



300

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

Historic name U.S. Post Office and Courthouse

Other names/site number Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse

2. Location

street & number 300 East Washington Street not for publication

city of town Greenville vicinity

State South Carolina code SC county Greenville code 045 zip code 29601

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
 I hereby certify that this nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
 In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
 ___ national ___ statewide local

[Signature] _____ Date 4/23/14
 Signature of certifying official
Federal Preservation Officer, US General Services Administration
 Title State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.
[Signature] _____ Date 4/18/2014
 Signature of commenting official
Deputy SHPO _____
 Title S.C. State Historic Preservation Office
 State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register	<u>[Signature]</u> _____	Signature of the Keeper	_____	Date of Action
___ determined eligible for the National Register	_____			
___ determined not eligible for the National Register	_____			
___ removed from the National Register	_____			
___ other (explain:)	_____			

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal
- private

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- building(s)
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		Objects
		buildings
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT: Post Office

GOVERNMENT: Post Office

GOVERNMENT: Federal Courthouse

GOVERNMENT: Federal Courthouse

GOVERNMENT: Government Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
MODERN MOVEMENT; OTHER: Simplified
Classical

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: STONE: Granite, Limestone; BRICK

roof: STONE: Slate; METAL: Copper

other: METAL: Bronze; WOOD

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The U.S. Post Office and Courthouse in Greenville, South Carolina (herein referred to as the Haynsworth Federal Building) occupies a 1.02-acre site on the south side of East Washington Street in Greenville, Greenville County, South Carolina. The building is bounded by East Washington Street to the north, South Irvine Street to the west, East McBee Avenue to the south, and South Church Street to the east. The Haynsworth Federal Building was originally built in 1937 to house a courtroom, the main branch of the Greenville United States Post Office (USPO), and various other federal offices and underwent substantial interior renovations throughout the late twentieth century. In 2010, the building houses the Federal Station Branch of the Greenville USPO as well as offices for the U.S. Marshals Service, the U.S. District Court for the District of Greenville, the U.S. Court of Appeals, and associated offices.

The Haynsworth Federal Building is a skillful example of the Simplified Classical architectural style (also known as “Stripped Classical”), a style common to many public and quasi-public buildings of the 1930s and 1940s.¹ The architectural style adopted traditional classical forms of architecture while abandoning excessive ornament in favor of more subtle stylized decorative components. Because of simple but high-quality building materials, including granite and limestone, the building remains in excellent condition with few significant alterations to its 1937 exterior appearance and configuration.

Narrative Description

See Continuation Sheets 7.1 through 7.9.

¹ Carole Rifkind, *A Field Guide to Contemporary American Architecture* (New York: Plume, 1998), 107-110.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Politics/Government

Architecture

Period of Significance

1937

Significant Dates

1937

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Unknown

Architect/Builder

Simon, Louis A., Supervising Architect

Kebbon, Eric, Architect

Melick, Neal A., Supervising Engineer

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The Haynsworth Federal Building is significant in the areas of Politics/Government and Architecture for its association with New Deal-era federal building construction campaigns, as well as for its notable representation of the Simplified Classical architectural style. Therefore, the building is significant for the year 1937, the date of the building's completion.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph and Criteria Consideratons (explanation, if necessary)
(provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Haynsworth Federal Building possesses local significance as a significant example of a government building in Greenville erected under the New Deal-era federal program designed in the 1930s to relieve the economic problems caused by the Great Depression. The erection of the building was perceived as a symbol of community pride and achievement and as a representation of the federal presence in Greenville. The federal building is locally significant as a notable example of the Simplified Classical architectural style popularized through federal building projects of the 1930s and 1940s. The building is significant under National Register Criterion A (properties that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history) and Criterion C (properties that embody a distinctive characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master).

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

Politics/Government

The Haynsworth Federal Building is representative of the growth of Greenville in the early twentieth century and demonstrates elements of the federal building campaign carried forth under the Public Works Administration and into the Great Depression. The building was designed and constructed as part of the federal construction programs that were enacted to reduce unemployment during the Depression. The building is faced with limestone, which emphasized the monumentality of the federal government during uncertain times. The lack of ornamentation stresses the government's frugality at a time when ostentatious displays would have been inappropriate. The incorporation of classical elements also expresses the sense of a federal permanence and presence in the community and continuity of tradition. Finally, the federal building was perceived as a symbol of civic pride, and its placement on the prominent thoroughfare of East Washington Street supports this sentiment.

Architecture

The Haynsworth Federal Building is a notable local example of the Simplified Classical architectural style, the preferred style of Supervising Architect Louis A. Simon. The building displays a strong sense of mass and permanence with simplified detailing characteristic of the style. The emphatic signage, pilasters, and monumental scale of the portico, windows, and doors convey the building's public purpose while simultaneously emphasizing the modernity and economy of Depression-era federal government through the lack of extraneous and ornamental detail.

Eric Kebbon, the architect commissioned to design the federal building, was one of a number of notable architects across the country who was awarded a commission to design federal buildings during the 1930s. Kebbon designed several other federal buildings that are now listed in the National Register of Historic Places including: the U.S. Courthouse in Tallahassee, Florida; the U.S. Post Office in Poughkeepsie, New York; the U.S. Post Office in Far Rockaway, New York; and the U.S. Post Office in Lenox Hill Station, New York.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See Continuation Sheets 8.1 through 8.15.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

U.S. General Services Administration; See

Name of repository: **Continuation Sheets 9.1 through 9.4.**

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.02
(do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u> 17 </u> Zone	<u> 372351 </u> Easting	<u> 3857036 </u> Northing	3	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing
2	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing	4	<u> </u> Zone	<u> </u> Easting	<u> </u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary includes approximately 1.02 acres. East Washington Street forms the northern boundary of the property. The southern boundary of the property is located approximately 169 feet from East Washington Street to the southern edge of a driveway at the middle of the block that runs between Church and Irvine streets. Church Street forms the eastern boundary and Irvine Street forms the west for approximately 263 feet.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The National Register boundary for the Haynsworth Federal Building includes the entire portion of the 1.02 acres that is historically associated with the building during its period of significance (1937). This boundary follows the tax parcel lines and includes the federal building that has occupied the lot since its erection in 1937. The boundary encompasses all of the significant resources and features that comprise the property.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Emma K. Young/Architectural Historian

organization A.D. Marble & Company, prepared for U.S. General Services Administration date September 2010, revised December 2013

street & number 3913 Hartzdale Drive, Suite 1302 telephone 717.731.9588

city or town Camp Hill state PA zip code 17011

Email eyoung@admarble.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

U.S. Post Office and Courthouse—Greenville, South
Carolina

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 7

Page 1

Exterior Description

The 1937 Haynsworth Federal Building measures three stories in height with a symmetrical, three part facade measuring thirteen bays wide. The building is situated on a hill that slopes downward from north to south so that the basement level of the building is fully visible on the south (rear) elevation of the building. The 1937 U-shaped footprint, consisting of a rectilinear front block and two rectilinear wings, remains intact.

The Haynsworth Federal Building sits atop a full basement. Where exposed on the south (rear) elevation, the basement is clad in smooth-faced, buffed-colored brick. Limestone panels cover a large percentage of the remaining exterior surface of the building. A granite beltcourse divides the first story and second story on all elevations. A granite parapet on the north elevation conceals the hipped roof that caps the main block and each wing of the building. The roof is comprised of slate shingles with copper seams. A brick, interior chimney, clad in limestone panels, extends from the center of each wing.

Wooden ten-over-fifteen-light windows comprise the first story fenestration of the building. Wooden ten-over-ten-light windows comprise the second and third stories, except where noted. The second- and third-story openings are slightly recessed on each elevation, except where noted. Simple, rectangular spandrel panels are located beneath each second-story window on each elevation. Decorative limestone spandrel panels with single recessed central blocks separate the second- and third-story windows on each elevation.

The north (front) elevation contains thirteen evenly spaced bays with a central projecting three story, five bay, entrance portico. A flat-topped, granite wall, approximately three feet in height, flanks each side of the two granite steps that lead to the portico. Three sets of double-leaf, one-light paneled, wood doors, slightly recessed from the facade, are centrally located in the first story of the portico. Verde marble comprises each doorway surround. A decorative limestone, bas-relief, floral carving stretches across the top of each entryway. A one-light transom covered by a bronze grille sits atop the decorative bronze, horizontal plate that caps each entry.

An original bronze lighting sconce occupies the easternmost and westernmost bays of the portico's first story. Each sconce consists of opaque glass encased in octagonal grille work, topped by a cast bronze pedestal supporting a winged, upright eagle standing on a sphere. Bronze letters lie underneath each sconce and read "United States Court House" on the east and "United States Post Office Federal Station" on the west. Bronze letters are centered above the three entryways and read "Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. Federal Building." Two cast aluminum plaques depicting the obverse and the reverse of the Great Seal of the United States were placed on the facade of the building in 1966 and are hung between the three entry doors.

Six square, evenly spaced, two-story limestone Tuscan pilasters are located above the beltcourse and support a classical limestone pediment. A bas-relief limestone eagle adorns the tympanum of the pediment. A cast-iron balcony railing extends between each column base. The easternmost and westernmost bays of the portico contain decorative, vertical, rectangular grille work cut into the limestone at the second and third stories. A Greek key motif is located above each of the third-story bays of the portico. A dedication stone for the 1937 building is set into the northeast corner of the foundation on the facade.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

U.S. Post Office and Courthouse—Greenville, South
Carolina

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 7

Page 2

The stone reads:

HENRY MORGENTHAU JR
SECRETARY OF TREASURY

JAMES A FARLEY
POSTMASTER GENERAL

HOMER S CUMMINGS
ATTORNEY GENERAL

LOUIS A SIMON
SUPERVISING ARCHITECT

NEAL A MELICK
SUPERVISING ENGINEER

ERIC KEBBON ARCHITECT
1936

Six bays comprise the east elevation of the building. The second- and third-story openings in the northernmost bay project slightly outward from the facade. A limestone window well, topped by a cast-iron railing, stretches the width of the east elevation at the basement level. The well contains six wooden evenly spaced, five-over-ten-light windows.

The south (rear) elevation shows the two separate wings extending from the east and west ends of the front block. A centrally located, two-story block, originally used as a loading dock but since enclosed, connects the two wings. A centrally located portico is located on the south elevation of the front block. The east and west wings form a natural light court.

The former loading dock area comprises the basement and first floor of the light court formed by the east and west wings. Brick comprises the ground level of the former loading dock and limestone panels clad the upper story. The former loading dock features a one-light, aluminum window and a single-leaf, two-light aluminum door sheltered by a cantilevered, metal awning. Two wooden three-over-six-light windows are located on the east and west elevation of the former loading dock.

A centrally located pavilion, topped by a simple limestone pediment, projects into the light court from the south elevation of the main block. A single bay, consisting of a wooden ten-over-ten-light window, flanks each side of the pavilion, which contains four wooden ten-over-ten-light windows in the second story and four wooden fifteen-over-fifteen-light windows in the third story. A round louvered copper vent occupies the peak of the pediment. A limestone platform, enclosed by a cast-iron railing, is visible behind the pediment and contains a metal shelter for the roof access.² Two eyebrow dormers, each clad in copper and containing a louvered vent, protrude from the roof to the east and west of the pediment.

2. The metal roof shelter originally functioned as a platform for the U.S. Weather Bureau. U.S. Department of Treasury, "Greenville U.S. Courthouse and Post Office," Architectural Drawings, 7 March 1936.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

U.S. Post Office and Courthouse—Greenville, South
Carolina

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 7

Page 3

The south elevation of each wing contains three evenly spaced bays with the same configurations and details as the other elevations. The basement level is faced with brick and features three wooden four-over-eight-light windows in each wing.

Six bays comprise the west elevation of the building. The second- and third-story openings in the northernmost bay project slightly outward from the facade. A limestone window well, topped by a cast-iron railing, terminates at the fifth bay. The well contains six wooden evenly spaced, five-over-ten-light windows. A two-light, aluminum, replacement door, capped by a cantilevered, metal awning, occupies a former window opening in the first story. The door, accessed by a concrete ramp surrounded by an iron pipe railing, was added circa 1985 in order to make the building compliant with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) regulations.

Interior Description

The interior of the Haynsworth Federal Building underwent extensive interior renovations throughout the latter half of the twentieth century to accommodate the courts and related functions after the main branch of the Greenville United States Post Office vacated the building.³

The Haynsworth Federal Building features one primary entry in the north elevation, which facilitates movement into the building's public lobby. The recently remodeled courtrooms on the first and third floors dominate the core of the building. The Federal Station Post Office and former congressional offices, as well as judge's chambers, comprise the remaining space on the first floor. Offices for the U.S. Marshals Service, U.S. Clerk of Courts, and judge's chambers are located on the second floor. The third floor contains the original courtroom, judge's chambers, and associated offices. The basement level consists of additional office and storage space, as well as a break room.

First Floor

The functions of the first floor of the Haynsworth Federal Building are split between the United States Post Office (USPO), which occupies the southwest corner of the first floor, the Magistrate Court and associated offices, which occupy the central portion of the first floor, and judge's chambers, which occupy the eastern wing of the building. Storage offices are located in the northwest portion of the building in space formerly occupied by the U.S. Senator.

The public lobby, stair and elevator lobbies, and former postal lobby feature a square-patterned, verde buff- and green-colored terrazzo floor with gray-colored, inlaid marble borders. The plaster walls feature a gray-colored marble baseboard. A suspended acoustical tile ceiling covers the original plaster ceilings on the first floor.

3. The building still accommodates the Federal Station branch of the Greenville USPO.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

U.S. Post Office and Courthouse—Greenville, South
Carolina

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 7

Page 4

Public Lobby

The main entry located in the north elevation of the building leads into the public lobby, which serves as the security and directory area for the building. The lobby was renovated in 2002 as part of the “First Impressions” initiative in order to restore the space to its approximate original appearance.⁴

The lobby spans the width of the building, approximately 182 feet running from east-west. The three sets of double-leaf entry doors lead into a 1980 glass and metal entry vestibule that replaced an original large bronze and oak vestibule.⁵ Buff-colored marble wainscoting lines the lobby walls, and marble pilasters, which delineated the bays that contained the former postal windows and postal boxes, are still located on the north and east walls. The U.S. Marshals Service’s security station occupies the central portion of the north wall of the lobby. Two original, flush, marble bulletin boards flank the main entry, one of which is concealed by the security desk. The public lobby contains two original double oak benches with a decorative star punched into the backrest of each side.

The south wall of the original lobby was removed and the width shortened to accommodate the courtroom renovations in the early 1980s. A portrait of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr. is centrally located on the south partition wall. Bronze letters hang underneath the portrait and read:

CLEMENT F. HAYNSWORTH JR.
FEDERAL BUILDING
US COURT HOUSE

Two ceremonial wood entry doors with ornamental wood surrounds are located in the south wall to each side of the portrait. Three evenly spaced, original large bronze, radiator grilles, adorned with a Greek key border motif that surrounds a central diagonal crosswork lattice design, are located high upon the south wall just below the ceiling. Each of these was professionally restored and cleaned in recent years by the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA).

U.S. Magistrate Courtroom

The central portion of the first floor is dominated by the 1983 U.S. Magistrate Courtroom for the District of South Carolina which occupies space that formerly housed the postal workroom.⁶ The courtroom contains industrial carpeting, vertical pine batten paneling on the walls, and a recessed ceiling with fluorescent lighting. Additional 1983 renovations include converting former office space to a holding cell complete with stainless-steel fixtures, filing room, conference room, and a jury room.

4. The U.S. General Services Administration’s (GSA) First Impressions program created in 1998 aims to make and keep GSA-owned buildings inviting by focusing on curb appeal and entrance gateways. For historic buildings, this requires integrating features of the building’s original design to make the most of the character-defining historic features and finishes that set these buildings apart. U.S. General Services Administration Website, “Building Manager Tools,”

http://www.gsa.gov/Portal/gsa/ep/contentView.do?contentType=GSA_OVERVIEW&contentId=14924&noc=T
(accessed 31 August 2010).

5. Ronnie Kelley (U.S. General Services Administration Building Manager), in discussion with author, 6 November 2007.

6. U.S. Department of Treasury, Architectural Drawings, 7 March 1936.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

U.S. Post Office and Courthouse—Greenville, South
Carolina

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 7

Page 5

Stairwell and Elevator Lobbies

The northeast and northwest corners of the building, adjacent to the public lobby, contain the main stairwell and elevator lobbies, which are the most lavishly finished original spaces in the building. The northwest lobby contains the main stair and elevator, and the northeast lobby contains an additional stair. Each lobby retains the same original detail and finishes, except where noted.

A glass and aluminum partition separates the northwest stairwell and elevator lobby from the public lobby. A three-foot-high Anderson Crystal Grey marble wainscoting with a verde marble base adorns the walls.⁷ Marble surrounds decorate the windows and decorative, cast bronze radiator grilles are situated below each window opening. These have been professionally cleaned in recent years by GSA.

Curved marble staircases that access all three floors and the basement level are located in the northeast and northwest corners. The staircases consist of marble treads and risers with a decorative, Art Deco-style, wrought-iron railing. The bottom step on the first floor of each staircase is curved with a turned wrought-iron newel post featuring a brass rod through the center.

The elevator occupies the south wall of the northwest lobby. The elevator features an original bronze-plated, panel door with a marble surround that culminates in a classical entablature. Two fluted marble pilasters are located to the east of the elevator. An additional fluted marble pilaster is located on the north wall of the northwest stairwell and elevator lobby.

The stairwell and elevator lobbies of the basement, second, and third floors are finished in a simpler but similar fashion. Each contains a simple verde, buff-colored terrazzo floor with a marble base. Each lobby contains at least one decorative wrought-iron radiator grille, and wood surrounds each window opening. The elevator doors at each level are sheet metal plated with bronze. The third-floor stairwell and elevator lobbies each contain a plaster ceiling adorned with a circa 1990 brass chandelier.

Federal Station United States Post Office

The space for the USPO is now located in a small section of the first-floor west wing, which was substantially altered in the early 1980s. The USPO wing is accessed through the northwest stair and elevator lobby. A wide opening in the south wall of the northwest stair and elevator lobby provides access to the USPO wing. Buff-colored marble panels, inset with marble pilasters, cover the west wall, which features two original flush, built-in marble bulletin boards and a telephone directory. A telephone niche occupies the east wall of the corridor.

The terrazzo floor continues south along the corridor for approximately twenty feet, after which, industrial carpeting covers the floor and delineates the postal service area for the Federal Station USPO. Original glass-and-brass postal boxes are located to the south of a small service window situated in the west wall. Three wood-and-glass bulletin boards hang on the east wall directly across from the postal boxes. Two original, tall, marble, postal writing tables are located beneath the bulletin boards.

7. U.S. General Services Administration, "Historic Building Preservation Plan—Greenville, South Carolina," January 1993, "on file at the U.S. General Services Administration, Southeast Sunbelt Regional Office, Atlanta, Georgia.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

U.S. Post Office and Courthouse—Greenville, South
Carolina

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 7

Page 6

The corridor forms a small L-shape in the southwest corner of the first floor to accommodate additional 1980, metal postal boxes.

Former Senator's Office

An original hollow-bronze door that formerly led into the postmaster's office is located to the west of the elevator and leads into space most recently occupied by and renovated for the U.S. Senator. The space contains industrial carpeting, 1990 partition walls, and a suspended acoustical tile ceiling.

East Wing

With the exception of the stairwell lobby, the east wing does not contain any finishes or features original to the building. The entire wing was renovated in the 1980s to accommodate the judge's chambers and replaced space formerly occupied by the (Internal Revenue Service) IRS.⁸ The east wing presently contains the offices for Judge William B. Traxler, Jr., as well as a library, offices, and training room for the law clerks.

Basement Level

The basement, which is divided into three functional areas, is accessed via the northwest and northeast stairwells, as well as by elevator. Several areas of the basement retain their original, simple details and finishes (such as wood doors, door surrounds, and fixtures), including the restrooms along the west corridor and several of the small rooms and offices along both the west and north corridors. The walls, doors, and trim of the basement are presently painted dark blue. The typical finish at the stairwell, corridors, and elevator includes a buff-colored, terrazzo floor with gray-colored, inlaid, marble borders, plaster walls, and a dropped, acoustical tile ceiling. The floors of the east- and west-wing corridors are clad in replacement, industrial carpeting.

The basement level contains additional office and recreational space generally used by the U.S. Courts with a new, controlled-entry lobby at the south end of the west wing and a snack bar in the central portion of the east wing. This area, finished with 1980 replacement materials, consists of the east and west wings, as well as the northern half of the central portion. Industrial carpeting covers the floors, steel-stud drywall comprises the walls, and suspended acoustical tile ceilings with inset fluorescent lighting cover the original plaster ceilings.⁹

The remaining space that occupies the central portion of the basement level contains the mechanical areas and storage. This area is generally unfinished and consists of unpainted, concrete floors, concrete-block or terracotta tile walls, and an exposed waffle-slab ceiling with exposed piping. The boiler room contains two original, Ferrar and Trefts, coal-fired boilers, since converted to oil.¹⁰

Second Floor

The second floor of the Haynsworth Federal Building was extensively renovated in the 1990s and contains minimal original finishes and features.¹¹ A corridor stretches the length of the front block. The second floor is

8 U.S. General Services Administration, "Greenville U.S. Courthouse and Post Office," Architectural Drawings, 1966.

9. U.S. General Services Administration, *Historic Building Preservation Plan*, 1993.

10. Ibid.

11. Ronnie Kelley, in discussion with author, 2007.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

U.S. Post Office and Courthouse—Greenville, South
Carolina

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 7 Page 7

occupied by the U.S. Marshals Service, U.S. District Clerk of Courts, and offices for the U.S. Court of Appeals, including the judge's chambers for Judge William W. Wilkins.

The second floor corridor contains its original buff-colored terrazzo floor inlaid with marble and retains the marble baseboard. The majority of the second-floor doors contain the original wood surround and marble door sills. Some of the original single-leaf, one-over-one-light panel, wood doors are present.

The U.S. Marshals Service occupies the south side of the corridor. Although the interiors of the rooms have been altered, the U.S. Marshals Service continues to occupy a space that was built to originally accommodate them.¹² This space contains small offices, divided by plaster walls, and retains the original wooden chair rails and floor boards.

The Grand Jury Room is located to the north of the corridor. Original walnut doors provide access to the interior, which contains replacement industrial carpeting, walnut paneling on the walls, and a suspended acoustical tile ceiling.

The entire east wing of the second floor includes the space occupied by the U.S. District Clerk of Courts. The original partitions that separated the wing into a series of small offices were removed in the 1990s so that the wing is largely one open space divided by movable five-foot-high partitions.

The entire west wing of the second floor, which formerly housed the chambers for Judge Clement F. Haynsworth Jr., was completely renovated for Judge William W. Wilkins and his ancillary offices in the late 1980s. The paneling that adorned the walls of Judge Haynsworth's chambers was removed and installed in the third floor visiting judge's chambers.¹³

Third Floor

The U.S. Courtroom for the District of South Carolina dominates the third floor. The courtroom and ancillary offices occupy the central portion of the building. This space served as the building's original ceremonial courtroom and was renovated circa 1992. The chambers for Judge Henry Herlong occupy the east wing and the chambers for visiting judges, lawyers, and ancillary offices occupy the west wing.

The central third floor corridor contains buff-colored terrazzo floors, plaster walls, and a dropped, acoustical tile ceiling. Some of the original, one-over-one-light panel, wood doors remain and retain their original, marble door sills.

U.S. District Courtroom Foyer

The courtroom foyer is located to the west of the courtroom and accessed via the central corridor. The foyer consists of buff-colored terrazzo floors, plaster walls, a wood chair rail and floorboard, and a recessed plaster ceiling with replacement, hanging, pendant light fixtures. Three large mahogany benches are located at the south wall above which are hung three portraits of former and sitting federal judges.

12. U.S. Department of Treasury, Architectural Drawings, 7 March 1936.

13. Ronnie Kelley, in discussion, 6 November 2007.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

U.S. Post Office and Courthouse—Greenville, South
Carolina

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 7

Page 8

An additional large mahogany bench and table are located between the two ceremonial entrances into the courtroom that occupy the north wall of the foyer. A bronze seal for the U.S. District Court of South Carolina is hung above the bench between the two entries. Each entry consists of a mahogany surround and a set of double-leaf replacement mahogany paneled doors.

U.S. District Courtroom¹⁴

The courtroom was largely renovated circa 1992.¹⁵ Replacement industrial carpeting covers a large portion of the original cork-tile floor. The walls consist of full-height book-faced mahogany-veneer panels separated by double wood fluted engaged pilasters. Triglyphs ornament the crown molding that leads to a cove ceiling with inset fluorescent light fixtures.

The west wall of the courtroom is divided into three bays, the two northernmost opening into the foyer. A false wood door is located in the southernmost bay to provide symmetry. Each door consists of a mahogany surround topped by a wood pediment and flanked by bronze radiator grilles.

The east wall is also divided into three bays with two doors in the northernmost bays and a false door providing symmetry in the southernmost. A single-leaf eight-panel wood door, featuring a mahogany surround and pediment, occupies the northernmost bay. The center, single-leaf solid wood door leads back from the judge's bench into his chambers.

The south wall contains the original jury box, which is decorated with wood panels, fluted pilasters, and is surrounded with a marble base. The judge's bench and clerk's desk, also original to the building, feature the same finishes. The courtroom also retains the original courtroom railing with central gate and spectators' benches.

West Wing

The west wing of the third floor contains the visiting judge's chambers, restrooms, library, and other ancillary offices. The visiting judge's chambers, which occupy four rooms, are clad in the original wood paneling and bookcases that were removed from Judge Haynsworth Jr.'s former chambers on the second floor.¹⁶

The remaining space of the west wing contains replacement, industrial carpeting and suspended acoustical tile ceilings with inset fluorescent lighting.

The west wing's public restrooms contain the majority of their original finishes, including a ceramic tile floor, marble wainscoting, and porcelain toilets and sinks.

East Wing

The east wing of the third floor was completely renovated in 2000 to accommodate the chambers for

14. Photographs of the courtroom interior were not accessible during the site visit due to court being in session.

15. Ronnie Kelley, in discussion, 6 November 2007.

16. Ronnie Kelley, in discussion, 6 November 2007.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

U.S. Post Office and Courthouse—Greenville, South
Carolina

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 7

Page 9

U.S. District Judge Henry Herlong.¹⁷ A new prominent arched decorative mahogany security entry is located directly south of the northeast stairwell lobby and limits access to the east wing. The judge's chambers contain all new interior finishes, including a kitchen, conference room, replacement carpeting and paneled ceiling.

Attic Level

The attic level currently accommodates additional mechanical equipment and storage space for the building and provides access to the roof using a wooden catwalk. The floor of the attic level is concrete. The interior walls of the attic consist of terra cotta tiles and brick. The attic has contemporary single-leaf steel doors with metal door surrounds.

Exterior Landscape Features

A paved asphalt parking lot for approximately twenty cars, accessible from South Irvine and South Church streets, occupies the south side of the building lot. The parking lot was enclosed to the south by a granite wall topped by a cast-iron spiked railing and to the east and the west by a cast-iron fence circa 2000.¹⁸ The building is surrounded by a concrete sidewalk to the north, east, and west. The sidewalk frames a well-manicured lawn containing numerous deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs that extends along the north, east, and west sides of the building. A row of mid- to late-nineteenth-century, mixed-use, multiple-story buildings are located to the northwest of the federal building. Early to late-twentieth-century, multiple-story, commercial and residential buildings comprise the immediate area to the north, west, east, and south of the building.

Alterations

The Haynsworth Federal Building retains a high degree of exterior architectural integrity as alterations to the building's facade have been minimal. The majority of exterior alterations have occurred at the ground level of the south (rear) elevation of the building (enclosure of former postal loading dock), which, due to the slope of the building lot, are largely obscured from the street. Overall, the interior of the building retains much of its original design in public spaces; however, with the exception of the stairwells, some of the smaller secondary rooms, interior corridors, and elevator lobbies, the remaining interior spaces have been significantly altered, even in areas where original materials may remain. Interior alterations have been ongoing since the construction of the building in order to accommodate its continuous use. Many of the spaces have new interior finishes that include industrial carpeting, acoustical tile suspended ceilings, and inset fluorescent lighting.

17. Ronnie Kelley, in discussion, 6 November 2007.

18. Ronnie Kelley, in discussion, 6 November 2007.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

C.F. Haynsworth, Jr. Federal Building

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 8

Page 1

Historical Narrative:

History of Greenville, Greenville County, South Carolina

The city of Greenville is located on the banks of the Reedy River in central Greenville County in the South Piedmont region of South Carolina. The land where the city of Greenville would eventually stand originally belonged to the Cherokee Nation. The first permanent, non-Cherokee settler, Richard Pearis, settled along the Reedy River and established a gristmill by the early 1770s.¹⁸ On May 20, 1777, the Cherokee Nation ceded most of their northwestern lands to the newly independent South Carolina state in the Treaty of DeWitt's Corner.¹⁹ An act of the South Carolina legislature in 1786 opened the former Cherokee lands, that included what would become Greenville, for settlement and established the Greenville District.²⁰

The town of Greenville, originally platted as Pleasantburg, was surveyed and subdivided in 1797 when Lemuel Alston purchased adjacent tracts of land totaling 11,023 acres.²¹ Also, as evident on the original plat, the settlement's first courthouse was built as a log structure in the town plan's central square. Furthermore, the town was being called "Greenville" almost from the very beginning, as was noted by a visitor there in 1806.²² Despite the steady growth of population in the area, few of Alston's lots sold, and in 1815, he sold his South Carolina land holdings to Vardry McBee and moved to Alabama.²³ Through McBee's progressive efforts, which included the sale of real estate, the establishment of new businesses, including harness and saddle makers, brick makers, a millwright, carriage makers, and contractors, and the construction of a church for each denomination present, the village grew steadily. In 1831, the village of Greenville became the Town of Greenville with the establishment of a city government council who, in turn, appointed a clerk, constable, town surveyor, bell ringer, and sexton.²⁴

18. Building Conservation Technology, Inc., "The Historic Resources of Greenville, South Carolina," 1981, on file at the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, Columbia, South Carolina, 11.; Laura Smith Ebaugh, *Bridging the Gap: A Guide to Early Greenville, South Carolina* (Greenville: Greater Greenville Chamber of Commerce, 1970), 18, 26-27.

19 Archie Vernon Huff, Jr., *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont* (Columbia, South Carolina: University of South Carolina Press, 1995), 36.

20. Although the origins of the name Greenville are debated, it is generally believed that the area—like several other communities in Georgia, Tennessee, and North Carolina—was named after the Continental Army General Nathanael Greene for his service in the American Revolution. Greene became the Commander of the Southern Army after his appointment by George Washington in October 1780 and his strategy engaging the British in the Carolinas is credited with the Continental Army winning the Southern Campaign. See Alexander Gregg, *History of the Old Cheraws, Containing an Account of the Aborigines of the Pedee, the First White Settlements, Their Subsequent Progress, Civil Changes, the Struggle of the Revolution, and Growth of the Country Afterward Extending from about A.D. 1730 to 1810, with Notices of Families and Sketches of Individuals* (Columbia, South Carolina: The State Company, 1905), 436; It is interesting to note that the use of the name "Greenville" can be found as early as 1785, when a group of former Continental Army officers in the area—William deWitt, James P. Wilson, Thomas Powe, and Evader McIver—held a meeting of the St. David's Society there, which further bolsters support for the name of "Greenville" as a honor to General Greene. See August 13, 1785 issue of *South Carolina Gazette and Public Advertiser* and Bobby Gilmer Moss, *Roster of the South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution* (Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1983). In more recent years, the City of Greenville erected a statue in the downtown in honor of General Greene.

21. Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 36.

22. Ebaugh, *Bridging the Gap*, 29.

23. Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 82.

24. "Historic Greenville," http://www.greatergreenville.com/neighborhoods/historic_greenville.asp (accessed 26 November 2007).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

C.F. Haynsworth, Jr. Federal Building

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 8

Page 2

Throughout the 1850s, Greenville witnessed a period of rapid growth as the area became a thriving commercial center. The waterpower supplied by the Reedy River Falls offered a major incentive for industrial development in downtown Greenville. A carriage factory, built adjacent to the falls, became the largest producer of carriages in the South.²⁵ A new courthouse was erected, and Furman University, Greenville Female College, and the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary were established in the decade leading up to the Civil War. The first railroad, the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, built its terminal in the West End area of the town. Greenville quickly recovered from the devastating effects of the Civil War and the occupation of federal troops throughout the Reconstruction era. In 1869, the South Carolina General Assembly amended Greenville's town charter and established Greenville as a city and as the county seat.²⁶ A second railroad, the Richmond and Danville Air Line, traversed the town in 1872, and two cotton mills began production in 1874 and 1875.²⁷ During this period, Greenville shifted its role from an agricultural trading town to a major industrial center. By 1894, eight mills were in operation in the city and, by 1902, Greenville hosted fourteen mills and supported a thriving infrastructure of churches, schools, and residential neighborhoods.²⁸

The Sanborn Insurance Maps of 1884 show the area as well populated and thriving with residential, commercial, and civic buildings along Main and Washington streets.²⁹ The growth of the residential areas was directly related to the expansion of the textile mills and inner-city businesses. By 1890, Greenville boasted a new city hall and city hospital. In 1911, Greenville hosted 435 mercantile establishments, nine banks, forty-two churches, seven colleges, two daily newspapers, fifteen miles of street railways, five railroads, and 25,000 mill employees.³⁰ Consequently, between 1900 and 1925, Greenville experienced a significant rise in wealth and population. Many of the older buildings in and around the commercial center were razed in order to accommodate twentieth-century buildings that are still extant in the downtown area.

However, by the 1960s, Greenville's downtown district began to languish as shopping centers lured the retailers and customers to the suburbs. In response, the city started a downtown renewal project that focused on improving its image through streetscape and traffic improvements, including narrowing Main Street from four lanes to two lanes; installing free, angled parking, trees, flowers and light fixtures; and creating parks and plazas throughout downtown. The city also redeveloped a languishing industrial area into an arts complex that incorporated historically significant buildings. As a result of the revitalization efforts, the National Trust for Historic Preservation awarded Greenville with the Great American Main Street Award in 2003.³¹

Over the past 230 years, Greenville, South Carolina, has grown from a small agricultural village to one of the largest manufacturing centers in the South. The city of Greenville still operates as the Greenville County seat.

25. Building Conservation Technology, "Greenville Multiple Resource Area National Register Nomination" (on file at the South Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Columbia, South Carolina, 1982), Section 7-1.

26. "Historic Greenville," http://www.greatergreenville.com/neighborhoods/historic_greenville.asp.

27. Building Conservation Technology, "Greenville Multiple Resource Area National Register Nomination", Section 7-8.

28. Ebaugh, *Bridging the Gap*, 27.

29. Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, *Greenville, South Carolina* (New York, New York: Sanborn Map and Publishing Company Limited, 1884).

30. Alfred S. Reid, ed., *The Arts of Greenville* (Greenville, South Carolina: Keys Printing Company, 1976), 10-11.

31. National Main Street Awards, <http://awards.mainstreet.org/content.aspx?page=5140> (accessed 27 November 2007).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

C.F. Haynsworth, Jr. Federal Building

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 8

Page 3

In 2010, the city, located approximately one hundred miles northwest of Columbia, South Carolina, occupies 26.1 square miles within the Southern Piedmont region. The city's population numbers approximately 56,500 and includes a variety of civic, commercial, residential, and government buildings, including three post offices.³²

History of the Postal Service in the United States and Greenville, South Carolina

Postal Service in the United States

The establishment of the postal service began as a means to provide communication to the colonies during the Revolutionary War. On July 26, 1775, the Second Continental Congress developed the post office under its first Postmaster General, Benjamin Franklin. The post office was the only agency to remain intact through the Revolutionary War, the Confederacy period, and the years after the Constitution was adopted. Subsequently, the newly established federal government viewed the post office as the means for conveying knowledge of its laws and proceedings to all parts of the country.³³

During the postal service's early growth period, the number of post offices expanded from seventy-five in 1789 to 16,749 in 1849.³⁴ Throughout the nineteenth century, the postal system served as the principal means of long distance communication. The U.S. Postal Service provided both a physical and intellectual link between great distances as the nation expanded across the continent.³⁵ By 1820, the number of post offices and miles of post roads approximately quadrupled that of 1800.³⁶ Local taverns, grocery stores, coffeehouses, and inns, all focal points of community life, housed the first post offices.³⁷

The U.S. Post Office Department of the Confederate States of America was established on February 21, 1861, by an Act of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States. On March 6, 1861, president of the Confederate states, Jefferson Davis, appointed John Henninger Reagan, a former U. S. Congressman, as Postmaster General of the Confederate States of America. By this time, South Carolina had already seceded from the Union. Throughout its operation, the Confederate postal service was continuously interrupted. During the Civil War, the government of the Confederate states appointed Samuel J. Douthit as Postmaster of Greenville in 1864 to help improve postal operations in the area.³⁸ Through a combination of pay and personnel cuts, postage rate increases, and the streamlining of mail routes, Confederate Postmaster General Reagan eliminated the deficit that existed in the postal service in the South.³⁹

32 "Historic Greenville," www.greatergreenville.com (accessed 28 November 2007).

33 Rita L. Maroney, *History of the U.S. Postal Service: 1775-1982* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982), 3.

34 Ellis L. Armstrong, *History of Public Works of the United States, 1776-1945* (Chicago: American Public Works Association, 1976), 327.

35 Beth Boland, *National Register of Historic Places, Bulletin 13*, "How to Apply National Register Criteria to Post Offices" (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1984), Section II, 1.

36 Boland, *National Register of Historic Places*, Section II, 1.

37 Maroney, *History of the U.S. Postal Service*, 1.

38 *Journal of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, 1861-1865*, Volume 3, Friday, February 12, 1864.

August Dietz, *The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America* (Richmond, Virginia: Press of the Dietz Printing Company, 1929), 404.

39 United States Postal Service, "History of the United States Postal Service," <http://www.usps.com/history/history/his1.htm>, (accessed 27 November 2007).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

C.F. Haynsworth, Jr. Federal Building

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 8

Page 4

The resumption of federal mail service in the southern states took place gradually as the war ended. By November 15, 1865, 241 mail routes had been restored in southern states. By November 1, 1866, 3,234 post offices out of 8,902 were returned to federal control in the South. Postmaster General Reagan was arrested at the end of the war but later was pardoned and eventually made it back to the U.S. Congress, where he became chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.⁴⁰

Throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the U.S. Congress established or improved postal services and facilities throughout the nation. Efforts to increase the speed and efficiency of mail delivery encouraged the growth of roads, railroads, shipping lines, and eventually airlines. The postal presence, through its sheer number, distribution, and types of services, provided tangible reminders to otherwise isolated communities of the role and ideals of the federal government. Consequently, the buildings constructed for use as post offices have reflected various governmental and architectural philosophies throughout the nation.⁴¹

The U.S. Postal Service built structures for receiving, processing, and distributing mail to provide services for the expanding population during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. For smaller communities, a special counter in a local store served as the post office. In larger villages or towns, a separate post office building was constructed with a public service counter, workroom for mail processing, and a loading dock. Urban post offices handling large volumes of mail required larger buildings with extensive workrooms, offices, employee facilities, loading platforms, and windows or counters to serve the public. Urban post offices often shared space in federal buildings with courts and branch offices of federal agencies. The Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury Department (Supervising Architect) oversaw the design and development of these early postal facilities.⁴²

Criteria used to determine the placement of post offices reflected the uses of the facilities and the manner in which they were designed to function. Post offices that included other federal offices or courts were often located near other government buildings in the community. Single-function post office buildings built prior to the 1930s were often located on or near main transportation corridors and commercial centers and near the railroad station to facilitate movement of mail to and from trains. Facilities constructed during the 1930s and later became more truck and auto-oriented and were located near the downtown, but perhaps a block or two from the town's main street. This made the post office easy to find, but also allowed better access to truck activity.

The modern day United States Postal Service (USPS) was officially established as an independent federal agency on July 1, 1971, when Congress implemented the Postal Reorganization Act.⁴³

History of the U.S. Postal Service in Greenville, South Carolina

40. United States Postal Service, "History of the United States Postal Service," <http://www.usps.com/history/history/his1.htm>, (accessed 27 November 2007).

41. Boland, *National Register of Historic Places*, Section II, 2.

42. Maroney, *History of the U.S. Postal Service*, 5.

43. Ibid.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

C.F. Haynsworth, Jr. Federal Building

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 8

Page 5

In 1795, federal mail service began in the Greenville area with Jesse Carter serving as the first postmaster.⁴⁴ As early as 1802, residents of the Greenville area were petitioning Congress for the improvement of post-roads coming into or leaving from the county and for the establishment of improved post-office facilities. Numerous petitions are found being read into the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate journals for both Greenville County and the Town of Greenville up through the Civil War. A repeated request from the U.S. grand jury in Greenville for a new post office—“relative to deprecations on the mail and the unfitness of the post office”—is recorded as being discharged from further consideration of the U.S. Senate Committee on the Judiciary on January 4, 1860, and a committee in the U.S. House of Representatives on June 4, 1860.⁴⁵

Throughout the nineteenth century, Greenville’s post office moved to various temporary locations throughout the city. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the city leased space from different building owners, including a printing shop and office building, until the need was recognized for a permanent post office building in the late nineteenth century.⁴⁶ Greenville’s growth throughout the nineteenth century increased the city’s residential and business population. Consequently, the rapid growth necessitated the need for a permanent post office building.

In 1889, James Windrim, a prominent architect serving as Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury, designed what would become Greenville’s first permanent post office building. The large two-story, Romanesque Revival-style U.S. Courthouse and Post Office, located at the northwest corner of South Main and Broad streets, was completed in 1892. The building boasted castellated towers, rare pre-cast terra cotta insets, and one-quarter-inch brickwork joints; however, the burgeoning population of Greenville quickly outgrew the original building, and in 1909, the north side of the building was extended. The building underwent subsequent additions and alterations in 1923, 1924, 1927, 1929, and 1931.⁴⁷

Despite frequent attempts to modify the building in order to meet Greenville’s growing population, the federal government met the demand for a new commodious federal building that would accommodate increasing needs of the courts and the post office. By 1933, the city began negotiating for a new federal building. In April 1934, Senator James F. Byrnes and Congressman John J. McSwain secured an allocation of \$421,000 dollars from the Public Works Administration (PWA) for the construction of the new federal building in Greenville.⁴⁸

In February 1935, the city of Greenville deeded a vacant site on East Washington Street to the federal government to erect the new federal building. The federal government, in exchange, deeded the outmoded Romanesque Revival style U.S. Courthouse and Post Office on South Main Street to the city of Greenville for

44. United States Postal Service, Postmaster Finder, United States Postal Service, <http://webpmt.usps.gov/pmt007.cfm>, (accessed 27 November 2007).

45. *Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States, 1801-1804*, Saturday, February 20, 1802, 105; *Journal of the Senate of the United States, 1789-1873*, Wednesday, January 4, 1860, 61; *Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States, 1859-1860*, Monday, June 4, 1860, 994.

46. Sanborn Map and Publishing Company, 1884, 1888.

47. South Carolina Department of Archives and History, “National Register of Historic Places, Removed Listings,” <http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/greenville/S10817723999/index.htm> (accessed 27 November 2007).

48. “Byrnes Sees Early Action on Federal Structure for the City,” *The Greenville (SC) News*, 3 April 1934, 1.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

C.F. Haynsworth, Jr. Federal Building

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 8

Page 6

use as their new city hall.⁴⁹ With a site chosen, Supervising Architect Louis A. Simon employed consulting architect Eric Kebbon to design the new federal building in Greenville, which would house Greenville's U.S. Courthouse and Post Office, as well as other federal offices. By March 1936, a request to raise the PWA allotment for the building's construction to \$525,000 was approved based on Kebbon's design, which not only provided "adequate space for existing federal agencies which [would] occupy them, but there [was] at least four-hundred additional square feet of space for 'growing room.'"⁵⁰

The Office of the Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury Department and the Public Works Administration (PWA)

The Office of the Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury Department (Supervising Architect) was responsible for the construction of federal buildings throughout the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. From 1895 to 1933, the Supervising Architect reported to the U.S. Treasury Department. In the 1920s, this Office of the Supervising Architect was divided into a Technical Branch and an Administrative Branch. The Technical Branch included a division responsible for project costs and accounting; a drafting division, including a superintendent who greatly influenced design practices; a structural division; a mechanical engineering division; and a repairs division.

In 1933, the U.S. Treasury Department was reorganized and the Office of the Supervising Architect was shifted to the Procurement Branch of the Division of Public Works of the U.S. Treasury. In July 1939, the public buildings program was removed from the U.S. Treasury Department and merged into the Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration. In 1949, Congress established the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA), and this new agency assumed responsibility for public office buildings.⁵¹

World War I and the Public Buildings Act of 1926

World War I brought the work of the Office of the Supervising Architect to a halt due to the financial, industrial, and transportation resources' strain that it placed on the country. The only buildings constructed during this period were those required for wartime use and those already under construction. New building construction commenced by 1922; however, the postponement of many projects authorized by the Public Buildings Act of 1913 and a backlog of new building requests necessitated the development of a major public buildings program. This resulted in the passage of a new Public Buildings Act on May 25, 1926.⁵²

The Public Buildings Act of 1926 contained three principal provisions. First, the Secretary of the U.S. Treasury and the Postmaster General were directed to conduct a nationwide survey to determine the need for postal facilities with the intent that new facilities would be based upon need rather than political influence. Secondly, the Supervising Architect's Office was permitted to consult private architects in "special cases." The staff of the Supervising Architect had previously handled all projects, since James Knox Taylor decided in 1904

49. Huff, *Greenville: The History of the City and County*, 348. Greenville City Hall was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on August 19, 1971. Two years later, the building was demolished and, therefore, removed from the National Register in May 1973.

50. "Bids on Post Office to be Asked Soon," *The Greenville (SC) News*, 19 March 1936, 1.

51. Lois A. Craig, et al., *The Federal Presence* (Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press, 1978), 327.

52. Antoinette Lee, *Architects to the Nation* (New York, New York: Oxford University Press, 2000), 231-232, 239.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

C.F. Haynsworth, Jr. Federal Building

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 8

Page 7

effectively to bar private architects from federal construction projects. Finally, the act provided for the continuation of building-design standardization.⁵³ The building needs survey of 1926 resulted in the following:

- Doubling the \$100 million previously allocated through the act of 1926;
- The construction of at least two new buildings per state; and
- No buildings constructed in towns where postal receipts were less than \$10,000.⁵⁴

President Herbert Hoover worked with the U.S. Congress to increase allocations for the building program in both 1930 and 1931 as the nation suffered the impacts of the Great Depression; however, the Administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt substantially expanded the program.⁵⁵

The Great Depression and the Reorganization of the U.S. Treasury Department

The building industry began to suffer from the stock market crash of 1929 and the onset of the Great Depression in the early 1930s. Using provisions of the Public Buildings Act of 1926, officials promoted employment within the building trades. The U.S. Congress passed an amendment to the 1926 act, known as the Keyes-Elliott Bill, in 1930 to provide “increased authority to the secretary of the U.S. Treasury to enter into contracts with private architects for full professional services.”

Despite this directive, the Office of the Supervising Architect under the direction of Acting Supervising Architect James Wetmore only considered hiring private architects for large projects due to concerns related to efficiency. The American Institute of Architects (AIA) objected to the U.S. Treasury Department’s implementation of the amendment to the 1926 act and petitioned for the reorganization of the Supervising Architect’s Office. The AIA hoped that the office would serve only a supervisory function, allowing wider employment of private architects and resulting in greater diversity, vitality, and regional appropriateness in federal architecture.

The President’s Emergency Committee for Employment and members of the U.S. Congress echoed the AIA’s concerns, particularly regarding the need to employ local private architects. H.R. 6197, known as the Green Bill, was introduced in the U.S. Congress in 1932 in an attempt to place all federal building design in the hands of private architects; however, the legislation did not pass. The AIA continued its campaign following the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the appointment of new officials to the U.S. Treasury Department, including Treasury Secretary William H. Woodin.⁵⁶

President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s Executive Order 6166, which reorganized the federal building program and promised unemployment relief, was announced in June 1933. The order resulted in the creation of the Procurement Division within the U.S. Treasury Department, the transfer of the Supervising Architect’s Office to the Procurement Division, and the change in name of the Supervising Architect’s Office to the Public Works

53. Louis Melius, *The American Postal Service: History of the Postal Service from the Earliest Times* (Washington, D.C: Louis Melius, 1917), 40-41.

54. Ibid.

55. Boland, *National Register of Historic Places*, Section II, 3.

56. Lee, *Architects to the Nation*, 248-252.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

C.F. Haynsworth, Jr. Federal Building

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 8

Page 8

Branch. W.E. Reynolds, Assistant Director of the Procurement Division, was put in charge of five units headed by the supervising engineer, the supervising architect, the office manager, the chairman of the board of award, and the chief of the legal section.⁵⁷

New relief funding programs were initiated to allocate and supplement funding for public works simultaneously with the U.S. Treasury Department reorganization. Harold L. Ickes, the federal emergency administrator of public works, allocated funds to the U.S. Treasury Department for the construction of federal buildings under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933, including two allotments in August 1933 in the amounts of \$6,971,648 and \$13,799,550, as well as additional funds for emergency construction projects throughout the country.⁵⁸

Public Works Administration, 1933-1939

Although public works spending as a means to aiding recovery from the Great Depression began under the Hoover Administration, President Roosevelt's New Deal is credited with using the federal building program to achieve relief. These efforts were formalized in 1933, when the Public Works Administration (PWA) was organized to give structure to the recovery effort.

The PWA oversaw the planning and construction of federal and non-federal public works projects, including post office construction. To stimulate the economic recovery, the government rapidly expanded its public works program. This provided work for the unemployed, many of whom were in the building trades. The Bureau of Labor Statistics maintained statistics on employment, wages, cost of materials, and other PWA project data. During the 1930s, the number of public buildings constructed increased dramatically.

Because of the planning already completed under the 1926 legislation, these projects were able to start up quickly. Post office construction increased nearly threefold during this period compared to the previous fifty years. The PWA built 406 post offices in the years from 1933 to 1939. This number represents more than one-eighth of the total 3,174 PWA construction projects built and includes those substantial additions made to existing post office buildings. Congress authorized a number of New Deal programs that were used to fund the construction of post offices. In addition, funds for post office construction came from the relief program authorized by the Emergency Relief and Construction Act of July 21, 1932; the Emergency Construction Program under the Appropriation Act of June 1934; and the Building Program for the District of Columbia, authorized by the Act of 1926. The U.S. Treasury Department retained responsibility for post office construction funding until 1939, utilizing a number of different programs and authorizations to fund the program.⁵⁹

These post offices were among the most familiar government buildings to the general public. Despite the desire to complete projects rapidly, the PWA also stressed the importance of high quality in order to ensure "public works of an enduring character and lasting benefits."⁶⁰ The program's goals were to construct buildings as

57. Lee, *Architects to the Nation*, 253.

58. *Ibid.*, 254.

59. Ellis Armstrong, *History of Public Works of the United States, 1776-1945*. (Chicago: American Public Works Association, 1976), 327.

60. Boland, *The National Register of Historic Places*, Section II, 3.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

C.F. Haynsworth, Jr. Federal Building

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 8

Page 9

quickly as possible and to employ as many people as possible at efficient costs. The standardized design practice of 1915 was well suited to this high-speed, efficient process. Any drawing that did not have to be produced moved a project faster. Avoiding construction problems caused by design changes or incorrect plans also helped. Simplified ornamentation meant less drawing time. While facade variations were allowed, standardized interior plans were well established and utilized. A publication entitled "Instructions to Private Architects Engaged on Public Building Work under the Jurisdiction of the U.S. Treasury Department" listed these standards. The most commonly used styles were the Colonial Revival or Simplified Classical, a restrained classical style mixing modern and classical elements. All of the styles can be characterized by symmetrical massing and plain surfaces.⁶¹

Supervising Architect Louis A. Simon 1935-1941

In 1935, Louis A. Simon, at the age of sixty-six, succeeded James A. Wetmore as Supervising Architect.⁶² At the time of his appointment, Simon had worked for the Office of the Supervising Architect for almost four decades and was well-known to the architectural community. Furthermore, the 1933 reorganization of the federal architecture program placed the newly named Public Works Branch at a lower level within the U.S. Treasury Department than the old Office of the Supervising Architect had previously enjoyed. However, Louis Simon retained control over the architectural design of the federal buildings designed within his office. Simon served as Supervising Architect from 1935 until 1941, during which time the C.F. Haynsworth, Jr., U.S. Courthouse and Federal Building was designed and constructed.

Louis A. Simon was born in Baltimore in 1867 and received his education from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After an extended tour throughout Europe, he opened an architectural office in Baltimore in 1894. Two years later, Edward A. Crane brought Simon into the Office of the Supervising Architect, where Simon spent the rest of his working career.⁶³

During his tenure as supervising architect from 1935-1941, Simon favored styles derived from classical and historical architecture, although many of the post office buildings were greatly influenced by the new interest in modernism. Simon predominately utilized a simplified classical style that blended modern and classical elements, characterized by symmetrical massing and relatively plain surfaces.⁶⁴

The influence of Louis Simon is initially noted during James Wetmore's tenure, as Simon was the principal architectural designer during Wetmore's term. In addition to the Haynsworth Federal Building, Simon influenced the design of numerous federal buildings throughout the United States during the course of his tenure, including the U.S. Internal Revenue Service Building in Washington, D.C., the United States Post Office and Courthouse in Cincinnati, Ohio, the Couer d'Alene Federal Building in Couer d'Alene, Idaho, and a series of U.S. Border Stations along the Vermont-Quebec border.⁶⁵ Upon Simon's retirement in 1941, the *Federal Architect* praised Simon for his leadership and insistence on quality designs.

61 Boland, *The National Register of Historic Places*, Section II, 4.

62. Lee, *Architects to the Nation*, 258.

63. Ibid., 258.

64. Ibid., 260.

65. U.S. General Services Administration, Historic Federal Buildings Database, U.S. General Services Administration, <http://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/104832?OpenView&Start=18&Count=30&Expand=18.8>

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

C.F. Haynsworth, Jr. Federal Building

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 8

Page 10

Louis A. Simon will have a thousand or more buildings throughout the land, some bearing his name, some not, which are tokens of his architectural ability. Words concerning that ability are relatively ineffectual. It is the buildings themselves which are the best commentary of his judgment and his service to the country.⁶⁶

Architect Eric Kebbon

Harold Eric Kebbon, the son of immigrant parents from Sweden, was born in Brooklyn, New York on June 6, 1890. Like Louis Simon, who was more than twenty years his senior, Kebbon earned his Bachelors of Science degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), graduating in 1912. A year later, he began work with the architectural firm of Welles Bosworth, based in New York City. During World War I, he was commissioned a captain in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and served from 1917-1918. Following his military service, Kebbon returned to his firm and was made a junior partner in 1918. From 1921 through 1938, Kebbon established his own practice in Washington, D.C., where he found continuous employment under contracts sponsored by the Office of the Supervising Architect of the U.S. Treasury Department. These contracts included various federal buildings throughout the United States, including the Greenville U.S. Courthouse and Post Office. During the same period, Kebbon also designed the U.S. Courthouses for Tallahassee, Florida and for Poughkeepsie, New York. Both are now listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

In 1922, Kebbon became a member of the American Institute of Architects and was elected a fellow in 1937.⁶⁷ He was later elected to membership in the National Sculpture Society in 1947, as well as being a member of the Society of Mural Painters, the Society of Officers of World War I, and a charter member of the American Society of Military Engineers.

After clashing with President Franklin Delano Roosevelt over the design of several post offices in New York while serving as a consulting architect to the U.S. Treasury, Kebbon became the architect for the New York City Board of Education in 1938. From the start of his tenure through 1952, he designed over one-hundred buildings for the school board, including part of the Erasmus Hall High School complex that is a registered landmark for the City of New York. His work included partnering with several other noted architects—Morris Ketchum, Jr., Richard Boring Snow, Philip L. Goodwin, and Edward Durrell Stone—in the design and artwork for the 1939 World's Fair Food Building No. 3. Later, from 1956-1958, Kebbon was part of the famed architectural firm of McKim, Mead & White. Eric Kebbon died in Connecticut in 1964.⁶⁸

(accessed 31 August 2010).

66. Lee, *Architects to the Nation*, 280.

67. George S. Koyl, ed., *American Architects Directory*, 2nd ed. (New York: R.R. Bowker Co., 1962), 58.

68. "Eric Kebbon, 73, School Architect: He Designed 100 Buildings for Board of Education," in *The New York Times*, 19 April 1964;

"Harold Eric Kebbon," file in "U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925" database (Passport Applications, 2 January 1906-31 March 1925 (M1490)) in *Ancestry.com* (accessed 28 April 2008).

"FDR and Dutchess County Stone Buildings," Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum, <http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/frdcsb6.html> (accessed 16 April 2008).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

C.F. Haynsworth, Jr. Federal Building

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 8

Page 11

Simplified Classical Architectural Style

The Haynsworth Federal Building exhibits features characteristic of the Simplified Classical architectural style (also referred to as “Stripped Classical” or “Modern Classic”). Under Louis A. Simon’s tenure as Supervising Architect (1935-1941), during which the Haynsworth Federal Building was erected, the Simplified Classical style generally prevailed as the most common federal building style.

There has been no study of the distribution of major post office styles in the United States, nor is it clear if there was a deliberate policy on the part of Supervising Architect to choose designs to match regional tastes of types of construction. Simplified Classical was the style common to many public and quasi-public buildings of the 1930s and 1940s.⁶⁹ The strong effect of mass achieved a sense of monumentality, presence, and permanence, while simplified detailing satisfied the burgeoning taste for sleekness and frugality, as witnessed by the subsequent growth of modern architecture. The Simplified Classical style contains a symmetrical composure, with a repetitive rhythm of columns or column-like elements and a reliance on carefully considered proportions. Very simplified cornices and pilasters or square piers are common elements found on Simplified Classical architecture.⁷⁰

The style was so named because the basic form and symmetry of classicism was retained, but the ornamentation and motifs were reduced or removed. Particularly during the Great Depression-era, the Office of the Supervising Architect embraced the concept of the Simplified Classical style because the form was still classical and dignified, which conveyed the stability of the federal government during an uncertain time. Simultaneously, the lack of ornamentation characteristic to the Simplified Classical style appeared parsimonious at a time when exuberant details would have been out of place.

From PWA to GSA, 1939-1954

Post office construction under PWA programs continued until 1942 when the American entry into World War II virtually halted all building activity. The few facilities finished in the years 1942-1943 were completions of old projects. The styles of architecture remained the same, as did the supervising architect’s commitment to standardized design.

After World War II, federal architectural activities were well diffused throughout military and civilian agencies. In 1949, the U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) subsumed the Federal Works Agency, including its public building design function. With the Public Buildings Act of 1949, the Office of the Supervising Architect increasingly relied on private architectural firms to carry out public building designs. The Office of the Supervising Architect continued to provide standard designs and guidelines for post office buildings; however, the nature of the buildings adhered to the new philosophy of modern architecture that “form follows function.”

69. Rifkind, *A Field Guide to Contemporary American Architecture*, 107-110.

71. Boland, *The National Register Bulletin*, Section II.

70. Rifkind, *A Field Guide to Contemporary American Architecture*, 107-110.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

C.F. Haynsworth, Jr. Federal Building

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 8

Page 12

Consequently, the federal government sought utilitarian post office designs with no extraneous features, such as exterior entrance steps. Furthermore, new post offices contained clean lines and standardized designs for lobby windows, counters, postal boxes, and letter drops.⁷¹

In 1954, all buildings that exclusively housed post offices were removed from GSA's inventory and transferred to the U.S. Post Office Department. GSA retained holdings over non-military federal buildings, including those that combined post offices with other federal functions, such as the Haynsworth Federal Building.⁷²

C.F. Haynsworth, Jr., U.S. Courthouse and Federal Building 1936-2010

The cornerstone for Greenville's new federal building was laid on November 6, 1936. A year later, on September 27, 1937, a crowd of 3,000 people gathered outside the large limestone structure to hear Postmaster General James A. Farley dedicate the building. Farley credited deceased Congressman James A. McSwain for the erection of the grand building and also used the building's dedication to garner support for President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his administration's relief efforts. Farley proclaimed, "I am glad to come to a state that gave [Roosevelt] the largest prorated vote in both elections and into the county which I understand had the largest vote of any county."⁷³

The relatively large size of the post office relates to the perceived federal importance of Greenville in 1937 and its construction was a source of considerable community pride. The three story building included a spacious lobby, postmaster's office, workrooms, general delivery and parcel post sections, and lock boxes on the first floor. The basement level accommodated additional space for the postal employees, including a swing (break) room and showers. The second floor included one particularly interesting feature, the postmaster's lookout gallery—a room above the sorting room which commanded a view of every section of the building and allowed the postmaster to monitor workers without being seen. As the newspaper article revealed, "All of the furniture is new and of the most modern type," and residents of all ages came to marvel at the limestone and granite embodiment of federal presence in Greenville. On Monday, October 4, 1937, the building officially opened for business.⁷⁴

The federal building also included three offices for the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the basement level; offices for the U.S. Marshals Service and U.S. Civil Service Commission on the second floor; and a large ceremonial courtroom, with ancillary offices, on the third floor.⁷⁵ The federal building was a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project, designed by Supervising Architect Louis A. Simon and consulting architect Eric Kebbon. The 1937 interior finishes included terrazzo floors, brass radiator grilles, two decorative, prominent, marble staircases, brass elevator doors, and various woodwork and marble detailing throughout each floor, including marble door sills, wainscoting, and marble counter-height post office work tables. All of these interior features were characteristic of federal buildings erected during the tenure of

72. Boland, *The National Register Bulletin*, Section II.

73. "Farley Dedicated City's New Post Office as 3,000 Citizens Look and Listen," *The Greenville (SC) News*, 28 September 1937, 1.

74. Ibid.

75. U.S. Department of Treasury, Greenville U.S. Courthouse and Post Office, Floor Plans and Elevation Details, 1936.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

C.F. Haynsworth, Jr. Federal Building

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 8

Page 13

Louis A. Simon.⁷⁶

The 1937 federal building was Greenville's last major public edifice constructed in the city prior to World War II. Circa 1960, a new Greenville post office building was erected along the 600 block of West Washington Street. The large, modern post office assumed the role of a main postal distribution office for Greenville. Postal patrons could now avoid the downtown area, and as a result, the Federal Station Branch of the Greenville Post Office was patronized mainly by government and civic employees who worked in the building.

Offices for the U.S. Social Security Administration (SSA) moved into the center portion of the Haynsworth Federal Building, while offices for the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (IRS) moved into the east wing. Offices for the U.S. Congressman took over the former postmaster's space following the opening of the new West Washington Street post office branch in the 1960s. The post office functions were downsized to the southwest corner of the building. Consequently, the federal agencies altered many of the building's offices to accommodate their needs. Changes included the installation of suspended, acoustical tile ceilings, industrial carpeting, and inset fluorescent lighting.

In the early 1980s, the SSA and the IRS vacated the building, and the U.S. Magistrate Court, judge's chambers, and other associated offices moved into their current space in the central portion and eastern wings of the building. The second floor continues to house offices for the U.S. Marshals Service; however, the east and west wings have undergone extensive interior alterations to accommodate the U.S. Clerk of Courts and judge's chambers, respectively. The third floor retains the ceremonial courtroom, although the west and east wings have also undergone extensive alterations to accommodate their current functions as visiting judge's chambers and sitting judge's chambers, respectively. Throughout the late-twentieth century and into the twenty-first century, the Haynsworth Federal Building continues to undergo interior alterations due to the continued and changing use of the building.

In March 1982, Representative Carroll A. Campbell, Jr., presented a bill to the U.S. House of Representatives to designate the building as the Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., Federal Building.⁷⁷ Congress passed the bill that following October and President Ronald Reagan signed the bill into law on October 14, 1982.

Judge Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr.

Clement Furman Haynsworth, Jr., held a prominent role in the Greenville community as a fourth generation, South Carolina lawyer and eventually a federal judge throughout the mid twentieth century. A Greenville native, Judge Haynsworth judiciously represented the citizens of Greenville at the local and federal level for over five decades. In 1969, President Richard Nixon unsuccessfully nominated Judge Haynsworth for a seat on the U.S. Supreme Court.

⁷⁶ U.S. Department of Treasury, Greenville U.S. Courthouse and Post Office, Floor Plans and Elevation Details, 1936.

⁷⁷ House of Representatives Bill 5941, "A bill to designate the building known as the Federal Building and United States Courthouse in Greenville, South Carolina, as the "Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., Federal Building," <http://www.thomas.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/D?d097:9:./temp/~bd6g6W> (accessed 28 November 2007).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

C.F. Haynsworth, Jr. Federal Building

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 8

Page 14

Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., was born on October 30, 1912 in Greenville, South Carolina. He graduated in 1933 from Furman University, which was founded by his great-great-grandfather.. Upon graduating from Harvard Law School in 1936, he returned home to Greenville where he practiced law in the family law firm founded by his grandfather in the 1880s. During World War II, from 1942 until 1945, Haynsworth served in naval intelligence throughout the Pacific.

In February 1957, President Dwight D. Eisenhower appointed Mr. Haynsworth to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit. Judge Haynsworth was primarily a judge in cases that revolved around labor and civil rights matters, and he gained the reputation of being a legal craftsman and a hardworking jurist on an efficient court.⁷⁸ In 1964, Judge Haynsworth became the chief judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals.

On August 18, 1969, President Richard Nixon nominated Judge C.F. Haynsworth Jr., to fill the U.S. Supreme Court seat left vacant by Abe Fortas, who had resigned that previous May under the threat of impeachment due to his purported unethical conduct. Haynsworth's nomination met with mixed reactions. In the confirmation hearings, Haynsworth faced serious conflict of interest allegations by Democrats, Liberal Republicans, and the NAACP as he was alleged to have made court decisions favoring segregation and decisions on subjects where he had a financial interest. In November 1969, the Senate rejected Judge Haynsworth's nomination by a vote of 55-45, which gave President Nixon his first major congressional defeat of the session. Judge Haynsworth became the first U.S. Supreme Court nominee to be formally rejected since 1930.⁷⁹

After his U.S. Supreme Court defeat, Judge Haynsworth, Jr., returned to the U.S. Court of Appeals. For over thirty years, during his tenure as a federal appellate judge, he occupied the west wing of the second floor in the then-known Greenville U.S. Courthouse and Post Office on East Washington Street. Judge Haynsworth was still a sitting judge when the building's name was changed in 1982 to the "C.F. Haynsworth, Jr., Federal Building." He became a senior judge in 1981 and remained with the court until his death on November 22, 1989 at the age of seventy seven.

Significance Evaluation

The Haynsworth Federal Building, located at 300 East Washington Street, Greenville, South Carolina, is significant under Criterion A at the local level in the area of politics/government for its local significance as a symbol of the federal presence in the city. The building embodies the ideals of the federal building campaign carried out by the Public Works Administration under the direction of Supervising Architect Louis A. Simon (1935-1941). The building is significant under Criterion C as a local exemplification of the Simplified Classical architectural style popular for federal buildings constructed during the Great Depression-era tenure of the Supervising Architect Louis A. Simon (1931-1945). The period of significance for the building begins and

78. "Clement Furman Haynsworth, Jr.," <http://64.233.169.104/search?q=cache:5KaNZXd-Hw8J:www.greenville.k12.sc.us/gvilleh/departs/English/wofprojs/haynsworth%2520jr.ppt+Clement+Furman+Haynsworth&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=5&gl=us> (accessed 28 November 2007).

79. "Judge Clement Haynsworth," *Time Magazine* (29 August 1969), <http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,901281,00.html> (accessed 28 November 2007).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

C.F. Haynsworth, Jr. Federal Building

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 8

Page 15

ends in 1937, the date of construction, for its significant association with New Deal-era federal building construction campaigns.

Integrity

The Haynsworth Federal Building retains a high degree of exterior architectural integrity. The building has only minor alterations to the exterior, the majority of which are located on the south (rear) elevation to accommodate an additional secured entry and on the west elevation to accommodate ADA and fire-safety regulations. The building retains the original marble wainscoting, pilasters, and floor boards on the first floor and terrazzo floors throughout the first floor and corridors of the second and third floors, all finishes that were typical of the public buildings for that period and style. The continued use of the building has necessitated the need for interior alterations; however, these interior alterations do not detract from the exterior architectural integrity of the building. The building has undergone extensive interior alterations, including new interior finishes such as industrial carpeting, suspended acoustical tile ceilings, and inset fluorescent lighting.

Despite interior alterations to accommodate the changing and continuous use of the building, the Haynsworth Federal Building retains its overall integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. In addition, the building retains its original location. As is typical of many downtown areas, however, the blocks surrounding the building have been developed to various degrees and now contain large mid- to late-twentieth-century, multi-story commercial and residential edifices as well as buildings that predate the construction of the Haynsworth Federal Building. Therefore, the federal building does not retain its integrity of setting.

The federal building retains its overall monumentality as a federal entity, all of which contribute to integrity of association. The building's retention of integrity of design, materials, workmanship, location, and association results in the building's retention of feeling as an early twentieth century federal building erected in the Simplified Classical architectural style.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

C.F. Haynsworth, Jr. Federal Building

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 9

Page 1

Bibliography

Books, Maps, Monographs, and Journals

- Armstrong, Ellis. *History of Public Works of the United States, 1776-1945*. Chicago, Illinois: American Public Works Association, 1976.
- Boland, Beth. *National Register of Historic Places, Bulletin 13*, "How to Apply National Register Criteria to Post Offices." Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1984.
- Craig, Lois and the staff of the Federal Architecture Project. *The Federal Presence: Architecture, Politics, and Symbols in United States Government Building*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1979.
- Dietz, August. *The Postal Service of the Confederate States of America*. Richmond, Virginia: Press of the Dietz Printing Company, 1929.
- Ebaugh, Laura Smith. *Bridging the Gap: A Guide to Early Greenville, South Carolina*. Greenville, South Carolina: Greenville County Events, South Carolina Tri-Centennial, 1970.
- Gregg, Alexander. *History of the Old Cheraws, Containing an Account of the Aborigines of the Pedee, the First White Settlements, Their Subsequent Progress, Civil Changes, the Struggle of the Revolution, and Growth of the Country Afterward Extending from About A.D. 1730 to 1810, with Notices of Families and Sketches of Individuals*. Columbia, South Carolina: The State Company, 1905.
- Huff, Jr., Archie Vernon. *Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont*. Columbia, South Carolina: University of South Carolina Press, 1995.
- Lee, Antoinette. *Architects to the Nation*. New York, New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.
- Maroney, Rita L. *History of the U.S. Postal Service: 1775-1982*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1982.
- Melius, Louis. *The American Postal Service: History of the Postal Service from the Earliest Times*. Washington, D.C.: Louis Melius, 1917.
- Moss, Bobby Gilmore. *Roster of South Carolina Patriots in the American Revolution*. Baltimore, Maryland: Genealogical Publishing Company, 1983.
- National Park Service. *National Register Bulletin: How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, 1991.
- National Register Bulletin: Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties*. Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, 1997.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

C.F. Haynsworth, Jr. Federal Building

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 9

Page 2

Reid, Alfred S. ed. *The Arts of Greenville*. Greenville, South Carolina: Keys Printing Company, 1976.

Rifkind, Carole. *A Field Guide to Contemporary American Architecture*. New York, New York: Plume, 1998.

Sanborn Map and Publishing Company. *Greenville, South Carolina*. New York, New York: Sanborn Map and Publishing Company Limited, 1884-1898, 1923.

Short, C.W. and R. Stanley Brown. *Public Buildings: Architecture under the Public Works Administration: 1933 to 1939*. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1939.

United States Geological Survey,. "Greenville, South Carolina" 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle. Reston, Virginia: United States Geological Survey 1984.

Whiffen, Marcus. *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles*. Cambridge, MA: the MIT Press, 1993.

Withey, Henry. *Biographical Dictionary of American Architects*. Detroit, Michigan: Omnigraphics, Inc., 1996.

Reports

Building Conservation Technology. "Greenville Multiple Resource Area National Register Nomination." On file at the South Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Columbia, South Carolina, 1982.

"The Historic Resources of Greenville, South Carolina." 1981. On file at the South Carolina Historic Preservation Office, Columbia, South Carolina.

Moore, Elizabeth H. "Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr. Federal Building and Courthouse DRAFT National Register Nomination." July 2004. On file at the U.S. General Services Administration, Atlanta, Georgia..

U.S. General Services Administration. "Historic Building Preservation Plan: Haynsworth Federal Building, Greenville, South Carolina." January 1993. On file at the U.S. General Services Administration, Atlanta, Georgia.

Internet Resources

Ancestry.com

"Harold Eric Kebbon," file in "U.S. Passport Applications, 1795-1925," database. Passport Applications, 2 January 1906-31-March 1925 (M1490), <http://www.ancestry.com> (accessed 30 April 2008).

Greenville School District Website "Clement Furman Haynsworth, Jr."

<http://64.233.169.104/search?q=cache:5KaNZXdHw8J:www.greenville.k12.sc.q/gvilleh/departs/English/wofprojs/haynsworth%2520jr.ppt+Clement+Furman+Haynsworth&hl=en&ct=clnk&cd=5&gl=us> (accessed 30 April 2008).

Greenville, South Carolina. www.greenergreenville.com (accessed 28 November 2007).

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

C.F. Haynsworth, Jr. Federal Building

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 9

Page 3

Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum

“FDR and Dutchess County Stone Buildings,” <http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu/frdcsb6.html> (accessed 16 April 2008).

Historic Greenville

http://www.greatergreenville.com/neighborhoods/historic_greenville.asp (accessed 26 November 2007).

Library of Congress Website

House of Representatives Bill 5941, “A bill to designate the Federal Building and United States Courthouse in Greenville, South Carolina, as the ‘Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., Federal Building,’”

<http://www.thomas.gov/cgi-bin/bdquery/D?d097:9:./temp/~bd6g6W> (accessed 28 November 2007).

National Main Street Awards

<http://awards.mainstreet.org/content.aspx?page=5140> (accessed 27 November 2007).

South Carolina Department of Archives and History

“National Register of Historic Places, Removed Listings,”

<http://www.nationalregister.sc.gov/greenville/S10817723999/index.htm> (accessed 27 November 2007).

Time Magazine

“Judge Clement Haynsworth,” (29 August 1969),

<http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,901281,00.html> (accessed 28 November 2007).

U.S. General Services Administration

Historic Federal Buildings Database,

<http://www.gsa.gov/portal/content/104832?OpenView&Start=18&Count=30&Expand=18.8> (accessed 31 August 2010).

Building Manager Tools,

http://www.gsa.gov/Portal/gsa/ep/contentView.do?contentType=GSA_OVERVIEW&contentId=14924&noc=T (accessed 31 August 2010).

U.S. Postal Service

Postmaster Finder Database <http://webpmt.usps.gov/pmt007.cfm> (accessed 27 November 2007).

History of the United States Postal Service <http://www.usps.com/history/history/his1.htm> (accessed 27 November 2007).

Newspaper Articles, Journals, and Periodicals

Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States. On file at the Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

C.F. Haynsworth, Jr. Federal Building

Greenville County, South Carolina

Section number 9

Page 4

Journal of the Senate of the United States. On file at the U.S. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

South Carolina Gazette and Public Advertiser On file at the U.S. Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

Journal of the Congress of the Confederate States of America, 1861-1865. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1904.

Greenville (SC) News, "Bids on Post Office to be Asked Soon," 19 March 1936.

Greenville (SC) News, "Byrnes Sees Early Action on Federal Structure for the City," 3 April, 1934.

Greenville (SC) News, "Farley Dedicated City's New Post Office as 3,000 Citizens Look and Listen," 27 September 1937.

The New York Times, "Eric Kebbon, 73, School Architect: He Designed 100 Buildings for Board of Education," 19 April 1964.

Personal Interviews

Ronnie Kelley (U.S. General Services Administration Building Manager), in discussion with author, 6 November 2007.

Architectural Drawings

U.S. General Services Administration

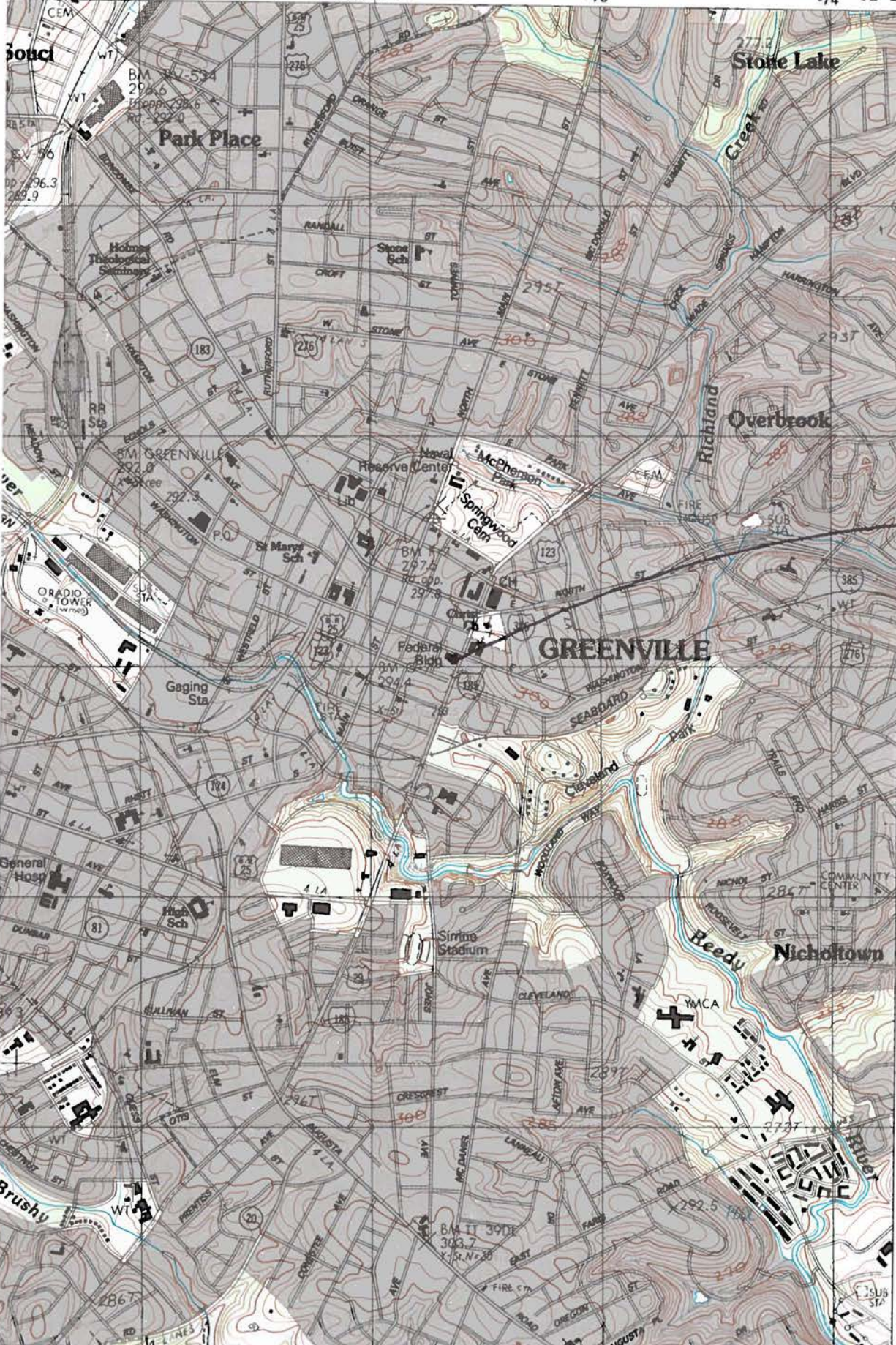
Greenville U.S. Courthouse and Post Office Floor Plans, 1966. On file at the U.S. General Services Administration, Southeast Sunbelt Region, Atlanta, Georgia.

U.S. Treasury Department

Greenville U.S. Courthouse and Post Office, Floor Plans and Elevation Details, 1936. On file at the U.S. General Services Administration, Southeast Sunbelt Region, Atlanta, Georgia.

**GREENVILLE QUADRANGLE
SOUTH CAROLINA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)**

25' 371 158000 FEET 373 374 82° 22' 30" -34° 52' 30"



29

3859

680 000
FEET

3858

U.S. POST OFFICE
AND COURTHOUSE
(C.F. HAYNSWORTH, JR.)
(FEDERAL BUILDING)
GREENVILLE,
GREENVILLE COUNTY,
SOUTH CAROLINA
UTM: 17.372351.3857036

3856

50'

3855



SWORTH JR.

LDING





UNITED STATES
POST OFFICE
FEDERAL STATION





Hartford
Hartford













UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY U.S. Post Office and Courthouse
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH CAROLINA, Greenville

DATE RECEIVED: 4/25/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 5/20/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 6/04/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 6/11/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000300

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 6.9.14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

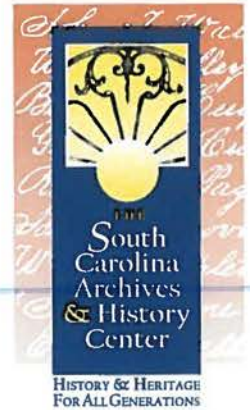
REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

April 18, 2014



Ms. Beth L. Savage
Federal Preservation Officer
Director, Center for Historic Buildings
US General Services Administration
1800 F Street, NW
Washington, DC 20405-0002

Dear Ms. Savage:

Please find enclosed the original National Register of Historic Places Registration Form signature page for the US Post Office and Court House at 300 East Washington Street, Greenville, South Carolina. The page has been signed by Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this nomination and we look forward to receiving notice of listing soon.

Feel free to contact me at 803-896-6172, or sauls@scdah.state.sc.us, if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Bradley S. Sauls".

Bradley S. Sauls
Supervisor of Survey, Registration and Grants
State Historic Preservation Office



GSA Public Buildings Service

April 23, 2014

Ms. Carol Shull
Interim Keeper, National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20005

Dear Ms. Shull:

The U.S. General Services Administration (GSA) is pleased to nominate the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse (current name Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse) located at 300 E. Washington Street, Greenville, South Carolina, for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination is hereby submitted on disk in accordance with the May 6, 2013 guidance and includes the following:

- Signed original first page of the National Register of Historic Places nomination form;
- Disk 1 - The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the U.S. Post Office and Courthouse, located in Brunswick, GA, to the National Register of Historic Places and a copy of the April 18, 2014 transmittal letter from the State Historic Preservation Office; and,
- Disk 2 – The enclosed disk contains the .tif image files for the above referenced nomination.

In accordance with 36 CFR Part 60.9(c), the appropriate local elected officials were notified of GSA's intent to nominate the above referenced property to the National Register of Historic Places by letters dated January 14, 2014. No comments have been received.

If for any reason any nomination package that GSA submits needs to be returned, please do so by a delivery service as items returned to our offices via regular mail are irradiated and the materials severely damaged. Should you have any questions or concerns regarding this nomination package, please contact Elizabeth Hannold at (202) 501-2863 or elizabeth.hannold@gsa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Beth L. Savage", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Beth L. Savage
Federal Preservation Officer
Director, Center for Historic Buildings

Enclosures

cc: Audrey Entorf, Regional Historic Preservation Officer