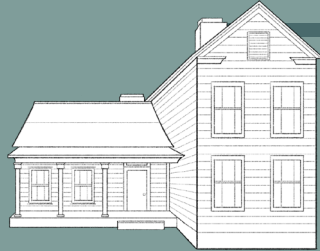


Architecture in Winnsboro

Winnsboro features many architectural styles that were popular during different eras. Some houses even combine elements of these diverse styles. As you walk, observe how the buildings look. Can you find structures built in the architectural styles listed below?



● Upcountry Frame House

Before frame houses, homes were usually built as cabins or with stone. Frame houses were lighter and easier to construct. A popular style was a L-shaped house. In the early 20th-century, you could purchase pre-cut frame houses from a catalog.



● Mosquito Cottage

Before air conditioning, it was common to open windows and sit on the porch. To prevent mosquito attacks, mosquito cottages were built high off the ground. People believed mosquitos would stay close to shrubs and water at the base of the house, leaving the porch alone.



● Greek Revival Style

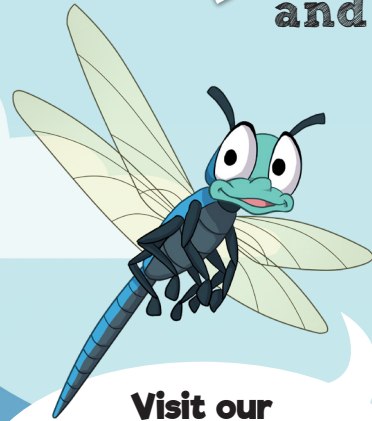
Greek Revival style mimicked Greek temples, which Americans at the time thought represented Democracy. Greek Revival homes are usually painted all white, are symmetrical in shape, feature columns along a porch, with a window under the roof.



● Federal Style

This style combines the previously popular Colonial style with Greek influence, adding more ornamentation. Federal homes are symmetrical with a fan-shaped window over the front door. The roof usually has decorative molding.

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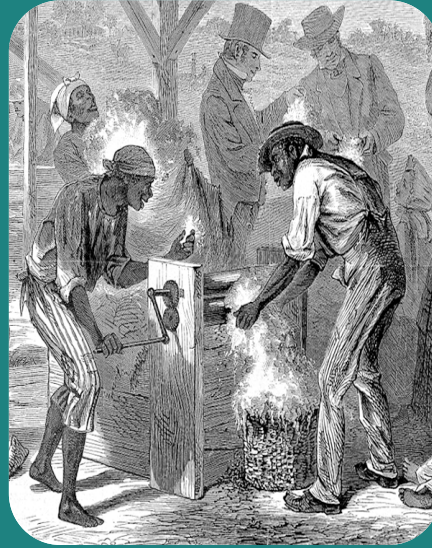
A “Town for All Times,” Winnsboro is nestled in Fairfield County, South Carolina. Dating back to the mid 1700’s, the Town of Winnsboro is rich in history from the American Revolution through present day.

Use this brochure to explore the town's long history, checking off the sites you find as you walk through Winnsboro.

5. The McCreight House

Built by Colonel William McCreight, this house is likely the oldest "board" structure in Fairfield County. Before the McCreight House, homes here were either cabins or built from stone.

Around 1802, an enslaved black man, April Ellison, was apprenticed to the McCreights to be trained as a cotton gin builder. April learned how to be a blacksmith, machinist, and carpenter. He was also taught to read, write, and even get along with the local white planters. With his skills, he was freed in 1817 and began his own successful cotton gin workshop, changing his name to William Ellison Jr.



Above: William Shepard, *The First Cotton Gin*, 1869, *Harper's Magazine*

4. Mt. Zion Memorial Park and Mt. Zion Institute

Known as the Mt. Zion Institute, this campus once drew students from all over as a preparatory school. In 1878, it became the second public school outside Charleston. British General Cornwallis used the campus during the Revolutionary War. The Civil War would see a military hospital open on the grounds. The campus has undergone many changes over the decades, eventually closing in 1991.

After a large renovation project, Mt. Zion now serves as the Fairfield County administrative offices. The grounds offer a memorial park with monuments honoring service people from Fairfield County as well as a tribute to Martin Luther King Jr., and a football state championship marker for the Mt. Zion teams of 1958 and 1959. How many can you find?

- Marker for Lord Cornwallis's camp
- Monument to Confederate soldiers
- Great War (World War I) Memorial
- World War II Memorial
- Vietnam War Memorial
- Martin Luther King Jr. Memorial
- State Champions Monument



6. Workman Gas Station Prototype

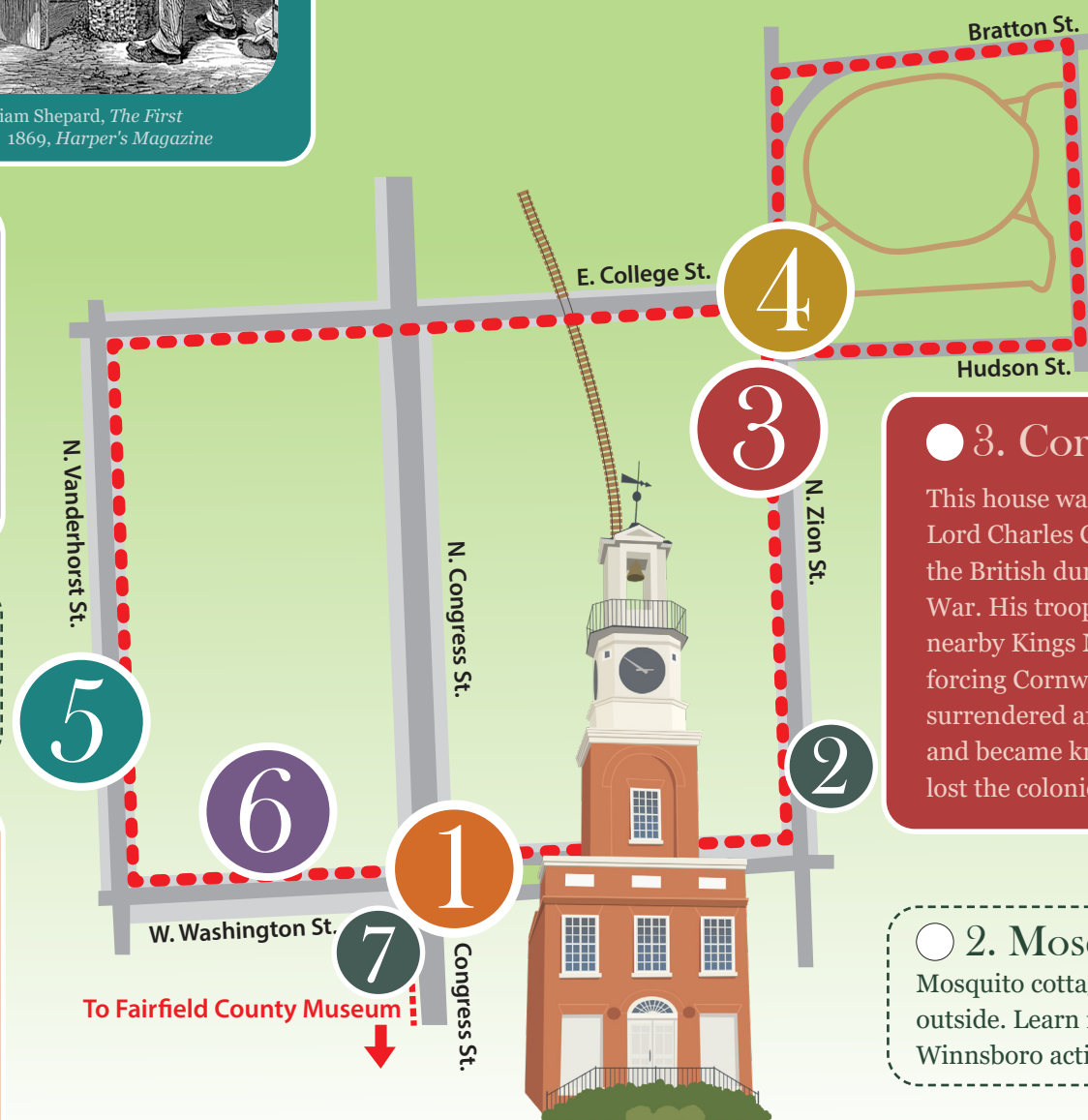
These large concrete structures from the 1930s were a gas station prototype. The Great Depression ended the project, but these structures still stand today.

7. Fairfield County Courthouse

An iconic symbol of Fairfield County, the Fairfield County Courthouse was built in 1823 by Robert Mills, who designed the Washington Monument and parts of the Landsford Canal.

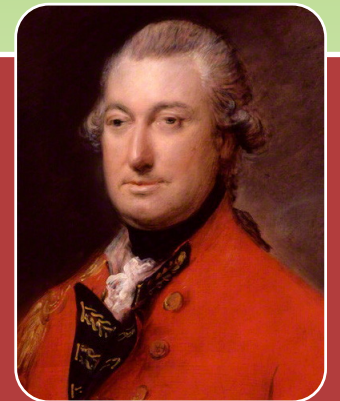
1. Town Clock

Winnsboro's clock and bell have operated for the last 100 years, making the clock the longest continually-running clock in the United States. The current tower was constructed in 1875 by John Smart, an African-American carpenter. The ground floor was a public market with a separate bell to alert villagers when fresh meat was available.



3. Cornwallis House

This house was a short-term home of Lord Charles Cornwallis, a general for the British during the Revolutionary War. His troops suffered defeats at nearby Kings Mountain and Cowpens, forcing Cornwallis back to Virginia. He surrendered after the Battle of Yorktown and became known as the general who lost the colonies.



Above: Thomas Gainsborough, *Charles Cornwallis*, 1783, National Portrait Gallery, London

2. Mosquito Cottage

Mosquito cottages were built to prevent mosquito attacks when outside. Learn more about these structures in the Architecture of Winnsboro activity.