



207 N. Garden St. - Present Day



403 Fairfield St. - Present Day



214 W. Washington St. - Present Day



109 N. Congress St. - Present Day



106 W. Washington St. - Present Day



116 W. College St. - Present Day

- STARTING POINT
- HISTORICAL TOUR STOPS
- - - WALKING TOUR ROUTE
- FINAL STOP

**TOTAL WALKING DISTANCE: 5.296 miles**

**22. First United Methodist Church, 109 North Congress Street**, corner of Congress and College Streets. Built in 1908, this is the third building to serve the congregation that was organized in 1808. Floor boards from the pulpit of the original building located in the cemetery on East Washington Street were reused in the second building and again used in the floor of the present building. Bishop Francis Asbury, one of the first two bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, preached standing on these boards in the pulpit of the original church on Sunday, December 9, 1810. Note the historical marker.

**23. Obear-Willford House, 207 North Congress Street.** This impressive structure was built around 1830 by David Campbell. It was purchased in 1856 by the Reverend Josiah Obear, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, for use as a family home and a school. Many refugee families boarded with the Obear family during the last months of the Civil War. After General W.T. Sherman's March to the Sea brought the ending chapters of the four-year conflict to our town and area, a peace-keeping company of Union soldiers was sent to Winnsboro. Several officers and their wives were boarded with the Obears in this house. It is now used as the seat of town government offices.



**24. Malvern Hill, 311 North Congress Street.** This home was built by George H. McMaster in 1884. It replaced a burned home which, in 1844, was acquired by a relative of Revolutionary War Captain John Buchanan. Previously, this property was the site of the home of Revolutionary War General Richard Winn, built in 1786. Three brothers, Minor, John, and Richard Winn, came from Virginia and founded the town of Winnsboro. General Winn buried several Revolutionary War soldiers behind his house on the nearby property now used as the town cemetery.

**25. Associate Reformed Presbyterian Cemetery, 220 North Vanderhorst Street.** This was the site of the first church building to serve the Bethel ARP congregation organized in 1820. Note the historical marker.

**26. St. John's Episcopal Cemetery, 301 North Garden Street.** The original church building located on the west side of this walled cemetery was burned during General William T. Sherman's military march of 60,000 troops through Fairfield in February of 1865.

**27. Fairfield High School, 403 Fairfield Street.** This school was built in 1924 and opened for grades 1-9. When secondary grades were later added, the school became known as Fairfield Training School. Classes were taught with the idea of training African-American students for certain trades. It changed its name to Fairfield High School for several decades before closing in 1970 when Fairfield County schools were integrated. The alumni restored one of its classroom buildings to be used as a community center.

**28. Oaklawn, Winnsboro Town Cemetery, 303 North Garden Street.** A lone 1788 grave of Revolutionary Continental soldier James Mitchell stood on the top of the hill here for many years indicating the burial area for Revolutionary soldiers. General Richard Winn's brother, Minor, gave the land for the burials behind his home. On May 28, 1900, an astronomical observation station for scientific study of the total solar eclipse was set up on this hill. Winnsboro's highest hill had been chosen as an ideal spot for viewing. After this event, the field was designated as the town graveyard. On August 21, 2018, Winnsboro was also on the line of occlusion for a complete solar eclipse and several thousand people viewed it in the park located adjacent to the cemetery.

**29. Fortune Springs Park, 490 Fortune Springs Drive.** The Daughters of the American Revolution in 1955 erected a sign at the entrance noting that Captain John Buchanan's will designated that his slave, Fortune, would live out his life in freedom near the spring at the bottom of the hill. Tradition says that (also called Pompey Fortune) attended the Marquis de Lafayette during his engagement with American forces in the American Revolutionary War. The property had been originally granted to the Fortune family by King George III of England.



107 N. Vanderhorst St.



119 W. College St.

**30. St. Paul's Baptist Church, 207 North Garden Street.** This African-American church was organized in 1873 and its present building was built in 1893. Note the historical marker near the church.

**31. 201 West College Street.** This quaint cottage of one and one-half floors was built by Captain John Buchanan around 1820. The lot originally belonged to Reverend Thomas McCaule, first principal of Mt. Zion College.

**32. 116 West College Street.** This stately two-story residence was built between 1824-1836. It served as the Presbyterian Manse until 1869.

**33. 108 West College Street.** This cottage was built between 1839-1860.

**34. 106 West College Street.** This cottage originally stood on the corner facing Congress Street in the early 1800s. Note the large stuccoed chimney.

**35. 119 West College Street.** This pre-Revolutionary period house was occupied by British troops during General Lord Cornwallis's stay in Winnsboro during the fall and winter of 1780-1781. It was moved from its original site on Congress Street to its present location in 1911. The distinguished Episcopal theologian, Reverend William Porcher DuBose, was born in this house. Note the historical marker on North Congress Street indicating Reverend DuBose's birth place.

**36. McCreight House, 107 North Vanderhorst Street.** Believed to be the first "board" or frame house in town, this home was built in the late 18th century by Colonel William McCreight, the first mayor or "intendant" of the town. McCreight was a craftsman and contractor and was responsible for building the town clock and the court house. A former slave named April worked as an apprentice in Mr. McCreight's cotton gin factory located on this property. April changed his name to William Ellison following receipt of freedom and apprenticeship granted by his owner and probable father, William Ellison. He later moved to Stateburg, SC, where he was well known for his cotton gin manufacturing shop and large cotton plantation. The book, *Black Masters: A Free Family of Color in the Old South*, is based on his life and journals. See the historical marker by the gate.

**37. 214 West Washington Street, corner of Garden Street.** This large raised cottage was built in the 1840s. The ground floor originally contained kitchen and service rooms.

**38. Sion Presbyterian Church Cemetery, 109 South Garden Street.** The original church building stood on this site.

**39. Washington Street Baptist Church, 106 West Washington Street and corner of Vanderhorst Street.** The building was built as First Baptist and served as that until it was purchased by Washington Street Baptist. First Baptist was organized in 1858, and the first sermon preached in this building was by Dr. James C. Furman for whom Furman University is named.

**40. Sion Presbyterian Church, 116 West Washington Street.** This is the second building of this congregation, organized around 1799. For a long time Sion Church was closely associated with Mt. Zion College, as the minister was also employed as the head of the college. Of interest are the unique concrete structures behind the church building. These cantilevered pedestals, called "mushrooms" by the congregation, were built by enterprising engineer James Minor Workman in the early 1930s as prototypes for a proposed line of drive-through filling stations.

**41. Fairfield County Courthouse, 101 South Congress Street, corner of West Washington Street.** Noted architect, Robert Mills, designed the court house in 1823. The columns and portico were added at a later date and the circular iron stairs were added in 1939. During the War Between the States, Sheriff Elijah Oliver saved the valuable records of the county by putting them into bags which were tied around the waists of his wife and daughters and concealed under their skirts and petticoats. Note the historical marker.

**42. 204 West Liberty Street.** Built around 1836, this home was for many years the manse of the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church. This classic two and one-half story building has two large inside chimneys and the front entrance has an impressive fan-lighted door.

**43. St. John's Episcopal Church, 209 Garden Street.** The cornerstone was laid November 2, 1888. It was the third building of this congregation which was organized prior to 1826. Note historical marker.



101 N. Congress St.



209 Garden St.

**44. 123 West Liberty Street.** Believed to have been built in the 1820s by Caleb Clarke for his son, this house is considered one of the architectural gems of Winnsboro. The front porch gable has a beautiful fanlight which is repeated above the entrance doorway set between glass-paned sidelights. For many years this house served as the manse of Sion Presbyterian Church.

**45. 207 South Vanderhorst Street.** This house was built on land owned by Major John Vanderhorst of Charleston who, along with John and Richard Winn, owned most of the property where the town of Winnsborough stood in 1785. The street running in front of the house bears his name. Major Vanderhorst was a valuable member of the Mt. Zion Society and willed it one thousand pounds sterling. In 1809, Caleb Clarke bought the property and enlarged the house. It was later owned by John Jackson Neil and his family. Originally the walls of the house were made of brick covered with stucco.

**46. 233 South Vanderhorst Street.** Originally constructed on a smaller scale, this spectacular home with its many ornamental features appears to have been constructed in the late 19th century but was built circa 1840. The home features early mantels, moldings, doors, and construction details commonly found in the mid 19th century. In other words, the home has been renovated, updated, added to, and changed so many times that it retains architectural characters from both periods while keeping the form of an earlier house.

**47. Fairfield County Historical Museum, 231 South Congress Street, formerly the Ketchin-Cathcart House.** Built in the early 1830s as a late Federal style building, the 16-inch thick brick walls are laid in Flemish bond. The interior is decorated with hand-carved woodwork, mantels, and plaster cornices. The building, formerly used as the Winnsboro Female Seminary run by Catharine and George Ladd between 1848-1860, is now owned by county government and houses the collections of the Fairfield County Historical Society. Note the historical marker.



233 S. Vanderhorst St.



231 S. Congress St.

**48. 229 South Congress Street.** This home was built around 1840 by the Ravenel family of Charleston. For a while it was used as the Stuart School for Boys, and later in conjunction with the Fairfield Female Institute operated by Mrs. Catharine Ladd next door.