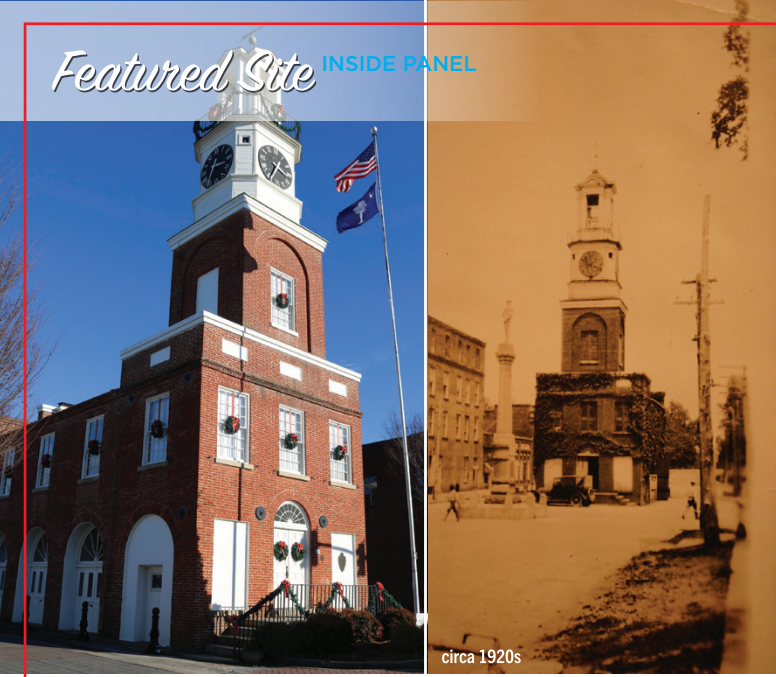


Featured Site INSIDE PANEL



Winnsboro Town Clock Colonel William McCreight, Intendent of the town in 1837, ordered the works for the clock. They were imported to Charleston by sailboat, and hauled to Winnsboro in wagons. Varied and interesting (if not authentic) are the reports of the journey from Charleston—Adam Blake declared it took 50 wagons to do the hauling. Whether of wood or metal, the works are undoubtedly superior; the clock has run continuously for 100 years, the longest continuously running clock in the United States.

Featured Site



Malvern Hill 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, the 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 property now used as the town cemetery.

21. US Post Office, 144 North Congress Street. This public structure was built in 1936 with President Roosevelt's Works Progress Administration funding. A large mural on the north interior wall depicts Fairfield County's agricultural and industrial landscapes. Michigan artist Aurel Bessemer was commissioned for this work as part of FDR's New Deal Relief Program.

20. 210 North Congress Street. Formerly known as Young's Cafe, this racially segregated Trailways/Greyhound Bus Station was a stop along the 1961 trip from Washington, D.C. to New Orleans by the Freedom Riders. The Freedom Riders were a series of bus trips designed by CORE (Congress of Racial Equality), and other civil rights organizations to force compliance with U.S. Supreme Court decisions banning segregation in interstate bus travel, bathrooms, and dining establishments. At the cafe, the riders were accosted by several white men and were arrested by two Winnsboro police. The police afterwards released African American Hank Thomas onto a dark street. A good Samaritan found both riders and drove them to a safe station at Benedict College in Columbia.

19. 114 East College Street. This attractive story and a half cottage was built in 1850 by Thomas Jordan on property purchased from Mt. Zion College. He was a carriage and maker and his shop stood just west of the house on the other side of the railroad.



18. Bratton House, 204 Bratton Street, corner of Bratton and Zion Streets. This house, locally known as "Wynn Dee" was built on land granted to Joseph Owen by King George III. Revolutionary General Richard Winn, for whom Winnsboro was named, acquired the property and, in 1780, gave it as a wedding gift to his daughter Christina, who married Colonel William Bratton of York County. During the mid 1800s the house was occupied by their son Confederate General John Bratton and his wife Betty Dupose. Tradition says that during February, 1865 Federal troops rode their horses through the hall and pulled down the original stairs.



17. Site of Mt. Zion Institute, 250 Walnut Street. This school, operated by the Mt. Zion Society, was chartered February 13, 1777, by the General Assembly for the purpose of "founding, endowing, and supporting a public school in the district of Camden." The school closed during the British occupation and reopened in 1784. A charter was obtained for a college in an Act of March 19, 1785 by the General Assembly of South Carolina. The present building was constructed in 1936 with Works Progress Administration funds and is presently being rehabilitated as a government office building. Note the historical marker.

16. Hudson Monument, 251 Walnut Street. This obelisk monument was erected by friends of Jacob W. Hudson, principal of Mt. Zion Institute. Under Professor Hudson's administration, the school became famous for quality education, for preparing young men for higher institutions of learning such as South Carolina College, Harvard, and other esteemed universities and colleges.

BACK COVER



49. Wolfe House, 208 South Congress Street. Built shortly after 1830, this Antebellum home is filled with finely carved dentil moldings and paneling and was photographed for the HABS/HAER architectural records as seen on the Library of Congress website. Belle Wolfee, the mother of Bernard Baruch, was living in this house at the time of her wedding to Dr. Simon Baruch of Camden in 1867.

50. 119 East Moultrie Street. This is one of Winnsboro's oldest brick buildings, built some time after the Revolution. The first owner of whom there is any record was John Winn, brother of Richard Winn. The house was originally built as a kitchen, and the main residence was to have been located in an oak grove on the corner of Congress and Moultrie Streets. The house construction was delayed, and in the 1850s the railroad was built cutting the property in half.

51. Fairfield Institute, 316 S. Congress Street. This marker marks the site of Fairfield Institute. This grade school for black children was founded in 1869 during Reconstruction by the Northern Presbyterian Church. Reverend Willard Richardson was the principal. Kelly Miller, the renowned black educator and mathematician, attended Fairfield Institute from 1878-1880. He was a professor and dean at Howard University for many years. His writings on race problems were widely read and used in major universities.

52. 405 South Congress Street. This house is one of the houses built by Caleb Clarke in the 1850s as part of Winnsboro's first subdivision called Clarkeville.

53. 413 South Congress Street Downtown Winnsboro's most elegant and imposing mansion, this classic home was built in 1853 by Robert B. Boyleston on four acres purchased from Henry H. and Robert B. Clark. Large high-ceilinged rooms and hallways and beautiful mantels and woodwork carry out this theme of elegance. The property was sold in 1905 and from 1906 to 1910, it was operated as the Colonial Inn, a high-level winter resort for Northern visitors and sportsmen who hunted in the vicinity.



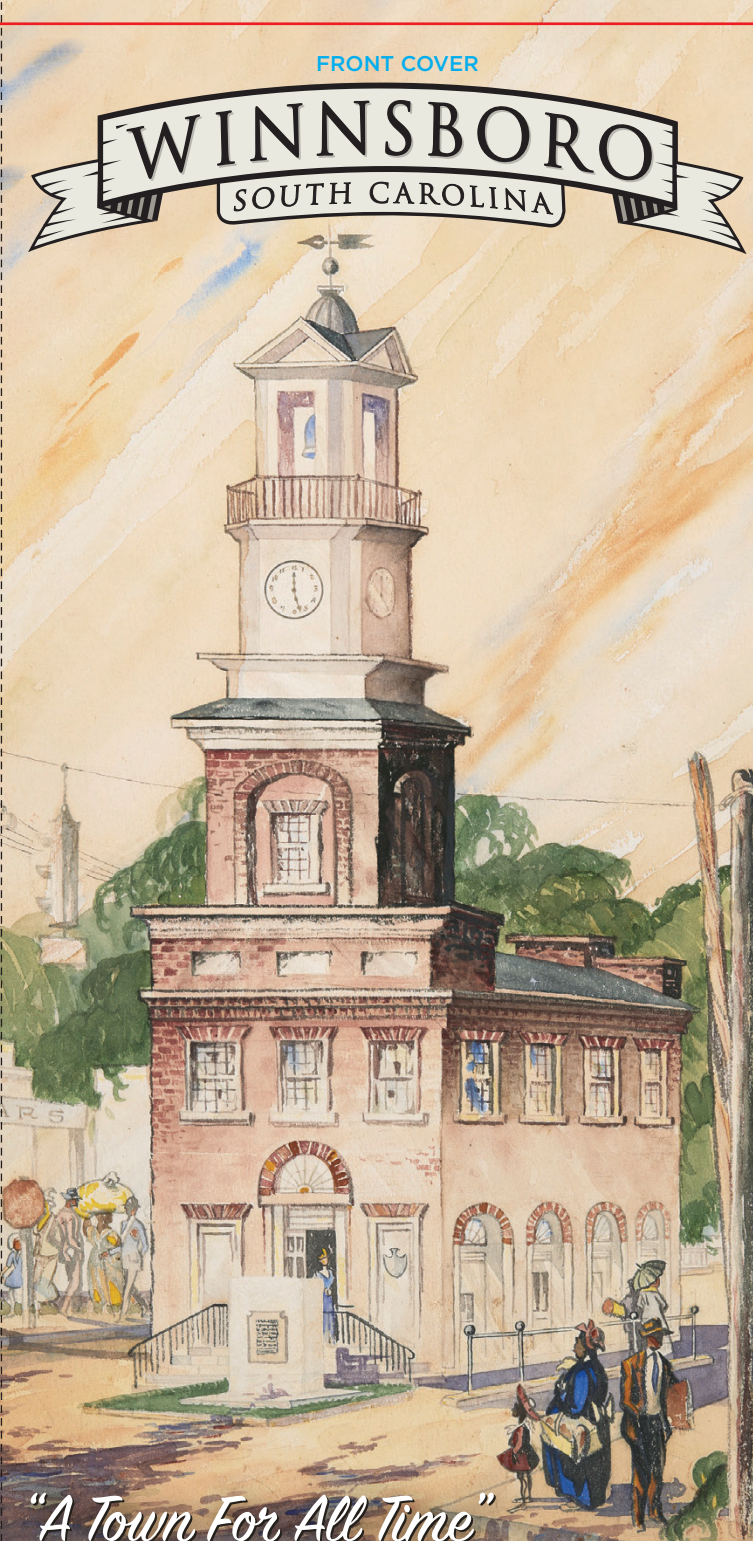
54. 501 South Congress Street. Built in 1855 by Mansell Hall for his bride who died shortly afterward. The house was sold in 1857 to James Henry Rion, distinguished lawyer who became Colonel in the War Between the States and was known for his death-bed claim to be the son of the Lost Dauphin of France.

55. 509 South Congress Street. The ownership of this house can be traced to 1840 when Robert Cathcart purchased the property. It changed hands three times before Josiah Obear, an Episcopal minister, purchased the home for his family in 1870. After the Reverend and Mrs. Obear died, their daughters Kate and Emily lived there until old age. Kate authored several books and papers, and is most known for her beloved book *Through the Years in Old Winnsboro*.

56. 601 South Congress Street. Known for almost four decades as the Fairfield Inn, this building was erected in 1861 by James N. Shedd as a private residence. It was constructed of brick, the outer walls being twenty-four inches thick and covered with stucco. It served as the Fairfield Country Club from the 1960s until it closed fifty years later.



FRONT COVER



"A Town For All Time" HISTORIC WALKING TOUR - GUIDE & MAP -

9. 102 North Zion Street. Built shortly before 1850 in the "Mosquito Cottage" style, this house varies somewhat by the long, wide veranda extending across the full front of the house. contain signed and dated drawings on the walls from the Civil War period.

8. 100 North Zion Street, northeast corner of Washington and Zion Streets. This spacious home has a two-story porch across the front and was built circa 1830. The third floor rooms moved to its present location in 1962. The Ladies Memorial Association, this obelisk was erected by the DAR. This tree was planted in memory of Mt. Zion World War Veterans in 1932. Marker erected by the DAR. This tree was planted in memory of Mt. Zion World War Veterans in 1932. Marker to William Earl Belk, an Iranian hostage in 1981. Granite bench, Fairfield Garden Club. Confederate Monument: Erected in 1901 in the intersection of Congress and Washington Streets by the Ladies Memorial Association.

7. Bethel Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, 101 North Zion Street, corner of East Washington and Zion Streets. This is the third building of the church that was organized around 1820. Note the historical marker.

6. Methodist Cemetery, 203 East Washington Street, adjacent to the Carlisle House, the first Methodist church was built in 1809-1810. Captain John Buchanan was responsible for procuring the bricks for the church. The land was bought from Robert Means for \$25.

5. James H. Carlisle Birthplace, 201 East Washington Street, southeast corner of East Washington and Zion Streets. This home was built in the early 1800s by John Buchanan of Revolutionary War fame. It was willed to his niece, Mary Ann Buchanan Carlisle, in 1823. James Henry Carlisle was born here in 1825. Note historical marker on street.

4. 127 East Washington Street, southwest corner of East Washington and Zion Streets. Built in 1824, this is a large two-story frame house with a two-story gabled portico with square columns. The yard is enclosed by a high picket fence on a granite base.



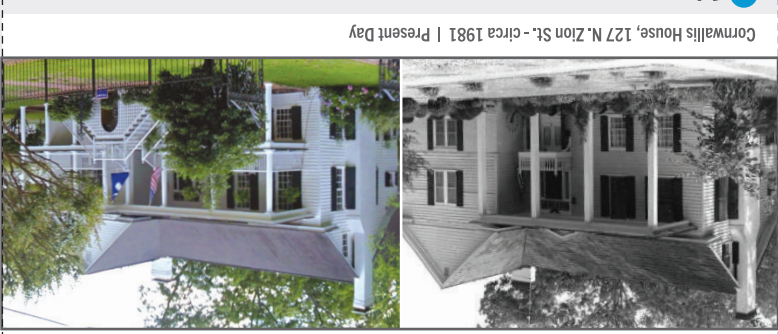
3. 117 East Washington Street. Built in the mid 1800s as Crawford's Livery Stable, originally as a frame structure. It was recently rehabilitated as a community building and houses the Fairfield County Farmers and Artisans Market.

2. Thespian Hall, 10 East Washington Street. Built in 1833 and remodeled in 1873, this building formerly housed the railway passenger station downstairs and an auditorium upstairs where concerts and theatricals were presented. The offices of the News and Herald, Fairfield's weekly newspaper founded in 1844, were in this building. A recent fire in January of 2011 nearly destroyed the entire building.

1. Town Clock, 100 Congress Street. The General Assembly of South Carolina in 1833 authorized the Town Council of Winnsboro to "build and erect a Market house in the center of Washington Street—the said Market house shall not be of greater width than thirty feet." by wagon from Charleston by a free black artisan, Adam Blake. Another African American carpenter, John Smart, was later employed to stabilize the interior walls of the clock tower in the 1880s. The Fairfield County Chamber of Commerce presently has its offices under the clock on the second floor.

15. Mt. Zion Memorial Park, 214 Hudson Street. Located on the campus of Old Mt. Zion Institute, this walkway is flanked by monuments honoring the men and women of Fairfield County who served in the military. British encampment monument. Marker to William Earl Belk, an Iranian hostage in 1981. Granite bench, Fairfield Garden Club. Confederate Monument: Erected in 1901 in the intersection of Congress and Washington Streets by the Ladies Memorial Association. This obelisk was moved to its present location in 1962. Marker erected by the DAR. This tree was planted in memory of Mt. Zion World War Veterans in 1932. Great War (World War I) monument. World War II monument (pictured to the right) Vietnam monument.

14. Cornwallis House, 127 N. Zion St. - circa 1981 | Present Day on September 28, 1777. Captain Buchanan lived here until his death in April 1824. Buchanan, who was commissioned Captain in the Second SC Regiment, Continental Army, later addition. This homestead was purchased in 1797 by Revolutionary Patriot Captain John portion of the house is made of massive stone masonry walls; the wooden south wing is to have been used by British General Lord Cornwallis as his headquarters. The original British during their occupation of Winnsboro, October 1780 - January 1781, and is thought to be one of the buildings used by the Cornwallis House.



13. 128 North Zion Street, corner of Zion and Hudson Streets. In 1834 this lot was owned by Mrs. Rebecca Yongue who gave it to her daughter Elizabeth B. Bones. This is one of the earlier cottage-type homes built in Winnsboro. The portico is supported by fluted columns, which gives it an impressive appearance. Note the granite posts supporting the picket fence that are original to this home site and are commonly found at early home sites throughout Fairfield County.



12. 120 North Zion Street This stately two-story house made of brick and covered with stucco was built circa 1810 by Mrs. Rebecca Yongue or her husband Parson Yongue on land which was part of the original Winn property acquired from Joseph Owen when the town was laid out. Although located in the heart of town, it was built like a country plantation with a cotton gin and other buildings necessary for plantation life.

11. 116 North Zion Street. Presently used as the Songbird Manor Bed and Breakfast, it was built in 1912 by Marcus W. Doty. parsonage from 1898 to 1957.

10. 112 North Zion Street. This home, circa 1810, was probably built by the Yongue family and was deeded by "Widow Yongue" to her son, Alexander. It became the rectory of St. John's Episcopal Church. During the march of Gen. W.T. Sherman's Union Army through the town on February 21, 1865, it was the home of Dr. W.W. Lord. He was instrumental in protecting nearby homes from being burned. It served as the Methodist