

**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 Appin (Boundary Increase)

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number U.S. Highway 15/401 West, Approx. 1 mile southwest of Bennettsville not for publication _____
city or town Bennettsville vicinity X
state South Carolina code SC county Marlboro code 069 zip code 29512

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy SHPO, S.C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

Signature of certifying official _____ Date _____

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
_____ entered in the National Register ____ See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
_____ determined eligible for the National Register ____ See continuation sheet.	_____	_____
_____ determined not eligible for the National Register	_____	_____
_____ removed from the National Register	_____	_____
_____ other (explain): _____		

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>	buildings
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	sites
<u>2</u>	<u>9</u>	structures
<u>0</u>		objects
<u>10</u>	<u>21</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

3

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC - Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC - Secondary Structure
- AGRICULTURE - Outbuilding
-
-
-
-
-

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC - Single Dwelling
- DOMESTIC - Secondary Structure
- AGRICULTURE - Outbuilding
-
-
-
-
-

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN- Italianate

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick

roof Metal

walls Weatherboard

other

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- 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.)

Property is:

- 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Agriculture

Period of Significance

1870 – 1955

Significant Dates

1870

1917

1955

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

McCall, Charles Spencer

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 160 acres +/-

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1 17 617645 3829867
Zone Easting Northing
2 17 617830 3829622

3 17 617693 3829532
Zone Easting Northing
4 17 617500 3829798
 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 Michelle A. Michael, Consultant

organization _____ date March 19, 2007

street & number 1801 Queen Street telephone 910-484-7054

city or town Fayetteville state NC zip code 28303

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 Charles and Becky Rogers (see continuation sheet for additional owners)

street & number 1068 Hwy 15-401 W telephone _____

city or town Bennettsville state SC zip code 29512

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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7. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Appin, listed in the National Register of Historic Places on July 22, 1982, is located in north central South Carolina, in rural Marlboro County, outside of the town of Bennettsville. The house was originally built for William Sylvester Mowry around 1870. About 1874, however, it became the home of Charles Spencer McCall (1843-1904), a prominent Marlboro County merchant, state senator, and local politician. The 1982 nomination cited significance for the house's association with McCall as well as its architectural significance. The house is a fine late example of transitional Greek Revival / Italianate with Victorian ornamentation. The original nomination consists of the house and two outbuildings; a gabled-roof brick building and a frame building, of "unknown purposes".¹ In addition, this nomination noted that the building was surrounded by woods and cultivated fields. Two outbuildings included in the 1982 nomination are the smokehouse and the washhouse, both dating from 1870; they still contribute to the significance of Appin. The original nomination did not include a description of the pecan grove beside and behind the house or the camellia garden, nor did it include the red barn, dairy barn, or mill pond, for unknown reasons.

Appin is located on the south side of Highway 15/401 just outside of Bennettsville, South Carolina. It is set back from the road and protected by mature trees and plantings including pine, magnolia, pecan, and camellia. A dirt drive enters from the highway on the west side of the house and continues back to the dairy or loops around the rear of the house and exits on the east side of the house. Camellias surround the house and offer a variety of species. Charles Sinclair McCall, nephew of Charles Spencer McCall, planted the camellias during the 1920s. There are at least fifty camellia plants west of the drive on the west side of the house and several others are throughout the gardens. Remnants of a larger Pecan grove are also evident on the west and north side of Appin lining the drive to the dairy, based on their size they appear to date from the early twentieth century, probably planted between 1900 and 1920. The remainder of the Pecan grove was removed for field cultivation during the late twentieth century.

Directly behind the main house are three outbuildings that contribute to the significance of the property; a brick smokehouse, a frame washhouse that was constructed at the same time as the main house, and a one-bay brick Delco building dating from between 1900 and 1910. The Delco building is a one-story, one-bay, brick, gable-front shed with wood sheathing in the gable. It was built to house the Delco electric system that provided electricity to the house.

Farther behind Appin to the south is a large, gambrel-roof dairy barn. The "L-shaped" barn is frame, sheathed

¹ National Register Nomination for Appin, Bennettsville Vic., Marlboro County (1982), on file at the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C., hereafter cited as South Carolina SHPO.

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with weatherboard, and protected by a standing seam metal roof. The dairy appears to date from the early twentieth century around 1920. The gambrel-roof block is a two-story, two-bay building with gambrel roof and a pointed arch vent in the gable. Flared ends and exposed rafter ends adorn the ends of the roof form. A concrete block structure was added to one-bay of the façade in the late 1950s. A double-leaf door and window compose the first floor fenestration while a loft door is evident on the second floor. The barn is seven bays deep. A side-gable wing extends from the south elevation and contains thirteen bays. The wing is much smaller in scale than the gambrel-roof portion. Inside, the large barn, the space is open on the first and second floor. The exposed framing of the gambrel roof is impressive as there are no cross supports for the roof, only the frame and bracing support the massive structure. The side-gable wing has a center hall flanked by stalls lining the front and rear elevations of the building. The floorplan of the dairy is unchanged. A terra cotta tile silo is evident on the north side of the barn. A metal silo is sited next to the terra cotta silo. A concrete block foundation is all that remains of the old milk house in front of the dairy. The dairy barn maintains a high degree of integrity with respect to location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Another contributing building is between the dairy barn and the main house. It is a small, side-gable, five-to-one common bond, brick building with drop siding in the eaves. It was built in the 1930s as a privy and washroom for the dairy. There are two, five-cross-panel entrance doors each leading to a separate room. The south room contains a shower while the north room contains a lavatory. A standing seam metal roof and exposed rafter ends are also evident on the building. The brick is smooth and rich in color similar to mid-twentieth century bricks. A noncontributing shed is located behind the dairy barn at the back of the property. It is a one-story, metal shed with gable-roof and open front that dates from the last quarter of the twentieth century.

The Appin property continues across the highway to the north including McCall's Mill Pond and west past the intersection with McCall's Mill Pond Road. The Red Barn, as it is known locally, is located directly across Highway 15/401 from Appin. This area of the plantation was known as the lot.² A curved dirt drive turns off of Highway 15 and circles behind the Red Barn and exits back to Highway 15/401. The barn is set well back from the road and faces south. Mature pecans shade the lot in front of the Red Barn. It is a two-story, two-bay, side-gable, frame barn with central, gable-front wall dormer on front and rear elevations. The building is capped by a central cupola adorned with pointed arch vents on all four sides and pyramidal roof. It has a brick pier foundation, weatherboard walls, and standing seam metal roof. The majority of the material is original with only portions near the foundation replaced with drop or German siding. Stylistically, the Red Barn is unlike any other in the surrounding area, and a rare example in South Carolina and perhaps in the southeast. A

²Catherine Brown McCall Rogers, "Red Barn", unpublished written history, April 6, 2006, copy on file at the South Carolina SHPO.

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documentary photograph illustrates the Red Barn in front of a tall two story commissary building and a one-story, long mule barn. The mule barn also boasts a cupola. Both the commissary and the mule barn have since been demolished.

The south or front façade of the Red Barn is two bays on the first floor consisting of a wide opening in the west bay and a double-door entrance in the central bay. A second double-door is above the first and provides access to the loft. Both sets of double doors have diagonal sheathing with an abundance of nailheads. The cupola, which houses a bell, is square in shape with a pyramidal roof and vent on each of the four sides. All of the openings are framed with simple flat surrounds. The fenestration on the west elevation consists of only a double-leaf door on the second floor and vent in the cupola. The double-leaf door has vertical boards rather than diagonal boards. Wide overhanging eaves are supported by two elbow brackets on either end of the elevation. The rear or north elevation matches the front. The east elevation has three openings on the first floor and a double-leaf, vertical slat, door on the second floor. The central opening has hinged doors while the flanking openings are without doors. The interior walls of these openings have flush board sheathing instead of open framing.

The interior of the Red Barn is utilitarian and in good condition. The central portion is a large rectangular-shaped room. The stair to the loft is located just west of the north entrance at the rear of the barn. The loft is completely floored with plank flooring. A ladder is required to access the cupola but the original bell is still extant. The interior consists of exposed framing including the ceiling and walls. The Red Barn is in fair to good condition. Evidence of termite damage and foundation problems are evident on the south and west elevations. Although some original material has been replaced near the foundation, the majority of the barn is original. It maintains a very high degree of integrity with respect to location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and contributes to the significance of the property.

The lots behind and beside the Red Barn are part of Appin's modern farming operation. The lot behind is enclosed by a wire fence and contains five metal shed buildings of different sizes and several silos and grain storage facilities, all constructed in the last two decades of the twentieth century. A young stand of pine separates the Red Barn lot from a modern farmhouse to the west. It is a two-story, side-gable, frame house with dormer windows and full-width one-story porch. These properties do not contribute to the significance of the property.

A long field continues west from the front of the farmhouse to the intersection of Highway 15/401 with McCall Mill Pond Road. Set back behind the field are three historic structures that were relocated here in 2001 and 2005. The McRae Log House was built around 1792 and is a two-story heart pine building. It was originally

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the home of Alexander McRae who emigrated from Scotland in 1780. The house was moved from the Dunbar section of Marlboro County in January 2005. The John McColl House, circa 1810, is a two-story, three-bay, side-gable, frame house with full-width shed-roof porch. John McColl came to the Carolinas from Scotland in the late 1700s. He farmed in an area known as Donoho Bay in Marion District, in what is now Dillon County. John McColl was an early ancestor to the McCalls of Appin; the spelling of the name changed in the mid 1800s.³ The Kitchen House is a one-story, side-gable, frame house. Both the McColl House and the Kitchen House were moved in 2001 to their present location on Appin Farm. These three properties, recently moved, have no historic association with Appin and do not contribute to its significance.

A small cemetery is located inside the treeline on the south side of the mill pond near the site of the relocated houses. This cemetery was established before the McCall family's ownership of Appin and has no historic association with it; its earliest marked graves are before the period of significance for this property, 1870-1955. The cemetery is overgrown but the accessible and visible stones are in pristine condition. Set in a grid pattern the stones all face East with the rising sun. Four of the stones are approximately forty inches tall made of marble. Ten graves were identified; nine were marked and one was marked by a funeral home marker but a stone was not set. One stone was down and one was situated in such a way that it could not be read. The earliest accessible marker was for Hector McKinnon who died at the age of sixty-one on May 10, 1830. One stone is for "Mollie, wife of Alfred Woods" who died in 1921. Her stone is a smaller round arched stone with stamped text. The smallest gravestone is for a child, Mary David who died in 1910.

Surrounded by woods and located northwest of the Red Barn and north of the McRae and McColl Houses is McCall's Mill Pond. It is a large mill pond, approximately thirty-five acres in size bounded by mature trees and brush on the south and a large wetland or swamp to the north. Remnants of the dam, spillway, and grist mill foundations are still evident. McCall's Mill Pond Road provides a manmade boundary on the west side of the mill pond. A small dirt road leads up to the site of the old Grist Mill where the foundation is still visible. The path continues east and leads to the dam and spillway. The path continues over the spillway and along an earthen dam on the north side of the mill pond. Spanish moss hangs from the limbs of the cypress trees in the pond. It is quite picturesque. A small island of cypress and pine is near the center of the pond. The mill pond, dam, and spillway contribute to the significance of the property.

Inventory:

Appin House, circa 1870, Contributing
Delco House, circa 1900, Contributing

³ Catherine G. Rogers, Unpublished information provided to author via e-mail March 19, 2007.

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Smokehouse, circa 1870, Contributing
Washhouse, circa 1870, Contributing
Privy, circa 1930, Contributing
Dairy, circa 1919, Contributing
Terra Cotta Silo, circa 1919, Contributing
Metal Silo, 1920s, Contributing
Milk House Ruin, circa 1919, Contributing
Red Barn, circa 1870, Contributing
Shed, circa 1970, Noncontributing
Shed # 1, 1980s, Noncontributing
Shed # 2, 1980s, Noncontributing
Shed # 3, 1980s, Noncontributing
Shed # 4, 1980s, Noncontributing
Shed # 5, 1980s, Noncontributing
Storage Silo 1, 1980s, Noncontributing
Storage Silo 2, 1980s, Noncontributing
Storage Silo 3, 1980s, Noncontributing
Storage Tank, 1980s, Noncontributing
Storage Silo 4, 1980s, Noncontributing
Storage Silo 5, 1980s, Noncontributing
Storage Silo 6, 1980s, Noncontributing
Storage Silo 7, 1980s, Noncontributing
Storage Silo 8, 1980s, Noncontributing
Rogers House, ca. 1995, Noncontributing
Cemetery, ca. 1830-1921, Noncontributing
McRae Log House, ca. 1792, Moved 2005, Noncontributing
John McColl House, ca. 1810, Moved 2001, Noncontributing
John McColl Kitchen, ca. 1810, Moved 2001, Noncontributing
McCall's Mill Pond, ca. 1800, Contributing

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8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Appin was originally listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1982, with the property nominated and listed consisting of the main house and two outbuildings on approximately two acres. The property was originally listed in the Register as an excellent example of transitional Greek Revival/Italianate residential architecture with Victorian ornamentation, and for its association with Senator Charles Spencer McCall, the second owner of the property. The two outbuildings are a washhouse and smokehouse, both contemporary with the main house, dating from circa 1870.

This boundary expansion will add five contributing outbuildings and one contributing site to the property listed at Appin, and will also expand the period of significance to 1955 to more accurately reflect the history and importance of Appin as the home of generations of the McCall family and a significant agricultural property in Marlboro County, South Carolina.

The Red Barn, located directly across the road from Appin, was built around 1870 and maintains a high degree of architectural and historic integrity. The only alterations are the replacement of some siding near the bottom portion of the structure. Also located on the north side of the highway is McCall's Mill Pond that contributes to the property. Although the Mill Pond predates Appin, it was active in the operations of farm during its period of significance. Therefore, the mill pond, including its spillway, dam, and grist mill foundations, all contribute to the story of Appin and Marlboro County. A large dairy barn is also included in the expansion and was built around 1919 to house the Guernsey cattle McCall began to breed at this time. The Appin Dairy operated from 1919 until 1955 and was significant to the history of dairy operations in South Carolina. The Dairy Barn also maintains a high degree of architectural and historic significance. A small concrete block addition was added to the front of the barn in the late 1950s century but is easily interpreted as an addition and does not detract from the integrity of the original building. Two silos are immediately north of the barn and dates from the same period of construction. In addition to the barns and silo a small brick Delco electric house, ca. 1900 and brick privy, ca. 1930, also contribute to the property.

Historical Background

Appin was originally constructed for William S. Mowry in 1870. A few years later, however—about 1874—it was purchased by Charles Spencer McCall (1843-1904), who named the plantation “Appin” for an ancestral home in Scotland.⁴ McCall was a prominent local citizen who served in the Confederate army. After the war

⁴ National Register Nomination for Appin (1982), South Carolina SHPO.

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he returned to Bennettsville and quickly became a successful merchant. His career included the vice-president of the Bank of Marlboro, president of the Marlboro Cotton Oil Company, as well as being a successful farmer.⁵

In addition to his business interests he also served the citizens of Marlboro County and South Carolina for four terms as a member of the South Carolina Senate from 1877 to 1890 and from 1902 to 1904, and as Bennettsville Mayor from 1889 to 1901.⁶

The property McCall purchased from Mowry also included an extant mill pond north of the house lot. The mill pond was the site of a grist mill erected by Tristram Thomas in the late 1700s or early 1800s.⁷ The mill pond and grist mill remained active throughout Appin's history. Burch Sweat was the miller in the first part of the twentieth century and he was followed by his son, Jim Sweat. The last person to operate the mill was Bruce McNair. The grist mill operated until around 1963; it was demolished in 1985, but the foundation remains. There was also a cotton gin near the grist mill site. During the middle of the twentieth century the mill pond was the site of the Appin fishing club, with twenty-five members; membership cost \$25.00 per year.⁸

Across the road from Appin was the headquarters of the farm. Known as the "lot", this area contained the Red Barn, a commissary, and a mule barn. The Red Barn is the only extant building on the lot. The commissary and mulebarn were demolished in the 1960s and replaced with modern barns and outbuildings. Mrs. Catherine McCall Rogers recalls the daily routine of the farm during her childhood:

The bell in the Red Barn cupola was rung by the overseer every morning about Sunrise and "the hands" gathered at the barn for their assigned jobs for the day. At twelve noon it was rung for dinner and again at one to call the laborers back to work. At sunset it was rung again to "knock off". Working from sunup to sundown was more than a figure of speech. It was the actual time on the job.⁹

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries the Red Barn was the center of operations for the Appin Plantation. Senator Charles Spencer McCall's nephew, Charles Sinclair McCall (1878-1961), returned to his hometown of Bennettsville. He had just graduated from the Citadel in the Class of 1901. His love of

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*; N. Louise Bailey, et al, eds., *Biographical Directory of the South Carolina Senate 1776-1985, Volume II: Hines-Singleton* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1986), pp. 968-69.

⁷ Catherine Brown McCall Rogers, "McCall's Pond", unpublished written history, October 2006, copy on file at South Carolina SHPO.

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ Catherine Brown McCall Rogers, "Red Barn", unpublished written history, April 6, 2006, copy on file at South Carolina SHPO.

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agriculture brought him back home to Appin.¹⁰ The elder McCall never married, and at the time of his death he left Appin to his nephew, Charles Sinclair McCall. Like his uncle, Charles was active in business as well as in agriculture. He became the president of the McCall-Weatherly Mercantile Company, Marlboro Warehouse Company, and vice-president of the Marlboro Trust Company.¹¹ Over the course of his life he continued the tradition of successful McCalls in Bennettsville and also served in the South Carolina Senate for four terms from 1931 to 1946..

In 1917, Charles Sinclair McCall purchased his first Guernsey cow, which marked the beginning of a long history of Guernsey cattle at Appin. Guernsey cattle are named for their birthplace, the Isle of Guernsey in the English Channel near the coast of France.¹² The Guernseys were introduced to America around the mid-nineteenth century. They are known for producing high-quality milk, high in butterfat and protein. An added benefit is that the cows are not large in size but considered “intermediate” and therefore consume less feed than larger dairy breeds.¹³ Therefore, they produce more while consuming less making them beneficial to the industry.

By 1919, the Appin Dairy was in full operation. It is about this time that the large dairy barn was constructed behind the main house. The barn is distinguished by a large gambrel roof with flared eaves. A one-story wing extends from the south side and contains a number of stalls for the cattle. The silo is finished with terra cotta tile and sits next to the dairy barn to the north. The dairy became very successful in the 1920s and 30s, so much so that in 1938 Clemson University began courting McCall to begin a foundation of Guernseys at the University.¹⁴ More than ten years later, an agreement was made between Clemson and McCall for five cows and two bulls. The addition of the Fern Guernsey Family representative to Clemson University provided the needed foundation for a research program devoted to the development of improved dairy cattle in the south.¹⁵ On July 26, 1955, a dispersal sale was held for the Appin Guernsey’s including thirty-five females and two bulls.¹⁶ The date of the dispersal sale marks the end of the period of significance for Appin. The contribution made by two generations of McCalls to the community as well as to the agricultural development of South

¹⁰ “Milk Factories!! The Fern Guernsey Family Comes to Clemson,” *The Agrarian* (May 1949), p. 7; N. Louise Bailey, et al, eds., *Biographical Directory of the South Carolina Senate, Volume II*, p. 967.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² “The Humble Beginnings of a Golden Breed,” The American Guernsey Association, online at <http://www.usguernsey.com/history.htm>, accessed March 20, 2007.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ “Milk Factories!! The Fern Guernsey Family Comes to Clemson,” *The Agrarian* (May 1949), p. 24.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ “Announcement for the Appin Farm Guernsey Dispersal Sale” (Orangeburg, S.C.: Walter D. Berry Printing Co., Inc., 1955).

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Carolina substantiates the extension of the period of significance from 1870 to 1955.

Appin is still in the McCall family, jointly owned by Catherine McCall Rogers (b. 1917) and her adult children. In addition to being listed in the National Register of Historic Places, it is also a Century Farm. Appin has witnessed many changes over the years, in the 1960s the commissary and mule barn were demolished. Since that time most of the tenant houses and some other outbuildings have vanished including the grist mill which was demolished in 1985. The main house, red barn, dairy, mill pond, and other resources that survive, however, are significant in the history of Marlboro County, the Pee Dee region, and the state as representative of rural life between 1870 and 1955 and for their association with two prominent men, uncle and nephew, in the history of Marlboro County and the Pee Dee region.

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9. Bibliography

“Announcement for the Appin Farm Guernsey Dispersal Sale.” Orangeburg, S.C.: Walter D. Berry Printing Co., Inc., 1955.

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Rogers, Catherine McCall. Interview and correspondence with Michelle Michael, Appin, Marlboro County, S.C., August 15, 2006 and August 24, 2006.

Survey Site Forms for Appin House Barn (031-0010) and Beauty Spot Court Office Building (031-0011) near the U.S. 15/U.S. 401 Widening from S-555 to S-728, Bennettsville, Marlboro County, SC, PIN: 8981. Completed by South Carolina Department of Transportation. On file at the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

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10. Geographical Information

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for Appin Amendment includes the house lot identified on the tax map as 39-00-01-01 containing approximately 6.9 acres and the land behind the house to include the dairy barn and shed part of land identified on tax map 39-00-01-02 containing approximately 5.7 acres, the land across Highway 401/15 to include the red Barn and McCall's Mill Pond identified on tax map 39-00-01-77 to include approximately 145 acres. The total acreage is approximately 160 acres more or less.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the historic house, all extant outbuildings, and the mill Pond from the extended period of significance 1870-1955.

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10. UTM References (Continued)

5.	17	616767E	38293333N
6.	17	616374E	3829879 N
7.	17	617034E	3830242N
8.	17	617380E	3830110N

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

Name of Property: Appin Boundary Increase
Location of Property: U.S. 15/401
Approximately 1 mile southwest of Bennettsville
Marlboro County, S.C.

Name of Photographer: Michelle A. Michael, Consultant, Fayetteville, N.C.
Catherine G. Rogers, Charleston, S.C.

Location of
Digital Images: South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

1. Appin, Main House
2. Drive
3. Delco House
4. Smokehouse
5. Washhouse
6. Drive from Main House to Dairy
7. Dairy
8. Dairy
9. Dairy, Facade
10. Dairy, Interior Wing
11. Dairy, Interior, Original Stall Post
12. Dairy and Privy
13. Privy
14. Privy, Rear Elevation

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15. View from Farm Outbuildings to Main House
16. Red Barn
17. Red Barn, Facade
18. Red Barn, Facade Left Oblique
19. Red Barn, Facade Right Oblique
20. Red Barn, Left Elevation
21. Red Barn, Rear Elevation
22. Red Barn, Stair
23. Red Barn, Roof System
24. Red Barn, Bell
25. View from Red Barn to Main House in Background
26. Shed
27. Shed Behind Red Barn (Noncontributing)
28. Main Shed (Noncontributing)
29. Storage Bins (Noncontributing)
30. McColl House and McCrae House (Noncontributing, Moved)
31. Kitchen House (Noncontributing, Moved)
32. McCall's Mill Pond
33. Pond from Spillway
34. Spillway
35. Grist Mill Foundation

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Owner Information:

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Mary Rogers
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