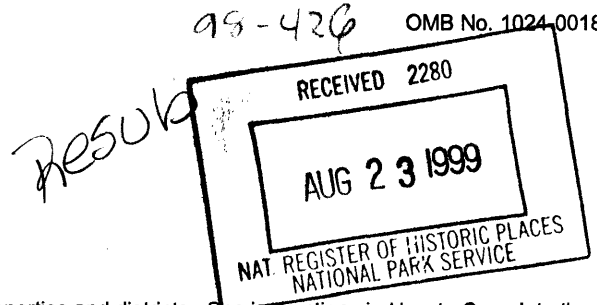


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Lower Long Cane Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church and Cemetery
other names/site number Long Cane Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church and Cemetery

2. Location

street & number 4 miles west of Troy on SR 33-36 not for publication _____
city or town Troy vicinity X
state South Carolina code SC county McCormick code 065 zip code 29848

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 X statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mary W. Edmonds 7/30/99
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:
X entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain): _____

for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

M. J. Murray 10/6/99

Lower Long Cane Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church
and Cemetery

McCormick County, South Carolina

Name of Property

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	_____	buildings
1	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
2	_____	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: RELIGION
FUNERARY

Subcategory: Religious Facility
Cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: RELIGION
FUNERARY

Subcategory: Religious Facility
Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Mid-19th Century; Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation Brick
walls Wood/Weatherboard

roof Asbestos
other _____

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

Lower Long Cane Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church

McCormick County, South Carolina

and Cemetery

Name of Property

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)

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Religion

Period of Significance

1790-1931

Significant Dates

1790
1802
1822
1856

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Jones, William Henry

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository:
Erskine College, Duke West, S.C.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Lower Long Cane Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church
and Cemetery
Name of Property
McCormick County, South Carolina
County and State

Lower Long Cane Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, on S.C. State Road 33-36 four miles west of Troy in McCormick County, is a rectangular wood-framed building measuring 44 x 64 feet.

It rests on a foundation of handmade brick piers, with a pierced brick curtain wall between the piers added at a later date. The church is of simple meeting-house design with a fully-engaged tetrastyle portico at the south or principal facade. This Roman Doric portico, supported by four fluted, stuccoed-brick columns resting on stone bases, features an unadorned entablature and a steeply-pitched pediment with plain raking cornice and weatherboard-sided tympanum. Within the portico is flushboard siding, an elevation wide-step to the two four-paneled single stairways, and two eighteen-light sash pocket windows with full-width, single-leaf workable louvered shutters on the second level. All other elevations are clad in weatherboard siding. On both the first and gallery levels of either side elevation are six eighteen-light sash pocket windows featuring a thick horizontal muntin at their centers that produces the visual effect of a nine-over-nine double-hung sash. All have full-width, single-leaf louvered shutters. Two identical window with identical shutters appear on the first level of the north (rear) elevation to light the pulpit. A single-leaf paneled entrance with exterior masonry stair, landing, and metal railing provides ingress and egress for the minister near the northwestern corner of the rear elevation.

The entire building features a boxed cornice, but without returns on the north (rear) elevation. The pitched roof was originally covered in wooden shingles, recovered with wooden shingles in 1910, and covered with diamond-shaped asbestos shingles by ca. 1950. A small brick flue pierces the roof ridge at the center of the building.

The interior auditorium is two stories in height with flushboard walls and ceiling. Congregational seating is divided by two aisles and a center partition. Four sections of historic hand-planed pews with turned spindle arm rests, hymnal racks, and communion cup holders fill the first level of the sanctuary. A ten-foot deep gallery on the south, east, and west sides was historically supported only by two square wooden pillars at each corner, near the front entrances. The gallery features a continuously-paneled knee wall, ranked wooden floors, and simple handmade pews. Slender iron rods, anchored to the roof structure, were added later to provide support. An elevated stage with historic wooden pulpit occupies the north end of the sanctuary and is flanked by two small anterooms. Simple, milk-glass globe lighting is present throughout the sanctuary. Also visible at the center of the room is a stuccoed-brick chimney flue no longer in use.

The historic church cemetery, located directly in front (to the south and east) of the sanctuary, contributes to the significance of the property. It contains approximately 500 graves, about 150 of them unmarked, dating from the 1790s to the 1990s, with the majority of them, approximately 175 graves, dating from the period 1865-1930. Significant burials include approximately 25 graves from the period 1790-1856, including those of charter members of Lower Long Cane, before the construction of the present sanctuary but during a time when this church was exceptionally significant in the formation and development of the Associate Reformed

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

Lower Long Cane Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church
and Cemetery
Name of Property
McCormick County, South Carolina
County and State

Presbyterian Church as a separate denomination in the Presbyterian tradition. The old road once ran between the church and its cemetery, but was relocated to the rear of the sanctuary in the early twentieth century. Typical gravestone designs include marble and granite obelisks, tablets, ledgers, and table-top stones.

A modern cinder-block Sunday School building is located on the north side of State Road 33-36 but is not included in the nominated acreage, which is restricted to the historic sanctuary and cemetery on the south side of State Road 33-36.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

Lower Long Cane Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church
and Cemetery
Name of Property
McCormick County, South Carolina
County and State

The Lower Long Cane Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church¹ and Cemetery is associated with early settlement in the colonial and Revolutionary-era South Carolina backcountry and with the nineteenth-century establishment, decline, and revitalization of not only a single congregation, but also of the entire Associate Reformed Presbyterian denomination as a separate sect in the Presbyterian tradition. Its sanctuary, designed by William Henry Jones of Atlanta and dedicated in 1856, is an outstanding example of the Greek Revival style as applied to the simple meeting house form, while its cemetery of more than 500 graves includes the burials of several charter members of Long Cane Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church from the period 1790-1856, when this church was exceptionally significant in the formation, growth, and development of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church as a whole.

Long Cane's origins date to 1771, when the church was established as an Associate Presbyterian congregation, one of several fostered before the American Revolution by Dr. Thomas Clark (d. 1792). Clark and one hundred families had emigrated from Ireland in 1764, and had settled in Stillwater, and then Salem, New York; several families soon moved south, settling near Long Cane Creek, near what was then called "the Calhoun settlement" in the South Carolina backcountry. Dr. Clark himself moved to South Carolina in 1782 and served as minister of the Long Cane, Cedar Creek (later Cedar Springs), and Little Run (or Little River) congregations until he returned to the North in mid-1783, but returned to the Long Cane and Cedar Creek settlement shortly after the American Revolution, remaining here until his death.

In 1785 the Long Cane, Cedar Springs, and Little Run congregations petitioned to the General Synod of the newly-established Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church (created in 1782 by a union of the Associate Presbyterian Church and the Reformed Presbyterian Church) for formal affiliation with that new domination. Long Cane soon took a leading role in the growth and development of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, hosting the meeting to organize the Associate Reformed Presbytery of the Carolinas and Georgia—one of only two presbyteries in the new denomination—on 24 February 1790. Long Cane and her sister congregation at Cedar Springs, led by a single minister and with one bench of elders, were the leading churches in the region, and by the turn of the nineteenth century boasted more than 260 families and more than 520 communicants between them. The Second Presbytery of the Carolinas and Georgia was organized at Cedar Springs in 1801.²

¹Often called simply Long Cane Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, this congregation has also been designated Lower Long Cane to differentiate it from the Long Cane Presbyterian Church, sometimes called Upper Long Cane Presbyterian Church and not affiliated with the Associate Reformed Presbyterian denomination—established in 1784-85 near Abbeville. It will hereafter be called Long Cane in the body of this document.

²Nora Marshall Davis, An Historical Sketch of the Long Cane Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church (Greenwood, S.C.: The Greenwood Index-Journal Company, 1941), pp. 5-7; William May Hunter, et al, The Centennial History of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, 1803-1903. Prepared and Published by order of the Synod. (Charleston, S.C.: Presses of Walker, Evans and Cogswell Co., 1905), pp. 1-3, 27-29, 507-09; Robert Lathan, History of the Associate Reformed Synod of the South, to Which is Prefixed a History of the Associate Presbyterian and Reformed Presbyterian Churches (Harrisburg, Pa.: Published for the Author, 1882), pp. 188-89, 270-71.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

Lower Long Cane Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church
and Cemetery
Name of Property
McCormick County, South Carolina
County and State

In 1813 Rev. Alexander Porter (d. 1835), a former minister of Long Cane and Cedar Springs, left South Carolina with members of these and other Associate Reformed Presbyterian congregations in Chester and Fairfield Districts, for Preble County, Ohio, where they founded Hopewell Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. This was one of several significant emigrations of Associate Reformed Presbyterians from Long Cane and Cedar Springs to the north and west from ca. 1800 up to the Civil War, emigrations fueled primarily by a widespread opposition to slavery among church leaders and members who preferred to settle in free states. Such A.R.P. congregations founded in whole or in part by former members of Long Cane and Cedar Springs during this period included several in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio. Other South Carolina congregations established by Long Cane and Cedar Springs included Ora (1790), Generostee (1790), Due West (1794), Concord (1796), Providence (1838), Mt. Carmel (1875), Woodruff (1879), Troy (1882), Abbeville (1889), Iva (1894), Spartanburg (1912), Young Memorial, in Anderson (1914), Greenwood (1914), Greenville (1914), and Pressly Memorial (1919); congregations elsewhere included Camden, Alabama (1890); Ebenezer (1842) and New Albany (1904), Mississippi; and Lovelady, Texas (1879).³

Long Cane and Cedar Springs also have a long tradition as leaders in the organization of church government in the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church and as "mother churches" in the denomination. Leaders of the combined congregation were instrumental in founding the Associate Reformed Synod of the Carolinas, organized in 1803 along with the Synods of Pennsylvania, New York, and Scioto. After a series of disputes over the centralization of the church government in Philadelphia, the Synod of Scioto became an independent synod in 1820, followed in 1822 by the Synod of the Carolinas, which then changed its name to the Associate Reformed Synod of the South. When Northern congregations merged with the United Presbyterian Church in 1858, on the eve of the Civil War, the Associate Reformed Synod of the South dropped the phrase "of the South" and became the only surviving synod of the original Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. As denomination historian Ray A. King has observed, "The present-day Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church denomination is the successor in an unbroken line of the original Associate Reformed ecclesiastical organization in the South called 'The Presbytery of the Carolinas and Georgia.'"⁴ As such, the denomination, characterized by one historian of Southern religion as "a rather old, quite small, and historically Southern denomination [and] . . . a distant cousin to other Calvinist bodies in the region," has continued to be most active in South Carolina and North Carolina.⁵ In 1999 South and North Carolina boast 68 and 58 congregations, respectively, or 126 congregations—more than fifty percent of the total number of congregations in the denomination.⁶

³ Paul Leonard Sherrill, et al, Bicentennial Supplement [to Lowry Ware and James W. Gettys, *The Second Century – A History of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church 1882-1982* (Greenville, S.C.: Associate Reformed Presbyterian Center, 1982)], Greenville, S.C.: Associate Reformed Presbyterian Center, 1982.

⁴ Ray A. King, *A History of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church*, The Covenant Life Curriculum (Charlotte, N.C.: The Board of Christian Education of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, 1966), p. 81.

⁵ "Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church," in Samuel S. Hill, ed., *Encyclopedia of Religion in the South* (Macon, Ga.: Mercer University Press, 1984), p. 76.

⁶ There are at present (July 1999) 242 Associate Reformed Presbyterian congregations in the United States, 6 in Canada, and 1 in Argentina, according to "Associate Reformed Presbyterian Churches," a list on the WorldWideWeb page of the General Synod of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church [<http://www.arpsynod.org/chlist.html>], July 1999.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Lower Long Cane Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church
and Cemetery
Name of Property
McCormick County, South Carolina
County and State

During the antebellum years the ministers, elders, and laymen of Long Cane and Cedar Springs were also instrumental in fostering educational institutions affiliated with the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. Academies at Monticello, in Fairfield District, and Ebenezer, in York District, were operating in the first half of the nineteenth century. In 1825 Revs. John Hemphill (1761-1832), minister at Hopewell 1796-1830, in the First Presbytery of the Carolinas and Georgia, and John Taylor Pressly (1795-1870), minister at Cedar Springs 1817-28 and minister of both Long Cane and Cedar Springs 1828-31, in the Second Presbytery of the Carolinas and Georgia, were appointed to teach theology in addition to their pastoral duties, operating a sort of fledgling "seminary" out of their homes. These academies were, however, more primary schools than colleges or even seminaries, and the only real alternatives for young men wanting to enter the Associate Reformed Presbyterian ministry were schools in the North or the Midwest such as Jefferson College or Miami University. Long Cane hosted an annual meeting of the Associated Reformed Presbyterian Synod of the South in March 1831, at which Revs. Samuel P. Pressly, a teacher at Union Academy in Abbeville, and Ebenezer Erskine Pressly (1808-1860), minister at Due West and Generostee, were appointed to investigate the possibility of establishing a seminary to train prospective ministers.

Growing sectional tensions between North and South, meanwhile, prompted an 1834 resolution by the Synod of the South stating in part, "it is prejudicial to the Southern church to send our young men to the North or West, either to college or to a theological seminary." When the leaders of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church looked to Columbia and South Carolina College (now the University of South Carolina), they were appalled at the public pronouncements and policies of Thomas Cooper, who, as president of the college, was an outspoken critic of Christianity, the Bible, and the clergy, and particularly of church-affiliated education.⁷ In 1822 Cooper called "the systematic hostility of the clergy" to any institution they did not control the single most significant obstacle to the success of South Carolina College, and many clergymen and laymen alike reacted to such remarks with equal force, calling Cooper's words an "illiberal, unrighteous, and sweeping charge" and appealing "to the candor and good sense of the Christian commonwealth" in South Carolina.⁸ Resolutions in the General Assembly calling for Cooper's removal from the presidency accomplished nothing, though he did eventually resign first from the presidency and then from teaching altogether at the college by 1834.

Such dissatisfaction with the state of education, particularly theological education, in the Carolinas backcountry contributed to the establishment of Clark and Erskine Seminary, at Due West, in what is now Abbeville County, in 1837. Two years later Clark and Erskine Seminary, with an expanded curriculum and additional faculty, became a college as well as a seminary, the first denominational college of any kind in South Carolina. It was renamed Erskine College in 1843.⁹

⁷ Rev. E.B. Kennedy, "Associate Reformed Presbyterianism and Education," in Hunter, et al, Centennial History, p. 667.

⁸ Quoted in *Ibid.*, p. 668.

⁹ Lathan, pp. 370-72.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 10 Lower Long Cane Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church
and Cemetery
Name of Property
McCormick County, South Carolina
County and State

Long Cane went through periods of decline as an active congregation throughout the first half of the nineteenth century, most often when it was without a minister, and most notably in 1803-28 and 1832-37. It was, however, more fortunate for the second half of the century and for the first third of the twentieth century, as it was served by two devoted ministers whose combined tenures lasted for an eighty-year period from November 1850 to October 1930.

Rev. Henry Thompson Sloan (1823-1894), who became minister here and at Cedar Springs in late 1850, served both congregations for forty years, and it was during his tenure that the present sanctuary at Long Cane was built in 1856. Designed and constructed by architect and contractor William Henry Jones, an Atlantan who married into a prominent family of old Abbeville District, this sanctuary is one of several buildings in this portion of the South Carolina backcountry attributed to Jones.¹⁰

Rev. Sloan, who also organized the first Sunday School at Long Cane and served as its superintendent for many years, later served as a chaplain in the 1st South Carolina Rifles (Orr's Rifles) in the Confederate States Army in 1861-62. After the Civil War, he helped organize Associate Reformed Presbyterian churches at Lodimont (1875), Troy (1882), and Bradley (1887). Sloan, in failing health, resigned his post sometime in 1890. He was succeeded in late 1891 by Rev. Robert Foster Bradley (1846-1932), who served both Long Cane and Cedar Springs until 1892, when the Cedar Springs and Bradley congregations became one charge and Long Cane became an independent charge; Rev. Bradley served Long Cane for almost forty years, until his own resignation due to "the infirmities of age" in October 1930. He died 8 March 1932 and is buried in the church cemetery—the first minister of Long Cane to be buried there.¹¹

¹⁰ Other area buildings attributed to Jones include Eden Hall, a ca. 1854 Greek Revival residence with Egyptian influences, near McCormick; the Calhoun-Gibert House, a ca. 1856 Greek Revival residence, in Willington; and the Dr. John Albert Gibert House, a ca. 1867 I-house with Greek Revival influences, near McCormick, all in McCormick County and listed in the National Register in 1980, 1993, and 1996, respectively.

¹¹ Davis, pp. 11-16.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 11 Lower Long Cane Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church
and Cemetery
Name of Property
McCormick County, South Carolina
County and State

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 12

Lower Long Cane Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church
and Cemetery

Name of Property

McCormick County, South Carolina

County and State

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for the nominated property is shown as the property owned by Lower Long Cane A.R.P. Church and south of South Carolina State Road 33-36, as indicated on the accompanying plat for the church, drawn in 1964 at a scale of 1" = 2 chains.

Verbal Boundary Justification

The boundaries include the historic sanctuary and church cemetery and exclude a modern building on church property north of State Road 33-36.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

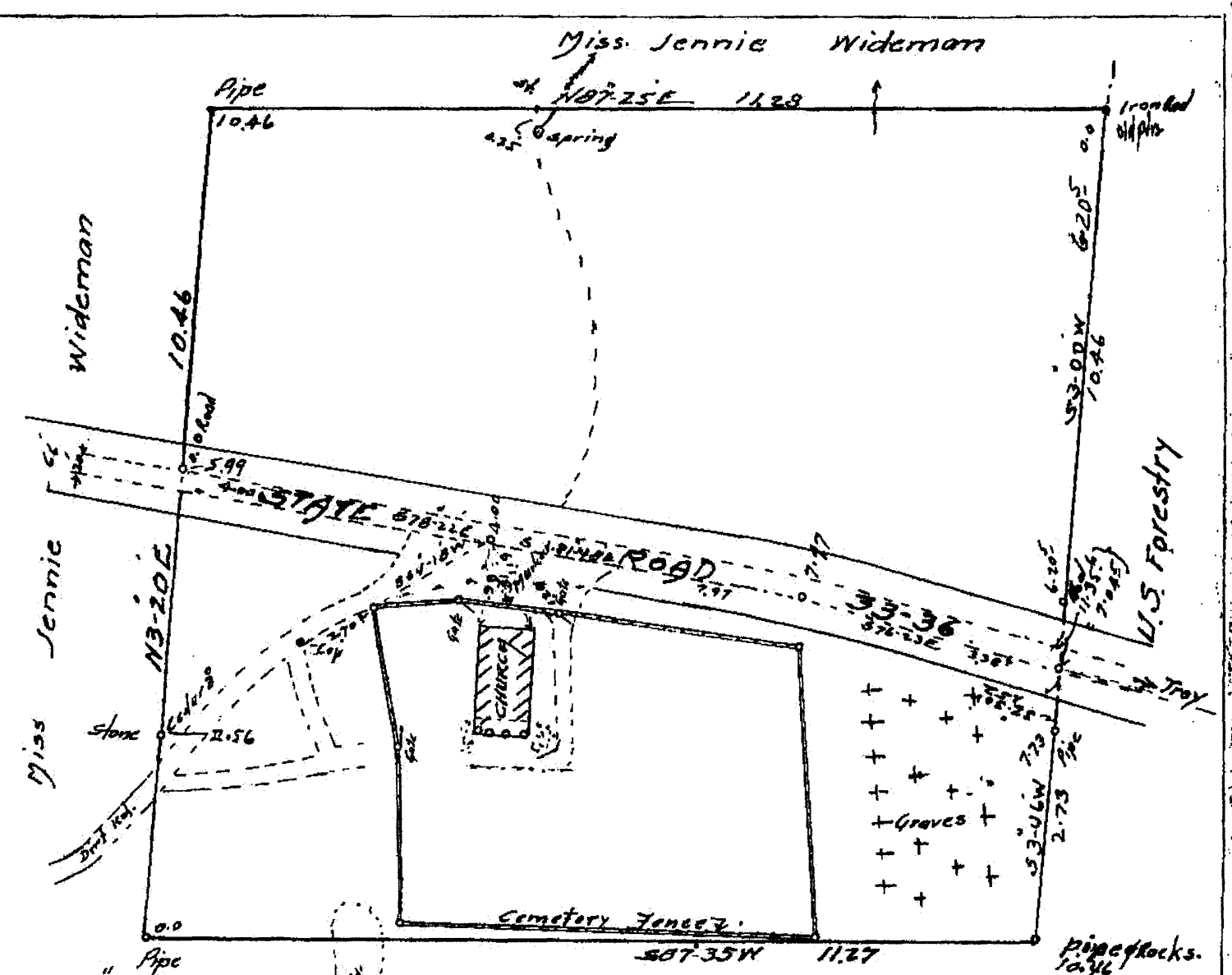
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photographs Page 13 Lower Long Cane Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church
and Cemetery
Name of Property
McCormick County, South Carolina
County and State

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

Name of Property: Lower Long Cane Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church
and Cemetery
Location of Property: Troy vicinity, McCormick County, South Carolina
Name of Photographer: John C. Grier, Troy, S.C.
Date of Photographs: October 1997
Location of Original Negatives: S.C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.

1. Southwest oblique
2. Northeast oblique
3. Southeast view with historic cemetery in foreground
4. Western elevation showing detail of pocket windows
5. Interior view from door toward pulpit
6. Interior view from pulpit
7. View of upstairs gallery
8. Southeast view with historic cemetery in foreground
9. Southeast view with historic cemetery in foreground
10. Historic cemetery
11. Historic cemetery
12. Historic cemetery



scale: 1" = 2 Ch.
D.M.O.

Miss Jennie Wideman
note: all angle points marked by spikes

State of South Carolina
McCormick County

LOWER LONG CANE A. R. P. CHURCH LOT

The above plat laid out for The Lower A. R. P. Church, from information U. S. Forestry data, and information of members of the Church. There is a net Area contained of Ten and Six-tenths (10.6) Acres, as shown above. Said property being located about 10 miles slightly N. W. of McCormick, on State Road 33-36, about one mile West from Long Cane Creek.

Surveyed and staked June to Sept. 25th., 1964.
A. W. R. C. E.