NPS Form 10-900
(Rev. 10-90)

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

RECEIVED 2280
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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 Hurricane Tavern
other names/site number Workman Farm

2. Location

street & number 4101 S.C. Highway 101 not for publication ____
city or town Woodruff vicinity x
state South Carolina code SC county Spartanburg code 083 zip code 29388

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.)

Mary W. Edmonds 6/8/01
Signature of certifying official Date

Mary W. Edmonds, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is: Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

✓ entered in the National Register — Edson H. Beall — 7.19.01
__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):

Hurricane Tavern
Name of Property

Spartanburg County, South Carolina
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

X private
__ public-local
__ public-State
__ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

__ building(s)
X district
__ site
__ structure
__ object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
30	9	buildings
1		sites
1	3	structures
		objects
32	12	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:	Subcategory:
Domestic	Single Dwelling
Commercial	General Store
Agricultural	Processing
Agricultural	Storage
Agricultural	Agricultural Fields

Current Functions
(Enter caregories from instructions)

Category:	Subcategory:
Domestic	Single Dwelling
Agricultural	Processing
Agricultural	Storage
Agricultural	Agricultural Fields

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Federal
Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation	Stone
walls	Brick
	Wood/Shingle
roof	Asphalt
other	Wood
	Metal

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

Hurricane Tavern
Name of Property

Spartanburg County, South Carolina
County and State

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)

X 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.
X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period,or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
__ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Agriculture

Period of Significance

ca. 1811-ca. 1950

Significant Dates

ca. 1811
ca. 1850
ca. 1920

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Workman, Clarence Hix
Hudson, Burrell V.

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:

X State Historic Preservation Office
__Other State agency
__ Federal agency
__ Local government
__ University
__ Other

Name of repository:
S.C. Dept. of Archives and History

Hurricane Tavern
Name of Property

Spartanburg County, South Carolina
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 472 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	397814	3852160	4	17	398296	3851151	7	17	396306	3851000	10	17	396626	3852281
2	17	398053	3851732	5	17	397202	3850206	8	17	396311	3851610	11	17	397252	3852326
3	17	398359	3851246	6	17	397000	3850278	9	17	396459	3852000				

___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 Sara R. Workman and Karen W. Harlan [with assistance from SHPO staff]
organization _____ date 1 September 2000
street & number 4101 S.C. Highway 101 telephone (864) 476-3900
city or town Woodruff state SC zip code 29388

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 Basco Hix Workman
street & number 4101 S.C. Highway 101 telephone (864) 476-3900
city or town Woodruff state SC zip code 29388

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

Hurricane Tavern, located in the Cashville community of Spartanburg County at the intersection of S.C. Highway 101 [Old Buncombe Road] and Workman Road (S-42-195) is a rural farm complex consisting of a main house built ca. 1811 with extensive alterations and additions ca. 1850 and ca. 1920, as well as an 1885 frame residence and twenty-eight other contributing domestic and agricultural outbuildings, one contributing rural agricultural site [landscape], and one contributing man-made lake, all dating from 1885 to ca. 1950. Eleven resources, either historic buildings significantly altered in the modern period or built less than fifty years ago, do not contribute to the historic character of the farmstead.

The following thirty-two properties contribute to the historic character of the Hurricane Tavern farmstead:

1. Hurricane Tavern (ca. 1811, with extensive alterations and additions ca. 1850 and ca. 1920):

The main house is an early nineteenth century Federal style residence, extensively altered in the Craftsman style in the first quarter of the twentieth century. The earliest portion, a brick I-House with a lateral gable roof and double-shouldered exterior end chimneys, was built ca. 1811 and appears as "Hurricane Tavern" on a 1820 survey map by J. Whitten, which was used to prepare Robert Mills's 1825 *Atlas of the State of South Carolina*.

Ghost marks on the southwest facade indicate the house originally had a small two-story porch near the center of this facade. This small central porch was removed and a one-story hipped roof porch was added ca. 1850, and the lower section of the central door on the second story was filled in and a double-hung window installed there. This porch appears in a ca. 1905 photograph, but was removed during a massive enlargement of the house ca. 1920 and replaced with a two-story porch. The first story of the ca. 1920 porch extends the entire width of the façade, is accessed by a centered wide set of masonry steps with flanking plinth walls, and features a wood deck and four massive square brick piers. The porch's entablature consists of a wide frieze and broad block cornice with elongated brackets or modillions. Historic metal awnings shade and shelter this porch. A wood balustraded second story with a tin-clad decking features four concrete capped pedestals which correspond to the piers of the first level's porch. The two central pillars support triple square wooden posts which in turn support a hipped roof at the second story eave and roofline. During the ca. 1920 remodelling a deep fascia band that partially obscures the jack arches of the second floor windows was added to match that of the second story porch roof, the front and rear overhangs were extended and bracketed, and the gable eaves were deepened sufficiently to wrap around the end chimneys.

At the same time a large one-story frame addition in the Craftsman style was built on the northeast side of the house. This addition consisted of a porch, porte cochere, living room, and two bedrooms on the north side of a spacious central hallway; a screened porch, porte cochere, kitchen, dining room, and bathroom on the south side of the central hallway; and a lean-to addition on the main

block of the addition on the northeast side. The roof is perpendicular to that of the ca. 1811 tavern and has exposed rafter tails. Any alterations since this period have been minor, and the house retains its integrity from the ca. 1920 alterations and additions.

The ca. 1811 main house is a two-story brick building measuring 20' x 40', on a stone foundation; it is one-room deep with a central stair hall. The ca. 1920 frame addition extended the width of the southwestern elevation in a northeasterly direction 46', more than doubling the length of the original northwestern elevation. The ca. 1811 house was a rectangle with its long sides extending to the northwest and southeast; the ca. 1920 addition created a rectangle with its long sides extending to the northeast and southwest.

The original ca. 1811 brick tavern, the exterior walls of which were laid in Flemish bond, is four bays wide on two floors, with two four-over-four light, double-hung jack arched windows on the left and one four-over-four light, double-hung jack arched window on the right of a central door. The front elevation faces southwest toward the Old Buncombe Road and both original front doors were replaced with Craftsman glass doors. The first floor doors to the exterior were replaced prior to ca. 1905. The northwest and southeast gable ends of the original block consist of a central chimney flanked on the first floor by a door with a four-light transom on the back side and a four-over-four jack arched window on the front, and on the second, by a four-over-four jack arched window on each side of the chimney. Two single-arched bull's eye vents/portholes high in the gable ends flank the chimney; the eaves on the gable ends were extended during the ca. 1920 remodeling with the boxed and raking cornices intersecting the bull's eye vents and wrapping around the chimneys' stacks. The central entrance door frame at first level is intact and retains its four-light transom.

The northwest elevation of the ca. 1920 addition is six bays wide. The first, second, fourth, and sixth bays are four-over-four, double-hung windows and the third and fifth bays are doors with four-light transoms which echo the originals in the ca. 1811 house. A shed roof porch encompasses almost the entire length of the addition and extends an additional seven feet onto the side elevation of the ca. 1811 house and covers the door of that portion. The porch rail is a shingle-covered knee wall, stained and topped with a white wood cap; it supports seven pairs of square wood piers. A 14' x 14' porte cochere with a fully-bracketed pedimented gable extends to the northwest. Three square wood piers support the roof of the porte cochere and rest on brick plinths with concrete caps. These brick plinths/piers are connected by a low brick wall surmounted by a concrete planter. A central shed dormer includes two six-light windows.

The northeast elevation of the ca. 1920 addition is gabled and bracketed and contains a central pair of six-light windows. A shed lean-to extends 8' off this gable end to the northeast and contains three small rooms. The room on the left has an exterior door, with granite steps at its southeast elevation and four double-hung windows on the northeast wall. The room on the right has an exterior door, with granite steps at its northwest elevation and three double-hung windows on the northeast wall.

The bedroom on the north corner of the house has one four-over-four window in the northeast elevation.

The southeast elevation of the ca. 1920 addition is dominated by a seven-bay screened porch. The porch rail matches the rail on the northwest porch, and the roof is supported by short white square wood piers. A less formal porte-cochere extends 16' x 14' to the southeast and is supported on steel pipe supports [later alteration] resting on brick plinths with concrete caps. A central shed dormer with two six-light windows matches the dormer on the northwest elevation.

The foundation of the ca. 1811 house is made of large quarried granite stones; the foundation of the ca. 1920 addition is of brick. The walls of the original portion are of kiln-fired brick and those of the addition are of wood frame, covered with wood shingles. A large portion of the ca. 1811 tavern's northern end of the northeast and northwest walls collapsed prior to 1905 and was rebuilt with a different brick and different bond pattern; the cause of this structural failure is not known. Reports in Spartanburg County newspapers mention cyclones in the area in 1884 and some damage to structures in the upstate during the Charleston Earthquake of 1886. The roof rafters of the ca. 1811 section are of mortise-and-tenon construction, marked with Roman numerals, and pegged. There is no ridge beam. The roofs of both the ca. 1811 and ca. 1920 portions are covered in composition shingles. Five chimneys are visible from the exterior: two double-shouldered ones in the gable ends of the ca. 1811 house and three interior ones in the ca. 1920 addition, one of which is very large, stuccoed, and serves the fireplace in the living room and what was a bedroom (now a family sitting room).

The interior of the ca. 1811 house remains basically intact. All four original Federal style mantels are extant. The two first floor mantels are segmentally arched, with three panels above, and are finely molded. One mantel features molding with an arch motif under the mantel shelf; the other features molding with a diamond motif. Both mantel shelves step back in the center section and have attenuated side pilasters with reeded shafts and single sunburst medallions flanking the three panels. The two mantels on the second floor are smaller but as finely detailed as those on the first floor, with one evidencing its chevron-patterned brick fireback. Windows and doors are back-banded with cyma reversa moldings; the doors feature six panels. Three of the rooms feature plaster walls with chair rails. The left-hand first floor room contains a well-molded plaster cornice on three sides; the fourth side of the cornice was lost when the wall collapsed prior to 1905. The second floor of the ca. 1811 house retains a good deal of its original paint. Most noteworthy are the marble trompe d'oeil on the stairway risers to the attic, polychrome doors, and the polychrome stair handrail. Both the first and second floor stairways feature well-turned newel posts, molded handrails, and simple square pickets. Also evident on the second level is the external wiring that was installed for the Delco electrical system.

The ca. 1920 addition takes many of its architectural elements from the original house, with transomed doors and simple moldings; this section contains higher ceilings than in the original ca. 1811 segment. The main decorative detail in the Craftsman style is the brick mantel in the living area with its bold block modillioned shelf.

2. Chicken Brood House (ca. 1941): A one-story block building to the east of the main house; chicks were bought and kept under heat lamps in this shed until they grew feathers and were then turned out into the fenced area to be fed; this feeding area was under a shed attached to the south side of the truck garage.

3. Truck Garage (ca. 1941): A one-bay gable-roof wood building located to the southeast of the main house and used for parking farm trucks.

4. Clothes Washing Shed (ca. 1941): A wood shed with brick chimney and sheet metal roof, attached to northeast side of the truck garage; the boiler enclosed in soapstone, originally in the cotton gin, was removed when the gin was converted from steam to electrical power and put into service in this shed.

5. Delco House/Curing Room (ca. 1916): A simple wood-frame building with gable-front roof and two major subdivisions, one housing the Delco battery-powered generator system that provided electrical power to the main house, and the other housing a large curing box used to salt and cure hams.

6. Stovewood Storage House (ca. 1940): Built close to the main house and stocked with firewood for the stove in the kitchen, this small wood-framed shed is adjacent but oriented perpendicular to the Delco House/Curing Room.

7. Mule Barn (ca. 1906): A gable-front frame, weatherboard-sided and metal-roofed building with a large central wagon passageway, featuring a feed room, a tack room, and three stalls on each side, with a hay loft overhead. The building's side shed extensions contain wagon passageways, with canted corner-arched entries, that were originally used to store hay. In the mid-1940s the outside passageways were widened, the barn was placed on concrete blocks 4' high, and the outside framing was covered with sheet metal. Hay racks with feed troughs underneath were built so that mules could be fed in the passageway. Hay was dropped from the loft into the rack and feed was brought from the feed room to the trough. The central canted corner-arched passageway entrance has a shed-roofed covering. Each passageway contains double-leaf lattice gates at either end, and each gable features latticed venting.

8. Chicken House (ca. 1925): One of two shed-and-metal-clad roofed frame henhouses for laying hens, located immediately to the southeast of the Mule Barn.

9. Corn Crib (ca. 1906): This small standard storage structure, located to the northeast of the mule barn, is gable-fronted, lattice-vented and metal-roofed.

10. Grain Warehouse (ca. 1910): Located west of and across Old Georgia [Workman] Road from the main house complex, and built for storing various harvested grains such as wheat, barley, oats, and soybeans, this large gable-front, weatherboard-sided and metal-roofed structure has a central double-leaf doorway, an upper loft with central window/door and wide side sheds with lattice details.

11. Pig Barn (ca. 1915): Located southwest of the Grain Warehouse, this metal-roofed shelter for farrowing sows as well as feeder and finishing pigs is a large gable-front, weatherboard-clad building containing three canted corner-arched wagon passageways similar to those in the Mule Barn, a shuttered loft window and a ventilated eave.

12. Sweet Potato House (ca. 1915): Located to the southwest of the Pig Barn and built for storing and curing harvested sweet potatoes, this lateral-gabled, frame and weatherboard-sided building was insulated with sawdust between the walls and over the ceiling and had double doors. A fire was kept in a firebox [no longer extant] during the curing process and the room was kept very warm and dry. The house had a capacity of 500 bushels at one time. The metal-clad roof is pierced by a central brick flue and two wooden ventilators.

13. Chicken House (ca. 1925): Located immediately to the southwest of the Sweet Potato House, this small shed-roofed structure is one of two henhouses on the property for laying hens.

14. Privy (ca. 1936): Located immediately to the southwest of the Sweet Potato House and Chicken House, and built by the Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) for employees and customers of the Cashville Mercantile Company store, this small shed-roofed structure features vertical siding.

15. Cashville Mercantile Company (ca. 1924): Operated for many years by Clarence Hix Workman, this general store is located immediately northwest of the intersection of S.C. Hwy. 101 [Old Buncombe Road] and Old Georgia [Workman] Road and on the site of an earlier store established by Workman's father-in-law, S.V. Brockman, ca. 1905, and operating until 1923. A one-story frame and weatherboard-sided, linear building with a decorative metal shingled hip roof and exposed rafter tails, it features a porte cochere with engaged roof supported by brick piers at either corner flanking two brick plinths/pedestals with paired frame post supports. Two additional plinths with paired wood post supports are located within the porte cochere and at either side of the storefront. Within the porte cochere is a wood-framed glass storefront with canted inset double-leaf entrance flanked by display windows. Located along the southeast [Workman Road] side elevation are two entrances, the one

nearest the front of the building being sheltered by a small portico and the other unsheltered. A small gable-front addition is along the southeast elevation and near the rear of the building. Within the building is historic beaded board paneling, wood shelving, glass display cases, meat counter, cash register, and other features present when the store was in operation.

16. Flour and Corn Mill (ca. 1915): Located immediately across SC 101 [Old Buncombe Road] from the Cashville Mercantile Company store and constructed by Burrell V. Hudson, a local builder/contractor, the building is a two-story, two-bay wide gable-front frame and weatherboard-clad structure with slightly recessed shed-roof side extensions; main entrance at right of main block, two windows on upper façade level as well as on southeast shed extension façade; sheltered doorway in façade of right-hand [northwest] shed extension. The building was used extensively in early years, with a full-time miller, except during World War I for lack of help; wheat mill sold to Spartan Quality Feed and Grain of Spartanburg, SC; gristmill operated after the war, producing cornmeal for local farmers and for sale at the Cashville Mercantile Company. The mill was powered by a Fairbanks-Morse twenty-horsepower kerosene engine which was purchased in 1915 and still operates. The corn mill ceased operating in the early 1960s and a hammermill with a Case power unit was installed on a newly-constructed covered platform attached to the rear of the mill. The hammermill ground feed for the livestock once the corn mill was shut down.

17. Peach Stand (ca. 1950): Built along SC 101 [Old Buncombe Road] near the Peach Packing Shed as a convenience for employees working in the packing area, this small frame lateral gabled shed was stocked with many of the snack items available at the Cashville Mercantile Company across the road; baskets of peaches were sold to the passerby public from this structure.

18. Blacksmith Shop (ca. 1926): Farm employees typically took care of the Workman livestock and tools, but about once a month a traveling blacksmith would visit and stay for a few days to provide for the needs of local farmers. Located immediately to the west of the Flour and Corn Mill, this shop still retains its anvil and forge.

19. Peach Packing Shed (ca. 1941): Located immediately to the west of the Peach Stand, this large open-air frame structure contained the peach packing equipment. A hydrocooler was installed ca. 1954 to cool peaches for shipment. Clarence Hix Workman packed peaches from neighboring farms as well as his own farm. A good year's crop would result in sixty to seventy truck and/or railroad boxcar loads of peaches.

20. Cotton Bale Warehouse (ca. 1945): Located to the southwest of the Peach Packing Shed, this building was constructed for storing cotton bales after ginning. At harvest time the heavy influx of cotton on the market usually caused prices to fall; therefore, it became necessary to have an adequate building for storing cotton bales until higher prices were restored.

21. Cottonseed Warehouse (ca. 1906): Located immediately to the northwest of the Cotton Gin and east of Old Georgia [Workman] Road, this gable-front and metal-clad building was built for storing cottonseed after its removal from cotton fiber by the gin. Seed was stored and planted the following spring, or ground into meal for cattle feed. The seed house was and remains connected to the gin house by an auger that moved the seed from one building to the other. Between the buildings were two wooden bins to collect and load into a truck or wagon any seed that a farmer wanted to take home from the gin for his own use. In the mid-1940s a gable-front extension was added to the cottonseed warehouse's façade to store bagged fertilizer.

22. Cotton Gin (ca. 1906): Located immediately to the east of the Cottonseed Warehouse, this large metal-clad building with gable-front shed extension on the structure's façade still contains its Murray gins, one cotton press, and at least one cotton weighing scales. After ginning, bales of cotton were loaded onto trucks or wagons to be transported to storage or to a cotton mill. During the period 1920-1950 Clarence Hix Workman baled up to 2000 bales of cotton each year for himself and his neighbors. Cotton began to decline as a cash crop after World War II, and acres planted in cotton decreased dramatically in the early 1960s and the gin ceased operations.

23. Tenant House (ca. 1907): Located to the south of the Flour and Corn Mill and across Old Georgia [Workman] Road from the Cotton Gin and Cottonseed Warehouse, this lateral gabled frame and weatherboard-sided worker residence features a central chimney and a shed-roofed front porch. It is one of the two remaining tenant houses of an original three at this location of the farmstead.

24. Tenant House (ca. 1907): Identical in appearance to #23.

25. S.V. Brockman House (1885): Located on the northeast side of SC 101 [Old Buncombe Road] approximately one-third of a mile to the southeast of Hurricane Tavern, this two-story lateral-gabled frame farmhouse is three bays wide and one room in depth, and features cut stone exterior end chimneys with brick stacks and corbeled caps. A one-story hip roofed porch, supported by turned posts and once exhibiting decorative sawn brackets and other trim, as well as drop pendants, extends along at least three-quarters of the residence's façade. Featuring a central entrance with sidelights and transom and paired four-over-four light, double-hung window sash on the façade, the house has six-over-six light windows elsewhere. A low pitched roof, clad in metal, contains a boxed cornice with returns. To the rear is a collapsed ell and portions of a porch with solid chamfered post supports that wraps onto the side [southeast] elevation. On the interior is a central hall featuring a simple staircase containing square newels with round caps and unturned pickets. Plaster and flushboard walls and ceilings, as well as pilastered mantels also adorn the building's interior.

26. Smokehouse/Root Cellar (ca. 1885): Located immediately to the northeast of and in the back yard of the S.V. Brockman House is this small weatherboard-clad frame gable-front building with a typical bracketed front roof extension. Double-leaf plank doors at left of façade lead to interior where some of features typical of smokehouses remain. Crude steps descend into a full-sized masonry cellar used for curing as well as storage of potatos and other crops.

27. Tenant House (ca. 1885): Small one-story frame, lateral-gabled, weatherboard-clad residence located in the rear of the S.V. Brockman House; engaged front porch with partial enclosure and rear shed extension; exterior end chimney along northeast [side] elevation; metal-clad roof severely damaged when large tree fell onto center ridge.

28. Barn (ca. 1900): Located to the rear of the S.V. Brockman House, this large gable-front storage building contains a metal-clad awning sheltering its central passageway entrance filled with a double-leaf, vertical plank gate; latticed/ventilated raking gable frieze; side shed extensions; moved to this location in 1936 from just across SC 101.

29. Lake (ca. 1948): Located some distance to the rear of and on a portion of the S.V. Brockman property is a ten-acre man-made lake with earthen dam on Big Ferguson Creek; constructed to irrigate the peach orchards that once flourished on this segment of the Hurricane Tavern or Workman property.

30. Mule Barn (19th century): Located some distance to the southeast of the above-referenced man-made lake near Big Ferguson Creek and on a tract once belonging to James Madison Fowler [S.V. Brockman's father-in-law]; two-story building for mules, but with a separate stall for milk cow; site of early tenant house adjacent.

31. Tenant House (ca. 1907): Located to the south of the Cotton Gin [#22], this residence is a lateral gable frame dwelling.

32: Terraced Agricultural Fields: approximately 250 acres of terraced agricultural fields throughout property, historically planted in cotton but now primarily in pasture for cattle.

The following twelve properties do not contribute to the character of the Hurricane Tavern famstead:

1.Pump House (post-1950): small, modern concrete building with flat wooden roof, associated with #1.

2. Shed (ca. 1970): modern frame shed.

3. Shed or "Pig Parlor" (ca. 1966): Located to south of Cotton Gin complex, a modern frame shed with partial covering; numerous pens on concrete slab.

4. Silo (ca. 1966): Located to south of Cotton Gin complex, a modern grain silo.

5. Grain Bin (ca. 1966): Located to south of Cotton Gin complex, a modern grain bin.

6. Grain Bin (ca. 1966): Same as #4 above, modern grain bin.

7. House (ca. 1948 with modern alterations): One-story lateral-gable frame house located less than one quarter of a mile to southeast of Hurricane Tavern's main house.

8. House (ca. 1970): Modern one-story frame house located just to the east of #6 [ca. 1948 House with modern alterations].

9. Outbuilding (ca. 1970): Modern frame storage outbuilding for #7.

10. Shed (ca. 1970): Modern frame picnic shelter with brick fireplace; outbuilding for #7.

11. House (ca. 1970): Modern one-story frame house located to south of Hurricane Tavern's main house.

12. Outbuilding (ca. 1970): modern metal outbuilding for #10.

Hurricane Tavern is a rural farmstead containing a brick farmhouse built ca. 1811 with major alterations and additions ca. 1850 and ca. 1920, an 1885 frame farmhouse, a ca. 1924 country store, a collection of twenty seven intact late nineteenth and early twentieth century agricultural outbuildings, a ca. 1948 ten-acre agriculturally-related lake, and approximately 250 acres of historically terraced agricultural fields. The principal residence is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a significant example of a vernacular interpretation of Federal period residential architecture, also demonstrating its evolution over time by its vernacular interpretation of the Craftsman style in its early twentieth century addition. The interior details of the ca. 1811 Federal portion are highly decorative and are fine examples of a vernacular interpretation of the Adamesque style, while those of the ca. 1920 Craftsman addition incorporate many design elements echoing and complementing the interior of the ca. 1811 house. Hurricane Tavern and its collection of agricultural outbuildings is also eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A as a significant local center of agriculture, commerce, and social activity for much of the twentieth century.

The farmstead is centered at the intersection of Highway 101 (Old Buncombe Road) and Workman Road (Old Georgia Road). The Buncombe Road or Turnpike probably originated as an early Indian path from the Congarees trading post near Columbia and led into the Cherokee country of upper Greenville County and the North Carolina mountains. The turnpike began in east Tennesee and followed the French Broad River Valley through western North Carolina and into South Carolina, where it passed through Greenville and met with highways bound for Charleston, Savannah, and Georgia towns such as Augusta, Athens and Milledgeville.[1] Entering Spartanburg County near the present town of Greer, this road ran along the ridge separating the Enoree and Tyger watersheds to the town of Enoree. The Georgia Road followed an Indian trading path from Virginia and traversed Spartanburg County.[2] The Buncombe Turnpike, a toll road known in South Carolina primarily as the State Road but not completed between Columbia and Charleston until as late as 1829, supplied livestock [principally hogs] and other agricultural goods from Appalachia to large plantations in the midlands and lowcountry. By the late antebellum years, an estimated 140,000 to 160,000 head of livestock traveled the turnpike each year, with a value ranging between two and three million dollars. General travel along this somewhat improved route was disappointing though because many travelers felt the tolls were exhorbitant and refused to pay them, preferring instead to travel the local roads despite their rutted conditions and indirect routes. It increased exponentially when the tolls were removed and because the route was more direct along the turnpike.[3] In his *The History of*

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[1] Daniel J. Vivian, "Historic Landmarks Report: Jackson Row and the Adler Block, Pack Square, Asheville, North Carolina," report prepared for the Historic Resources Commission, City of Asheville, 15 June 2000, p. 5.
[2] Spartanburg Unit of the Writers Program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of South Carolina, A History of Spartanburg County, American Guide Series, Illustrated (Band & White, 1940), p. 18.
[3] Vivian, p. 5; Walter B. Edgar, South Carolina: A History (Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1998.

South Carolina (1934), David Duncan Wallace wrote of this aspect of the road when he said "with utter disregard of the then little villages which are now large county seats, with uncompromising directness it struck the through route as it sought to draw the long distance traffic in and beyond the State to Charleston." [4]

Family tradition holds that Hurricane Tavern was on the stagecoach route from Anderson to Foster's Tavern in Spartanburg and beyond and was also on the stage road leading from Columbia to Asheville, N.C., and sixteen and a half miles from Spartanburg. Drovers, travelers, and families moving to the upcountry traveled these important roads, and found lodging, conveniences, and entertainment at Hurricane Tavern.[5] It is believed that Hurricane Tavern is one of only two surviving stagecoach stops along the Buncombe Turnpike in South Carolina and one of only a few extant properties anywhere that were historically associated with the turnpike. The only other in South Carolina is believed to be the John H. Goodwin House in upper Greenville County just off Highway 25 north of Traveler's Rest. Begun as a residence ca. 1790 it expanded several times in the nineteenth century. It was listed in the National Register in 1983. Ironically, none survive in North Carolina, with the exception of the ca. 1850 Woodfield Inn [formerly Farmer's Hotel] in Flat Rock; however, since it was not built until so late in the turnpike era, it has limited association and significance to the operation of the turnpike.[6]

John L. Tippin (1752-1818) received a grant of 220 acres—including the Hurricane Tavern property—from the state of South Carolina on 22 February 1814.[7] On 29 August 1815 Tippin sold the 220-acre tract to Sterling Lenoir Westmoreland (1792-1870).[8]

The main house at Hurricane Tavern was built ca. 1811 for Westmoreland, the year he married Susannah Dickie (1792-1833).[9] Westmoreland, a farmer and merchant, operated a tavern here at the intersection of the Old Buncombe and Old Georgia Roads as early as 1815; his tavern license was renewed for several years until he and Zadoc F. Westmoreland (1798-1846) were issued a joint tavern license. In November 1832 Westmoreland's brother-in-law Thomas Crymes (1797-1838) was issued a tavern license and began operating Hurricane Tavern.[10]

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[4] David Duncan Wallace, The History of South Carolina, Vol. II (New York: The American Historical Society, Inc., 1934), p. 402.
[5] Greenville Mountaineer, 6 October 1832.
[6] National Register Files, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, SC; National Register Files, North Carolina Department of Cultural Resources, Raleigh, NC.
[7] Workman Family Papers, Hurricane Tavern, Woodruff, S.C.
[8] Ibid.
[9] Olin V. Mates, Westmoreland Nee Neville (n.p.: Heritage Books, n.p.).
[10] Commissioners of the Tavern License Bonds, Spartanburg District, 1800-1830, and Minutes of the Commissioners of the Roads, Spartanburg District, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.; Greenville Mountaineer, 30 June 1832, 6 Oct 1832.

The property eventually passed into the hands of W.W. Anderson (1819-1865), a prominent local planter and member of Antioch Presbyterian Church; in 1855 Anderson sold a 449-acre tract, including Hurricane Tavern, to farmer Jared Drummond (1790-1874).[11] Drummond sold the tract to O.P. Wood (1824-1893), a school teacher, merchant and farmer living at Cashville as early as 1869, in 1874.[12] Wood sold 82.42 acres, including Hurricane Tavern, to his son C.I. Wood (1868-1903), in 1892; C.I. Wood sold the tract to S.V. Brockman (1848-1930) in 1904.

Brockman, a successful and progressive farmer, was one of the first farmers in the South Carolina upcountry to terrace his farmland after the present-day scientific method and served for many years as foreman of the Spartanburg County Grand Jury.[13]

The next year Brockman sold the 82.42-acre tract to his son-in-law Clarence Hix Workman (1882-1966), beginning the Workman family's nearly one-hundred-year ownership of the Hurricane Tavern farmstead.[14] Workman also purchased one-half interest in the adjacent store owned by his father-in-law; over the next forty years, he helped develop the Hurricane Tavern farmstead and the Cashville crossroads area into a thriving rural community.

After his father-in-law sold him the remainder of the store, C.H. Workman changed its name to the Cashville Mercantile Company. He also built a cotton gin, sawmill, and flour and corn mill, and operated a small vegetable cannery, providing jobs for a few local residents and providing a boost to the Cashville economy. Local farmers brought their cotton to be ginned and their flour and corn to be ground, and traded at the store while they waited. At the peak of cotton season, there would be twenty to twenty-five wagonloads of cotton lined up each morning waiting for the gin to start.

In 1939 Workman began setting out peach trees, with an orchard in operation until 1962. The peach operation created more jobs on the Hurricane Tavern farmstead, as peach farming was very labor intensive and many workers were needed to provide the year-round care that the crop needed.

Pruning, plowing, thinning, and spraying was usually handled by the regular workers, but harvest required a huge increase in employee numbers. When a peach crop is ready it must be picked and packed as quickly as possible. To accomplish this task up to thirty extra pickers and twenty to twenty-five extra packers were needed. A few of these workers were locals but many were brought by truck or bus from surrounding areas. The store was quite busy at lunchtime and again after the workday was over with all the extra customers.

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[11] Edward Lee Anderson, A History of the Anderson Family 1706-1955 (Columbia: The R.L. Bryan Company, 1955), p. 133; Workman Family Papers.
[12] Ibid.; J.B.O. Landrum, History of Spartanburg County (Spartanburg: The Reprint Company, 1985), p. 263.
[13] Workman Family Papers; Landrum, p. 426.
[14] Ibid.

Most farm employees were poor and could not afford an automobile, and had to live close to the farms on which they worked. In order to keep a readily available workforce it was necessary to provide nearby housing. As the Hurricane Tavern farmstead increased in size and more workers were needed Workman built several tenant houses for his workers and their families; at one time the farmstead included eighteen tenant houses. The Cashville Mercantile Company store was within walking distance from the tenant houses and became a common meeting place for the tenants and their families.

Clarence Hix Workman, beginning with 82.42 acres in 1905, acquired several tracts of adjoining property and the Hurricane Tavern slowly grew to approximately 1,000 acres. He enlarged the house ca. 1920, and, before electricity was readily available, installed a Delco system as well; once the power lines were run to Cashville he had power from both Laurens Electric Company and Duke Power Company installed in the house. Workman also had three wells dug to furnish water for his family. He ran a telephone line from his father's store in Woodruff to his house and store in Cashville so he could call Greer and other nearby towns for current cotton prices. Before World War I Workman operated a roller and grist mill, producing both flour and corn meal, which he sold. This operation was discontinued during the war due to lack of help. Afterwards Workman reopened the corn mill, operating it until ca. 1960. In the 1940s and 1950s Workman ginned 1500—2000 bales of cotton each season. Between 1950 and 1953 the Hurricane Tavern farm participated in a Soil Conservation Service program, sowing sericea lespedeza for hay and summer grazing and crimson clover for winter grazing. These legumes provided soil nutrients and prevented erosion. In the early 1950s he diversified once again and began raising Hereford cattle. At that time he fenced 400 acres.[15] The Hurricane Tavern farmstead now has approximately 500 acres fenced for 200 brood cows. To furnish water for his grazing cattle and to provide irrigation for his 12,000-tree peach orchard, Workman built a ten-acre lake on Ferguson Creek ca. 1948.

A 1923 article by P.H. Fike in the Spartanburg Herald described Workman as "[a] genius of farm about Cashville – Is prominent figure in his community because of versatile activities – Is successful planter. Hix Workman, farmer, ginner, merchant, all round good citizen, who holds forth on the Buncombe Road at the intersection of the old Georgia Road, comes very near directing the activities of the Cashville community."[16]

The Hurricane Tavern farmstead is now owned (2000) by Clarence Hix Workman's only grandson, Basco Hix Workman (b. 1924) and his wife Sara Roberts Workman (b. 1925).

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[15] Spartanburg Herald, 15 June 1953; Hannah Irby, Greenville Piedmont, 11 December 1956.
[16] P.H. Fike, Spartanburg Herald, 26 October 1923.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is shown as the black line marked "Hurricane Tavern" on the accompanying Spartanburg County Tax Map.

Boundary Justification

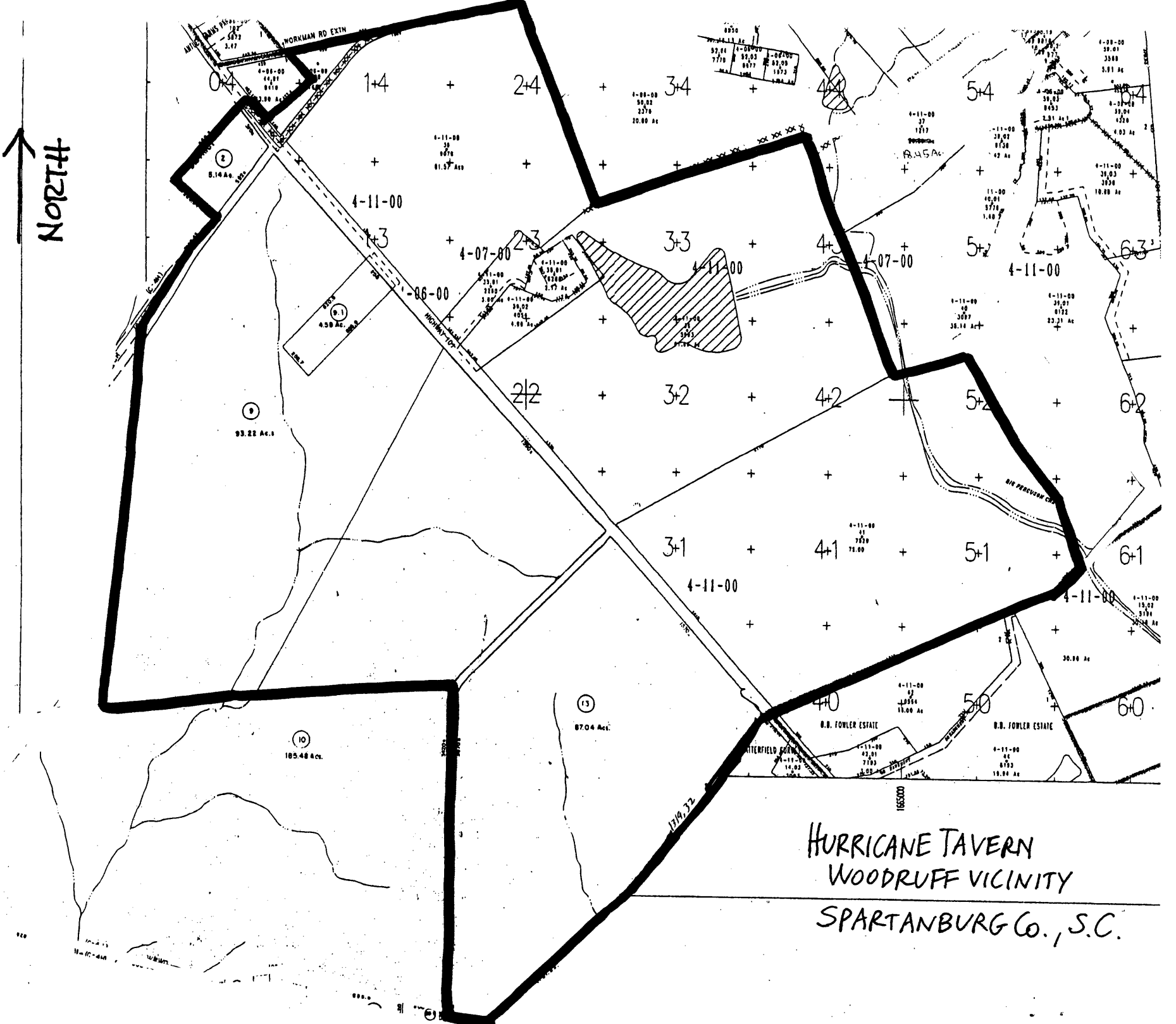
The nominated property includes the historic house, its domestic and agricultural outbuildings, the rural landscape, and the lake, all contributing to the significance of the farmstead.

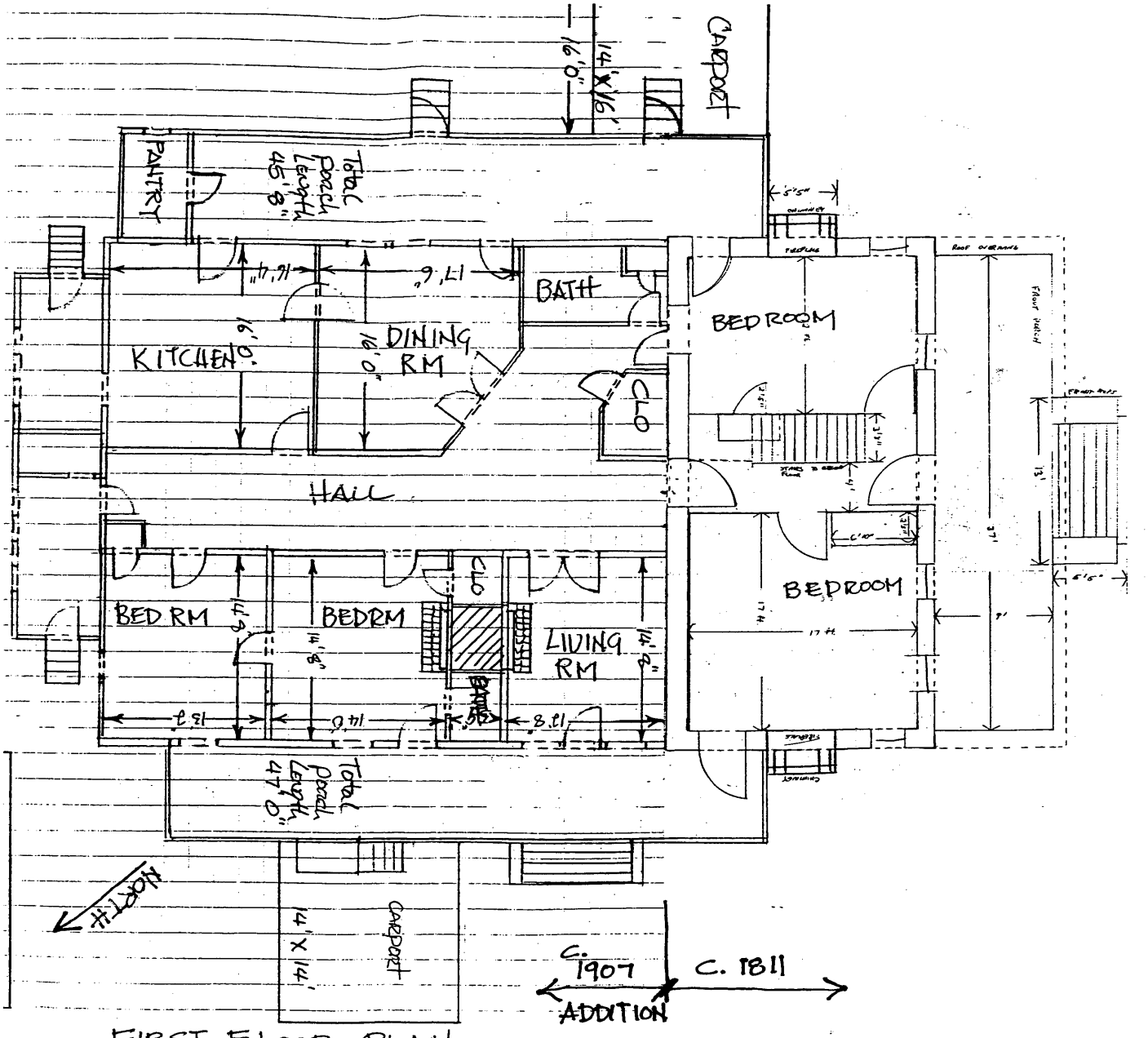
The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of Property:	Hurricane Tavern
Location of Property:	Intersection of S.C. Highway 101 and Workman Road, Cashville, Woodruff vicinity Spartanburg County, S.C.
Name of Photographer:	Campbell, Meek & Associates, Architects, Inc., Spartanburg, S.C.
Date of Photographs:	2 August 2000
Location of Original Negatives:	S.C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

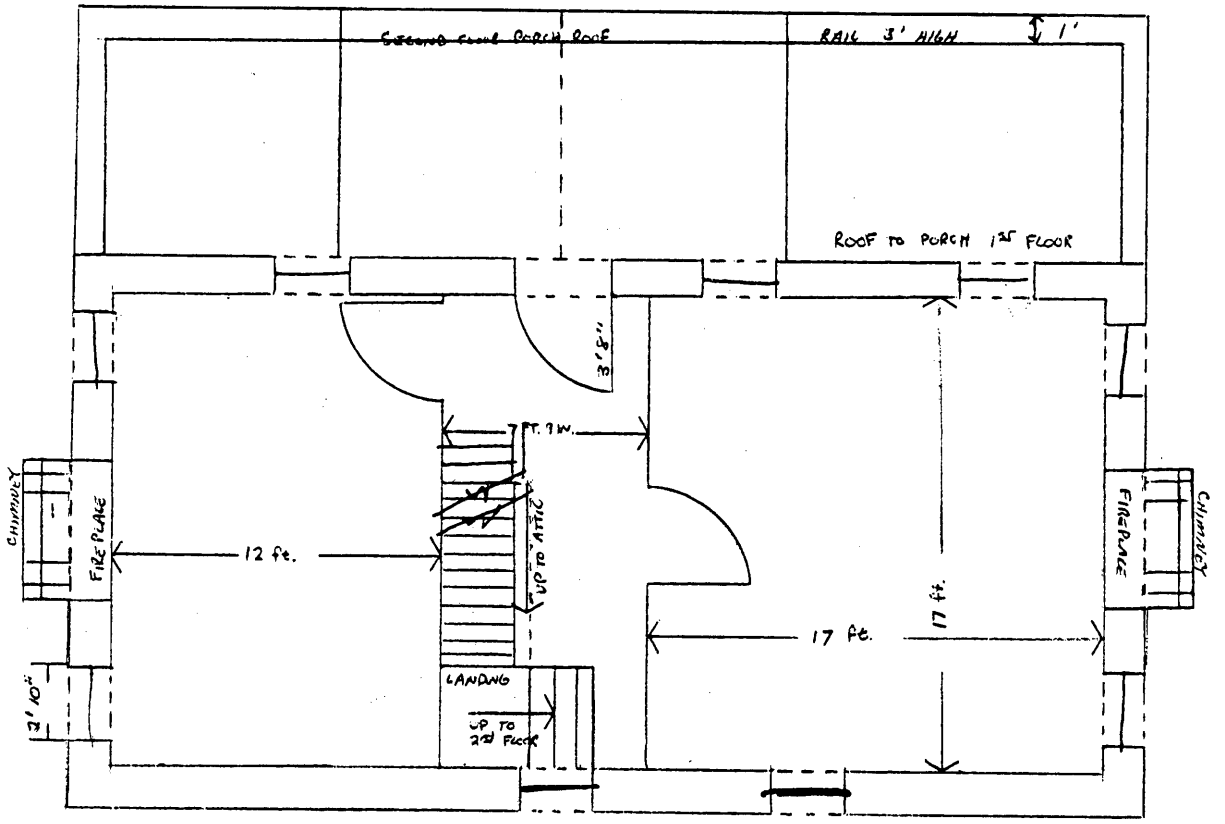
1. Hurricane Tavern, Façade (Southwest elevation)
2. Hurricane Tavern, Northwest elevation and façade
3. Hurricane Tavern, Northwest elevation
4. Hurricane Tavern, Northwest elevation
5. Hurricane Tavern, Northwest elevation, window detail
6. Hurricane Tavern, Northwest elevation, chimney and porthole detail
7. Hurricane Tavern, Northwest elevation
8. Hurricane Tavern, Porte-cochere
9. Hurricane Tavern, Northwest and northeast elevations
10. Hurricane Tavern, Southeast and northeast elevations
11. Hurricane Tavern, Southeast elevation
12. Hurricane Tavern, Southeast elevation, ca. 1811 portion
13. Cashville Mercantile Company
14. Cashville Mercantile Company
15. Privy, Chicken House, and Sweet Potato House
16. Mule Barn
17. Pig Barn
18. Flour and Corn Mill
19. Cotton Gin
20. Brockman House, 1885
21. Hurricane Tavern, ca. 1811 portion, first floor, left bedroom
22. Hurricane Tavern, ca. 1811 portion, first floor, left bedroom, mantel
23. Hurricane Tavern, ca. 1811 portion, first floor, central stair
24. Hurricane Tavern, ca. 1811 portion, first floor, right bedroom, mantel
25. Hurricane Tavern, ca. 1907 addition, first floor living area, mantel
26. Hurricane Tavern, ca. 1907 addition, first floor, central hall
27. Hurricane Tavern, ca. 1907 addition, first floor, dining room
28. Hurricane Tavern, ca. 1907 addition, first floor, central hall
29. Hurricane Tavern, ca. 1811 portion, second floor, left bedroom, mantel

30. Hurricane Tavern, ca. 1811 portion, second floor, left bedroom, doorway
31. Hurricane Tavern, ca. 1811 portion, second floor, left bedroom, window, chair rail, and arched header
32. Hurricane Tavern, ca. 1811 portion, stair to attic, original paint
33. Hurricane Tavern, ca. 1811 portion, second floor, central hall, doorway and overlight, original paint
34. Hurricane Tavern, ca. 1811 portion, right bedroom, mantel


NORTH
WORKMAN RD EXTN
4-11-00
4-07-00
4-06-00
HIGHWAY 101
93.22 Ac.
185.48 Acs.
87.04 Acs.
B.B. FOWLER ESTATE
1714.32
HURRICANE TAVERN
WOODRUFF VICINITY
SPARTANBURG Co., S.C.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8 = 1'-0"



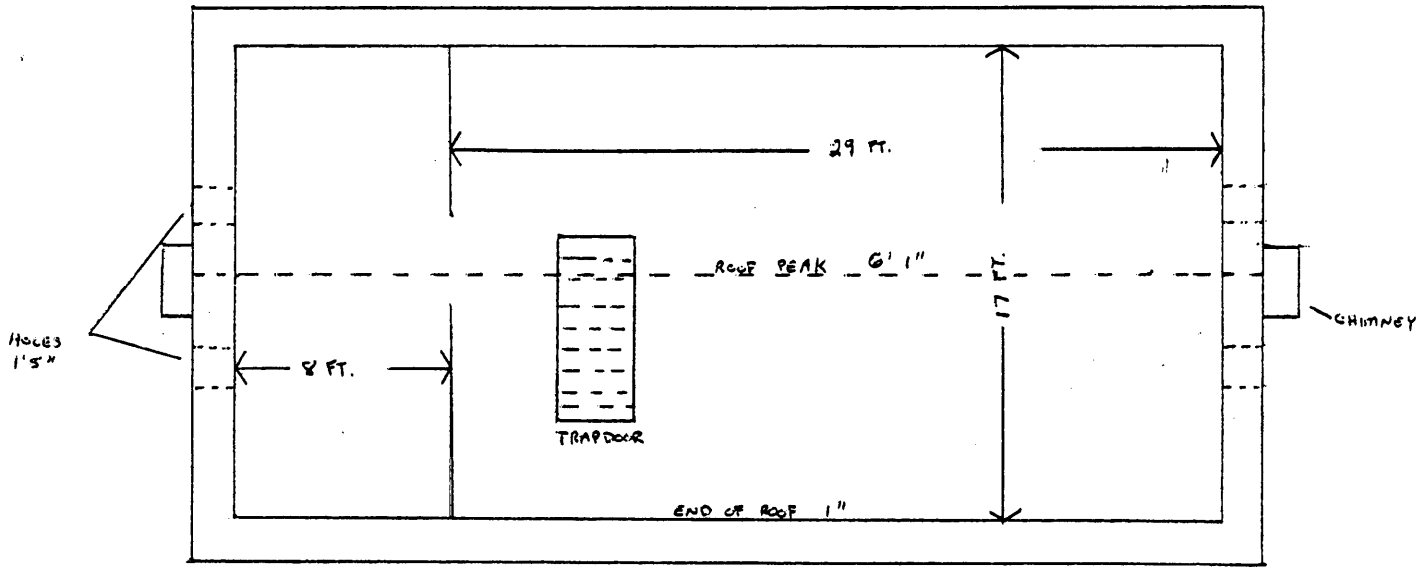
3/16 = 1 Ft.

SECOND FLOOR

PREPARED: Weight Bloom	HURRICANE TAVERN
	CIRCA: 1811
SPECIFICATIONS: WALLS - 1' 7" (OUTER)	
WOOD FLOORS, PLASTER WALLS,	

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/8 = 1' 0"



3/16 = 1 FT.

PREPARED BY: Wayne Bean

ATTIC
HURRICANE TAVERN
CIRCA 1811

Attic PLAN

SCALE 1/8 = 1' 0"

OLD BUNCOMBE ROAD (S.C. HWY 101)
OLD GEORGIA ROAD (WORKMAN ROAD)
OLD GEORGIA ROAD (WORKMAN ROAD)
NORTH
GRAIN WAREHOUSE
PIG BARN
SWEET POTATO HOUSE
CHICKEN HOUSE
PRIVY
CASHVILLE MERCANTILE COMPANY
HURRICANE TAVERN
MULE BARN
STOVEWOOD STORAGE HOUSE
CHICKEN HOUSE
CORN CRIB
DELCO HOUSE/ CURING ROOM
CLOTHES WASHING SHED
CHICKEN BROOD HOUSE
TRUCK GARAGE
COTTONSEED WAREHOUSE
COTTON GIN
TENANT HOUSE
TENANT HOUSE
FLOUR AND CORN MILL
BLACKSMITH SHOP
PEACH STAND
PEACH PACKING SHED
COTTON BALE WAREHOUSE