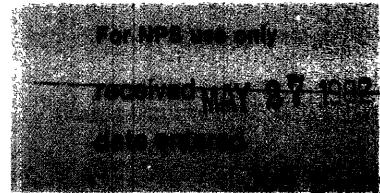


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections



1982

1. Name

historic McFall House

and/or common Brick House

2. Location

street & number County Road 247, 1½ miles south of intersection
with U.S. 76-178

N/A not for publication

city, town Anderson vicinity of ~~congressional district~~

state South Carolina code 045 county Anderson code 007

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: vacant

4. Owner of Property

name Daisy McFall Hammond (Mrs. Harold)

street & number 2207 West North Avenue

city, town Anderson N/A vicinity of state South Carolina 29621

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Anderson County Courthouse

street & number Courthouse Square

city, town Anderson state South Carolina 29621

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

7. Description

Condition excellent good fair deteriorated ruins unexposed**Check one** unaltered altered**Check one** original site moved

date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The McFall House, located in rural Anderson County, is a two-story, brick house built ca. 1825 as a residence for Andrew N. McFall. The house is situated on the crest of a high, wooded hill overlooking Broadway Lake. There have been few alterations to the historic fabric of the McFall House, and it possesses integrity of location, design materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The McFall House is of brick construction with brick bearing walls which are one-foot thick. The brickwork is common bond with every sixth course bonding. The house has a central-hall, double-pile plan with four exterior end chimneys and a gable roof. The facade (southwest elevation), which is three bays wide, has a central doorway featuring a transom and sidelights. The wooden porch originally on this elevation is no longer in existence. The window sash is six-over-six. All windows and doors are topped with brick jack arches. The northeast (rear) elevation is similar, but a masonry porch is intact on this elevation, and the doorway has a transom, but no sidelights. The northwest and southeast elevations have four bays each; there are two brick chimneys on each elevation. A single, rectangular, louvered attic vent is beneath each gable. The house has a plain box cornice and a gable roof sheathed with composition shingle. The foundations are of uncoursed fieldstone.

Interior: The McFall House has a broad central hallway with two rooms on either side on the first floor. The original wide board floors are intact beneath narrow width flooring. Each room has a wooden mantelpiece with varying designs. Some of the mantelpieces are ornamented with wooden fylfots, folk emblems of good fortune. The double-run staircase is at the east end of the hall. Its banister is missing, reportedly having been eaten by goats. The house has plaster walls and wooden ceilings. The second floor has a plan identical to that of the first floor except that the hallway opens into the northwest room to create a vast L-shaped room, reportedly the ballroom. Two of the mantelpieces of the second story are missing. The two main interior partitions, on either side of the hallway, are brick bearing walls. The roof framing is of pegged hewn timbers.

Some of the rooms of the McFall House have been partitioned to allow indoor bathrooms and a kitchen. Some of the window sash is also missing. Most of the jack arches over the windows and doors are sagging. Large cracks in the masonry above each opening appear to have stabilized. There is some water damage in the roof framing and in the floors.

Surroundings: The McFall House stands on the top of a forested hill with no contemporary development in sight. Outbuildings on the site include a frame corncrib, frame barn, and a cinderblock wellhouse of unknown age.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) local history
Specific dates	ca. 1825	Builder/Architect	unknown	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The McFall House is situated on the crest of a high, wooded hill overlooking Broadway Lake in rural Anderson County, South Carolina. The two-story, brick building is believed to have been built ca. 1825 for Andrew N. McFall. The house embodies the characteristics of brick construction of the early nineteenth century and is the earliest known brick building in the county.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Andrew N. McFall was the son of John McFall, a native of Ireland and one of the early settlers of the northwest section of South Carolina, the last principal frontier of the state.¹ In the late eighteenth century and early nineteenth century John McFall acquired a large amount of land in the vicinity of present-day Anderson, which was then included in Pendleton District.²

According to McFall family tradition, Andrew N. McFall built the McFall House on a portion of his father's land between 1820 and 1826.³ A construction date ca. 1825 seems reasonable. The federal census of 1820 does not list Andrew McFall as the head of a household; however, he married in 1826 and by 1830 was listed on the federal census as the head of a household which contained two adult men, one adult woman, two small children, and fourteen slaves. (Most households in the area did not include slaves.)⁴

In 1826 Anderson County was created from the southern section of Pendleton District, which contained the McFall House property.⁵ A site approximately five miles northwest of the McFall House was chosen for the county seat named Anderson.⁶

As the imposing brick house that he built indicates, McFall was a prosperous farmer for the area. In 1850 the value of his real estate was estimated at \$15,000, and he owned thirty-seven slaves.⁷ McFall's livestock included eight horses, six mules, forty-two head of cattle, twenty-five sheep, and two hundred hogs.⁸

After Andrew N. McFall died in 1860, the house remained in the McFall family.⁹ Today the house is owned by Mrs. Daisy McFall Hammond, the great-granddaughter of Andrew N. McFall.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Carson, Helen Craig, and Olsberg, R. Nicholas, eds., United States Census: Agriculture Industry, Social Statistics, and Mortality Schedules for South Carolina, 1850-1880. Columbia, S.C.: Department of Archives and History, 1971. [microfilm]

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approximately 6

Quadrangle name Saylor's Crossroads, S.C.

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	7	3	5	1	3	5	1	1	2	3	1	8	1	2	6	1	2	1	0
Zone			Easting						Northing										

B

Zone			Easting						Northing										

C

Zone			Easting						Northing										

D

Zone			Easting						Northing										

E

Zone			Easting						Northing										

F

Zone			Easting						Northing										

G

Zone			Easting						Northing										

H

Zone			Easting						Northing										

Verbal boundary description and justification The boundary of the McFall House nomination is shown as the red line on the accompanying Anderson County Tax Map #178, which is drawn at a scale of 400 feet to the inch. The nominated property includes the house and its immediate setting.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
-------	-----	------	--------	-----	------

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
-------	-----	------	--------	-----	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary Watson, National Register Manager
John Wells, Architectural Historian

organization South Carolina Department of Archives and History date March 31, 1982

street & number Post Office Box 11,669, Capitol Station
1430 Senate Street telephone (803) 758-5816

city or town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Charles E. Lee date 5/14/82

title Charles E. Lee
State Historic Preservation Officer date

For NPS use only

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

Delores Byers Entered in the National Register date 6/25/82
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 1

Item number 8

Page 1

ARCHITECTURE: The McFall House is a substantial two-story, brick edifice, one of the largest and earliest houses remaining from the early years of the settlement of Anderson County. According to tradition, the McFall House is one of the first brick houses built in the county, and it is the oldest brick house yet identified in the county. The house is of a vernacular central-hall, double-pile plan, a mode common to the state and the nation from the seventeenth century to the early twentieth. Stylistic pretensions in the McFall House are limited to the transom and sidelights on the southwest elevation entrance, the brick jack arches, and the interior woodwork. The distinctive brickwork of the house is its most noticeable feature. The walls are load-bearing, three courses thick, and are laid in common bond with the sixth courses bonding. The window and door openings are spanned by gauged jack arches. This type of arch provided a load-bearing, fireproof span in a brick wall, consistent with the masonry and with the rectangular openings. The declining quality of brickmasonry in the post-Revolutionary period is reflected in the less-than-precise character of the jack arches of the McFall House; nearly all these arches have slipped due to their imprecise shaping, and pronounced shear cracks now radiate from the corners of most of the window and door openings.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



Continuation sheet 2

Item number 9

Page 1

Columbia, S.C. South Carolina Department of Archives and History. Anderson County Conveyance Books. Deed Books C, F, H, I, K, and Q; Anderson County Probate Records. Will Book III.

Hammond, Mrs. Daisy McFall. Anderson, S.C. Interview, 15 April 1981.

Holcomb, Brent H. Marriage and Death Notices From Pendleton (S.C.) Messenger, 1807-1851. Easley, S.C.: Southern Historical Press, 1977.

Jackson, Ronald Vern, and Teeples, G. Ronald, eds. South Carolina 1820 Census Index. Bountiful, Utah: Accelerated Indexing Systems, Inc., 1976.

McCord, David J., ed. The Statutes at Large of South Carolina. 10 vols. Columbia, S.C.: A.S. Johnston, 1839.

Population Schedules of the Fifth Census of the United States, 1830: South Carolina. Washington, D.C.: National Archives, 1944. microfilm

Population Schedules of the Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: South Carolina. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Service, 1964. microfilm

Population Schedules of the Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: South Carolina Slave Schedules. Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Service, 1964. microfilm

Vandiver, Louise Ayer. Traditions and History of Anderson County. Atlanta, Ga.: Ruralist Press, 1928.

Footnotes

¹Louise Ayer Vandiver, Traditions and History of Anderson County (Atlanta, Ga: Ruralist Press, 1928), pp. 142, 191-92.

²For example, see Deed Book C, p. 114; Deed Book F, p. 418; Deed Book H, pp. 464, 466; Deed Book I, pp. 422, 473; Deed Book K, pp. 241, 248, 250; and Deed Book Q, p. 149, Anderson County Conveyance Books, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, South Carolina

³Interview with Mrs. Daisy McFall Hammond, Anderson, South Carolina, 15 April 1981.

⁴Ronald Vern Jackson and G. Ronald Teeple, eds., South Carolina 1820 Census Index (Bountiful, Utah: Accelerated Indexing Systems, Inc., 1976); Brent H. Holcomb., Marriage and Death Notices from Pendleton (S.C.) Messenger, 1807-1951 (Easley, S.C.: Southern Historical Press, 1977) p. 22; Population Schedules of the Fifth Census of the United States, 1830: South Carolina (Washington, D.C.: National Archives, 1944), microcopy M-19, roll 173, p. 136.

⁵David J. McCord, ed. The Statutes at Large of South Carolina, 10 vols. (Columbia, S.C.: A.S. Johnston, 1839), 6: 289-90.

⁶Vandiver, p. 13.

⁷Population Schedules of the Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: South Carolina (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Service, 1964), microcopy 432, roll 848, p. 319; Population Schedules of the Seventh Census of the United States, 1850: South Carolina [Slave Schedules] (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Service, 1964), microcopy 432, roll 861, p. 589.

⁸Helen Craig Carson and R. Nicholas Olsberg, eds., United States Census: Agriculture, Industry, Social Statistics, and Mortality Schedules for South Carolina, 1850-1880. (Columbia, S.C.: Department of Archives and History, 1971), roll 1 [Agriculture: 1850], p. 141.

⁹Interview with Mrs. Daisy McFall Hammond; Will Book III, p. 76, Anderson County Probate Records, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.