

City of Greenville, South Carolina

Architectural Inventory

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.
May 2003

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We also acknowledge the outstanding citizens of Greenville without whom this project would have been impossible. Many, many people provided historical information and directions to resources we might otherwise have overlooked.

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All photos by the authors unless otherwise indicated.

I. Introduction

In the fall of 2002, the City of Greenville and the South Carolina Department of Archives and History engaged Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., to conduct an intensive architectural survey of historic resources in Greenville. The project was funded by a Historic Preservation Fund grant from the United States Department of the Interior for which the City of Greenville provided matching funds. Heather Colin, Zoning Officer with the City of Greenville, served as local coordinator for the survey. A contract was executed on September 11 and an initial planning meeting was held at the Greenville City Hall on September 17. In attendance were Andrew Pitman, Nicholas Theos and Jennifer Martin representing Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.; Brad Sauls of the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SC SHPO), a section of the Department of Archives and History, Heather Colin, and Bryan Wood, Zoning Administrator for the City of Greenville. On October 15, the local coordinator conducted two meetings at the Greenville Public Library. The first was aimed to provide an overview of the survey to individuals in the city who devote their time and energy to preserving Greenville's history. Among those in attendance were members of the Design and Preservation Commission including Lil Glenn and Robert Benedict, local historian Ann McCuen, and Ruth Ann Butler of the Greenville Cultural Exchange Center. In addition, Brad Sauls, Grants Administrator and Survey Coordinator with the SC SHPO, and Clay Griffith, Jennifer Martin, Andrew Pitman, Nicholas Theos, and Sarah Woodard, representing Edwards-Pitman Environmental attended the meeting. Following the meeting, a similar forum was held for the general public.

Fieldwork took place from November 2002 through May 2003. Data for each resource surveyed was entered into the Department of Archives and History Survey Database in the late winter and early spring of 2003. In early 2003, historians for Edwards-Pitman Environmental conducted further research on the history of the city, prepared this final report, and mapped the surveyed properties on GIS maps supplied by the GIS Coordinator for the City of Greenville.

The final products of the survey include this report entitled "City of Greenville, South Carolina: Architectural Inventory," which contains an overview of the historical development of the city, a discussion of architectural styles represented in Greenville, a list of recommendations for National Register eligibility and local designation, and an inventory of all surveyed properties. Twenty copies of the report were produced; seven copies were delivered to the SC SHPO and thirteen copies were given to the City of Greenville. In addition two sets of original, archival-quality survey cards were produced for the properties recorded during this survey. One set is stored at the South Carolina Archives in Columbia and the other is held by the City of Greenville. Two sets of maps with plotted locations of the surveyed properties and two CD-Rs containing a database of surveyed properties were also delivered to the South Carolina Archives and the City of Greenville.

The present survey builds upon earlier survey projects conducted within the City of Greenville over the past twenty-five years. The most comprehensive survey of Greenville's historic architecture was completed in 1981 by Building Conservation Technology, Inc. (BCT), a cultural resources consulting firm based in Nashville, Tennessee. BCT recorded over 650 sites including properties in the central business district, surrounding neighborhoods, and outlying areas, and their findings were presented in a published report, *The Historic Resources of Greenville, South Carolina* (1981). BCT's early survey provided a foundation for the present survey, although new information made available in the past twenty years was added to their initial work. The other major effort to identify and document historic architecture in Greenville was, in fact, a survey update and remapping project completed in 1993. This project transferred information about 724 sites to new maps, field checked locations, and assigned new site numbers, which were incorporated into the database for the present survey.

Other properties in the inventory of Greenville's historic architecture have been added through environmental review projects conducted for the South Carolina Department of Transportation (SCDOT) in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Sixty-one sites were recorded by Brockington and Associates, Inc., during the survey work for the Western Corridor project. Other surveys conducted by SCDOT recorded twenty-three sites along Augusta Road in 1992 and eleven sites recorded for the Stone Avenue Extension project in 1997. Other properties have been recorded piecemeal over the years and added to the SC SHPO's database of historic properties in the City of Greenville.

II. Project Summary

A. Name of Survey

City of Greenville Architectural Survey

B. Boundaries of the Survey Area

Intensive Survey

- Hampton-Pinckney National Register and Local Preservation Overlay District
- Area northwest of the Hampton-Pinckney National Register Historic District including Briggs Avenue, Pinckney Street from Briggs Avenue to the boundary of the District; Mulberry Street from Pinckney Street to Cook Street; Cook Street; Pine Street; Lyra Street; King Street; Beech Street; Frank Street; Stall Street; and David Street from Stall Street to James Street
- Col. Elias Earle National Register and Local Preservation Overlay District
- East Park Local Historic District
- Overbrook Local Historic District
- Pettigru National Register and Local Historic District

- West End National Register and Local Historic District
- Ware/McCall area; including Ware Street, McCall Street, Grace Street, Watson Street, South Markely Street, and Portions of Perry Avenue, Pendleton Street, and Green Avenue
- Central Business District
- Woodside Cotton Mill Village National Register District
- Heritage Neighborhood Local Preservation Overlay District
- Portions of Arlington and Sumner Streets
- 1000 to 1700 North Main Street and East Avondale Drive and West Avondale Drive (in the Northgate area)
- Mills Mill
- T.Q. Donaldson House
- Williams Earle House
- Lanneau-Norwood House
- C. Granville Wyche House
- Isaqueena (Gassaway Mansion)
- Broad Margin (the historians were unable to gain access to this property)

Windshield Survey

In addition to the above districts, neighborhoods, and individual properties, the historians conducted a windshield or reconnaissance-level survey in areas delineated by the City of Greenville Zoning Office. The goal of this portion of the project was to identify parts of the city that require intensive survey. The results of the windshield survey are contained in recommendations section of this report. See map on page 86.

C. Number of Properties Surveyed

1,356

D. Number of Square Miles Surveyed

Approximately fifteen square miles.

E. Names and Affiliations of Surveyors

Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., employs all surveyors who worked on the City of Greenville survey. Jennifer Martin served as Project Manager. Clay Griffith served as Senior Historian, and Cynthia de Miranda and Heather Fearnbach were Project Historians. The Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., staff assigned to the project meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards set forth in 36 CFR Part 61.

F. Dates of Survey

November 2002 to May 2003

III. Project Objectives

Architectural historians with Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc., undertook the survey of the City of Greenville as part of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History's Statewide Survey of Historic Places, which forms the basis of the historic preservation program in the state. The primary objectives of the survey program are to gather, organize and present information about historic properties in photographs, narratives, maps, and drawings in order to identify properties eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and to identify properties eligible for potential local designation. During the survey, the historians sought to identify historic resources, record their locations, and evaluate their significance in a local, statewide and national context. This project will promote a richer understanding of the city's historical and architectural development and encourage economic incentives for rehabilitation, cultural tourism development, education, and local compliance with state and federal preservation and environmental laws.

IV. Survey Methodology

The survey of City of Greenville followed the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Identification and Evaluation (36 CFR 61.3 and 6 and 61.4[b]).

The principal fieldwork took place in November 2002 with follow up in December 2002 and January 2003. Clay Griffith, Jennifer Martin, Cynthia de Miranda, and Heather Fearnbach were the principal investigators. Grant Hudson and Nicholas Theos assisted with fieldwork in December 2002. Sarah Woodard helped assemble the survey cards in July 2003. During the fieldwork stage, all streets in the survey area were traveled, either by car or on foot; resource locations were recorded on City of Greenville maps; individual survey forms were completed; on-site interviews were conducted where possible; and all resources were documented with black and white photographs. The resources that appeared potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or as local landmarks or districts were further documented with color slides.

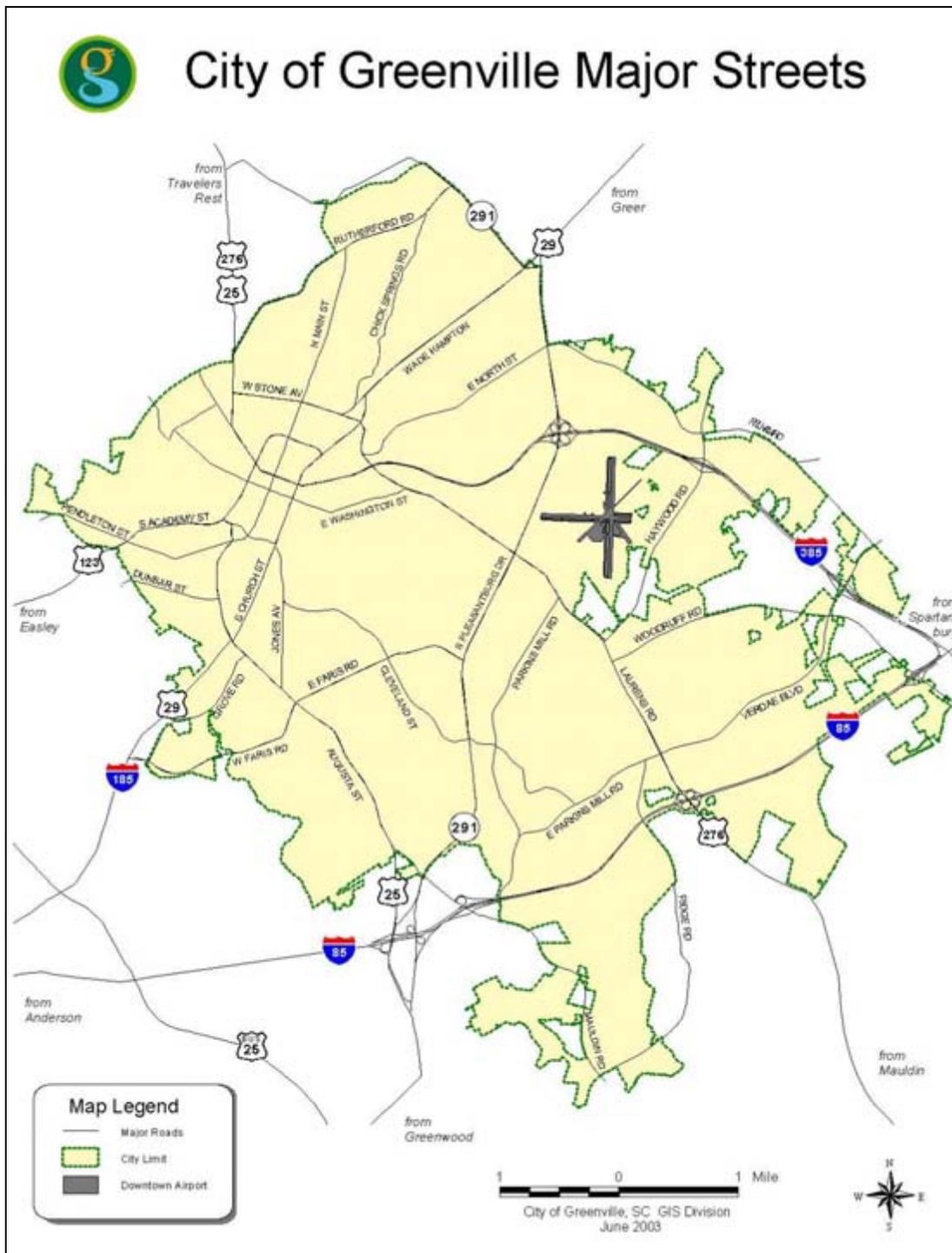


Figure 1: Greenville Map Showing City Limits

The scope of work for the project specified the areas to be surveyed; therefore the historians were not required to make many judgments about which properties to survey. However, when the historians completed the intensive field survey of those properties outlined in the Request for Proposals (RFP), only approximately 1,200 resources had been documented, or about 100 fewer than the RFP and contract specified. The historians—in consultation with Brad Sauls at the SC SHPO and Heather Colin at the City of Greenville—surveyed approximately 100 additional properties in the Northgate area.

The consultants documented all resources of historic, architectural, or cultural significance that are roughly fifty years old or older and located in the survey area. Those few resources that are less than fifty years old, but that appear to possess historical or architectural significance were also documented. In addition to buildings, resources recorded included bridges and cemeteries. In addition to properties in the designated survey area, the historians documented several buildings owned by citizens who contacted the city and wished to be part of the survey. For these properties, the historians completed survey cards and took photographs, but were not able to map them because they are outside the area covered by the maps furnished by the city.

The historians made every attempt to discover the names of the individuals, families, institutions, or businesses historically associated with the buildings documented. For nearly two weeks in the winter of 2003, the historians combed the Greenville city directories at the Greenville Public Library in order to establish the original owner or occupant of each building surveyed during the intensive phase of the project. This endeavor proved successful, until it was discovered that in the mid-1920s the city changed nearly all of the individual addresses for buildings within the corporate limits. Therefore, the information initially gathered for buildings that pre-dated circa 1925 was incorrect. In May 2003, after determining most of the pre-circa 1925 addresses for the surveyed properties, the historians conducted additional research in the city directories to ensure that the names of original owners or occupants were correct. Because of the comprehensive nature of the survey, deed research on individual resources was not possible. Such in-depth research should be conducted in connection with the preparation of National Register nominations or local designation reports.

V. Physical Description

The city of Greenville occupies the near center of Greenville County in the upper portion of the South Carolina Piedmont. Polk, Transylvania, and Henderson counties in North Carolina border Greenville County to the north. Spartanburg County abuts the county to the east, while Laurens County borders to the southeast. Greenville County is bound on the west by both Anderson and Pickens counties.

Rolling to hilly topography characterizes the upper Piedmont. In 1859, historian John H. Logan described the area as “a country, whose landscape was neither wholly rugged with mountains, nor monotonously tame with unbroken plains, but a scene of mingled elevated ranges, undulating hills, and flowery vales.”¹ Rivers in the Piedmont are typically long and are discolored by heavy sediment. The Reedy River originates near Travelers Rest in northern Greenville County, crosses through the heart of the city from northwest to southeast, and empties into the Saluda River in Laurens County. The Saluda eventually flows into the Santee River, one of three major river systems that drain the state.²

Greenville boasts an attractive downtown surrounded by well-tended neighborhoods. One observer in the early 1940s remarked that “the numerous parks and shady residential streets, bordered by many handsome homes in spreading lawns and gardens, make Greenville seem almost like one large park.”³ For the most part, this description holds true today. The parks established by the city in the early twentieth century remain as verdant islands in this bustling metropolis. Streets in the commercial district are broad and bordered with a mix of historic and modern business, civic, and religious buildings. Adjacent neighborhoods contain both substantial dwellings built by those who helped foster the economic prosperity Greenville experienced throughout the twentieth century and more modest houses constructed for workers who toiled in the textile mills that formed the basis for the city’s success as a southern industrial capital.

¹ John H. Logan, A.M. *A History of the Upper Country of South Carolina from the Earliest Periods to the Close of the War of Independence* (Charleston: S.G. Courtenay and Company, 1859), 2-3.

² Charles F. Kovacik and John J. Winberry, *South Carolina: A Geography* (Boulder: Westview Press, 1987), 17, 27.

³ Writers’ Program of the Work Projects Administration, *South Carolina: A Guide to the Palmetto State* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1941), 242.

VI. Historical Overview: A Brief History of Greenville

Early Occupation to the Civil War

The period from the time when Native Americans hunted in the forests to the outbreak of the Civil War was a long era of epic change in what is now the city of Greenville. The same features that attracted Natives—the Reedy River, clear streams, lush forests, and pure air—lured European settlers who established homes, farms, industries, businesses, churches, and schools. By the time of the first census in 1790, 6,503 people lived in the county. Of those, 615 were African American.⁴ The first post office began operating in 1795 with Jesse Carter serving as postmaster.⁵ By 1819, approximately 400 people lived in the city.⁶ That number jumped to 1,305 in 1850.⁷ Ten years later, just before the outbreak of war, a little over 1,500 people inhabited the city of Greenville.⁸

Native People and Early Settlers

Present-day Greenville served as hunting ground for primarily Cherokee Indians in the early eighteenth century. Of the three groups of towns the Cherokee established in Georgia, South and North Carolina, and Tennessee before 1700, the Lower Towns were closest to the present site of Greenville and situated on the headwaters of the Savannah and Chattahoochee rivers with the easternmost settlement located in modern-day Oconee County.⁹ According to Dr. J.B.O. Landrum's 1897 history of upper South Carolina, evidence indicated that the Cherokee "had their abode, at one time, in Spartanburg and other counties." According to Landrum, the Cherokee traveled along upstate rivers and in swamps that provided places to hide and animals to hunt.¹⁰ In his 1903 history of Greenville, Stanley Crittenden recalled the large number of Native artifacts, especially projectile points, found throughout Greenville when he was a child. According to Crittenden, "the fields between the old [Vardry] McBee homestead and Reedy River, and those in what is now embraced in Washington and other streets were more thickly strewn with them."¹¹ More recent research has determined that neither the Cherokee nor the

⁴ *The Fifth Census of the United States, Including Population Schedules for 1790, 1800, 1810, and 1820 as an Appendix* (Washington, D.C.: Duff Green, 1832), 14.

⁵ Dixon Davis, comp., *Greenville County Post Offices, 1795-1900* (Greenville: Greenville County Historical Society, 1967), 6.

⁶ Stanley C. Crittenden, *The Greenville Century Book* (Greenville: 1903), 29.

⁷ *The Seventh Census of the United States* (Washington, D.C.: Robert Armstrong, 1853), 336.

⁸ *The Population of the United States in 1860, Compiled from the Original Returns of the Eighth Census* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1864), 452.

⁹ David H. Corkran, *The Carolina Indian Frontier*, Tricentennial Booklet Number 6, Published for the South Carolina Tricentennial Commission (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1970), 12.

¹⁰ Dr. J.B.O. Landrum, *Colonial and Revolutionary History of Upper South Carolina* (Greenville: Shannon and Company, 1897; reprint, Spartanburg: The Reprint Company, 1959), 12 (page references are to the reprint edition).

¹¹ Crittenden, 6.

Catawba, who settled near the Catawba River, established settlements in the area now occupied by the city of Greenville.¹²

In the years following their settlement of Charles Town in 1670, the British likely traded with the Cherokee who inhabited the upper section of South Carolina. At least four traders lived among the tribe by 1714. In 1730 in an effort to gain the allegiance of the natives, Sir Alexander Cuming facilitated the signing of treaty with the Crown that made provisions for peaceful trade between the Cherokee and British subjects.¹³ By the mid-eighteenth century, white settlers had established themselves in former Indian Territory, a situation that displeased the Cherokee who saw the population of deer, a major source of food and hides, begin to dwindle. The conflict over white settlement was one factor that led to the Cherokee War of 1760-1761. In 1766, a treaty signed at DeWitts Corner, now Due West, limited Cherokee Territory to the northwest corner of the state thereby opening former additional Indian territory for white settlement. One section of this boundary corresponds to the current southern border of Greenville County.¹⁴

Although others had attempted to establish themselves in the area that is now encompassed by the city of Greenville, Virginian Richard Pearis staged the first successful settlement. Pearis traded with the Cherokee and in 1768 settled on the Reedy River, thirteen miles within Indian Territory. There he built a grist and saw mill and trading post. In 1769, through his half-Cherokee son George, Richard Pearis was able to acquire about ten square miles of land from the Cherokee, an area that included the present-day city limits of Greenville.¹⁵ Pearis sold some of his land to others, including Jacob Hite, who settled on the Enoree River in present-day Greenville County sometime before the Revolution.¹⁶ Because he sided with the Crown during the war, Pearis's buildings were destroyed by the Patriots.¹⁷

In 1777, the Treaty of DeWitt's Corner ceded all Indian land to South Carolina which began the process of opening up the northwest corner of the state to white settlement. In 1784, the General Assembly passed legislation that allowed for the granting of land in former Indian Territory. The state also confiscated the land of those who supported the British during the Revolution, most notably Richard Pearis. Thomas Brandon of Union purchased the land where the city of Greenville is now located, including Pearis's settlement on the Reedy River.¹⁸ On May 4, 1788, Lemuel Alston purchased four hundred acres on both sides of the Reedy River, land that included

¹² Archie Vernon Huff: *The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1995), 5.

¹³ Chapman J. Milling, *Red Carolinians* (Chapel Hill: University of South Carolina Press, 1940), 268, 277.

¹⁴ Huff, 9-10.

¹⁵ Nancy Vance Ashmore Cooper, *Greenville: Woven from the Past* (Sun Valley, California: American Historical Press, 2000), 15.

¹⁶ "Article VII.—The Upper Country of South Carolina," *DeBow's Review* (December 1859): 689.

¹⁷ Marion Hewell, "The Beginnings of Industry in Greenville," *The Proceedings and Papers of the Greenville County Historical Society, 1968-1971* (Greenville: Greenville County Historical Society, 1971), 37.

¹⁸ Huff, 39.

Pearis's former plantation and the settlement of Greenville Court House. On a high bluff along the Reedy River, Alston built a grand dwelling that he called Prospect Hill.¹⁹

The Establishment and Growth of Greenville

In 1785 South Carolina's modern-day system of counties began to take shape when the General Assembly passed legislation to establish thirty-four counties in the seven judicial districts that had been established in 1769. Greenville County was established in 1786 from the former Native American territory. The General Assembly created Washington District, encompassing Greenville and Pendleton counties, in 1791. In 1800, the seven districts spread across the state were abolished, and the individual counties were set up as judicial districts. For almost seventy years, these divisions were called districts, not counties. In the first half of the nineteenth century, three new districts were created. The state constitution of 1868 stipulated that the districts were to be known from that point forward as counties. From 1868 to 1919, twelve additional counties were established across South Carolina.²⁰

The first county court session for Greenville County likely met at the plantation of John Ford, the senior justice of the peace. In 1797 the state formed a committee to choose a permanent site for the county seat. Lemuel Alston offered the committee land on the north side of the Reedy River and agreed to survey the acreage and lay out the town lots. Alston called the town Pleasantburg. He set aside lots for a courthouse and jail, but sold the remaining parcels. The resulting town plan consisted of eight square blocks containing a total of fifty-two lots. The courthouse square sat at the center of the plan and in the middle of the main thoroughfare. On the plat Alston filed with the clerk of court in 1797, modern-day Main Street was labeled "the Street" and today's McBee Avenue was simply called "the Avenue." By the next year, a log courthouse and a log jail had been built, and the town began to be referred to as Greenville Courthouse or simply Greenville.²¹

In 1815, Lemuel Alston sold 11,028 acres of his vast holdings to Vardry McBee, a native of Lincolnton, North Carolina. The acreage included the settlement of Greenville and Lemuel's mansion, Prospect Hill. McBee would prove crucial to the development of Greenville as the major settlement in upstate South Carolina.²²

The period following the War of 1812 marked an era of internal improvements across the state. In 1817, South Carolina governor Andrew Pickens urged the legislature

¹⁹ Henry B. McKoy, "Greenville Founded on Site of Reedy Falls," *Greenville News*, 26 October 1970.

²⁰ Michael E. Stauffer, *The Formation of Counties in South Carolina* (Columbia: South Carolina Department of Archives and History), 2-5.

²¹ Laura Smith Ebaugh, *Bridging the Gap: A Guide to Early Greenville, South Carolina* (Greenville: Greenville County Events, Tricentennial Commission, 1970), 27-29.

²² Roy McBee Smith, *Vardry McBee, 1775-1864, Man of Reason in an Age of Extremes: A History of the Settlement of the Carolina Piedmont*, 2d ed. (Spartanburg: Laurel Heritage Press, 1992), 106-107.

to appoint an engineer to oversee the construction of public buildings and to produce a report on the feasibility of constructing roads and canals. In 1820, the state's Board of Public Works appointed nationally known architect Robert Mills as the state's acting superintendent for public buildings. From 1820 to 1829, in varying capacities, Mills was responsible for designing and building public buildings in South Carolina. During the 1820s, a new courthouse—later known as the Record Building—and a jail, both designed by Mills, were erected in Greenville.²³ In its contract with James Bennie, the builder of the jail, the Commissioners of Public Buildings stipulated that the building “be constructed of the best stone that can be procured, all very large, and reduced on the outside to [a] uniform and straight surface by hammer or otherwise.”²⁴

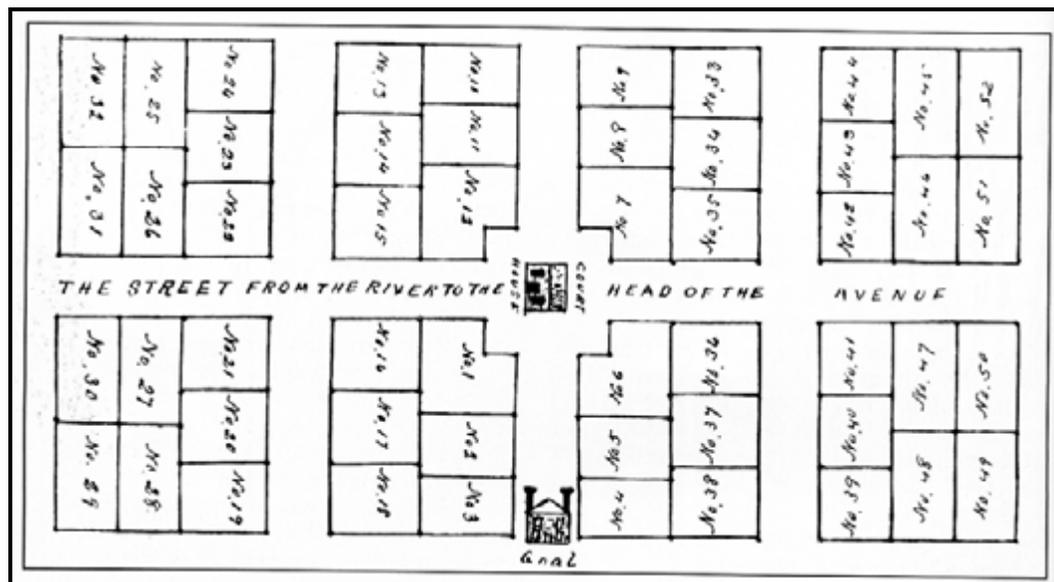


Figure 2: Original 1797 Greenville Town Plan, Courtesy of Greenville County Library

With its proximity to the mountains and high elevation in comparison to the lower parts of the state, Greenville became a popular resort town. In the 1810s, Edmund Waddell rented Prospect Hill from Vardy McBee and operated it as a hotel catering to low country families who vacated their plantations during the sweltering summer months.²⁵ Henry Middleton, a Charleston planter and former governor, built a summer house, Whitehall, north of the courthouse in 1813. In 1824, William Toney built the town's first major hotel just up the hill from the Reedy River. The Mansion House was a

²³ John M. Bryan, ed. *Robert Mills Architect* (Washington, D.C.: A.I.A. Press, 1989), 75-76.

²⁴ “Memorandum of a Contract Between James Bennie and Commissioners of Public Buildings to Build Jail in the ‘Same Manner as at Laurens,’” May 14, 1828, Records of the State Treasurer, Treasurer of the Upper Division, Public Building Plans and Specifications, 1800-1859, South Carolina State Archives, Columbia.

²⁵ Crittenden, 27.

grand three-story building located just across Main Street from the new county courthouse. John C. Calhoun used the Mansion House as his headquarters when conducting business in Greenville.²⁶ Numerous boarding houses and smaller hotels operated in Greenville in the decades leading up to the Civil War.

Soon after the completion of the courthouse and jail he designed, Robert Mills provided a description of Greenville:

The public buildings are a handsome brick courthouse, a jail, a Baptist meeting house, an Episcopal Church and two neat buildings for the male and female academy. The public houses are three which are in accommodation and appearance equal to any in the state. The private houses are neat; some large and handsome. Two former governors of the state have summer residences—Governors Alston and Middleton. Judge Thompson’s house commands a beautiful view of the village. The number of houses is about 70, the population almost 500. A paper is supposed to be printed here, which in all probability will succeed.²⁷

Greenville attracted an ever increasing number of livestock drovers, politicians, tourists, and merchants as the town transformed into the political and cultural center for the upper part of South Carolina.

By 1850, the bustling town had outgrown the courthouse that Robert Mills designed. At the urging of local legislators, the General Assembly appropriated \$8,000 for a new building. The firm of Jones and Lee of Charleston, the architects for the main building on Furman University’s campus, was hired to design the courthouse. In 1853, the Commissioners of Public Buildings entered into a contract with George Green and John Smith to provide bricks for the building. The contract specified that the men provide bricks “of good quality and of a size eight inches long, four inches wide, and to work four courses to one foot in thickness.”²⁸ The commissioners contracted with Levi Huntington to provide window sills and directed that they “be cut of good granite in a workmanlike manner.”²⁹ Smith and Saunders were hired as the building’s carpenters. They were to provide labor and materials, except window sash, desks, benches, the judge’s stand, and

²⁶ *Greenville Piedmont*, September 11, 1941.

²⁷ Robert Mills, *Statistics of South Carolina, Including a View of its Natural, Civil, and Military History, General and Particular* (1826; reprint, Spartanburg Reprint Company, 1972), 572-573.

²⁸ Contract for the Construction of a New Courthouse between George W. Green and John B. Smith and the Commissioners of Public Buildings, September 20, 1853, Records of the State Treasurer, Treasurer of the Upper Division, Public Building Plans and Specifications, 1800-1859. South Carolina State Archives, Columbia, South Carolina.

²⁹ Contract for Granite Window Sills for Courthouse, May 4, 1854, Records of the State Treasurer, Treasurer of the Upper Division, Public Building Plans and Specifications, 1800-1859. South Carolina State Archives, Columbia, South Carolina.

jury boxes.³⁰ In late 1855, after a series of delays, the Gothic Revival building was completed.³¹



Plate 1: Greenville County Courthouse Built in 1855 (No Longer Extant)

Early Industry and Commerce

The Reedy River served as an excellent location for the establishment of industries in the years after the founding of Greenville. In 1802, Lemuel Alston operated a flour mill at the falls of the Reedy River. Alston, along with Adam Carruth, also ran a foundry on the river. Soon after his purchase of Lemuel Alston's land, Vardy McBee built a sawmill and iron works on the lower falls of the Reedy.³² In his *Statistics of South Carolina* published in 1826, architect, engineer, and Charleston native Robert Mills provided a description of the river as it flowed through the settlement:

³⁰ Contract between George W. Green and John B. Smith and the Commissioners of Public Buildings, September 21, 1853, Records of the State Treasurer, Treasurer of the Upper Division, Public Building Plans and Specifications, 1800-1859. South Carolina State Archives, Columbia, South Carolina.

³¹ *Greenville News*, 17 May 2000.

³² Smith, 110.

At Greenville there is a beautiful waterfall which deserves notice. Where the road from the village crosses it the waters are placid and gentle but they do not proceed far until they are precipitated over a great mass of rocks in one continued sheet and continue to tumble from one ledge of rocks to another until they reach another level formed in the basin below where they subside a little and then are hurried over an artificial dam that was thrown up to supply some late iron works formerly constructed there, and dashed amid the rocks below. One side of this beautiful waterfall, is confined by rocks, piled on rocks, while the other presents a rich foliage terminated at the bottom by an excellent milling establishment. The abundant and head waters here render this spot very valuable as the country improves farm machinery.³³

In 1843, historian and poet William Gilmore Simms offered a description of the falls: “The Reedy River runs beside the village of Greenville, precipitating itself in the immediate neighborhood, in a beautiful cascade over an immense bed of rocks.”³⁴

In addition to its natural beauty the river and its falls, supplied the energy needed to power several factories and businesses that appeared at the county seat in the first several decades of the nineteenth century. In 1835, Ebenezer Gower of Massachusetts came to Greenville and along with Thomas Cox set up a coach factory on the Reedy River. By the mid-nineteenth century, Thomas Gower, Ebenezer Gower’s brother, had joined the firm that became known as Gower, Cox and Gower. Around 1859, Vardry McBee established a grain mill on the river and within the town limits.³⁵

New manufacturing concerns along with the opening of new roads in the area brought more potential customers to Greenville leading to a period of growth in the town’s business district. In the 1830s, dry goods stores, taverns, tailors, milliners, and blacksmiths were operating in Greenville. In 1831 M.F. and J.M. Lewis opened Lewis and Lewis, a dry goods concern that sold hardware, tack, and all types of clothing. Also that year, a meat market, the first in the town, opened.³⁶ In 1859, *DeBow’s Review* offered this description of the county seat: “the present population of the town of Greenville and suburbs may be estimated at 3,500, a large number of whom are engaged in mechanical pursuits.” At that time, the city boasted thirty dry goods and grocery stores, three shoe stores, four pharmacies, four tin stores, and two saddle and harness shops.³⁷

³³ Mills, 4.

³⁴ William Gilmore Simms, *Geography of South Carolina* (Charleston: Babcock Company, 1854), 84.

³⁵ L.L. Arnold, “The Story of Textile Greenville,” in *Cotton*, by the Southern Textile Exposition (Atlanta: W.R.C. Smith Publishing Co., 1915), 503.

³⁶ Albert Neely Sanders, “Greenville, 1831,” in *The Proceedings and Papers of the Greenville County Historical Society, 1979-1983I* (Greenville: Greenville County Historical Society, 1984): 95.

³⁷ *DeBow’s Review*, 693, 695.

Transportation Improvements and the Coming of the Railroad

The late eighteenth century marked a period of great interest in improving the state's transportation routes. Planters, merchants, and politicians recognized the importance of moving goods and crops to the port city of Charleston, the state's major market city. In 1794, the South Carolina Senate ordered three upstate men to study the feasibility of building a road that would eventually connect not only Greenville to Charleston, but also Asheville and Knoxville. In 1797 the "wagon road" was completed, and became the favored route for drovers moving livestock across the mountains and onto Charleston.³⁸

In 1818, John Wilson, the state civil and military engineer, reported to the legislature that South Carolina's roads were in a miserable state. He recommended the construction of a road that would lead from Charleston into the interior. In 1820, the portion of Wilson's road that passed through the Greenville District was laid out with Joel Poinsett supervising the construction over Saluda Mountain.³⁹ By 1831, overland transportation in the upper part of the state had improved as eight major roads passed through Greenville District. Five stage coach lines transporting mail and passengers served Greenville. The Salem Stage operated between Salem and Rutherfordton in North Carolina, and Greenville. Travelers between Asheville and Greenville could take the Buncombe Stage. The Lincolnton [North Carolina] Stage went through Spartanburg on its way to Greenville. From Augusta, one could travel through Abbeville on the Augusta Stage. Most of the mail for Greenville was transported on a line that ran from Charleston to Columbia, Greenville, and Asheville.⁴⁰

Throughout the early nineteenth century, South Carolinians pushed for better methods for moving crops and goods to market. After efforts to establish inland canals and toll roads had proven unsuccessful, the state chartered the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company in 1827 to build a rail line from Charleston to Hamburg. Eventually, the South Carolina Canal and Railroad Company became the South Carolina Railroad Company and built over 700 miles of track in the state by the 1850s.⁴¹ It was during this building campaign that the Greenville & Columbia Railroad was constructed. In 1845 the legislature granted the company a charter and in 1849 crews began laying track in the capital city for a line that would end in Greenville. Vardy McBee spearheaded the completion of the line and built a depot between Pendleton and Augusta streets in time for the completion of the railroad in December 1853.⁴²

³⁸ Huff, 64-65.

³⁹ Huff, 87.

⁴⁰ Sanders, 85, 98.

⁴¹ Walter B. Edgar, *South Carolina: A History* (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1998), 283.

⁴² Craig A. Myers, *Greenville Railroad History Since 1853* (Greenville: By the author, 2002), 7.

Education and Religion before the Civil War

Before 1811, the state did not provide adequate funding for public schools. That year the legislature authorized public schools for all the districts, the number of schools based on the number of members of the legislature. These public schools were seen by many as schools for the poor, especially by the well-to-do who sent their children to private academies.⁴³ In Greenville, academies for both male and female pupils were founded in 1819. In 1820 Vardry McBee deeded thirty acres to the trustees to establish the schools on land adjoining the town. The schools were located at the present site of the Heritage Green. Of the site chosen for the academies, Stanley Crittenden noted in his 1903 history of Greenville that “this was a broad and beautiful domain dedicated in the infancy of our city to the cause of education.”⁴⁴

In 1851 Furman University, a Baptist institution founded in 1827 in Edgefield, relocated to Greenville and opened in McBee Hall at the corner of Main Street and McBee Avenue. James Clement Furman, the chair of the faculty and later school president, was instrumental in moving the institution to Greenville and in its elevation to a well-respected center for learning. *DeBow’s Review* described him as “a gentleman of elegant learning and distinguished for his piety.” In the summer of 1851 Vardry McBee sold property on the west side of the Reedy River to the University for the establishment of a more permanent campus. Furman offered a classical education and operated a theological school and a preparatory school. The main college building—an Italianate edifice with a tall clock tower—was completed in 1854.⁴⁵

Four years after Furman moved to Greenville, the Baptists opened the Greenville Baptist Female College on land formerly occupied by the village’s male and female academies. The college offered a primary through collegiate curriculum. In 1903, local historian Stanley Crittenden described the campus: “The beautiful and imposing edifice that crowns its lovely site is now a completed design, with full appointments of auditorium, chapel and recitation rooms.”⁴⁶

The challenges of life on what was essentially still a frontier led residents to seek solace in the comfort offered by organized religion. Methodists, Presbyterians, and Baptists established churches in rural areas outside of what would become Greenville in the late eighteenth century. Vardry McBee, a principal figure in the development of Greenville, donated land for the construction of the first churches in town. In 1820 on land donated by McBee, a small group of Episcopalians consisting mainly of families who spent their summers in Greenville organized St. James Mission, the first church established in the town of Greenville and the predecessor to Christ Church.⁴⁷ Initially, members met in private homes and later in the log courthouse. The congregation replaced

⁴³ Edgar, 297.

⁴⁴ Crittenden, 29.

⁴⁵ *DeBow’s Review*, 691.

⁴⁶ Crittenden, 31.

⁴⁷ Cooper, *Greenville*, 32.

the first brick chapel, built in 1826, with the current building in 1853 (0007). Rev. John DeWitt McCullough, D.D. served as the architect for the Gothic Revival church. Through the efforts of the Ladies' Working Society, the first parsonage was constructed in 1841 on Washington Street.⁴⁸

In 1824 Vardry McBee deeded land on Avenue Street, now McBee Avenue, to a group of trustees for the construction of a Baptist church, although it was not organized until 1831.⁴⁹ The congregation—originally consisting of nine females and one male—met in a modest brick chapel located on the corner of East McBee Avenue and Irvine Street until the completion of the present building (0011) in the 1850s. Samuel Sloan of Philadelphia designed the prominent Greek Revival building now situated on West McBee Avenue.⁵⁰

In 1832, McBee deeded a parcel to Rev. James Douthett, Thomas Hutchings, and a group of trustees for the building of a Methodist Episcopal Church.⁵¹ Organized in 1834 at the home of Miss Mariah Turpin, the congregation erected its first building, a frame chapel, on East Coffee Street. The church was part of the area's Methodist Episcopal circuit until 1841 when Rev. W.P. Mouzon became the first minister. In 1873 the church built the current building on land it acquired from Henry Stokes. It was at this time that the name was changed to Buncombe Street Methodist Episcopal Church, South. According to Stanley Crittendon's 1903 history of Greenville, "most of the school girls attending the Female Academy and boarding in the village attended that church, and as a natural consequence, the young men did also." In 1939, the name was shortened to Buncombe Street Methodist Church.⁵²

Organized in February 1848, the First Presbyterian Church built its first chapel in 1851 on land donated by McBee. That original building was replaced in 1883 with the current edifice (0809).⁵³

Greenville during the War

In the years before the first shot was fired on Fort Sumter, Unionists had a strong voice in Greenville. In the 1850s, the only Unionist state legislators hailed from Greenville. But as attacks on slavery strengthened, the call for secession began to ring loudly in the upstate town. At the Secession Convention held in Charleston in December 1860, a delegation from Greenville, which included Furman University president James

⁴⁸ "Christ Church (Episcopal) and Churchyard (Burial Ground)," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1971; Crittenden, 37; Charles E. Thomas, "A Brief History of Christ Church, Greenville S.C.," pamphlet box # 5, Greenville County Library, Greenville, South Carolina.

⁴⁹ Smith, 127.

⁵⁰ Ebaugh, 42.

⁵¹ Smith, 127.

⁵² "The Buncombe Street Story," Pamphlet Box 33, Greenville County Library, Greenville, South Carolina; Crittenden, 41.

⁵³ "Our History," First Presbyterian Church website, <http://fpcgvl.org>.

Furman, along with the other delegates from around the state, unanimously approved the Ordinance of Succession.⁵⁴

Although no battles took place in Greenville or the surrounding area, the Civil War had a great impact on the town. Local industries stayed busy producing supplies and equipment for the troops. The state established its military works in Greenville where weapons were built and repaired. Because so many of its students were fighting, Furman University closed until the end of the war. The town's women formed relief groups to provide supplies to the soldiers and nurse the wounded.⁵⁵ The depot became the source for information about the war, and the railroad served to deliver weapons, uniforms, and equipment manufactured in Greenville to soldiers in the field.⁵⁶

The only military activity that took place in Greenville occurred after General Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House. During Stoneman's Raid, Major James Lawson and his cavalry entered Greenville in search of Jefferson Davis who was rumored to be in South Carolina. The troops raided stores and houses before heading toward Anderson.⁵⁷

⁵⁴ Huff, 135.

⁵⁵ Huff, 137-139.

⁵⁶ Myers, 9.

⁵⁷ Huff, 144.

Greenville as a New South City: Post Civil War Period to 1900

The period immediately following the Civil War proved a time of great change and adjustment in Greenville and across the state. The war had weakened Greenville's economy as stores were closed and railroad traffic had been disrupted during Sherman's destructive march through the state. Although slavery was not as pervasive in the upcountry as in the more southern parts of the state, there was a shift in the labor pattern as African Americans were emancipated. For several months in 1866 and 1867, federal troops occupied Greenville, and the Freedmen's Bureau kept an office in the courthouse to assist residents in the area.⁵⁸ But, local and state leaders were not willing to accept many of the more stringent measures meant to improve the lives of African Americans that the federal government imposed.

The war's impact on the local economy would not last, and the decades following the war and Reconstruction would emerge as one of the most prosperous periods in Greenville's history. The arrival of three railroads before the end of the century triggered an explosion in the number of merchants and created a building boom in the city. In rural areas of the upcountry, cotton production soared and as a result, Greenville became a center for processing and marketing the crop.⁵⁹ A burgeoning economy also led to an expansion in the population. In 1870, 2,757 people lived in Greenville.⁶⁰ Only ten years later, that number reached 6,160.⁶¹ By 1900, Greenville teemed with 11,860 citizens.⁶²

The period after the Civil War also witnessed the physical transformation of Greenville. After its legal charter was changed in 1869 to classify it as a city, local government and businessmen took steps to upgrade downtown.⁶³ In 1870, the city awarded two men a contract to build a bridge over the Reedy River. After a period of inconsistent service, the city secured a reliable gas source to illuminate downtown lamps in 1875. In 1883, the city council made a provision for the paving of Main Street. In 1888 water began to flow from reservoirs on Paris Mountain, and the city council voted to supply the city with electric lights.⁶⁴ Greenville's conversion from a rough and tumble outpost to a real city was sealed when an 1898 city ordinance prohibited "cows, horses, mules, sheep, goats, swine or cattle...to go at large, or be staked, tied or held to graze on the streets or sidewalks within the city limits of the city."⁶⁵

⁵⁸ John B. McLeod, "An Account of Greenville During the War Between the States and Reconstruction," a paper presented to the Greenville County Historical Society, October 8, 1995, Manuscripts Division, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

⁵⁹ Lacy K. Ford, "Rednecks and Merchants: Economic Development and Social Tensions in the South Carolina Upcountry, 1865-1900," *The Journal of American History* (September 1984): 303.

⁶⁰ *The Tenth Census of the United States* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1892), 328.

⁶¹ *The Tenth Census of the United States*, 328.

⁶² *The Twelfth Census of the United States, Population, Volume II* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Office, 1902), 657.

⁶³ Cooper, 85.

⁶⁴ Huff, 193-196.

⁶⁵ B.A. Morgan, comp., "Charter and Ordinances of the City of Greenville of Force, June 1st, 1898," (Greenville: Greenville News Company, Printers, 1898), 60.

Radical Reconstruction in Greenville and South Carolina

The period following the war was one of great upheaval in South Carolina. The goal of most whites remained the denial of citizenship for African Americans, while the latter sought different, more urgent objectives, namely education and a means to make a living. Federal programs helped African Americans establish voting rights and receive access to education. In 1866, the Freedmen's Bureau supported the establishment of the Negro Elementary School in a hotel on Main Street in Greenville that had been seized by the federal government. The school emerged as the center of social life for newly freed African Americans in Greenville.⁶⁶

With the increase in programs and opportunities afforded African Americans, an environment of racial tension emerged across the state as whites began to fear blacks. Amid this environment came a series of legislative events that altered life in South Carolina. In 1865 President Andrew Johnson appointed Benjamin Franklin Perry of Greenville provisional governor of the state with the authority to reorganize government. Later that year a constitutional convention met in Columbia with members of the elite from the antebellum period participating. The body drew up a constitution and elected James L. Orr of Anderson as governor. The legislature elected at the convention met in December 1865 and passed the "Black Codes," which in essence re-instituted many of the rules that governed blacks during slavery days. In March 1866, Radical Republicans in Congress overrode President Johnson's veto of the Civil Rights Act, which ordered states to stop participating in race-based discrimination. In June, the Congress passed the Fourteenth Amendment, which defined citizenship and gave all Americans equal protection under the law. South Carolina politicians rejected the Fourteenth Amendment. In the next congressional elections, northern voters overwhelmingly elected Radical Republicans to Congress.⁶⁷

The South's defiance of federal legislation ushered in Radical Reconstruction. In March 1867 Congress passed legislation that abolished state government in the South, which, in essence, meant the states' expulsion from the Union. In order for a state to be readmitted to the Union, it would have to take measures to ensure all males could vote; adopt a new constitution to submit to the people for approval; ratify the Fourteenth Amendment; hold elections for a constitutional convention based on universal male suffrage; and disband all military organizations. In a follow up act, the Congress required that a majority of registered voters approve the constitutional convention. As the result of a large black voter turnout combined with a backfired plan by whites to boycott the vote on the convention, blacks made up over half the delegates when the constitutional convention opened in Charleston in January 1868.⁶⁸

⁶⁶ Joseph D. Mathis, "Race Relations in Greenville, South Carolina, From 1865 Through 1900, As Seen in a Critical Analysis of the Greenville City Council Proceedings and Other Related Works" (Master's thesis, Atlanta University, 1971), 12.

⁶⁷ Edgar, 384.

⁶⁸ Edgar, 385-386.

The constitution drafted in Charleston aimed to create equality among the races. It extended voting rights and educational opportunities to all people and de-centralized state government. Of course, it proved unpopular among most whites who saw it as establishing a black government. Nevertheless, voters ratified it and in the elections that followed, Republicans filled almost every elected office in the state. Seventy-five of the 124 members of the newly elected General Assembly were African American, while African Americans held ten of the thirty-two seats in the Senate. Across the state, blacks filled a great number of political offices during the next nine years.⁶⁹

The years that followed witnessed the reinstatement of a society that existed before the Civil War in which an elite white majority controlled state government. In the election of 1872, democrat Thomas Quenton Donaldson was elected to the state Senate from Greenville County signaling an end to Reconstruction in the county. In the 1876 election, Greenville took the lead in attempting to end Republican control of the state government. On polling day, a group of Democrats blocked Republicans who tried to vote. With voting fraud rampant, Wade Hampton, a democrat, won the election. A compromise was reached between Southern Democrats and Northern Republicans that gave Hampton the governorship and sent Rutherford B. Hayes to the White House. In 1877, Hayes, the newly elected President, ordered the removal of federal troops from South Carolina.⁷⁰ The 1895 constitution, which disenfranchised blacks and firmly established separate schools for the races, ushered in the Jim Crow era in South Carolina. As a result, segregation became a way of life in the state.

The Expansion of Railroads and the Establishment of a Streetcar System

Despite the tumultuous political climate in Greenville immediately following the war, efforts were made to improve access to rail transport and travel. Construction began in Atlanta in 1869 on the Atlanta & Richmond Air Line, a railroad that would connect the Georgia city with the North Carolina Railroad at Charlotte. In 1873, the line reached Greenville, just as an economic downturn occurred in the city. The railroad went into receivership and was later sold and in 1877 renamed the Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Railroad. The company built its depot on the west side of downtown and the city expanded the city limits to encompass the new train station. Meanwhile, Greenville's first railroad, the Greenville & Columbia, was renamed the Columbia & Greenville Railroad. In 1873, it went into receivership and entered bankruptcy in 1877.⁷¹

While Greenville had two railroads by the 1870s, the lines did not intersect. As a solution, in 1875 Thomas Gower incorporated and built the Street Railway Company of the City of Greenville (SRCOTCOG) to connect the two depots to one another and to the commercial district. The Greenville Street Railway, as it was commonly called, was constructed from the Atlanta & Richmond Air Line station located west of downtown toward the east down Washington Street to Main Street, south on Main to Augusta Street

⁶⁹ Edgar, 386-387.

⁷⁰ Huff, 170-171.

⁷¹ *Greenville News*, November 11, 1981; Myers, 9.

and then on to the Greenville & Columbia Railway depot. The 2.25-mile line employed seven cars and thirty mules. Gower bought four flat cars so that he could haul goods to a warehouse he built on the corner of Washington and Laurens streets and from there distribute the goods to the city's merchants.⁷²

In 1881, the Richmond & Danville leased and operated the Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Railroad and the Columbia & Greenville Railroad and built a track through west Greenville to connect the two railroads. The company abandoned the Columbia & Greenville depot and switched all operations to the former Atlanta & Charlotte Railroad depot. In 1891, with no trains coming into the old Columbia & Greenville depot, Gower's streetcar system discontinued service along Main and Augusta streets. In 1892, the company amended its charter to allow for the use of electricity and steam to propel its cars. The company put up power lines and poles along West Washington Street.⁷³

In 1884, the Greenville & Laurens Railroad began buying land in Greenville. In 1886, the line was completed and then consolidated with two other railroads as the Port Royal & Western Carolina. In 1893, it went into receivership and in 1896 became the Charleston & Western Carolina. In 1899, the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad took over the Charleston & Western Carolina enabling passengers and freight from Greenville to reach Florida.⁷⁴



Plate 2: 1906 Southern Railway Depot Designed by Frank Milburn, Architect (Demolished 1988)

⁷² Thomas Fetters, *Palmetto Traction: Electric Railways of South Carolina* (By the author, 1978), 80.

⁷³ Fetters, 80.

⁷⁴ Myers, 13.

Meanwhile, in 1894, financier John P. Morgan reorganized the Richmond & Danville system into the Southern Railway Company, a network that included the Western North Carolina Railroad, the North Carolina Railroad, and the Richmond & Danville Railroad.⁷⁵ In 1897, the Southern Railway relocated its division headquarters to Greenville from Central, which was located between Atlanta and Charlotte. The move garnered much favor, especially from *Greenville News* editor W.W. Ball, who, in a letter to W.W. Finley, the railroad's second vice-president, declared that "the people of Greenville, all classes, are very much interested in the prospective removal of the Central terminal to this City for reasons too obvious to explain."⁷⁶

Under Thomas Gower's son Arthur, the city's streetcar system hauled freight from the Southern depot to a downtown warehouse that the railroad leased from the streetcar company. In 1897, after moving its division headquarters to Greenville, the Southern Railway built a line into the city and constructed a warehouse near Main Street. With a large part of its business lost, the Greenville Street Railway closed and in 1897, and removed its rails from West Washington Street.⁷⁷

In 1899, the Greenville Traction Company was chartered to operate an electric streetcar system in the city, mainly to transport passengers to and from the Southern Railway depot. The route ran from the depot down Washington Street to Main Street and out to Augusta Street to the city limits. Another segment went to College and Buncombe streets and out to Poe Mill. The company also operated a line on East North Street, to Manly then McBee and back to Main Street. Later, the Traction Company offered service to Overbrook, the city hospital, Sans Souci Country Club, and to Dunlean Mill. The company's powerhouse and car barn stood on Broad Street.⁷⁸

The Birth of Large-Scale Industry

In the period immediately following the war, Greenville's industries tried to stay afloat. The firm of Gower, Cox, and Gower, carriage makers, survived the war and hired George W. Sirrine as a superintendent. T.C. Gower left the company and Henry C. Markely joined the firm as a partner.⁷⁹ By 1888, Markely had taken over the carriage company, which occupied several buildings including a wagon shed, wheel factory, painting and varnishing building, and blacksmith shop on Main Street and the north side of the Reedy River.⁸⁰

In the early 1870s, Oscar Sampson, George S. Hall, and George Putnam, all of Boston, came to Greenville looking for an opportunity to establish a mill on the Reedy

⁷⁵ Fairfax Harrison, *A History of the Legal Development of the Railroad System of Southern Railway Company* (Washington, D.C.: Southern Railway, 1902), 250-253.

⁷⁶ W.W. Ball to W.W. Finley, March 2, 1897, Letter in the Southern Railway Company Records, 1896-1909, Southern Railway Archives, Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Virginia.

⁷⁷ Fetters, 80.

⁷⁸ Myers, 10; Fetters, 82.

⁷⁹ Hewell, 43.

⁸⁰ "Greenville, South Carolina, January 9, 1888," Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, 1888.

River. In 1873, they leased Vardy McBee's grain mill, made improvements that would enhance the power of the river, and expanded McBee's original building. They also devised an agreement with McBee's sons, V.A. and Alex, to build another mill on the opposite side of the river that the three men would lease to the McBees. Organized in 1876 as Camperdown Mills Company, the two buildings turned out manufactured yarns.⁸¹ The mill suffered fires in 1875 and 1876, and became insolvent by 1885. Henry Hammett purchased the mill, which he reorganized as Camperdown Cotton Mills.⁸² In 1894, the machinery from Camperdown was removed and placed in the American Spinning Company located just outside the city limits. Camperdown Mills began operating again in 1903.⁸³

Other mills were established in the city in the last years of the nineteenth century. Charles E. Graham and Charles H. Lanneau organized Huguenot Mills in 1881 (0034). In a complex that included a two-story fireproof brick building on the Reedy River, the company manufactured colored fabric such as plaids and gingham. Huguenot was the first mill in Greenville to operate solely on steam. By 1893, Huguenot employed 175 employees working 2,750 spindles. In 1895, Francis Poe organized the F.W. Poe Manufacturing Company and built a mill with ten thousand spindles. Approximately 2,500 people lived in an adjacent village.⁸⁴ Also in 1895, Otis Prentiss Mills, a native of North Carolina, built Mills Mill (0027) with 5,000 spindles. The company produced cotton sheeting, twills, and satins. Mills developed an adjacent mill village containing 120 houses, a YMCA, two churches, and a library.⁸⁵

Along with large-scale mills, Greenville was also home to smaller industrial concerns in the late nineteenth century. In 1888, Gower and Reilly operated a coal yard at the southwest corner of Washington and Laurens streets. C.L. Yates & Company Cotton Platform stood on the northeast corner of McBee Avenue and Brown Street. McDonald's Machine Shop and Foundry occupied several buildings at the southwest corner of Academy and Whitemire streets near the Reedy River.⁸⁶ By the end of the century, the South Carolina Cotton Oil Company had a mill on the corner of Markley and Vardry streets. The Greenville Ice Factory had expanded its plant on the corner of Cox and Whitemire streets. J.W. Cagle's Planing Mill stood near the right-of-way of the Greenville & Laurens Railroad on River Street. The J.D. Dillard Sash, Door, and Blind Factory on Washington Street supplied builders with building parts during Greenville's construction boom.⁸⁷

⁸¹ Mrs. B.T. Whitmire to Mr. Haithcock, October 6, 1971, Transcript in the vertical files of the Greenville County Library, Greenville, South Carolina.

⁸² Huff, 188

⁸³ *Greenville News*, December 11, 1958.

⁸⁴ Huff, 189, 235.

⁸⁵ "Mills Mill," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1982.

⁸⁶ "Greenville, South Carolina, January 9, 1888," Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, 1888.

⁸⁷ "Greenville, South Carolina, May 1898," Sanborn Perris Map Company, 1898.

The Growth of Businesses

By 1876, Greenville was home to an array of retail outlets. Thirty dry goods stores operated mostly on Main Street, but also on Pendleton and Buncombe streets. Marshall and Mauldin on Main Street was one of seven drug stores in the city. Residents had their choice of eight clothiers, four jewelry stores, and twenty-four shoe dealers. The city was also home to a sizeable number of professionals. Fourteen attorneys, three dentists, eight insurance agents, and fourteen physicians were available to serve residents.⁸⁸

As the economy expanded in the 1880s, the city's business district grew. By 1880, a variety of shops filled the blocks along Main Street, especially from Coffee Street southward to the courthouse square. Except for a few one- and two-story buildings housing a grocery, a tailor, and a meat shop, the area north of Coffee Street remained residential. The blocks to the south along Main had filled with grocers, tobacco shops, banks, druggists, book stores, clothiers, and hotels. A few commercial enterprises occupied the blocks just off Main Street. Coffee and Washington streets and McBee Avenue had become home to retail concerns, such as dry goods, as well as a few liverys. Stables, warehouses, and a beer depot lined Laurens Street located one block west of and parallel to Main Street. Travelers and drummers could find lodging at the Exchange Hotel located on the northeast corner of Richardson and Washington streets, the Goodwin House on Main and Washington streets, the Mansion House on the court square, and at a boarding house located a half block west of Main Street on Washington Street. Grand dwellings and modest tenements stood interspersed among the commercial buildings that began to dominate the central downtown area.⁸⁹

In the West End area on the south side of the Reedy River commercial buildings lined Pendleton, Main, and Augusta streets in the late nineteenth century. Although it began developing in the 1830s, the West End thrived in the nineteenth century after Furman University located on the west side of the river in 1852 and following the arrival of the Greenville & Columbia Railroad the next year. Once the city began recovering from the war and Reconstruction, the West End became the center for the storage and distribution of cotton and as a result a healthy climate for commerce developed. Dr. Earle constructed a two-story brick flat iron building to house his drug store and grocers Ferguson and Miller established a store at the north corner of River and Pendleton streets. By 1888 the blocks along Pendleton Street from River Street to Wardlaw had filled with one- and two-story buildings containing general stores, groceries, meat markets, and hardware outlets. The Greenville Hotel, built in the middle part of the century, dominated Augusta Street and provided lodging for the families of Furman students. Because of the presence of the depot, industry retained a presence in the West End. Mixed in with a few

⁸⁸ *Charles Emerson's Greenville Directory, 1876-1877* (Greenville: Daily News Job Office, 1876), 97-116, passim.

⁸⁹ "Greenville, South Carolina, January 9, 1888," Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, 1888.

dwellings and the commercial blocks were a furniture warehouse, a guano storage building, and a few smaller warehouses.⁹⁰

Greenville's business sector continued to flourish in the 1890s. By 1898, Main Street from North Street to Broad Street was fully developed with retail businesses and a few governmental buildings. Dwellings continued to occupy blocks along intersecting streets, but commercial concerns had begun to expand into these areas. With its extensive rail service and strong market environment, Greenville had transformed into a more cosmopolitan city where residents and visitors could purchase goods and services from a variety of businesspeople. Added to the concerns of the previous decade were cigar shops, candy stores, an organ store, bicycle shops, a number of photographers, and a carpet shop. Laurens Street retained its rows of liveries and warehouses.⁹¹

In the West End, the American Bank, chartered in 1890, became the most prominent business in the last decade of the nineteenth century. Occupying the flat iron building (0070) constructed by Dr. Earle in the heart of West End, it was the third bank in the city. In 1890, Captain Jacob Cagle built the Cotton Alliance Warehouse (0067) on Augusta Street. After the city council forbid the construction of wooden buildings between the river and the railroad crossing, several brick stores were built along Pendleton Street.⁹²

Improvements in Education

After the war, measurable strides were made in the effort to improve education in Greenville. Perhaps the most significant advancement came during Reconstruction when the Freedmen's Bureau assisted in the establishment of the Negro Elementary School. In 1866 its founder, Charles T. Hopkins, an ex-slave from the lowcountry, used a room in a hotel in downtown Greenville that had been taken over by the federal government as the location of the school. With the help of two African American teachers, Lewis Rivers and Cecil Coleman, sixty to seventy children were taught spelling and reading. After the hotel reverted back to its owner, Hopkins undertook a fundraising campaign to reestablish the school. With the money he raised, Hopkins purchased a storehouse that had been used by the State Military Works during the war and took out a lease on a lot on Laurens Street. With the help of a group of men, Hopkins moved the warehouse to the Laurens Street lot. The school endured hard economic times causing Rivers and Coleman to look for employment elsewhere. In late 1866, the New York Missionary Society sent two white teachers to give instruction in geography, arithmetic, grammar, and writing. In 1869, the institution was renamed Allen School for state senator James Allen.⁹³

The 1868 Constitution created a public school system for the state. That year, a representative from the George Peabody Fund visited Greenville to assist in the

⁹⁰ "Greenville, South Carolina, January 9, 1888," Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, 1888.

⁹¹ "Greenville, South Carolina, May 1898," Sanborn Perris Map Company, 1898.

⁹² Judith Bainbridge, *Greenville's West End* (Greenville: Westend Association, 1993), 27

⁹³ Mathis, 11-15.

establishment of a school for whites. The city contributed twenty-five hundred dollars and the Peabody Fund put in one thousand dollars to open a primary school in the former Male Academy building. After only two years, the Peabody grant ended.⁹⁴

In 1885 the legislature created the City School District of Greenville and appointed a board composed of some of the city's most influential men. The board hired Professor William S. Morrison as superintendent and in 1888, the city passed a bond to build two new schools for whites. Central School, later called Eastside School, was located at the head of McBee Avenue near the late Vardy McBee's house. Oaklawn stood on Pendleton Street in the West End. Allen School continued to serve African Americans. By 1890 over one thousand students attended the city schools.⁹⁵

In September 1890 a group appeared before the city council requesting a new school for African American children in the West End. In October of that year, the council authorized a bond issue for the construction of the school. It was completed and ready for students in 1891.⁹⁶

In 1893, Chicora College, a Presbyterian school for women, opened in a rented house on McBee Avenue. By the end of the century, the college had purchased McBee Terrace on the west bank of the Reedy River and built an administration building, an auditorium, and dormitories. The school also renovated a mid-nineteenth century farmhouse for use as the president's home. The school eventually moved to Columbia and the campus buildings were destroyed.⁹⁷

The Founding and Expansion of Churches

The last few decades of the nineteenth century was a period of expansion and birth for churches in Greenville. Several churches founded before the Civil War received additions, including Christ Church where Markely Chapel was added in 1880 to serve as a Sunday school.⁹⁸ The Methodist Church completed construction of its sanctuary on Buncombe Street in 1873.⁹⁹ Despite a great deal of controversy, a Roman Catholic congregation built a wooden chapel according to the plans of Charleston architect G.L. Norman on the corner of Hampton Avenue and Lloyd Street. The church became known as St. Mary's Catholic Church (0810).¹⁰⁰

African Americans in Greenville typically attended churches with whites before the Civil War, and upon emancipation some groups formed their own churches, while one group of African Americans remained associated with the white church for a brief

⁹⁴ Huff, 164-165.

⁹⁵ Huff, 200.

⁹⁶ Mathis, 28.

⁹⁷ Bainbridge, 25.

⁹⁸ "Christ Church, Greenville, South Carolina," pamphlet box #5.

⁹⁹ "The Buncombe Street Story," pamphlet box #33.

¹⁰⁰ Huff, 205-206.

period. In 1867 at the city's Baptist Church, African American members announced that they were going to organize a new church and requested dismissal from the membership. They also asked for counsel and assistance from the white members and requested use of the basement for their services while they secured their own building. The church granted the request and pledged to continue to support and counsel the African Americans. Some African Americans did not break off from the Baptist Church, but remained lifelong members. By 1872, the group who decided to leave had finished construction on its new church—Springfield Baptist Church—and secured Gabriel Poole as its pastor. Springfield Baptist Church was the mother church for Mount Zion, Macedonia, and Pilgrim Rest Baptist Churches.¹⁰¹

African Americans worshiped at Greenville's Methodist Church before the war, but were only allowed to sit in the gallery, played no part in the governing of the church, and were taught a version of the gospel that essentially supported slavery. After the war, northern missionaries from the Methodist Episcopal Church, the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and other denominations were sent to South Carolina to help newly freed slaves establish churches. The first meeting for the organization of a Methodist Episcopal Church in Greenville took place in the home of Wilson Cook with at least thirteen individuals present. The group organized as Silver Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, but continued to meet in the white Methodist Church. The Silver Hill congregation allied itself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, North and acquired a log building on Ann Street that they called Hopkin's Turnout after its lay pastor, Charles H. Hopkins. In 1866 the congregation obtained a lot at the corner of Choice and Cleveland streets. In 1900, the group built a new church at the corner of East Court and Falls streets and changed the name to John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church (0037).¹⁰²

In June 1870 a local newspaper reported that an African American woman from Virginia had preached at the courthouse and attempted to raise funds for an African Methodist Episcopal Church. By 1879, R.W. Sinclair had organized Allen Temple AME Church (0371). Two years later the congregation purchased a former school on the west side of the city for use as a chapel. In 1878 S. Mattoon organized Mattoon Presbyterian Church (0395) and in 1891, A.J. Stinson founded the Israel Metropolitan Colored Methodist Episcopal Church.¹⁰³

¹⁰¹ Mathis, 35-37.

¹⁰² *Greenville News*, December 15, 1946; "John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1977.

¹⁰³ Huff, 173-174.

Greenville from 1900 to the end of World War II

The prosperity resulting from a healthy industrial economy and its location along several railroad corridors spurred additional growth and expansion in Greenville in the early twentieth century. In the first few decades of the new century, several large mills were established including Woodside, Monaghan, and Carolina Mill.¹⁰⁴ The birth and consolidation of new mills attracted farmers looking for good jobs, merchants wanting to take advantage of a vibrant city, and professionals who could serve the ever-expanding population. Between 1890 and 1900, the city's population went from 8,607 to 11,860. In 1910 the population stood at 15, 741. Twenty years later, the population had almost doubled. The number of people living in the city continued to grow in the first half of the century so that by 1950 over fifty-eight thousand people lived in Greenville.¹⁰⁵

In this climate of prosperity a more disquieting phenomenon emerged in the first decades of the century. Through a series of legislative actions, African Americans' voting rights were seriously curtailed, separate rail cars for the races were ordered, and mills were not allowed to let operatives of different races work in the same room. By the 1910s, segregation was not only legal in the state, but also mandated by municipal and county governments. In 1912, the Greenville City Council codified the separation of races by passing "an ordinance for preserving peace, preventing conflict and ill-feeling between the white and colored races...and promoting the general welfare of the city by providing, so far as practicable for the use of separate blocks for residences, restaurants, places of public amusement, stores and places of business of all kinds."¹⁰⁶ As a result of segregation and in an effort to forge an identity outside the white community, African Americans in the 1920s established a downtown business district along East Broad and East Court streets, and East McBee Avenue.¹⁰⁷

Manufacturing Expands in the First Half of the Century

The dominance of the textile industry in Greenville's economy that began in the late nineteenth century broadened in the first half of the twentieth century. In 1917, a textile trade publication based in Atlanta referred to Greenville as the 'liveliest city in the South...' a region where 'every textile mill...is feeling the stimulus of enormously increased business and such textile towns as Greenville are prospering in consequence.'

¹⁰⁴ James M. Richardson, *History of Greenville, South Carolina* (Atlanta: A.H. Cawston Company, 1930), 97.

¹⁰⁵ *The Eleventh Census of the United States* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1892), 383; *The Twelfth Census of the United States, Population, Volume II* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Census Office, 1902), 657; *The Thirteenth Census of the United States, Population, Volume III* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1913), 667; *The Fifteenth Census of the United States, Population, Volume III, Part 2* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1932), 795; *The Seventeenth Census of the United States, Population, Volume II, Part 40, South Carolina* (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1952), 40-24.

¹⁰⁶ B.A. Morgan, comp., 262.

¹⁰⁷ *Greenville News*, February 16, 1977.

According to the article, one-fifth of all the textile machinery in the South was purchased through agents in Greenville.¹⁰⁸

In 1900 cousins Thomas Fleming Parker and Lewis Wardlaw Parker established Monaghan Mills. Thomas Parker, a native of Charleston, had worked in property development in the North Carolina mountains before coming to Greenville. Lewis Parker was born in Abbeville and worked as an attorney in Greenville. The Parkers built Monaghan Mills on Cedar Lane Road near the Poe mill and by 1903 the number of spindles in the plant increased from 25,000 to 60,000. In 1911, Monaghan merged with sixteen other mills to form the Parker Cotton Mills Company. The Parkers were well-known for providing the workers who populated the village around the mill with programs and facilities, such as a YMCA, aimed at improving their lives.¹⁰⁹

The Woodside Mill (0040) was one of the most significant mills erected in Greenville in the early twentieth century. Brothers John, and J.D. Woodside were experienced businessmen when they decided to erect a cotton mill in Greenville; John Woodside had operated a successful grocery business on Main Street. In thirteen days, the brothers had secured more than \$85,000 in subscriptions, a large portion of the funding necessary to build the mill. In 1902 the brothers began building Woodside Mills on a ridge west of downtown, and one year later the facility was operational. Initially, the complex consisted of a four-story brick building containing 11,000 spindles and 300 looms. In 1904 the Woodside brothers enlarged the mill to hold 33,000 spindles. In 1908, the Woodsides acquired the Fountain Inn Manufacturing Company and the Simpsonville Cotton Mills to form the Woodside Cotton Mills Company. Brother Edward Woodside joined the company in 1908. After World War I, the company acquired other mills.¹¹⁰

In 1903 Charles Graham of the Huguenot Mill purchased the portion of the old Camperdown Mill located on the east side of the river and filled it with 8,000 spindles and 300 looms. The mill manufactured plaids and gingham with power supplied by a water wheel at the falls of the Reedy River, from a steam plant, and by electricity from the Southern Power Company. In 1906, Luther McBee purchased the part of Camperdown Mill on the west side of the river and opened Vardry Mill.¹¹¹

In addition to textiles, Greenville served as the location for several other industries in the first half of the twentieth century. A group of capitalists that included James B. Duke organized the Union Bleachery and Finishing Company in 1902. Initially the company was to have two plants—one in Fayetteville, North Carolina and one in Greenville. The group decided to concentrate all operations in Greenville and hired C.R.

¹⁰⁸ *Greenville Daily News*, September 11, 1917.

¹⁰⁹ L.L. Arnold, 509.

¹¹⁰ Malcolm Cross, "Textile Pioneers of Greenville: Civil War to World War I," a talk given on January 1, 1976, pamphlet collection, Greenville County Library; James A. Dunlap, III, "Victims of Neglect: The Career and Creations of John T. Woodside, 1865-1986" (Master's thesis, University of South Carolina, 1986), 32.

¹¹¹ L.L. Arnold, 511.

Makepeace of Providence, Rhode Island to design the bleachery that would stand north of the city on the Buncombe Road. In 1903 the plant was completed.¹¹² In 1903 the American Improvement Company, a group concerned with economic development in the city, built the American Cigar Factory (0001) on the site of Richard Pearis's home. A 1903 publication heralding its completion reported that the cigar manufacturer "has just occupied its spacious building near the centre of the city and is already giving light and remunerative employment to 150, or more, girls and young women, while the capacity of the factory will require 900 or 1,000 employees."¹¹³ Several industrial facilities were located around the Southern Railway depot including Eagle Roller Mills, Lawton Lumber, and a company that built fireplace mantels.¹¹⁴

The city's textile plants underwent a difficult period following World War I. Cotton prices nosedived in 1920 due to overproduction and competition from international markets. The boll weevil, which first appeared in the state in 1917 and spread in the 1920s, compounded the problems for those involved in cotton production and trade. The industry was also faced with a series of strikes in the 1920s. In May 1929 workers at Mills Mill walked out of work and demanded pay raises and an end to discrimination against union members. The strike lasted several weeks.¹¹⁵

The instability created by the volatile cotton market drove city leaders to endorse the diversification of industry. In 1922, the chamber of commerce published a list of manufacturing plants other than textile. According to the chamber, in April of that year the city not only had twenty-two cotton mills, but fifty other plants that produce a wide variety of products. Greenville served as the headquarters for Duke Mayonnaise and Sandwich Company, Butler Marble and Granite Works, and the Abattoir Company, a producer of fertilizer. Norris Packing Company turned out peanut products and Verner Springs Water Company produced carbonated drinks. Several concerns—including Acme Loom, Harness and Reed Company, Greenville Spool and Manufacturing Company, Shambow Shuttle Company, and Mountain City Foundry and Machine Works—turned out equipment and supplies for the city's cotton mills. Minter Homes Company, a manufacturer of prefabricated dwellings, helped respond to the building boom occurring in the suburbs surrounding downtown Greenville.¹¹⁶

The Completion of the City's Railroads

The early twentieth century saw the full development of Greenville's railroad infrastructure. In 1906, the Greenville & Knoxville Railroad was established from the ruins of the Swamp Rabbit, a line that constructed fifteen miles of track near Greenville in the late nineteenth century. The Greenville & Knoxville used the depot, roundhouse,

¹¹² L.L. Arnold, 510-511.

¹¹³ Huff, 258; Crittenden, 71.

¹¹⁴ Bainbridge, 37.

¹¹⁵ Huff, 303.

¹¹⁶ Richard W. Arrington, "Manufacturing Plants Other Than Textiles," *Greenville Civic and Commercial Journal* (April 1922): 11.

and rail yards of the Southern Railway until its depot just off River Street was completed. Poor equipment that jolted passengers earned the railroad the nickname the Jerk and Kick and by 1914 the company was in receivership and renamed the Greenville & Western. After several more years of hardship, in 1920 a Chicago company purchased the line and changed the name to the Greenville & Northern. The railroad enjoyed a period of prosperity until it was sold to a railroad developer from Massachusetts in the 1950s.¹¹⁷



Plate 3: City Hall (built 1892) pictured in 1957

The last railroad established in the city came at the hands of James Buchanan Duke, the president of the American Tobacco Company and a great promoter of the South. By 1912 Duke's Southern Power Company, later Duke Power, dominated electricity service in Greenville, as well as in Anderson and Spartanburg. With the excess power the company generated, Duke founded the Greenville, Spartanburg and Anderson Railway, an electric rail line to connect towns and cities in the Upstate. A North Carolina

¹¹⁷ Myers, 13-14.

division of the railroad called the Piedmont Traction Company linked Charlotte and Gastonia. In 1914, he merged the railroads to form the Piedmont & Northern Railway, although the South Carolina and North Carolina lines did not connect with one another. The Piedmont & Northern hauled passengers and freight and managed to take over much of the business previously dominated by the Southern Railway. The company built its terminal between Academy and Washington streets and McBee Avenue. After many successful years of operation, the Piedmont & Northern ran its last train in October 1951. It later became part of the CSX.¹¹⁸

Building in the New Century

As the new century dawned the city engaged in a building boom. The most prominent new building on North Main Street was the Ottaray Hotel, a grand and unusual brick edifice completed in 1909. Constructed by a group of businessmen that included Alester Furman, a figure heavily involved in real estate, insurance, and investments, the hotel featured a prominent multi-storied semi-circular porch. The Masonic Temple, a six-story building containing seventy-two offices, was built on South Main Street in 1909 between the courthouse and the Romanesque Revival city hall that was constructed in 1892.¹¹⁹ In 1912, the Imperial Hotel (0023) opened on West Washington Street. As a response to the demand for additional hotel rooms, in 1917 a seven-story addition was made to the building.¹²⁰

The building campaign continued after World War I. After a fire destroyed several buildings in West End in 1918, a series of new structures were constructed including a fire station at the corner of Pendleton and Markley streets. Businesses related to the automobile craze of the period filled many of the new buildings in the commercial district west of the river.¹²¹ By 1920 commercial enterprises dominated Main Street from College Street southward to the river. Residents had their choice of theaters on Main Street: the Majestic Theatre, the Bijou Theatre, the Garing Theater, or the Casino Theatre. Visitors could stay at the Hotel Wilson, the newly-built Ottaray, or the Green Goose Inn, all located on Main Street. Several auto showrooms and supply houses occupied the northern blocks, while repair shops were relegated to Brown Street and the streets that intersected Main Street.¹²²

¹¹⁸ Myers, 16-17.

¹¹⁹ Broadus Bailey, "Greenville's Office Buildings," *Greenville Civic and Commercial Journal* 1 (April 1922): 16.

¹²⁰ Huff, 261.

¹²¹ Bainbridge, 38-39.

¹²² "Greenville, 1920," Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1920.

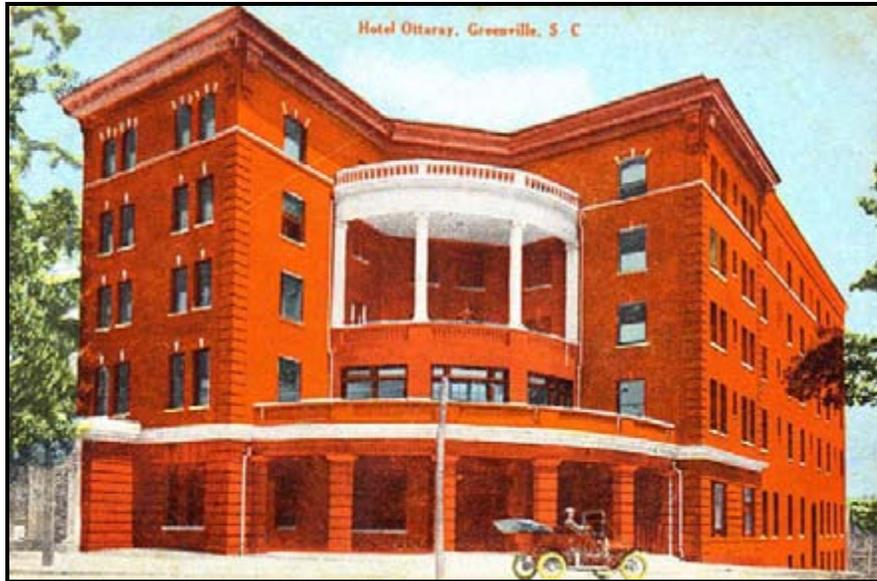


Plate 4: Hotel Ottaray was Built in 1909 on North Main Street. The Hyatt Hotel is Located on its site

Several of the city's most prominent buildings were constructed during the decade. In 1923, the seventeen story Woodside Building opened on Main Street to great fanfare. The building, a project of John Woodside, was called a "great skyscraper...one of the finest in the whole Southland and a civic accomplishment to which Greenvillians will long point with pride."¹²³ The building contained a department store, tobacco shop, luggage store, bank, and professional offices.¹²⁴ In 1924 the mid-nineteenth century Mansion House hotel was demolished and the Poinsett Hotel (0032) was built in its place on the Main Street with William Stoddard of New York as its architect. Soon after its completion, a chamber of commerce publication declared "the Poinsett bids fair to enjoy a reputation as wide as that which came to the older hostelry but in a much shorter while. Already the name of the Poinsett has been spread throughout a number of states."¹²⁵ In 1925 the Greenville Chamber of Commerce built a ten-story skyscraper (0005) on the former site of the Robert Mills-designed courthouse and just across from the courthouse that had been built in 1918. Beacham and Legrand were the architects and J.E. Serrine, a local company with experience building mills, served as engineers.¹²⁶

Because of segregation, African Americans were left out of the commercial building boom that was occurring in the early 1920s along Main and adjacent streets. In order to attract African American professionals and provide its a location for its headquarters, the Working Benevolent State Grand Lodge of South Carolina, a health, welfare, and burial benefit society, erected a substantial three-story brick building (0041)

¹²³ *Greenville Piedmont*, June 8, 1923.

¹²⁴ *Greenville News*, February 18, 1924.

¹²⁵ "Poinsett Hotel," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1982; "An Amazing Record for One Year" *The Greenville Journal* (August 1925): 1.

¹²⁶ "Chamber of Commerce Building," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1982.

in the heart of the city's African American business district along East Broad Street in 1922. During its construction, a chamber of commerce publication noted that the "building will be modern in every respect and will be used for mercantile establishments, offices, and negro lodge rooms." Also known as the Temple Building, it housed offices for physicians, attorneys, dentists, a newspaper, an insurance firm, and the first African American mortuary in the city.¹²⁷

As a result of the fall in cotton prices, the building boom that had gripped the city in the early 1920s slowed precipitously in the later years of the decade and in the 1930s. Most of the construction that took place during the period was modest in scope or funded with government money during the Great Depression. One of the more positive developments in downtown occurred with the opening of the Liberty Theater on Spring Street by 1920. The Liberty was the first theater for African Americans and became a focal point of that community's social life.¹²⁸ In 1929, the Greenville hotel located at the corner of Augusta and University streets was demolished and replaced with a row of one-story brick buildings.¹²⁹

Programs of the New Deal, such as the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Civilian Conservation Corps, the Works Progress Administration, the Public Works Administration, the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as well as statewide efforts like the South Carolina Emergency Relief Administration, pulled the state's citizens from the depths of poverty by providing food, clothing, jobs, and services. These programs were also responsible for several construction projects in Greenville. In 1936 the Works Progress Administration assisted with the construction of Sistine Stadium, a twenty-thousand-seat municipal facility located south of the Reedy River. In 1937 a new post office and federal building was constructed on East Washington Street with money garnered by local politicians. Greenville Senior High School, located in the West End on the site of the Mary Cleveland Elementary School, was built in 1938 with funding from the Works Progress Administration, the precursor of the Work Projects Administration.¹³⁰

World War II breathed new life into the city as mills worked to supply help in the war effort. By 1945, several large office buildings occupied Main Street along with smaller one- and two-story businesses. The Woodside Building still contained a mix of professional and service firms. The South Carolina National Bank was its most prominent tenant, while Alester Furman's investment company occupied a several offices on the fifteenth floor. The three-story Cleveland Building contained a liquor store on its first floor and offices above. The Palmetto Building stood near the courthouse and housed

¹²⁷ "Working Benevolent Temple and Professional Building," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1982; Broadus Bailey, 17.

¹²⁸ "Greenville, 1920," Sanborn Insurance Maps, 1920; "We are Part of The Bicentennial Celebration of Greenville County (1986)," pamphlet, Greenville County Library.

¹²⁹ Bainbridge, 44.

¹³⁰ Huff, 348-349.

lawyers' offices, real estate firms, and the offices of the United States Department of Agriculture Farm Security Administration.¹³¹



Plate 5: The Greenville Senior High School was Built in 1938 by the WPA

Improvements in the City

As the population increased in Greenville and more attention began to focus on the city and its prominence in the textile industry, a series of improvement campaigns were undertaken in the first few decades of the century. In 1905 city leaders hired two Boston landscape architects Kelsey and Guild to design a plan for bettering the appearance of the city. The pair suggested a series of parks, boulevards lined with trees, street widening, and the isolation of industries around the Southern Railway depot. Only a few of Kelsey and Guild's ideas were put into place, most notably the construction of a hospital in the West End.¹³²

Efforts to improve aesthetics also filtered into the city's mill villages in the first half of the century. Opened in 1904, Woodside Mill's village included a village green. J.E. Serrine, who laid out most of Greenville's mills, paid particular attention to curvilinear streets, green spaces, and the inclusion of a variety of housing styles. In 1915 when Walter Moore, an avid gardener, took over Mills Mill, he hired an English gardener to plant trees and flowers in the village. In the early 1920s, the Union Bleachery transformed a marsh area into a park with a pool containing goldfish and a gazebo.¹³³ In the 1940s the Work Project Administration (WPA) a federal program of the New Deal,

¹³¹ *Hill's Greenville City Directory, 1945* (Richmond: Hill Directory Company, 1945), 53-57.

¹³² Bainbridge, 33-34.

¹³³ *Greenville News*, April 23, 2003.

reported that at the Victor-Monaghan Mill, “the grounds, planted with rose beds and surrounded by fences covered with rambler roses, present an attractive appearance.”¹³⁴

In 1910, the *Greenville News* reported on an effort to rid the city of its red light district located in the vicinity of Falls Street and McBee Avenue. That year, the Charleston & Western North Carolina Railroad made plans to build its new depot in the area and in the process demolish houses that “sheltered the inmates of the underworld.” The newspaper expressed optimism that “the greatest stigma ever on the fair name of Greenville will be practically blotted out, leaving the denizens of these dives of degradation to seek quarters out of the city limits.”¹³⁵ By 1913, the Charleston & Western Carolina had completed construction on a new freight depot and a passenger station at the corner of Falls Street and McBee Avenue.¹³⁶



Plate 6: Modern Storefront in West End

Greenville, like the rest of the country, became swept up in the Good Roads Movement. In 1910, several projects to improve area roads were undertaken. One of the most important was the construction of a concrete bridge over the Reedy River on Main Street. Another bridge was built on River Street that same year. In 1912 Main Street and Augusta Street were paved.¹³⁷

¹³⁴ Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration, 248.

¹³⁵ *Greenville News*, January 10, 1910.

¹³⁶ Myers, 13.

¹³⁷ Huff, 270.

In the summer of 1917, the local newspaper reported that several businesses on Main Street were making improvements to the facades of their buildings. According to the article, the “installation of modern storefronts has completely changed the appearance of the business section of Greenville into one of the most exquisite of any small city in the country.”¹³⁸ The same trade publication that heralded Greenville’s healthy industrial climate in 1917, remarked positively on the city’s business district. After a visit, the Atlanta writer noted that ‘the streets of the city were lined with modern buildings and well-lighted shop windows.’¹³⁹

In the 1920s the city built parks and playgrounds through its Park and Tree Commission that had been established in 1913. In 1922 voters approved a bond issue that created playgrounds on Donaldson Street and Anderson Street. William C. Cleveland donated 110 acres in the city in 1924 for the creation of a park in the southeastern portion of the city. The park, which includes a playground, was named in honor its benefactor. A park for African Americans was built in 1925 on Hudson Street.¹⁴⁰

As part of a relief program during the Great Depression, changes were made to the Reedy River in order to improve its flow and make it more aesthetically pleasing. In 1933, with funding from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a body created by Congress to distribute loans, four hundred workers blasted bedrock and drained part of the river. In 1939, further efforts were made to provide flood control on the Reedy River.¹⁴¹

By the late 1930s Greenville’s economy had improved and new projects to upgrade the city’s infrastructure were underway. In February 1937, Duke Power Company, the successor to the Southern Power Company, began replacing its electric streetcars with trolleys and buses that did not operated on tracks. After six months the system was in place and offered service to areas in the city not previously reached by the old streetcar system. The trolley buses were a fixture on Greenville’s streets until 1956 when Duke Power sold its interest in the system.¹⁴²

Greenville during World War II

The country’s entrance into World War II put an end to the Great Depression and provided a boost to Greenville’s sputtering industrial economy. The city’s mills roared with activity as they worked to fill orders for materials that would contribute to the war effort. As workers returned to the mills, most New Deal programs aimed at providing jobs came to an end. While local boys went off to war, the biggest adjustment for those on the home front was rationing. The federal government opened a ration book office in

¹³⁸ *Greenville Daily News*, July 31, 1917.

¹³⁹ *Greenville Daily News*, September 11, 1917.

¹⁴⁰ Huff, 311-312.

¹⁴¹ Huff, 347.

¹⁴² Myers, 17.

an old school in Greenville. The purchase of everything from tires to sugar was regulated. Across the city, residents also bought war bonds and collected scrap materials.¹⁴³



Plate 7: Businesses on West McBee Avenue

¹⁴³ Bainbridge, 45; Huff, 381.

Epilogue: the Post World War II Era in Greenville

Greenville, like so many towns across the state, experienced a building boom as soldiers returned from war. Much of the residential construction in Greenville took place outside of the downtown neighborhoods that had been almost fully developed before the war. Families took advantage of federal programs that loaned money to veterans to build houses. By 1960, the city's textile factories employed twenty-one thousand workers.

The post-World War II period was a pivotal time for African Americans in Greenville. In 1946 a group of African Americans attempted to vote in the Democratic primary in Greenville, but were refused by local party officials. After a group of whites were acquitted for the lynching of an African American man in 1947, many in the city became concerned about Greenville's image. That lynching, the last one to occur in the state, marked a turning point in the attitudes of some whites in the city.¹⁴⁴

In 1954 the United States Supreme Court ruled in the case *Brown v. Board of Education* that the law of separate but equal facilities was unconstitutional. The white reaction in the state was overwhelmingly negative. In 1956, the state legislature passed a series of laws meant to undermine *Brown*. White schools defied federal law by not allowing blacks, or closing altogether in order to avoid desegregation. In March of that year the Ku Klux Klan rallied in Greenville in response to *Brown*.¹⁴⁵

Although there had been a few displays of defiance by the African American community, the Civil Rights movement began in earnest in response to the treatment baseball great Jackie Robinson received at the Greenville airport in October 1959. The authorities threatened Robinson with arrest after he refused to vacate the terminal's white waiting room. Rev. James S. Hall, a local activist, led a protest march over the incident. On New Years Day in 1960, the NAACP, which had organized in Greenville in 1938, marched from Springfield Baptist Church to the airport to express its dissatisfaction with "the stupidity of racial segregation." In the summer of 1960 eight African American teenagers staged a sit-in at the county library. Sit-ins at downtown department stores including Woolworth and Kress followed.¹⁴⁶ In response to the efforts of a biracial committee under sponsorship of the chamber of commerce, the Greenville City Council finally repealed local segregation laws in May 1963.¹⁴⁷

The integration of public schools in the state and in the city of Greenville required additional time and energy. In Greenville, the biracial committee that had worked to end segregation in other parts of the city had specifically decided not to deal with school integration, the most controversial part of the civil rights agenda in the South. Ultimately,

¹⁴⁴ Huff, 400-401.

¹⁴⁵ *Greenville News*, March 5, 1956.

¹⁴⁶ *Greenville News*, January 2, 1960; *Greenville News*, February 27, 2003. .

¹⁴⁷ Stephen O'Neill, "Facing Facts: The 'Voluntary' Desegregation of Greenville, South Carolina," a Paper Presented at the Citadel Conference on Civil Rights, March 5-8, 2003, Charleston, South Carolina.

the process of desegregation required six years, from 1964 to 1970 and came only after federal intervention and two Supreme Court decisions. Finally on January 19, 1970, Clement Furman Haynesworth, the presiding judge in the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond and a native of Greenville, ordered the city's dual system of schools dismantled by February 16, 1970. Complying with the order would require the reassignment of more than 12,000 of the district's 58,000 students. On February 17, 1970, with national media coverage, Greenville's schools were integrated with what the local newspaper reported as "no unpleasant incidents."¹⁴⁸

¹⁴⁸ O'Neill; *Greenville News*, February 18, 1970.

VII. Brief Profiles of Greenville's Historic Neighborhoods

West End

In the nineteenth century, a second commercial district known as West End developed south of the Reedy River, in complement to Greenville's courthouse square district. Vardry McBee acquired much of the area in his 1815 land purchase from Lemuel Alston. McBee built a flour mill and later a grist mill on the Reedy's south bank, exploiting the hydropower in the river's falls. The mills stood near a fork in the river, and the narrow footbridge just above the ford was the only crossing into Greenville proper for decades. This limitation aided West End's development, creating demand for south side shops and businesses. The intersection of Main, Pendleton, and Augusta Streets became the heart of commercial West End by the 1830s.¹⁴⁹

In the 1850s, Furman University and the city's first rail line also located in West End, increasing demand for accommodation, shops, and warehouses in the vicinity. McBee's old mill was expanded and renamed Camperdown Mill in the 1870s, making textiles a major industry in the neighborhood. West End's commercial district flourished through the nineteenth century, and a residential neighborhood featuring fashionable Second Empire houses also developed. By the end of the nineteenth century, West End had its own schools, churches, and banks.¹⁵⁰

The twentieth century was not quite so kind to West End. The cotton industry began to migrate to the "textile crescent" evolving along the northwest edge of Greenville in the early years of the 1900s. With the diminished industrial activity in West End, commercial enterprises became more important to the neighborhood's economic base. West End attracted farmers and residents of the mill villages, but the businesses could not compete with the more upscale downtown shops. Greenville's affluent shoppers kept to the downtown district, despite the 1870 bridge that had finally reliably connected Greenville's two commercial halves.¹⁵¹

West End suffered through the Depression, affected by falling cotton prices and, eventually, the loss of the American Building and Loan Association. The Building and Loan, housed in an office in the American Bank's prominent flatiron building at the junction of Augusta and Pendleton, had aided West End construction projects since 1921. In 1939, it left West End to move across the river.¹⁵²

World War II and the post-war years brought a temporary increase in prosperity. Soldiers from the Greenville Army Air Force Base, established in 1942, spent time and money in West End in their off-duty hours. After the war, Furman students returned to

¹⁴⁹ Bainbridge, 1.

¹⁵⁰ Bainbridge, 2, 15; "West End Commercial Historic District," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form Form, 1992.

¹⁵¹ "West End" National Register Nomination; Bainbridge, 11-12, 21.

¹⁵² Bainbridge, 42-45.

the area in greater numbers. The university began making plans to expand the campus, but decided instead to relocate entirely in 1958, just two years after Camperdown Mill closed. Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, West End residents moved out to the suburbs and businesses continued to close. New highways bypassed West End into downtown, diverting traffic that once passed through the area.¹⁵³

Many of the grand residences built along Pendleton became boarding houses and rental property; eventually, they were demolished and replaced by warehouses for light industry. Retail shops closed and the buildings were used for little more than storage. Developers converted Furman's old campus into a discount shopping mall in 1970, but it barely lasted more than a decade. Since the late 1980s, however, West End's fortunes seem to have changed once again: developers and property owners have been rehabilitating and redeveloping West End's neglected building stock and gradually reestablishing retail and commerce in the area.¹⁵⁴

¹⁵³ Bainbridge, 45-47.

¹⁵⁴ Bainbridge, 49.

Hampton-Pinckney

The Hampton-Pinckney neighborhood, a few blocks northwest of downtown Greenville, is the city's oldest surviving residential neighborhood. The area was part of Vardry McBee's 1815 land purchase from Lemuel Alston. By 1824, when Greenville was still a small village and a summer resort destination, McBee began giving parcels to his children and relatives so they could build year-round houses for themselves. By the 1880s, there were more than fifty houses in the area between Washington and Buncombe Streets and west of Butler Avenue. (At the time, Hampton Avenue was called West Street, and Pinckney had not yet been established.) Much of the land between Washington and Buncombe still belonged to members of the McBee family.¹⁵⁵

Development began in earnest in 1890s, when the land McBee left to his relatives was subdivided into residential lots. A trolley car system began running along Washington Street into downtown in 1901, to the great benefit of the neighborhood. By 1913, today's street pattern and names were in place and the lots occupied, mostly by single-family frame houses built in the Queen Anne style. Two neighborhood churches built in the early twentieth century stood on prominent corners; the churches—both Gothic Revival—are modest in scale and detailing and fit comfortably in Hampton-Pinckney's streetscapes.¹⁵⁶

Hampton-Pinckney has remained residential but suffered a short period of decline in the 1960s and 1970s when suburban living became more desirable to Greenville's residents. Many Hampton-Pinckney houses were made into apartments during that period. Renewed interest in historic houses and urban living, however, prompted rehabilitation of many of the houses in Hampton-Pinckney in the last quarter of the twentieth century.¹⁵⁷

¹⁵⁵ Building Conservation Technology, *Historic Resources of Greenville, South Carolina* (Nashville, n.p.: 1981), 33; O. W. Gray and Son, *Gray's New Map of Greenville, Greenville County, South Carolina* (Philadelphia: O. W. Gray and Son, 1882?); Huff, 195.

¹⁵⁶ *Gray's Map*; Building Conservation Technology, 33; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, *Greenville, South Carolina* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1913), 19, 20.

¹⁵⁷ *Greenville News*, March 11, 1981; *Greenville News*, August 2, 1998; *Greenville News*, January 13, 1977; *Greenville News*, January 19, 1978.

Ware/McCall and Perry Avenue

The development of Ware-McCall and Perry Avenue, residential areas southwest of Pendleton and Markley Streets, follows on the heels of West End's late nineteenth-century surge in commerce and industry. Once Furman University and the Columbia & Greenville Railroad came to West End, commercial buildings began filling the lots along Pendleton and Augusta streets. By 1900, Pendleton's commercial development stretched from River Street as far south as Markley.¹⁵⁸

In the 1880s, a few houses occupied large lots on Markley Street off Pendleton. A wide swath of land south of Markley Street stretched northwest from Pendleton to the rail line; this was the estate of T. E. Ware, who had been a planter, a politician, and the largest slave-holder in town in the 1850s. The nearly thirty-acre estate was subdivided in the late 1880s. A later plat, dated 1908, shows the subdivision as forty-three lots on streets named Ware, McCall, Rhett, and Calhoun. Construction continued through 1920. Ironically, what had been the estate of one of the wealthiest planters in Greenville now became home to rows of modest Queen Anne cottages housing middle-class residents.¹⁵⁹

Small as the neighborhood was, it was neither exclusively white nor African-American. It was segregated, however: African-Americans lived on the north side, and whites on the south end, which connected with Perry Avenue, a street running parallel to and one block north of the western end of Pendleton Street. When developed in the first decade of the twentieth century, Perry Avenue, became a stylish Greenville address, but the whites who lived there were lured to the new commuter suburbs within two or three decades. Eventually, Ware-McCall became almost completely African-American. The neighborhood has been home to locally prominent Greenville citizens, like Rev. J. W. Lykes, emancipated from slavery as a twelve-year-old child and later a leader of the neighborhood's Allen Temple A.M.E. Church.¹⁶⁰

Ware-McCall suffered economically as nearby West End went into decline, and, in 1971, a highway cut through the north end of the neighborhood to quicken access into downtown.¹⁶¹

¹⁵⁸ Huff, 75.

¹⁵⁹ Huff, 113-114; Bainbridge, 60, 75; Ware Plat, Plat Book A, p. 270-217 (microfilm), South Carolina Room, Greenville County Library; Building Conservation Technology, 75-77; Monique Mattison, George McGregor, and Tripp Muldrow, "Ware/McCall and Perry Avenue Neighborhoods," 1994, 80.

¹⁶⁰ Mattison, McGregor, and Muldrow, 2-3, 21.

¹⁶¹ Mattison, McGregor and Muldrow, 3.

Southernside

In the early 1870's, the Piedmont Air Line Railway connected Atlanta with Charlotte, and the route passed through northwest Greenville. The rail line built a depot in 1873, and the city extended Washington Street to improve access between the rail line and the populated areas of the city. A warehouse and cotton platform joined the depot before 1888. In 1893, the Piedmont Air Line became part of J. P. Morgan's Southern Railway, changing the names of the Washington Street depot and warehouse as well. Despite the surrounding area's location relative to the courthouse square, it took its name from the railroad and became known as Southernside.¹⁶²

The neighborhood that evolved around the Southern's depot and freight warehouse developed during the early twentieth century. City directory research shows Southern Side was a working-class neighborhood, some blocks occupied by whites and others by African-Americans. City directories from the 1910s list the African-American residents who lived along the 100 and 200 blocks of Pinckney Street, for instance, as laborers and house cleaners. In the 1920s, when houses were built on northern blocks of Pinckney and surround streets like Briggs, the city directories list white employees of the railroad and telephone company as residents. A few employees of the lumber company, located north of Montgomery Street, also lived at the north end of Southern Side.¹⁶³

Tenements were not unknown in the neighborhood: the 1902, 1908, and 1913 Sanborn maps show a tenement building at 316½ Echols Street, situated deep in the block, well behind the houses at 314 and 315 Echols Street. On the 1913 Sanborn, a large single-story structure at the south corner of Maple and Cook and near the Southern Railway Depot bears the label "Tenement (Negro)," indicating that tenements, like street blocks, were segregated.¹⁶⁴

By 1920, the fire insurance maps show few empty lots in the Southern Side area. Most development is single-family, single-story dwellings, with churches or clusters of small commercial buildings at the street corners. The Pinckney Street Public School on Pinckney near Frank Street had also been established by then, as had the Holmes Missionary Institute on Buncombe Street.¹⁶⁵

¹⁶² Huff, 182-183; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, *Greenville, South Carolina* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1888), 9; *Greenville News*, November 15, 2000.

¹⁶³ Greenville City Directories, South Carolina Room, Greenville County Public Library.

¹⁶⁴ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, *Greenville, South Carolina* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1902), 11; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, *Greenville, South Carolina* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1908): 18; Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, *Greenville, South Carolina*, (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1913), 18.

¹⁶⁵ Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, *Greenville, South Carolina* (New York: Sanborn Map Company, 1920), 18.

Pettigru

The Pettigru neighborhood, situated east of downtown, is a byproduct of Greenville's industrial growth and prosperity at the turn of the twentieth century. In the early 1880s, Greenville's eastern edge was just several blocks beyond the courthouse, leaving a wide expanse of land between the edge of town and Richland Creek. James Pettigru Boyce, a Furman University professor and, later, president of the Southern Baptist Seminary, owned the land from 1855 until he moved the seminary to Kentucky in 1872. Boyce had named his estate Boyce Lawn and raised wheat, rutabagas, and cattle there.¹⁶⁶

In 1884, twenty-three-year-old William Goldsmith, a Greenville native, recognized the entrepreneurial opportunities presented by the burgeoning industrial city. Goldsmith established a real estate company that bore his name and bought Boyce Lawn. He intended to create another residential development like Hampton-Pinckney, northwest of Greenville's courthouse square, where development was just underway. Around 1907, Goldsmith had a small, orderly grid laid out, the streets all named for faculty members at the Southern Baptist Seminary. Pettigru Street ran through the middle of the neighborhood. Five years later, Goldsmith subdivided some adjacent land he had acquired and added Lavinia Street to the neighborhood. Goldsmith sold many of these lots to cotton mill owners, and the neighborhood grew in prestige. By 1914, the Pettigru area was home to sixteen mill presidents; between them, the group controlled a quarter of South Carolina's cotton mill spindles.¹⁶⁷

Construction continued through the 1930s, giving Pettigru a varied architectural character. Its earliest homes are Queen Anne cottages, later houses range in style from Colonial Revival to Art Deco. Two large apartment buildings were erected in the 1920s.¹⁶⁸

¹⁶⁶ *Gray's New Map of Greenville*; Huff, 117, 126.

¹⁶⁷ *Building Conservation Technology*, 61; Huff, 195.

¹⁶⁸ *Building Conservation Technology*, 61-69.

Woodside Cotton Mill Village

Woodside Cotton Mill Village is one of several mill villages that formed the “textile crescent” along the northwest edge of Greenville in the early twentieth century. The Woodside Mill, one of John T. Woodside’s many undertakings, was probably Woodside’s greatest success. A grocer in Greenville at the turn of the century, Woodside opened his namesake mill with eleven thousand spindles in 1902. As was common practice, Woodside built worker housing along with the mill, and the whole operation expanded rapidly and repeatedly over the next ten years. By 1912, the mill had 112 thousand spindles and was one of the largest cotton mills anywhere. The village featured a variety of mill houses, from one- to two-stories, single-family houses and duplexes. By 1925, four hundred houses populated the mill village.¹⁶⁹

Mill workers typically did not own the houses in the village; rather, the mill deducted rent from workers’ weekly pay. Services in villages were generally minimal. The Woodside village, for instance, did not get running water until 1930. Each house had its own well in the back yard, and privies were used for lack of indoor toilets. But Woodside did have its own elementary school as early as 1915, housed in a large brick building. Students continuing on to high school had to pay tuition to attend school in Greenville, until the mill villages were able to establish their own school district and high school in 1924.¹⁷⁰

Woodside Mill sold the village houses in 1950; later that year, residents voted for the incorporation of Woodside. The village remained residential but no longer exclusively occupied by mill workers. The Woodside Mill, meanwhile, was sold to Dan River Mills of Virginia in 1956; Dan River eventually closed the mill in 1984. Two years later, the building was back in business, having been converted to apparel manufacturing by new owner Stone Manufacturing Company. A portion of the Woodside Village was annexed by the City of Greenville in 1948.¹⁷¹

¹⁶⁹ Huff, 236-237.

¹⁷⁰ Huff, 242-243, 296.

¹⁷¹ Dunlap, 97; Huff, 391; “Woodside Cotton Mill Village Historic District,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1987; Heather Colin, Zoning Officer, telephone interview with Cynthia de Miranda, May 2, 2003.

Earle Street

The Earle Street neighborhood stretches from Buncombe Street to Wade Hampton Boulevard, several blocks north of downtown Greenville. While Earle Street's many bungalows unmistakably indicate early twentieth-century roots, a few houses reveal an earlier history.

Whitehall, the grand summerhouse set deep into its lot on the north side of Earle Street, hints at nineteenth-century Greenville's resort era. In 1813, Charleston planter Henry Middleton, who had just completed a term as governor, was in search of a summer retreat. After several land purchases, Middleton had over one thousand contiguous acres. He spent several summers with his large family at Whitehall, the house he built on his Greenville property, until 1820, when President James Monroe appointed Middleton minister to Russia. Middleton sold the land and the house to George W. Earle, the half-nephew and son-in-law of Colonel Elias Earle, a prominent landowner in the area. Colonel Earle, in fact, had sold Middleton some of the land that constituted Whitehall's grounds.¹⁷²

The Earle Town House also has a nineteenth century past and another Earle association. In 1834, Elias Drayton Earle, son of George Earle and grandson of Colonel Elias T. Earle, purchased a house and tract of land on present-day James Street from his sister and brother-in-law, Eliza and Eliphas Smith. The house Elias Drayton Earle acquired with the property was built by Eliza's first husband, Samuel Green, between 1829 and 1833, according to information in the deeds. It may be the building now known as the Earle Town House, although it is possible Elias Drayton Earle built a new house after the 1834 purchase. The often-repeated story that Colonel Earle built this house in 1810 for his daughter Elizabeth (mother of Eliza and Elias Drayton, who each owned the house at one time) does not square with the deed research, which apparently shows that Colonel Earle never owned this property.¹⁷³

Regardless of the precise details of ownership, it is clear that the Earle family owned a good portion of the land that is now the Earle Street neighborhood, and that Colonel Elias T. Earle became a landowner in this area as early as the very last years of the eighteenth century. That Earle Street and the surrounding neighborhood bear the family's name is testament to their connection to the area.

By the late nineteenth century, the growing village of Greenville was expanding toward those Earle family properties north of town. Buncombe, Rutherford, and Main Streets all had been extended north past the area, and Stone Avenue cut across the north side of Greenville. James and Earle Streets did not yet exist, but the Earle family had

¹⁷² "Earle Town House," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1969; Building Conservation Technology, 42; Huff, 89-90; Anne McCuen, "Earle Street Historic District: Setting the Record Straight," *Greenville Magazine*, October 1999, 16-17.

¹⁷³ McCuen, 16-17; "Earle Town House," *Greenville News and Piedmont*, February 25, 1979.

subdivided some of the land around the Earle Town House and houses had already been built on them.¹⁷⁴

In the winter of 1898 and 1899, during the Spanish-American War, the Army transformed the land north of Stone Avenue into a military camp. The Army erected a few frame buildings to house camp headquarters, a hospital, and a mess hall, but the soldiers spent the winter in tents. Whitehall, still the only house in the area, was used as a nurses' home. The Army closed the camp and cleared out by March of 1899, but its presence had sparked an economic spurt in Greenville over the winter.¹⁷⁵

Once the army cleared out, the area became a hotbed of real estate activity. Alester Furman, who had started a real estate business in 1888, organized a parade out to the area and auctioned off lots, selling \$15,000 worth of property on a single day in 1906, according to historian Archie Huff, quoting the *Greenville News*. Development began at the west end of the corridor and moved east, with houses getting smaller towards the east end.¹⁷⁶

A section of Whitehall land—at the present-day corner of West Earle and Rutherford Streets—was subdivided in 1890; another nearby section was subdivided in 1906. The Whitehall lots were conveyed to members of the Stone family, descendants of the George W. Earle. By 1920, lots were already divided on the block bounded by Rutherford, Stone, and Bull Alley, but many of them were still empty.¹⁷⁷

Construction peaked along Earle Street in the 1920s, but continued into the early 1930s. The result is a rich assortment of architectural styles, including Queen Anne, Neoclassical, Colonial Revival, Craftsman, and Period Revivals. The street is nearly exclusively residential, with the notable exception of the 1923 Neoclassical Earle Street Baptist Church that stands at the southeast corner of Robinson and Earle Streets. The neighborhood has remained residential and very stable, with only a few houses being converted into apartment buildings, a frequent ailment of older neighborhoods that have lived through suburban flight.¹⁷⁸

¹⁷⁴ *Gray's New Map of Greenville.*

¹⁷⁵ Huff, 256; Sanborn (1920).

¹⁷⁶ Huff, 256; Alester G. Furman Company, *Sixty Years of Continuous Service* (n.p., 1948), 1.

¹⁷⁷ "Earle Historic District Fall Festival Tour Guide Book" (1979), 2; Sanborn (1920).

¹⁷⁸ Sanborn (1920); "Fall Festival Book," 9.

East Park

The East Park neighborhood is just north of downtown Greenville, bordered by Main Street, Stone Avenue, Bennett Street, and, of course, East Park Avenue. The land was previously owned by William Choice Cleveland, who spent most of his adult life in Greenville. Upon his death in 1946, the *Greenville News* called Cleveland “a leading Greenville businessman” and “an outstanding contributor to the development of the city’s water supply.” Cleveland, a banker, had also served on the water commission for twenty-eight years and was the last remaining original member of the board at the time of his death. Cleveland had another profound effect on the shape of the city: in 1924, Cleveland gave a crescent-shaped parcel of 110 acres along Richland Creek and the Reedy River to the city to create a park. The large park was named in Cleveland’s honor.¹⁷⁹

Cleveland subdivided the East Park area in 1910. Residential construction peaked in the 1920s but continued into the 1930s, creating a mix of Colonial Revival, Period Revival, and Craftsman houses. Stately Tudor Revival houses line E. Park Avenue, while more modest bungalows populate Vannoy and Rowley Streets. Middle- to upper-middle-class white families moved into the neighborhood.¹⁸⁰

Two historic houses have been moved into East Park. The Josiah Kilgore House, a circa 1838 Greek Revival house built for State Representative Kilgore, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places and moved here in the late 1970s or early 1980s. The Fountain Fox Beattie House (now the Greenville Women’s Club) also dates from the 1830s and was listed in the National Register in 1974. This large Italianate frame house was moved to its current location off Bennett Street to avoid demolition.¹⁸¹

¹⁷⁹ *Greenville News*, 27 August 1946; Huff, 312.

¹⁸⁰ Building Conservation Technology, 57; Sanborn (1920).

¹⁸¹ Building Conservation Technology, 57; “Fountain Fox Beattie House,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form Form, 1974; Huff, 208.

Heritage Neighborhood

The Heritage Neighborhood, immediately northwest of downtown Greenville, is adjacent to East Park, separated from that neighborhood by N. Main Street. Like East Park, the Heritage neighborhood was subdivided by William Choice Cleveland, who purchased the land from Dr. S. S. Marshall. Marshall had operated a large vineyard in the area of present-day Wilton Street. A dairy just south of the neighborhood also operated into the twentieth century. Upon purchasing the land, Cleveland subdivided it in 1909, although little construction was done immediately. For a few years, the agricultural endeavors coexisted with the coming residential development.¹⁸²

Like many Greenville neighborhoods, construction peaked in the 1920s, evident from the many bungalows in the area. The proximity of the Greenville Women's College made the neighborhood a good choice for employees of the college. Similarly, the nearby St. George's Greek Orthodox Church—organized in 1931 and established in a house just south of the neighborhood—made the area attractive to recent Greek immigrants and, later, to Greenville families of Greek origin.¹⁸³

¹⁸² Building Conservation Technology, 53.

¹⁸³ Building Conservation Technology, 53; Huff, 267.

Overbrook

John T. Woodside's varied career included real estate development, and Greenville's Overbrook neighborhood is an early result of that work. In 1910, Greenville extended its trolley line along E. North Street, across Richland Creek to the city's eastern outskirts. Woodside and his brothers, under the name Overbrook Land Company purchased land around the terminus of the trolley line in 1913. H. Olin Jones, an architect, surveyed and subdivided the land later that year, marking the beginning of development.¹⁸⁴

Overbrook Land Company sold sections of their purchase to Riley Rowley and Franklin Smith, who, in turn, sold individual lots to future Overbrook residents. Rowley developed the earlier, more modest section of Overbrook: the Walnut Road area, west of the ravine that bisected the neighborhood. Middle-class whites—teachers, bank clerks—bought the lots and built bungalows in the popular Craftsman style. When Smith subdivided his section of the neighborhood, however, he had a different resident in mind. In 1922, Smith had the Overbrook Circle area subdivided with larger lots than those on Walnut Road. The larger houses built there likely resulted from dictates in the original deeds. Doctors, bank executives, and other upper-middle-class professionals occupied the Colonial Revival homes built on the circle.¹⁸⁵

While the Woodsides and later developers recognized the trolley line as an amenity for the neighborhood, they overlooked another potential amenity, one recognized and cultivated by Overbrook resident HESSIE THOMPSON MORRAH. Morrah formed a garden club and set about transforming the ravine between Overbrook and Walnut Roads into a park. Once overgrowth in the ravine had been tamed and the club's donated dogwoods planted, Morrah arranged for the city parks department to maintain the park, which was ultimately named in her honor.¹⁸⁶

Morrah was also active in the Women's Council of Greenville's Chamber of Commerce. She brought this work home to her Overbrook neighborhood when she became involved in the Better Homes in America Campaign, which advocated home ownership and improvement—which in turn promoted the growth of the consumer products market. While not a government-sponsored program, Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover served as president of the board of directors, and Presided Calvin Coolidge was honorary chairman of the related advisory council.¹⁸⁷

¹⁸⁴ Huff, 269; Maria Beiter and Dale Finocchi, "Historic Overbrook," Zoning Department Files, City of Greenville.

¹⁸⁵ Beiter and Finocchi.

¹⁸⁶ Beiter and Finocchi.

¹⁸⁷ "Better Homes Movement," [<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/coolhtml/coolenab.html#bhm>] (April 8, 2003).

VIII. An Analysis of Greenville's Historic Architecture

The architectural history of Greenville, South Carolina, is as broad and varied as the forces and individuals that have shaped the city since the late eighteenth century. From the time the village of Greenville Courthouse emerged on the site of Richard Pearis's plantation at the falls of the Reedy River, Greenville slowly developed as a seat of county government, center of higher education, transportation hub, textile manufacturing center, and summer resort.

The combination of influences on the civic, social, and economic life of the community also contributed to architectural character of the city. As a summer resort, Greenville attracted families from Charleston and the low country of South Carolina, who brought the earliest architectural refinement to Greenville. Several well-appointed hotels later served the tourist trade. The formation of Furman University and Greenville Female College attracted such educated individuals as professors and students and dictated the construction of substantial and dignified campus buildings. Other educational institutions—Chicora College, Holmes Bible College, and—much later—Bob Jones University—also located in Greenville and erected many campus buildings. The coming of the railroads made Greenville a convenient transportation center between Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, as well as the major cities of the eastern seaboard and the Deep South. In the late nineteenth century Greenville bustled with entrepreneurial energy, new businesses, a growing middle class, and expanding residential development. The textile industry, which benefited from the rail connection and abundant water supply, generated significant large-scale building projects and offered numerous jobs to scores of factory workers.

In the early twentieth century, the growing numbers of businessmen, professionals, government employees, university faculty and staff, and mill employees created a strong demand for housing, and Greenville expanded into new suburban developments. New residential sections appeared to the north along Main Street, to the east along Laurens Road, to the south along Augusta Street. Textile mills and mill villages were concentrated on the west side of the city. In addition to the new residential areas other amenities were established for residents, including parks, a trolley system, and a country club.

Today Greenville continues many of the development patterns established in the late nineteenth centuries. For many of the same reasons that gave rise to the city in the nineteenth century, the region remains attractive to national and international corporations and manufacturing concerns. Clemson University's architecture school provides a good quantity of talented local architects who continue to shape and define the architectural character of the city.

Settlement to the Civil War

Beginning in the second half of the eighteenth century European settlers began to make their way into the Upcountry of South Carolina and to establish permanent settlements. The architecture of this period was provincial with little distinctive quality. Early settlers, like most who ventured into the backcountry and newly opened territories, had to carve out their basic existence, which left little time for stylish architecture. The earliest houses, stores, schools, and other buildings would have been similar to other structures in the inland areas of Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. Typically constructed of log, houses were often one or two rooms with a loft and a stone fireplace and chimney. Log buildings later gave way to heavy timber-frame structures and a few brick or stone buildings. With little accumulated wealth, most early settlers struggled with subsistence farming. A few prosperous families—Pearis, Earle, and Alston among others—established large plantations primarily through slave labor and were able to build more elaborate and refined houses, though not on the scale of the coastal planter families and businessmen.

The difference between architecture of the newly settled areas of the Upcountry and the established communities along the coast was readily apparent. Isolation, lack of skilled labor, and lack of material resources contributed to the simple, utilitarian architecture in the Greenville district. The distinction was described by one writer:

Up Country architecture is less significant than that of the coast, but the influences that formed it are fully as interesting. As settlers from the Low Country moved inland they met others coming down from Pennsylvania and Virginia. There was thus a tendency to produce hybrid forms, badly carried out because of the relative isolation and lack of skilled workmen. Even when taste and money were available, little enrichment was possible. As a result, the architectural detail of Up Country houses (with the exception of mantelpieces brought from Charleston) is often clumsy and crude.¹⁸⁸

In comparison with the academic, stylish designs of Charleston and the surrounding plantation seats, the architecture found around the village would have appeared crude, but it was fitting for the newly settled region. Given time and economic improvement, Greenville residents began to erect more stylish and more refined buildings as their town began to grow.

At the end of the War of 1812, the textile industry in the northeast suffered under competition from overseas. A group of entrepreneurs from Rhode Island, drawn by the abundant water power of the Piedmont and growing supply of cotton from southern plantations, built the first textile mill in the region on the banks of the Tyger River. Other textile mills were established around Greenville on the Reedy River including McBee's

¹⁸⁸ Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration, 142.

mill at Conestee. The early textile mills provided the foundation for Greenville's rapid growth after the Civil War.¹⁸⁹

In the early nineteenth century, Greenville's growing reputation as a summer resort attracted wealthy planters from the coastal regions of South Carolina. Henry Middleton and Joseph Alston, both rice planters and former governors of South Carolina, built fine summer homes on what was then the city's outskirts. Middleton's 1813 Whitehall (0038) brought Charleston's distinctive residential style to Greenville. The two-story five-bay weatherboard house has a two-tier porch sheltering the south and west sides. Whitehall may be the oldest surviving residence in Greenville. The Earle Town House (0013) another surviving nineteenth-century house, stands a half mile from Whitehall; it was owned by various members of the Earle family in its earlier years and was apparently not a summer house. The two-story, three-bay weatherboarded house features Palladian and Federal details, and was probably built around 1830, although some histories date it to 1810.¹⁹⁰

To further encourage and accommodate summer visitors seeking relief from the humidity and malaria of the low country, William Toney erected the twenty-three-room Mansion House Hotel on lots seven and eight of Lemuel Alston's original city plan. The luxurious, three-story, L-shaped building, which had a succession of owners, stood on the courthouse square and operated into the early twentieth century. A pamphlet from the late nineteenth century, when A. A. Gates owned the hotel, describes the building proudly:

It is of brick, with three broad stories, and is situated in the exact center of the city.... The rooms, seventy in number, are handsomely furnished; over one-half front upon Main Street and Court Square, while the remainder are equally commodious, with large windows, admitting sunshine and air freely, and have an outlook upon the lawn."¹⁹¹

Other summer hotels included Lemuel Alston's former residence, Prospect Hill, opened to summer visitors by Edward Waddell, who rented the property from Vardry McBee from 1815 to 1836. The Goodlett House was also located on Main Street, advertising fifty rooms in 1858.¹⁹²

Greenville's appearance took a significant step forward when Robert Mills, as superintendent of public buildings for the State Board of Public Works, recommended that a new courthouse and jail be constructed following his designs. Mills, a Charleston native and one of the first professional architects in the nation, designed many of the state's foremost public buildings during the 1820s. The new courthouse, later known as

¹⁸⁹ Huff, 83-86.

¹⁹⁰ Piper Peters Aheron, *Greenville*, Images of America Series (Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 1999), 13; McCuen, 16-17.

¹⁹¹ "Mansion House, Greenville, South Carolina," undated pamphlet in the Pamphlet Collection, South Carolina Room, Greenville County Public Library, Greenville.

¹⁹² Huff, 90-91; Aheron, 19.

the Record Building, was built following prototype designs used at least twelve times throughout the state. Constructed of brick in 1824, the two-story fireproof masonry building featured an open portico over a raised arcade and framed by curving stairways. A square tower rising above the gable roof was capped by a mansard roof with clock faces protruding from each side. Tall arched windows were capped by stone hoods with pronounced keystones, and the building's corners were enlivened with quoins. The courtroom occupied the second level; the ground floor contained vaulted rooms for offices and storage. The Record Building was demolished a century later to make way for the ten-story Chamber of Commerce building (0005). The new jail, also built according to a Mills prototype plan, was two stories and constructed of fireproof masonry.¹⁹³



Plate 8: Record Building Shown in the 1920s

In the antebellum period the architecture of Greenville continued to reflect its inland, small town appearance with a few frame houses, several churches, and a scattering of stores. The more substantial frame houses were built on the I-house plan with central hallways. The Joshua Kilgore House (ca. 1838) (0024) and Williams-Earle

¹⁹³ Bryan, 83; Huff, 88-89; Aheron, 19.

House (ca. 1850) (0039) are defined by monumental porticos and elements of the Greek Revival style. The Fountain Fox Beattie House (1834) (0020) and the T. Q. Donaldson House (1863) (0010) both feature Italianate influences. Built in 1847 and later moved, Judson Cottage (0209), the home of Furman president Dr. Charles Judson, features design elements promoted by landscape gardener and nineteenth century tastemaker Andrew Jackson Downing in his book *Cottage Residences* (1842). Through its steeply pitched cross-gable roof, board-and-batten siding, and decorative bargeboards and window hoods, the Gothic Revival style cottage portrays the spirit of Downing's ideas for picturesque dwellings set in non-urban park-like landscapes. Two downtown churches, Christ Church (1852) (0007), a Gothic Revival style brick edifice built on a cruciform plan, and the Greek Revival style First Baptist Church (1858) (0011), designed by Sloan & Stewart of Philadelphia, are excellent surviving examples of mid-nineteenth century architecture. The Ionic portico of First Baptist Church, capped by a towering spire, provides a visual landmark at the south end of Richardson Street.¹⁹⁴

By the 1850s Greenville had become a firmly established town with roughly three times its 1820s population and steady improvements to its built environment. The completion of the Greenville & Columbia Railroad in 1853 provided better transportation and communication with the rest of the state. A growing industrial sector, including the region's largest carriage and wagon works, reflected the town's development. Furman University came to Greenville in 1852 and established a fifty-acre campus on the southwest banks of the Reedy River. Italianate classroom buildings and the landmark six-tier bell tower designed by Edward C. Jones of Charleston were completed in 1854. The Greenville Baptist Female College, erected in 1855, included a series of connected structures unified by a columned porch. Local newspaperman Benjamin Perry wrote: "When our College buildings, Church[es] and Court House are completed, the village of Greenville will have something to boast of in the way of architecture." The new courthouse, which stood opposite the Record Building, was completed in 1855 in a Gothic Revival style, replete with square tower and crenellated battlements.¹⁹⁵

Textile Center of the South: Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries

Greenville recovered relatively quickly following the Civil War and Reconstruction, spurred in part by new railroad connections, including the Richmond and Danville Air Line in 1872, and the emergence of the city's textile industry. The construction of cotton textile mills led to Greenville becoming the center of textile manufacturing in the South Carolina Piedmont. Specifically Camperdown Mills, which was erected at the falls of the Reedy River in 1874-1875 for weaving cotton, demonstrated the profitability of manufacturing quality cloth and the ready supply of labor and inexpensive water power. By 1894 eight mills were up and running in

¹⁹⁴ Ebaugh, 40-49; BCT, 11.

¹⁹⁵ Perry quoted in Huff, 122; Judith Bainbridge and Archie Vernon Huff, Jr., "The Furman Tradition: 1751-1988," in *Furman University: A Timeless Place* (Louisville: Harmony House, 1998), 65-67; Aheron, 39-41, 53-54.

Greenville County, and six more mills were constructed in the following decade. The prosperity of the textile manufacturers brought stability to the city and contributed to rapid growth and expansion in the late nineteenth century; population figures increased nearly four-fold between 1870 and 1890. With some degree of hyperbole, perhaps, but also capturing the energy of Greenville during the 1890s, one writer noted that “she [Greenville] needs able-bodied, clear-headed businessmen, manufacturers and farmers. To these she holds out both hands. This is no place for poor emigrants. It is folly to come here without money unless one has a good trade.”¹⁹⁶



Plate 9: Woodside Building in the Early Twentieth Century

The capital invested in cotton mills during the last quarter of the nineteenth century totaled approximately \$2 million, much of it financed by northern capitalists. By the end of the century South Carolina accounted for roughly one-tenth of the cotton crop in the United States while the home textile mills consumed nearly one-half of the state's

¹⁹⁶ [George H. Chapin], *Health Resorts of the South* (Boston: George H. Chapin, 1891), 56-57, 59; Building Conservation Technology, 11.

1897 cotton crop of 800,000 bales. Some buildings of the Greenville Coach Factory and Huguenot Mill complex, consisting of two- and three-story Romanesque and Italianate structures, survive along the Reedy River. The 3½-story Greenville Coach Factory Blacksmith Shop (2071) with its unusual shed-roof and denticulate brick cornice dates from 1857. The two-story Huguenot Mill (0179) with its distinctive corner tower stands adjacent to the Italianate-style brick office (0180) with arched window and door openings and bracketed eaves; both were built in the 1880s. The Markley Carriage Factory Paint Shop (2072) was not built until 1904, but embodies the architectural character of its industrial function through solid brick construction, large segmental arch window openings, and low gable roof.

The five-story Italianate-style Mills Mill (0027), which began operating in 1894 under the direction of Captain O. P. Mills, also survives near the western limits of the city. The mammoth structure features square towers on the front and rear with corbelled brickwork, arched windows, and an open arcade. The L-shaped building contains over 100,000 square feet, and two one-story wings and a brick smokestack attach to the rear of the building. The American Spinning Company (ca. 1894), F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company (1895), Brandon Mill (1900), and Monaghan Mill (1900) also represented substantial industrial investment in the city of Greenville. By the end of the century the construction of southern cotton mills incorporated the typical fireproofing and design features common in New England, but architects and engineers also developed improved details and fireproofing techniques not yet found in the mills of the North.¹⁹⁷

John T. Woodside and three of his brothers formed the Woodside Cotton Mill and mill village (1902ff.) (0040), which became cornerstone of their business empire. The original Woodside Cotton Mill was expanded to 112,000 spindles (up from the original 11,000 spindles) and became the largest mill in the world under one roof. The brothers' acquired two other mills and consolidated their holdings into one company, and later they added several banking concerns to their financial empire. The Woodside brothers also financed the construction of the Poinsett Hotel in 1924 (0032), built at a cost of \$1.5 million. Previously they had erected the Woodside Building on Main Street, a seventeen-story bank and office building. The Woodside Building was the tallest structure in the state at the time.¹⁹⁸

The Woodside Mill included an extensive mill village to house its operatives. Like the mill, the village grew in stages: groups of identical small frame houses generally mark different stages of expansion. This pattern of development was repeated in nearly all the mill villages constructed by the textile companies to house their employees. Management often included amenities such as schools, churches, community buildings, swimming pools, and other recreation facilities to influence the loyalty of their employees.¹⁹⁹

¹⁹⁷ Huff, 234-36; BCT, 11-13.

¹⁹⁸ "Woodside District," National Register Nomination; Cooper, 143-44.

¹⁹⁹ Huff, 237-38.

An unintentional but nonetheless direct result of the textile industry was increased opportunities for architects and engineers in the late nineteenth century. The most important architect and industrial engineer to practice in Greenville during this period was Joseph Emory Surrine (1872-1947). A graduate of Furman University in 1890, Surrine began his career working as a civil engineer with Lockwood Greene Co. on the F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company plant. Lockwood Greene, a major engineering firm that designed and built textile mills, opened a regional office in 1898, which Surrine managed with authority over projects in the Carolinas and Georgia. He left the company in 1902 to open his own firm and worked as an architect and engineer. In 1921, he formed a partnership, J. E. Surrine & Co., with eight of his associates. By 1920 the firm had designed sixty-four mills and twenty-two major additions to mills plus a large number of warehouses, worker housing, schools, commercial buildings, and civic infrastructure. During World War I Surrine's firm designed Camp Sevier in Greenville and Fort Bragg in North Carolina. He also designed Surrine Stadium for Furman University and the new Greenville High School. The Southern Textile Association Exposition and Auditorium Building (Textile Hall) was among his most important and recognized buildings. A temple to the industry, it was constructed for \$90,000 in 1917 and enlarged several times.²⁰⁰



Plate 10: Textile Hall was Built in 1917 (demolished in 1992)

In addition to overseeing the largest firm of architects and engineers in the South, Surrine also provided a number of the city's prominent architects their entry into the field. James D. Beacham and Leon LeGrand of Beacham & LeGrand both began as draftsmen

²⁰⁰ Cooper, 130-31; John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *South Carolina Architects, 1885-1935* (Richmond: New South Architectural Press, 1992), 164.

in Sirriner's firm. H. Olin Jones, Joseph G. Cunningham, and Hugh Chapman also worked for a time with the company. Sirriner gave generously to the community and was regarded as Greenville's most influential citizen between the wars.²⁰¹

A number of fine homes were built in Greenville during the late Victorian period, but few survive. Sans Souci (ca. 1870), home of politician and newspaperman Benjamin F. Perry (1805-1886), was an elaborate Second Empire style dwelling with a large library where Perry enjoyed his retirement. Following Perry's death, Sans Souci became part of the city's first country club and later served as a school for girls. One of the finest surviving residences is another Second Empire dwelling built for Charles Lanneau in 1876. The Lanneau-Norwood House (0025), an ornate two-story structure of red brick with a three story central tower, corner towers, and intricate detailing, reflects the wealth and exuberance of industrial Greenville.²⁰²



Plate 11: Lanneau-Norwood House on Belmont Street

New residential neighborhoods and suburban expansion followed quickly on the heels of industrialization. The streetcar system both enabled physical growth and created a sense of connection between the central business district and surrounding residential sections. Many of the first houses erected had been located along the major thoroughfares including Main Street, Washington Street, and Pendleton Street. The Hampton-Pinckney

²⁰¹ Wells and Dalton, 164.

²⁰² Aheron, 24-26; Ebaugh, 51; Building Conservation Technology, 13

neighborhood was one of the earliest areas to develop outside the central business district and remains one of the most intact residential areas of the city. Built on the former estate of Vardry McBee, Hampton-Pinckney contains numerous examples of late Victorian period architecture, particularly the Queen Anne style. The John M. Geer House at 309 Hampton Street (0377), built in 1894, displays a polygonal corner tower, wraparound porch, spindled frieze, and decorative brackets. The Benjamin A. Morgan House (0381), 317 Hampton Street, features a wraparound porch with turned posts and balusters, brackets, and decorative bargeboards in the gable ends. Pinckney Street, which developed a little later, also includes some Neo-Classical and Colonial Revival dwellings as well as Craftsman influences. The Rickman House (0675) at 17 Pinckney Street is a substantial 2½-story dwelling with Queen Anne and Colonial Revival elements. Built ca. 1908, the irregular plan of the house is capped by a tall hip roof with projecting gambrels and a one-story wraparound porch with a corner gazebo supported by paired columns on a cut granite foundation. Matoon Presbyterian Church (0395), built in 1887, is the earlier of two churches in Hampton-Pinckney and exhibits solid brick construction with decorative trim and brackets, window hoods, and buttresses with stone weatherings. Central Baptist Church (0689), a Gothic Revival structure of yellow brick at the corner of Pinckney and Lloyd Streets, was constructed in 1904.

The most prestigious residential section, however, was being developed on the east side of downtown along Pettigru Street. The Boyce Lawn property, as it was known, was subdivided and William Goldsmith was selling lots to mill executives and businessmen in the first decade of the twentieth century. Crescent Ridge on the south side of Reedy River near the Furman campus was also touted as “one of the most beautiful sections of the city and destined to become a popular place of residence.” Developers assured that every lot in the Crescent Ridge section would be “sold under restrictions so that nothing objectionable can get a foothold.” These new suburban developments reflected the growing affluence of the city.²⁰³

Though one writer commented that “Greenville boasts no distinction for her public buildings, she has those which would be an ornament to any town in the [state],” several fine new public buildings were erected during the latter part of the nineteenth century. A two-and-one-half story Romanesque Revival post office at the corner of Main and Broad streets, built in 1892, featured arched windows, brick corbelling on the two towers, and a terra cotta tile roof. The building, which was designed by James H. Windrim and constructed by local builder Joseph Lawrence, became city hall in 1935, but was demolished in 1972 to make way for the present high-rise city hall building. In 1895 Chicora College, a Presbyterian college for women, purchased McBee Terrace on the west bank of the Reedy River overlooking the city. The school occupied the former Alexander McBee House on the site and added a series of Neo-Classical Revival style classroom buildings and dormitories. A Romanesque Revival railroad depot was built in 1906 at the west end of Washington Street. The depot—designed by architect Frank Milburn—featured a high hip roof, quoins, curving brackets, and tall square tower.²⁰⁴

²⁰³ Chapin, 72, 99; Building Conservation Technology, 13, 33; Huff, 256-57.

²⁰⁴ Aheron, 28, 34-35.

The commercial architecture of downtown in the late nineteenth century developed like numerous other towns across the South which replaced aging frame structures with two- and three-story brick buildings with large storefront windows rendered in a plain or simple Romanesque style. Few such structures survive in downtown Greenville with the notable exception of the Davenport Building (0426) at 17 S. Laurens St. Built ca. 1890, the three-story brick building features a tall parapet, quoin-like pilasters, and an elliptical stone arch spanning the windows. The most significant concentration of nineteenth century commercial buildings is found across the river in West End along South Main and Pendleton Streets. A group of four buildings at 2-16 Pendleton Street (0048-0051) is representative of the nineteenth century architecture with segmental arch window openings and heavy bracketed cornices.



Plate 12: Downtown Greenville in the Early Twentieth Century with Woodside Building in Background

In the first decade of the twentieth century the Board of Trade, and later the Chamber of Commerce, made an effort to encourage diversification in the local economy. The Board raised funds to construct a building near Court Square for the American Cigar Factory (0001), one of the largest brick buildings in the city. Other new companies formed to provide insurance to South Carolinians and became important corporate entities within the city. The five-story Ottaray Hotel opened in 1909 at the corner of North Main and Oak streets in the shadow of the Confederate Monument. A four-story curved portico dominated the corner façade of the building and was a popular gathering place for residents and visitors alike to observe the activity of the bustling city. As early as 1907, a movement began to replace the county courthouse and jail. The jail was completed in 1916, and the Classical Revival style courthouse (0031) designed by Philip Thornton Mayre of Atlanta, with local architect H. Olin Jones supervising, was

constructed 1917-1918. The brick and terra cotta building consists of two sections: a three-story front section with Ionic columns across the façade and a seven-story rear section.²⁰⁵

Greenville Grows Up: 1910s – 1920s

As it entered the twentieth century, Greenville continued to chart steady growth and expansion. Between 1900 and 1930 the population nearly tripled. In 1911 Greenville claimed 435 mercantile businesses, 9 banks, 42 churches, 7 colleges, 2 daily newspapers, 5 railroads, and 25,000 mill employees. By the end of the 1920s, the Serrine company had overseen the construction of Camp Sevier outside the city, where United States troops were stationed during World War I, and textile manufacturers had benefited from increased production of cloth for the war effort. The prosperity of the mills directly influenced the need for additional housing and the creation of new residential areas. New businesses and new commercial buildings also changed the faced of downtown Greenville with almost twelve new office buildings constructed in the 1910s and 20s, including three skyscrapers.²⁰⁶

One of the most important buildings erected during the 1910s was the Southern Textile Association Exposition and Auditorium Building (known simply as Textile Hall), which represented the significance of the textile industry to the city. A five-story brick structure accommodating 5,000, Textile Hall filled to capacity biennially for the Southern Textile Exposition, the only national convention of its kind. Exhibitors displayed products, machinery, and tools for textile and allied trades. Textile Hall, which also served as a civic auditorium and gymnasium, was designed by J. E. Serrine.²⁰⁷

The most noticeable changes to the landscape of downtown resulted from the demolition of two stalwart buildings that were replaced by two early skyscrapers. John Woodside and William Goldsmith conceived of a new twelve-story “million dollar hotel” to replace the Mansion House. Designed by W. L. Stoddard of New York, the Poinsett Hotel (0032) was constructed at a cost of \$1.5 million and opened in July 1925 with one hundred guest rooms. On the opposite side of Court Square, Robert Mills’s venerable Record Building was demolished for a new ten-story office building financed by the Chamber of Commerce. The project was beset with problems from the outset, including an act of the legislature to clear the title to the building, but the Chamber persisted with the edifice at a projected cost of \$250,000. Local architecture firm Beacham & LeGrand, with J. E. Serrine & Co. as engineers, designed the brick-and-steel structure, which was

²⁰⁵ Holmes B. Springs, “Hotels of Greenville,” *Greenville Civic and Commercial Journal* (April 1922): 18-19; Huff, 261-62; *Greenville News*, June 15, 1978.

²⁰⁶ Building Conservation Technology, 13; Huff, 284-86; Bailey, 16-17.

²⁰⁷ Writers’ Program of the Work Projects Administration, 247.

erected by the Minter Homes Company. The Chamber of Commerce Building, completed in 1925, was served by two high-speed Otis elevators.²⁰⁸

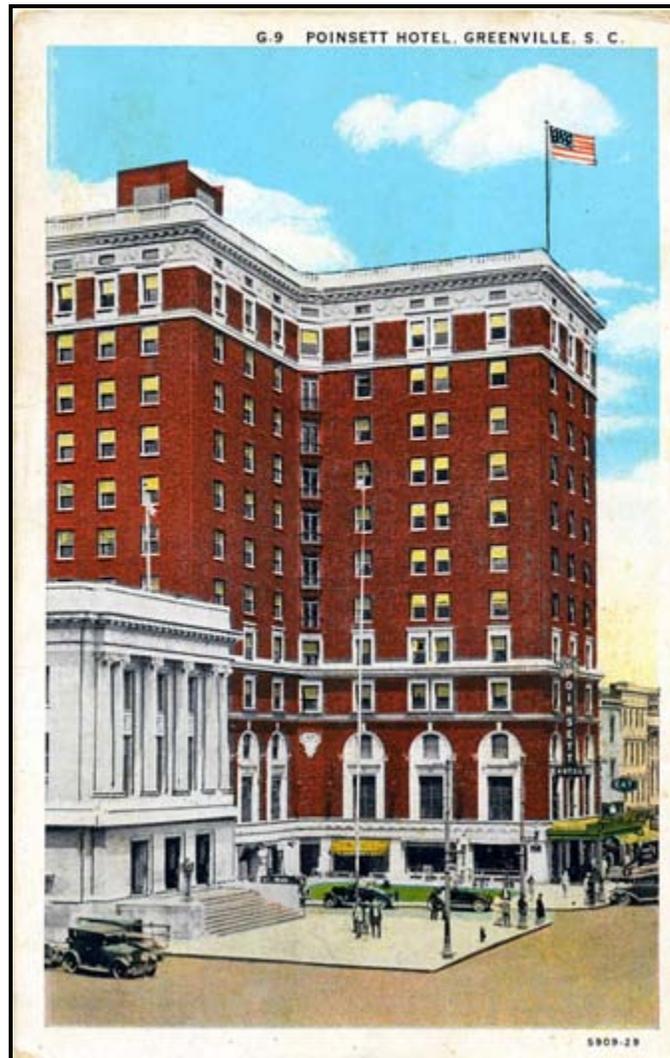


Plate 13: The Poinsett Hotel was Constructed in 1924

The most conspicuous change to the downtown Greenville skyline was the erection of the seventeen-story Woodside Building, another project financed by the four Woodside brothers who built Woodside Cotton Mill. Located on Main Street in the heart of the commercial district, the Woodside Building stood as the tallest building in the two Carolinas at its completion in 1923. The architecture firm of Mowbray & Uffinger of New York designed the building, which featured a white marble exterior, ornate lobby, roof garden, and three high-speed elevators.²⁰⁹

²⁰⁸ Huff, 307-08; *Greenville Civic and Commercial Journal*, (January 1925): 6; *Acts and Joint Resolutions of the General Assembly* (Columbia: Gonzales and Bryan, 1923), 688-90.

²⁰⁹ Bailey, 15; Huff, 308; Wells and Dalton, 128-29.

In addition to the new high-rise structures, downtown Greenville underwent additional change with construction of other office buildings, civic buildings, retail stores, and movie theaters, which replaced many of the residences that formerly surrounded the commercial district. The six-story Masonic Building was designed by J. E. Serrine & Co., which also planned the Wallace and Southeastern buildings. F. G. and J. H. Cunningham designed the Finlay Office Building and the Imperial Hotel (0023). H. Olin Jones served as supervising architect for F. G. Rogers, who designed the Professional Building. Beacham & LeGrand, in addition to Chamber of Commerce Building, contributed the Piedmont and Rivoli theaters and the Keith Store.²¹⁰

Between 1917 and 1922 the volume of engineering, architectural, and construction work handled by Greenville firms totaled almost \$70 million, covering projects in every southern state, many other states, and some countries overseas. Textile plants and related structures accounted for a large portion of the total, but government buildings, steam and hydroelectric plants, office buildings, commercial buildings, schools, churches, and residences were also included.²¹¹

The Minter Homes Company, which manufactured pre-fabricated houses that were shipped all over the world, represented another component of the city's building and construction industry. Minter Homes opened their facilities in Greenville in 1921 and grew rapidly from 250 to nearly 1,500 employees in little over a year. Between three hundred and four hundred railroad cars of raw lumber were delivered to the plant monthly, which were manufactured into finished materials for houses. In 1922 orders were filled for 100,000 houses in Atlanta, as well as large orders for housing at several cotton mill villages in and around Greenville. The Minter Homes Company expected to manufacture and ship over 1.5 million houses in 1922. The company's products ranged from simple mill housing to bungalows and Craftsman-influenced dwellings, as well as larger Colonial Revival-style houses. By 1925, however, the company had gone into receivership.²¹²

Residential construction continued at a rapid rate during the 1920s. New residential developments were planned and constructed, extending the city farther north and south; mill villages on the west side of the city prevented expansion in that direction. Earle and James streets began to develop quickly and in both its architecture and its residents captured the evolving face of Greenville. Houses ranged from the grand, stately Colonial Revival to modest bungalows. Many were built for specific owners, some architect-designed, but others were built speculatively or as multi-family residences. The neighborhoods along Park Avenue, both east and west of North Main Street developed around the same time. The North Main Street Development Company, formed by J. N.

²¹⁰ Bailey, 15; Huff, 308-09; Also see Wells and Dalton.

²¹¹ Roger S. Huntington, "Greenville, A Foremost Building Center," *Greenville Civic and Commercial Journal*, (April 1922): 12-13.

²¹² "The Minter Homes Company," *Greenville Civic and Commercial Journal*, (October 1922): 26; Huntington, 12-13; Huff, 307-08.

Gallivan, laid out a fifty-acre tract into lots, and by late 1926, North Main Street extension was being paved as far north as Rutherford Road. Cagle Park, laid out in 1916, was the first planned suburb to the south along Augusta Street, but it was soon followed by a neighborhood built on the former dairy farm of Captain O. P. Mills. The John W. Norwood estate became the Alta Vista subdivision on McDaniel Street. J. E. Sirrine began a movement to relocate the country club from Sans Souci to the Augusta Street area in the Traxler Park subdivision. The new country club opened on July 4, 1923.²¹³

During the 1920s the Women's Bureau of the Greenville Chamber of Commerce became active in the Better Homes Movement, which began in 1922 as a way to promote home ownership across the country. In the spring of 1923, the Women's Bureau entered the first Model Home competition with a one-story frame structure at 106 E. Prentiss Ave. (1717). The design won fourth place in the national contest and offered "luxury, comfort, [and] good taste...in [a] little home not too expensive but within reach of a young couple..." The following year the Woman's Bureau entered a larger, two-story house designed for a family of five on Circle Drive (103 Overbrook Circle) (1672) in the Overbrook neighborhood. The house was probably built by the Woodside brothers to help sell lots in their new development; Mrs. Robert I. Woodside chaired the Better Homes Week committee for the Woman's Bureau. Architect Haskell H. Martin of Martin & Trott designed the 1925 model home, a bungalow for a small family that cost \$3,500 and won fourth prize. Martin also designed the 1926 model home, a second-prize winner, in the style of "French architecture" at the corner of Augusta Street and Oregon Avenue. The importance of the Better Homes Movement and the competition was described as such:

In the opinion of architects and contractors here it is not important where the annual model home is a large house, or a small house, a brick house or a frame building. It is simply the fact that thousands of persons, home owners and builders all, visit and inspect the model home each year. Here these visitors see features which they have not seen before, but which go to make a house more home-like and worth while.

In the case of Greenville's model homes certainly the more modest designs did have some influence and are seen repeated occasionally around town. In 1924 building records indicate that approximately \$2 million were spent in residential construction in and around Greenville.²¹⁴

Of Greenville's many architects practicing in the early to mid-twentieth century Willie Ward ranks as one of the most popular and productive. A native of Alabama, William R. Ward studied architecture at Auburn University and worked in New York

²¹³ John S. Taylor, "Development of the Modern Residential Section," *Greenville Civic and Commercial Journal*, (June 1923): 13ff; *Greenville News*, November 11, 1999; Huff, 311-12.

²¹⁴ Mrs. Robert I. Woodside, "Cagle Park House Wins Prize," *Greenville Journal*, (July 1926): 8ff. The July 1926 issue of *Greenville Journal* was devoted to the Model Home competitions; quotation, p. 5. Also see *Greenville Journal*, (February 1923): 14-15.

where he met Haskell H. Martin. Martin persuaded Ward to join him in Greenville, where they were associated from 1916 to 1925. From 1925 until his retirement in 1957, Ward maintained an independent practice in Greenville and specialized in residential design. He was known for his formal Colonial Revival and Georgian Revival dwellings but worked in a number of styles. Ward also recognized as a meticulous craftsman with a strict attention to detail. He designed more than a hundred houses throughout South Carolina including more than a dozen in the Crescent Avenue neighborhood of Greenville.²¹⁵

In concert with the growing residential sections of Greenville other civic amenities were planned and constructed. The City Council established the Park and Tree Commission in 1913 to oversee the creation of parks and playgrounds. John A. McPherson, who developed many of the recreation facilities in town, headed the commission. William C. Cleveland donated a large tract near his home on East Park Avenue that was later renamed McPherson Park (1350), and he gave 110 acres along the Reedy River and Richland Creek for Cleveland Park, the centerpiece of the city's park system. George Shultze, a local landscape architect, assisted with the layout and design of Cleveland Park. In 1927 a committee was appointed to evaluate a potential extension of the city limits. The effort was defeated in a referendum by suburban voters and eventually the idea was tabled with the stock market crash in 1929.²¹⁶

The stock market crash and the onset of the Depression significantly curtailed Greenville's business and industrial fortunes. Greenville had become the second wealthiest and third largest city in the state by 1920, but the "most progressive and prosperous city in South Carolina" felt the effects of the Depression just like the rest of the state. Greenville's industrial economy was also hampered by the labor unrest among textile employees that began to pervade the region. Major construction in Greenville ceased until the 1950s, when a more diversified economic base began to attract new business and support new construction.²¹⁷

From the New Deal to a New Century

Greenville's recovery from the throes of the Depression was greatly aided by federal relief programs implemented by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the 1930s. The National Industrial Recovery Act helped to restore stability to the textile industry and effectively address many of the lingering labor issues. Other relief agencies also directly impacted Greenville's physical recovery. The Civilian Conservation Corps constructed work camps, established parks and recreation areas, and conducted landscape and forest maintenance projects. Major building renovations and additions were funded

²¹⁵ Wells and Dalton, 194-95; *Greenville News-Piedmont*, April 8, 1984.

²¹⁶ J. A. McPherson, "Cleveland Gives 110-Acre Park Area," *Greenville Journal*, (February 1925): 19; Huff 311-12.

²¹⁷ Huff, 302-5; *Building Conservation Technology*, 15.

through New Deal agencies, including the city hospital and municipal airport improvements.²¹⁸

The Works Progress Administration sponsored three major construction projects during the late 1930s: Surrine Stadium, a new downtown post office, and Greenville High School. The Park and Tree Commission envisioned a twenty-thousand-seat municipal stadium to serve the city and Furman University. Contractor Henry B. McKoy completed the stadium in 1936, which was named in honor of J. E. Surrine. The J. E. Surrine Company designed the new Greenville High School building on Augusta Street in 1937. The three-story, square, yellow-brick building cost approximately \$1 million with federal funds counting toward nearly half of the total. The new post office on East Washington Street rendered in the stripped Classical style typical of government buildings of the period was completed in 1937 and replaced the 1892 Romanesque building on Main Street, which was transferred to the city for use as city hall.²¹⁹

Following World War II modern Greenville began to take shape as an improving economy and annexation introduced major changes to the city. In 1946, after facing significant opposition, the city annexed the Augusta Street section to the city limits. Suburban shopping malls began to emerge in response to greater mobility among residents. Lewis Plaza on Augusta Street, a group of connected retail stores with a parking lot, opened in 1948 and was the first suburban shopping center in Greenville. Charles Daniel, head of Daniel Construction Company, became a successful recruiter for industry for Greenville and South Carolina in the 1940s and 1950s. Working in tandem with state officials, Daniel was effective in bringing new companies to the state, many of which located along the busy Interstate 85 corridor.²²⁰

The loss of two department stores from Main Street to new suburban shopping malls accelerated the decline of downtown Greenville as a retail shopping center in the 1950s. Improvements to downtown, spearheaded in part by Charles Daniel, culminated with plans for the twenty-five-story Daniel Building on North Main Street. Designed by the architectural firm of Stevens & Wilkinson, the steel high-rise tower was clad in bronze and precast concrete and ranked as one of the tallest buildings in the state at the time of its completion in 1967. At the south end of Main Street the Greenville News-Piedmont Company erected its new headquarters building, designed by the J. E. Surrine Company and completed in 1969. A new city hall, housed in a steel and glass tower, joined these two towers on the downtown skyline in the 1970s.²²¹

In the mid-twentieth century several major changes occurred among institutions of higher education in Greenville. The first event of significance was the luring of Bob

²¹⁸ Huff, 346-48.

²¹⁹ Huff, 348-49.

²²⁰ Huff, 390-92, 394-96. Also see Cooper.

²²¹ Huff, 394-96; Harlan McClure and Vernon Hodges, *South Carolina Architecture, 1670-1970* (Columbia: Clemson Architectural Foundation and The Columbia Museum of Art, 1970), 150, 198; *Greenville News*, March 4, 1973.

Jones College, a Christian fundamentalist institution, from Tennessee to a new site off Wade Hampton Boulevard in Greenville in 1947. The new campus of brick and concrete modern buildings cost over \$3.5 million and has grown to become the largest Christian fundamentalist institution of higher education in the world. The second major change involved the relocation of the Furman campus after one hundred years on the south side of Reedy River to a sprawling new campus north of the city. The university broke ground in 1953 for the thousand-acre campus, which was designed by the Boston architectural firm of Perry, Shaw and Hepburn, Kehoe and Dean, the firm responsible for the rebuilding of Colonial Williamsburg. Men moved to the new campus in 1958 and women in 1961. The old campus was redeveloped as a shopping mall in the 1960s. The campus of the Greenville Woman's College was developed as a civic center known as Heritage Green, a collection of low-slung concrete and brick modern buildings. The civic center campus provided space for a new county library, the Charles E. Daniel Theatre, and the Museum of Art.²²²

The architecture of Greenville around the middle of century began to develop more modern character as evidenced by the new construction at the time. The national and international companies attracted to Greenville probably helped influence the acceptance of modern architectural forms amidst the strong Colonial and Victorian heritage of South Carolina architecture. The city earned a rare distinction among southern states when two sisters enlisted prominent American architect Frank Lloyd Wright to design a home for them on West Avondale Drive off North Main Street. Wright



Plate 14: Modernist-Inspired House off Rutherford Road in the Northern Part of the City

²²² Huff, 395-99; Bainbridge and Huff, 74, 93; Arthur Sandlin Reid, *Furman University, Toward a New Identity, 1925-75* (Durham: Duke University Press, 1976), 138, 146.

reportedly rejected their initial site as too developed and suggested a more wooded, park-like setting would be more appropriate. Broad Margin (0004), constructed of cypress, stone, and glass, contains many of Wright's design hallmarks including a dominant, sheltering roof, horizontal lines, and connection with the surrounding landscape. The Wright design has inspired other architects—for example, the house at 1701 N. Main Street (2041) opposite Broad Margin incorporates stylistic touches borrowed from Wright—and captured the attention of curious onlookers.²²³ Other more modest examples of the Modernist idiom are founding neighborhoods throughout the city.

As the city of Greenville enters the twentieth-first century, its architectural character remains a wonderful mix of old and new styles. The earliest surviving houses from the nineteenth century reside side by side with eclectic revival styles of the twentieth century. The rustic informality of bungalows and Craftsman-style houses mixes with the more studied formality of the Colonial and Georgian revivals to form comfortable, established neighborhoods. Preservationists have worked diligently to protect and maintain or adaptively reuse as much of the surviving building stock as possible throughout the city, preserving the foundations of Greenville's history. While certainly many important structures have been lost over the years—the Record Building, Textile Hall, old Furman campus—considerable effort and expense have been invested into revitalizing numerous other buildings and neighborhoods for the benefit of future generations.

²²³ “Broad Margin,” National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, 1978; *Greenville News*, April 30, 1997.

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X. Previously Recorded Properties

National Register Properties (Listing date provided)

American Cigar Factory	E. Court Street	7-1-1982
Fountain Fox Beattie House	N. Church Street	10-9-1974
Broad Margin	9 West Avondale Drive	12-8-1978
Bushy Creek	327 Rice Street	10-6-1999
Carolina Supply Company	35 West Court Street	7-3-1977
Chamber of Commerce Building	130 South Main Street	7-1-1982
Cherrydale	1500 Poinsett Highway	6-17-1976
Christ Church and Churchyard	10 North Church Street	5-6-1971
Davenport Apartments	400-402 East Washington Street	7-1-1982
T. Q. Donaldson House	412 Crescent Avenue	9-4-1980
Downtown Baptist Church	101 West McBee Avenue	8-16-1977
Earle Town House	107 James Street	8-5-1969
First National Bank	102 South Main Street	12-21-1989
Greenville County Courthouse	130 South Main Street	4-7-1994
Greenville Gas and Electric Light Company	211 East Broad Street	7-1-1982
Imperial Hotel	201 West Washington Street	12-9-1985
Isaqueena (Gassaway Mansion)	106 Dupont Drive	7-1-1982
Josiah Kilgore House	North Church & Academy Streets	4-28-1975
Lanneau-Norwood House	417 Belmont Avenue	7-1-1982
Mills Mill	Mill & Guess Streets	7-1-1982
Poinsett Hotel	120 South Main Street	7-1-1982
Reedy River Falls Historic Park and Greenway	Banks of Reedy River from the falls to Church Street	4-23-1973
Reedy River Falls Historic Park (boundary increase)	South Main & Church Streets and Camperdown Way	11-17-1978
Reedy River Industrial District	Along river between River Street and Camperdown Way	2-14-1979
John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church	101 East Court Street	1-20-1978
Whitehall	310 West Earle Street	8-5-1969
Williams-Earle House	319 Grove Road	7-1-1982
Working Benevolent Temple and Professional Building	Broad and Fall Streets	7-1-1982
C. Granville Wyche House	2900 Augusta Street	9-2-1993

*National Register Districts
(Listing date provided)*

Col. Elias Earle National Register District	7-1-1982
Hampton-Pinckney Historic District	12-12-1977
Hampton-Pinckney Historic District Extension	7-1-1982
Pettigru Street Historic District	7-1-1982
West End Commercial Historic District	1-7-1993
West End Commercial Historic District (Boundary Increase)	5-29-1998
Woodside Cotton Mill Village Historic District	4-30-1987

XI. Data Gaps

Building Construction Dates

For this report, the method for determining construction dates and earliest owners or occupants for most residential properties was to identify the first reference to a building's street address in the city directories. City directories, important and commonly used resources in historical research, were published annually or biennially throughout the twentieth century. Each volume lists the existing street addresses in the city and the head of household at that address. The directories also list heads of households by last name, much like our current telephone books, and often include personal information like spouse's name, occupation, and race. The directories sometimes indicate when a head of household also owns the house, but does not list the owner of rental property.

Like any research method, there are limitations in this system. Finding a complete collection of a city's directories is rare. The research team used the city directories in the South Carolina Room of the Greenville County Public Library's Main Branch on Heritage Green, which had a nearly complete run of directories for Greenville. A few volumes, however, were not on the shelf.

City directories also do not indicate when a building has been demolished and immediately replaced with a new structure. This was a common (and continuing) occurrence in commercial districts, as brick buildings replaced early frame structures and were in turn replaced by larger or more modern buildings. A significant change in the type of business at an address (a grocery that becomes a gas station) or in the number of tenants in a building can indicate construction of the replacement building, but such clues are not always evident. Rebuilding occurred less frequently in residential areas, but it is not unknown.

Finally, the project team discovered that Greenville's downtown commercial district and several residential neighborhoods were re-numbered one or more times after original street addresses had been assigned. A significant street renumbering was apparently completed between 1924 and 1926, probably in response to the building boom in the

early 1920s. Renumbering efforts were completed on a smaller scale in other years as development warranted. In some cases it was possible to compare directories before and after the change to determine the earlier street address numbers. Often, however, street address reassignments happened before a neighborhood was completely developed, and it was not possible to definitively match the old address numbers to the new.

Because of these limitations, dates listed on the survey cards are indicated as estimates and not definitive findings, as indicated by “ca.” (or “c.” where space is limited). In a few cases, the first appearance of a street address includes information that the building is “under construction.” In those cases, the construction date was listed without the “ca.” qualification.

Additional research—deed research, oral history, or family papers, for instance—can complement work done with city directories to arrive at a more definitive date for individual properties. This is unfortunately beyond the scope of this project.

XII. Recommendations

Recommendations for National Register Historic District Boundary Adjustments

One district is recommended for adjustments to its boundaries:

Pettigru Street Historic District (NRHP)

The following extensions would include houses on roughly two small blocks immediately adjacent to the existing boundaries. These houses are of the same period of those in the district; while some have been altered, they retain the same level of integrity as those in the district.

- At the east end, extend the boundary to include the triangular block bounded by Carolina Avenue and Whitsett and Pettigru Streets. This would add the entire 200 block of Whitsett Street and the 600 block of Pettigru Street.
- On the south side, extend the boundary between Williams and Toy Streets south to East Washington.



Figure 3: Pettigru Street Historic District (NRHP) showing existing boundaries and proposed expansions

Recommendations for National Register Listing

Potentially Eligible Individual Properties

Six properties are recommended for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places:

- St. Andrew's Episcopal Church (0082), 400 Pendleton Street
The 1905 Gothic Revival church is one of the few older Greenville churches without major additions. The church was designed by J. D. McCoullough, who built Christ Church in Greenville and seventeen other Episcopal churches in the Upstate, according to *Greenville's West End*. St. Andrews appears eligible under Criterion C.
- West End Fire Station (0083), at Pendleton & Markley Streets
According to Judith Bainbridge's *Greenville's West End*, this station replaced an older station on Green Street in 1923, after the West End suffered several severe fires. The Craftsman station was seen as "modern" in its time, and it is architecturally unique in the city. William D. Neves, in association with Haskell Martin and Willie Ward, served as architects. The station appears eligible under Criterion C.
- Judson Cottage (0209), 522 Cleveland Avenue
An 1847 Gothic Revival cottage built for Dr. Charles R. Judson, the first person elected to professorship at Furman University. Judson later served as president of the university and invited his sister Mary Judson to head the women's college. The house appears eligible under Criteria B and C.
- Allen Temple AME Zion Church (0371), Green Street at Pendleton Street
Built in 1929, Allen Temple is the oldest extant building associated with the AME Zion Church in Greenville.
- Davenport Block (0426), Laurens Street
A rare surviving example of nineteenth-century commercial building in Greenville. Potentially eligible under Criterion C.
- Lerner Shops Store (0465), 121-123 N. Main Street
The most intact Art Deco commercial building in downtown Greenville. Potentially eligible under Criterion C.

Potentially Eligible National Register Districts

Three neighborhoods are recommended for listing as districts in the National Register of Historic Places:

- East Park neighborhood, northeast of downtown
Figure 4
(sections of Rowley, Vannoy, Bennett, and Poinsettia Streets, Harcourt Drive, and Park Avenue and including McPherson Park)
An early twentieth-century suburb with architectural variety, including Craftsman, Tudor, and Colonial Revival houses. Potentially eligible under Criteria A and C. Already zoned as a Preservation Overlay District.

- Ware-McCall, southwest of downtown
Figure 5
(sections of Ware, McCall, Grace, North Markley, Rhett, and Pendleton Streets and Watson Avenue)
A late nineteenth-century segregated neighborhood that developed in association with the West End. Potentially eligible under Criteria A and C.

- Overbrook, east of downtown
Figure 6
(sections of E. North, Walnut, and Spruce Streets, Overbrook Road, Overbrook Circle, Jedwood Drive, and Woodville Avenue)
An early twentieth century suburb developed in response to the extension of the trolley line in 1910. Potentially eligible under Criteria A and C. Already zoned as a Preservation Overlay District, but the proposed National Register boundary is slightly more expansive.



Figure 4: Proposed East Park Historic District (NRHP)



Figure 5: Proposed Ware-McCall Historic District (NRHP)

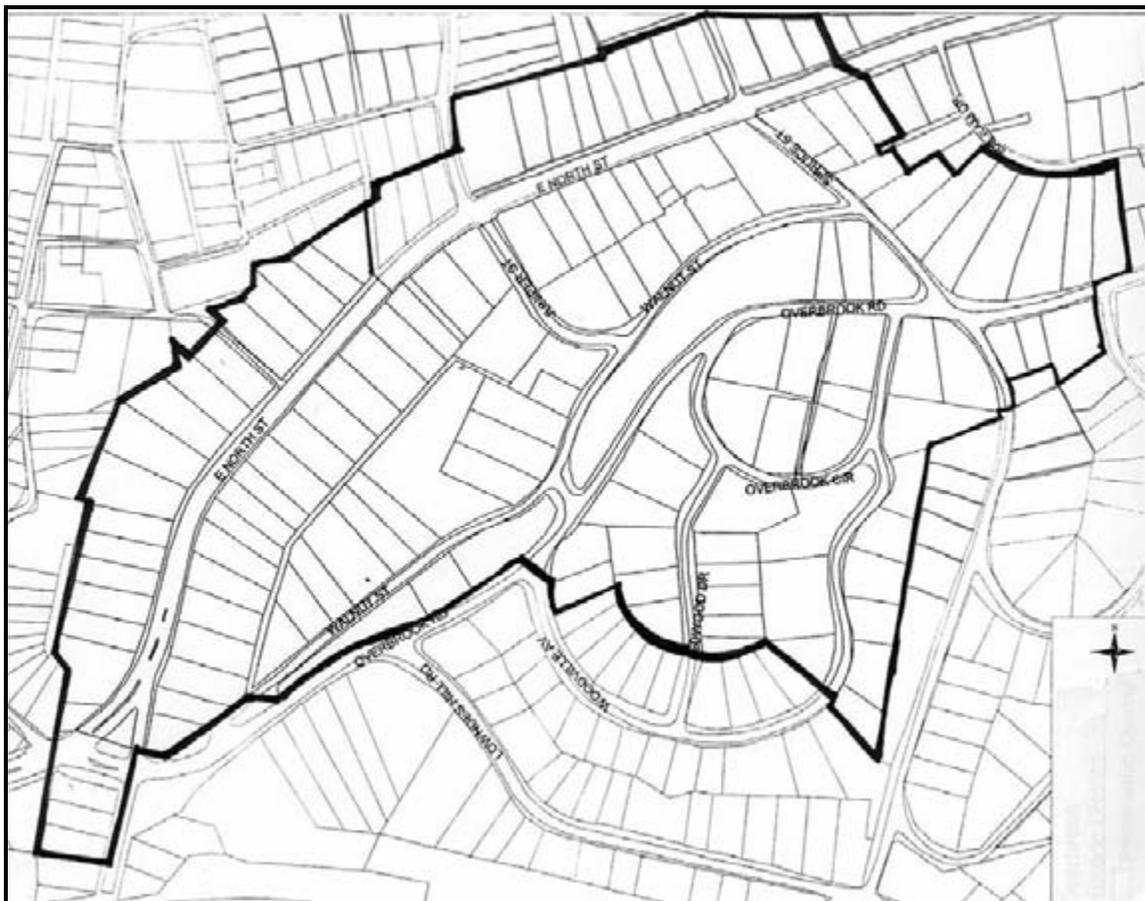


Figure 6: Proposed Overbrook Historic District (NRHP)

Recommendations for Local Designation

The local zoning designation known as Preservation Overlay District (or informally as local historic district) helps preserve the architectural character of the designated areas by protecting against changes or new construction that destroy or detract from that character. This is accomplished through the design review process, which stipulates that owners submit proposed changes to the exterior of a property to the city's Design and Preservation Commission for approval before undertaking the work.

Currently, the City of Greenville has seven Preservation Overlay Districts:

- *Colonel Elias Earle Historic District
- East Park Avenue Historic District
- *Hampton-Pinckney Historic District
- Heritage Historic District
- Overbrook Historic District
- *Pettigru Historic District
- *West End Historic District

Districts marked with an asterisk (*) are also listed in the National Register of Historic Places, although the local overlay zoning boundaries sometimes differ from those of the National Register districts.

Despite the name, the Preservation Overlay District status can also be applied to individual properties. In the past there has been little incentive to do so, since overlay zoning subjects the property to design review. (The incentive in a district, on the other hand, is that neighboring properties are also subject to design review. This is seen as a mechanism for protecting overall property values.) In 1999, however, the city of Greenville enacted an ordinance implementing the state-enabled Special Tax Assessments for rehabilitated historic buildings. The Special Tax Assessments enable a local government to place a temporary ceiling on the assessed value of a historic property that undergoes substantial rehabilitation.

According to the city code, buildings in Greenville are considered "historic" if they are listed in the National Register of Historic Places or if they have Preservation Overlay District zoning status. Property owners now have an incentive to seek Preservation Overlay District zoning for individual sites: the obligation for design review is balanced by the financial incentives offered by the Special Tax Assessment. This is true only in the case of properties that are not individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, since listing in the National Register also qualifies a property for the Special Tax Assessment without imposing an obligation of design review.

The Special Tax Assessment incentive can be an important tool in the restoration of downtown Greenville. A number of potentially historic commercial buildings have had

facade renovations that obscure their original architectural detail, making them ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places. If the buildings could be determined historic under the local designation criteria, however, the Special Tax Assessments may be an incentive for restoring the facade. This may, in turn, make the building eligible for the National Register, which would qualify any future interior rehabilitation for National Register tax credits.

For example, the Cochran Jewelers Building (0468) at 209-213 N. Main Street appears to meet the city's criteria for local historic designation (under Section 40-152 of the Municipal Code) as a good example of the type of design and construction common in the downtown area in the 1920s. This three-bay, brick commercial building is mostly intact, with the exception of two new storefronts flanking the jeweler's storefront. This building may be a good candidate for a facade restoration using the Special Tax Assessment provision to offset some costs associated with upgrading the storefronts. Once the facade is rehabilitated, the building could be eligible for the National Register.

Recommendations for Preservation Planning and Public Education

Preservation Planning: Establish a City Staff Position

Given the breadth of Greenville's historic resources, the existing programs to preserve those resources, and the potential for additional work in the area of historic preservation and education, we recommend that the city create the new staff position of Preservation Planner within the zoning office.

That the city's zoning staff and Design and Preservation Commission are knowledgeable and effective is evidenced by the preservation work that Greenville has already undertaken. There is a great deal more that can be done, however, if a staff person is devoted to historic preservation. The city's Preservation Planner duties could include the following work, which would expand upon the current preservation activities already undertaken in Greenville.

Cultural Resource Management

- Participate in historic site surveys.
- Identify cultural resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and local Preservation Overlay District status.
- Perform administrative tasks for the Design and Preservation Commission (currently completed by city zoning staff), including preliminary design review, preparation for COA hearings, and COA enforcement.
- Consult with City agencies and others on compliance with federal, state and local historic preservation legislation.

Enhance Public Understanding

- Provide guidance to Greenville citizens on federal and local historic preservation tax incentives.

- Meet with neighborhood organizations on the uses of historic preservation in community planning.
- Deliver written and oral presentations to professionals and lay organizations on historic preservation and the work of the Design and Preservation Commission.

Encourage Economic Development:

- Participate in Greenville's multi-faceted economic development strategy.
- Promote rehabilitation of historic properties, particularly in the downtown Central Business District, to continue the revitalization that has begun in that area.
- Promote heritage tourism to Greenville through programs like the National Register's Online Travel Itinerary, which creates self-guided tours to historic places listed in the National Register, based on text and photographs supplied by the city. See Charleston's tour at: <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/travel/charleston/>

Preservation Planning: Recommended Survey Priorities

The project team completed windshield survey in several sections of central Greenville, excluding local historic districts and the central business district (see Figure 7). Most areas were ruled out as candidates for intensive architectural survey due to an overall lack of integrity. This does not imply that individual properties in those areas are not potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places; rather, the recommendation is based on a judgment that there is little to gain from intensive survey of all properties in those areas.

The windshield survey revealed that three separate areas would benefit from intensive architectural survey with the intent of determining eligibility and boundaries for future National Register and local districts.

- Augusta Street and flanking blocks (immediate priority)
Augusta Street and many surrounding blocks should be intensively surveyed with the goal of determining boundaries for future National Register and local preservation overlay zoning. Augusta Street follows a ridge between the Reedy River and Brushy Creek; it was previously a Cherokee trading path leading toward Augusta (and its predecessor towns, which were the center of backcountry trade from the early eighteenth to mid-nineteenth centuries). Over time it developed into one of Greenville's most important commercial arteries. Its natural beauty attracted residential developers in the early twentieth century for the numerous subdivisions extending east and west of the road. This area also includes some historically African-American neighborhoods, which are underrepresented in Greenville's designated historic districts and National Register districts. Development continues on Augusta Street, making intensive survey a high priority.

- Areas around Cleveland Park, the old Furman University Campus, and Crescent Ridge (immediate priority)
The areas around Cleveland Park, the old Furman University campus, and Crescent Ridge contain early twentieth-century suburbs that catered to the prosperous upper-middle-class residents of Greenville. Like the Augusta Street areas, these areas should be intensively surveyed with the goal of determining boundaries for future National Register and local preservation overlay zoning.
- North Main Street and flanking blocks, including Hillcrest and East and West Avondale (survey by 2010)
The project team completed an intensive survey of North Main Street from the 1000 block to the 1700 block and including all of East and West Avondale. The area is a residential neighborhood with houses dating mainly from the late 1930s through the 1950s. It may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as a district in another five to ten years, when the majority of the houses reach the fifty-year-old mark. An intensive survey should be done at that time; the survey should include the Hillcrest area and its surrounding streets and North Main from the edge of the Earle Street district north to Northgate, areas that were not surveyed for this project.

As a result of windshield survey, the project team also determined that the following individual properties should be intensively surveyed and evaluated for eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places.

- Greenville High School
- Sistine Stadium
- University Ridge Apartments
- Lewis Plaza
- Cleveland Park
- McDaniel Heights Apartments

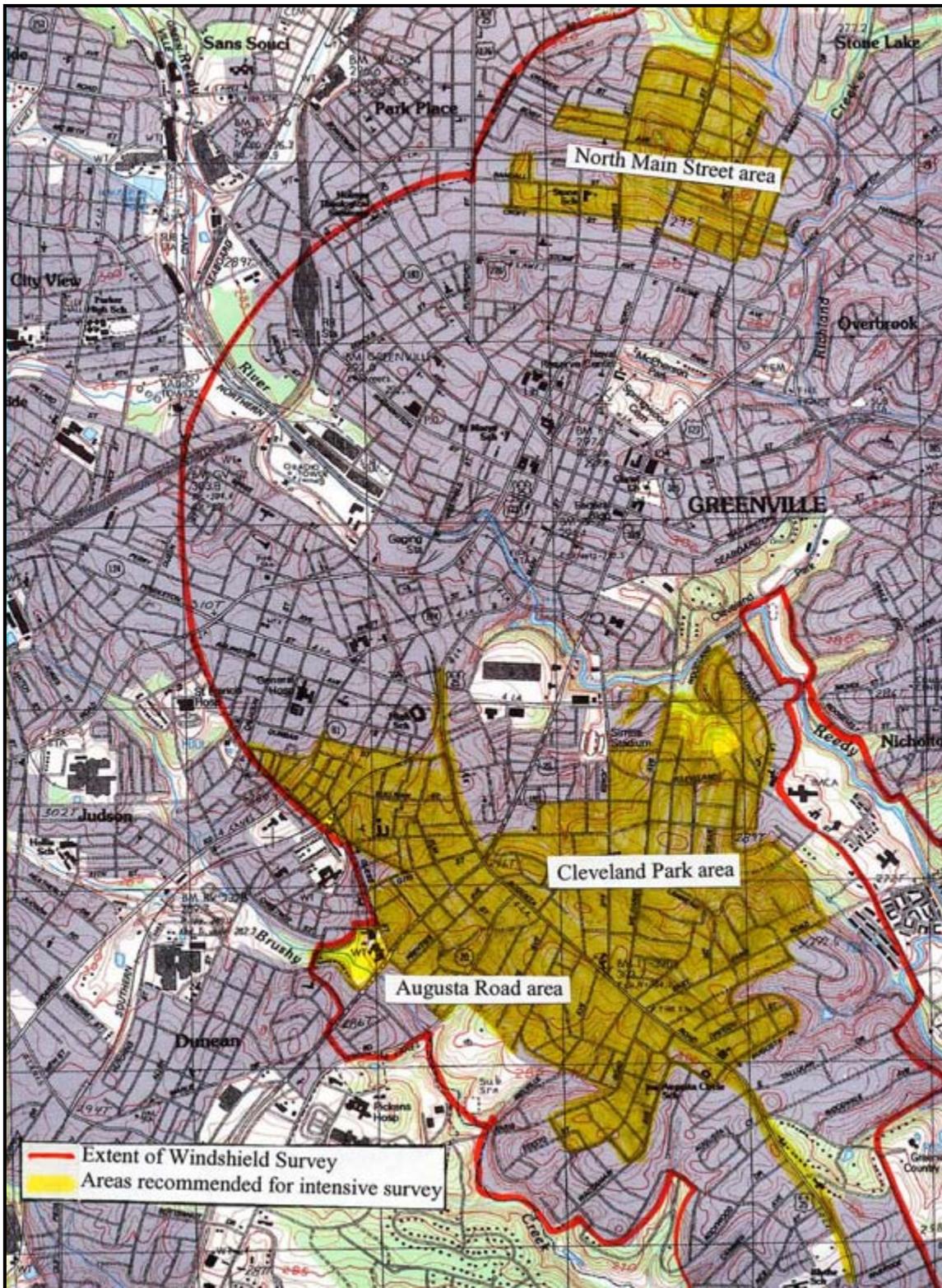


Figure 7: Windshield Survey Area

Recommendations for Public Education

There are countless ways to present history to the public; below are some suggestions that focus on the city's cultural resources, previously neglected subjects, or public accessibility to historical information.

- **Oral History of Historically African-American Neighborhoods**
There is a dearth of primary sources relating to the history Greenville's African American population. A project to compile oral history interviews of residents in the city's historically African-American neighborhoods would significantly add to the available primary sources and help further the work of uncovering this neglected area of the city's history. Such interviews could be the basis of a book that chronicle's life in the city's African-American neighborhoods throughout the city's history.

- **Architectural History Publication**
Greenville's historic architecture conveys the story of the city's development and enriches its appearance. Complement the preservation of these resources with a book that chronicles the city's architectural history, complemented with historic and contemporary photographs.

- **Electronic Availability of Historical Resources**
In our electronic age, the internet is the first place many people look when they begin a search for information. The City of Greenville's attractive and user-friendly website is a perfect portal to help citizens and others learn about local history and quickly find resources for doing local historical research. Every page that is part of the city's website displays six tabs pointing to categories within the website: "City Government," "Neighborhoods," "Development," "City Services," "Visitors," and "Contact Us." The addition of a tab for "Greenville History" could direct website users local history links, such as the South Carolina Room at the Greenville County Public Library. The city could also publish electronic versions of narrative histories written in conjunction with this project as well as historical context statements completed for environmental assessments and other research funded with state and local tax dollars.

- **Historic Markers & Plaques**
Historic markers and plaques are a simple way to recognize and raise awareness of locally important historic resources. An inventory of existing markers would be a good foundation for determining what sites to mark in the future.

XIII. South Carolina Department of Archives and History National Register Evaluations

XIV. APPENDIX

Introduction to the Survey Database and Inventory Lists

National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation

What is a Historic District?

Compiled inventory of surveyed properties, 2002-2003

Compiled inventory of previously surveyed properties, before 2002

Compiled inventories of historic districts

Earle Street Local Historic Preservation Area

East Park Local Historic District

Hampton-Pinckney Local Historic District

Heritage Neighborhood Local Preservation Area

Overbrook Local Historic District

Pettigru Local Historic District

West End Commercial Historic District

Introduction to the Survey Database and Inventory Lists

The appendix contains inventories listing all of the properties surveyed in the City of Greenville, both prior to and during the 2002-2003 survey. The inventories are printed separately to distinguish properties that were surveyed during the present survey for which there will be survey card on file with the City of Greenville. Survey cards for previously surveyed properties are held at the State Archives in Columbia. At the outset of the project, however, it was necessary to build the database using all of the existing site numbers for surveyed properties to eliminate creating a large number of duplicate entries. Therefore, the database encompasses the full extent of properties surveyed in Greenville—including a number of properties that have since been demolished—and the inventories are created by filtering the data according to desired criteria.

The database used for this project was created by the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office (SC SHPO) using Microsoft Access 2000 software, and more information about the survey database and forms can be found in the current *Survey Manual* for the South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Properties. Information entered by the historians is then manipulated to generate several end products. The survey cards are printed versions of the survey forms in the database and the inventory lists are reports generated to summarize the information contained. The SC SHPO employs two survey forms for recording properties: reconnaissance and intensive. The reconnaissance survey forms are one page in length and contain basic information about the property. The majority of properties recorded during the Greenville surveyed are documented on reconnaissance survey forms. Intensive survey forms, which include all of the information on a reconnaissance form plus more detailed information, are two-page forms that were used most often to record individual properties that are either listed on the National Register or appear eligible for listing. Properties that contribute to historic district but are not individually eligible are typically recorded on reconnaissance forms.

Information is entered into the database according to defined fields, which represent specific pieces of data about the property. On reconnaissance forms fields exist for the site number, county number, name of the property (both historic and common), location (address, city, county), ownership, category (building, site, etc.), historic and current use, date of construction, descriptive notes, photograph log, date the property was recorded by the surveyor, and the name of the surveyor. In addition there are spaces to indicate National Register status as well as possible local designations, which are noted in the field “Other Designation.” The intensive forms not only include all of the reconnaissance fields but also contain fields related to specific architectural features (e.g. roof shape, exterior wall materials) and detailed historic and architectural descriptions.

National Register of Historic Places Criteria

The National Register's standards for evaluating the significance of properties were developed to recognize the accomplishments of all peoples who have made a significant contribution to our country's history and heritage. The criteria are designed to guide State and local governments, Federal agencies, and others in evaluating potential entries in the National Register.

Criteria for Evaluation

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A.** That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B.** That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C.** That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D.** That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a.** A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b.** A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

- c. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life; or
- d. A cemetery which derives its primary importance from graves of person of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- e. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- g. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

The evaluations of National Register status that appear on the inventory lists are based on the information available at the time they were reviewed, in this case at the end of the present survey. The determinations may change in time as additional research is conducted and our understanding of their historic contexts evolves. Also physical changes to the resources themselves, for better or worse, may affect future evaluations of the property.

What is a Historic District?

Historic districts take many forms, such as a commercial district, a small town Main Street, a neighborhood, an industrial complex, or a large farm. Districts are comprised of numerous resources whose components may lack individual distinction but taken collectively form a significant and distinguishable entity. *National Register Bulletin 16A* defines a district as an area that “possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.” Several neighborhoods in the City of Greenville have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places, along with the West End Commercial Historic District, Reedy River Falls Historic Park and Greenway (0033), and Reedy River Industrial Complex (0034).

Similarly Preservation Overlay Districts represent significant collections of resources whose components may not be individually eligible. Although they often follow National Register criteria for significance, these locally designated historic districts are determined by the city’s Design and Preservation Commission and the Greenville City Council. The following inventory lists indicate properties included within each of Greenville’s seven Preservation Overlay Districts. Under the column heading

“National Register status”, any property described as contributing to a listed or eligible district indicates that the particular property is also a contributing resource in a listed or potentially eligible National Register Historic District. Any property described as not eligible indicates that although the particular property is located within the Preservation Overlay District it is not a contributing resource in the corresponding National Register Historic District.



History & Heritage
For All Generations

CITY OF GREENVILLE ARCHITECTURAL INVENTORY NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATIONS

The following determinations are based on evaluations of the City of Greenville Architectural Survey conducted by Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc. It is the opinion of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) that the properties meet the eligibility criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These determinations are based on the present architectural integrity and available historical information for the properties included in the survey area. Properties may be removed from or added to this list if changes are made that affect a property's physical integrity. Historical information that is brought to the attention of the National Register Coordinator/Architectural Historian confirming or denying a property's historic significance may also affect a property's eligibility status. The process of identifying and evaluating historic properties is never complete; therefore, the SHPO encourages readers of this report to alert the National Register Coordinator to properties that may have been overlooked during this evaluation.

National Register determinations of eligibility were made during and following a site visit to Greenville on June 23, 2003, by SHPO staff Andrew W. Chandler and Bradley S. Sauls, and in consultation with Edwards-Pitman Environmental, Inc.

INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Site No.	Property Name or Address	National Register Criteria
0082	St. Andrew's Episcopal Church	C: Architecture
0083	West End Fire Station	C: Architecture
0371	Allen Temple A.M.E. Zion Church	C: Architecture
0458	Trinity Lutheran Church	C: Architecture
1875	Springwood Cemetery	C: Art; d: cemetery
1879	Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., Federal Building	C: Architecture
1880	Gilfillin & Houston Building	A: Commerce; C: Architecture
1971	718 Arlington Avenue	C: Architecture

HISTORIC DISTRICTS DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

East Park Historic District (Contributing Properties)

National Register Criterion C: Architecture

Site No.	Address
0575	103 E. Park Ave.
0576	105 E. Park Ave.
0577	107 E. Park Ave.
0578	201 E. Park Ave.
0579	205 E. Park Ave.
0580	207 E. Park Ave.
0581	210 E. Park Ave.
0582	211 E. Park Ave.
0583	216 E. Park Ave.
0584	218 E. Park Ave.
0586	221 E. Park Ave.
0587	222 E. Park Ave.
0588	226 E. Park Ave.
0693	5 Poinsett Ave.
0694	9 Poinsett Ave.
0695	11 Poinsett Ave.
0696	15 Poinsett Ave.
0697	16 Poinsett Ave.
0715	9 Rowley St.
0716	17 Rowley St.
0717	20 Rowley St.
0718	22 Rowley St.
0719	25 Rowley St.
0720	28 Rowley St.
0755	5 Vannoy St.
0756	9 Vannoy St.
0757	10 Vannoy St.
0758	11 Vannoy St.
0759	12 Vannoy St.
0760	13 Vannoy St.
0761	14 Vannoy St.
0762	15 Vannoy St.
0763	100 Vannoy St.
0764	101 Vannoy St.
0765	102 Vannoy St.
0766	103 Vannoy St.
0767	105 Vannoy St.
0768	106 Vannoy St.
0770	108 Vannoy St.
0771	111 Vannoy St.
0772	112 Vannoy St.

City of Greenville Architectural Inventory (2003)
SHPO National Register Evaluations

East Park Historic District (continued)

0773	113 Vannoy St.
0774	114 Vannoy St.
0775	115 Vannoy St.
0776	118 Vannoy St.
0777	120 Vannoy St.
1338	6 Rowley St.
1341	12 Rowley St.
1343	16 Rowley St.
1344	24 Rowley St.
1347	32 Rowley St.
1348	34 Rowley St.
1350	McPherson Park
1352	224 E. Park Ave.
1353	3 Harcourt Dr.
1356	15 Harcourt Dr.
1357	21 Harcourt Dr.
1358	25 Harcourt Dr.
1359	110 Bennett St.
1410	7 Rowley St.
1411	11 Rowley St.
1412	19 Rowley St.
1413	21 Rowley St.
1414	27 Rowley St.
1417	121 Vannoy St.
1418	119 Vannoy St.
1419	117 Vannoy St.
1421	101 E. Park Ave.
1422	217 E. Park Ave.
1423	223 E. Park Ave.
1425	24 Poinsett Ave.
1427	18 Poinsett Ave.
1429	19 Poinsett Ave.
1430	21 Poinsett Ave.
1431	22 Bennett St.
1437	103 Bennett St.
1438	113 Bennett St.
1439	115 Bennett St.
1443	123 Bennett St.
1444	125 Bennett St.
1446	129 Bennett St.

**Col. Elias Earle Historic District, Proposed Boundary Increase
Contributing Properties**

Site No.	Address
0249	7 E. Earle St.
0250	8 E. Earle St.
0251	9 E. Earle St.
0252	10 E. Earle St.
0253	11 E. Earle St.
0254	12 E. Earle St.
0255	14 E. Earle St.
0256	15 E. Earle St.
0257	18 E. Earle St.
0258	19 E. Earle St.
0259	20 E. Earle St.
0260	21 E. Earle St.
0261	24 E. Earle St.
0262	25 E. Earle St.
0263	26 E. Earle St.
0265	101 E. Earle St.
0266	103 E. Earle St.
0268	106 E. Earle St.
0269	107 E. Earle St.
0272	110 E. Earle St.
0273	111 E. Earle St.
0276	116 E. Earle St.
0277	117 E. Earle St.
0278	118 E. Earle St.
0279	119 E. Earle St.
0280	122 E. Earle St.
0282	125 E. Earle St.
0283	200 E. Earle St.
0284	201 E. Earle St.
0285	202 E. Earle St.
0286	203 E. Earle St.
0288	205 E. Earle St.
0290	208 E. Earle St.
0291	210 E. Earle St.
0292	211 E. Earle St.
0294	213 E. Earle St.
0295	214 E. Earle St.
0298	217 E. Earle St.
0300	221 E. Earle St.
0302	223 E. Earle St.

Survey Inventory - City of Greenville, South Carolina

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0001	American Cigar Factory	25 E Court St	ca. 1902	Listed
0004	Broad Margin	9 W Avondale Dr	1954	Listed
0005	Greenville Chamber of Commerce Building	130 S Main St	1925	Listed
0007	Christ Church (Episcopal) and Churchyard	10 N Church St	1852	Listed
0009	Davenport Apartments	400-402 E Washington St	1915-16	Listed
0010	Donaldson, T. Q., house	412 Crescent Ave	ca. 1863	Listed
0011	Greenville Baptist Church	101 W McBee Ave	1858	Listed
0012	Brushy Creek	327 Rice St		Listed
0013	Earle Town House	107 James St	ca. 1810	Listed
0015	First National Bank	102 S Main St	1938	Listed
0016	Isaqueena	106 DuPont Dr	1919-1924	Listed
0019	Greenville Gas & Electric Light Company	211 E Broad St	ca. 1890	Listed
0020	Fountain Fox Beattie House	N Church St	ca. 1834	Listed
0023	Imperial Hotel	201 W Washington St	1912	Listed
0024	Josiah Kilgore House	N Church & Academy Sts	ca. 1838	Listed
0025	Lanneau-Norwood House	417 Belmont Ave	ca. 1876	Listed
0027	Mills Mill	Mills & Guess Sts	1894-95	Listed

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0030	Wyche, C. Granville, house	2900 Augusta Rd	1930-32	Listed
0031	Greenville County Courthouse	130 S Main St	1916-18	Listed
0032	Poinsett Hotel	120 S Main St	1925	Listed
0033	Reedy River Park; Vardry Park	Both banks of the Reedy River		Listed
0034	Huguenot Mill; Greenville Coach Factory; et al.	Reedy River btw River St & Camperdown Way	1850-1914	Listed
0037	John Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church	101 E Court St	ca. 1900	Listed
0038	Middleton, Henry, house	310 W Earle St	1813	Listed
0039	Williams-Earle House	319 Grove Rd	ca. 1850	Listed
0040	Woodside Cotton Mill Village Historic District	Woodside Ave & E Main St		Listed
0041	Working Benevolent Temple & Professional Building	131 Falls St	1922	Listed
0042	OK Pawn Shop/Asia Rugs/Surratt's	606-618 S Main St	ca. 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0043	Mahaffey Feed & Seed	632 S Main St	ca. 1930	Contributes to Listed District
0044	Faris Dry Goods	648 S Main St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible
0045	Furman Lunch	654 S Main St	ca. 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0046	Haley's Furniture Store	656-658 S Main St	1919	Contributes to Listed District
0047	Ferguson & Miller Grocery	660 S Main St	1877, ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0048	Hovey and Clyde's Dry Goods/McGee Grocery	2-4 Pendleton St	1869	Contributes to Listed District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0049	Bacot's West End Drug Store	6 Pendleton St	1882	Contributes to Listed District
0050	Parks Dry Goods	12 Pendleton St	1891	Contributes to Listed District
0051	Pete's Place	14-16 Pendleton St	ca. 1885	Contributes to Listed District
0052	Indian River Fruit Store	18-20 Pendleton St	1900, ca. 1938	Contributes to Listed District
0053	Commercial Building	24 Pendleton St	ca. 1903	Contributes to Listed District
0054	Commercial Building	26 Pendleton St	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0055	R.B. Dilworth, grocer	36 Pendleton St	1896	Not Eligible
0056	A. Stenhouse Meat Market	38 Pendleton St	ca. 1899	Not Eligible
0057	W.R. Saxon, grocer	44 Pendleton St	ca. 1896	Not Eligible
0058	Chero-Cola Building	243 Rhett St		
0059		235 Rhett St		
0060	Wyatt's Stable	229 Rhett St		
0061	Second Presbyterian Church	105 River St		
0062	Ferguson House	236 Rhett St		
0063	Toustone, William E., house	615 S Main St	ca. 1894	Not Eligible
0064	Geer-Thompson Building	631 S Main St	ca. 1913	Contributes to Listed District
0065	Coca-Cola Bottling Company	655 S Main St		
0066	Mills-McBrayer Cotton Warehouse	7-11 Augusta St	1891	Contributes to Listed District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0067	Alliance Cotton Warehouse	13-17 Augusta St		Contributes to Listed District
0068	Bangle Leather Belting Company	21 Augusta St	ca. 1933	Not Eligible
0069	Quality Cleaners/The Mix Up Confectioners	37-39 Augusta St	ca. 1931	Not Eligible
0070	American Bank	1 Pendleton St	ca. 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0071		23-29 Pendleton St		
0072	Bryant House	14 University St		
0073	Ellison Residence	133 Augusta St		
0075		404 Vardry St		
0076		406 Vardry St		
0077		408 Vardry St		
0078		410 Vardry St		
0079		414 Vardry St		
0080		416 Vardry St		
0081	St. Paul's United Methodist Church	427 Pendleton St	ca. 1914	Not Eligible
0082	St. Andrew's Episcopal Church	400 Pendleton St	ca. 1904	Eligible
0082.01	St. Andrew's Parish House	N Markley St	ca. 1904	Not Eligible
0083	West End Fire Station	311 Pendleton St	1923	Eligible
0084	Ferguson & Miller Warehouse	218 Pendleton St		

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0085	Conrad Building	514 Rhett St		
0098		2 Buncombe St		
0099		1 Buncombe St		
0102		606 Pinckney St		
0103		102 Briggs St		
0104		104 Briggs St		
0105		108 Briggs St		
0106		110 Briggs St		
0107		112 Briggs St		
0108		114 Briggs St		
0109		116 Briggs St		
0110		118 Briggs St		
0111		122 Briggs St		
0112		14 Frank St		
0113		102 Frank St		
0114	Haddon, Ralph and Lois, house	106 Frank St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0115	Calhoun, Thomas D. and Mamie, house	108 Frank St	ca. 1908	Not Eligible
0116	Boling, Robert and Lula, house	110 Frank St	ca. 1904	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0116.01	garage	110 Frank St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0117	Hill, Dr. J. Bennett, house	114 Frank St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0118	Miller, Irvin L. and Essie, house	11 Frank St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0119		7 Frank St		
0120		1113 Buncombe St		
0121	Third Presbyterian Church	Buncombe St		
0122		Buncombe St		
0123		Jct of Rattleford Ave & Buncombe St		
0124		Buncombe St		
0125	Holy Trinity Anglican Church	Buncombe & Lloyd Sts	1914	Contributes to Listed District
0126		Buncombe St		
0127		Buncombe St		
0128		3 Alexander St		
0129		5-7 Alexander St		
0137	Alston House	101 Alice St		
0138		115 Anderson St		
0141		414 Ansel St		
0142		1 Arlington St		

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0143		Arlington St		
0144		119 Arlington St		
0145	Martin, Sallie A., house	8 Asbury Ave	ca. 1895	Contributes to Listed District
0146	Dillard, James D.M. and Mattie C., house	10 Asbury Ave	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0147		14 Asbury Ave		
0148		117 Asbury Ave		
0149		118 Asbury Ave		
0150		212 Asbury Ave		
0151		213 Asbury Ave		
0152		15 Atwood St		
0153		17 Atwood St		
0154	Merritt-Edwards House	21 Atwood St	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0155	Mitchell, Alex R. and Mary, house	104 Atwood St	ca. 1928	Not Eligible
0156	Sherman, Edwin L. and Flora, house	106 Atwood St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0157	Iler, William B. and Adella C., house	108 Atwood St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0158	Johnson, John S., house	113 Atwood St	ca. 1912	Not Eligible
0159	Rock Quarry	Cleveland Park		
0160		Corner Augusta & S Church Sts		

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0161		Augusta & Dunbar Sts		
0162	Holy Trinity Anglican Church	Buncombe & Lloyd Sts		
0163	Cannon, A. F., house	104 W Earle St	1931	Contributes to Listed District
0164		15 Woodrow Ave		
0165		2418 Augusta Rd	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0166	Wilkinson House	1004 Augusta St		
0167		314 Belmont Ave		
0168		2213 Augusta Rd	ca. 1922	Not Eligible
0168.01		2213 Augusta Rd	ca. 1952	Not Eligible
0169		4 Boyce St	ca. 1925	
0170		6 Boyce St	ca. 1910	
0171	Adams, Ernest L. and Fannie, house	11 Boyce St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0172		12 Boyce St	ca. 1910	
0173	Albriton, Birge L. and Juanita, house	15 Boyce St	ca. 1928	Contributes to Listed District
0174		17 Boyce St	ca. 1910	
0175		25 E Broad St	ca. 1925	
0176	Old City Jail	32 E Broad St		
0177		122 E Broad St	ca. 1895	

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0178	Gibson, W.C. and Ora, house	109 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0179	Huguenot Textile Mill	101 W Broad St	1882	Contributes to Listed District
0180	Huguenot Mill Office	123 W Broad St	ca. 1890	Contributes to Listed District
0181	Graham, Charles E., house	104 Broadus Ave	ca. 1895	Contributes to Listed District
0182	Smith Apartments	107 Broadus Ave	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0183		111 Broadus Ave		
0184	Stow, Abner and Annie B., house	115 Broadus Ave	ca. 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0184.01	duplex	115 Broadus Ave	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0185		124 Broadus Ave		
0186	Auto Service Building	115 N Brown St	ca. 1928	Not Eligible
0187		208 Buist Ave		
0188		Buncombe & Rutherford Sts		
0189	Coca-Cola Plant	Buncombe St		
0190		301 Buncombe St		
0191	McCullough, Glenn L. and Cora, house	108 W Earle St	ca. 1923	Contributes to Listed District
0192		427 Buncombe St		
0193	Mayfair Guest House	435 Buncombe St		
0194		711 Buncombe St		

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0195		717 Buncombe St		
0196		107 Butler Ave		
0197	White, R. Franklin and Mary, house	109 Butler Ave	ca. 1895	Not Eligible
0198	Aiken, William David and Mary M., house	110 Butler Ave	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
0199		204 Butler Ave		
0200	Moore, Marshall and Annie, house	207 Butler Ave	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0201	Glover, Wilson and Annie May., house	209 Butler Ave	ca. 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0201.01	garage	209 Butler St	ca. 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0202	Houston, Louis Burdell and Mary M., house	213 Butler Ave	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0202.01	garage	213 Butler Street	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0203		300 Butler Ave		
0204		6 W Camperdown		
0205		24 W Camperdown		
0206		140 Central Ave		
0207	Traxler Park rock walls	Augusta Rd, Augusta Ct, and Mt Vista Ave	1923	Not Eligible
0208		248 McDaniel		
0209	Judson, Dr. Charles, house	522 Cleveland St	1847	Not Eligible
0210	Campbell Tile Company	13 E Coffee St	ca. 1929	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0211	Sam Lee Laundry	17 E Coffee St	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0212	Groce Building	20-22 E Coffee St	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0213	Piedmont Furniture and Store Fixture Company	21 E Coffee St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0214	Minnie Alexander Furnished Rooms	210 E Coffee St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0215		4 W Coffee St		
0216		224 W Coffee St		
0217	Brawley Motor Company	11 College St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0218	Jewelry Store	17 W College St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0219	Thackston Chevrolet	101 College St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0220	Spellmeyer, F. G., house	115 W Earle St	ca. 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0221		20 E Court St		
0222		22 E Court St		
0223		26 E Court St		
0224		30 E Court St		
0227		11 Crescent Dr		
0228		17 Crescent Dr		
0229		19 Crescent Dr		
0230	Cagle, Capt. J. W., house	108 Crescent Dr		

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0231		115 Crescent Dr		
0232		201 Crescent Dr		
0233		300 block Crescent Dr		
0234		321 Crescent Dr		
0235		7 Croft St		
0236		13 Croft St		
0237		21 Croft St		
0238	Wright, Jasper B., house	7 David St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0239	Bruce, Robert W. and Nora B., house	8 David St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0240	Perry, William C. and Fredericka, house	9 David St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0241	Taylor, Armand H. and Maude E., house	10 David St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0242	Grant, Hugh S. and Beulah M., house	11 David St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0243	Hill, A. Montrose, house	12 David St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0244	Chase, Charles E., house	16 David St	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0245	Tiedeman, Walter P. and Clara W., house	17 David St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0246	DeMulder, Charles and Darsy, house	18 David St	ca. 1917	Not Eligible
0247	David, Charles A., house	19 David St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0248	Cothran, Mrs. Mary R., house	2241 Augusta Rd	ca. 1930	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0248.01	Cothran, Mrs. Mary R., garage	2241 Augusta Rd	1930-50	Not Eligible
0249	Pollock, Ben A. and Helen A., house	7 E Earle St	ca. 1923	Contributes to Eligible District
0250	Barnhardt, Jacob A. and Deryle H., house	8 E Earle St	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0251	Phillips, Grace, house	9 E Earle St	ca. 1923	Contributes to Eligible District
0252	Williams, Thomas A. and Elio R., house	10 E Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0253	Frazier, Clarence A. and Catherine J., house	11 E Earle St	ca. 1923	Contributes to Eligible District
0254	Williams, William R. and Hannah C., house	12 E Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0255	Rush, Christine C. and Bettie H., house	14 E Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0256	Waddill, J.M. and Evelyn, house	15 E Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0257	Wilson-Locke house	18 E Earle St	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0258	Campbell, George P. and Barbara W., house	19 E Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0259	Singleton, Smiley A. and Mollie, house	20 E Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0259.01	outbuilding	20 E Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0260	Montgomery, Felix B. and Christine, house	21 E Earle St	ca. 1927	Contributes to Eligible District
0261	Goldsmith, Browning G. and Elizabeth, house	24 E Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0262	Todd, John D. and Hazel M., house	25 E Earle St	ca. 1933	Contributes to Eligible District
0263	Garraux, John H. and Alma W., house	26 E Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0264	Wells, Thomas and Estonia, house	100 E Earle St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0265	Smith, Clarence E. and Gladys, house	101 E Earle St	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
0266	Pearce, Dixon F. and Isabell B., house	103 E Earle St	1923	Contributes to Eligible District
0267	McPherson, Ralph H. and Julia R., house	104 E Earle St	ca. 1932	Not Eligible
0268	Walker, C. Frank, house	106 E Earle St	ca. 1927	Contributes to Eligible District
0269	Stone, C. Rivers and Bessie, house	107 E Earle St	ca. 1923	Contributes to Eligible District
0270	Gibson, Major D. and Louise D., house	108 E Earle St	1949	Not Eligible
0271	Maree, Paul D. and Martha A., house	109 E Earle St	ca. 1923	Not Eligible
0272	Turrentine, Duncan C. and Mabel, house	110 E Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0273	Levite, Meyer and Ida B., house	111 E Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0274	McAlister, Joseph F. and Nell J., house	112 E Earle St	ca. 1946	Not Eligible
0275	McAlister, Joseph F. and Nell J., house	115 E Earle St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible
0276	Jackson, H. Coleman and Ruby, house	116 E Earle St	ca. 1928	Contributes to Eligible District
0277	Wood, George C. and Ruth, house	117 E Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0278	Jones, William A. and Frances M., house	118 E Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0279	Haselwood, Thomas P. and Rose, house	119 E Earle St	ca. 1927	Contributes to Eligible District
0280	Williams, William R. and Hannah, house	122 E Earle St	ca. 1923	Contributes to Eligible District
0281	Russell, June M. and Pearl C., house	123 E Earle St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0282	Lockwood, Arthur W. and Edna, house	125 E Earle St	1927	Contributes to Eligible District
0283	Tansill, Horace A. and Hattie, house	200 E Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0284	New, Adolph G. and Maud E., house	201 E Earle St	ca. 1919	Contributes to Eligible District
0285	Wills, T.M., house	202 E Earle St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Eligible District
0286	Cass, Kenneth J. and Othelia B., house	203 E Earle St	ca. 1932	Contributes to Eligible District
0287		204 E Earle St		
0288	Noe, Gentry I. and Olus, house	205 E Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0289	Vaughn, Edith P., house	207 E Earle St	ca. 1963	Not Eligible
0290	Graham, Allen J. and Mabel, house	208 E Earle St	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0291	Gaffney, Clyde M. and Mary, house	210 E Earle St	ca. 1927	Contributes to Eligible District
0292	Hill, A. Montrose and Gladys, house	211 E Earle St	ca. 1933	Contributes to Eligible District
0293	Poole, Lester B. and Kathleen, house	212 E Earle St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0294	Barron, Joseph D. and Maude, house	213 E Earle St	ca. 1923	Contributes to Eligible District
0295	Hunt, J. Wesley and Hattie P., house	214 E Earle St	ca. 1932	Contributes to Eligible District
0295.01	garage	214 E Earle St	ca. 1932	Contributes to Eligible District
0296	Hill, Arthur W. and Etca, house	215 E Earle St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0297	Mims, David H. and Mae, house	216 E Earle St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0298	Chapman, Hugh R. and Harry L., house	217 E Earle St	ca. 1931	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0299	Frazier-Bryant house	220 E Earle St	ca. 1955	Not Eligible
0300	Bangle, Coit W. and Blanche, house	221 E Earle St	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
0301	Walker, William C. and Ruth, house	222 E Earle St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0302	Elrod, Luther C. and Maude W., house	223 E Earle St	ca. 1932	Contributes to Eligible District
0303		224 W Earle St		
0304	Carpenter, E.W. and Elizabeth K., house	6 W Earle St	ca. 1906	Contributes to Listed District
0305	Chandler, Robert L. and Annie, house	8 W Earle St	ca. 1909	Not Eligible
0306	Jordan, Wildon M. and Annie, house	10 W Earle St	ca. 1935	Contributes to Listed District
0307	Shaefer, G.H., house	11 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0308	McCullough, Glenn L. and Cora, house	12 W Earle St	ca. 1923	Contributes to Listed District
0309	Greble, Edwin and Edna, house	14 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0310	Springs, Holmes B. and Louise, house	15 W Earle St	ca. 1927	Contributes to Listed District
0311	Robinson, Charles E. and Lois, house	17 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0311.01	garage	17 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0312	Apartments	18 W Earle St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0313	Luther, Watson L., house	19 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0314	Burnett, Fred M. and Jessie R., house	20 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0315	Meyers, Manus and Laurie, house	22 W Earle St	ca. 1920	Contributes to Listed District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0316	Foster, Joseph A. and Majane, house	23 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0317	Haynesworth, Clement F. and Elisne, house	24 W Earle St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Listed District
0318	Smith, Z.A. and Helen Walker, house	100 W Earle St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Listed District
0319	Goldsmith, Roy C. and Corrine, house	101 W Earle St	ca. 1927	Contributes to Listed District
0320	Timmons, William R. and Eva, house	118 W Earle St	ca. 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0321	Jackson, H. Coleman and Ruby, house	119 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0322	house, unidentified	123 W Earle St	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0323	Latimer, Sallie, house	125 W Earle St	ca. 1921	Contributes to Listed District
0324	Keese, Walter H. and Mamie, house	200 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0325	Smith, Charles E., house	201 W Earle St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
0326	Donnald, F.E., house	203 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0327	Sitton, John M. and Bessie, house	204 W Earle St	ca. 1927	Contributes to Listed District
0328	Jackson, L. Reid and Lillian, house	205 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0329	Smith, Hugh, house	206 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0330	Gibson, W.C. and Cora T., house	207 W Earle St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
0331	Jackson, L. Reid and Lillian, house	209 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0332	Cody, Zachariah T. and Lois, house	210 W Earle St	ca. 1927	Contributes to Listed District
0333	Willis, Walter C. and Jennie, house	211 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0334	King, Ira E. and Madelene, house	212 W Earle St	ca. 1930	Contributes to Listed District
0335	house, unidentified	215 W Earle St	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0336	McCaw, Calvin C. and Ethel R., house	216 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0337	Hester, Henry M. and Essie, house	218 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0338	Earle Street Baptist Church	219 W Earle St	1922	Contributes to Listed District
0339	Kline-Richards House	220-222 W Earle St	ca. 1937	Contributes to Listed District
0340	Cass, E.C., house	301 W Earle St	ca. 1927	Contributes to Listed District
0341	Martin, J.L. and K. Elliot, house	303 W Earle St	ca. 1927	Contributes to Listed District
0342	Amanda Apartments	300-302 W Earle St	ca. 1930	Contributes to Listed District
0343	Nesbitt, William E. and Irene, house	304 W Earle St	ca. 1927	Contributes to Listed District
0344	Watkins, J.B. and Lula, house	305 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0345	Little, Maggie E., house	306 W Earle St	ca. 1932	Contributes to Listed District
0346	Stone, Richard G. and Lena W., house	312 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0347	Walker, George T., house	320 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0348	Pruitt, Dayton R. and Newell, house	323 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0349	Cary, Louis H. and Fannie, house	324 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0350	Dodson, William W. and Frances, house	327 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0351	Miller-Sumpter House	328 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0352	Parker-Montgomery house	329-331 W Earle St	ca. 1930	Contributes to Listed District
0353	Skelton, Samuel O. and Lois, house	332 W Earle St	ca. 1927	Contributes to Listed District
0354	Groce, W.O. and Mittsy, house	333 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0355	Hall, Joe B. and Raiford H., house	334 W Earle St	ca. 1927	Contributes to Listed District
0356	Baugh, Thomas A. and Katherine, house	335 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0357	Hammond, Albert B. and Mamie L., house	336 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0358		340 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0359		7 East Ave		
0360		8 East Ave		
0361		10 East Ave		
0362		12 East Ave		
0363		123 East Ave		
0364		127 East Ave		
0365	Third Presbyterian Church	Echols & Buncombe Sts		
0366		Echols & Pinckney Sts		
0367		305 Echols St		
0368		113 Ebaugh Ave		
0369		102 Frank St		

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0370	Arnold, James T., house	214 Frank St	ca. 1901	Not Eligible
0371	Allen Temple AME Zion Church	109 Green Ave	1929	Eligible
0371.01	Allen Temple A.M.E Church Parsonage	Green Ave	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0372		306 Green Ave		
0373		107 W Earle St		
0374	Railroad car	Cleveland Park		
0375	Orr, John C. and Sarah, house	231 Hampton Ave	ca. 1903	Contributes to Listed District
0375.01	outbuilding	231 Hampton	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0376	Gallivan, Jason F. and Susan C., house	308 Hampton Ave	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0377	Geer, John M., house	309 Hampton Ave	ca. 1894	Contributes to Listed District
0378		312 Hampton Ave		
0379	Carpenter, W.B., house	313 Hampton Ave	ca. 1890	Contributes to Listed District
0380	Landrum, C. Montgomery and Malinda, house	314 Hampton Ave	ca. 1903	Contributes to Listed District
0380.01	outbuilding	314 Hampton Avenue	ca. 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0381	Morgan, Benjamin A., house	317 Hampton Ave	ca. 1895	Contributes to Listed District
0382	Slattery, John and Mary, house	318 Hampton Ave	ca. 1909	Contributes to Listed District
0383	Gentry, Dr. Charles W. and Sue, house	320 Hampton Ave	ca. 1909	Contributes to Listed District
0384	Richardson, J.M. and E.B., house	321 Hampton Ave	ca. 1890	Contributes to Listed District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0385	Jones, Robert R., house	322 Hampton Ave	ca. 1945	Contributes to Listed District
0386	Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church	325 Hampton Ave	1919; 1952	Contributes to Listed District
0386.01	Bible Presbyterian Church house	323 Hampton Ave	ca. 1930	Contributes to Listed District
0387	Briggs, Henry and Lula M., house	326 Hampton Ave	ca. 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0388	Bramlett, W.J. and Elizabeth C., house	402 Hampton Ave	ca. 1903	Contributes to Listed District
0388.01	shed	402 Hampton Ave	ca. 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0389	Galloway, Charles M. and Ellen, house	405 Hampton Ave	ca. 1896	Contributes to Listed District
0390	McBee, Luther M. and Mary A., house	408 Hampton Ave	1907	Contributes to Listed District
0390.01	garage	408 Hampton Ave	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0391	Chile, Wilton and Fannie, house	409 Hampton Ave	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0392	Bailey, Thomas M. and Susan, house	411 Hampton Ave	ca. 1890	Contributes to Listed District
0393	Grandy, Luther S. and Eliza E., house	412 Hampton Ave	ca. 1903	Contributes to Listed District
0394	Bates, Esley H. and E.F., house	414 Hampton Ave	ca. 1903	Contributes to Listed District
0395	Matoon Presbyterian Church	415 Hampton Ave	1887	Contributes to Listed District
0396	Earle, Thompson W. and Mattie J., house	416 Hampton Ave	ca. 1903	Contributes to Listed District
0397	League, Charles and Amy, house	503 Hampton Ave	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0398	Willey, Howard and Nannie, house	505 Hampton Ave	ca. 1912	Not Eligible
0399	Shockley, Emily F., house	506 Hampton Ave	ca. 1903	Contributes to Listed District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0400	Boggess, Ira D. and Frances, house	507 Hampton Ave	ca. 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0401	Garraux, William M. and Mattie, house	508 Hampton Ave	ca. 1903	Contributes to Listed District
0402	Briggs, Alexander and Ann L., house	514 Hampton Ave	ca. 1903	Not Eligible
0403	Werner, William J., house	516 Hampton Ave	ca. 1903	Contributes to Listed District
0404		517 Hampton Ave		
0405		600 Hampton Ave		
0406		612 Hampton Ave		
0407		709 Hampton Ave		
0408		803 Hampton Ave		
0409	Anderson, W., house	105 Hudson St	ca. 1896	Contributes to Listed District
0410	Whitten, Walter D. and Minnie, house	109 Hudson St	ca. 1917	Not Eligible
0411	Smith, Harold C. and Mary B., house	9 James St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0412	Dean, Joel L., house	10 James St	ca. 1936	Contributes to Listed District
0413	Anderson, C.C. and Jean, house	11 James St	ca. 1930	Contributes to Listed District
0414	Bettis, Zebulon B. and Alice R., house	100 James St	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0415	Wilson, Eston L. and Mamie A., house	101 James St	ca. 1937	Contributes to Listed District
0416	Barnes-Sloan house	102 James St	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0417	Poe, F.W. and Dorothy W., house	106 James St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Listed District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0417.01	garage	106 James St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0418	Watson, Richard F. and Susan, house	113 James St	ca. 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0419	Aiton, Robert S. and Janie, house	117 James St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0420	Keyes, James C., house	118 James St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Listed District
0420.01	garage	118 James St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0421	Norris, G.F. and Lottie, house	119 James St	ca. 1919	Contributes to Listed District
0422	Rush, Benjamin F. and Mattie, house	122 James St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0423	Little, Edward L. and Cornelia, house	123 James St	ca. 1922	Contributes to Listed District
0424	Little, Edward L. and Cornelia, house	126 James St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0425		15 S Laurens St		
0426	Davenport Building	17 S Laurens St	ca. 1885	Eligible
0427		19 S Laurens St		
0428		9 Lloyd St		
0429	Bloom, Samuel and Stella, house	101 Lloyd St	ca. 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0430	Hill, W. Edward and Leila, house	103 Lloyd St	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0431	Henson, W. Oscar and Jessie, house	105 Lloyd St	ca. 1913	Contributes to Listed District
0432	Pickens, T. Monroe and Emma N., house	109 Lloyd St	ca. 1909	Contributes to Listed District
0433	Eskew, Thomas E. and Julia, house	301 Lloyd St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0434	Robertson, William Benjamin, house	305 Lloyd St	ca. 1909	Contributes to Listed District
0435	Hammond, T. Herbert and Ella, house	306 Lloyd St	ca. 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0436	Brown, L. Brother and Lucy, house	307 Lloyd St	ca. 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0436.01	garage	417 Lloyd St	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0437	Hart, Laxton C. and Ora C., house	312 Lloyd St	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0438	Smith, John E. and Ida, house	313 Lloyd St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0439		9 Lavinia Ave		
0440		10 Lavinia Ave		
0441		11 Lavinia Ave		
0442		14 Lavinia Ave		
0443		16 Lavinia Ave		
0444		18 Lavinia Ave		
0445		100 Lavinia Ave		
0446		101 Lavinia Ave		
0447		105 Lavinia Ave		
0448		109 Lavinia Ave		
0449		110 Lavinia Ave		
0450		112 Lavinia Ave		

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0451		113 Lavinia Ave		
0452		200 Lavinia Ave		
0453		201 Lavinia Ave		
0454		202 Lavinia Ave		
0455		206 Lavinia Ave		
0456		109 N Leach St		
0457	Confederate Monument	N Main St @ Springwood Cemetery	ca. 1885	Not Eligible
0458	Trinity Lutheran Church	421 N Main St	ca. 1913	Eligible
0459	Davenport Building	13 N Main St		
0460	Kress Building	15 N Main St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0461	Uncle Sol's Pawn Shop	16 N Main St	ca. 1900, 1999	Not Eligible
0462	Chandler's Cafeteria	18 N Main St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0463	Commercial Building	109 N Main St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0464	Myers-Arnold Dry Goods	111 N Main St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0465	Lerner Shops	121-123 N Main St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0466	Mahon-Heyward Company	131 N Main St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0467	Armstrong Pharmacy Block	203-207 N Main St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0468	Cochran Jeweler's Block	209-213 N Main St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0469	Fox Theatre	227-231 N Main St		
0470	O'Neal-Williams Co. Sporting Goods	241 N Main St	ca. 1928	Not Eligible
0471	Montgomery Ward	221 N Main St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0472	League's Music	225 N Main St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0473		410 N Main St		
0474		604 N Main St		
0475		611 N Main St		
0476	Jordan, Wildon M. and Annie L., house	711 N Main St	ca. 1927	Contributes to Listed District
0477	Price-Stover House	714 N Main St	ca. 1927	Contributes to Listed District
0477.01	garage	714 N Main St	ca. 1927	Contributes to Listed District
0478	Watson, Willima N and Bettie, house	715 N Main St	ca. 1916	Contributes to Listed District
0479	Knight, John B. and Katherine, house	800 N Main St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0481		S Main St		
0482	Barbara Lane Shoppe	8 S Main St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0483	Efird's Department Store	14 S Main St	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0484	Stewart-Merritt, Clothier	26 S Main St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0485		2201 Augusta Rd	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0485.01	Garage	2201 Augusta Rd	ca. 1940	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0486	The Greenville News	121 S Main St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0487	Carpenter Brothers Drugstore	123 S Main St	ca. 1883	Not Eligible
0488		2303 Augusta Rd		Not Eligible
0489	Pool Grocery	207 S Main St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0490		415 S Main St		
0491		416 S Main St		
0492	Convenient Tire Shop	421 S Main St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0493	Markley Hardware Store	322-324 S Main St	ca. 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0494	Auto Showroom	423 S Main St	ca. 1922	Not Eligible
0495	Roland Thompson Seeds and Manufacturers Sales Co	426-428 S Main St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0496		430 S Main St		
0497	Commercial Building	532-540 S Main St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0498		533 S Main St		
0499		2410 Augusta Rd	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0500		16 Woodland Cir		
0501		2248 Augusta Rd	ca. 1942	Not Eligible
0502	Goldsmith, Dr. Tom, house	2319 Augusta Rd	1939	Not Eligible
0502.01	Goldsmith, Dr. Tom, garage	2319 Augusta Rd	ca. 1939	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0503		9 Manly St		
0504	Virginia Apartments	10 Manly St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0505		11 Manly St		
0506	Fair, Charles H. and Annie, house	14 Manly St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0507		15 Manly St		
0508		109 Manly St		
0509	Hunnicutt, Maggie, house	111 Manly St	ca. 1935	Contributes to Listed District
0510	Wrigley, George and Marian, house	117 Manly St	ca. 1908	Contributes to Listed District
0511	Cely, T.L. and Vinnie, house	110 Manly St	ca. 1927	Contributes to Listed District
0512	Jones, J.O. and Juliet, house	112 Manly St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0513	Herndon, J.N., house	114 Manly St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0514	Fair, Charles and Annie, house	116 Manly St	ca. 1917	Contributes to Listed District
0515	Provo Apartments	701 E McBee Ave		
0516		W McBee Ave		
0517		617 E McBee Ave		
0518		11 W McBee Ave		
0519		15 W McBee Ave		
0520		2305 Augusta Rd	ca. 1920	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0521	Provence-Jarrard Building	210-216 W McBee Ave	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0522		223 W McBee Ave		
0523		509 E McBee Ave		
0524		707 E McBee Ave		
0525	Scruggs House	111 McCall St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0526	Judson, Charles, house	8 McCall St	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0527		9 McCall St		
0528	Langston, W.J., house	14 McCall St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
0529	Deal, M.L., house	15 McCall St	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0530	Pack, C.H., house	19 McCall St	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0531		20 McCall St		
0532	Wood, Burt, house	104 McCall St	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
0533	Campbell, J.H., house	106 McCall St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0534	house, unidentified	107 McCall St	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
0535	McDaniel Heights Condominiums	McDaniel		
0536		245 McDaniel Ave		
0537		251 McDaniel Ave		
0538		303 McDaniel Ave		

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0539		309 McDaniel Ave		
0540		510 McDaniel Ave		
0541		409 McDaniel Ave		
0542		9 McGee St		
0543		107 McGee St		
0544		11 Memminger St		
0545		Mills Ave		
0546		101 Mulberry St		
0547		114 Mulberry St		
0548	Little, William, house	16 Neal St	ca. 1911	Not Eligible
0549	Chisolm, Louis D. and Edith, house	17 Neal St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0550		812 E North St		
0551		710 E North St		
0552		E North St & Lavinia Ave		
0553	Bruce Building	17-27 E North St		
0554	Professional Building	103-105 E North St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0555		107 E North St		
0556	Commercial Building	109 E North St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0557		206 E North St		
0558		604 E North St		
0559		606 E North St		
0560		1010 E North St		
0561		1014 E North St		
0562	Curry, Robert and Annie, house	1312 E North St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0563	Turner, James and Ruth, house	1316 E North St	ca. 1927	Not Eligible
0564		1319 E North St		
0565		1738 E North St		
0566		2500 Augusta Rd	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0567		1752 E North St		
0568	Leatherwood House	1805 E North St	1916	Not Eligible
0569	house, unidentified	1806 E North St	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0570	The Book Shop	16 W North St	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0571	Sullivan-Markley Hardware	17 W North St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0572	Hardin's Plumbers Supply	23 W North St	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
0573	Auto Showroom	110 W North St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0574	Cody, Zachariah T. and Isabella, house	224 E Park Ave	ca. 1915	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0575	Bell, Herbert C. and Ione, house	103 E Park Ave	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0576	East Park Apartments	105 E Park Ave	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0577	Floyd, Thomas F. and Josie L., house	107 E Park Ave	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0578	Troxler, David B. and Mary G., house	201 E Park Ave	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0579	Floyd Apartments	205 E Park Ave	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
0580	Floyd, Thomas F. and Josie L., house	207 E Park Ave	ca. 1919	Contributes to Eligible District
0581	West, Emma, house	210 E Park Ave	ca. 1913	Contributes to Eligible District
0582	Copinus, George H., house	211 E Park Ave	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0583	Burnett, Dr. William M. and Bessie, house	216 E Park Ave	ca. 1914	Contributes to Eligible District
0584	McCain, E.G., house	218 E Park Ave	ca. 1923	Contributes to Eligible District
0585		219 E Park Ave		
0586	Mann, Jasper L. and Amelia, house	221 E Park Ave	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0587	Bushaw, Herbert W., house	222 E Park Ave	ca. 1919	Contributes to Eligible District
0588	William Cleveland School	226 E Park Ave	ca. 1919	Contributes to Eligible District
0588.01	Cleveland, Benjamin, house	226 E Park Ave	ca. 1921	Contributes to Eligible District
0589	Lagerholm, Carl F. and Emma, house	107 W Park Ave	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0590	Thomas, Lewis and Louise, house	109 W Park Ave	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0591		115 W Park Ave		

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0592	Mansfield, Edward J. and Annie, house	204 W Park Ave	ca. 1919	Not Eligible
0593	Lagerholm, Carl F. and Emma, house	205 W Park Ave	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
0594	Housh, John E. and Emma, house	208 W Park Ave	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0595	Chestnut Apartments	Pelham Rd		
0596		2417 Augusta Rd	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0597	Balentine, William B. & Annie Lou, house	2513 Augusta Rd	1938	Not Eligible
0598		2510 Augusta Rd	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0599		18 S Main St		
0600	McKinney, C. Jones and Lillie, house	116 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0601	Jenkinson, James Robert & Mattie May, house	2624 Augusta Rd	1917	Not Eligible
0602		2602 Augusta Rd	ca. 1923	Not Eligible
0603		2506 Augusta Rd	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0604	McDonald, Nancy Elizabeth, house	2504 Augusta Rd	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0605	Cochrane, Dan, house	2403 Augusta Rd	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0605.01	Cochrane, Dan, garage	2403 Augusta Rd	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
0606		2219 Augusta Rd	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0607	Lowndes Hall Plantation			
0608		40-42 Pendleton St		

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0609	Jones, Minnie Cochrane, house	2404 Augusta Rd	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0610		103 W Earle St		
0611		2421 Augusta Rd	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
0612		404 Pendleton St		
0613		614 Pendleton St		
0614		800 Pendleton St		
0615	Hallman, Benjamin, house	29 Perry St	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
0616		101 Perry St		
0617		105 Perry St		
0618		213 Perry St		
0619		300 Perry St		
0620		304 Perry St		
0621	Ellison, Emma, house	114 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0622		310 Perry St		
0623		315 Perry St		
0624		321 Perry St		
0625		405 Perry St		
0626		409 Perry St		

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0627	Morgan Apartments	1-5 Pettigru St	ca. 1929	Not Eligible
0628	Graham, Charles E., house	111 Pettigru St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0628.01	outbuilding	111 Pettigru St	ca. 1940	Contributes to Listed District
0629		200 Pettigru St		
0630		207 Pettigru St		
0631		210 Pettigru St		
0632		211 Pettigru St		
0633	Green, I.C. house	302 Pettigru St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0634	Speights, Charles H. and Mamie, house	304 Pettigru St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0635	Ebaugh, George W. and Caroline, house	311 Pettigru St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0636	Sirrine, William G. and Nana, house	400 Pettigru St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0637	Wallace, Hugh O. and Louise, house	401 Pettigru St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0638	Speights, Charles H. and Mamie, house	404 Pettigru St	ca. 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0639	Ebaugh, George W. and Lena, house	405 Pettigru St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
0640	Henry, Jason B., house	406 Pettigru St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0641	Sparkman, William B., house	409 Pettigru St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0642		412 Pettigru St		
0643		414 Pettigru St		

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0644	Cothran, Wade and Carter, house	415 Pettigru St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0644.01	outbuilding	415 Pettigru St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0645	Tobb, Homer L. and Annie, house	500 Pettigru St	ca. 1919	Not Eligible
0646	house, unidentified	501 Pettigru St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0647	Cardwell, David and Alesea, house	505 Pettigru St	ca. 1913	Contributes to Listed District
0648	Kohn, David and Camille, house	507 Pettigru St	ca. 1913	Contributes to Listed District
0649	Perry, William B. and Emily, house	509 Pettigru St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0650		510 Pettigru St		
0651	Graham, Allen, house	511 Pettigru St	ca. 1913	Contributes to Listed District
0652	Seawright, S.W. and Lovanah, house	512 Pettigru St	ca. 1928	Not Eligible
0653	Hardison, F.B.F and Charlotte, house	514 Pettigru St	ca. 1927	Not Eligible
0654	Hudgins, R.W. and Eleanor, house	515 Pettigru St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0655		518 Pettigru St		
0656	Rose, William H., house	601 Pettigru St	ca. 1913	Not Eligible
0657		602 Pettigru St		
0658		604 Pettigru St		
0659		606 Pettigru St		
0660		608 Pettigru St		

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0661		610 Pettigru St		
0662		612 Pettigru St		
0663		614 Pettigru St		
0664		616 Pettigru St		
0665		710 Pettigru St		
0666		3 Whitsett St		
0667		117 W Earle St		
0668	Spall, L.D., house	6 Pinckney St	ca. 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0669	Keys, William W. and Vashti B, house	7 Pinckney St	ca. 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0670	Sirrine, William G. and Nana, house	9 Pinckney St	ca. 1905	Contributes to Listed District
0671	James, William M. and Hattie L., house	10 Pinckney St	ca. 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0672	Patton, Avery and Bertha M., house	11 Pinckney St	ca. 1909	Contributes to Listed District
0673	Trotter, Mack M. and Virginia, house	12 Pinckney St	ca. 1909	Contributes to Listed District
0674	Trotter, Mack M. and Virginia, house	14 Pinckney St	ca. 1909	Contributes to Listed District
0675	Rickman, Jason P. and Valvaree, house	17 Pinckney St	ca. 1908	Contributes to Listed District
0676	Ebaugh, George W. and Caroline, house	18 Pinckney St	ca. 1907	Contributes to Listed District
0677	Walker, Tandy A. and Mamie M., house	20 Pinckney St	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0678	McBee, W. P., house	21 Pinckney St	ca. 1834	Contributes to Listed District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0679	Gallivan, Daniel J. and Mollie, house	22 Pinckney St	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
0680	Hobbs, Caswell O. and Alberta house	23 Pinckney St	ca. 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0681	Houston, Paul H. and Mary, house	26 Pinckney St	ca. 1909	Contributes to Listed District
0682	Gunn, Martin L. and Alice, house	27 Pinckney St	ca. 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0683	Scales, Robert R. and Linda, house	28 Pinckney St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0684	Lipscomb, James Edward and Gertrude, house	29 Pinckney St	ca. 1912	Contributes to Listed District
0685	Childers, Thomas M. and Mary, house	30 Pinckney St	ca. 1909	Contributes to Listed District
0686	Lipscomb, James E. and Gertrude, house	31 Pinckney St	1915	Contributes to Listed District
0687	Jennings, J. Bearden and Flora, house	34 Pinckney St	ca. 1909	Contributes to Listed District
0688	Glover, Hayne P. and Lena W., house	36 Pinckney St	ca. 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0689	Central Baptist Church	37 Pinckney St	1904	Contributes to Listed District
0689.01	Central Baptist Church Annex	37 Pinckney St	1968	Not Eligible
0690	Christopher, John D. and Ruth, house	38 Pinckney St	ca. 1917	Contributes to Listed District
0691	house, unidentified	202 Pinckney St	ca. 1960	Not Eligible
0692	Knight, Walter T. and Emma, house	307 Pinckney St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
0693	Attaway, C. Banks and Mabel M., house	5 Poinsett Ave	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0694	Farrow, Thomas V. and Mary H., house	9 Poinsett Ave	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0695	Cox-O'Neill house	11 Poinsett Ave	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0696	O'Neill, John S. and Annie B., house	15 Poinsett Ave	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0697	Ellis, W. Caswell and Ruth M., house	16 Poinsett Ave	ca. 1927	Contributes to Eligible District
0700	Greyerd, W. B., house	2407 Augusta Rd	1940	Not Eligible
0701	Cox, Paul and Carrie, house	604 Rhett St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0702		700 Rhett St		
0703	Callaham, J.W., house	706 Rhett St	ca. 1902	Not Eligible
0704	Holland, W.P., house	708 Rhett St	ca. 1902	Not Eligible
0705		327 Rice St		
0706	Buncombe Street Methodist Church	N Richardson & W North Sts		
0707		48 Ridgeland Pl		
0708		56 Ridgeland Pl		
0709		107 Ridgeland Pl		
0710		113 Ridgeland Dr		
0711		River & Cox Sts		
0712	Lipscomb-Russell Company	1 Utility St		
0713		148 River St		
0714		Roper Mtn Rd, near int w/Pelham Rd		
0715	Going, Oliver F. and Ellen M., house	9 Rowley St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0716	Hill, Elliot E. and Dorothy W., house	17 Rowley St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0717	Garing, Charles N. and Rose, house	20 Rowley St	ca. 1913	Contributes to Eligible District
0718	Spencer, Frank F. and Caroline T., house	22 Rowley St	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
0719	Raines House	25 Rowley St	ca. 1902	Contributes to Eligible District
0720	Dorsey, Everett O. and Crystal, house	28 Rowley St	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
0721	Triune United Methodist Church	Rutherford St & W Stone Ave		
0722		200 Rutherford St		
0723	McDonald, Hexie E. and Tave May, house	312 Rutherford St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0724		423 Rutherford St		
0725		427 Rutherford St		
0726		E Stone Ave		
0727		7 E Stone Ave		
0728	Ousley, Mathias and Sophie, house	12 E Stone Ave	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0729		110 E Stone Ave		
0730		12 W Stone Ave		
0731		16 W Stone Ave		
0732		20 W Stone Ave		
0733		317 W Stone Ave		

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0734		329 W Stone Ave		
0735		10 Sullivan St		
0736		101 Sumner St		
0737		208 Tindal Ave		
0738	Faith Tabernacle Apostolic Church	400 Townes St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
0739	Mitchell, John F. and Livie S., house	401 Townes St	ca. 1895	Not Eligible
0740		408 Townes St		
0741	Hudgin, Thomas B. and Virginia, house	411 Townes St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0742	Walker, Raiford W. and Laralette, house	413 Townes St	ca. 1912	Not Eligible
0743	Ballentine, William O. and Carolyn, house	415 Townes St	ca. 1918	Not Eligible
0744	Smith, Z.A., house	419 Townes St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0745	Smith, Z.A. and Helen, house	421 Townes St	ca. 1916	Not Eligible
0746	Torrence, Rush and Ada, house	423 Townes St	ca. 1922	Not Eligible
0747	Hart, Houston B. and Daisy, house	426 Townes St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0748	Brannan-Gresham House	500 Townes St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0749	Reaves, Jonathan H. and Lelia A., house	505 Townes St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0750		706 Townes St		
0751		708 Townes St		

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0752		710 Townes St		
0753	Hayne School	Toy St	ca. 1919	Contributes to Listed District
0754		111 Toy St		
0755	Walker, G.H., house	5 Vannoy St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0756	Bates, Joseph Y and Alice L, house	9 Vannoy St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0757	Prichette, Clyde E. and Emma, house	10 Vannoy St	ca. 1916	Contributes to Eligible District
0758	Garrett, Joseph A., house	11 Vannoy St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0759	Ballenger, Charles P. and Grace E., house	12 Vannoy St	ca. 1914	Contributes to Eligible District
0760	Snipes, Elisha L. and Mae S., house	13 Vannoy St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0761	Scanton, Florence P., house	14 Vannoy St	ca. 1915	Contributes to Eligible District
0762	Mullinax, Joseph H. and Lina, house	15 Vannoy St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0763	Simpson, D. Paul and Edna, house	100 Vannoy St	ca. 1918	Contributes to Eligible District
0764	Solomons, J. Theo and Ida, house	101 Vannoy St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Eligible District
0765	Drake, Joseph P. and Maleta, house	102 Vannoy St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0766	Wolfe, William C. and Lorine L., house	103 Vannoy St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0767	Hicks-Hawkins House	105 Vannoy St	ca. 1919	Contributes to Eligible District
0768	Walton, C.O. and Minnie, house	106 Vannoy St	ca. 1915	Contributes to Eligible District
0769		107 Vannoy St		

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0770	Norris, Jonathan J. and Helen, house	108 Vannoy St	ca. 1912	Contributes to Eligible District
0771	Arginter, Simon and Virginia, house	111 Vannoy St	ca. 1921	Contributes to Eligible District
0772	Smith, H. Greyson and Susan, house	112 Vannoy St	ca. 1916	Contributes to Eligible District
0773	Mullinax, Joseph H. and Lina, house	113 Vannoy St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Eligible District
0774	Dunkle, Issac L. and Bonnie, house	114 Vannoy St	ca. 1916	Contributes to Eligible District
0775	Murray, John G. and Leila, house	115 Vannoy St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0776	Rowe, W. Hal and Helen, house	118 Vannoy St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
0777	Moffett, Earle M. and Delia, house	120 Vannoy St	ca. 1923	Contributes to Eligible District
0778		421 Vardry St		
0779	Woodland Way	Cleveland Park		
0780		Ware St		
0781	Latimer, E.V., house	106 Ware St	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
0782		109 Ware St		
0783	house, unidentified	114 Ware St	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
0784	Townes House	116 Ware St	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
0785	Westboro Weaving Co. Office	E Washington St & Laurens Rd		
0786		E Washington St		
0787	Westboro Weaving Company	E Washington St & Laurens Rd		

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0788	Hotel Windsor	21 E Washington St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0789	Whiteway Barber Shop	20-24 E Washington St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
0790	Lambert, Edwin L. and Mary, house	110 W Earle St	ca. 1930	Contributes to Listed District
0791	Auro Showroom	211 E Washington St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0793		411 E Washington St		
0794		511 E Washington St		
0795	Wheeler, William M. and Sarah P., house	638 E Washington St	ca. 1909	Contributes to Listed District
0796	Spencer-Weldon House	644 E Washington St	ca. 1909	Contributes to Listed District
0797	Bryant House	650 E Washington St	ca. 1909	Contributes to Listed District
0798	Douglas, C.H., house	702 E Washington St	ca. 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0799	Fourth Presbyterian Church	703 E Washington St	ca. 1917	Contributes to Listed District
0800	Sherfesee, Louis and Louise, house	704 E Washington St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0801	Norris, B.C., house	706 E Washington St	ca. 1927	Contributes to Listed District
0802	Carpenter, T.S. and Annie, house	712 E Washington St	ca. 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0802.01	garage	712 E Washington St	ca. 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0803	Parker, Lewis, house	807 E Washington St	ca. 1904	Contributes to Listed District
0804	house, unidentified	1001 E Washington St	ca. 1900	Contributes to Listed District
0805	Cogswell, Harriet P., house	1007 E Washington St	ca. 1945	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0805.01	garage	1007 E Washington St	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
0806	Perry, William G. and Mary, house	1011 E Washington St	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
0807		1321 E Washington St		
0808		Woodland Cir		
0809	First Presbyterian Church	200 W Washington St	1883	Not Eligible
0810	St. Mary's Catholic Church	W Washington St & Norwood Pl		
0811		W Washington & Piedmont Sts		
0812		W Washington St		
0813	Greenville Depot	W Washington St		
0814		W Washington St		
0815	Hardware Store	15-25 W Washington St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
0816		302 W Washington St		
0817		22-24 W Washington St		
0818		552 W Washington St		
0819		8 Whitner St		
0820		14 Whitner St		
0821	Daniel, Hugh R. and Katherine, house	1 Whitsett St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0822	Quickel, William C. and Clyde G., house	2 Whitsett St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0823	Sumner, E. Hugh and Vera, house	4 Whitsett St	ca. 1926	Contributes to Listed District
0824	Fayonsky, Louis and Sarah, house	8 Whitsett St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0825	Smithson, F.S., house	9 Whitsett St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0826	Conrad, Kenneth S. and Louise, house	11 Whitsett St	ca. 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0827	Markley, Jasper M. and Willa, house	12 Whitsett St	ca. 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0828	Whitten, L.W. and Rosa, house	15 Whitsett St	ca. 1825	Contributes to Listed District
0829	Goodlet, O. Mills and Cordelia, house	16 Whitsett St	ca. 1920	Contributes to Listed District
0830	Smith, D. Townsend and Eugenia, house	100 Whitsett St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0831	Daniel, H.R. and Catherine, house	101 Whitsett St	ca. 1923	Contributes to Listed District
0832	Marshall, Benjamin B. and Mayme, house	105 Whitsett St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0833	Dickson, John M. and Lula, house	106 Whitsett St	ca. 1909	Contributes to Listed District
0834	Henry, Robert E. and Sarah, house	107 Whitsett St	ca. 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0835	house, unidentified	108 Whitsett St	ca. 1915	Contributes to Listed District
0836	Conrad, Kenneth S. and Louise, house	109 Whitsett St	ca. 1913	Contributes to Listed District
0836.01	garage	109 Whitsett St	ca. 1913	Contributes to Listed District
0837	Cleveland, Theron C. and Elizabeth, house	110 Whitsett St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0838	Daniel, James E. and Edith, house	113 Whitsett St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0839	Sewall, Paul H. and Eleanor, house	115 Whitsett St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0840	Montgomery, A. Bennett and Furmer, house	201 Whitsett St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0841	Norris, J.J. and Ellen, house	208 Whitsett St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0842		209 Whitsett St		
0843	house, unidentified	2 Williams St	ca. 1985	Not Eligible
0844	Parker, Thomas F. and Harriet, house	18 Williams St	ca. 1923	Contributes to Listed District
0845	McPherson, E.G., house	100 Williams St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
0846		101 Williams St		
0847		104 Williams St		
0848		106 Williams St		
0849		117 Williams St		
0850		118 Williams St		
0851		119 Williams St		
0852	Anderson, Frank H. and Mary, house	9 Wilton St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0853	Orders, James B. and Etta, house	11 Wilton St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0854	Massey, D. Edwin and Lydia, house	16 Wilton St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
0855	Jamison, Otis and Estelle, house	17 Wilton St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0856	Langley, Nicholas and Amanda, house	19 Wilton St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
0857	Girardean, Leroy E. and Marie, house	21 Wilton St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0858		7 Woodfin Ave		
0885		1102 Buncombe St		
0886		1104 Buncombe St		
0887		1106 Buncombe St		
0888		1204 Buncombe St		
0889		1209 Buncombe St		
0890		1211 Buncombe St		
0891		1213 Buncombe St		
0892		105 Briggs St		
0893		107 Briggs St		
0894		109 Briggs St		
0895		113 Briggs St		
0896		115 Briggs St		
0897		Briggs St		
0898		107 May Ave		
0899		106 May Ave		
0900		107 May Ave		
0901		Montgomery St		

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
0908	Carolina Supply Company	35 W Court St	1914	Listed
0920	Parker High School Auditorium	900 Woodside Ave		Listed
0963		307-309 W Stone Ave		
0964		311 W Stone Ave		
0965		101 Atwood St		
0966		105 Atwood St		
0967		107 Atwood St		
0968		108 Atwood St		
0969		110 Atwood St		
1268	Mahaffey, Arch and Minnie, house	711 Buncombe St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1269	Reams, Seth W. and Sophie, house	318 Lloyd St	ca. 1924	Not Eligible
1270	St. James Episcopal Church	314 Lloyd St	ca. 1950	Contributes to Listed District
1271	Ligon, Jonathan T. and Janie, house	118 Asbury Ave	ca. 1912	Contributes to Listed District
1272	Dowling, Nellie E., house	501 Hampton Ave	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1273	Dover, Lloyd W., house	407 Hampton Ave	ca. 1950	Contributes to Listed District
1274	garage	315 Hampton Ave	ca. 1980	Not Eligible
1275	house, unidentified	305 Hampton Ave	ca. 1980	Not Eligible
1276	Commercial Building	111 Butler Ave	ca. 1975	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1277	Richardson, J.F., house	241 Hampton Ave	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
1278	Woodside Cotton Mill House	12 A St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1279	Woodside Cotton Mill House	10 A St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1280	Woodside Cotton Mill House	8 A St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1281	Woodside Cotton Mill House	6 A St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1282	Woodside Cotton Mill House	4 A St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1283	Woodside Cotton Mill House	2 A St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1284	Woodside Cotton Mill House	502 Spring St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1285	Woodside Cotton Mill House	504 Spring St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1286	Woodside Cotton Mill House	506 Spring St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1287	Woodside Cotton Mill House	508 Spring St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1288	Woodside Cotton Mill House	510 Spring St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1289	Woodside Cotton Mill House	1 B St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1290	Woodside Cotton Mill House	3 B St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1291	Woodside Cotton Mill House	5 B St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1292	Woodside Cotton Mill House	7 B St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1293	Woodside Cotton Mill House	9 B St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1294	Woodside Cotton Mill House	11 B St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1295	house, unidentified	33 Woodlawn Ave	ca. 1970	Not Eligible
1296	house, unidentified	8 Barrett St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1297	Theodore, Peter and Christine, house	6 Barrett St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1298	house, unidentified	4 Barrett St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1299	Theodore, Peter and Christine, house	101 Central Ave	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1300	Pitman, Robert D. and Mildred, house	111 Central Ave	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1301	Whitaker, F. William and Stella G., house	113 Central Ave	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1302	Manios, George and Stella, house	117 Central Ave	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1303	Marshall, Alfred W. and Wilhelmina H., house	119 Central Ave	ca. 1934	Not Eligible
1304	Crosby, Roy T. and Vida E., house	122 Central Ave	ca. 1934	Not Eligible
1305	Marshall, Daniel H. and Rita, house	120 Central Ave	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1306	Reynolds, Arthur and Mattie C., house	118 Central Ave	ca. 1936	Not Eligible
1307	Burdine, John M. and Evelyn M., house	116 Central Ave	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1308	Kettle, Louis A. and Sallie, house	140 Marshall Ave	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
1309	Jesse L. Locke Apartments	14 Atwood St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1310	Dinwiddie-Shoop House	16-18 Atwood St	ca. 1932	Not Eligible
1311	Howerton's Apartments	100 Atwood St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1312	Greene, George and Mary, house	112 Atwood St	ca. 1923	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1313	Peace, Jones C. and Olive A., house	114 Atwood St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1314	Adams, Laurie L. and Barnette, house	116 Atwood St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1315	Smith, Alonzo D. and Maude, house	120 Atwood St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1316	Holland, W. Eugene and Corrie, house	307 W Park Ave	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1317	Henderson, John C. and Teresa, house	305 W Park Ave	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1318	Marantha Baptist Church and School	211 W Park Ave	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1319	Wiley, J. Howard and Nannie, house	207 W Park Ave	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1320	Walker, Rudolph W. and Lavalette, house	203 W Park Ave	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1321	Neves, William D. and Bessie, house	201 W Park Ave	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1322	Shelnut, Jasper W. and Quilla, house	117 W Park Ave	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1323	Coleman, Frances C., house	115 W Park Ave	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1324	Penny house	111 W Park Ave	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1325	Meadows, Malcolm M., house	103 W Park Ave	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1326	Floyd, Samuel R. and Mande, house	7 Wilton St	ca. 1916	Not Eligible
1327	Speights, Killie E. and Gladys, house	15 Wilton Ave	ca. 1916	Not Eligible
1328	Galvin Apartments	23-25 Wilton St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1329	house, unidentified	103 Wilton St	ca. 1954	Not Eligible
1330	Danghe, Marcena C. and Eugenia T., house	107 Wilton St	ca. 1953	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1331	Jamison, Otis and Estelle, house	109 Wilton St	ca. 1918	Not Eligible
1332	Evans, Edward H. and Celestia, house	20 Neal St	ca. 1922	Not Eligible
1333	Jones, Robert B. and Mamie A., house	14 Neal St	ca. 1923	Not Eligible
1334	Crouch, James R. and Charlotte, house	12 Neal St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1335	Dukes, George B. and Virginia, house	10 Neal St	ca. 1922	Not Eligible
1336	Lowery, Robert W. and Kissell, house	511 Townes St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1337	Lowery, Robert W., house	409 Townes St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1338	Bozeman, Francis B. and Harriet, house	6 Rowley St	ca. 1927	Contributes to Eligible District
1339	Bruce, Robert C., house	8 Rowley St	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1340	Taylor, Samuel J. and Sarah A., house	10 Rowley St	ca. 1923	Not Eligible
1341	Manning, Brince H. and Ruby, house	12 Rowley St	ca. 1919	Contributes to Eligible District
1342	house, unidentified	14 Rowley St	1999	Not Eligible
1343	Smith-Berye House	16 Rowley St	ca. 1908	Contributes to Eligible District
1344	Shearer, Samuel D. and Frances, house	24 Rowley St	ca. 1915	Contributes to Eligible District
1345	house, unidentified	26 Rowley St	ca. 1970	Not Eligible
1346	Bundy, J.C., house	30 Rowley St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1347	Fisher, Gordon B. and Glenole, house	32 Rowley St	ca. 1920	Contributes to Eligible District
1348	Lankin, Augustus F. and Nora B., house	34 Rowley St	ca. 1908	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1349	house, unidentified	110 Vannoy St	ca. 2000	Not Eligible
1350	McPherson Park	E Park Ave	1884	Contributes to Eligible District
1350.01	Sears Shelter	100 E Park Ave	1965	Not Eligible
1350.02	Senior Center of Greenville Country Store	100 E Park Ave	ca. 1990	Not Eligible
1351	house, unidentified	212 E Park Ave	ca. 2000	Not Eligible
1352	Madden-Wells House	116 Grove Rd	1924	Not Eligible
1353	Mullinix, Joseph H. and Lina, house	3 Harcourt Dr	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
1354	house, unidentified	7 Harcourt Dr	ca. 1990	Not Eligible
1355	Whitaker, Thomas E. and Marguerite, house	11 Harcourt Dr	ca. 1953	Not Eligible
1356	McGee, Horace J. and Bright, house	15 Harcourt Dr	ca. 1928	Contributes to Eligible District
1357	Hammett, Harry T., house	21 Harcourt Dr	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
1358	McAlister, Joseph H. and Nell, house	25 Harcourt Dr	ca. 1940	Contributes to Eligible District
1359	Hipp, W. Frank and Eunice, house	110 Bennett St	ca. 1928	Contributes to Eligible District
1360	house, unidentified	402 Rutherford St	ca. 2000	Not Eligible
1361	Ginsberg-Shapiro House	314-316 W Earle St	ca. 1970	Not Eligible
1362	Kinsey-Smith House	120 W Earle St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1363	Blackman-Peck House	304 Wilton St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1364	James, William H. and Hattie, house	306 Wilton St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1365	house, unidentified	105A Pinckney St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1365.01	house, unidentified	105B Pinckney St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1366	Heard, Annie, house	109 Pinckney St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1367	Long, Arthur and Lucinda, house	111 Pinckney St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1368	house, unidentified	115 Pinckney St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1369	house, unidentified	117 Pinckney St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1370	house, unidentified	121 Pinckney St	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1371	house, unidentified	123 Pinckney St	ca. 1990	Not Eligible
1372	house, unidentified	201 Pinckney St	ca. 1990	Not Eligible
1373	house, unidentified	205 Pinckney St	ca. 1990	Not Eligible
1374	Wilson, Nelson, house	209 Pinckney St	ca. 1955	Not Eligible
1375	Wood, Edgar W. and Jessie, house	303 Pinckney St	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1376	Smith, William W. and Orrie, house	305 Pinckney St	ca. 1907	Not Eligible
1377	Sammons House	309 Pinckney St	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1378	Brock, Warren B. and Ral, house	311 Pinckney St	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1379	Cox, James J. and Anna, house	401 Pinckney St	ca. 1907	Not Eligible
1380	Pinckney Street Apartments	409 Pinckney St	ca. 1975	Not Eligible
1381	Bailey, Dollie D. and Lillie, house	417 Pinckney St	ca. 1909	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1382	Willingham, W. Frank and Minnie, house	419 Pinckney St	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1383	Moorehead, Walter L. and Sue, house	503 Pinckney St	ca. 1907	Not Eligible
1384	Burns, J. Perm and Dora, house	509 Pinckney St	ca. 1907	Not Eligible
1385	Ward, L. Glenn and Millie, house	511 Pinckney St	ca. 1907	Not Eligible
1386	house, unidentified	1 Briggs Ave	ca. 1955	Not Eligible
1387	Motes-McKay House	2 A-B Briggs Ave	ca. 1967	Not Eligible
1388	Hunt, Samuel A. and Mary, house	6 Briggs Ave	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1389	Gregory, Andrew H. and Mae, house	8 Briggs Ave	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1390	Brown, William H. and Lena, house	12 Briggs Ave	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1391	Beneyfield, J.E. and Alice, house	14 Briggs Ave	ca. 1926	Not Eligible
1392	Raines, George P. and Mary, house	813 Hampton Ave	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1393	Ellis and Company, Grocers	812 Hampton Ave	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1394	Cowart, Samuel and Rosa	101 Frank St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1395	McLease, Robert and Kate, house	103 Frank St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1396	Arwood-Chapman House	107 Frank St	ca. 1909	Not Eligible
1397	Evatte, S. Frank and Neva, house	111 Frank St	ca. 1907	Not Eligible
1398	Gilmer, Thomas T. and Etta, house	113 Frank St	ca. 1907	Not Eligible
1399	Alverson, J., house	203 Frank St	ca. 1907	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1400	Wright, Neil W. and Lillie, house	205 Frank St	ca. 1907	Not Eligible
1401	Raines, J.O. and Mamie, house	207 Frank St	ca. 1909	Not Eligible
1402	Raines, J.O. and Mamie, house	209 Frank St	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1403	Meredith, William C., house	211 Frank St	ca. 1907	Not Eligible
1404	house, unidentified	7 Stall St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1405	house, unidentified	9 Stall St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1406	house, unidentified	13 Stall St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1407	Holmes Bible College - Beacham Hall	Paul Beacham Way	ca. 1938	Not Eligible
1407.01	Homes Bible College - Holmes Memorial Church	1215 Buncombe St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1407.02	Holmes Bible College - Dormitory	Paul Beacham Way	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1407.03	Holmes Bible College - Administration Building	10 Paul Beacham Way	ca. 1948	Not Eligible
1407.04	Homes Bible College - Sheds	Paul Beacham Way	ca. 1970	Not Eligible
1408	Pinson, Seaborn C. and Susan, house	18 Paul Beacham Way	ca. 1912	Not Eligible
1409	Burns, J. Perry and Dora, house	20 Paul Beacham Way	ca. 1912	Not Eligible
1410	Cushman, Frances and Philip, house	7 Rowley St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
1411	Going, Oliver F. and Ellen M., house	11 Rowley St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
1412	Berry, Jasper F. and Maude E., house	19 Rowley St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
1413	Latham, Seth M. and Margaret, house	21 Rowley St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1413.01	outbuilding	21 Rowley St.	ca. 1985	Not Eligible
1414	Chandler, William M. and Lena Y., house	27 Rowley St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
1415	Miller, J. Wright and Lula, house	41 Rowley St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1416	Satterfield, Clyde H. and Lillie, house	123 Vannoy St	ca. 1931	Not Eligible
1417	Williams, Charles A. and Lois, house	121 Vannoy St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
1418	Fry, Elbert D. and Effie S., house	119 Vannoy St	ca. 1931	Contributes to Eligible District
1419	Thackston, B. Frank and Helen, house	117 Vannoy St	ca. 1931	Contributes to Eligible District
1420	Scott, Harold H. and Billie, house	3 Vannoy St	ca. 1928	Not Eligible
1421	Lambert, Edward L. and Mary W., house	101 E Park Ave	ca. 1928	Contributes to Eligible District
1422	Wrigley, George and Marian, house	217 E Park Ave	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
1423	Peace, Roger C. and Etca W., house	223 E Park Ave	ca. 1927	Contributes to Eligible District
1424	Park Row Condos	231 E Park Ave	ca. 1990	Not Eligible
1425	Hartsell, Earle P. and Lillian, house	24 Poinsett Ave	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
1426	house, unidentified	22 Poinsett Ave	ca. 2000	Not Eligible
1427	Williams, E. Leon and Martha W., house	18 Poinsett Ave	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
1428	Apartments	Poinsett Ave	ca. 1970	Not Eligible
1429	house, unidentified	19 Poinsett Ave	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
1430	Thackston, Frank B. and Helen R., house	21 Poinsett Ave	ca. 1935	Contributes to Eligible District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1431	Corley, Clifton and Bessie S., house	22 Bennett St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Eligible District
1432	house, unidentified	2 Harcourt Dr	ca. 2000	Not Eligible
1433	house, unidentified	4 Harcourt Dr	ca. 2000	Not Eligible
1434	Thackston, Frank B. and Helen R., house	26 Harcourt Dr	ca. 1941	Not Eligible
1435	Ligon, Langdon S and Minnie, house	29 Harcourt Dr	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1436	house, unidentified	27 Harcourt Dr	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1437	Jones, Manning W. and Lois F., house	103 Bennett St	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
1438	Apartments	113 Bennett St	ca. 1941	Contributes to Eligible District
1439	Apartments	115 Bennett St	ca. 1941	Contributes to Eligible District
1440	Attaway Apartments	117 Bennett St	ca. 1952	Not Eligible
1441	Mckay, Charles E. and Mildred, house	119 Bennett St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1442	Cassady, Harry A. and Julie S., house	121 Bennett St	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
1443	Carter, John R. and Alice, house	123 Bennett St	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
1444	Going, Oliver F. and Gladys, house	125 Bennett St	ca. 1927	Contributes to Eligible District
1445	Harper, H. Caldwell and Elizabeth, house	127 Bennett St	ca. 1937	Not Eligible
1446	Parkins, P.L. and Aleena A., house	129 Bennett St	ca. 1930	Contributes to Eligible District
1447	Wickliffe, M.V., house	133 Bennett St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1448	Professional Mortgage	1 Bennett St	ca. 1970	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1449	Woodside Cotton Mill House	11 A St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1450	Woodside Cotton Mill House	9 A St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1451	Woodside Cotton Mill House	7 A St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1452	Woodside Cotton Mill House	5 A St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1453	Woodside Cotton Mill House	3 A St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1454	Woodside Cotton Mill House	1 A St	ca. 1924	Not Eligible
1455	Woodside Cotton Mill House	16 Spring St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1456	Woodside Cotton Mill House	14 Spring St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1457	Woodside Cotton Mill House	12 Spring St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1458	Woodside Cotton Mill House	2 B St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1459	Woodside Cotton Mill House	4 B St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1460	Woodside Cotton Mill House	6 Spring St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1461	Woodside Cotton Mill House	8 Spring St	ca. 1924	Not Eligible
1462	Woodside Cotton Mill House	10 B St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1463	Woodside Cotton Mill House	12 B St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1464	Woodside Cotton Mill House	42 Union St	ca. 1924	Not Eligible (outside district boundary)
1465	Woodside Cotton Mill House	27 Woodlawn St	ca. 1924	Not Eligible (outside district boundary)
1466	Woodside Cotton Mill House	25 Woodlawn St	ca. 1924	Not Eligible (outside district boundary)

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1467	Bates, Fred C., house	8 James St	ca. 1941	Not Eligible
1468	Lotham, B.D., house	10 James St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
1470	house, unidentified	321 W Earle St	ca. 2000	Not Eligible
1471	Middleton Place Condos	311 W Earle St	ca. 1980	Not Eligible
1472	Smith, Harold C. and Mabel, house	117 W Earle St	ca. 1915	Contributes to Listed District
1473	Orr, Henry H. and Emily, house	107 W Earle St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
1474	Traynham, J. Broadus and Grace B., house	103 W Earle St.	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
1475	Bowen-Irving house	712 N Main St	ca. 1930	Contributes to Listed District
1476	Bull, Ernest R., house	22 E Earle St	ca. 1935	Contributes to Listed District
1477	Walker, Josephine M., house	9 Elizabeth St	ca. 1955	Not Eligible
1478	house, unidentified	215 Bennett St	ca. 2000	Not Eligible
1479	house, unidentified	23 Wade Hampton Blvd	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1480	Jackson, R. Furman and Lula, house	607 Townes St	ca. 1912	Not Eligible
1481	house, unidentified	1 Barrett St	ca. 1955	Not Eligible
1482	Regas, Nicholas and Joan, house	5 Barrett St	ca. 1943	Not Eligible
1483	Konduros, Samuel J. and Patricia, house	3 Barrett St	ca. 1941	Not Eligible
1484	Rodabush, Walter and Leila, house	12 Central Ave	ca. 1921	Not Eligible
1485	Wilson, Jerome and Allie, house	16 Central Ave	ca. 1923	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1486	Riggs, Basil L. and Eileen N., house	18 Central Ave	ca. 1948	Not Eligible
1487	Skinner, Donald J. and Josie, house	22 Central Ave	ca. 1942	Not Eligible
1488	Stone-Skinner House	100 Central Ave	ca. 1941	Not Eligible
1489	house, unidentified	102 Central Ave	ca. 1942	Not Eligible
1490	Eaddy, Ulmer S. and Daniel H., house	104 Central Ave	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1491	Rowland, R. Heyward and Louise, house	106 Central Ave	ca. 1941	Not Eligible
1492	house, unidentified	108 Central Ave	ca. 1953	Not Eligible
1493	Florine-Odom House	110 Central Ave	ca. 1941	Not Eligible
1494	Hammett, Sumpter D. and Mattie, house	114 Central Ave	ca. 1936	Not Eligible
1495	The Oaks Apartments	101 Atwood St	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
1496	Elmore, J.S. and Mattie, house	105 Atwood St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1497	Tobias, David H. and Jessie, house	107 Atwood St	ca. 1907	Not Eligible
1498	Burty, Joseph F., house	111 Atwood St	ca. 1912	Not Eligible
1499	Williams-Zimmerman House	115-117 Atwood St	ca. 1912	Not Eligible
1499.01	garage	115-117 Atwood St	ca. 1912	Not Eligible
1500	Mayo House	119-121 Atwood St	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1500.01	garage	119-121 Atwood St	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1501	Mayo, Jasper B. and Bessie, house	123 Atwood St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1502	Mershon, Arden A. and Hattie, house	125 Atwood St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1503	Smith, Merritt A. and Mamie, house	308 W Park Ave	ca. 1919	Not Eligible
1504	Heard, Malinda, house	306 W Park Ave	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1505	Lynch, Harm F. and Ruth C., house	304 W Park Ave	ca. 1924	Not Eligible
1506	Jennings, Henry A. and Buna, house	302 W Park Ave	ca. 1919	Not Eligible
1507	Marchant, Fitzhugh L. and Gertrude, house	300 W Park Ave	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1508	Kaufman, Bernard and Annie, house	202 W Park Ave	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1509	Richardson, Jefferson R. and Maude B., house	200 W Park Ave	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1510	Hill-League House	114 W Park Ave	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1511	house, unidentified	112 W Park Ave	ca. 1990	Not Eligible
1512	Garrett-Parker House	108 W Park Ave	ca. 1941	Not Eligible
1513	Watkins, John A. and Bess M., house	6 Wilton St	ca. 1948	Not Eligible
1514	Warden, Arthur H. and Ida P., house	8 Wilton St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1515	Carlisle, William H. and Maude I., house	10 Wilton St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1516	Robinson, Charles E. and Lois, house	12 Wilton St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1517	Dunbar, Marion O. and Beulah, house	18 Wilton St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1518	house, unidentified	104 Wilton St	ca. 1955	Not Eligible
1519	Massey, D. Edwin and Lydia, house	106 Wilton St	ca. 1924	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1520	Dunbar, Marion and Beulah, house	110 Wilton St	ca. 1924	Not Eligible
1521	Apartments	101, 103 & 105 Neal St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1522	Ross, George, house	15 Neal St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1523	Stribling, M. Stokes and Elizabeth B., house	11 Neal St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1524	Thomas, Jason C. and Cleon, house	9 Neal St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1525	Ligon, R. Henry and Julia B., house	7 Neal St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1526	Apartments	514 Townes St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1527	Garage Buildings	512-514 Townes St	ca. 1990	Not Eligible
1528	Binet, Richard E. and Mary R., house	504 Townes St	ca. 1954	Not Eligible
1529	Townhouses	623 N Main St	ca. 2000	Not Eligible
1530	Berry, Fred H. and Kathleen F., house	416 Townes St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible
1531	Bruns, J. Frederick, house	414 Townes St	ca. 1912	Not Eligible
1532	Heritage Park	Townes St	ca. 1980	Not Eligible
1533	Northgate Commercial Block	918-924 N Main St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1534	house, unidentified	512 Hampton Ave	ca. 1990	Not Eligible
1535	house, unidentified	310 Hampton Ave	ca. 1923	Contributes to Listed District
1536	house, unidentified	102 Pinckney St	ca. 1960	Not Eligible
1537	Rice, Emma, house	110 Pinckney St	ca. 1943	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1538	Boyd, J.R., house	114 Pinckney St	ca. 1927	Not Eligible
1539	Blocker, Fannie, house	116 Pinckney St	ca. 1916	Not Eligible
1540	Barton, Willis C. and Martha	118 Pinckney St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1541	Judge, Terry C, house	120 Pinckney Street	ca. 1901	Not Eligible
1542	Simmons, Samuel and Ruby, house	122 Pinckney Street	ca. 1937	Not Eligible
1543	Hawthorne House	124 Pinckney St	ca. 1982	Not Eligible
1544	house, unidentified	204 Pinckney St	ca. 1960	Not Eligible
1545	Wilbanks-White House	308 Pinckney St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1546	Barkshadt, John F., house	310 Pinckney St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1547	Pinckney Fludd Park	Intersection of Pinckney St and Fludd St	ca. 1980	Not Eligible
1548	Apartments	408 Pinckney St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1549	Hunt, Walter and Mandy, house	410 Pinckney St	ca. 1927	Not Eligible
1550	Little, Lawrence and Mary, house	412 Pinckney St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1551	Hunt-Keith House	416 Pinckney St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1552	Peck, Stanley and Theresa, house	418 Pinckney St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1553	Arnold, J.A. and Sallie F., house	504 Pinckney St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1554	Little, William H. and Elizabeth, house	506 Pinckney St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1555	house, unidentified	100 Paul Beacham Way	ca. 1970	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1556	Shoaf, Richard and Ruth, house	13 Briggs Ave	ca. 1927	Not Eligible
1557	Sammon, Rudolph and Sallie T, house	11 Briggs Ave	ca. 1923	Not Eligible
1558	Wilson, Eston and Mamie, house	9 Briggs Ave	ca. 1929	Not Eligible
1559	Winfield, Kelly, house	7 Briggs Ave	ca. 1958	Not Eligible
1560	Turnbull, John W., house	5 Briggs Ave	ca. 1948	Not Eligible
1561	Spenser, William T. and Annie, house	3 Briggs Ave	1923	Not Eligible
1562	Major, Ross, house	212 Frank St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1563	Walker, Rev. J.R., House	204 Frank St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1564	Davidson, William H. and Connie, house	202 Frank St	ca. 1911	Not Eligible
1565	Meadors, Lula, house	1606 E North St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1566	Haskins, Lloyd and Mabel, house	1604 E North St	ca. 1929	Not Eligible
1567	Bates, Alice and Joseph, house	1520 E North St	ca. 1932	Not Eligible
1568	Hale, William and Annie, house	1520 E North St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1569	Davenport, Scott and Felicia, house	1514 E North St	ca. 1927	Not Eligible
1570	Dickinson-Brown House	1512 E North St	ca. 1948	Not Eligible
1571	Volpian, Alexander and Gertrude, house	1510 E North St	ca. 1927	Not Eligible
1572	Moore, Daisy, house	1508 E Main St	ca. 1927	Not Eligible
1573	Crosby, Veda and Roy, house	1506 E North St	ca. 1927	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1574	Parker, John A., house	1504 E North St	ca. 1927	Not Eligible
1574.01	garage	1504 E North St	ca. 1927	Not Eligible
1575	Jones, Henry and Bertha, house	1502 E North St	ca. 1927	Not Eligible
1576	Smith, Merritt and Mamie, house	1438 E North St	ca. 1927	Not Eligible
1577	Wilson, Jimmie and Katherine, house	1428 E North St	ca. 1948	Not Eligible
1578	McDevitt, James and May, house	1426 E North St	ca. 1922	Not Eligible
1579	Curry, Robert and Annie, house	1408 E North St	ca. 1922	Not Eligible
1580	Bradford, William and Birdie, house	1406 E North St	ca. 1934	Not Eligible
1581	Floyd, Samuel and Effie, house	1404 E North St	ca. 1922	Not Eligible
1581.01	garage	1404 E North St	ca. 1922	Not Eligible
1582	Edge, J.L. and Elba, house	1402 E North St	ca. 1922	Not Eligible
1583	McBee, Luther and Mary, house	1338 E North St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1584	McBee, Walter and Mary, house	1336 E North St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1585	Jeter, Eula and Ruth, house	1332 E North St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1586	Gault, Marvin and Virginia, house	1328 E North St	ca. 1932	Not Eligible
1587	Tzouvelekas, James and Sophie, house	1326 E North St	ca. 1932	Not Eligible
1588	Platt, Sir and Hannah, house	1324 E North St	ca. 1932	Not Eligible
1589	Wright, Kenneth and Ida, house	1322 E North St	ca. 1923	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1590	Goodwin, Jack and Leila, house	1320 E North St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1590.01	garage	1320 E North St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1591	Grant, Irvin and Bertha, house	1310 E North St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1591.01	house, unidentified	1310 E North St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1592	Warren, Edwin and Floy, house	1308 E. North St	ca. 1923	Not Eligible
1593	Turbeville, Samuel and Etta May, house	1304 E North St	ca. 1923	Not Eligible
1594	house, unidentified	1259 Overbrook Ct	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
1595	house, unidentified	1263 Overbrook Ct	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
1596	house, unidentified	2 Overbrook Ct	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
1597	Kennedy, James and Ruby, house	1305 E North St	ca. 1928	Not Eligible
1598	Crites, James and Virginia, house	1307 E North St	ca. 1952	Not Eligible
1599	McDonald, William and Bessie, house	1309 E North St	ca. 1932	Not Eligible
1600	Eskew, Thomas and Gladys, house	1311 E North St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1601	Collins, L. Rex and Maude, house	1313 E North St	ca. 1932	Not Eligible
1602	Bass, Roy and Olive K., house	1315 E North St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1603	Griffen, Henry and Mattie, house	1317 E North St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1604	Brown, Douglas and Mary, house	1321 E North St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1605	Lanford, J. Walter and Etta, house	1323 E North St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1606	McKinney, Kirby and Vernelle, house	1327 E North St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1607	Long, John and Bessie, house	1329 E North St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1608	Allen, Otis J. and Veranda, house	1401 E Norton St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1609	Bishop, Robert and Margaret, house	1403 E Norton St	ca. 1923	Not Eligible
1610	Harris, William and Georgia, house	1405 E North St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1610.01	garage	1405 E North St	ca. 1990	Not Eligible
1611	Pressley, James and Era, house	1407 E North St	ca. 1937	Not Eligible
1611.01	garage	1407 E North St	ca. 1937	Not Eligible
1612	Self, Ruby and Daniel, house	1411 E North St	ca. 1934	Not Eligible
1613	McGee, Ernest and Lillian, house	1413 E North St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1613.01	garage	1413 E North St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1614	Knight, Irvin and Lillian, house	1415 E North St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1615	Grapette Bottling Company, Inc.	1503 E North St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1616	Overbrook Dry Cleaners	1501 E North St	1949	Not Eligible
1617	house, unidentified	1507 E North St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1618	Maret, Ecsar and P.L., house	1509 E North St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1619	Harrell, L.S. and Minnie, house	1511 E North St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1620	Sackett, Paul F. and Elice, house	1513 E North St	ca. 1927	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1621	Bradford, William K. and Birdie, house	1515 E North St	ca. 1927	Not Eligible
1622	Wall, Jonathan B. and Lavinia, house	1517 E North St	ca. 1929	Not Eligible
1623	Blackburn, Charles and Annie, house	1519 E North St	ca. 1934	Not Eligible
1624	Nabers, Robert and Ruth, house	1601 E North St	ca. 1953	Not Eligible
1625	McCarter, Arthur B. and Nora, house	1605 E North St	ca. 1927	Not Eligible
1626	Deason, J.K. and Frances, house	1607 E North St	ca. 1927	Not Eligible
1627	Hershey, Henry and Clara, house	211 Walnut St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1628	Hill, Alvin and Eunice, house	209 Walnut St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1629	Divver, Hendrix and Catherine, house	205 Walnut St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1630	Workman, Arthur and Eoline, house	107 Walnut St	ca. 1953	Not Eligible
1631	Howell, Herman J. and Hazel, house	103 Walnut St	ca. 1923	Not Eligible
1632	Townsend, Henry and Minnie, house	101 Walnut St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1633	Iler, C.B. and Mary, house	43 Walnut St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1633.01	garage	43 Walnut St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1634	Jones, Benjamin C. and Hattie, house	39 Walnut St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1635	Cothran, J.B. and Esther, house	35 Walnut St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1636	Ricker, Albert M. and Edna, house	31 Walnut St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1637	Cunningham, Harry and Mary, house	27 Walnut St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1638	Miller, Jason W. and Lottie G., house	23 Walnut St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1639	Byrd, Walter and Beulah, house	21 Walnut St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1640	Thomas, Frances, house	19 Walnut St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1641	house, unidentified	30 Walnut St	ca. 1980	Not Eligible
1642	Stasney, Joseph and Gertrude, house	32 Walnut St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible
1643	McMurray, Wilkens, house	40 Walnut St	ca. 1951	Not Eligible
1644	house, unidentified	313 Overbrook Rd	ca. 1970	Not Eligible
1645	Hendrix, Gardner, house	311 Overbrook Rd	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1646	Moseley, Robert and Lillian, house	309 Overbrook Rd	ca. 1952	Not Eligible
1647	Stasney, Gertrude, house	100 Overbrook Rd	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1648	Meadows, Frank H. and Joy, house	102 Overbrook Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible
1649	Morrah, Bradley and Edna, house	206 Overbrook Rd	ca. 1948	Not Eligible
1650	Morrah, Bradley and Hessie, house	212 Overbrook Rd	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1650.01	garage	212 Overbrook Rd	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1651	Small, Robert and Sallie T., house	214 Overbrook Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible
1651.01	garage	214 Overbrook Rd	ca. 1951	Not Eligible
1652	Graham, Hugh Z. and Hessie, house	300 Overbrook Rd	ca. 1964	Not Eligible
1653	Patton, Ernest and Margaret, house	308 Overbrook Rd	ca. 1949	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1654	Morgan, George R. and Mildred, house	310 Overbrook Rd	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1655	Asbury, Abner D. and Isabel, house	400 Overbrook Rd	ca. 1932	Not Eligible
1656	Wilson, Mamie, house	402 Overbrook Rd	ca. 1934	Not Eligible
1657	garage	404 Overbrook Rd	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1658	Commercial Building	406 Overbrook Rd	ca. 1970	Not Eligible
1659	Spann, Langdon and Mattie, house	501 Overbrook Rd	ca. 1934	Not Eligible
1660	Henderson, Thomas and Nona, house	417 Overbrook Rd	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1661	Thompson, Churchill and Mande, house	413 Overbrook Rd	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1662	Spann, Langdon and Martha, house	403 Overbrook Rd	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1663	Scurry, Durwood L. and Vannoy, house	21 Spruce St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1664	Wilkins, McMurray and Ruth, house	17 Spruce St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1665	Vaughn, Arthur, house	15 Spruce St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1666	Scurry, Durwood, house	11 Spruce St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1666.01	garage	11 Spruce St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1667	Garraux, William and Alta, house	11 Juniper St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1668	house, unidentified	10 Juniper St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1669	Kivett, T. Lee and Eleanor, house	111 Walnut St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1670	Jervey, Dr. James W., house	101 Overbrook Circle	ca. 1934	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1671	Mitchell, Ellison and Claiborne, house	113 Overbrook Circle	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1672	Smith-Pearce House	103 Overbrook Circle	1924	Not Eligible
1673	Lindsay, J. Robert, house	5 Overbrook Circle	ca. 1929	Not Eligible
1674	Forrester, Lindsay J., house	100 Overbrook Circle	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1675	Cooper, Lula, house	127 Woodville Ave	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1676	Childers, Lorenzo and Pauline, house	123 Woodville Ave	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
1676.01	outbuilding	123 Woodville Ave	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
1677	Floyd, Sam F. and Effie M., house	200 Overbrook Rd	ca. 1921	Not Eligible
1677.01	outbuilding	200 Overbrook Rd	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1678	Seay, Clarence and Lois, house	10 Jedwood Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1679	Woodward, Winchester, house	12 Jedwood Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1680	Brookey, Jason and Dorothea, house	16 Jedwood Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1681	Kiser, Joseph and Marie, house	19 Jedwood Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1682	Hammond, Allen, job	17 Jedwood Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1683	McBee, Ava, house	13 Jedwood Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1684	Foster, Harold and Mary, house	11 Jedwood Dr	1948	Not Eligible
1685	Childs, Albert and Iva, house	7 Jedwood Dr	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
1686	Watson, H.P., house	300 Pettigru St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1687	Todd, H.L., house	508 Pettigru St	ca. 1912	Not Eligible
1688	Ramsaur, Claude and Bettie, house	605 Pettigru St	ca. 1920	Contributes to Listed District
1689	Loumos, Thomas and Anna, house	411 Pettigru St	ca. 1940	Contributes to Listed District
1690	McBee, L.M., house	403 Pettigru St	ca. 1924	Contributes to Listed District
1691	McBee, L.M. and Florida, house	307 Pettigru St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
1692	Easley, Eliza, house	107 Manly St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
1693	Lindsay, Fred and Mabel, house	119 Manly	ca. 1915	Contributes to Listed District
1694	White, Anthony and Bessie, house	8 Williams St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1695	Lawton, Sumpter C. and Lottie, house	10 Williams St	ca. 1927	Not Eligible
1696	Smith, J.B., house	16 Williams St	ca. 1923	Not Eligible
1697	Apartments	5 Whitsett St	ca. 1953	Contributes to Listed District
1698	Spain, Albertus C. and Elizabeth, house	3 Whitsett St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
1699	O'Shields, Barney and Mary, house	14 Whitsett St	ca. 1940	Contributes to Listed District
1700	Palm, John M. and Annette, house	104 Whitsett St	ca. 1912	Contributes to Listed District
1701	Furman, Alester G. and Janie, house	114 Whitsett St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
1701.01	garage	114 Whitsett St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
1702	Carpenter, Lee, house	200 Whitsett St	ca. 1925	Contributes to Listed District
1703	Wright, George B. and Dixie, house	204 Whitsett St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1704	Vaughn, Telmer P. and Jessie, house	206 Whitsett St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1705	Jentoft, Fred E. and Blazena, house	210 Whitsett St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1706	Horner, James G. and Ortha, house	212 Whitsett St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1707	Kirchner, F.C., house	217 Whitsett St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1708	Swindler, James L., house	215 Whitsett St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1709	Aghew, James F. and Marion, house	213 Whitsett St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1710	Steftall, Stanley and Betty, house	3 Boyce Ave	ca. 1958	Contributes to Listed District
1711	Commercial Building	101 Broadus Ave	ca. 1966	Not Eligible
1712	Prevost Apartments	715 E McBee Ave	ca. 1945	Contributes to Listed District
1713	A.T. Sullivan Plumbers/Stoddard Electric	528 S Main St	ca. 1913	Not Eligible
1714	C.C. McCall Watch Repair/Ward-Simpson Drug	624-626 S Main St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible
1715	Leland Brissie Motorcycles/Mahaffey's Feed & Seed	628-630 S Main St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1716	Simpson Building	640 S Main St	1946	Not Eligible
1717	1923 Model Home	106 E Prentiss St	1923	Not Eligible
1718	Williams, Emmett & Georgia, house	12 Stall St	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1719	H. Alexander, barber/W.B. Stafford, shoe repair	114 Pendleton St	ca. 1913	Not Eligible
1720	J.O. Jenkinson Meats	118 Pendleton St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1721	Commercial Building	120 Pendleton St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1722	Ferguson and Miller's Cotton Warehouse	218 Pendleton St	1882	Not Eligible
1723	Greenville Variety Works	226 Pendleton St	ca. 1924	Not Eligible
1724	Bissey's Garage and Filling Station	228 Pendleton St	ca. 1923	Not Eligible
1725	Arthur E. Jones Potato Chip Manufacturing	300 Pendleton St	ca. 1941	Not Eligible
1726	City Motor Company	302 Pendleton St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1727	Baker Motor Company	306 Pendleton St	ca. 1946	Not Eligible
1728	Waldie Bushaw Service Station	301 Pendleton St	ca. 1937	Not Eligible
1729	Home Finance Company	131 Pendleton St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1730	Blue Streak Oil Company	121 Pendleton St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1731	Haden Motor Company/Paramount Distributing	113 Pendleton St	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
1732	Commercial Building	23-29 Pendleton St	1925	Not Eligible
1733	Commercial Building	20 Augusta St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1734	Carolina Motor Exchange	18 Augusta St	ca. 1953	Not Eligible
1735	Owens & Son Auto Repair; Greenville Cab Co. Garage	16 Augusta St	ca. 1946	Not Eligible
1736	Victory Filling Station	659 S Main St	ca. 1924	Not Eligible
1737	Coca-Cola Bottling Company	651 S Main St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible
1738	Peoples' Service Station	633 S Main St	ca. 1923	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1739	Alliance Cotton Warehouse	13-17 Augusta St	1891	Contributes to Listed District
1740	American Service Station	19 Augusta St	ca. 1923	Not Eligible
1741	Caro Belting Manufacturers	26 Augusta St	1937	Not Eligible
1742	Quester Electric Company Contractors	31 Augusta St	1948	Not Eligible
1743	Allen Temple AME Church Parsonage	109 Green Ave	ca. 1924	Not Eligible
1744	Bomar, Roy W., house	1000 N Main St	ca. 1948	Not Eligible
1745	house, unidentified	1002 N Main St	ca. 1946	Not Eligible
1746	Major, Clarence A., house	1004 N Main St	ca. 1942	Not Eligible
1747	Giles, Kenneth and Christine, house	1006 N Main St	ca. 1956	Not Eligible
1748	McClure, A. Eugene and Pearl T., house	1008 N Main St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1749	Nabors, William F. and Lillie M., house	1012 N Main St	ca. 1968	Not Eligible
1750	Chambers, William E., house	1016 N Main St	ca. 1942	Not Eligible
1751	Williams, Kay M., house	1018 N Main St	ca. 1942	Not Eligible
1752	house, unidentified	1102 N Main St	ca. 2000	Not Eligible
1752.01	carport	1102 N Main St	ca. 2000	Not Eligible
1753	Tuten, James M., house	1104 N Main St	ca. 1942	Not Eligible
1754	Cobb, George P., house	1106 N Main St	ca. 1942	Not Eligible
1755	Fowler, Horace S., house	1108 N Main St	ca. 1942	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1756	Spake, George and Ann R., house	1114 N Main St	ca. 1974	Not Eligible
1757	Haywood, Manley Furman, house	1300 N Main St	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
1758	Rhymer, Crawford, house	1242 N Main St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1759	Lever, Iva B. and Mabel, house	1 E Hillcrest Dr	ca. 1952	Not Eligible
1760	White, Warren J., house	4 E Hillcrest Dr	ca. 1928	Not Eligible
1760.01	garage	4 E Hillcrest Dr	ca. 1928	Not Eligible
1761	Quigley, Albert J., house	1406 N Main St	ca. 1937	Not Eligible
1762	Ashmore, John P., house	4 E Montclair Ave	ca. 1953	Not Eligible
1763	Holland, William H., house	1500 N Main St	ca. 1942	Not Eligible
1764	Looper, William N., house	1502 N Main St	ca. 1946	Not Eligible
1765	Graves, Henry J. and Annette, house	1510 N Main St	ca. 1959	Not Eligible
1766	Maudlin, John H., house	1606 N Main St	ca. 1959	Not Eligible
1767	Ferguson, Waylon O. and Allene, house	1608 N Main St	ca. 1965	Not Eligible
1768	house, unidentified	2 E Avondale Dr	1995	Not Eligible
1769	Scales, Robert R., house	1700 N Main St	ca. 1931	Not Eligible
1770	Boyd, Julius J., house	1704 N Main St.	ca. 1957	Not Eligible
1771	Shuman, Gerald B. and Ann, house	1720 N Main St	ca. 1952	Not Eligible
1772	Carr, Frank T., house	1722 N Main St	ca. 1956	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1773	Gossett, Ralph, house	1724 N Main St	ca. 1941	Not Eligible
1774	Sherman, Edwin L., house	1728 N Main St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1775	League, John B., house	1730 N Main St	ca. 1946	Not Eligible
1776	Harold, Arnold L., house	1732 N Main St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1777	house, unidentified	1734 N Main St	ca. 1997	Not Eligible
1778	McKay, Charles E. and Mildred, house	1736 N Main St	ca. 1952	Not Eligible
1779	Hunt, Joseph M., house	303 E Avondale Dr	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
1780	Wooton, Richard D., house	239 E Avondale Dr	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1781	Cox, Gus M., house	233 E Avondale Dr	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1782	Potter, Charles L., house	231 E Avondale Dr	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1783	Dobson, Charles D., house	227 E Avondale Dr	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1784	Byrd, Charles R. and Anne H., house	221 E Avondale Dr	ca. 1954	Not Eligible
1785	Shives, Jason D. and Martha G., house	219 E Avondale Dr	ca. 1953	Not Eligible
1786	Shives, James D., house	217 E Avondale Dr	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1787	Wilson, James A., house	213 E Avondale Dr	ca. 1941	Not Eligible
1787.01	garage	213 E Avondale Dr	ca. 1941	Not Eligible
1788	Scarborough, Asa, house	205 E Avondale Dr	ca. 1937	Not Eligible
1789	Dillingham, Haywood D., house	111 E Avondale Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1790	Kaufman, John and Elsie, house	105 E Avondale Dr	ca. 1937	Not Eligible
1791	Mahaffey, Walter T., house	24 Perry Ave	ca. 1908	Not Eligible
1792	Granger, Augustus, house	28 Perry Ave	ca. 1923	Not Eligible
1793	Wood, R. Irvin, house	30 Perry Ave	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1794	Tripp, Charles K. and Lyda, house	32 Perry Ave	ca. 1929	Not Eligible
1795	Inman, Essie, house	35 Perry Ave	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
1796	Mundy, Benjamin Z., house	31 Perry Ave	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
1797	Whitmire, Nathan A., house	27 Perry Ave	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
1798	Orr, William S., house	19 Perry Ave	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1799	Henderson, James and Luella, house	100 Ware St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1800	Coward, S.A., house	102 Ware St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1801	McKinney, W.H., house	104 Ware St	ca. 1908	Not Eligible
1802	King, Luther R., house	108 Ware St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1803	Bearden, Russell H. and Lizzie, house	110 Ware St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1804	Henderson, J.R., house	118 Ware St	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
1805	house, unidentified	120 Ware St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1806	house, unidentified	122 Ware St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1807	house, unidentified	124 Ware St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1808	house, unidentified	126 Ware St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1809	Alton, Frank, house	119 Ware St	ca. 1923	Not Eligible
1810	house, unidentified	113 Ware St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1811	Gilreath, James, house	111 Ware St	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
1812	Pack, T.A., house	109 Ware St	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1813	Allen, William O., house	10 McCall St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1814	Kellett, William L., house	18 McCall St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1815	Watts, J.W., house	100 McCall St	ca. 1918	Not Eligible
1816	Russell, J.C., house	105 McCall St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1817	house, unidentified	103 McCall St	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
1818	Hendricks, Ralph, house	101 McCall St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1819	Coats, Mollie, house	103 McCall St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible
1820	house, unidentified	17 McCall St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1821	Alberson, Benjamin, house	11 McCall St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1822	Callahan, Gloria, house	4 Watson Ave	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
1823	Chiles, Jack, house	6 Watson Ave	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1824	Noe, Gentry, house	8 Watson Ave	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1825	Brown, James, house	12 Watson Ave	ca. 1930	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1826	Williamson, Spencer, house	14 Watson Ave	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1827	Campbell, Oscar, house	16 Watson Ave	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1828	Wirt, Andrew, house	19 Watson Ave	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
1829	Babb, Robert E. and Nannie, house	17 Watson Ave	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1830	Babb, Wade and Rachel, house	15 Watson Ave	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1831	McNeill, Jonathan D. and Addie, house	13 Watson Ave	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1832	Thackston, Berry S. and Gertrude, house	11 Watson Ave	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1832.01	garage	11 Watson Ave	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1833	Hemphill, George, house	107 Grace St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1834	Lasto, Robert, house	109 Grace St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1835	Giles-Darnell house	92-94 Grace St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1836	Hill, Harold R. and Inez, house	98 Grace St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1837	Pitts, Edward E. and Maggie, house	102 Grace St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1838	Porter, Dora E., house	104 Grace St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1839	Foshee, Sumter B. and Minnie, house	608 Rhett St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1840	Foshee, Sumter, house	608 Rhett St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1841	Hawkins, Luther P. and Mary, house	100 Rhett St	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1842	Hawkins, William A. and Florida, house	702 Rhett St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1843	Major, Frank E., house	710 Rhett St	ca. 1902	Not Eligible
1844	Brown, William, house	800 Rhett St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1845	house, unidentified	804 Rhett St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1846	Ware, Anna, house	16 Perry Ave	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1847	Pendleton Street Baptist Church	1048 Pendleton St	ca. 1913	Not Eligible
1848	Wyatt, Thomas W. and May, house	5 Watson Ave	ca. 1912	Not Eligible
1849	Reynolds, John T. and Annie, house	9 Watson St	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1850	Stewart, William R. and Mamie, house	21 David St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1851	Woelfel, Edward R. and Alwyn, house	25 David St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1852	Smith, Malvern H. and Mary, house	27 David St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1853	Ward, Harry G. and Lola, house	31 David St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1854	Nell's Beauty Shop	33 David St	ca. 1936	Not Eligible
1855	Christopher, R. Alonzo & Kate, house	35 David St	ca. 1926	Not Eligible
1856	Philip M. Coury Grocery	37 David St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1857	David St. Baptist Church	38 David St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1858	Leapard, Jason W. and Bessie, house	28 David St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1859	Nelson, Floyd C. and Jessie, house	24 David St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1860	Cooper, John J. and Jessie, house	22 David St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1861	Seeglar, H.A. and Sallie, house	10 Stall St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1862	Nix, Homer T. and Maggie, house	8 Stall St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1863	house, unidentified	15 Paul Beacham Way	ca. 1945	Not Eligible
1864	Terry, Rebecca, house	11 Paul Beacham Way	ca. 1912	Not Eligible
1865	Martin, John C. and Lottie, house	9 Paul Beacham Way	ca. 1911	Not Eligible
1866	Smith, W. Beattie and May, house	7 Paul Beacham Way	ca. 1911	Not Eligible
1867	Maurides-Diamond House	106 W Mountain View	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1868	Peace, Winfred and Thelma, house	102 W Mountain View	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1869	Hamrick, Mary B., house	100 W Mountain View	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1870	Ives, Professor, house	308 Belmont Ave	1929	Not Eligible
1871	Stewart Grocery Building	307 Falls St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1872	Stanley Brown Liquors	100 E Broad SE Corner Fall St and Broad St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1873	Balentine Packaging Company	114 Falls St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1874	W.N. Watson Automotive	34 E McBee Ave	ca. 1964	Not Eligible
1875	Springwood Cemetery	N Main St, NE corner Elford St	1812ff.	Eligible
1876	Greenville County Courthouse	305 W North St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
1877	Markley Chapel	10 N Church St	ca. 1880	Not Eligible
1878	Crawford Building	8 S Church St	1949	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1879	Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., Federal Building	308 E Washington St	1937	Eligible
1880	Gilfillin & Houston Building	217-219 E Washington St	ca. 1935	Eligible
1881	Commercial Building	207-209 E Washington St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1882	Busbee Furniture Company	22 E Court St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1883	Commercial Building	24 E Court St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1884	Commercial Building	28 E Court St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1885	Brissey and Son Garage	116 E Broad St	ca. 1960	Not Eligible
1886	Duke Power Promotional Building	205 E Broad St	ca. 1958	Not Eligible
1887	Fall & Broad Shell Station	27 E Broad St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1888	Thomas Tailorshop	25 E Broad St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1889	Stokes Building	330 E Coffee St	1949	Not Eligible
1890	State Employment Security Commission	312 E Coffee St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1891	(former) Doctors' Offices	300 E Coffee St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1892	Gilfillin & Houston Insurance & Real Estate	220 E Coffee St	ca. 1963	Not Eligible
1893	Commercial Building	204-206 E Coffee St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1894	Charlie's Steakhouse	18 E Coffee St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1895	Commercial Building	12 E Coffee St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1896	Scales-Wilson Building	113 E Coffee St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1897	Sanitary Barber Shop	15 E Coffee St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1898	Irvine Esso Station	301 E McBee Ave	ca. 1948	Not Eligible
1899	Keys Printing Company	303 E McBee Ave	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1900	Wilson Douglas Building	19 S Irvine St	ca. 1942	Not Eligible
1901	Commercial Building	9-11 S Irvine St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1902	Greenville Auto Sales	13-15 Irvine St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1903	Elks Building	18 E North St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1904	Flora Davenport Corsetiere	100 E North St	ca. 1948	Not Eligible
1905	Prescription Center Drugs	102 E North St	ca. 1948	Not Eligible
1906	Southern Opticals	106-108 E North St	ca. 1948	Not Eligible
1907	Daniel Building	301 N Main St	1966-67	Not Eligible
1908	Wheat Building	401 N Main St	ca. 2000	Not Eligible
1909	American Legion Memorial Building	430 N Main St	ca. 1934	Not Eligible
1910	U.S. Navy Reserve Training Center	426 N Main St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1911	Daniels Construction Company	429 N Main St	ca. 1942	Not Eligible
1912	Bell South Building	218 College St	ca. 1988	Not Eligible
1913	Cavalier's Valet	25 College St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1914	Commercial Building	1 College St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1915	Western Auto Store Service Department	248 N Laurens St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1916	Commercial Building	244-246 N Laurens St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1917	5-Star Service Center	215 College St	ca. 1960	Not Eligible
1918	Buncombe Street Methodist Church	200 Buncombe St	1873	Not Eligible
1919	Commercial Building	102 W North St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1920	Sherwin-Williams Company	100 W North St	ca. 1952	Not Eligible
1921	Commercial Building	205 N Laurens St	ca. 1970	Not Eligible
1922	Campbell Tile and Mantel Company	28 W North St	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1923	Commercial Building	20-24 W North St	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1924	Waffle Shop	14 W North St	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1925	Former Livery	120 N Laurens St	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
1926	Former Livery	120 N Lauren St	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
1927	Commercial Building	Laurens St	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1928	Arnold Schonwetter, tailor	9 W Washington St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1929	R. Goldstein, shoemaker	7 W Washington St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1930	Southern Bell Telephone Company	18 S Laurens St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1931	Belk Simpson Warehouse	210 W McBee Ave	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1932	Henry Theodore Building	226 W McBee Ave	1948	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1933	Bannon Building	16-22 W McBee Ave	1949	Not Eligible
1934	City Barbershop	8-12 W McBee Ave	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1935	City Center	22 W Broad St	ca. 1938	Not Eligible
1936	City of Greenville Fire Department	16 W Broad St	ca. 1938	Not Eligible
1937	Thomas C. Gower Bridge	Over Reddy River on S. Main St. between W. Broad and Camperdown	1910, 2001	Not Eligible
1938	Fidelity Federal Savings and Loan	200 S Main St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1939	Cleveland Building	28-36 S Main St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1940	Commercial Building	22 S Main St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1941	Commercial Building	20 S Main St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1942	The Little Shop, millenary	18 S Main St	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1943	Hudson & Jordan Grocery	12 S Main St	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1944	Hudson and Jordan Grocery	10 S Main St	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
1945	Doster Drugstore	2 S Main St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1946	Woolworth Building	1-7 N Main St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
1947	Jones Clothing	11 N Main St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1948	The Parkins Building	101 N Main St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1949	Harvie's Pharmacy	117 N Main St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1950	Greenville Pharmacy	119 N Main St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1951	Sullivan-Markely Hardware	125 N Main St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
1952	Federal Bake Shop	215 N Main St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1953	Smith Building	217 N Main St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1954	The Jewel Shop	219 N Main St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1955	Commercial Building	233 N Main St	ca. 1987	Not Eligible
1956	Cabiness-Gardner Company Block	243-245 N Main St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1957	Friedman's Jewelers	128 N Main St	ca. 1960	Not Eligible
1958	Pete's Lunch Room No. 2	124 N Main St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1959	Commercial Building	122 N Main St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1960	Singer Sewing Machine	120 N Main St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1961	Williams Millenary and Red Front Racket Dry Goods	116-118 N Main St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1962	Thompson Meat Market	110 N Main St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
1963	The Bank of Commerce/Vickers-Cauble Building	100-108 N Main St	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
1964	Walgreen's Drugs	22 N Main St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1965	Rey's Jewelers	20 N Main St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1966	Kimbrell's Furniture Company	113 S Main St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
1967	Hot Dog King	209 S Main St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1976	Allen, J.E. and Georgia C., house	704 Arlington Ave	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1976.01	garage	704 Arlington Ave	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1977	Pope, Thomas H. and Kate M., house	700 Arlington Ave	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1978	Carter, J. Eugene and Martha, house	10 Sumner St	ca. 1923	Not Eligible
1979	Bull, Henry E. and Pearl, house	8 Sumner St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1979.01	garage	8 Sumner St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1980	Schulze, William and Morette, house	7 Sumner St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
1981	Crane, J. Thomas, house	9 Sumner St	ca. 1933	Not Eligible
1982	Stall, Earl R. and Nellie M., house	11 Sumner St	ca. 1923	Not Eligible
1983	Grimball, Isaac H. and Margaret M., house	13 Sumner St	ca. 1932	Not Eligible
1984	Mackey, Charles E. and Catherine E., house	17 Sumner St	ca. 1914	Not Eligible
1985	Salvation Army Hospital Nurses Home	101 Sumner St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1986	Gallamore, Andrew C. and Lora, house	105 Sumner St	ca. 1911	Not Eligible
1987	Holcombe, Hugh H. and Laurie, house	107 Sumner St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1988	Anthony House	109 Sumner St	ca. 1911	Not Eligible
1989	Manley, Charles J.F. and Edna, house	111 Sumner St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1990	Estes, H. Watkins and Eugenia F., house	113 Sumner St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1991	Bolt, William B. and Mary, house	115 Sumner St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1992	house, unidentified	123 Sumner St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
1993	Whitaker, William J. and Lois, house	125 Sumner St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1994	Charles, Paul, house	305 Frank St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1995	Calhoun, Thomas and Mamie, house	307 Frank St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1996	house, unidentified	406 Cook St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1997	Lewis, Carnie, house	402 Cook St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
1998	house, unidentified	210 Cook St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
1999	St. Peters Holy Church	223 Pine St	ca. 1916	Not Eligible
2000	house, unidentified	1 Lyra St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
2001	Byers, Walter and Mary, house	101 Pine St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
2002	Byers, Walter and Mary, house	105 Pine St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
2003	Parks, James and Fannie, house	107 Pine Street	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
2004	Hudson, Joseph and Laura, house	111 Pine St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
2005	Faysoux, Morgan and Eliza, house	106 Pine St	ca. 1905	Not Eligible
2006	King, James, house	201 King St	ca. 1890	Not Eligible
2007	Owens, Leo and Elsie, house	206 King St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
2008	Munsey, James and Mittie, house	212 Mulberry St	ca. 1923	Not Eligible
2009	Wilson, Sidney, house	214 Mulberry St	ca. 1923	Not Eligible
2010	Hill, Fulton, house	122 Mulberry St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
2011	Stephens, Arthur and Annie, house	310 Mulberry St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
2012	Trexler, Bruce and Mamie, house	110 Mulberry St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
2013	Wilson, Sidney and Penda, house	108 Mulberry St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
2014	Wolfe, Lee and Ethel, house	102 Mulberry St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
2015	Mason, Hambright house	100 Mulberry St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
2016	Jones, Lemuel C. and Maggie, house	107 Mulberry St	ca. 1907	Not Eligible
2017	The Gospel Tabernacle	203 Mulberry St	ca. 1940	Not Eligible
2018	Louis M. Glymph Filling Station	701 Hampton Ave	ca. 1935	Not Eligible
2019	Earle, William and Geneva, house	202 Cook St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
2020	Patterson, Henry and Minnie, house	206 Cook St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
2021	house, unidentified	104 Cook St	ca. 1900	Not Eligible
2022	house, unidentified	206 Cook St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
2023	Robertson, Ernest L. and Ruth G., house	2 Ashley St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
2024	Fant, Francis E. and Alton G., house	1005 N Main St	ca. 1941	Not Eligible
2025	Batson, Alvin F. and Kathryn F., house	1007 N Main St	ca. 1954	Not Eligible
2026	Jordan, Clarence G. and Thelma E., house	1015 N Main St	ca. 1941	Not Eligible
2027	Smith, Bradford C. and Cary S., house	1101 N Main St	ca. 1941	Not Eligible
2028	Brown, Edwin and Eileen, house	1103 N Main St	1948	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
2029	Bridges, Martin B. and Gertrude, house	1105 N Main St	ca. 1942	Not Eligible
2030	Brady, Susan C., house	1107 N Main St	ca. 2001	Not Eligible
2031	Nash, John R. and Evelyn T., house	1201 N Main St.	ca. 1941	Not Eligible
2032	Adams, Arthur C. and Lila C., house	1203 N Main St	ca. 1961	Not Eligible
2033	Bolt, Hugh E. and Barbara, house	1205 N Main St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
2034	King, Broadus B. and Ena W., house	1207 N Main St	ca. 1952	Not Eligible
2035	Branyon, Richard and Dorothy T., house	1209 N Main St	ca. 1946	Not Eligible
2036	Hindman, Christopher and Lucy, house	1307 N Main St	ca. 1931	Not Eligible
2037	Simpson, William D. and Lucy B., house	1403 N Main St	ca. 1933	Not Eligible
2038	MacNees, Frank J. and Dolores, house	1405 N Main St	1950	Not Eligible
2039	Dodson, Paul, house	3 W Montclair Ave	ca. 1944	Not Eligible
2040	Thrasher, Charles, house	6 W Montclair Ave	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
2041	Rosenfield, William and Cylvia S., house	1701 N Main St	1958	Not Eligible
2042	Chapman, Lamar S. and Lemae, house	1707 N Main St	1952	Not Eligible
2043	Cox, Ralph E. and Mary T., house	1711 N Main St	ca. 1952	Not Eligible
2044	Dunlap, David O. and Millie B., house	1721 N Main St	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
2045	Cheatham, Jason B. and Margaret T., house	1723 N Main St.	ca. 1946	Not Eligible
2046	Epting, Carl E. and Carolyn W., house	1725 N Main St	ca. 1946	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
2047	Fuller, Fred A. and Ina, house	1729 N Main St	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
2048	Keith, William H. and Cora, house	1731 N Main St	ca. 1933	Not Eligible
2049	Swannell, Horace and Lone W., house	1735 N Main St	ca. 1933	Not Eligible
2050	Curdts, Edward C. and Winnie T., house	1741 N Main St	ca. 1943	Not Eligible
2051	Sparkman, William, house	1743 N Main St	1927	Not Eligible
2051.01	garage	1743 N Main St	1927	Not Eligible
2052	Britt, Joseph H. and Laura M., house	1745 N Main St	ca. 1952	Not Eligible
2053	Seawell, Beulah H., house	60 W Avondale Dr	ca. 1952	Not Eligible
2054	Newell, Josephine C., house	58 W Avondale Dr	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
2055	Cate, Oscar W. and Ann F., house	54 W Avondale Dr	ca. 1952	Not Eligible
2056	Barton, William S. and Jessie, house	50 W Avondale Dr	1956	Not Eligible
2057	Nelson, Dotson M. and Grace, house	46 W Avondale Dr	1950	Not Eligible
2058	Askew, Willard T., house	44 W Avondale Dr	ca. 1931	Not Eligible
2059	Furman, Alester G. and Mary O., house	40 W Avondale Dr	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
2060	Gallivan, Harold F. and Genevieve, house	34 W Avondale Dr	ca. 1949	Not Eligible
2061	Heard, Roy R., house	30 W Avondale Dr	ca. 1961	Not Eligible
2062	Hipp, Francis M. and Mary L., house	26 W Avondale Dr	ca. 1950	Not Eligible
2063	Arnold, Mittie, house	24 W Avondale Dr	ca. 1941	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
2064	Bryant, Eugene and Harriet P., house	18 W Avondale Dr	ca. 1931	Not Eligible
2065	Steedly, Benjamin B. and Gladys, house	14 W Avondale Dr	ca. 1931	Not Eligible
2066	Adams, William and Gertrude, house	401 Cook St	ca. 1930	Not Eligible
2067	Arthur-McCoy house	403 Cook St	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
2068	house, unidentified	314 Hagood St	ca. 1910	Not Eligible
2069	house, unidentified	310 Frank St	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
2070	house, unidentified	308 Frank St	ca. 1915	Not Eligible
2071	Greenville Coach Factory Blacksmith Shop	318 S Main St	1857	Contributes to Listed District
2072	Markley Carriage Factory Paint Shop	N bank Reedy River, 0.05 mi W of S Main St	1904	Contributes to Listed District
2073	Hand, C.F., house	720 Arlington Ave	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
2073.01	garage	720 Arlington Ave	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
2074	Agnew, A. Homer and Gertrude, house	718 Arlington Ave	ca. 1925	Eligible
2074.01	garage	718 Arlington Ave	ca. 1925	Not Eligible
2075	Naylor, Edward W. and Mary M., house	714 Arlington Ave	ca. 1936	Not Eligible
2076	Means, Robert A. and Lucy, house	712 Arlington Ave	ca. 1923	Not Eligible
2076.01	garage	712 Arlington Ave	ca. 1923	Not Eligible
2077	Hodgens, Grady E. and Viola, house	710 Arlington Ave	ca. 1928	Not Eligible
2078	Welborn, R. Louie and Marie, house	706 Arlington Ave	ca. 1933	Not Eligible

Site No	Historic Name	Address/Location	Date	Eligibility
2079	Huguenot Mill Cotton Warehouse	531 S Main St	ca. 1910	Contributes to Listed District
2080	Owens, Earl C. and Mary, house	224 Cureton St	1938	Not Eligible
2081	house, unidentified	106 Grace St	ca. 1920	Not Eligible
2082	house, unidentified	31 Riverside Dr	ca. 1931	Not Eligible
2083	Faris House	309 W Faris Rd	ca. 1900	Not Eligible