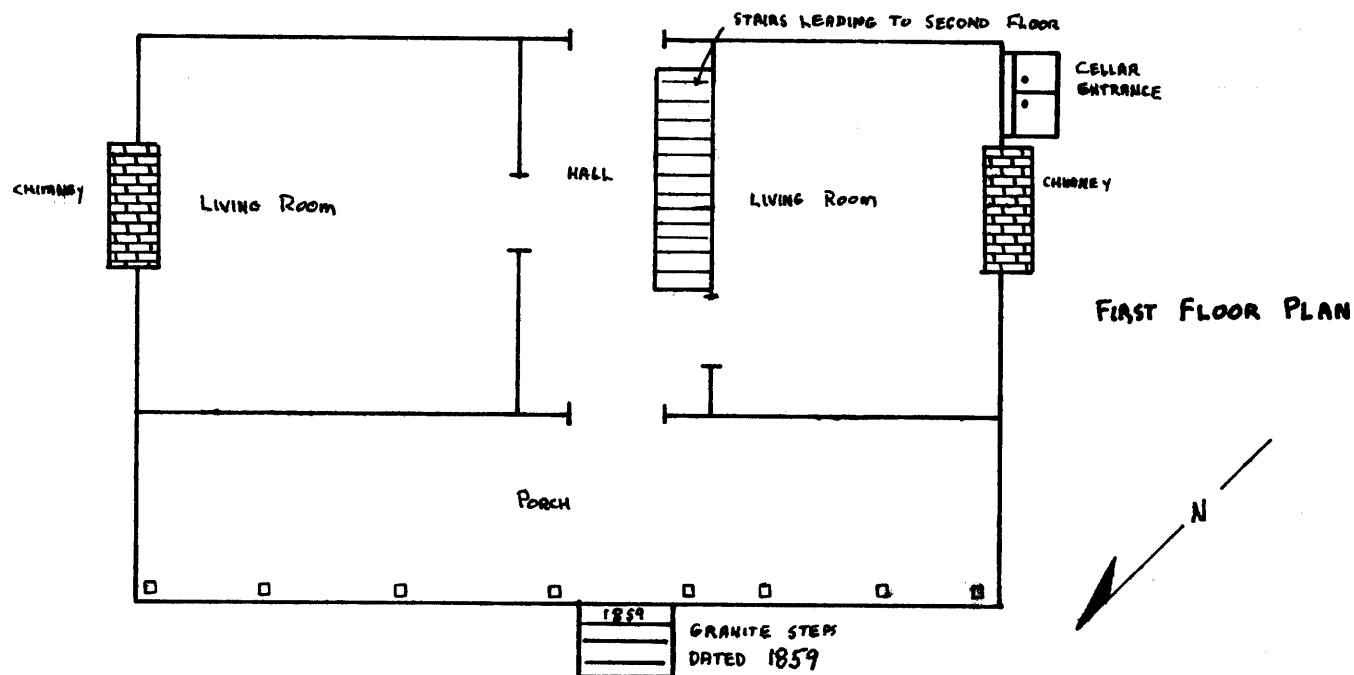
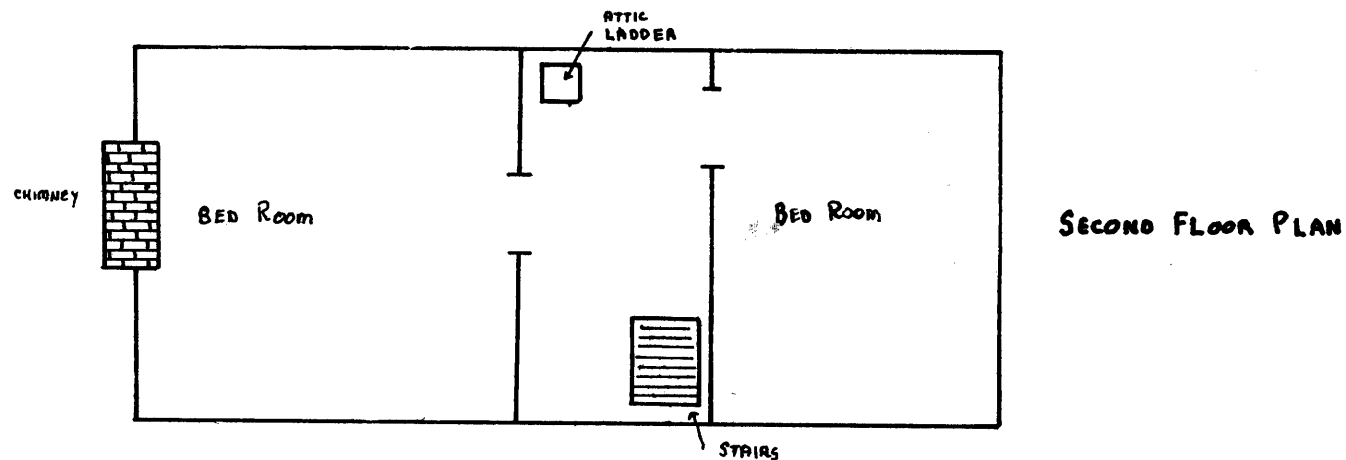
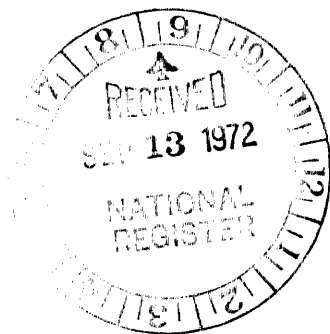
SEE INSTRUCTIONS

SULLIVAN HOUSE 38LU2

PLAN OF ORIGINAL STRUCTURE
BUILT IN 1838



JUNE 13, 1972



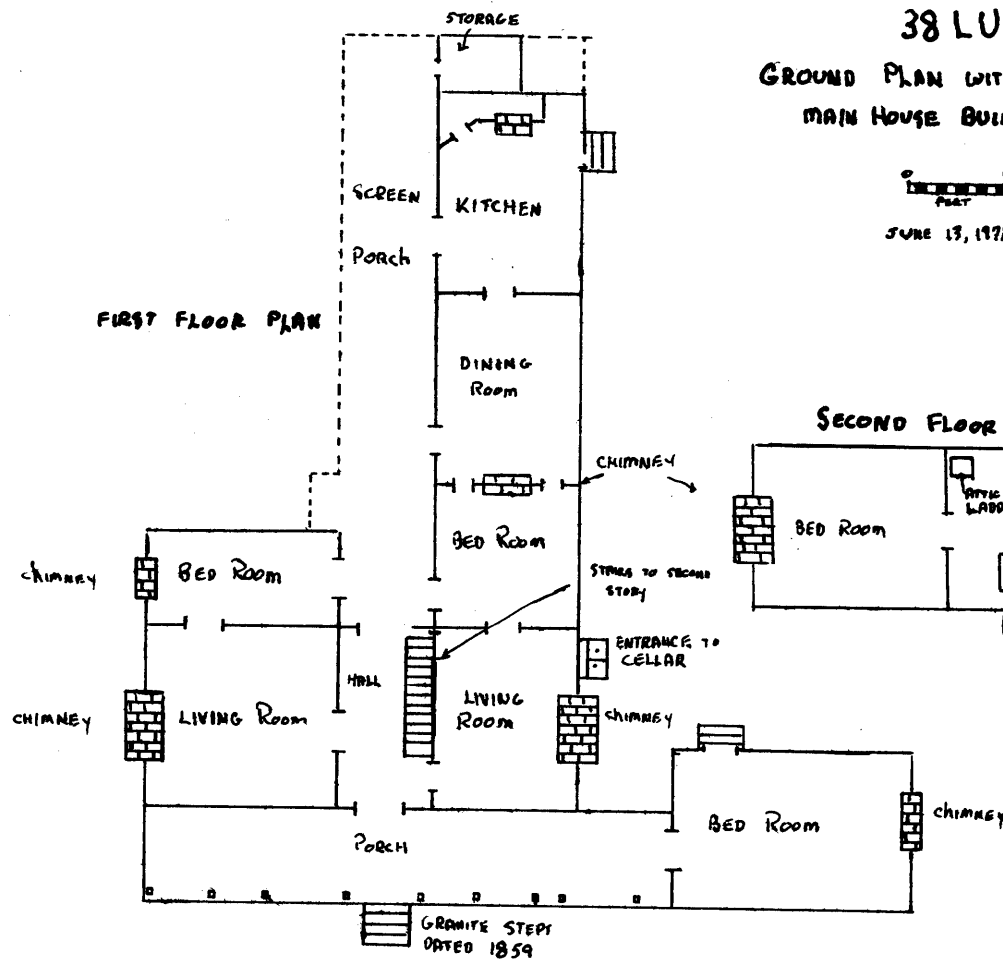
SULLIVAN HOUSE 38 LU 2

GROUND PLAN WITH ADDITIONS
MAIN HOUSE BUILT 1838



JUNE 13, 1972

FIRST FLOOR PLAN



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

