NPS Form 10-900
(7-81)

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EXP. 10/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received APR 13 1983
date entered

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

1. Name

historic South Street Historic District

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Along portions of South Street, Church Street, and Pinckney Street NA not for publication

city, town Union NA vicinity of ~~congressional district~~

state South Carolina code 045 county Union code 087

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	___ public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	X unoccupied	X commercial	___ park
___ structure	X both	___ work in progress	___ educational	X private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	X religious
___ object	NA in process	X yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	NA being considered	X yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	X other: library

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership (see continuation sheet)

street & number

city, town ___ vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Union County Courthouse

street & number Main Street

city, town Union state South Carolina 29379

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date 1981 ___ federal X state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
X excellent	___ deteriorated	X unaltered	X original site
X good	___ ruins	X altered	___ moved date _____
X fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The South Street Historic District is a collection of fifty-three properties on both sides of a portion of South Street and a portion of South Pinckney Street and Church Street in Union, South Carolina, a town of approximately 10,500 residents. South Street lies parallel to Main Street in Union, one block away from the commercial district. The street developed as a residential sector after ca. 1850, when the Gage family farmlands were first parceled out for development. The historic district includes forty-three residences built in the period 1850-1930 and three public and institutional buildings from the same era. A total of 70% of the buildings in the district date from the period 1850-1915, with another 22% dating from 1915-1930. Eighty-one percent of the properties in the district retain integrity from their period of significance, providing for an exceptional sense of time and place along South Street.

The residences of the district are primarily of frame construction, one to two-and-one-half stories in height, with large, well-developed yards and gardens. Most of the houses exhibit the characteristics of the Queen Anne style; even the smaller and simpler residences display the assymetry, carpenter's ornamentation, multiple textures, and picturesque silhouettes associated with that style. The public buildings are of masonry, appropriately scaled to the neighborhood. Very few of the older buildings have been substantially altered. Most of the properties have been occupied since their construction and are in good condition. South Street remains an important residential neighborhood in Union.

Key Properties defining the historic character of the District:

1. Grace United Methodist Church, located on Church Street at South Street, is a large stone Gothic-Revival church building with a two-story educational building and a cemetery. The church was initially constructed in 1872, with James Grant as builder and Col. John L. Young as architect-engineer. Photographs depict this early building as a symmetrical stone church with a cental entrance tower and a flanking bell tower on the northwest corner of the nave. The church was substantially enlarged in 1917-1919; Casey & Fant of Anderson, S.C., served as architects and J.M. Crawford as contractor for this enlargement giving the building its present shape. Grace United Methodist Church has a steep gabled roof and a buttressed nave. A low narthex on the west elevation replaces the original entrance tower; a large tracery window rises above the narthex. The tower on the northwest corner of the facade retains its original lower stage; the upper stage was built in 1917-1919 replacing the original spire. The two-story stone educational building on the south side of the church has windows grouped under stone label-molds, and stone coping matching that of the church building. This educational building was further enlarged ca. 1955. The church cemetery is located to the north of the building.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	X social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ theater
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	___ transportation
		___ invention		___ other (specify)

Specific dates N/A **Builder/Architect** N/A

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The South Street Historic District, located along both sides of a portion of South Street and a portion of South Pinckney Street in Union, South Carolina, is a residential district with forty-three properties of historical and architectural note. The district developed in the period 1850-1915 as an important residential neighborhood near the commercial center of Union. The district includes the finest collection of period residences of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries identified in Union, and represents well the characteristics of an upper-income residential sector in a small town of the era. Many of the community's most distinguished architectural specimens are located in the district. The Union Carnegie Library, an institution of significance to the community and to the state, is situated in the district as well.

Additional information:

The South Street neighborhood originated on farmlands south of the town of Union owned by the Gage family.[1] According to local tradition, South Street is located on the site of a racing track.[2] Land along the street was first opened for development ca. 1855, when the Gage family began selling tracts of land.[3] Several large, isolated residences (#'s 12, 16, 31, and 34) were built on South Street in this period.

The district took shape as an urban residential neighborhood in the years after the Civil War. Many of the large two-story frame residences that were built in the years 1870-1915 were the homes of leading citizens of Union. William H. Nicholson, a banker and merchant, lived at 310 West South Street (#24); Joseph H. Gault, the president of Gault Manufacturing Company, lived at 113 West South Street (#39); and the "headman" of Union Mills lived in the house at 107 West South Street (#37).[4] The large, stylish residences were in accord with the social and economic prominence of the residents. Several institutional buildiings of note were also built along South Street in the years 1870-1915. Among these are the Grace United Methodist Church (#1), built in 1872 and enlarged in 1917-1919; the First Presbyterian Church (#36), built in 1903; and the Union Carnegie Library (#30), built in 1903-1905.

There was minimal development in the neighborhood after 1915. Some new houses were built, especially on West South Street, filling in the vacant lots there; these houses (#'s 20, 45, and 53) tended to be smaller, simpler residences, often built for middle-income owners. South Street has seen little development or alteration since this period.

9. Major Bibliographical References

see continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 39

Quadrangle name Union East, S.C., and Union West, S.C. **Quadrangle scale** 1:24000

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	443370	3841370	B	17	443555	3841135
C	17	442378	3840920	D	17	442420	3841140
E				F			
G				H			

Verbal boundary description and justification The nominated property is shown bounded by the heavy red line on the accompanying Union County Tax Maps #73-16 and 73-15. This boundary includes the highest number of key and contributing historic properties in this part of Union, ~~and the fewest non-contributing properties.~~

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

state	NA	**code**	**county**	NA	**code**
state	NA	**code**	**county**	NA	**code**

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John E. Wells, Architectural Historian — Linda Vander Brock, Catawba Regional Planning Council

organization South Carolina Dept. of Archives and History **date** 2-2-83

street & number 1430 Senate Street **telephone** (803) 758-5816

city or town Columbia **state** South Carolina 29211

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national ___ state X local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Charles E. Lee

title Charles E. Lee, State Historic Preservation Officer **date** 3/14/83

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the National Register **date** 5/19/83

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: **date**

Chief of Registration

SOUTH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT, UNION

Property owners

Owner, address

Robert J. and Louise D. Vehorn
301 West South Street
Union, S.C.

Virginia M. Gault Est.
8 Brianwood Boulevard
Greenville, S.C. 29615

Everette H. Hughes
107 West South Street
Union, S.C.

First Presbyterian Church
101 West South Street
Union, S.C.

Stanley M. and Rebecca P. Hembree
200 East South Street
Union, S.C.

Grace United Methodist Church
210 East South Street
Union, S.C.

County of Union
Union County Courthouse
Union, S.C.

Paul K. Switzer, Jr.
Paul K. Switzer III et.al.
301 East South Street
Union, S.C.

James A. Berry, Jr.
3450 Seven Pines Road
Atlanta, Georgia 30539

Paul McNally, Jr.
Route 6, Box 422
Union, S.C.

Arthur F. and Catherine B. Cooksey
204 West South Street
Union, S.C.

Irene F. Holcombe
310 West South Street
Union, S.C.

Helen Hamilton Hope
316 West South Street
Union, S.C.

Shirley's Flower and Gift Shop, Inc.
323 West South Street
Union, S.C.

Marion R. and Mabel G. Malone
319 West South Street
Union, S.C.

Grover J. Alverson
317 West South Street
Union, S.C.

Lucille McWhirter Murrah
315 West South Street
Union, S.C.

Paul C. and Etrulia I. Moore
313 West South Street
Union, S.C.

Pauline K. Patterson
311 West South Street
Union, S.C.

Wesley D. and June M. Lee
309 West South Street
Union, S.C.

Estate of D. Fant Gilliam
205 West South Street
Union, S.C.

Gerald D. Fielder and Palmer W. Fant
Main Street
Union, S.C.

Dewey D. Morris
100 East South Street
Union, S.C.

James M. and Martha C. Vaughn
206 East South Street
Union, S.C.

James L. and Toccoa W. Switzer
305 East South Street
Union, S.C.

Haliburton Powe Rigby and Veronica M. Rigby
205 East South Street
Union, S.C.

Ned Skelton
201 East South Street
Union, S.C.

Clarice T. Payne
312 South Pinckney Street
Union, S.C.

Mabel M. Godshall
106 West South Street
Union, S.C.

Vernon Trippe Anderson, Sr.
302 West South Street
Union, S.C.

Jack T. Wilburn
211 Park Drive
Union, S.C.

Long and Whitney, Attorneys-at-Law
P.O. Box 266
Union, S.C.

James M. and Kathy L. Stepp
109 West South Street
Union, S.C.

Elbert W. Stone, Jr., and
Mary Allen Stone Felder
102 East South Street
Union, S.C.

Frances Keller James
306 East South Street
Union, S.C.

Louise R. Bennett
207 East South Street
Union, S.C.

Humphries H. and Kathryn H. Willard
203 East South Street
Union, S.C.

St. Augustine Catholic Church
101 East South Street
Union, S.C.

Edward Gerald Burwell
102 West South Street
Union, S.C.

Walter C. and Evelyn F. Vanderford
200 West South Street
Union, S.C.

Linda McL. Fant
308 West South Street
Union, S.C.

Mary Dillard Flynn
306 West South Street
Union, S.C.

Billy E. and August F. Holcombe
310 West South Street
Union, S.C.

Lucille Poole Inman
302 West South Street
Union, S.C.

Sam A. Kerhulas Jr. and Jennie M. Kerhulas
314 West South Street
Union, S.C.

Stewart A. and Kathleen O. Davies
318 West South Street
Union, S.C.

Mary Jones Perrin
308 West South Street
Union, S.C.

Dorsey C. Farr
307 West South Street
Union, S.C.

Harry C. and Sue B. Payne
300 West South Street
Union, S.C.

County of Union
Union County Courthouse
Union, S.C.

12. 312 South Pinckney Street. This two-story, frame residence is believed to have been built ca. 1850. The house is weatherboarded and has a two-tier Doric portico centered on its facade. The portico shelters entrances with sidelights and transoms on both floors. The windows of the house are nine-over-nine sash with louvered shutters. The hipped roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. Two brick chimneys pierce the main roof.

14. 104 West South Street. This two-story, frame residence with an L-shaped plan and a gable roof, was built ca. 1878. A one-story porch with standing-seam metal roofing and Tuscan colonnettes spans the facade, wrapping around both sides of the house; the right portion, however, has been enclosed. The house is sheathed in narrow weatherboarding and has deep eaves with sawn brackets. Fenestration is single and paired two-over-two sash. A polygonal bay on the left side of the facade has a bracketed bellcast roof. The gable ends have elaborate sawn ornamentation and circular attic vents. Two brick chimneys pierce the main roof.

18. 204 West South Street. This two-story frame residence dates from ca. 1878 and has an L-shaped plan and weatherboard sheathing. The house has a one-story porch on the right side of the facade, in the angle of the L, with Ionic colonnettes replacing the original porch posts. A two-story polygonal bay with grouped one-over-one sash is on the left side of the facade. Fenestration elsewhere is paired two-over-two. Main entrance and windows have shelf architraves and dentil trim. The porch roof, the main roof, and the bellcast roof of the polygonal bay all feature sawn brackets. The gable ends have elaborate sawn trim and bargeboards. Two brick chimneys pierce the roof.

30. The Carnegie Free Library, located at 300 E. South Street, is a one-and-one-half story, brick library building which was constructed in 1903-1905 with the assistance of a $10,000 grant from Andrew Carnegie. The building is constructed of yellow brick with contrasting red brick and terra-cotta trim. The facade has an Ionic portico in antis with a semicircular pediment bearing the name "Carnegie Free Library." Flanking this portico are twin projecting pavilions, each with two arched windows. The arches have terra-cotta keystones and spandrels. Red brick is used for the rusticated basement, the quoins, and the architraves on the pavilions. The pavilions have wooden cornices and pediments with relief sculpture in the tympana. Metal acroterions are placed at the peaks and ends of the pediment. A low octagonal dome with a finial is centered on the roof. The side elevations of the building have central projecting pavilions with three arched windows and quoins similar to those of the facade pavilions. The roofing is standing-seam metal. The interior of the building was renovated in 1968, but much original fabric remains. The building is still in use as a public library.

36. First Presbyterian Church, 101 West South Street. This large, cruciform, brick church with twin facade towers, built in 1903 stands on the site of an earlier building and is a fine Gothic Revival building. The northeast tower has the main entrance in its first level beneath stone ogee arches. Buttresses rise to stone shoulderings on all corners of the tower. Twin louvered apertures on each face of the tower's second level are capped by stone ogee arches. The parapet of the tower is crenellated. The smaller tower on the northwest has a similar entrance in its first level and a minor second level with two windows beneath a stone lintel. This tower has a crenellated parapet and a pyramidal roof.

Each face of the cruciform plan has a large traceried window beneath stone ogee arches. Stepped stone coping highlights each gable end. A two-story brick educational building with stone coping and buttress-shouldering located west of the church was constructed in 1923-1924.

37. 107 West South Street. Built ca. 1890, this two-and-one-half-story frame residence has weatherboard siding and a hip roof with a large cross-gable on the left side. A one-story porch sheltering only the entrance. A two-story polygonal bay, with paired nine-over-one windows on the first story and paired two-over-two windows on the second story, is located on the left side of the facade beneath the cross-gable. The entrance is centered behind the porch and has sidelights and a transom. A tripartite window is on the second story above the porch. To the right of the entrance are paired nine-over-one windows on the first story and paired two-over-two windows on the second story. A denticulated cornice is located under the eaves. The cross-gable has a Palladian attic vent in its gable end. The house has an enclosed one-story porch on its left elevation and a two-story frame wing on its right elevation.

38. 113 West South Street. This irregular, two-and-one-half-story, frame Queen Anne residence was built ca. 1890. The house features a hip-roofed main block with a tall turret on its northwest corner. The turret has a conical roof and sawtooth shingle cladding. A one-story porch with Tuscan colonnettes and turned balusters spans the facade, wrapping around the turret and both side elevations. A projecting gabled wing on the right elevation has a shingled gable end. Window sash is one-over-one. Two, tall, brick chimneys with corbeled caps rise above the main roof.

43. 301 West South Street. Built ca. 1900, this two-story, frame house has a central, three-story tower. The house is symmetrical, with twin gabled pavilions flanking its central tower. Each pavilion has a polygonal bay beneath its gable. A one-story porch with turned posts and balusters and a spindle frieze spans the facade and wraps around both sides. The tower rises to a pyramidal roof. The house is sheathed in weatherboard and has two-over two sash with louvered shutters. Two tall brick chimneys rise above the hip roof.

Other properties contributing to the historic character of the district:

2. 309 East South Street. This two story frame residence built ca. 1920. has a one-story porch on its facade with a hip roof supported by tapered wooden pillars on brick piers. The three-bay facade has paired eight-over-one windows. A shed-roofed dormer and a single brick chimney pierce the low hipped roof. The original weatherboarding has been replaced with synthetic siding which compromises the architectural integrity of the house.

3. 307 East South Street. Built ca. 1880, this one-story, frame residence has an L-shaped plan with a porch in the angle of the L. The projecting bay on the left portion of the facade has a central bay with two, nine-over-nine windows. Fenestration on the rest of the house is single nine-over-nine sash with louvered shutters. The gable roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal, and dentil molding, diagonal beaded board, and console brackets decorate the facade. Two brick chimneys pierce the roof.

4. 301 East South Street. This two story frame dwelling was built ca. 1920. The house has weatherboard siding and a three-bay facade with a central entrance. A one-story porch, with paired colonnettes and a roof balustrade, shelters the entrance. Fenestration is one-over-one. The deep eaves of the hip roof have simple brackets. A single hip-roofed dormer and two brick chimneys pierce the roofline. There is a one story porch off the left elevation.

5. 207 East South Street. This two-story, frame residence constructed ca. 1901 has a two-story gabled block on the right and a hip-roofed one-story wing on the left, with a one-story shed-roofed porch spanning the entire facade. The house is sheathed in synthetic siding and has six-over-six windows.

8. 201 East South Street. This two-story frame and masonry dwelling, constructed ca. 1875 as a one-story house and enlarged to two stories between 1910 and 1917, has a stuccoed brick first story and a shingle-clad second story. A one-story porch with wooden pillars and a hip roof spans the facade. Fenestration is six-over-one sash. The hip roof is pierced by a hip-roofed dormer and three brick chimneys.

9. 105 East South Street. A one-and-one-half-story frame residence built ca. 1925. The house has weatherboard siding and a gambrel roof with the half-story expressed via a large dormer across the facade. A one-story gabled portico shelters the central entrance of the house. Fenestration is paired twelve-over-one sash on the first floor and paired six-light windows on the second.

11. St. Augustine's Church, 101 East South Street. A small shingle-clad frame church building constructed in 1936, with a later frame addition on its rear.

13. 102 West South Street. A two-story frame residence constructed ca. 1890. The house has a rectangular main block and a two-story wing on the right side. A one-story, hip roof porch with turned posts and balusters and sawn brackets spans the facade, wrapping around the right side to shelter the front of the right wing as well. The house is sheathed in weatherboard and has single and paired two-over-two windows. The roof is hipped.

15. 106 West South Street. A one-story frame house with an L-shaped plan, built ca. 1892. The house has a one-story porch across its facade, wrapping around the right and left side elevations. The siding is weatherboard. The cross-gabled roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. A projecting bay on the forward arm of the L has two one-over-one windows and a bellcast roof which rises above the porch roof.

16. 108 West South Street. A two-story frame house, probably built before 1850, prior to the major development of South Street as a residential neighborhood. The house has a five-bay facade with a one-story porch. The porch has latticework piers and balustrades and a standing-seam metal roof. The windows are six-over-six sash with louvered shutters. The eaves of the roof are decorated with sawn scallop ornament. Brick chimneys stand at either end of the house.

17. 200 West South Street. A two-story frame residence built ca. 1912. The house has an L-shaped plan with gabled wings on the left side of the facade and the right side elevation. A one-story porch with Tuscan columns spans the facade, wrapping around both sides of the house. The two-over-two windows have louvered shutters and pedimented lintels. The main door has sidelights and a multi-light transom. Two brick chimneys rise above the roof.

20. 302 West South Street. A one-and-one-half-story frame bungalow built ca. 1922. The house has a broad gable roof with its slope to the street, and a shed-roofed porch spanning the facade. Wooden pillars carry the porch roof. A gabled dormer with three four-over-one windows is centered on the facade. The house is sheathed in weatherboard and has single and paired four-over-one windows. Two brick chimneys pierce the roof.

21. 304 West South Street. A two-story, frame weatherboarded residence built ca. 1912. The house has a one-story porch with wooden balustrade and posts across its facade and its right side elevation. The two-bay facade has an entrance with sidelights and transom on the right side and a single six-over-one window on the left side of the first story. The second story has two six-over-one windows. A shed-roof attic vent dormer pierces the forward slope of the hipped roof.

22. 306 West South Street. A one-story stuccoed frame house built ca. 1890. The house has a low hip roof which extends over the facade, creating a recessed porch. Four stuccoed pillars with three low arches carry the roof over the porch. The facade has a central entrance with sidelights and an elliptical transom with tripartite windows on either side.

23. 308 West South Street. A two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling constructed ca. 1900. The house has a square main block with a two-story gabled ell on the right side of the facade. A one-story porch with wooden posts and balustrade spans the entire facade, while a second-story porch is located in the angle of the main block and the right ell. Window sash is two-over-two with louvered shutters. The gable end of the right ell has three attic windows framed in stickwork ornament.

24. 310 West South Street. A large, two-story, frame, Queen Anne residence built ca. 1877. The house has a gabled main block with gabled two-story ells on the right side of the facade and on the right side elevation. The left side of the facade's ell has a two-tier recessed porch with wooden porch posts and sawn brackets. The two-over-two windows have pedimented lintels supported on brackets. A semicircular wheel window is centered in the gable end of the forward ell. A polygonal turret with a tall slate-sheathed roof is on the right side elevation. The building has been adapted for use as a funeral home, and various alterations, including synthetic siding and a large one-story addition on the left side, have compromised the building's integrity; but the essential historic fabric is intact, and due to the outstanding architectural detail of the original portion, the house may still be considered a contributing element of the district.

25. 312 West South Street. Undeveloped property.

26. 314 West South Street. A two-and-one-half-story frame residence built ca. 1925. The house has a Colonial Revival format with a central two-story Tuscan portico on its symmetrical facade. The entrance has an elliptical fanlight with a semicircular insert. A second-story balcony with a French door is centered above the entrance. The flanking bays in the five-bay facade have eight-over-one sash with louvered shutters. Two eyebrow dormers pierce the gabled roof. Two stone chimneys stand at the ends of the building. One-story screened porches are located on the right and left side elevations.

27. 316 West South Street. A two-story, frame residence built ca. 1920. The house is stuccoed and has simulated half-timbering in the Tudor Revival style. The main hip-roofed block of the house has a gabled ell on the far right, a smaller gabled ell to the right of center containing the entrance, and a shed-roofed extension to the far left. Fenestration is irregular, with small arched windows, single and paired six-over-six lights, and grouped windows. Two brick chimneys rise above the main roof.

28. 318 West South Street. A one-story, frame bungalow built ca. 1920. The house has a low gable roof with exposed rafter ends which is echoed by the gable-roofed porch on the right side of the facade. The porch roof is supported by tapered concrete piers. A similar one-story porch on the left side elevation has been enclosed. Fenestration is tripartite windows with fixed central elements and one-over-one side sash. Four brick chimneys rise above the roof.

29. 306 East South Street. A one-story L-shaped frame residence built ca. 1895. The house has weatherboard siding and a standing-seam metal roof. A one-story porch in the angle of the L has Tuscan columns and a simple balustrade; the right portion has been enclosed. The forward arm of the L has a projecting bay with twin two-over-two windows and a bracketed bellcast roof. Two brick chimneys with corbeled caps rise above the roofline.

31. 210 East South Street. A two-story, central-hall plan, brick residence built ca. 1850, according to local tradition. The house has a three-bay facade with a central entrance; its windows are nine-over-nine sash with paneled shutters. Two brick chimneys rise above the hipped roof. The original one-story porch which spanned the facade was replaced by a smaller porch after 1917.

33. 200 East South Street. A two-story, frame, Queen-Anne style residence built ca. 1904. The house has a hip-roofed main block with projecting gabled ells on the left side of the facade and both the right and left side elevations. A one-story porch with standing-seam metal roofing spans the facade, wrapping around both sides of the house. The gabled ell on the left side of the facade has a projecting, two-story, polygonal bay with two-over-two windows in all three exposed facets on each story. The gable end of this ell and the gable end of a smaller cross-gable on the right side of the facade have elaborate stickwork ornamentation. The house has been altered by the application of synthetic siding and the closure of some windows which compromise its integrity, but the essential historic characteristics of the house appear to be intact, and the house may still be considered as contributing to the historic character of the district.

34. 102 East South Street. A two-story, brick residence built ca. 1860 according to local tradition. The house has a hipped roof and a three-bay facade with a central entrance and six-over-six windows. The original one-story porch which spanned the facade was replaced with the existing smaller porch after 1917. The house has two brick chimneys rising above the roof, and a one-story frame addition on its rear.

35. 100 East South Street. A one-story, frame dwelling constructed ca. 1890. The house has a hipped roof with a central cross-gable. A one-story porch spans the facade and wraps around the right and left sides of the house. The central entrance, beneath the cross-gable, has sidelights and a transom. The original windows appear to have been replaced.

38. 109 West South Street. A one-and-one-half-story frame residence built ca. 1915. The house has a hipped roof with cross-gables on the right and left sides of the facade. Each cross-gable has a multi-light window centered in its gable end. A one-story porch with turned posts and sawn brackets spans the facade and the right side elevation. The house is sheathed in weatherboard and has one-over-one sash windows.

40. 201 West South Street. Undeveloped property, once the site of an old house, now vacant.

41. 203 West South Street. A two-and-one-half-story, frame residence built ca. 1890. The house has a hip-roofed main block with a gabled two-story ell on the left side of the facade. The gabled ell has a polygonal face with single windows in each facet on each floor. The fenestration of the main block consists of paired one-over-one windows and small single windows. The roofing is metal shingles, and the siding is weatherboard. The original one-story porch was replaced after 1917 by a new porch with stone pillars carrying its roof.

42. 205 West South Street. A one-story, frame, L-shaped house with weatherboard siding and a gable roof, built ca. 1888. The house has a porch in the angle of the L with wooden pillars. A cross-gable with bracketed eaves is centered behind this porch. On the right side of the facade is the forward arm of the L which has a projecting polygonal bay with bell-cast roof, bracketed eaves, and a four-over-four window in each facet.

45. 305 West South Street. A one-story, frame residence, sheathed in weatherboard, built ca. 1918. The house has an L-shaped plan with a gabled roof and a cross-gabled ell on the right side of the facade. This ell has a double two-over-two window and an attic vent beneath its gable. A porch in the angle of the ell has another cross-gable with an attic vent. The original porch posts have been replaced with wrought iron supports. Two brick chimneys rise above the roof.

47. 309 West South Street. A one-story, frame house, sheathed in weatherboard, built ca. 1880 The house has a gabled block with smaller gabled wings on the right and left sides. A porch with turned balusters and elaborate sawn brackets spans the facade of the main block and both wings. The house has two-over-two sash windows and four stuccoed brick chimneys.

48. 311 West South Street. A two-and-one-half-story, brick, Colonial Revival residence constructed ca. 1920. The house has a three-bay facade with a central, one-story portico sheltering its entrance. The portico has Ionic columns and a Doric entablature. The windows of the first story are tripartite sash with central six-over-six elements flanked by two-over-two sidelights; the second story windows are paired six-over-six. The gable roof is pierced by three eyebrow dormers. The main cornice of the house is denticulated. A brick chimney is located at the left side of the house.

49. 313 West South Street. A one-story, frame dwelling constructed ca. 1900. The house has a hip roof with a central cross-gable. A one-story porch with wooden columns and a standing-seam metal roof spans the facade and wraps around the left side elevation. The three-bay facade has a central doorway and flanking one-over-one windows. The house is sheathed in weatherboard and has two brick chimneys.

50. 315 West South Street. A two-story frame residence built ca. 1890. The house has an L-shaped plan with a forward wing on the left side of the facade. The first-story windows are triple twelve-over-one sash, while the second story windows are single and paired two-over-two. The original one-story porch which spanned the facade has been replaced with a smaller gabled porch sheltering only the cental entrance. The cornice is bracketed. Two brick chimneys pierce the roofline.

52. 319 West South Street. A two-and-one-half-story, cruciform-plan frame residence built ca. 1901. The house has a two-and-one-half-story, gable-roofed longitudinal block with a transverse two-story block projecting at the front and rear. A one-story porch with turned posts spans the facade of the house. The fenestration consists of single and paired one-over-one sash. The cornices are denticulated. A multi-flued central chimney rises over the roof.

53. 323 West South Street. A one-story L-shaped frame residence built ca. 1890. The house has weatherboard siding and a gable roof. A one-story porch with tapered wooden pillars on brick piers carrying the roof is on the right side of the facade. On the left side of the facade, the projecting arm of the L has a small projecting bay window with two one-over-one windows and a bellcast roof. The gable end above this bay is clad in sawtooth shingles. The roofing is metal shingles.

Properties which do not contribute to the historic character of the district:

6. 205 East South Street. A two-story frame residence built ca. 1915. The house has a hip roof and a one-story gabled porch on the left side of its facade. The original weatherboarding of the house has been replaced with asbestos shingles, and the porch has been screened in; several new windows have also been installed, compromising the historic integrity of the building.

7. 203 East South Street. Built ca. 1925, this one-story brick residence has a jerkinhead roof with two projecting jerkinhead-roofed bays on its facade. The left bay has a porch recessed behind three brick arches. The right bay has a paired three-over-one window beneath an elliptical brick arch which has decorative brickwork in its tympanum. Two brick chimneys pierce the roof.

10. 103 East South Street. A one-story stone-veneer residence built ca. 1935.

19. 300 West South Street. A one-story brick-veneer residence with a gable roof and a gabled porch on the right side of the facade, dating from ca. 1935.

32. 206 West South Street. A one-and-one-half-story frame residence built ca. 1885. The historic character of the house has been irretrievably compromised by numerous modern additions to the facade.

44. 303 West South Street. A one-story brick-veneer ranch house, built ca. 1955.

46. 307 West South Street. Mobile home, ca. 1970.

51. 317 West South Street. A one-story frame building constructed ca. 1910. The building's historic fabric has been irrevocably altered by a newly designed facade, synthetic siding, new porch, and a totally renovated interior.

Architecture:

The South Street Historic District comprises a remarkably intact collection of late-nineteenth and early-twentieth century dwellings. Although there are some buildings in the district which predate this era (#'s 12, 16, 31, and 34), the district's historic character is defined by the large frame, Queen-Anne inspired houses built ca. 1880-1910. These buildings (#'s 14, 18, 23, 24, 33, 37, 39, 41, and 43) are substantial dwellings on large lots, set well back from the street. The houses exhibit the principal characteristics of the Queen Anne style: asymmetry, picturesque composition, and intricate detailing. Polygonal turrets, towers, and bays are common in the larger houses; high-pitched roofs with multiple slopes and tall brick chimneys, creating picturesque silhouettes, are ubiquitous. Carpenter's ornamentation in wood, especially turned posts, balusters, and spindles; sawn brackets, pendants, and gable-end ornaments; patterned shingles; and elaborate door and window surrounds appear on the majority of these houses. The use of these elements and motifs on the larger houses shaped the streetscape and influenced its later development, so that many of the smaller houses on South Street utilize, to a limited degree, the fashionable elements of the larger houses. Nos. 3, 13, 29, 38, 42, 47, and 53 are smaller houses of the later nineteenth and early twentieth centuries displaying these characteristics.

The predominance of Queen Anne design and carpenter's ornamentation reflects the local building competence as well as the prevailing national tendencies. Most of the houses on South Street are believed to have been built by local contractors with limited architectural training.

There are other buildings in the district of different architectural character, some of them significant in their own right. The Carnegie Library (#30) is a distinctive Neoclassical building with elaborate terra-cotta ornament, the First Presbyterian Church (#36) is a competent Gothic-Revival building, and other houses on South Street exhibit stylistic influences ranging from Tudor Revival (#27) to Colonial Revival (#'s 26 and 48).

Social/Humanitarian:

The Union Carnegie Library (#30) was created through the eleemosynary efforts of Andrew Carnegie. Carnegie awarded grants to establish public libraries across the nation in the early twentieth century, including fifteen libraries in South Carolina established between 1903 and 1916.[5] The city of Union received a $10,000 grant from Carnegie on Jan. 13, 1903, with the proviso that the citizenry must raise an additional $5,000 for the books, furnishings, and perpetual upkeep of the library.[6] This was the first Carnegie Library established in South Carolina.[7] The building was completed ca. 1905.

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Progress, Union, South Carolina. 28 January 1903.

Purcell, Catherine, and Sparks, Fannie Lee. Interview, Union, South Carolina, 28 September 1979.

Sanborn Map Company. Insurance maps of Union, South Carolina. 1884, 1894, 1902, 1910, 1917, and 1926.

South Street Historic District

Footnotes

[1]Interview with Catherine Purcell and Fannie Lee Sparks, Union, S.C., 28 September 1979.

[2]Purcell-Sparks interview.

[3]Ibid.

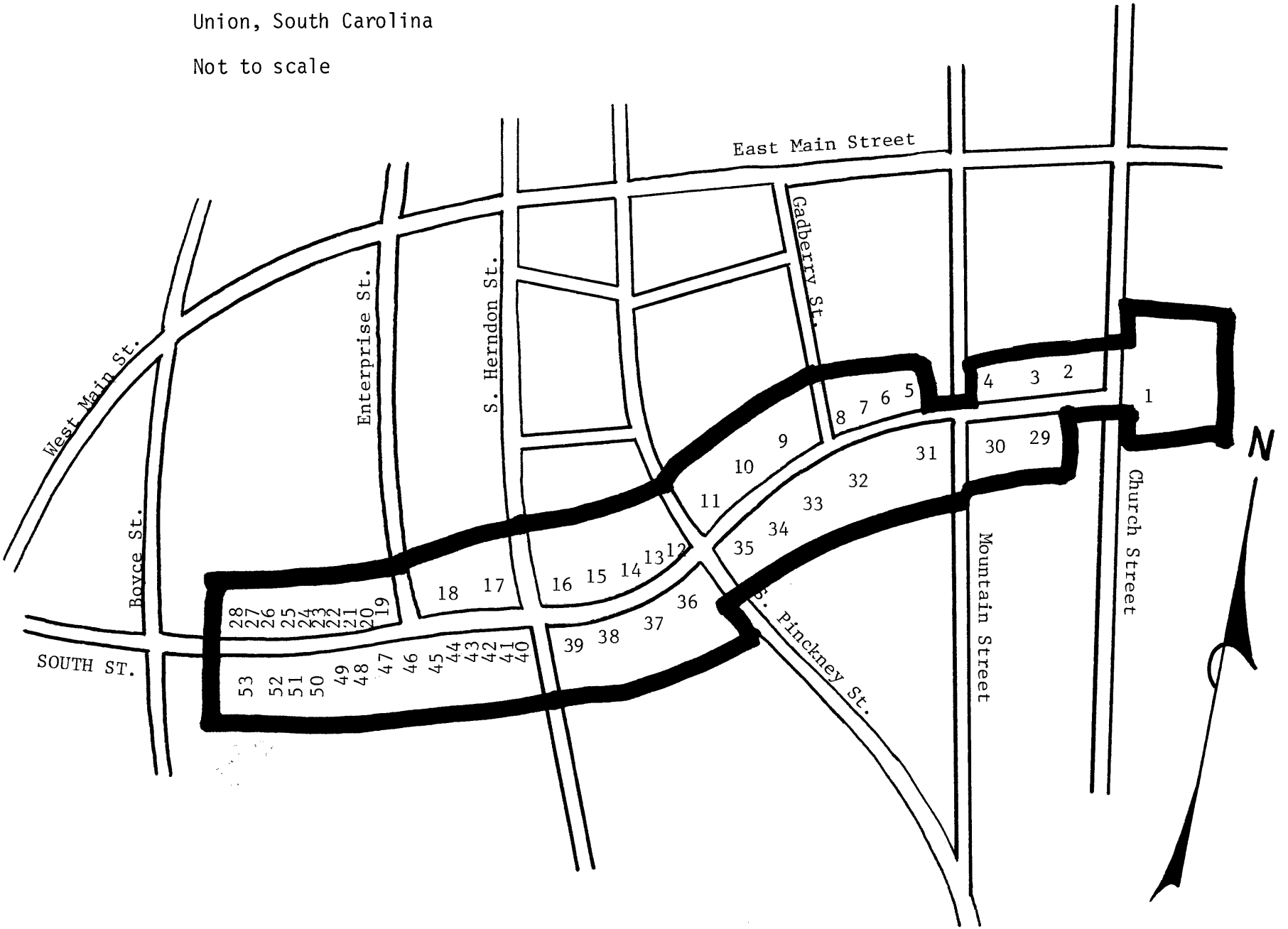
[4]Ibid.; Cyclopedia of Eminent and Representative Men of the Carolinas, Vol. 1 (Madison, Wisconsin: Brant and Fuller, 1892), pp. 388-390.

[5]George S. Bobinski, Carnegie Libraries (Chicago: American Library Association, 1969), p. 134; Existing Facilities Study: Winthrop College (Columbia, S.C.: The Triad Architectural Associates, 1980), n.p.

[6]Bobinski, p. 239; "Carnegie Will Give $10,000 For A Library Building," Progress, Union, S.C., 28 January 1903.

[7]Bobinski, pp. 134, 239.

SOUTH STREET HISTORIC DISTRICT

Union, South Carolina

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