

**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 McPhail Angus Farm
other names/site number Tokeena Angus Farms

2. Location

street & number 320 Coyote Lane not for publication
city or town Seneca vicinity X
state South Carolina code SC county Oconee code 073 zip code 29678

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.)

Signature of certifying official Date

Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<u> </u> entered in the National Register <u> </u> See continuation sheet.		
<u> </u> determined eligible for the National Register <u> </u> See continuation sheet.		
<u> </u> determined not eligible for the National Register		
<u> </u> removed from the National Register		
<u> </u> other (explain):		

McPhail Angus Farm
Name of Property

Oconee County, South Carolina
County and State

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)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
4	7	buildings
1		sites
3	7	structures
		objects
8	14	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: Domestic Subcategory: Single Dwelling
Agricultural Animal Facility
Agricultural Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: Domestic Subcategory: Single Dwelling
Agricultural Animal Facility
Agricultural Agricultural Outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Late 19th and Early 20th Century
American Movements/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation Concrete/Stone
walls Wood/Weatherboard
Brick
roof Metal
Asphalt
other

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

McPhail Angus Farm
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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- a owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- b removed from its original location.
- c a birthplace or a grave.
- d a cemetery.
- e a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- f a commemorative property.
- g less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture
Architecture

Period of Significance

ca. 1886-ca. 1950

Significant Dates

1902, 1936, 1939

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository:

S.C. Department of Archives & History

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McPhail Angus Farm
Name of Property
Oconee County, South Carolina
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Description

McPhail Angus Farm, located on Pine Grove Road in the Pine Grove community, in the vicinity of Seneca, Oconee County, South Carolina, is approximately four miles off South Carolina Highway 24 and eight miles off of SC Highway 11, and approximately midway between the city of Anderson and the town of Westminster.

The McPhail Angus Farm complex includes eight properties—four buildings, three structures, and one site—that contribute to the historic and architectural character of the farm: a large ca. 1886 mule/cattle barn; a ca. 1900 fertilizer/truck shed; an early twentieth-century corn crib; an early twentieth-century chicken coop; more than 140 acres of terraced agricultural fields; the Jack Robinson House, a late nineteenth-century or early twentieth-century tenant house; the Norris House, a late nineteenth-century or early twentieth-century tenant house; and the John A. McPhail House, built ca. 1943-45. The complex also includes fourteen noncontributing modern resources.

These eight properties contribute to the historic and architectural character of the McPhail Angus Farm:

- 1. Mule/Cattle Barn** (ca. 1886): This large frame barn with a metal roof is believed to have been built ca. 1886 by the Mahaffey family; it was already standing when the farm was purchased by John A. McPhail in 1902. It was originally built of clapboard construction and unpainted, with a tin roof. The barn served as a mule barn in the early years, with individual stalls constructed all the way down the center aisle and a large feed storage room running down one side of the ground floor of the barn. The mules were used in the plowing, planting and tilling operations of the farm when cotton was the main cash crop. The top floors of the barn were used for hay storage, with openings at either end to get hay into the loft. In the early 1940s, the barn was modified to serve a cattle operation better, with a new section added on the western side to accommodate feeding large groups of cattle and additional feed troughs replacing stalls in the upper sections of the barn. In 1968, the decaying clapboard siding was replaced with poplar boards, applied flush rather than lapped. Shortly afterwards, the barn was painted bright red. In the early 1990s, a coat of tar was applied to the roof to prevent leaks. Although boards are regularly replaced (as must be done in a wood structure that serves as a working cattle facility), the structure has maintained its basic form and function since its construction more than one hundred years ago.
- 2. Fertilizer/Truck Shed** (ca. 1900): This long frame shed stood on the property when it was purchased by John A. McPhail in 1902. It was originally used by sharecropper's families to store cotton as it was gathered. The back two-thirds of the shed had a wooden floor and was divided into bays where each family stored their cotton on sheets after weighing. Once there was enough weight to make a bale, the cotton was carried to the gin to be cleaned, baled and sold. The front third was used to store guano, a commercial fertilizer that was delivered to the farm in 200-pound burlap bags. The shed was later used by Walter H. McPhail to house his 1953 GMC panel truck, purchased to carry cattle to livestock auctions. This structure is solid wood with a tin roof. Some of the original whitewash is still visible on what are now interior (but were originally exterior) walls. The roof collapsed in the early 1960s after a heavy snowfall. During repairs, two side sheds were added to accommodate additional grain hauling trucks. The shed is still used to house grain trucks and the spreader truck used to spread fertilizer on the cattle pastures.

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3. **Corn Crib** (ca. 1900-ca. 1940): This frame structure with clapboard siding has a metal roof. The original crib was a single structure without side sheds, where corn was stored in the shucks on the ground floor. The upper floor was used to store oats grown on the farm to feed the mules. In 1938, side sheds were first added for parking wagons. These side sheds had a loft section that went around three sides of the structure. These sheds fell into disrepair, and the barn was modified in the late 1960s with new sheds built to cover a cattle handling facility. These new sheds do not contain a loft area. The center section of the structure still has the original wooden troughs, steep stairs and oak board side walls of the corn crib after its 1938 modifications. This crib also originally housed the corn sheller. Later, the corn was ground into feed in a large stationary hammer mill that was powered by a tractor. Bags of seed were carried outside to the mill and dumped into it until the proper feed mixture was obtained. Ground feed was then re-bagged and carried back into the building to be used as needed to feed cattle. There was a large penned area between the “big barn” and the corn crib, where Walter H. McPhail, who had the only bull in the community at the time, would allow neighbors to bring their dairy cows to be bred so that they would produce milk.
 4. **Chicken Coop** (ca. 1900-ca. 1940): This frame structure with clapboard siding has a metal roof. It has an open covered southwest side that was at one time enclosed in an L-shape. The front of the coop was also enclosed, but with chicken wire. The part that has been uncovered was the “roost” for nesting boxes. The part that is still enclosed had a concrete floor and a small wood burning heater. Boxes of biddies [newly-hatched chicks] were unloaded into the enclosed section with the heater to stay until they “feathered out.” At that time, the pullets were allowed to roam about in the coop area until the hens went into the hen house and the young roosters became dinner for the family and hands. The structure is now used only as a covered storage area for equipment.
 5. **Terraced Agricultural Fields** (ca. 1900-ca. 1940): More than 140 acres with original terraces constructed for cotton and later planted with fescue and clover and Bermuda grass for cattle. The terracing follows natural topographical contour lines. When constructed it assisted not only with planting and cultivating cotton and other crops, but also aided in conservation of soil to prevent erosion in undulating topography. The original fences were of woven wire topped with a single strand of barbed wire, including Ford Model T body rails used as corner brace posts, most of which have just recently been replaced by the current owner, Neil McPhail, grandson of John A. McPhail. The Aberdeen Angus herd at Tokeena Angus Farms has been designated by the American Angus Association as a National Historic Herd; it celebrated its 70th anniversary in 2006.
 6. **Tenant House #1 (Jack Robinson House)** (ca. 1880-ca. 1940): This one-story wood board and batten tenant house may be the oldest building on the farm and appears to be the most primitive building still standing on the property. There are no interior wall coverings (the outside and inside walls are the same). There is no evidence that it originally had windows other than openings covered with perhaps parchment or oiled rawhide (although windows have been placed into the holes in order for the house to be used for storage in most recent years). The house sits on piers of stacked field or river rocks. The main house consists of two rooms with a central brick fireplace (facing the east room) and a large whitewashed chimney. Most of the interior walls as well as the ceilings are whitewashed. A single long room runs the width of the house in back with a doorway to the front section and hand hewn beams supporting the exit door on the side.

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7. **Tenant House #2 (Norris House)** (ca. 1880-ca. 1940): A one-story wood board and batten domestic building. The cedar tree trunks that now serve as porch columns in the front were put up in the late 1990s to replace rotting wooden posts. The interior of this house is almost entirely bead board paneling, some of it painted white but with the ceilings and some of the walls left natural brown. The house also has a single central chimney that is whitewashed up to the mantel but the brick is left bare as it enters the ceiling. This house consists of four almost identical rooms in a square shape with a wide front porch running the entire width of the house on the southeast side. The floor of the porch was removed to provide additional equipment storage space for existing farm operations. The original decorative sawn boards running down the fascia of the porch roof remain.
8. **John A. McPhail House** (ca. 1943-45): This one-story brick house was built during World War II, when materials were extremely difficult to obtain. The foundation of the home is thirteen-inch thick poured concrete. The basement walls still bear the impression of the oak boards used to build the container forms for the concrete. Water for this house initially came from a sixty-foot deep well off the back porch, but the well was closed in the early 1960s. The home has beautifully plastered walls, finished by a master craftsman. The door and window casings are all made from pine sawed from the old school house lot, much wider than usual and unfinished. The house was modified in the mid-1950s when Mrs. McPhail opened a beauty shop in the front "parlor" of the house. Two windows were removed and a door with sidelights was installed so that ladies could enter from the front drive and not come through the kitchen. At that time, a metal awning was added over this door. This door and its sidelights were removed and replaced with a French door in the 1990s. This house still serves as a single family home belonging to Elaine McPhail (granddaughter of John A. McPhail). The house has had minimal alterations since its construction. A second front entry was added ca. 1962 and replaced in 2000.

The entire McPhail Angus Farm currently (2007) consists of 249 rolling acres, including 170 acres of pasture that retain their original borders on all but one side of the complex. The property being nominated to the National Register is restricted to the 194 acres containing the historic John A. McPhail House, two historic tenant houses, agricultural buildings, and historic agricultural fields.

The only new border, along the west side of the complex, divides the original total of almost 400 acres purchased by the McPhail families between 1902 and the late 1930s. It is the result of a split of the property resulting from the distribution of the estate of Addie P. McPhail, the widow of Walter H. McPhail. This fence divides what were the two furthestmost pastures from the homestead into four separate pastures, two of which remain in the historic section.

Although much of the wire and many posts have been replaced over the years for reasons of safety, the remaining fences follow the historic fence lines within a matter of inches or feet, in some cases the wire being nailed to the same trees as those used when the fences were first built. Three of the original Ford Model T rails remain as brace posts in these fence lines. The pastures retain the terraces built during the years of cotton planting on the farm, resulting in a very "rolling" ride to check on the cow herd.

The remaining acreage consists of oak/hickory forest that grows along creeks that run through the property. New high tensile fences have been added to prevent cattle from roaming freely within these forested sections. Openings in the fences allow limited, very controlled grazing in order to protect this acreage from erosion. All pasture fences are woven or barbed wire, the same as used by Walter H. McPhail when the land was first fenced for cattle. The fences along the main roads of the complex and in the cattle working corrals near the barns are mostly creosote coated oak boards, many of which were cut off the farm.

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Due to a significant increase in traffic on this road, the wood boards in high pressure areas (where cattle are most likely to break through or, in some cases automobiles have come through the fences at high speed), have been replaced with steel rail fences, painted the same black as the wood fences were.

Two poultry houses were built on the eastern section of the complex along Pine Grove Road in 1980 to provide income for Neil B. McPhail. They sit on the fence line along the southern border of the cattle pastures below the cattle feeding shed. Poultry litter is the primary source of nitrogen fertilizer for the cattle pastures.

The following fourteen buildings or structures do not contribute to the historic or architectural character of the McPhail Angus Farm:

- A. **Tractor/Truck Maintenance Shed/Shop** (ca. 1965)
- B. **Tractor/Machinery Shed** (ca. 1965-ca. 1970)
- C. **Large Grain Bin** (ca. 1965-ca. 1970)
- D. **Small Grain Bin #1** (ca. 1965-ca. 1970)
- E. **Small Grain Bin #2** (ca. 1965-ca. 1970)
- F. **Cattle Feeding Shed** (ca. 1975)
- G. **Flat Top Barn** (ca. 1978) – built on the foundations of the old **Tokeena School #1 / Walter H. McPhail House** (ca. 1900-ca. 1920; significantly altered 1930): A one-story frame building with a metal roof-clad shed constructed on the concrete and stone foundations (still visible) of the Tokeena School #1 (later the Walter H. McPhail House). This was originally Tokeena School #1 (Pine Grove School Lot #1). This school was attended by Walter H. McPhail, as well as his brothers and sisters. John A. McPhail bought the building in March 1930 and modified it into a residence so that his son Walter could move his wife and family out of the J.A. McPhail House and into a home of their own. Several members of the existing McPhail families were born in this home, including two daughters and two sons. It had a large front porch with a concrete floor. This floor consisted only of a thin layer of concrete poured over large broken pieces of quartz fieldstone used as filler. The foundation is stone and sat well below the level of the porch. There was a small foyer with a large bedroom on one side and a large kitchen on the other. Walter H. McPhail later added a small bathroom with a tub and sink and a small bedroom in the back. Water was drawn from a well in front of the house, and the outhouse was in the yard between the house and the chicken coop.

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There was a hog pen in back and a small grove of pines (hence the name "Pine Grove" for the original lot.) These pines were later cut down and sawed for lumber to build the current family home place in 1943. The floor is currently used to store cattle feed and hay and serves as an anchor point for wooden feed troughs used to feed the cattle. The family remained in this house until 1945, when Walter H. McPhail built a new home for his family on land diagonally across Pine Grove Road from the old schoolhouse. The original building was bulldozed in 1978.

H. Mobile Home (1979)

I. Neil B. McPhail House (ca. 1985)

J. Neil B. McPhail Barn (ca. 1985)

K. Commodities Shed (ca. 1995)

L. Combine Shed (ca. 1995)

M. Poultry House #1 (1980)

N. Poultry House #2 (1980)

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Statement of Significance

The McPhail Angus Farm, in the Pine Grove community, in the vicinity of Seneca, in Oconee County, South Carolina, has been a locally significant farm for more than one hundred years. It was established in 1902 by John Augustus McPhail (1876-1961) and later expanded by his son Walter Hoolu McPhail (1901-1979). This complex is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its significance in illustrating twentieth century developments in agriculture in the South Carolina upcountry, most notably the transition from a traditional dependence on growing cotton as a cash crop to raising cattle as a major source of farm income and growing fescue grass as both a source of pasture feed and a cash crop. The Aberdeen Angus herd established in 1936 by W.H. McPhail is one of the oldest Angus herds in South Carolina and has been designated as a Historic Herd by the American Angus Association. The fescue pastures McPhail seeded here beginning in 1939 produced seed for local farmers as well as certified seed sold to established seed companies such as Pennington Seed and Sawan Seed, which in turn sold it to farmers across the Southeast. The farm is also eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for its significance as an excellent intact example of an early-to-mid-twentieth century farm complex, including the main farm residence, two tenant houses, several agricultural outbuildings and structures, and historic agricultural fields associated with the transition from cotton to fescue grass.

Additional Information

The original 150-acre tract was situated west of Pine Grove Road (formerly Andersonville Road) on the waters of Beaverdam Creek, and was bordered by properties owned by the Earle and Simmons families. It was purchased in 1902 by John Augustus "Gus" McPhail (1876-1961), the only son of John Westley McPhail (b. 1848) and his wife Margaret Richardson. The land is believed to be part of the original 2000-plus-acre Beaverdam Plantation owned by Captain Samuel Earle (1760-1833), officer in the American Revolution, state representative, and U.S. representative. Captain Earle sold tracts of Beaverdam prior to his retirement there, as there were only 1100-plus acres remaining when he moved there to spend the remaining years of his life. It is believed that one of those tracts went to Thomas Farrar of Pendleton in 1793. It is this tract that was sold six more times before becoming the homeplace of John A. McPhail in 1902. Additional acreage was added to the McPhail family farm between 1902 and 1931, bringing the total number of acres to almost 500.

Walter Hoolu McPhail, the oldest son of John A. "Gus" McPhail, was born in 1901. Educated at Tokeena School #1 and Townville High School, he attended Clemson College (now Clemson University) but returned home halfway through his first year to begin the spring planting of the cotton crop; his two younger brothers, Miyantoo ("Toy") and Schubert, later graduated from Clemson.

By the late 1920s, overproduction had led to an agricultural depression in the Southeast, and dramatically reduced prices for both cotton and textiles. This depression, combined with the stock market crash of 1929, dropped per capita income in South Carolina from \$260 in 1929 to \$151 in 1933, and many tenant farmers and sharecroppers left farms for cities and towns with mill villages that offered them higher wages and their families electricity, running water, and indoor plumbing. During President Franklin D. Roosevelt's first term, furthermore, other farm laborers found temporary or long-term employment through such federal agencies as the Works Progress Administration (WPA).

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Cotton was still the farm's main crop during this period, and its proceeds allowed Hoolu McPhail to add acreage to the original 150 acres purchased by his father. Together, J.A. and W.H. McPhail purchased the original Pine Grove School lot in 1919, the Townville High School lot in 1928, and another fifty acres in 1930. W.H. McPhail later bought additional land to increase the acreage to 468 acres by 1931.

The McPhails grew corn to feed the milk cow, a few steers for slaughter, and hens and hogs. Trips to town were rare and made only for staples like sugar and coffee that could not be grown on the farm. There was no reason to buy flour as there were several mills located on nearby streams where wheat raised on the farm could be ground into graham or white flour and used for all the family's home baking needs.

W.H. McPhail employed many of his neighbors during what was called "lay by time". This was the time when the crops were "laid by" or harvested for one season and the next crop was either in the ground or soon to be put in the ground. It later came to refer to the time when the mills were shut down periodically to cut production or decrease payroll. During this time, McPhail paid fifty cents per man per day to men to clean up swamp land located on the farm. The men worked by hand to cut back plants and tree growth to keep the swamp clear enough to plant corn and to control weeds. They also dug drainage ditches by hand to reduce the water levels in the swamp as much as possible for that time. By the late 1930s, however, laborers could make as much as \$2.00 per day in the mills or on New Deal public works projects, a rate that a small farmer such as W.H. McPhail could not compete with. McPhail was only able to continue operations with a few sharecroppers, still growing a few acres of cotton but beginning to make a rapid shift toward raising cattle for the farm's major source of income.

McPhail established the first registered Angus herd in South Carolina in 1936, and was one of the founders of the South Carolina Angus Association. He also began experimenting with winter pastures in 1939, growing fescue at first to feed his cattle and later as a cash crop. McPhail eventually grew and harvested the seed to sell to local farmers, and also to sell to established seed companies such as Pennington Seed and Sawan Seed.

After World War II, many of returning veterans decided to use the G.I. Bill to establish themselves as land owners and farmers instead of tenant farmers or laborers. By that time W.H. McPhail had already established cool weather pastures of fescue and a rotational grazing plan that allowed his cattle to stay fat—and therefore maintain his profits—through the winter months. This was in contrast to the Bermuda grass and Orchard grass pastures that were then the standard across the Southeast, which became dormant in winter and meant that cattle had to be fed with grain to supplement the loss of grazing.

After he planted two acres in fescue with seed from a Soil Conservation test plot in Anderson County, it yielded 600 pounds of seed in 1947, enough to justify planting an additional forty acres. W.H. McPhail's original two-acre plot of fescue eventually helped establish "Kentucky 31 tall fescue" as a source of profitable forage for the cattle industry in this area. A 1949 article in the *Anderson Independent* described McPhail as "one of the first farmers in upper South Carolina to realize the great possibilities arising out of the development of year round pastures and do something about it other than talk." McPhail told the *Independent*, "Once I planted almost all my acreage in cotton. Last year [1948] I planted only 40 acres. This year, I'm not planting any. I'm sold on grass, grain, and cattle."

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Once the seed was dried, it was stored to be used to extend/replenish the farm's pastures or bagged and sold to local farmers as a cash crop for the McPhail farm. W.H. McPhail continued with this practice until his entire farm was planted in fescue, using the first cutting of seed each year for his own pastures and marketing any extra seed. The seed was bagged off the combine at harvest, then carried to empty tenant houses, barns, or wherever they could find a protected area, spread out into a single layer and turned until it was dry. It was then cleaned, certified and rebagged for sale. One year the farm yielded fourteen tons of certified fescue seed sold to Pennington Seed and Sawan Seed. Today, most farms in the upstate of South Carolina have at least one pasture that is mostly fescue and that is used as a source of winter grazing for cattle or horses.

McPhail's success influenced other farmers in the area to make the transition from growing cotton to raising cattle and growing grass and grain for feed and seed. He believed in the quality and profitability of raising Angus cattle, and also believed that raising fescue "would bring about great changes in our agricultural economy." W.H. McPhail and his family won numerous awards in the early 1950s for their success in farming, and four of his children received at least part, and in some cases all, of their funding for their education from the sale of his Angus cattle. He later turned his farming operation over to his three eldest sons in 1968, totally debt-free. This property, currently operating as Tokeena Angus Farms, has been designated as a South Carolina Century Farm by the Pendleton District Commission and its Aberdeen Angus herd designated as a National Historic Herd by the American Angus Association.

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Published Materials

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is shown as the black line marked "McPhail Angus Farm" on the accompanying aerial version of Oconee County Tax Map # 327, drawn at a scale of 1" = 200'.

Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property includes the historic farm house, tenant houses, agricultural outbuildings and structures, and historic agricultural fields which define the character of this rural historic district.

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Unless otherwise noted, the following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of Property: McPhail Angus Farm
Location of Property: Pine Grove Rd
Oconee County
Seneca, SC 29678

Name of Photographer: Gwen McPhail
Date of Photographs: June 7, 2006
Location of Original Negatives: S.C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
or Digital Images:4

1. 1950s photograph of Mary McPhail Cannon with her Angus show bull in front of the Mule/Cattle Barn
2. 1950s photograph of one of John A. McPhail's sons with his Angus show heifer, taken from in front of the Corn Crib
3. Original Fescue Plot in Terraced Agricultural Fields [Planted ca. 1945-47]
4. Mule/Cattle Barn [ca. 1886], North elevation.
5. Historic photograph of John A. McPhail and family in front of the Mule/Cattle Barn, 1903
6. Digitally restored photograph of John A. McPhail and family in front of the Mule/Cattle Barn, 1903
7. Mule/Cattle Barn, Southeast elevation
8. Mule/Cattle Barn, Southwest elevation
9. Mule/Cattle Barn, Southeast elevation, detail of rock foundation
10. Fertilizer/Truck Shed [ca. 1900], West elevation
11. Fertilizer/Truce Shed, East elevation
12. Corn Crib [ca. 1900-ca. 1940], South elevation
13. Corn Crib, Detail
14. Corn Crib, Interior
15. Chicken Coop [ca. 1900-ca. 1940], East elevation
16. Chicken Coop, Interior
17. Terraced Agricultural Fields [Terraced ca. 1900-ca. 1940]
18. Terraced Agricultural Fields
19. Tenant House #1 [Jack Robinson House, ca. 1880-ca. 1940]
20. Tenant House #1 [Jack Robinson House], South elevation
21. Tenant House #2 [Norris House, ca. 1880-ca. 1940]
22. John A. McPhail House [ca. 1943-45], Facade
23. John A. McPhail House, Facade left oblique
24. John A. McPhail House, Rear right oblique
25. John A. McPhail House, Living Room mantel
26. John A. McPhail House, Dining Room

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 16

McPhail Angus Farm
Name of Property
Oconee County, South Carolina
County and State

Photographs of Fencing and Noncontributing Resources

Name of Photographer: Gwen McPhail
Date of Photographs: June 2007
Location of Original Negatives
or Digital Images: S.C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

27. Fence with Ford Model T Body Rails
28. New Fence, Old Wire
29. New Fence, Old Posts
30. Old and New Fence Materials
31. Neil B. McPhail House (Noncontributing), Looking North
32. Neil B. McPhail House (Noncontributing), Driveway Looking North
33. Feeding Shed at Left
34. Neil B. McPhail House (Noncontributing), Looking West
35. Large Grain Bin and Nitro (Noncontributing)
36. Complex, without Barns (Noncontributing)
37. Large Grain Bin at Left (Noncontributing)
38. Small Grain Bins #1 and #2 (Noncontributing)
39. Combine Shed (Noncontributing)
40. Commodities Shed (Noncontributing)
41. Large Grain Bin (Noncontributing)
42. Tractor/Machinery Shed (Noncontributing), Looking West
43. Mobile Home (Noncontributing), Looking West
44. Flat Top Barn (Noncontributing), Looking East
45. Flat Top Barn (Noncontributing), Looking North
46. Flat Top Barn (Noncontributing), Historic Rock Wall Foundation
47. "McPhail Angus Farms, Seneca, S.C. Est. 1936," Sign in Flat Top Barn
48. Tractor Area Viewed from Barns, Looking North