

South Carolina Historical Markers in York County, 1936-Present

46-1

KING'S MOUNTAIN BATTLEGROUND

Intersection of W. Alexander Love Hwy. (S.C. Hwy. 161) and N. King's Mountain St. (U.S. Hwy. 321), just N of York

Twelve miles northwest the battle of King's Mountain was fought October 7, 1780. The 900 Whigs were under Colonels Campbell, Shelby, Sevier, Hill, Lacey, Williams, Cleveland; Lieutenant Colonels Hawthorn, Hambricht; Majors McDowell, Chronicle, Winston, Chandler. The 1100 Tories were under Col. Patrick Ferguson, Capt. DePeyster, Lieut. Allaire. This brilliant victory was the turning point of the American Revolution.

[Erected by the King's Mountain Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 10 February 1938]

46-2

BULLOCK CREEK

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Intersection of Lockhart Rd. (S.C. Hwy. 49) & W. McConnells Hwy. (S.C. Hwy. 322), Bullock Creek
Under leadership of Dr. Joseph Alexander, pastor 1774-1801, this church, organized in 1769, was a Whig stronghold during the Revolution. Three hundred yards west is the site of one of the earliest academies in upper South Carolina, established in 1787 by Dr. Alexander. One and one half miles southwest is the site of Dr. Alexander's home, used as a hospital during the American Revolution.

[Erected by the King's Mountain Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, 11 February 1938]

46-3

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH

22 E. Liberty St. (S.C. Hwy. 5/161), York

Organized 1824 by the Reverends Wm. Gassaway and Jos. Holmes with former as pastor, Trinity is the oldest M.E. Church, South in York County. The original building was erected on College Street, 1826. The first Sunday School in York County was organized at Trinity, March 2, 1829, by James Jefferys.

[Erected by the members of Trinity M.E. Church, South, 19 March 1939]

46-4

JEFFERSON DAVIS'S FLIGHT

SOUTH, April 26-27, 1865

N. White St. (S.C. Hwy. 160), near W city limits, Fort Mill

(Front) Confederate President Jefferson Davis and his Cabinet, making their way south from Richmond, Va. with a cavalry escort, stopped at Fort Mill on April 26, 1865. Davis spent the night at Springfield, the home of Col. Andrew Baxter Springs, about 3.5 mi. N; others stayed here at the home of Col. William Elliott White.

(Reverse)

LAST CONFEDERATE CABINET

MEETING, April 27, 1865

On the morning of April 27, 1865, Davis's Cabinet met here on the lawn to discuss the resignation of Secretary of the Treasury George A. Trenholm, appointing Postmaster General John H. Reagan to succeed him. The group, hoping to join the few Confederates still in the field, left for Yorkville later that day.

[Erected by the White Homestead, 2005, replacing a marker erected by Captain Elliott White Springs on 11 March 1940]

46-5

JEFFERSON DAVIS' FLIGHT

Corner of Eden Terrace and Myrtle Dr., Rock Hill

Having crossed the Catawba at Nation Ford, April 27, 1865, the President of the Confederacy fled south along this road following the fall of Richmond. He was accompanied by the remaining members of his cabinet and a detachment of cavalry under Gen. John C. Breckinridge.

[Erected by the Ann White Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy]

46-6

NATION FORD

Cherry Rd. (U.S. Hwy. 21) at the Catawba River, about 2 mi. N of Rock Hill

Two miles downstream, prehistoric crossing of Catawba Indians, site of legendary battle between Catawbans and Cherokees. Used by Virginia traders in 1652. Sumter with 500 men had a fortified camp here in July, 1780. Federal cavalry burned the railroad bridge in April, 1865.

46-7

COLUMBIA SEMINARY CHAPEL

1043 Founders Ln., Winthrop University Campus, Rock Hill

This building was designed by Robert Mills and erected in Columbia, S.C., as the stable and carriage house of the mansion of Ainsley Hall; Chapel of Columbia Theological Seminary (Presbyterian), 1830-1927; first home of Winthrop College, 1886-1887. Woodrow Wilson accepted and confessed Christ here in 1873. The chapel was moved to Rock Hill, 1936. Site is 350 yards SW.

[Erected by the Presbyterians of Rock Hill, South Carolina, 1967]

46-8

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

234 E. Main St., Rock Hill

(Front) This church was begun in 1834 as Antioch Chapel of Ebenezer Church under the leadership of Rev. John O. Richards on land of the Steales and Workmans, 3 mi. south of Rock Hill. Mission moved in 1858 to this site, obtained from A. T. Black and later paid for by Mrs. Ann Hutchinson White and J. Spratt White. The church was organized on Nov. 13, 1869, with forty-six charter members led by Rev. R. E. Cooper, pastor.

(Reverse)

CHURCH LEADERS

First ruling elders: J. F. Workman, H. H. Hart, R. D. L. McLeod. First deacons: Wm. Whyte, A. H. White, J. N. Steele, R. W. Workman, David Gordon. Three pastors have been moderators of the General Assembly, Presbyterian Church in the U. S.: Rev. W. T. Hall, Rev. W. L. Lingle, Rev. Alexander Sprunt. The longest pastorate has been that of Rev. Francis W. Gregg, 1910-1947.

[Erected by the Congregation on the Occasion of the Centenary of the Church, AD 1969]

46-9

SIMS HOME SITE

E. White St., between Stonewall St. and Jones Ave., Rock Hill

Near this spot stood the Rock Hill residence of Robert Moorman Sims, captain, C.S.A., who on April 9, 1865, carried the flag of truce, which led to the surrender of Lee's forces at Appomattox. He later was S.C. senator for Lancaster County, 1868-70, and S.C. secretary of state, 1876-80. He began the beautification of the S.C. State House grounds. He was born in Fairfield County in 1836 and died at Columbia in 1898.

[Erected by the Beulah Meredith Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1970]

46-10

WHITE HOME

Corner of E White St. & Elizabeth Ln., Rock Hill

(Front) About 1839, this former plantation house was built by George Pendleton White (1801-1849) and his wife, Ann Hutchison White (1805-1880). It has since sheltered five generations of a pioneer Rock Hill family. During the War of 1861-1865 needy Confederate soldiers were cared for here. The house contains a Prophet's Chamber, reserved for the exclusive use of visiting ministers. The east wing was erected about 1878.

(Reverse) Two renowned sons of this house were the Reverend James Spratt White (1841-1891) moderator of the Presbyterian Synod of S.C. and founder of the Rock Hill Public Library and of the Rock Hill public schools, and Andrew Hutchison White (1843-1903), intendant of Rock Hill, grand master of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free Masons of South Carolina, and president of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society.

[Erected by the Ann White Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, 1972]

46-11

BRATTON HOUSE SITE

8 N. Congress St. (U.S. Hwy. 321), York

(Front) Robert Clendinen, Yorkville lawyer and South Carolina senator from York District (1816-30), purchased this land in 1813. The house, which he built here before his death in 1830, was acquired in 1847 by Dr. James Rufus Bratton, a surgeon in the Confederate Army. It was razed in 1956.

(Reverse)

JEFFERSON DAVIS' FLIGHT

Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, spent the night of April 27, 1865, in the home of Dr. James Rufus Bratton, which was located on this site. Davis, in danger of capture and arrest by Federal troops, was attempting to reach some remnant of the Confederate Army in the South or West with which he could find protection and continue the war.

[Erected by York County Historical Commission, 1977]

46-12

TOWN OF SHARON

York St. (S.C. Hwy. 49), Sharon

(Front) John L. Rainey, owner of large tracts of land on which Sharon was established, conveyed land to the Presbyterian church in 1889 and 1898, the Methodists in 1897, and the Methodist Episcopal Zion church in 1904. The First National Bank, established here in 1909, was the only bank in western York County to survive the depression. The Hill Banking and Mercantile Company was founded prior to 1915.

(Reverse) The town of Sharon grew up around and took its name from Sharon Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, which existed here in 1800. When the Charleston, Cincinnati, and Chicago Railroad came through in the 1880s, John L. Rainey donated land for the station. The town was incorporated by the S.C. General Assembly in 1889.

[Erected by the York Historical Commission, 1979]

46-13

McCONNELLS

Intersection of Chester Hwy. (U.S. Hwy. 321) & McConnells Hwy. (S.C. Hwy. 322), McConnells

After the Kings Mountain Railroad was completed in 1852, the McConnellsville Post Office was established here in 1854. The town, named for the McConnell family, was incorporated in 1906. The first intendant was J. T. Crawford; wardens were J. F. Ashe, S. H. Love, J. O. Moore, and J. M. Williams. The post office was renamed McConnells in 1951.

[Erected by the York County Historical Commission, 1979]

46-14**VILLAGE OF
ROCK HILL**

E. Main St. and Hampton St., Rock Hill

(Front) Main Street was laid out on Alexander Templeton Black's land by Squire John Roddey in 1851. The post office was established in 1852. The village was incorporated by the General Assembly in 1870 with an area of one mile square; its center was Gordon's Hotel, which stood just west of here. John R. Allen was first intendant and wardens were J. M. Ivy, Dr. Thos. L. Johnston, John Ratterree, and M. W. Russell.

(Reverse)

**CITY OF
ROCK HILL**

Rock Hill was incorporated as a city by act of the General Assembly on December 24, 1892, with an area of two miles square. Center of this square was a point in the middle of Main Street, opposite the Methodist Church. This marker stands near that point. The first mayor was Dr. John William Fewell and first aldermen were E. R. Avery, W. N. Irby, W. S. Morgan, E. E. Poag, J. J. Waters, W. H. Wylie. [Erected by the York County Historical Commission, 1979]

46-15**EBENEZER**

Intersection of Ebenezer Rd. (S.C. Hwy. 274) and Herlong Ave., Rock Hill

The town of Ebenezer was incorporated in 1893. Dr. W. B. Fewell was the first intendant, and the first wardens were J. W. Avery, A. A. Barron, S. A. Fewell, and J. B. Neely. The post office here from 1890-1911 was called Old Point. Earlier post offices were Ebenezer Academy (1822-1837) and Ebenzerville (1837-1866). The town was annexed to Rock Hill in 1961.

[Erected by the York County Culture and Heritage Museums, 2005, replacing a marker erected by the York County Historical Commission in 1980]

46-16**HICKORY GROVE**

Wylie St. (S.C. Hwy. 97), Hickory Grove

(Front) The land on which the town of Hickory Grove developed was granted to John McKenney in 1771 by George III of England. The Hickory Grove Post Office was in operation as early as 1831, and a free public school was located here by 1851. In 1888 the Charleston, Cincinnati, and Chicago Railroad completed its line through Hickory Grove, connecting this area to coastal S.C.

(Reverse) At the time of its incorporation in 1888, Hickory Grove was one square mile in size, its center being the intersection of York Street and Wylie Avenue. J. N. McDill was the first intendant and Dr. J. W. Allison, J. W. Castles, T. M. Whisonant, and J. H. Wylie were wardens. The Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church maintained its orphanage here from 1897 until 1905.

[Erected by the York County Historical Commission, 1981]

46-17**KING'S MOUNTAIN MILITARY ACADEMY SITE**

234 King's Mountain St., York Place Episcopal Church Home for Children, York

(Front) Micah Jenkins and Asbury Coward, graduates of The Citadel in Charleston, founded this Yorkville school in 1855. Closed during the Civil War, it was re-opened in 1866 by Coward, who later became head of S. C. Military Academy. The school closed permanently shortly before 1909, when the property was sold to the Episcopal Church Home.

(Reverse)

MICAH JENKINS

Micah Jenkins, born 1835 at Edisto Island, graduated from The Citadel with first honors in 1854. Leaving King's Mountain Military School to enter the Confederate Army, he became known as a brave

and daring leader, fighting through many significant battles and becoming brigadier general in 1862. He was killed at the Battle of the Wilderness, Virginia, in 1864.

[Erected by the York County Historical Commission, 1981]

46-18

TOWN OF CLOVER

Bethel St. (S.C. Hwy. 55), Clover

In 1887 the town of Clover was granted a charter by the General Assembly, its city limits to extend "one-half mile in every direction from the railroad depot." Clover Post Office had been established in 1874 with Zimri Carroll as postmaster. Six years later the Chester and Lenoir Railroad had completed its line here. The town's first textile mill, organized by Captain W. Beatty Smith, was chartered in 1890.

[Erected by the York County Historical Commission, 1981]

46-19

McCORKLE-FEWELL-LONG HOUSE

Corner of College Ave. and Sumter Ave., Rock Hill

(Front) This two-story frame house with central hall was a typical piedmont farmhouse when built, probably by Stephen McCorkle prior to 1821. Samuel M. Fewell significantly altered the house during his ownership 1867-1890. In 1906 the house was purchased and renovated by Alexander Long. In 1893 some of the land here was given to the state for the development of Winthrop College.

(Reverse)

OAKLAND

Rock Hill Land and Town Site Company, incorporated in 1890, bought and sold land here.

Developing the area known as Oakland were company founders William L. Roddy, James M. Cherry, Richard T. Fewell, W. Blackburn Wilson, Jr., and subsequent associates. The location of Winthrop in Oakland was assured when the company conveyed 30.5 acres to the state in 1893 for the sum of \$5. The college opened in 1894.

[Erected by the York County Historical Commission, 1981]

46-20

TOWN OF YORKVILLE

York County Courthouse, corner of W. Liberty & S. Congress Sts., York

(Front) Formerly known as Fergus's Cross Roads, later Yorkville, this county seat was established in 1785 on land originally granted to John Miller in 1767. According to Robert Mills, the town in 1826 had eight stores, five taverns, a male and female academy, post office, printing office, and about eighty houses. The coming of the railroad in 1852 brought prosperity, which was reflected in fine homes, public buildings, and educational institutions.

(Reverse)

TOWN OF YORK

During the Reconstruction period, turmoil in this area resulted in the sending of Federal troops under Col. Lewis Merrill to Yorkville and the declaration of martial law in 1871. Merrill was stationed at nearby Rose's Hotel. During this time the agricultural economy of the area suffered greatly, but Reconstruction ended in 1876 and recovery gradually took place. In 1896 textiles came to the town, whose name was changed to York in 1915.

[Erected by the York County Historical Commission, 1981]

46-21

FORT MILL

Corner of Main & White Sts., Fort Mill

(Front) Fort Mill was established on land received in 1787 by Thomas Spratt, one of the first settlers in this area. According to local tradition, the 4,535-acre tract in Catawba Indian territory was given

Spratt by the Catawbas who were grateful for his assistance in routing the Shawnees from their lands.

(Reverse) Fort Mill is said to have taken its name from Webb's Grist Mill and a Catawba Indian fort near here. The post office was established in 1811 and named Fort Mill in 1833. Fort Mill Mfg. Co. (now Springs Mills) began here in 1887. Area native Leroy Springs later became its president. By the time of his death in 1931, Springs was a nationally-known textile magnate.

[Erected by the York County Historical Commission, 1982]

46-22

SITE OF WHITE'S MILL

Intersection of Saluda Rd. (S.C. Hwy. 72) and Strait Rd. (S.C. Sec. Rd. 46-739), Ogden vicinity, about 3.7 mi. SW of Rock Hill

About 1 ½ miles south of here on Fishing Creek were a house and mill mentioned on a 1766 royal landgrant to Hugh White. British Colonel Banastre Tarleton and his Legion were encamped at White's Mill for several days in September 1780, during which time Tarleton lay "dangerously ill of a fever."

[Erected by the York County Historical Commission, 1983]

46-23

ROCK HILL BUGGY COMPANY

corner of W. White St. & N. Wilson St., Rock Hill

(Front) In 1886 A.D. Holler, who had long owned a wagon and buggy shop in Rock Hill, founded Holler and Anderson Buggy Company with his son-in-law John Gary Anderson (1861-1937).

Anderson built a factory here in 1892, with separate blacksmith, woodwork, trim, and paint shops. Renamed Rock Hill Buggy Company, it was known for quality materials and craftsmanship. By 1900 it was an industry leader and sold 6,000 buggies a year.

(Reverse) **ANDERSON MOTOR CO.**

The firm became Anderson Motor Company and began building automobiles in 1916. Its first cars were the Anderson Six, a 6-passenger touring car, and the Roadster, a 3-passenger convertible. By 1923 there were 8 brightly-colored luxury cars with innovations such as the first floor dimmer switch. At its peak in 1923 the factory made 35 cars a day. It built the last Anderson in 1924 and closed in 1926. Fewer than a dozen Anderson automobiles still survive.

[Erected by the Culture & Heritage Museums of York County and the City of Rock Hill, 2009]

46-24

WILLIAM HILL (1741-1816)

Hands Mill Rd. (S.C. Hwy. 274), about 4 mi. N of Newport near Nanny's Mountain

(Front) William Hill, who served in the American Revolution and was present at many battles, built an ironworks near here on Allison Creek about 1776. Hill and his partner, Isaac Hayne, manufactured swivel guns, kitchen utensils, cannon, ammunition, and various farm tools. His ironworks was burned by British Capt. Christian Huck in June 1780.

(Reverse)

HILL'S IRONWORKS

Rebuilt 1787-1788 near here on Allison Creek, Hill's Ironworks consisted of two furnaces, four gristmills, two sawmills, and about fifteen thousand acres of land by 1795. Around eighty blacks were employed here as forgemens, blacksmiths, founders, miners, and in other occupations. A nail factory with three cutting machines was operating here by 1802.

[Erected by the York County Historical Commission, 1988]

46-25**TOWN OF SMYRNA**

Intersection of Rock Cut Rd. (S.C. Hwy. 97) and Main St. (S.C. Sec. Rd. 46-11/46-233), Smyrna
 This town was named for Smyrna Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, organized ca. 1842. An academy was established here by 1870, and in 1888 the Charleston, Cincinnati, and Chicago Railroad completed its line here. Four years later the post office was established. The town was incorporated in 1895, its limits extending one-half mile in every direction from the railroad depot. [Erected by the York County Historical Commission, 1981]

46-26**FIRST ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH**

201 E. White St., corner of E. White St. and S. Oakland Ave., Rock Hill

(Front) This church was organized in 1895 with 26 charter members. The sanctuary, completed in 1898 and enlarged in 1911, was designed by Charlotte architect C. C. Hook and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Four pastors have served the church: Dr. A. S. Rogers (1895-1948); Rev. W. P. Grier (1948-1963); Rev. H. L. Smith (1963-1966), and Dr. R. J. Robinson (since 1967).

(Reverse)

DR. ARTHUR SMALL ROGERS (1869-1964)

Dr. Arthur Small Rogers (1869-1964), a native of Newberry, was educated at Erskine College, Erskine Theological Seminary, and Muskingum College. He came to Rock Hill in 1895 as a seminary student and became the first pastor of this church; his pastorate here was one of the longest in the history of the A.R.P. denomination. Dr. Rogers retired in 1948 and died in Rock Hill in 1964 at the age of 95.

[Erected by the Congregation, 1996]

46-27**EMMETT SCOTT SCHOOL**

Emmett Scott Recreation Center, 801 Crawford Rd., Rock Hill

(Front) This school, founded in 1920, was the first public school for blacks in Rock Hill. Named for Emmett J. Scott (1873-1957), a prominent educator who was then secretary of Howard University, Emmett Scott School included all twelve grades until 1956 and was a junior high and high school from 1956 until South Carolina schools were desegregated in 1970. The original two-story frame school, built in 1920, was demolished in 1952.

(Reverse) This property is owned by the City of Rock Hill and has been a neighborhood recreation center since the school closed in 1970. Seven principals served the Emmett Scott School during its fifty-year existence: Frank H. Neal 1920-1924; L. B. Moore 1924-1938; Ralph W. McGirt 1938-1959; W. H. Witherspoon 1959-1967; George Land 1967; Richard Boulware 1968; Samuel Foster 1969-1970.

[Erected by Emmett Scott Alumni and Affiliates, 1996]

46-28**HUCK'S DEFEAT**

S.C. Sec. Rd. 46-165 (Brattonsville Rd.), ½ mi. from the intersection of Brattonsville Rd. and S.C. Hwy. 322, Brattonsville vicinity

On July 12, 1780, at Williamson's Plantation about one-fifth of a mile east from here, Loyalist forces under Capt. Christian Huck were defeated by American forces led by Cols. William Bratton, William Hill, Edward Lacey, Richard Winn, as well as Captain John Moffett. Six months after this battle, known as "Huck's Defeat," came the pivotal American victories at Kings Mtn. in Oct. 1780 and Cowpens in Jan. 1781.

[Erected by the Catawba Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution]

46-29

DAVID E. FINLEY BIRTHPLACE

corner of N. Congress and Blackburn Sts., York

(Front) David Edward Finley, Jr. (1890-1977), first director of the National Gallery of Art, was born in this house. Finley moved to Washington, D.C. as a child when his father was elected to Congress and was educated at the University of S.C. and George Washington University Law School. He practiced law, served in World War I, then worked for Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon. (Reverse) Finley and Andrew W. Mellon worked for years to establish a national art gallery with Mellon's collection as its nucleus, but Mellon died in 1937 just as the project began. Finley directed the construction of the National Art Gallery and was its director 1938-1956, building it into "a treasure trove of art." He was also chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation 1950-1962.

[Erected by the Yorkville Historical Society, 2000]

46-30

**EPISCOPAL CHURCH
OF OUR SAVIOUR**

144 Caldwell St., Rock Hill

(Front) The first services were in private homes and at Rock Hill Academy 1857-1861. The church was organized Easter 1870 with the Rev. Roberts P. Johnson as its first rector. Founders included the families of Col. Cadwallader Jones, Halcott Pride Green, Maj. John R. London, Col. J.M. Ivy, and Samuel G. Keesler. This structure, completed in 1872 with alterations since, is the oldest church building in the city.

(Reverse) The first parish house, built in 1922, contained one of the first gymnasiums in Rock Hill. Under the leadership of the Rev. W. Preston Peyton, it was a center for community activities. It was replaced by the present parish house, built in 1991, which contains a hall dedicated to the memory of the Rev. William W. Lumpkin (1910-1969), rector 1951-1969.

[Erected by the Congregation and Friends in Memory of Walter Thomas Jenkins, Jr., 2000]

46-31

LACEY'S FORT

intersection of W. McConnells Hwy. (S.C. Hwy. 322) and Blanton Rd., between Bullock Creek and McConnells

(Front) Col. Edward Lacey (1742-1813), prominent officer in the American Revolution in the S.C. backcountry, occupied this hill west of Turkey Creek in the late summer of 1780. Lacey, who commanded S.C. militiamen in the battles of Rocky Mount, Cary's Fort, Hanging Rock, and Fishing Creek in July and August, built a 15-ft. log stockade near this site.

(Reverse) The fort here was sometimes called "Liberty Hill" by patriots but "Patriot's Folly" by Loyalists. It was occupied by S.C. militiamen under Cols. Edward Lacey and William Hill after they participated in the American victory at Kings Mountain 7 October 1780. Gen. Charles Cornwallis, commanding British forces in the South, later camped here briefly in January 1781.

[Erected by the Historical Commission of York County, 2001]

46-32

**FIRST NATIONAL
BANK OF SHARON**

4028 Woodlawn St., Sharon

(Front) This bank, built in 1909-10 by W.W. Blair, was the first bank in the town of Sharon, incorporated in 1889. Its first officers were J.H. Saye, president; J.L. Rainey, vice president; and A.M. Haddon, cashier. From 1910 to 1929 the U.S. Bureau of Engraving and Printing produced national bank notes for this bank. It was the only bank in western York County to survive the Depression.

(Reverse) At the time of its merger with First Citizens Bank in 1986 the First National Bank of Sharon was the oldest continuously operating national bank in York County. The bank, with its distinctive arched corner entrance, is part of the Sharon Downtown Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2001.

[Erected by the Culture & Heritage Museums of York County, First Citizens Bank, and the Rainey Foundation, 2008]

46-33

DICKEY-SHERER HOUSE

Wilson Chapel Rd., Sharon vicinity

(Front) A two-story log house built ca. 1771 for John Dickey (1703-1789) stood about 100 yds. NE until 1988, when it was moved to Kings Mountain State Park. Dickey, a native of Ireland, emigrated to Virginia with his wife Martha McNeely Dickey in 1737. They moved to this area after 1770, when Dickey received a grant of about 175 acres. He was an elder at nearby Bullock Creek Presbyterian Church.

(Reverse) In 1844 Richard Sherer (1796-1888) bought the house and 76 acres from the descendants of Martha McNeely Dickey. Members of the Sherer family lived in the house until ca. 1918. In 1988 Ruth Duncan Latham donated the house to the S.C. Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism. It has been restored and now serves as the park headquarters for Kings Mountain State Park.

[Erected by the Broad River Basin Historical Society, 2004]

46-34

CLINTON

JUNIOR COLLEGE

1029 Crawford Rd., Rock Hill

Clinton Junior College, affiliated with the A.M.E. Zion Church, was founded in 1894 by Revs. Nero Crockett and W.M. Robinson as Clinton Institute. Named for Bishop Isom C. Clinton, it featured primary and secondary courses as well as a two-year college program. It became Clinton Junior College in 1965. Dr. Sallie V. Moreland (ca. 1898-2000) served 48 years as president of the college from 1946 to 1994.

[Erected by Clinton Junior College, 2005]

46-35

THE CCC IN

YORK COUNTY

Piedmont Medical Center, 222 S. Herlong Ave., Rock Hill

(Front) One of the most successful of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal programs was the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), created in 1933. It gave many young men and World War veterans jobs planting trees, fighting forest fires and soil erosion, and building state and national parks. Almost 50,000 men served in S.C. between 1933 and 1942. York County included three CCC camps: Kings Mountain, York, and here at Ebenezer.

(Reverse)

TOM JOHNSTON

CAMP (SCS #10), CCC

Young men, most of them between 17 and 25, lived in camps commanded by U.S. Army officers. The CCC camp here, described as "a busy little city," was named for Thomas L. Johnston, Rock Hill banker and farmer. It opened on August 19, 1935 and specialized in soil conservation. Its 250 men also participated in many educational, vocational, and recreational activities as well. The camp closed on July 27, 1942.

[Erected by the Rock Hill Civitans and the York County Culture and Heritage Museums, 2005 [2006]]

46-36**ANDREW JACKSON
HOTEL**

223 E. Main St., Rock Hill

(Front) The Andrew Jackson Hotel, built in 1926, was funded with more than \$250,000 raised by citizens of Rock Hill. Designed by Charles Coker Wilson, it is a fine example of the Beaux Arts style and has been called one of the city's "greatest triumphs." In 1938-39 many stars of early country and gospel music, such as the Monroe Boys, Delmore Bros., and S.C. native Arthur Smith, recorded hit songs for RCA in sessions here.

(Reverse) **VERNON GRANT**

The building also included the Rock Hill Chamber of Commerce before it closed as a hotel in 1970. Vernon Grant, director 1957-65, was a leading American illustrator from the 1930s to the 50s. Best known as the creator of Kellogg's "Snap! Crackle! Pop!" and Rock Hill's Glen the Frog, he illustrated thousands of ads and magazine covers. He married Elizabeth Fewell of Rock Hill in 1936. In 1947 Grant moved his family to York County, where he lived until his death in 1990.

[Erected by the Culture & Heritage Museums of York County, 2006]

46-37**McCRORY'S CIVIL
RIGHTS SIT-INS**

137 E. Main St., Rock Hill

(Front) This building, built in 1901, was occupied by McCrory's Five & Dime from 1937 to 1997. On February 12, 1960, black students from Friendship Jr. College in Rock Hill were denied service at the McCrory's lunch counter but refused to leave. Their "sit-in" was one of the first of many calling attention to segregated public places in downtown Rock Hill. These protests lasted for more than a year.

(Reverse) **"FRIENDSHIP NINE"**

Many Rock Hill protesters were arrested, convicted, and fined. On January 31, 1961, ten students from Friendship Jr. College were arrested when they refused to leave McCrory's. Nine would not pay their fines and became the first Civil Rights sit-in protesters in the nation to serve jail time. This new "Jail No Bail" strategy by "the Friendship Nine" was soon adopted as the model strategy for the Freedom Rides of 1961.

[Erected by the Culture & Heritage Museums of York County and the City of Rock Hill, 2007]

46-38**ROCK HILL
COTTON FACTORY**

corner of White and Chatham Sts., Rock Hill

(Front) This textile mill, built in 1881, was the first in Rock Hill and the first in S.C. to use steam power. A.E. Hutchison, J.M. Ivy, W.L. Roddey, and A.H. White founded the Rock Hill Cotton Factory to boost the city's status as a cotton market and to spur further industrial and economic growth. This two-story mill was designed and built by A.D. Holler and modeled after the Camperdown Mill in Greenville.

(Reverse) This was the first of seven textile mills built here from 1881 to 1907. Rock Hill soon became the model of a "New South" city, its population grew from 800 to more than 6,000, and White Street became its "Textile Corridor" and industrial center. This mill, sold and renamed several times before it closed in 1967, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1992 and renovated into offices in 2007.

[Erected by the Culture & Heritage Museums of York County and the City of Rock Hill, 2007]

46-39

MARKER NUMBER TO BE ASSIGNED

46-40

**STANDARD
COTTON MILL**

369 Standard St., Rock Hill

(Front) The Standard Cotton Mill, built in 1888-89, was the second textile mill in Rock Hill. It was promoted by John R. London and financed entirely by local citizens, including schoolchildren, who bought stock for 50¢ a week. Built by contractor A.D. Holler with 200 looms, it expanded to almost 500 looms by 1893, producing gingham cloth, shirting, and towels. The mill was a major factor in the growth and development of Rock Hill for the next 30 years.

(Reverse)

**HIGHLAND PARK
MANUFACTURING CO.**

The Standard Cotton Mill was sold to a Charlotte firm and renamed Highland Park Manufacturing Company # 2 in 1898. A significant expansion of the mill in 1907 resulted in the corresponding expansion of this mill village as an important community in Rock Hill. The mill, which closed in 1968, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1992. It was renovated in 2005 as housing for seniors.

[Erected by the City of Rock Hill, 2008]

46-41

**ROCK HILL
HIGH SCHOOL**

at the site of the school, E White St., Rock Hill

(Front) Rock Hill High School has its origins in the Rock Hill Graded School, opened in 1888 for grades 1-9. The name Rock Hill High was first used in 1907-08 for a boys' school housed in the former Presbyterian High School. A property dispute closed the school after a year; its students returned to Rock Hill Graded School. In 1914 a new coeducational Rock Hill High School was built here with students in grades 8-10.

(Reverse) Grade 11 was added in 1917 and grade 12 was added in 1948. Additions or new buildings were constructed 1923-1952. Agriculture and commercial courses were added to standard courses, as were music, art, sports, and other activities. Rock Hill High and Sullivan Jr. High on Eden Terrace traded buildings in 1965. A new Rock Hill High was built on Springdale Rd. in 1977; the 1914 school was torn down in 1978.

[Erected by the Rock Hill High School Class of 1961, 2007]

46-42

**U.S. POST OFFICE
AND COURTHOUSE**

corner of E. Main and Caldwell Sts., Rock Hill

(Front) This building was described as "handsome in every respect" when it opened in 1932. It replaced a 1906 post office and housed a new district court and federal offices. It served as a post office until 1986 and provided offices and headquarters for several U.S. Congressmen, including Thomas S. Gettys 1965-75. Listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988, it was renamed in honor of Gettys in 1997.

(Reverse) **CITIZENS' BUILDING**

This six-story structure was Rock Hill's first high-rise office building. Built in 1924-25, it opened in 1926 with Citizens Bank & Trust on the 1st floor. The bank closed in 1927. Rock Hill National Bank opened on the 1st floor in 1941 and remained here until 1976. WRHI Radio, one of S.C.'s earliest stations, signed-on with studios on the 2nd floor in 1944 and broadcast from here until 1977. Civil

Defense used an observation deck on the roof during World War II.

[Erected by the Culture & Heritage Museums of York County and the City of Rock Hill, 2007]

46-43

BLACK PLANTATION

corner of Black and Hampton Sts., Rock Hill

(Front) This area was once part of the 448.5-acre plantation of Alexander Templeton Black (1798-1875), for whom Church Street was renamed Black Street. In 1851 Black deeded land for a right-of-way and depot to the Charlotte & S.C. Railroad. He also created and sold 23 town lots along a new Main Street, fulfilling his dream to establish a town here. The post office that opened nearby on April 17, 1852 was named "Rock Hill" after the hill the railroad tracks cut through.

(Reverse) **HAMPTON CAMPAIGN**

The 1876 S.C. gubernatorial election was bitterly contested by Republican Gov. Daniel H. Chamberlain (1835-1907) and Democrat and ex-Confederate general Wade Hampton (1818-1902). On Oct. 12, 1876, citizens welcomed Hampton to Rock Hill near this site; this street was later renamed for him. Mounted Democratic clubs led him to Chatham Ave., where he spoke to a crowd of 3,000. The vote in York County and the upcountry was critical to Hampton's eventual victory.

[Erected by the Culture & Heritage Museums of York County and the City of Rock Hill, 2008]

46-44

HICKORY GROVE SCHOOLS

Wylie Ave., Hickory Grove

Text Under Review; To Be Erected by Comporium, 2009

46-45

STOOPING PINES SCHOOL

S.C. Hwy. 211, Hickory Grove

Text Under Review; To Be Erected by Comporium, 2009

46-46

ROCK HILL DEPOTS

Trade St., Rock Hill

(Front) The first of six railroad depots was built here in 1851 on the Charlotte & S.C. RR, after the citizens of Ebenezer objected to a new railroad yard proposed there. The town that grew up here was named Rock Hill after the flint hill found when the railroad bed was excavated. The six depots built here between 1851 and 1912 served passengers and freight for a combined 122 years. The two-story brick depot built nearby in 1912 was a local landmark until it was torn down in 1973.

(Reverse)

ROCK HILL

STREET RAILWAY

From 1891 to 1918 a street railway connected Railroad Ave., the depots, Main St., and Winthrop College. Nicknamed "Rock Hill Electric Railway," it was pulled by mules named "Lec" and "Tric" for 21 years, then ran on battery power. Its rails were salvaged during World War II. Railroad Ave. was renamed Trade St. by 1920, as the largest retail center in the area. Trade St. was all but eliminated by urban renewal in 1973.

[Erected by the Culture & Heritage Museums of York County and the City of Rock Hill, 2008]

46-47

JAMES MILTON

CHERRY HOUSE

200 Oakland Ave., Rock Hill

(Front) The home of James Milton Cherry (1856-1920) stood here until 1974. Cherry was a

businessman, public servant, agriculturalist, and real estate developer in Rock Hill for 50 years. He helped found the Young Men's Loan & Trust Co., one of the first banks here and later the Savings Bank of Rock Hill. Cherry was also a founder of the Rock Hill Light & Power Co., the Land & Town Site Co., and the Rock Hill Telephone Co.

(Reverse) Cherry was intendant, or mayor, of Rock Hill 1890-91 and later a longtime city councilman. A partner in the Rock Hill Buggy Co., he founded the Carolina Traction Co. to power an electric street railway. He was known as "The Alfalfa King" for advocating hay as a cash crop and a national spokesman for diversifying crops. Cherry Road, named for him, was paved in 1920 and was one of the first concrete roads in S.C.

[Erected by the City of Rock Hill and the Culture & Heritage Museums of York County, 2008]

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