

# Look Up, Upcountry SC!

**Walking Tours of 6 Towns  
in the Upcountry of  
South Carolina**

# A Walking Tour of Anderson, South Carolina

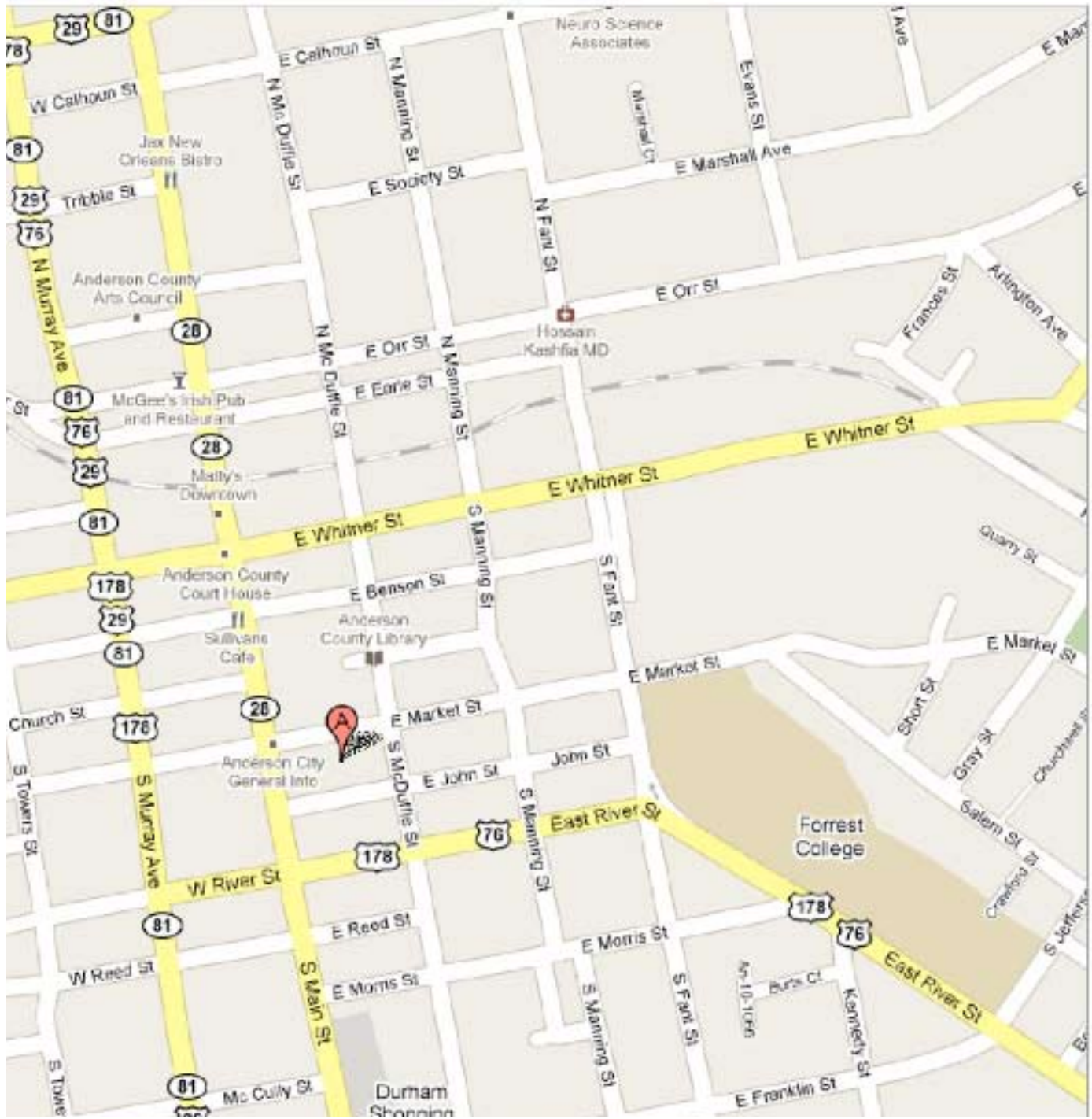
**from walkthetown.com**

Anderson is named for General Robert Anderson, a Revolutionary War soldier, who came to South Carolina to assist his good friend, Andrew Pickens, in surveying land that had been given previously to the English Colony by Cherokee Indians. The City was founded in December 1826 along the “General’s Road,” the dirt highway used by Pickens when traveling from Abbeville County to his “Tamassee” home in Oconee County. Anderson was incorporated by an Act of Legislature in 1833.

With a trading area extending over South Carolina’s Piedmont section and into Georgia, commercial and manufacturing enterprises in Anderson developed rapidly from the time of its founding until the Civil War. The majority of the early commercial structures were wooden, several of which were destroyed or damaged by fire in 1845. Following Reconstruction after the Civil War, Anderson’s textile-based commerce and industry once again began to prosper. Growth continued throughout the 19th Century into the 20th, climaxing between 1898 and 1907, with one of the greatest periods of building activity in the town’s history. It was during this era of prosperity that a large number of the structures comprising the downtown district were built. Store buildings and hotels were rebuilt, but it was following the period of Reconstruction that Anderson experienced a period of major construction.

Anderson’s greatest notoriety came during that time, in the 1890s, when a bold engineer, an Anderson native named William Church Winter created one of America’s first hydroelectric power plants on the Seneca River. His new plant transmitted electricity 11 miles, the longest line in the country at the time. Flooded with the new “white fire,” Anderson was dubbed “The Electric City.”

Present-day Anderson, still a trade center for the county and surrounding area, in many ways resembles its appearance during the early 20th Century. Although new structures have been built and facades have been altered, the town retains much architectural integrity. Our exploration will start at one of the main buildings from a century ago and our walking tour will take in civic buildings, churches, glorious homes and even one of those old generators...



**1. City Hall**  
**401 South Main Street**



This building was constructed in 1898 at a cost of approximately \$10,000. Romanesque Revival in style, this structure features a corner tower with pyramidal roof with finials and bartizans. Originally brick, it was enlarged and stuccoed during the mid-1900s.

FACING CITY HALL, TURN LEFT AND WALK NORTH ON MAIN STREET.

**2. Sullivan Hardware**  
**208 S. Main Street**



J.M. Sullivan and C.S. Mattison began a general merchandise store in 1875 on Benson Street. Mattison sold his interest to Sullivan, and the store became Sullivan and Brother in 1882. In 1885, N.B. Sullivan joined the business, and the store became Sullivan Hardware, destined to become one of the largest hardware stores in the state of South Carolina. This two-story brick Victorian structure was constructed in 1891 as the Hill Block (an “H” along the front panel of the building just above the awnings is still visible) and Sullivan Hardware moved in during 1904. Its facade is virtually unaltered, featuring cast iron decorative work in the Eclectic style.

### **3. Bank of Anderson**

**102 East Benson Street at southeast corner of Main Street**



This structure was constructed around 1883 to house the Anderson National Bank, the first bank organized in Anderson a decade earlier. This two-story brick Italianate structure features a bracketed cornice and paired arched windows with hood moldings. Alterations have been made to both the windows and door on the first floor, and a large addition to the corner was built in the 1940s.

### **4. Anderson County Courthouse**

**100 N. Main St.**



The second Anderson County Courthouse was constructed in 1898 on the site of the original 1820 courthouse. Features of this three-story building include curvilinear gables, decorative brick work, a central clock tower, arched windows with stone sills, a raised basement, and tile roof. The building originally had a large turret and balcony, which were removed when the building was remodeled in 1939. The clock face and bell in the tower are the same ones used in the original 1820 Courthouse. The bell, dated 1856, was presented to Anderson County by the City of Anderson and was first rung by Judge J.P. Reed.

### **5. Confederate Monument**

**Main Street at Whitner Street**



The citizens of Anderson initiated an effort to raise money for a monument on “Decoration Day” in 1886 but it would take sixteen years to complete the project. The 35-foot monument of Tennessee gray marble was dedicated January 18, 1901. It faces the courthouse and commemorates the Confederate Infantry, Artillery and Navy.

**6. *The Man Behind The Idea***  
**Main Street at Whitner Street**



Anderson native William Church Whitner developed the concept and spearheaded financing for the first hydroelectric plant to transmit power over a long distance in the South. Whitner would go on to partner with Dr. Gill Wylie to form the Catawba River Company, forerunner of Duke Power. This sculpture by artist Zan Wells was unveiled on October 12, 2004 on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of Duke Power. Whitner peers up, watch in hand, waiting for the street lights to illuminate with the power his plant supplied.

**7. **Hotel Chiquola****  
**100 W. Whitner Street at Main Street**



This was originally known as the Hotel Chiquola when it was constructed in 1888 on the site of the old Waverly House. The Chiquola opened with a Grand Ball on December 31, 1889 with guests from Augusta, Atlanta, and Charlotte. Music for the ball was provided by the Italian String Band of Charlotte. The four-story brick Romanesque style structure has been modified through the years and much of its ornamentation is now gone as it has been renovated into a restaurant, 15 condos, and several store fronts. It does, however, retain decorative brick work and its distinctive oriels.

**8. **Federal Building****  
**401 N. Main St.**



The Federal Building was built in 1909 as a Post Office with James Knox Taylor as the supervising architect. Constructed of brick, it features arched windows, brick pilasters, and a tile roof.

**9. John C. Calhoun Hotel**  
**402 N. Main Street**



The John C. Calhoun Hotel welcomed its first guests in 1925. Designed by architects James J. Baldwin and James H. Casey, the eight-story reinforced concrete building was raised by the Fiske-Carter Construction Company, one of largest contractors in South Carolina in the 1920s. An original oil portrait of John C. Calhoun, the seventh vice president of the United States, hangs above the Sharpe Street entrance. This painting was created for the United States centennial in 1876, when every state commissioned portraits of its prominent figures. The artist is unknown, and the painting is one of only four of Mr. Calhoun in existence. Now a residential complex, the grand lobby is featured in the film *Leatherheads* starring George Clooney and Renée Zellweger.

**10. Carnegie Library Building**  
**405 N. Main St.**



The Carnegie Library was formed by the Women's Christian Temperance Union's Library Association. Construction began in 1905 and opened the library opened its door on February 27, 1908. Andrew Carnegie donated money for the library, Col. Joseph Newton Brown provided the property, and G.B. Casey was the architect. The library remained at this location until 1971. The brick structure features a classical pedimented portico, rusticated quoins, and a dentil cornice. Currently, it has been adapted for use as part of the Arts Center.

RETRACE YOUR STEPS DOWN MAIN STREET AND BEFORE THE COURTHOUSE,  
TURN LEFT ON WHITNER STREET.

**11. ACTheatre**  
**131 East Whitner Street**



This was the site of the former G.F. Tolly & Sons, a four-story building that was established in 1858. After a fire, the store was shaved to three stories. The State Theatre operated as a movie house here from 1939 to 1972. In its earlier years, the State also featured live acts. It is now a live theatre venue called the Alverson Center Theatre (ACT Theatre), and before that was called the Anderson Community Theatre.

TURN RIGHT ON MCDUFFIE STREET.

**12. Generator Park**  
**southeast corner of McDuffie and Whitner streets**



In 1889, the City of Anderson contracted with a 26 year old native son, an engineering graduate of the University of South Carolina, to build a steam power plant and water system for the city. William Church Whitner became convinced that the long distance transmission of electric energy using hydropower would be developed in Anderson. On May 1, 1895 he installed an experimental 5,000-volt alternating current generator to attempt to generate and transmit electric power six miles that resulted in the first successful long distance transmission of electricity in the South.

Based upon this success, Whitner was able to secure the financial backing to construct a larger dam and power plant at Portman Shoals on the Seneca River, 11 miles west of this spot. At Portman Shoals, the Anderson Water, Light, and Power Company built a 10,000 volt generator facility. When it was placed in service on November 1, 1897, the Portman Shoals Power Plant was the first hydroelectric facility to generate high voltage power without step-up transformers in the nation and perhaps in the world. Due to its “unlimited” supply of electric power, The *Charleston News and Courier* dubbed Anderson “The Electric City.” On the grounds of this 10,000 square-foot-park stands an Alternating Current Generator manufactured by the Westinghouse Electric Company on March 28, 1911 that once produced electricity for the Anderson area at the Portman Shoals Power Plant.



TURN RIGHT ON BENSON STREET.

**13. Masonic Temple**  
**118 East Benson Street**



This is the second Masonic Temple to occupy this location. After its organization in 1848, Hiram Lodge No. 68 met in the second story of a store building on the east side of the square for several years. The first temple was erected here in 1866. Its small auditorium was Anderson's first theater. The building also was used to house Anderson first hospital established during the Civil War as the Ladies Hospital Association. The present temple, once topped by a cupola, was dedicated with elaborate ceremonies in 1889. Its meeting hall served as Anderson's first opera house and civil auditorium. Plays presented by traveling stock companies and other cultural events took place here.

RETURN TO MCDUFFIE STREET, TURN RIGHT AND CONTINUE WALKING SOUTH.  
TURN LEFT ON CHURCH STREET. TURN RIGHT ON MANNING STREET.

**14. First Baptist Church**  
**307 S. Manning Street**



First Baptist Church was originally known as Mount Tabor, organized by Rev. James Burriss in 1817 and located at what is now South Murray Avenue. The church moved to its current site in 1834 and took the name Anderson Baptist Church. The church was renamed First Baptist Church in 1892. The bell mounted in the churchyard was added at that time; it was removed in 1976 when the old tower was razed.

TURN RIGHT ON JOHN STREET. TURN LEFT ON MCDUFFIE STREET.

**15. St. John's Methodist Church**  
**515 S. McDuffie St.**



St. John's Methodist Church was the first church in Anderson, organized in 1828. A frame building was erected in 1858 and replaced by the present brick building in 1888. The church was named St. John's in 1897.

**16. Wilhite House**  
**604 S. McDuffie Street**



Philip A. Wilhite, a Georgia native, graduated from the medical college in Charleston in 1852 and set up practice in Anderson. He would gain nationwide publicity in the 1870s when he claimed to have contributed to the first operation performed under ether with Dr. Crawford Long in the 1840s. Wilhite had for a time studied in Long's office but the doctor claimed he had never been assisted by Wilhite in an operation. The controversy led to the first nationwide publication on the use of anesthesia and Wilhite was forced to admit he had not been involved in the first ether operations and had confused his dates. He built this 6,000 square-foot mansion house in 1858.

**17. Brock House**  
**708 S. McDuffie St.**



This exuberant Queen Anne house was constructed in 1893 by James Albert Brock, president of the Bank of Anderson. Four years earlier Brock had been elected president of the Anderson Cotton Mills. He would later also head the Anderson Traction Company and Anderson Oil and Fertilizer concern. The Victorian home was built in the former rose garden of “Echo Hall,” home of Judge J.P. Reed, who was the father of Mrs. Brock.

**18. Grace Episcopal Church**  
**711 S. McDuffie Street**



Occasional Episcopal services were held in Anderson as early as 1844 and a parish organized in 1851. The first church here, a frame Carpenter Gothic building, was completed in 1860 on land donated by Daniel Brown. Housing Anderson’s first pipe organ, a tower was added in 1883, and stained glass windows in 1888. This brick Gothic Revival church was first used on Easter Sunday 1904, incorporating windows from its predecessor and a fine collection of Art Glass nave windows.

RETURN TO REED STREET AND FOLLOW IT ONE BLOCK WEST TO MAIN STREET.  
TURN RIGHT AND WALK THREE BLOCKS BACK TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.

# A Walking Tour of Greenville, South Carolina

**from walkthetown.com**

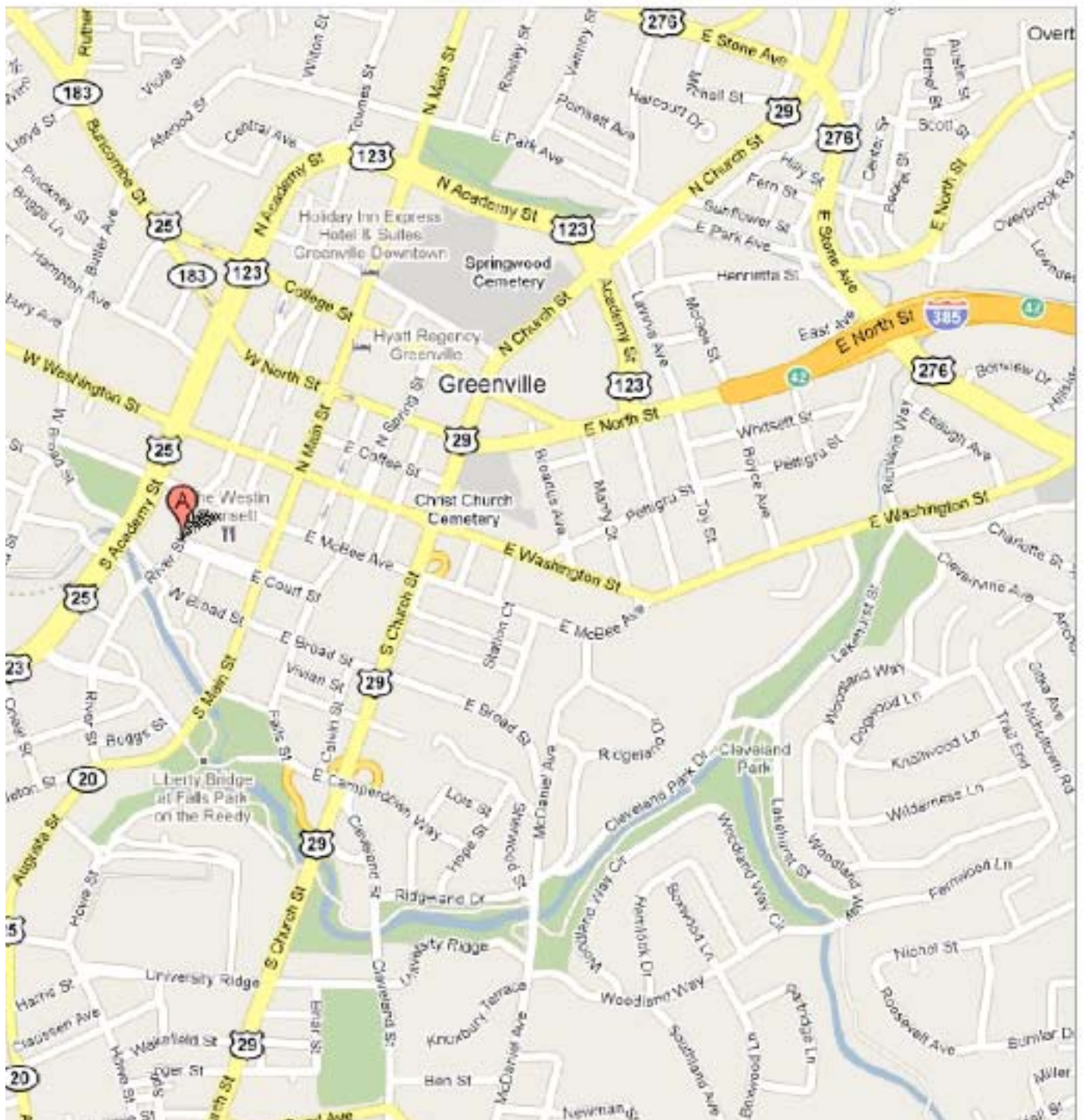
Between 1760 and 1770, Richard Pearis, the first European settler in what would become Greenville County, established a trading post and grist mill on the banks of the Reedy River. He married a Cherokee woman and records indicate that the Cherokee tribe thought so highly of him that he was given several tracts of land by the Cherokee Indian tribe. Following the defeat of the Cherokees and the British during the Revolutionary War, Pearis lost all his property and South Carolina made available to Revolutionary soldiers for first occupancy all of the land which composes Greenville County, established in 1786 and named for an early resident, Isaac Green or Revolutionary War general Nathanael Greene.

In 1797 Lemuel J. Alston, a prominent resident, offered a site for the courthouse in Greenville County. Alston marked off four hundred acres around the courthouse plat, laying out the village of Pleasantburg. His real estate speculation did not pan out, however, and Alston, disappointed in his real estate endeavor and embarrassed over a political defeat, sold 11,000 acres to Vardry McBee in 1815 and left Greenville.

McBee would come to be regarded as the “Father of Greenville”. He was instrumental in moving Furman University from Edgefield to Greenville in 1851 and in securing Greenville’s first railroad in 1853. McBee encouraged the construction of mills to take advantage of Greenville’s proximity to fast-flowing water, the Reedy River. Soon the town was the home to a number of grist, textile and paper mills and the largest carriage factory east of the Mississippi. By the end of the 19th century and into the next, Greenville industry was expanding up and down the banks of the Reedy River.

By the 1920s Greenville being touted as the “Textile Center of the South” and was the second wealthiest town in South Carolina. In a building boom the 12-story Poinsett Hotel, billed as “Carolina’s Finest,” and the ten-story Chamber of Commerce Building were both completed in 1925. That same year the state’s largest furniture store and a theater were also built in Greenville.

In recent years Greenville’s urban renewal efforts have been among the state’s most vigorous. Although it still contains many structures and residential neighborhoods of historical and architectural significance, most of the city’s housing and commercial stock in downtown have been replaced. To see what remains and what new wonders line the streets, our walking tour will begin on the banks of the Reedy River where a landscaped park preserves the site of the city’s first settlement and the succession of mills that once stood there...



**1. Falls Park**  
**601 South Main Street at Camperdown Way**



The 28-foot Reedy River Falls is the site where Greenville's first European settler, Richard Pearis, established his trading post in 1768. Later he built grist and saw mills at this same location that was the hub of early industry in Greenville until the 1920s. Three textile mills and a cotton warehouse operated here, all contributing to the pollution of the Reedy River. Beginning in 1967 local citizenry and the City of Greenville began four decades of clean-up and restoration to transform the park into a regional jewel.

The \$4.5 million Liberty Bridge does more than span the Reedy River -- it serves as the focal point of Falls Park. The bridge is 355 feet long, 12 feet wide and is supported by 90-foot towers weighing 26 tons each. It is considered the only bridge of its kind in the world. The unique design, created by architect Miguel Rosales of Boston, shows a distinctive curve and is cantilevered toward the waterfall.

**LEAVE THE PARK AND WALK NORTH ON MAIN STREET.**

**2. Peace Center For The Performing Arts**  
**Broad Street and Main Street**



The \$42,000,000 Peace Center opened in 1990, named for the family who donated substantially to its construction. Included in the complex are the 2,111-seat Peace Concert Hall, the Dorothy Gunter Theater and an amphitheater along the Reedy River.

**TURN RIGHT ON BROAD STREET. TURN LEFT ON FALLS STREET. TURN LEFT ON COURT STREET.**

**3. John Wesley United Methodist Church  
101 East Court Street at Spring Street**



Built between 1899 and 1900, this two-story brick cruciform structure represents a local version of the Gothic Revival Style. The church was started in 1866 by Reverend J.R. Rosemond, a former slave. Beginning before the Civil War, the “Slave Preacher” started 18 churches in Greenville County and over 40 churches in the South Carolina Upcountry.

**4. American Cigar Factory  
25 East Court Street at South Main Street**



The American Cigar Factory operated five factories around the South. When this one was constructed in 1902 it was one of the largest brick buildings in Greenville. Situated in the heart of the central business district, it soon employed 400 girls at the wage of \$60.00 per month. By November 1907 the factory was turning out one million cigars a month. This land was the site of the Richard Pearis homestead. The American Cigar Factory purchased the land for \$2,000.

**TURN RIGHT ON MAIN STREET.**

## 5. Court Square Main Street between East and West Court streets



In the late 1780s Lemuel Alston came to this area and began to buy land. Alston had purchased 11,000 acres and planned for a settlement to be called Pleasantburg. He had a plan for his village, which extended two blocks north and two blocks south of this square. As soon as the courthouse was built (right in the center of this square so that the road went around it the village became known as Greenville Courthouse. You can still see the outline of the four park areas.

The statue of Charleston-born statesman-diplomat-naturalist Joel R. Poinsett was sculpted in bronze by Zan Wells. On July 4, 1851, Poinsett stood near this site and made a speech in favor of preserving the Union. He founded the National Institute for the promotion of Science, forerunner of the Smithsonian Institute. He was the First Minister to Mexico from the United States and served as Secretary of War and as Congressman. While serving as Minister to Mexico in 1825, Poinsett introduced to America a species of the *Euphorbia pulcherrima* plant later named Poinsettia in his honor.

## 6. Old Greenville County Courthouse 130 South Main Street



The Greenville County Courthouse, the fourth building employed in this capacity, is significant as an example of early twentieth century public architecture on a monumental scale in the piedmont South, for the high quality of its design and construction, and for its association with prominent Georgia architect Phillip Thornton Marye. The courthouse is the only existing public Beaux Arts style building in Greenville County. Behind it rises an eight-story tower. The building served as the courthouse for Greenville County until 1950.



**7. Westin Poinsett Hotel**  
**120 South Main Street**



The Poinsett Hotel marks an era of Greenville's building boom and growth in the 1920s. Named after Joel R. Poinsett, the Secretary of War under President Fillmore, the hotel was built on the site of the Mansion House, an 1824 resort hotel. William L. Stoddard, a New York architect and high-rise hotel specialist, designed the classical skyscraper that took \$1,500,000 to build. The four-story base is highlighted by tall arched windows that span the second and third stories. A wide cornice separates the base from the unornamented shaft. A broad frieze with terracotta festoons and urns between small transom windows is above the capital story windows. A full cornice with dentils and modillion blocks surmounts the frieze. When it opened the hotel, now managed as a Westin guest house, featured a ballroom, a convention hall, a main dining room, private dining rooms, a grill room, a lounge, eight to ten shops and stores, and 210 guest rooms, each with a private bath.

**8. Chamber of Commerce Building**  
**125 South Main Street**



The ten-story Chamber of Commerce Building was one of the first skyscrapers to be built in Greenville, constructed in 1925 during a period when Greenville was enjoying a high level of prosperity. Architecturally, it is a fine example of skyscraper design of the early twentieth century under the influence of the Chicago School that emphasized composition in a tripartite Neoclassical design with base, shaft, and capital based on the classical column. The skyscraper has brick sheathing laid in Flemish bond and a first story with smooth ashlar stone quoins. The two-story base has classical detailing: stone sills and architraves, a stone door surround featuring two eagle motifs, and stone keystones over the first floor windows. The roof story features tall arched windows above a stone belt course. A brick and stone frieze with transoms and stone panels is below the broad cornice that caps the building. It stands on the site of the old Record Building, a creation of Robert Mills that served as county courthouse until 1855.

**9. First National Bank**  
**102 South Main Street**



The National Bank of Greenville was South Carolina's first nationally chartered bank when it was organized in 1873. In 1917 Fountain Fox Beattie, grandson of founder Hamlin Beattie and president of the bank, commissioned Atlanta architect S.L. Trowbridge to design a new bank building at the corner of Main and McBee streets. That building served the bank until 1938.

After surviving the Great Depression, in 1938 Beattie invested over \$100,000 for the construction of a new building, also designed by Trowbridge. This new bank building utilized the existing foundation and walls of a nineteenth-century commercial building adjacent to the 1917 building. The Art Deco design showed a two-and-a-half-story structure sheathed in sandstone with a polished black granite door frame. The earlier building was rented to a succession of tenants until swallowed by a 1950s expansion. The First National Bank is Greenville's only major Art Deco commercial structure.

**10. Stradley and Barr Dry Goods**  
**14 South Main Street**



During Reconstruction after the War Between the States, Greenville's commercial district clustered in this area of South Main Street. By 1876, downtown Greenville had some 30 dry goods stores in its central business district, plus groceries, tobacco shops, banks, drug stores, bookstores, tailor shops and hotels. In 1882 two store clerks,, George T. Barr and Charles D. Stradley, looked around on the blossoming prosperity and decided to strike out on their own. By 1898 they were successful enough to purchase this land and erect a brick-and-stone retail showcase in the popular Romanesque style of the day. The building featured prominent, elongated windows recessed into the facade and capped with granite flat-arches. The top of the building sported a distinctive stone and masonry parapet with dentil-studded parapet. Beneath the parapet and running the entire length of the front façade are high-style small stone arches and Doric columns.

With this handsome new emporium Stradley and Barr was entrenched as a destination for luxury in Greenville. The partnership eventually dissolved and Stradley opened a new store a few blocks

north at Coffee Street. In 1919 Barr retired and sold the property, claiming, so the story goes, that he made more money on the sale of his building than he made in 30 years of merchandising. It became Elfrid's Department Store for four decades and, while ducking the wrecking ball, was severely compromised by contemporary alterations. This century it was rescued and rehabilitated in 2005, returning the storefront to its appearance from the 1910s, the earliest that photographs could be found. It stands as one of downtown Greenville's oldest surviving historic structures and as an excellent and largely intact example of the late nineteenth century city streetscape.

## **11. American Legion Post #3 War Museum** **430 North Main Street**



The War Museum displays include the history of military bases in Greenville and South Carolina. There are pictures of leaders and local people that were involved with the military conflicts of American history. Displays include actual war artifacts from the following eras: The American Civil War, The Spanish/American War, WWI, WWII, Korea, Vietnam, and the Persian Gulf. A featured exhibit of the museum is one honoring Major Rudolf Anderson of Greenville. Major Anderson was shot down in October of 1962 while flying his U-2 plane over Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

## **12. Springwood Cemetery** **North Main Street bordered by Academy Street, Church Street and Elford Street**



Springwood Cemetery, only one acre in size at the time, was first opened to the public for burial in 1829. The original South Carolina grant on which Springwood Cemetery stands was a grant in 1784 to James Hamilton. Less than one month later, John Timmons received a grant of 473 acres, which included the land on which the present-day cemetery is located. The overflow of a spring once passed through the cemetery, for which it is believed the cemetery was named and what later became a small family burial ground for her daughter and son-in-law, Elizabeth Blackburn Thompson and Waddy Thompson. From these beginnings grew the Springwood Cemetery, known for its beauty, landscape, and rich history. The cemetery is the resting place for many of Greenville's most prominent citizens.

Over the years Springwood has been known by various names including Elford Cemetery, the Old Graveyard and the Old Village Burial Ground. Springwood features a formal, planned design. A series of winding paved roads run throughout the cemetery and dissect it into several sections labeled chronologically from A to T. Sections dating from the mid to late nineteenth century feature circular and semi-circular walks designed by Gottfried L. Norman, a landscape architect inspired by the rural cemetery movement. In subsequent years, additional acreage was added, including a public section for African Americans, dating back to before 1863. It is now the resting place of more than 10,000 Greenville citizens from all walks of life, with approximately 2,600 graves with no headstones. Gravemarker types and materials vary dramatically from natural fieldstones to raised brick tombs to elaborate Victorian monuments to Greek peristyles and sculptures to contemporary marble headstones. The variety and style of monuments reflects the long history of the cemetery as well as the socio-economic diversity of those buried there.

**TURN RIGHT ON NORTH ACADEMY STREET.**

**13. Kilgore-Lewis House**  
**560 North Academy Street**



The Kilgore-Lewis House was built in 1838 by Josiah Kilgore on a site near Buncombe Street Methodist Church in downtown Greenville. Local tradition says that the copper-roofed, Palladian-style house was actually a wedding gift for Kilgore's daughter Mary Keziah who got married in the front parlor of the newly built home. For 130 years, the house would remain in the family. In danger of being torn down in the 1970s the Greenville Council of Garden Clubs raised over \$100,000 to move, restore and furnish the house. The house was actually moved to its new brick foundation on April 24, 1974. The move was so successful that not one window was cracked en route. Since that time the Kilgore-Lewis House on North Academy Street has served as the headquarters and showcase for the Council.

**TURN RIGHT ON CHURCH STREET.**

**14. Greenville County Courthouse**  
**305 E. North Street at Church Street**



This Revival-style courthouse mimics the curved staircases favored by South Carolina architect Robert Mills and a classical pedimented portico. It was built in 1950 and is the fifth courthouse for Greenville County.

**15. Christ Episcopal Church**  
**10 North Church Street at North Street**



Christ Church is Greenville's oldest organized religious body (1820) as well as the city's oldest church building (1852-1854). It has traditionally been recognized as an outstanding example of Gothic architecture. Each addition has been in keeping with its style and original plan for a cruciform building. A magnificent stained glass window by Mayer of Germany is a memorial to Ellison Capers, rector of Christ Church (1866-88), bishop of the Diocese of South Carolina (1893-1908), and Confederate brigadier general. In the churchyard surrounding the building are buried former governor of South Carolina Benjamin Franklin Perry, several Greenville mayors, many Confederate war dead, and the first Greenville man lost in World War I. Also interred here are the parents and son of the first Bishop of the Diocese of Upper South Carolina, Vardry McBee, the "Father of Greenville," and many other church and civic leaders. The Reverend John DeWitt McCullough is the credited architect.

**TURN RIGHT ON WASHINGTON STREET.**

**16. C. F. Haynsworth Federal Building & U.S. Courthouse**  
**300 East Washington Street at Church Street**



This handsome limestone edifice was a Depression-era project, initially a post office when it was completed in 1937. It replaced a Victorian Romanesque post office on South Main Street that was swapped for this property. A reported crowd of 3,000 was on hand for the dedication ceremony.

**17. First Presbyterian Church**  
**200 West Washington Street**



The First Presbyterian Church was established as a congregation on the last Sunday in February of 1848. Sixteen founding members oversaw the completion of the first building in 1851. That edifice was torn down in 1882, and 225 members greeted the completion of their new building in 1883. In 1911 the sanctuary was enlarged, and in 1928 a red brick church building was added and then extended further to the west in 1958.

**TURN LEFT ON RICHARDSON STREET.**

**20. Centre Stage/Citi-Smith Barney Building**  
**501 River Street**



Founded in 1983 by Douglas P. McCoy, Centre Stage was formed with the intent of becoming a professional theater. The theater's first performance space was inside the Greenville County Museum of Art and its first full production was presented in the St. Mary's Church gymnasium. For the next four years, Centre Stage performed in the Greenville School District's Fine Arts Center. For the next ten years Centre Stage leased a building on the corner of Washington and Academy Streets and produced all of its plays there. In December, 1996 ground was broken for the theater's current location where it occupies 10,000 square feet of the 30,000-square-foot Citi-Smith Barney Building. Centre Stage took occupancy of this venue on October 1, 1997 and staged its first performance in the space on October 2, 1997.

**21. Historical Industrial Complex/Huguenot Mill**  
**West Broad Street at Reedy River**



Greenville County's textile industry began in 1820; however, mills were not built in the City of Greenville until the 1870s. Huguenot Mill was the second mill in the city and its plant, coal-fired even though it was situated on the banks of the energetic Reedy River, made plaid fabric. The mill office was built in the 1890s and is now part of the Historical Industrial Complex of Greenville, re-developed for a variety of adaptive community uses.

**PICK UP ONE OF THE RIVER TRAILS AND TURN LEFT TO RETURN TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT DOWNSTREAM IN THE PARK.**

# A Walking Tour of Greer, South Carolina

**from walkthetown.com**

The town traces its beginnings back to 1873 when it was established as a flag station along the Atlanta Charlotte Air Line Railroad. Officially incorporated as Greer's in 1876, the town later became known simply as Greer. The main business avenue stretched out from the railroad depot and quickly became known as Trade Street. Cotton brought in most of that trade and by the early 1900s two new railroads, Southern Railway and the Piedmont and Northern, constructed competing lines through Greer.

Textile industries were expanding rapidly. Within 100 miles there were an estimated 400 mills operating by 1930, including several in and around Greer itself. Warehouses, lumber and fuel production and the manufacture of cotton byproducts such as cotton seed oil and fertilizer were an outgrowth of the proliferation of the textile mills. The streetscape of Greer was transformed as the older wood frame buildings were replaced with brick commercial structures.

Today's Greer is a snapshot of the early 1900s with the Downtown Historic District stuffed with intact examples of early upcountry commercial architecture. But before we get there our walking tour will begin a block away at the modern city government complex...





**1. City Park/City Hall**  
**301 East Poinsett Street**



The three-story brick Greer City Hall and 12-acre City Park were unveiled in 2008. City Hall includes an entire floor dedicated to public space, with a 4,500-square-foot events hall available for conventions, receptions, and galas. Outside, City Park includes a large fountain timed to music, an amphitheater for public concerts and ceremonies, walking trails, a picnic shelter, and a decorative pond.

**WALK ONTO RANDALL STREET DIRECTLY ACROSS FROM THE CITY HALL ENTRANCE.**

**2. Greer Depot**  
**300 Railroad Street**



The Greer Depot was designed by Charles Christian Hook of Charlotte, North Carolina, and was constructed around 1913 as a combination passenger station and freight warehouse for the Piedmont and Northern Railway. It is the last surviving depot of the five built for the line. The second story room was also the Greer City Hall until the 1930s. Architecturally unique in Greer, it features a yellow brick exterior set on top of a wider red brick base and is laid in stretcher bond. The red clay tile hip roof is supported by a heavy wood truss and timber plank system.

### 3. 300-302 Trade Street at southwest corner of Randall Street



This corner has been anchored by this brick Neoclassical two-story building since 1900. It features a hip-and-gable roof with an inset balustrade atop the entablature. The quartet of second-story windows are accented by keystones and arched entrance is highlighted by cast stone. Number 302 was once the Rialto Theatre.

### 4. 219-223 Randall Street



These attached single-story vernacular brick buildings were constructed around 1900. Each features a different corbeled brick cornice and decorative segmental arched windows, executed in brick headers.

### 5. Davenport House 100 Randall Street



D.D. Davenport rose to prominence with the establishment of the town in the 1870s. He was a merchant, financier, real estate entrepreneur and owner of the Greer Oil Mill Company. Considered the town's first millionaire, among his benefactions was the Greer High School, to which he donated the lion's share of the \$150,000 construction cost.

This house was built by the widow of his son, Malcolm Clifton Davenport, in 1921. Clara Merchant Davenport retained the prominent Greenville architects James Douthit Beacham and Leon LeGrand to design this outstanding example of Tudor Revival residential architecture. When Mrs. Davenport died in 1927 her son, M.C. Davenport, president of the First National Bank of Greer, acquired the house.

**TURN RIGHT ON MAIN STREET.**

**6. First Presbyterian Church  
100 School Street at Main Street**



The First Presbyterian Church of Greer was originally organized as Mt. Tabor Presbyterian Church in 1841. The first little small frame church was located at Bailey's Cross Roads and was literally rolled into the new town of Greers in 1880 with logs and forty mules.

**7. Greer Heritage Museum  
106 South Main Street**



This smart little Neo-Georgian brick building wrapped in brick quoins served the community as a post office and later as the town hall. When the city government left in 2008 the Heritage Museum that had been operating in an old hardware store on Trade Street since its opening in 1996, moved in after a \$160,000 restoration. More than 2,600 objects were transferred for exhibit; already in the building was a Works Progress Administration mural from the Great Depression depicting rural Southern life.

**TURN RIGHT ON POINSETT STREET.**

**8. First National Bank of Greer  
100 Poinsett Street at Main Street**



This two-story brick building was home to the First National Bank of Greer when it opened in 1910. The upstairs operated as a school for a time. Over time some of the doors and windows have been partially filled; on the upper story the original metal cornice with dentils survives on the Poinsett facade.

**9. 109-113 East Poinsett Street**



This typical one-story Greer brick building finds three individual store components wedded by a corbeled cornice and parapet above. One of the units once housed a post office.

**10. 115-117 East Poinsett Street**



This two-story brick building with a built-up roof with parapet wall and six bays on the second floor dates to around 1920 and its days as the Elmore Hotel and Cafe.

**TURN RIGHT ON TRADE STREET.**

**11. Planters Savings Bank**  
**101 Trade Street at Poinsett Street**



This two-story wedge-shaped building is a creation of Greenville architects James Douthit Beacham and Leon LeGrand in the Neoclassical Revival style. The duo strung eight arched windows with keystones around the building and capped it with a cornice and balustrade. The facade is laid in Flemish bond brick.

**12. 109-111 Trade Street**



The ground floor of this 1905 building has been severely compromised but look up - the seven round arched windows remain as does the decorative corbeled cornice and stepped parapet. This was originally the W.M. Thompson hardware store.

**13. Bank of Greer**  
**116 Trade Street**



This Neoclassical bank vault that dates to 1920 comes outfitted with a stone water table at its base, brick pilasters and a stringcourse and Roman arched windows. This was the Bank of Greer.

**14. Bailey Building**  
**201 Trade Street**



Mayor T.E. Smith built this two-story brick building in 1915 and named it for his wife Fannie Bailey. It features a stepped parapet wall with brick caps, brick corner pilasters and a concrete stringcourse. The six windows each have a stone lintel.

**15. 212-214 Trade Street**



This two-story building with a built-up roof and stepped parapet was executed in yellow brick around 1915.

**16. Reese Building**  
**217 Trade Street**



Thomas Keating, an upcountry contractor and builder who was responsible for many buildings in Greenville and Spartanburg counties between 1903 and 1915, designed this two-story brick building with a trio of upper-level windows with wide concrete lintels and a concrete string course at sill level.

**17. Davenport Building**  
**230 Trade Street**



D.D. Davenport operated his emporium at this location beginning in the late 1800s, offering for sale all the new conveniences. In the years since Davenport's death in 1918 the building, that once had two separate storefront entrances, has been used as a department store, a bank, a furniture company and others.

**TURN LEFT ON RANDALL STREET AND CONTINUE TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.**



# A Walking Tour of Pendleton, South Carolina

**from walkthetown.com**

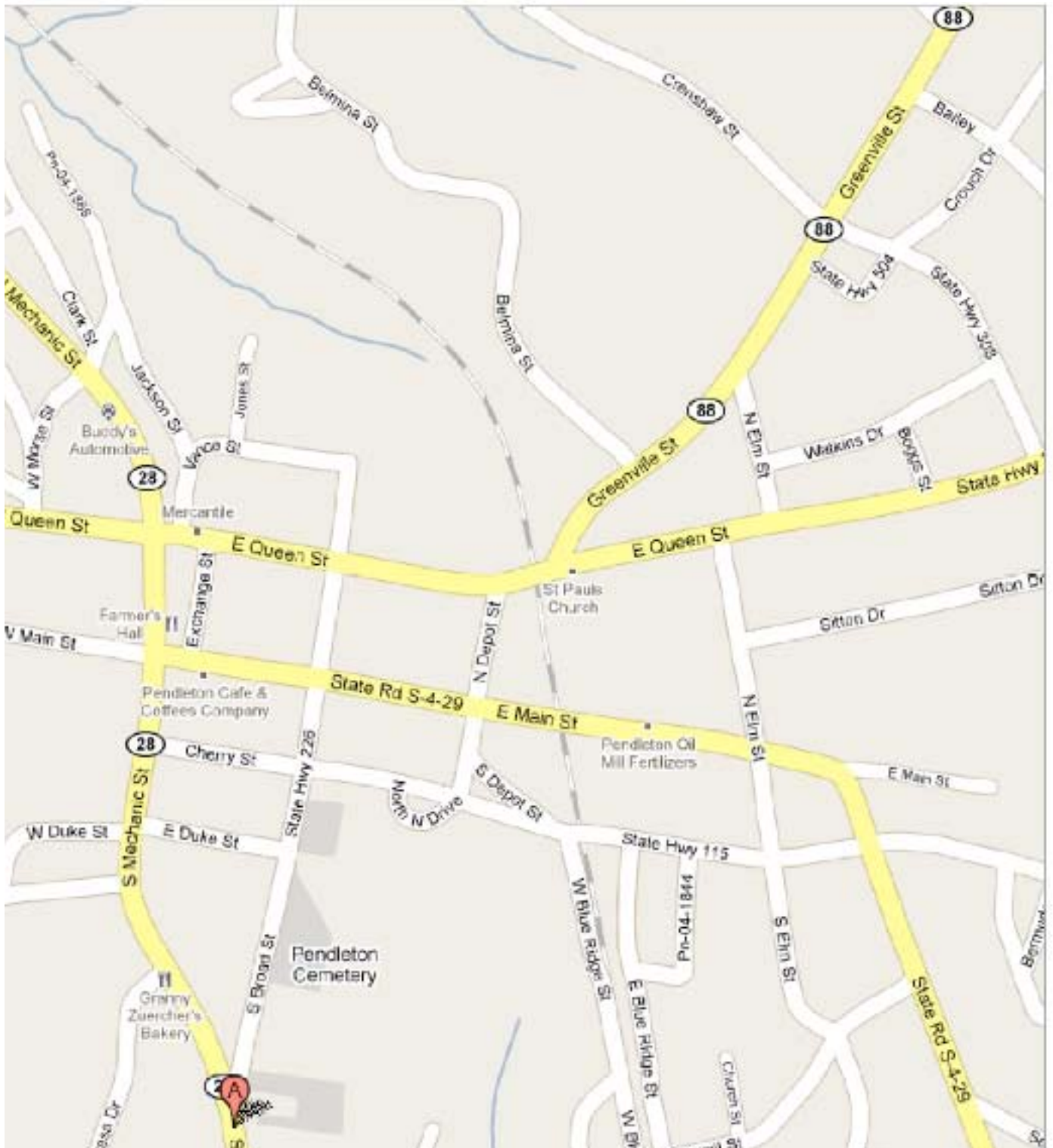
The Town of Pendleton comprises the majority of the 6,316 acre Pendleton Historic District, created in 1970 as one of the nation's first and largest historic districts. On April 8, 1790, the Justices of the Peace for Pendleton County purchased this land to establish the courthouse town of Pendleton. Once Cherokee Indian land, the town became the judicial, social and commercial center for what now are Anderson, Oconee and Pickens Counties. Pendleton is the Upstate's oldest town and is basically unchanged since it was laid out over 200 years ago.

Pendleton is to South Carolina's frontier Up Country what Charleston, Beaufort and Georgetown are to the Low Country. From Indians days onward, especially through the Revolutionary period and the century following, Pendleton has played a part in state and national development. For many years, Pendleton was the center of business, culture, and government in the northwestern part of the state. Its position at the crossroads of the Cherokee Trading Path into the Low Country with the Catawba Path into Virginia made it accessible to traders from both directions; its climate attracted wealthy coastal planters seeking a breather from humid summers.

While other South Carolina municipalities relied on the railroad for economic development, the diversion of primary railroads from Pendleton helped to preserve the scale of the town. Today, many of the once thriving rail towns have dysfunctional centers split by seldom used rail lines as the train has fallen out of favor over time. Conversely, Pendleton has suffered little from the railroad's demise. Similarly, so far the town has escaped the commercial development that follows heavily-traveled roads and interstate highways.

The community was noted for fine cabinet and carriage makers; for ironworking; for the raising of fine livestock. The historic sites and structures of Pendleton have survived despite periods of economic decline and limited growth over the past 150 years. Dogwoods line many streets. Massive cedars and oaks are dominant throughout the area. More than 50 buildings of 18th and 19th century significance remain, the majority within the town limits. The district includes more than a dozen historic sites and numerous museum items.

Our walking tour of this timeless town in 2010 will look pretty much like it would have in 1860 and we'll begin under the shade trees of the Village Green...



**1. Farmer's Society Hall**  
**south end of Village Green at East Main Street and Mechanic Street**



This Greek Revival structure has been the centerpiece of Pendleton life for over 180 years. It is the oldest Farmers Hall still in continuous use in the United States. The ground floor has always been reserved for commercial trade and on the second floor was the town meeting hall. The village green was the site of the old courthouse; the quartet of sturdy Doric columns were added in 1848. It was in this hall that Thomas Green Clemson campaigned for a state agricultural college that is Clemson University today. John C. Calhoun, a leading advocate of states' rights in the early 1800s a Vice-President under John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson, was among the members of the Farmer's Society.

**WALK TO THE NORTH SIDE OF THE VILLAGE GREEN.**

**2. Guard House**  
**north end of Village Green at Queen Street and Mechanic Street**



The old courthouse and town jail were located on this village green; the Guard house, which also did duty as a market place, was built here to replace the jail around 1860. Today it is the town visitor center. The one-story addition came along in 1911. The library was located here for awhile, then the police headquarters and currently is the magistrate's office.

**TURN RIGHT ON EAST QUEEN STREET AND WALK EAST.**

### **3. Hunter's Store** **125 East Queen Street**



This sturdy brick building was constructed in 1850 as a general store for Jesse Lewis. The enterprise came into the Hunter family in 1870 doing business as “Hunter and Long.” James Hunter eventually bought out his partner and for generations “Hunter’s Store” was the place to go for just about anything in the upstate. “Dry goods” such as shoes and clothing took their place on shelves alongside local produce such as fresh eggs, other foodstuffs like flour and coffee, as well as farm tools and chicken feed. In 1929 a new building was constructed next door and this building was used for storage and workspace until the store ceased operations in 1962.

In 1968 the tri-county Pendleton District Commission bought the old general store and has used it as a headquarters ever since. In the process they gave the building its first plumbing and electricity. Otherwise few changes have been made to the structure which retains its original exterior appearance. Inside you can still see the original wide floor boarding and even meat hooks in the high ceiling.

For years Commission staff members have been sharing their headquarters with an unpaid resident, the spirit of a local man from the 1890s who died in a caretaker’s apartment that today is the library room. Seems the fellow enjoyed a bit too much liquid refreshment and fell off his horse into nearby Eighteen Mile Creek. He was hauled out and put to bed in the caretaker’s room. Left overnight in his wet clothes and with no heat, he was found dead the next morning after a sudden cold snap lowered the spring temperature below freezing. Hunter descendants have long been familiar with the resident ghost who apparently still visits the site of his untimely passing.

### **4. Hunter's Warehouse** **to the rear and east of Hunter's Store**



This rambling wooden structure is the only survivor of several outbuildings used by Hunter’s Store. It was built in 1880. Look for a “captain’s walk” up top that captures panoramic views of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

**5. Lowther Hall**  
**161 East Queen Street**



Sitting on the highest spot in town, this home was built in 1793 for Dr. William Hunter. In 1805 the Hunters sold the property to the Right Honorable William Lord Viscount Lowther, one of the Lords of Treasury of Great Britain. At the time it was illegal for foreigners to own land in the new nation so the transaction was completed through agents. It was common practice for such agents to engineer deals for British royalty and it is unlikely Lord Lowther ever set foot on the property that carries his name two centuries later.

It was expanded as a country home in 1895 by Charleston-born diplomat William Henry Trescott, who died here three years later. Through the 20th century the house passed through many private hands and even served as a Masonic Lodge.

**6. Sharpe House**  
**229 East Queen Street**



This classic "upcountry" townhouse from the early 1800s was built for William Sharpe, the first postmaster in Pendleton. The plan of this home is based on a central hallway flanked by single rooms.

**7. Boxwood**  
**239 East Queen Street**



The builder of the original house, that dates to the first decade of the 1800s, has been attributed to Frederick Symmes, a physician and editor of the *Pendleton Messenger*. It has been much altered through the years and is significant principally for its extensive boxwood gardens, many of which are believed to pre-date the War Between the States.

**8. Gaillard House**  
**244 East Queen Street**



W.H.D. Gaillard, a buggy maker and investor in the Blue Ridge Railroad and Pendleton Cotton Mill, built this home for his family in the mid-1800s. He also served as a warden for St. Paul's Episcopal Church for 40 years.

**9. St. Paul's Episcopal Church**  
**328 East Queen Street**



William Henry Morningstar built St. Paul's Episcopal Church, originally a 50-foot by 32-foot rectangle, in 1822. The bell tower was added later and contained a bell from the ship, *Seabrook*, which sailed many years ago from Charleston to Edisto Island. The original bell was given to the cause of the Confederacy during the Civil War. The Church features a winding stairway, which leads to the balcony where slaves once worshiped.

In the churchyard cemetery lie many of South Carolina's most famous citizens, including Mrs. John C. Calhoun who was the wife of the Vice President and a lifelong member of the congregation. Thomas Green Clemson, founder of Clemson University and his wife Anna Maria Calhoun Clemson also are buried in the church cemetery. Confederate generals are interred here as well: Barnard Bee, who gave the name "Stonewall" to General Thomas Jonathan Jackson is buried in the family plot and Clement Hoffman Stevens as well.

**TURN RIGHT ON ELM STREET.**

**10. Simpson House**  
**215 North Elm Street**



This was the original residence of F. Frank Sloan when it was built around 1830. A later owner was Richard Wright Simpson, a South Carolina legislator who lived in the home most of his life. As an attorney Simpson wrote the will of Thomas G. Clemson that led to the establishment of Clemson University. Simpson was the school's first chairman of the board of trustees.

**11. Pickens House**  
**118 North Elm Street**



This appealing home was built by Thomas Pickens in 1860 as a wedding present for his bride. Mrs. Pickens refused to live in the house and went off to live with her parents instead. Now, 150 years later virtually all the construction remains original, save for the brick wall surrounding the property.

**TURN RIGHT ON EAST MAIN STREET.**

**12. Vine Hill**  
**368 East Main Street**



This is an 1830 house that received its name from an owner who found 14 different types of vines sanking around the garden when he bought the property. The house was Elizabeth Carolina Ball's wedding gift upon her marriage to Edmund Templar Shubrick, a United States naval officer from Charleston. It was believed that Shubrick's friendship with General William Tecumseh Sherman spared Pendleton the union torches during the Civil War.

**13. Pendleton Oil Mill**  
**349 East Main Street**



Originally known as Pendleton Gin when founded in the late 1800s, the oil mill had the original function of producing oil from pulverized cotton seeds.

**14. Dorolon**  
**203 East Main Street**



This house was built by J. Norton Hunter in 1880 and remained in the family for nearly a century. It was converted to a restaurant, restoring the heart pine floors and high ceilings but has since been converted back to a residence.

**15. Bee House**  
**173 East Main Street**



Barnard Bee of Charleston, son of a delegate to the Continental Congress, Thomas Bee, built this house sometime around 1833. He only stayed a while before he set out for the Republic of Texas where he filled a number of political roles in the new nation. He strongly opposed the annexation of Texas into the United States but when it happened, he returned to South Carolina. His sons, Hamilton Prieleaux Bee and Barnard Elliot Bee, Jr. both served as generals in the Confederate Army in the War Between the States. The younger boy, Barnard, was mortally wounded at Bull Run and was one of the first generals killed in the conflict.

**TURN LEFT ON MECHANIC STREET.**



**16. Sitton House**  
**132 Mechanic Street**



This was the first brick structure built in Pendleton when it was erected by John Bradley Sitton in 1859. Sitton served as mayor for 15-20 years and as postmaster from the house for over 30 years. Despite modernization, the original appearance remains virtually intact.

**17. James Hunter House**  
**140 Mechanic Street**



This wood frame house, built a year after the Sitton House across the street, is its identical twin in plan and elevation. Next door is a small brick building which may have been a blacksmith shop or tin shop. It served as headquarters for the Jones Rifles during the Civil War.

**RETRACE YOUR STEPS ONE-HALF BLOCK BACK TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT ON THE VILLAGE GREEN.**

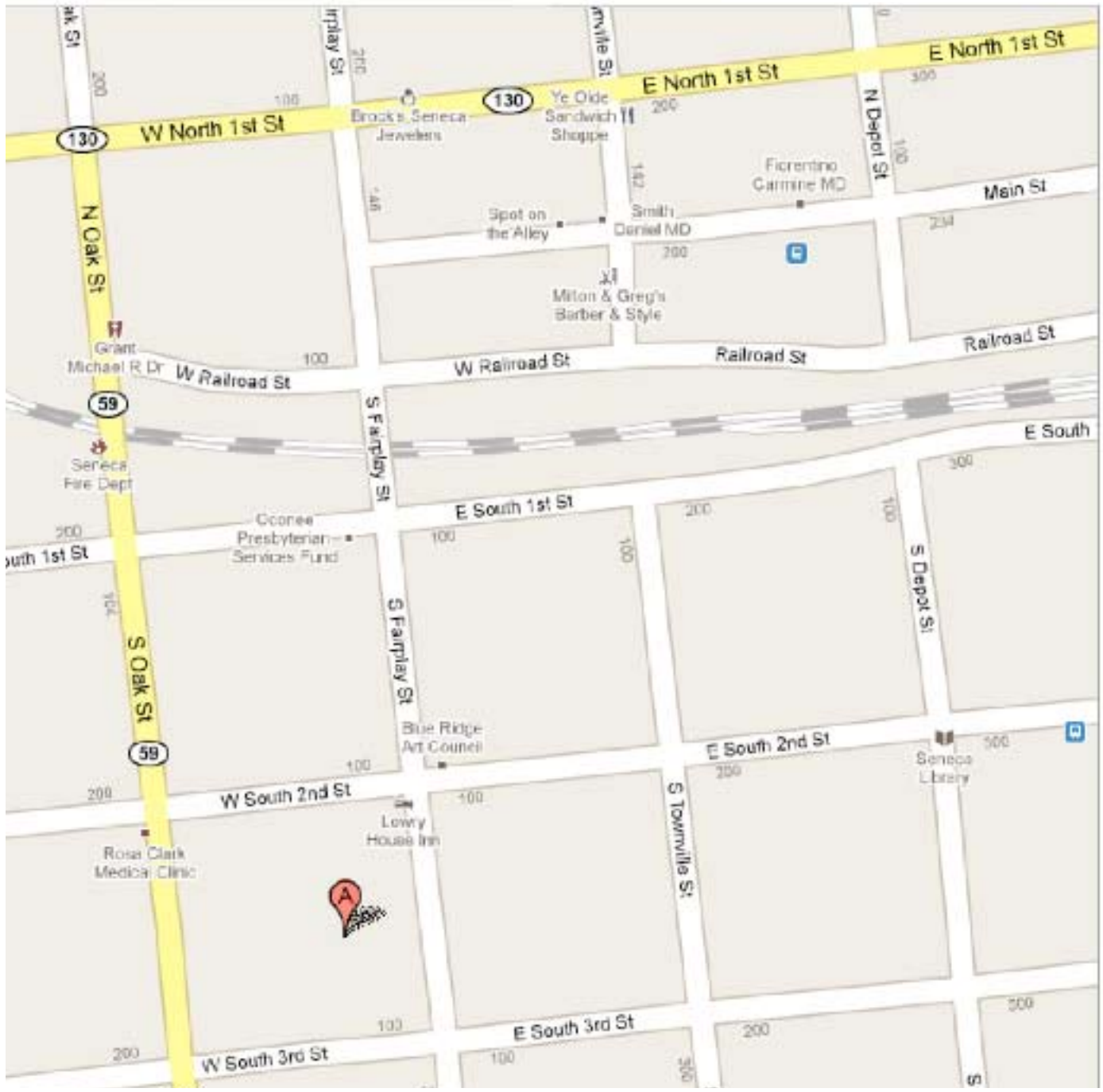
# A Walking Tour of Seneca, South Carolina

**from walkthetown.com**

In 1870, Seneca was a wilderness penetrated only by a strip of iron rails belonging to the Blue Ridge Railroad Line. A few years later the Richmond Air Line Railroad crossed the Blue Ridge and this obscure railroad junction became a transfer point for freight shipped to and received from every section of the country. It was a natural townsite and in 1873 the first auction was held for building lots. The new town was named for Sinica for an old town of the Cherokee nation and it was destined to become the largest in Oconee County, that had been formed in 1868.

When the town celebrated its Centennial in 1973, preservationists mobilized to list the Seneca Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places. Located south of the railroad tracks in Seneca the residential district consists of a number of homes and three churches that were built in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The houses have architectural styles that were popular in the period.

But before we explore the Historic District our walking tour will begin on the north side of the tracks, in the commercial district along a colorful block that not so long ago was a ghost town of dilapidated structures that has been reinvigorated...



**1. Ram Cat Alley**  
**Main Street and North Townville Street**



This is the original Main Street of Seneca, established in 1873 and so named because of the throngs of cats lured to the flatbed carts that carried fish and meats on mounds of ice from the railroad depot to Main Street grocers two blocks away. Locals at the time would say that there were so many felines, “you couldn’t ram another cat into the alley.” It had long deteriorated with many buildings in disrepair or used for storage by the 1990s. But the buildings were pressure washed and the street repaved and the commercial district has re-emerged as the center of town.

**WALK DOWN RAM CAT ALLEY TO THE WEST, TOWARDS FAIRPLAY STREET.**

**2. Old Seneca Post Office**  
**126 Ram Cat Alley**



J.E. Harper constructed this one-story structure in 1917 and outfitted it with English bond brickwork. The upper front facade has a dividing masonry band and also has a recessed rectangular brickwork pattern. Harper sold the building to house the post office in 1921.

**3. Main Street Barber Shop**  
**125 Ram Cat Alley**



This is an 1887 structure, a one-story structure that features brickwork with an English bond. It originally served as a barbershop, boarding house, and grocery in its first 25 years of existence.

**4. Harper and Patterson Building**  
**122 Ram Cat Alley**



This structure originally enclosed Harpers 5&10 Store and the L.C. Patterson General Store. The Harpers five and dime was the original store and headquarters in what became a successful regional chain of stores.

**5. Fred Hopkins Meat Market**  
**117 Ram Cat Alley**



The first floor of this century-old two-story brick structure originally housed Fred Hopkins Meat Market. As you can imagine this was a prime gathering spot for the namesake cats because of the smell of meat and fish. Nonetheless, Hopkins lived upstairs on the second floor.

**6. Harper and Jones Building**  
**113 Ram Cat Alley**



This two-story, two-storefront commercial block was built in 1897. J.W. Harper operated a general store and a grocery here. It features a recessed rectangular brick pattern that livens up the otherwise reserved facade.

**7. C.F. Adams General Store**  
**112 Ram Cat Alley**



The builders used a variety of tricks with their bricks to enhance this 1920 store. There is a course of just headers (the short side of the brick) every seventh course. There is a horizontal row of colored brick across the entire facade and vertical bands of colored brick on the lower level. The upper facade is decorated with three flush terra cotta diamond-shapes and ten terra cotta squares.

**8. Herbin Building**  
**109 Ram Cat Alley**



This one-story structure, built in 1917, features multi-colored brickwork with an English bond. It has a glass storefront with an above dividing brick band and a recessed brickwork pattern on the upper portion of the front facade. A concrete band tops the brickwork on the front facade. This structure originally served as a general store.

**TURN LEFT ON FAIRPLAY STREET. TURN RIGHT ON SOUTH FIRST STREET.**

**9. Seneca Presbyterian Church**  
**115 West South 1st Street at Oak Street**



The congregation was founded in 1875; the church dates to 1917. The architecture is a beautifully preserved example of the traditional classicism which dominated American architecture in the early decades of the 20th century.

**10. Lunney Museum**  
**211 South First Street**



Dr. & Mrs. W.J. Lunney came to Seneca and established Lunney's Drug Store on the town square in 1886. They built this California-style bungalow in 1909 and it was occupied continuously by the Lunney family until 1969. Its distinctive Arts and Crafts architecture extends to include a two-story carriage house and a "two-seater" outhouse. This house museum contains a collection of Victorian furniture as well as Oconee County historic memorabilia.

**RETURN TO OAK STREET AND TURN RIGHT. TURN LEFT ON SOUTH THIRD STREET. TURN LEFT ON FAIRPLAY STREET.**

**11. Seneca Baptist Church**  
**210 South Fairplay Street**



The Seneca Baptists organized in 1873 and moved into their first church a decade later. This Classical Revival church, with an Ionic portico dominating its facade, was built in 1924. In the 1970s the congregation was obviously divided over a solution to a need for new sanctuary space and the result was a completely different church on the southern side of the property.

**12. B.A. Lowery House**  
**206 South Fairplay Street**



This is most certainly not your typical South Carolina house. Referred to locally as "California Style," this house, built in the 1920s for Mayor B.A. Lowery, has much of the character of a west coast bungalow. The heavy columns and lattice-like treatment of the gable are indicative of this period.

**13. D.P. Thompson-Waikart House**  
**215 South Fairplay Street**



This 1914 house blends the half-timbering of the medieval England-influenced Tudor style with the traditional South Carolina porches on the front and side of the building. Those porches are supported by paired columns.

**TURN RIGHT ON EAST SECOND STREET. TURN RIGHT ON TOWNVILLE STREET.**

**14. Livingston-Stribling House**  
**210 South Townville Street**



This house from 1885 is a splendid example of late 19th Century domestic architecture with spindled porch posts and scroll work. An oddity of this house is that it faces North, at right angle to Townville Street and away from the adjacent South Third Street which suggests that it must have had more lawn and entrance drive toward South Second Street. Dr. Stribling was one of the early medical doctors of Seneca.

**TURN AND RETRACE YOUR STEPS DOWN TOWNVILLE STREET TOWARDS THE CENTER OF TOWN.**



**15. H.L. Thompson House**  
**206 South Townville Street**



This house was built by the Lonsdale Company, a purchaser of local textiles, for its General Manager in the 1920s. Although this square clapboard house has classic proportions, great solidity and dignity, there are actually no classic details. The porch roof is supported by paired square posts rather than by columns and the trim has little or no molding.

**16. Episcopal Church**  
**northwest corner of South Townville and South Second streets**



The church was organized in 1879 and this elegantly simple church constructed in 1882. The small congregation entered the 20th century with around a dozen families. The building is now owned by the Blue Ridge Arts council.

**17. Whit Holleman House**  
**southeast corner of South Townville and South First streets**



Whit Holleman, a local politician, built this house overlooking the railroad and the town of Seneca in 1889. The presence of two bay windows, each with its own roof, suggests that the house has been greatly modified and its original aspect changed. It features a full two-story portico up front came along later, at the same time two sections of the house were lopped away.

CROSS SOUTH FIRST STREET AND LOCATE A NARROW FOOTPATH THAT LEADS UP AND ACROSS THE RAILROAD TRACKS. CROSS CAREFULLY AND PICK UP TOWNVILLE STREET ON THE OTHER SIDE.

**18. Nimmons Building**  
**105 North Townville Street**



This two-story structure from 1917 features brickwork painted white with an English Bond. The second story facade strings nine arched 9/1 double hung windows and sports Romanesque Revival cornice work at the roofline. The first story facade features an inset corner entrance. The building served as a large-scale farm supply store and housed Seneca's first freight elevator capable enough to transport carriages to the second level of the building.

**YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT.**

# A Walking Tour of Spartanburg, South Carolina

**from walkthetown.com**

After a treaty was struck with the Cherokee Nation in 1753 European settlers, primarily Scotch-Irish, began trickling into this area from Pennsylvania and Virginia in the late eighteenth century. Almost unimaginably, here, far from the cobblestone streets of Philadelphia and Boston and Williamsburg, some of the most influential battles of the American Revolution would be fought.

In the impenetrable woods on King's Mountain 160 Loyalists were killed and 760 more were taken captive by American woodsmen. Several months later more seasoned armies clashed on land used to winter cattle known locally as Hannah's Cowpens. American general Daniel Morgan broke his badly outnumbered Continental force into three lines of defense and were able to completely rout the British. The fighting at Cowpens lasted barely one hour, but British losses were staggering: 110 dead and over 700 captured and wounded. Morgan lost only 12 killed and 60 wounded in a victory as complete as any in the Revolution. The Continental Congress awarded only 14 medals during the American Revolution, and three, including Daniel Morgan, were given for heroism at Cowpens.

Once the war ended, settlements sprang up in and around the area, and the new district began to take shape by forming its own government. Following the construction of a new courthouse, the town was named Spartanburg after the Spartan Regiment that had represented the area in Daniel Morgan's army. In 1831 the town incorporated and would become known as the "Hub City" as many railroads connected into the town. Between the late 19th century and early 20th century the textile industry dominated the economy in Spartanburg. Nearly 40 textile mills were built during this time period. Camp Wadsworth, located west of the city, became a second home to over 100,000 men as they trained for World War I. Then, during World War II over 200,000 men trained at Camp Croft located south of the city.

Spartanburg remains an important manufacturing center today but the streetscape is much changed from a hundred years ago. Some 19th century buildings remain, most are gone. Corporate headquarters and modern buildings have arrived to take their place in some cases, in some cases not. Daniel Morgan has watched it all since his statue was erected in the center of town in 1881 on the Centennial anniversary of his landmark Cowpens victory. And that is where we will begin our walking tour...



**1. Daniel Morgan Monument**  
**Morgan Square; Magnolia and Main streets**



The Daniel Morgan Monument, erected in 1881 to commemorate the centennial of the American victory at the Battle of Cowpens and its hero, General Daniel Morgan, is located on a pedestrian island at the intersection of Main and Church Streets. John Quincy Adams Ward, a nationally known sculptor, modeled the heroic bronze statue that tops the monument. The statue stands on a columnar granite shaft on an octagonal base designed by eminent Charleston architect, Edward B. White. The pedestal is one of the last designs by White. Ward was nine months in creating the statue. Congress voted some \$23,000.00 to pay for the work, and the city and county of Spartanburg shared the cost of the base and labor.

**WALK EAST ON MAIN STREET (THE DIRECTION GENERAL MORGAN'S BODY IS FACING (HE IS LOOKING NORTH)).**

**2. Palladian Building**  
**113-115 West Main Street**



This commercial block on the south side of West Main Street contains stores built mostly between 1890 and 1910. The Palladian Building, named for its two shapely second store windows, was constructed in 1890.

**3. Kress Building**  
**115 East Main Street**



During the 1920s, throughout the South, the S. H. Kress Company built many stores notable for their decorative brick and terra-cotta detailing and cornice dentils. Spartanburg's Kress Building is a fine example of this Art Deco-inspired tradition with its multi-colored facade and decorative features. The upper facade remains intact, although the storefront has been altered.

**4. Prices' Store for Men**  
**196 East Main Street**



New York-born Harry Price established his Price's Clothing Store in 1903, an 'outsider' who built a thriving trade with the quality of his merchandise and more importantly, his gracious service. From its first days, Price catered to the boys coming off the farm to attend Wofford College, no doubt providing many a young man his first suit of clothes. Prices' Store for Men continues to be family-owned after more than a century in business.

**5. Denny's Tower**  
**203 East Main Street**



Jerry Richardson, a Wofford College graduate, was drafted by the Baltimore Colts in the NFL and began his professional football career catching passes from Johnny Unitas. After two years, however, Richardson and the Colts couldn't come to terms on a new contract for the want of \$250. So Richardson retired. In 1961 he invested in his friend's Hardee's Hamburger restaurant on Kennedy

Street, the first one in Spartanburg. That would lead to ownership of more than 600 Hardee's and Quincy's Steak House restaurants and, by 1987, Denny's. In 1990, Richardson arranged for the construction of this dynamic 18-story office tower on the site of the old Franklin Hotel. The new skyscraper would be nearly twice as high as Spartanburg's reigning high-rise, the ten-story Montgomery Building and help trigger a rebirth of the downtown area. The tower looks down on Denny's Plaza to the west and Richardson Park across Converse Street to the east. In 1993, Richardson realized a career-long goal when his investment team was awarded the 29th franchise of the NFL – The Carolina Panthers.

## **6. First Baptist Church 250 East Main Street**



The assembly traces its beginnings back to a log meeting house in 1836. Three years later, 25 charter members formally organized the today's First Baptist Church. The current brick sanctuary is the congregation's fourth.

**TURN LEFT ON DEAN STREET.**

## **7. Georgia Cleveland Home 162 North Dean Street**



First steps toward a public hospital in Spartanburg County were made in 1904 when city council voted an appropriation of \$50 a month for six months to aid the Spartanburg Hospital. In 1907 some \$25,000 in capital was allocated and a building was erected here. It changed hands in 1921 when Spartanburg General Hospital was chartered. John B. Cleveland bought the structure and transformed it into a residential facility for elderly ladies. He named it after his wife, Georgia Alden Cleveland. Today it does duty as the St. Luke's Free Medical Clinic.

**8. St. Paul The Apostle**  
**161 North Dean Street**



The first Catholics moved into the Upstate around 1850. At that time, Spartanburg was part of a large mission territory that was served from St. Peter's in Columbia. In 1882, Rev. John J. Monaghan was appointed pastor of St. Mary's in Greenville. He quickly raised the money to build St. Paul's Church and the cornerstone was laid October 14, 1883. It can still be seen at the southwest corner of the building. The building was enlarged in 1937 to include a new sanctuary and additional seating. Of note are the stained glass windows depicting six of the seven sacraments and the handsome marble altar imported from Italy, representing Holy Eucharist.

**RETURN TO MAIN STREET AND TURN LEFT. TURN RIGHT ON ADVENT STREET.**

**9. The Episcopal Church of the Advent**  
**141 Advent Street**



Spartanburg was merely a village in 1848 when the Church of the Advent was formed with fewer than a dozen founding members. The church building was begun in 1850, but struggles with contractors departing, debts, lawsuits, and a Civil War kept it from being completed and consecrated until 1864.

**TURN RIGHT ON KENNEDY STREET.**



**10. Spartanburg High School**  
**East Kennedy Street between Converse and Dean streets**



The history of the old Spartanburg High School began in 1897 when the Board of Trustees had erected the building known as the Converse Street High School. This six-classroom structure cost \$10,000. The faculty numbered ten and the student body was less than 200. In 1921, the Dean Street wing was added and the school was renamed in honor of Dr. Frank Evans, Superintendent.

**TURN RIGHT ON CONVERSE STREET. TURN LEFT ON MAIN STREET. TURN RIGHT ON CHURCH STREET.**

**11. Montgomery Building**  
**187 North Church Street**



When it was completed in 1924 the Beaux Arts-style skyscraper rendered in light brick was the highest building in Spartanburg at ten stories. And it would remain so for more than 65 years. Its other claim to fame was the inclusion of the Carolina Theatre, designed by the Lockwood and Green architectural firm and described, when built, as “The Finest Theatre in South Carolina.” Elvis Presley would play a show in the 600-seat hall in 1956. Its days as a city showcase long behind her, the Montgomery awaits a restoration.

**12. Central United Methodist Church**  
**233 North Church Street**



The oldest congregation in Spartanburg, Central UMC had its beginnings on January 25, 1837, when nine local Methodists constituted themselves as trustees and acquired property on which to build a church. (One of those original trustees was Benjamin Wofford, who later would leave

\$100,000 for the founding of Wofford College.) In 1848 the church became a “station,” that is, a church whose minister served that congregation only. The name “Central” came in 1889. Three buildings have occupied the spot where the present sanctuary sits. The first structure, completed in 1838, proved to be inadequate almost from the beginning, and a new building in 1854 had four big columns and a steeple. But the congregation quickly outgrew that space, and in 1885-1886 that building was razed. The present sanctuary dates from that time with several major renovations and enlargements since. The transepts were added in 1909, the social hall and education building in 1930, and the Cannon Chapel and office suite in 1953.

**TURN LEFT ON ARCHER STREET. TURN LEFT ON MAGNOLIA STREET.**

**13. Donald S. Russell Federal Building  
201 Magnolia Street at Walnut Street**



This monumental Classical Revival building was completed in 1930 at the cost of \$420,000 for use as a United States post office and government building. Behind the entrance of six engaged Corinthian columns, the building still does service as a federal building.

**14. Cleveland Law Range  
171 Magnolia Street at St. John Street**



The most influential American architect of the second half of the 19th century was Henry Hobson Richardson of Boston, whose brawny, rough-hewn designs became especially popular for large-scale civic buildings. The dominant distinguishing feature of a Richardson building would be broad Romanesque-inspired arches. Examples of the style were rare in the South since his period of greatest influence came during the Reconstruction period after the Civil War when most towns had very little money to spare for high style architecture. The Cleveland Law Range is one of the few remaining examples of Richardson Romanesque architecture in the South. It is an imposing three-story brick building with attic built 1898-99 as an office building. The design pattern is established with the use of five arched bays on the ground floor of the front elevation with rhythmic fenestration repeating the bay arrangement on the second and third floors. All three gables have

a Dutch gable treatment and incorporate chimneys into the design. The building has been used as offices for men of both national and statewide significance. Three governors of South Carolina maintained offices in the Cleveland Law Range. The most famous occupant was James F. Byrnes who served as member of Congress, U. S. Senator from South Carolina, Secretary of State under President Harry S. Truman, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion under Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Governor of South Carolina.

**TURN RIGHT ON ST. JOHN STREET. TURN LEFT ON DANIEL MORGAN AVENUE.  
TURN LEFT ON MAIN STREET.**

**15. *Spartanburg Herald-Journal*  
189 West Main Street**



The *Herald-Journal* traces its beginnings to 1842 when Asa J. Muir printed the first issue of his weekly *Spartanburgh Journal*. The *Spartanburg Herald* purchased the *Journal* and the *Carolina Spartan* in 1914 and the *Journal* became the afternoon paper. Charles E. Marsh of Texas bought the newspapers and in 1947 donated them to the Public Welfare Foundation, which he had founded. The *Spartanburg Herald* merged with the *Spartanburg Journal* and became the *Spartanburg Herald-Journal* on October 1, 1982.

**16. Masonic Temple  
190 West Main Street**



This Neoclassical Masonic Temple, built in 1928, is regularly used by two active groups of Ancient Free Masons, including the Spartan Lodge No. 7, chartered in 1849, and the St. John's Lodge #333. In 2010 the ground floor was renovated as a community bookstore.

**17. Spartanburg Town Clock**  
**Morgan Square; Spring and Main streets**



On the town's 50th anniversary this Seth Thomas clock was purchased for a cost of \$1010.00, including shipping. It was to be located in a tower of the new Opera House that was constructed on the site of today's Masonic Temple. The 700-patron theater actually only occupied the second floor; on the ground floor were the town offices, post office and guard house. The clock was at the very peak of the tower and mounted above the bell. In addition to striking the hours, the bell also doubled as a fire alarm by signaling the location of all fires via a special code. In October 1906 the town council sold the city hall and opera house for \$12,123 and the building was demolished. The clock and bell were spared and transferred to the courthouse tower where they did service until it too was razed in 1958. Stored away for twenty years the venerable bell and clock were brought out for this restored tower to greet the 21st century.

**18. Pink on Main**  
**156 West Main Street**



This ornate commercial block has a lineage back to the 19th century, having been constructed in 1882. It is topped by a decorative Second Empire mansard roof over #156.

**19. Citizen & Southern National Bank**  
**148 West Main Street**



The Citizen & Southern National Bank building of pale yellow brick with Neoclassical elements was built in 1905. It replaced the First National Bank, the first bank in Spartanburg that was established in 1871. After housing several banks since the turn of the century it was closed in 1990. Of late it has been refitted as a restaurant.

**YOU HAVE NOW RETURNED TO THE TOUR STARTING POINT ON MORGAN SQUARE.**

# IDENTIFYING AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE

## *Recognizing Early American Architecture:*

### Postmedieval English Colonial (1600-1700)

- \* steeply pitched, side-gabled roof
- \* small casement windows with many small panes (restored often)
- \* massive chimney
- \* vertical board (batten) door
- \* little or no eave overhang, no cornice detailing
- \* one room deep

### Dutch Colonial (1625-1840)

- \* side-gambrel roof
- \* usually one story
- \* batten door, most divided into upper and lower halves
- \* little or no eave overhang

### French Colonial (1700-1830)

- \* steeply pitched roof, either hipped or side-gabled
- \* one story
- \* tall, narrow door and window openings
- \* doors and windows typically divided vertically into pairs
- \* walls of stucco (over half-timbered frame)

### Spanish Colonial (1660-1850)

- \* low-pitched or flat roof
- \* normally one story
- \* few small windows
- \* multiple external doors
- \* walls very thick in stucco over adobe brick or rubble stone
- \* long, narrow porches opening to courtyards

### Georgian (1700-1780)

- \* windows with double-hung sashes, typically nine or twelve small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- \* paneled door, normally with decorative crown (most often pedimented but at times broken-pedimented) and supported by decorative pilasters
- \* row of small rectangular panes beneath door crown
- \* cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- \* windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked

### Adamesque (Federal) (1780-1820)

- \* windows with double-hung sashes, typically six small panes per sash; windows are never in adjacent pairs
- \* semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over paneled door, typically accompanied by sidelights, elaborated crown and surround, and/or extended as small entry porch
- \* cornice usually emphasized with tooth-like dentils or other decorative molding
- \* windows typically five-ranked and symmetrically balanced with center door; less commonly three-ranked or seven-ranked
- \* while similar to Georgian, features are often “lighter”

### Greek Revival (1825-1860)

- \* gabled or hipped roof of low pitch
- \* entry porch or full-width porch supported by square or round, prominent columns
  - Doric: plain capitals
  - Ionic: capitals with scroll-like spirals
  - Corinthian: capitals shaped like inverted bells decorated with leaves
- \* narrow line of transom and sidelights around door, usually incorporated into elaborate door surround
- \* cornice lines emphasized with wide, divided band of trim

### *Recognizing Victorian Architecture:*

#### General Victorian Features (1840-1910)

- \* roof ornaments
- \* bay (protruding) windows
- \* three-part Palladian (rounded in middle) windows
- \* gingerbread porch trim

#### Gothic Revival Style (1835-1875)

- \* high-pitched center gables
- \* pointed arch windows and doors
- \* pendants and finials extending from roof

#### Italianate Style (1840-1885)

- \* brackets under roof cornices
- \* cupolas on the roof
- \* narrow, square porch posts with chamfered corners
- \* tall, slender windows

#### Second Empire Style (1855-1885)

- \* mansard roof, concave or convex, with dormer windows on steep lower slope
- \* molded cornices bound lower roof slope above and below
- \* eaves normally with decorative brackets below

### Stick Style (1860-1890)

- \* stick-like bracketing on porches, often diagonal or curving
- \* stick-like grid on wall surfaces
- \* Jerkin-Head (cut-off triangular) roofs and dormers
- \* pent (or shed) roofs on dormers, porches and bays
- \* decorative trusses in gables; often steeply pitched gables
- \* wooden wall cladding (boards or shingles)

### Queen Anne Style (1880-1910)

- \* asymmetrical facade
- \* patterned shingles
- \* turned porch posts and trim
- \* corner towers and turrets
- \* wraparound porch
- \* steeply pitched, irregular roofline

### Shingle Style (1880-1900)

- \* shingled walls without interruption at corners
- \* multi-level eaves above asymmetrical facade
- \* extensive porches
- \* walls and roofs covered with continuous wood shingles

### Richardsonian Romanesque (1880-1900)

- \* based on the innovative designs of Boston architect Henry Hobson Richardson
- \* round topped arches over windows, porch supports or entrance
- \* most have towers, usually round with conical roofs
- \* always masonry walls, usually with rough-faced, squared stonework
- \* facade usually asymmetrical

### *Recognizing 20th century Architecture:*

#### Colonial Revival (1885 and beyond)

- \* accentuated front door with fanlights and sidelights
- \* symmetrical facade around centered entrance
- \* windows with double-hung sashes
- \* large dormers
- \* round, smooth porch columns, often clustered

#### Neoclassical (1895-1950)

- \* facade dominated by full-length porch supported by classical columns, typically Ionic or Corinthian
- \* facade shows symmetrically balanced windows and center door
- \* revivals may have curved porticos, two-story entrances, paired or tripled windows and/or bays not seen on originals
- \* often very large



### **Tudor (1890 -1940)**

- \* massive chimneys, commonly crowned by decorative chimney pots
- \* facade dominated by one or more prominent cross gables, usually steeply perched
- \* decorative half-timbering often present
- \* steeply pitched roof, usually side-gabled
- \* tall, narrow windows, commonly in multiple groups with multi-pane glazing
- \* walls of brick, stone, wood, stucco or in combination

### **French Chateausque (1890-1930)**

- \* busy roof line with many vertical elements (spires, pinnacles, turrets, gables, shaped chimneys)
- \* steeply pitched hipped roof
- \* multiple dormers, usually wall dormers extending through cornice line
- \* walls of masonry, usually stone

### **Beaux Arts (1890-1930)**

- \* wall surfaces with decorative garlands, floral patterns or shields
- \* masonry walls, usually of light-colored stone
- \* facade with corner quoins and columns, often paired with Ionic or Corinthian capitals
- \* first story typically rusticated (stonework) with exaggerated joints
- \* facade symmetrical

### **Spanish Mission Style (1890-1930)**

- \* shaped Mission dormer or roof parapet
- \* porch roofs supported by large square piers, commonly arched above
- \* commonly with red tile roof covering
- \* widely overhanging eaves, usually open
- \* wall surface usually smooth stucco

### **Pueblo Revival (1910-present)**

- \* flat roof with parapeted wall above
- \* stucco wall surface, usually earth-toned
- \* projecting wooden roof beams (vigas)
- \* wall and roof parapet with irregular, rounded edges
- \* unpainted wood porch columns - maybe just tree trunks
- \* tile or brick floors

### **Prairie Style (1900-1920)**

- \* low-pitched roof with widely overhanging eaves
- \* two stories with one-story porches or wings
- \* massive square porch supports
- \* detail emphasizing horizontal lines
- \* hipped roofs are more common than end or side gables
- \* one of few indigenous American styles developed by Chicago architects Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright and built only during first two decades of century

### Craftsman (1905-1930)

- \* low-pitched gabled roof with wide, unenclosed eave overhang
- \* roof rafters usually exposed
- \* porches supported by square columns
- \* decorative braces or false beams under gables
- \* columns frequently continue to ground level without a break at porch level
- \* generally one or one-and-a-half stories

### Art Deco (1920-1940)

- \* zigzags and other geometric and stylized motifs
- \* towers and other vertical projections
- \* smooth stucco wall surface
- \* decorative motifs: geometric floral; chevron with lozenge; reeding and fluting, often around doors and windows; sunrise pattern

### Art Moderns (1920-1940)

- \* streamline, curved corners
- \* smooth stucco wall surface
- \* asymmetrical facade
- \* flat roof, usually with ledge at roof line
- \* horizontal grooves, lines, balustrades
- \* windows can turn corners and can be roundly shaped
- \* glass-block windows or sections of the wall

### International (1925-present)

- \* no decorative detailing at doors or windows
- \* smooth, unornamental wall surface
- \* asymmetrical facade
- \* flat roof, usually without ledge at roof line
- \* windows usually metal casements set flush with outer walls