

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.

RECEIVED 2280

AUG 21 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Greenville Elks Lodge

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 18 East North Street

City or town: Greenville State: South Carolina County: Greenville

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X 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 X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

<i>Elizabeth M. Johnson</i>	8/19/2015
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

Greenville Elks Lodge
Name of Property

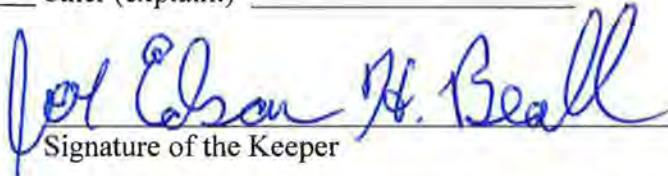
Greenville, SC
County and State

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

10-5-15
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
-

Greenville Elks Lodge

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Site

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: meeting hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT: Moderne, Art Deco

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, STONE: Limestone, METAL: Aluminum, Steel, GLASS

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The former Greenville Elks Lodge is a large, four story rectangular concrete and brick masonry building constructed in 1949. The transitional Art Deco/Moderne building is located on the southwest corner of East North Street and North Brown Street. It is built to the lot line on all four sides and is situated in an urban setting surrounded by buildings of comparable scale as well as some surface parking. This resource has strong architectural integrity with the majority of its historic features intact including nearly all of its original windows as well as all of its exterior detailing. The building is highlighted by horizontal bands of brickwork, limestone, and metal sash windows. The historic entry to the upper floors is the most prominent exterior part of the building and features Art Deco decorative elements with a Moderne canopy. The historic Elks theater is intact on the top floor along with historic doors and offices scattered throughout the building.

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Narrative Description

The former Greenville Elks Lodge at 18 East North Street rises four stories and the north façade features the primary historic entry to the upper floors on the northwest corner. On the northeast corner features a canted entry to the first floor retail bays with historic piers and modern entry doors and windows. The primary entrance is flanked by the original piers with fluted detailing and a transom with a typical Art Deco diamond pattern relief. It is capped with an aluminum Moderne style canopy. The first floor is clad in limestone and has three bays delineated by square structural piers and above that the building rises three stories with alternating horizontal bands of brick and windows. The windows create eight bays across the top three stories, and are metal sash with four horizontal lights (five lights on the top floor) and with one pane serving as a functional awning style window. (Photos 1, 5)

Between each window on the north and east elevations of the building are three sunken brick courses (four on the top level) which coincide with the three metal sashes of the windows, emphasizing the horizontal aesthetic of the building. The sunken brick courses also work to create a quoin-like effect at the northwest, northeast, and southeast corners. Further emphasizing the building's horizontality are solid limestone courses which run above and below the windows on the north and east facades, with the lower band forming the sill for each window. The exterior of the façade and two sides consists of a modified Flemish bond veneer, with the header/stretcher course appearing every sixth course. Windows on the south and west elevations of the building vary in size but are generally small and utilitarian with brick sills and soldier course lintels. The brick on these two faces are arranged in a common bond pattern with a course of headers appearing at every sixth course. The south elevation also features a central, exterior chimney as well as a parapet wall on the southwest corner which frames the rear stair penthouse. The first floor of the west elevation also features a double entry as well as historic brick piers with modern aluminum fencing creating a patio area. (Photos 1-4)

The walls of the first floor lobby feature marble panels topped by metal dentil molding with Art Deco embellishments which extends from the upper wall onto the ceiling. The glass and aluminum entry doors are original and an elevator extends from the interior wall while stairs appear at the end of the hallway, which runs only about a third of the length of the building. The stairs themselves are the historic metal stairs leading to the upper floors. (Photos 6, 7)

The original circulation patterns of the building remain intact on the upper floors, as restrooms, mechanical rooms, elevators, and stairs remain consigned to the western walls, kitchens at the southern walls, and a generally open floor plan utilizing the large north and east facing windows. Bathrooms in the second, third, and fourth stories retain much of their historic material, including sinks, partitions, and tiled floors and walls. Each of the second and third floors contain various meeting and office spaces. The second floor still features relics harkening back to its days as an Elks Lodge, including a painted message on a door asking "Are Your Dues Paid? Only Members with Paid up Cards are Entitled to Club Privileges." (Photo 8) A historic dumbwaiter is still accessible on all levels at the rear of the building (Photo 13), as well as a bar

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room on the southeast corner of the third floor, with ca 1980 cabinetry from its time as a private apartment. A historic lounge area is located at the northeast corner of the third floor and features vertical knotty pine siding. (Photo 9) There is also an original office with historic door with window and mail slot in the north corner of the building.

The top floor of the building originally functioned as a theater and space for Lodge ceremonies and retains nearly all of its historic features and architectural integrity, including historic parquet flooring and metal window sashes. (Photos 11, 12) A coat closet and ticket office are still present in the northwest corner of the floor. (Photo 10) The two stair towers, on the northwest and southwest corners, provide rooftop access via penthouses topped with skylights. (Photo 14)

During renovations of the first floor, modern windows were installed to the left of the historic entry and between the building's original piers. Most of the first floor interior, besides the lobby, was altered in order to house a restaurant, though this space has always housed a commercial tenant. Changes include bar and stage additions, as well as new bathrooms and a kitchen with modern fixtures. The original piers, however, are still intact. The basement below is constructed with poured concrete and concrete joists and contains both modern and older mechanical equipment.

The building was constructed to lot line on all four sides and faces East North Street to the north and North Brown Street to the east. The west elevation faces a parking lot while the south elevation abuts a smaller, two story building.

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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.

Criteria Considerations

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

- 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

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1949

Significant Dates

1949

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Ward, William Riddle, architect
Morris Construction Company, builder

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The former Greenville Elks Lodge is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion C for Architecture with the Period of Significance being its construction date of 1949. This building represents a rare example of surviving institutional architecture designed by the renowned regional architect William Riddle Ward, Jr. Ward focused most of his career on residential designs, several of which are listed individually on the National Register. This work is also rare for Ward as one of only two surviving Art Deco or Moderne inspired works by the architect as he favored traditional revival styles even for his single family and larger commissions. The Elks Lodge also stands out within downtown Greenville as a rare intact Art Deco/Moderne building. It is a transitional resource which bridges pre-World War II design with more severe, less elaborately adorned buildings in the postwar era. It is also one of only a handful of large-scale buildings that survives from the time between Greenville's large buildings booms of the 1920s and the 1960s onwards. This building is an important building in the architectural history of twentieth-century Greenville and the career of William Ward.

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

Criterion C – Architecture

William Riddle Ward, Jr.

William “Willie” Riddle Ward, Jr was born in Eutaw Alabama in 1890 and was successful from an early age skipping high school to attend Auburn University. He then worked for the notable firm of Hill and Stout in New York City while attending night classes at Columbia University to complete his master’s degree in architecture. Subsequently Ward served in Paris during World War I and while there was able to study at the world famous Ecole des Beaux Arts. While in New York Ward had befriended Haskell Martin of Greenville and moved to South Carolina after the war to partner with Martin from 1916 until 1925. Ward then opened his own firm in Greenville which he operated until 1957 before retiring to his hometown of Eutaw where he died in 1984.¹

The Greenville Elks Lodge represents a rare foray into institutional design for Ward as he primarily designed houses in Greenville and the surrounding area including Belton, Clinton,

¹ Alyce Atkinson, “Willie Ward: Architect left a legacy of style and quality in Greenville,” *The Greenville News*, April 8, 1984, p.1F, 3F.

² Atkinson, p.3F.

³ Atkinson, p.3F.

⁴ Lisa Dishman, “Willie Ward: A Legacy of Style,” *Greenville Magazine*, January 2004, p.64-65.

⁵ John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, The South Carolina Architects, 1885-1935: A Biographical Dictionary,

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Greer, Laurens, and Spartanburg. Ward favored Greek, Colonial, and Georgian Revival styles and was known for insisting on high quality materials and the use of notable architectural details. Ward would individually design moldings, some unique to a particular house, which were hand drawn by Ward's draftsmen and milled by local craftsmen. W.E. Freeman, Jr., who worked for Ward at the beginning of his career, declared that "we had to include drawings of mouldings, mantels, cabinets and cornices, which is unthinkable today."² Freeman believed that Ward had the mind of a professor in his meticulous attention to detail; he personally inspected work sites and would have workers redo anything which did not meet his standards. His interiors are considered well designed with logical and effective floor plans right down to each door placement and opening direction being well chosen. Every house has a grand entry hall and staircase.³ Ward would even choose furniture and decorative items for his clients. Most of Ward's original plans are at the office of Traditional Concepts where former Ward partner Robert Farmer worked until his retirement. Ward left his plans to Farmer upon his sudden retirement and Farmer passed them on. Ward's drawings are so precise that mill workers could use them as templates for the moldings.⁴

Ward did design a limited number of institutional buildings during his career, many of which have been demolished, including Tyler and City hospitals in Greenville. An early example is the Laurens City Hall completed in 1929. This three-story Georgian Revival building constructed in brick on the town square is a very traditional design, much like most of Ward's housing commissions. Another pre-World War II traditional work was the Triune United Methodist Church, which features a simple Gothic Revival design. Completed in 1950, the year after the Elks Lodge, Ward designed the Fidelity Federal Savings & Loan building on Main Street in downtown Greenville.⁵ Though on a smaller scale, this continues the trend in his design choices which Ward established with the large Elks building on East North Street. This building is a little more ornate than the Elks Lodge, but also more traditional with its rosette medallions, eagle reliefs, stepped parapet, and traditional window fenestration. All of its windows and doors have been replaced. Ward's evolution as an architect continued with the Hugh Aiken House, which he considered to be his "modern house." Also from his late, post-World War II period, it was completed in 1952 and represents a rare break from Ward's usual strict adherence to revival styles in house design. While the house is based in the Colonial Revival tradition, it utilizes features such as a single story and an angled footprint which reflected the future of house design over the next several decades.⁶

Downtown Greenville Development and Institutional Construction

Other than a handful of pre-nineteenth century buildings, most of downtown Greenville is represented by several major periods of development during the twentieth century. The 1920s saw a significant amount of construction and ushered in the emergence of the first high rise

² Atkinson, p.3F.

³ Atkinson, p.3F.

⁴ Lisa Dishman, "Willie Ward: A Legacy of Style," *Greenville Magazine*, January 2004, p.64-65.

⁵ John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, *The South Carolina Architects, 1885-1935: A Biographical Dictionary*, Richmond, VA, 1992, p.194-95; *South Carolina Magazine*, January 1952, p.21.

⁶ Robert C. Benedict, *Hugh Aiken House National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, 2003, p.7-8.

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buildings. The 1916 Greenville County Court House began this evolution and was followed by the ca 1920 Hotel Greenville, the National Bank Building of 1923 (now demolished), as well as the Chamber of Commerce Building and the Poinsett Hotel, both in 1925. Numerous other one-to-three story buildings were constructed in the 1920s as well as many smaller, earlier buildings being remodeled in the Art Deco style during this period. From 1930 until the 1950s major construction projects were almost nonexistent.⁷

The First National Bank, constructed in 1938 and expanded in 1952, is Greenville's only large scale Art Deco commercial building. The Greenville Elks Lodge is comparable in scale and massing, but demonstrates the evolution from the Art Deco style to Moderne of the postwar period. The Elks Lodge also bucked a growing trend in the immediate post-World War II period of large scale construction moving outside of downtown. In 1955 Liberty Life commissioned a large office complex outside Greenville on Wade Hampton Boulevard. Later the city's huge single story Textile Hall was completed in 1964 to the east of the urban core. The 1950 Greenville County Courthouse was constructed in the downtown area at the same time as the Elks Lodge, but it utilizes a traditional Classical Revival style more common to prewar design.

Another trend which the Elks building did not match was that the design of most institutional buildings of this period were either broad one-to-two story complexes, such as the ca. 1950s Greenville County School administration building and most schools in general, or large, high-rise buildings such as the fourteen-story Calhoun Towers apartment building completed in 1950. This trend continued and expanded with the construction of the twenty-five story Daniel Building in 1967 and the sixteen-story Peoples Bank Building in 1973. The Daniel Building did represent a conscious effort to begin a revitalization of Main Street after several decades of very little activity in downtown, and was the tallest building in the state at the time. The Peoples Tower, which was part of the Peoples Plaza complex anchoring the north end of Main Street, continued the pattern of pushing the city skyline further upward. A turning point for downtown construction occurred in 1972 with five substantial projects announced that year and finalized the movement towards steel framed glass office buildings in Greenville.⁸ The new ten-story City Hall building completed in 1973 was part of this movement.

Other than the First National Bank building, the handful of mid-century buildings that are comparable to the Elks Lodge in design, size, or form have often ended up being demolished. The Art Deco influenced Greenville Auditorium was completed in 1959 but demolished several decades later. The 1960s Citizens and Southern National Bank building, which once overlooked the Reedy River on Main Street, has also been demolished. The Greenville News moved their headquarters to a new three-story Modernist building downtown in 1969, but that building is slated for demolition.

⁷ Building Conservation Technology, Inc., The Historic Resources of Greenville, South Carolina, Nashville, TN, 1981, p.15-27.

⁸ James Jefferson, "72 Decisions Play Important Roles To Change Greenville's Skyline," *The Greenville News*, December 18, 1972, p.1C.

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Greenville Elks Lodge No. 858

The Greenville Lodge No. 858, Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks (B.P.O.E.) was founded on May 26, 1903. The Lodge was housed in at least five different locations between 1903 and 1949, including at least one single family dwelling. Planning for a new, grand, purpose built home for the Greenville chapter of the Elks began in 1945 and a lot was purchased on March 28, 1947. Construction began in April 1948 and was completed by July 1, 1949. The 56'x96' building was constructed by the prominent local firm Morris Construction Company for approximately \$450,000. Frank Morris, owner of the construction company, was also a member of the Elks. The architect was William Riddle Ward, Jr.⁹

The Elks occupied the upper three floors of the Lodge with the first floor created as rental space which was initially occupied by the Chamber of Commerce and the Jean West women's clothing store for many years; other businesses cycled through during the second half of the twentieth century. The home of the Greenville Elks chapter was considered one of the largest in the south and was originally open from 8:45 AM until 11:45 PM daily. There was a large restaurant on the second floor with regular musical entertainment for dinner; a dance was held on Saturday nights on the fourth floor. On June 14, 1950 the nationally famous singer Artie Shaw played for a dance at the Elks Club which was attended by five hundred people. The third floor featured another dining room for members only while lounges and meeting rooms were available on the second and third floors for members, their families, and guests. This new Lodge was so popular and membership in the organization expanded so rapidly that it had to be capped at 1,100 members within a year of the building's completion. The Elks continued to occupy the building until December 1991.¹⁰

The Elks members were leaders at all levels of society in the Greenville region in areas of business as well as local, state, and national government. Two of the more important members were Robert T. Ashmore and James Robert Mann. Ashmore was the Circuit Solicitor who led the prosecution in the infamous case of the Willie Earle lynching and went on to serve in the U.S. Congress for several terms. Mann succeeded Ashmore in Congress and, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, was one of the primary authors of the articles of impeachment against President Nixon. C. Fred McCullough was a popular mayor during the period of the Elks Lodge construction. Another Elk, Max Heller, was mayor of Greenville from 1971-79.

Currently there are approximately nineteen Elks chapters in South Carolina, and there were over twenty at one time. All of the current lodges are housed in new buildings constructed in the second half of the twentieth century and located outside of urban centers. Most historic lodges occupied former houses or shared space with existing downtown commercial entities. There are

⁹ *50th Anniversary: 1903-1953 Souvenir Booklet*, Greenville, Lodge NO. 858 B.P.O.E., 1953.

¹⁰ Henry Bacon McKoy, *Greenville, SC as seen through the eyes of Henry Bacon McKoy: Facts and Memories*, Greenville, SC, 1889, p.124-26; Kristie Baumgartner, "New owner plans refurbishment of Elks building," *The Greenville News*, March 16, 1992; *50th Anniversary: 1903-1953 Souvenir Booklet*.

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no other known purpose built historic lodge buildings in the state, and no lodges known to have been equal to the scale of the 1949 Greenville Lodge.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

50th Anniversary: 1903-1953 Souvenir Booklet. Greenville Lodge NO. 858 B.P.O.E., 1953.

Atkinson, Alyce, "Willie Ward: Architect left a legacy of style and quality in Greenville," *The Greenville News*, April 8, 1984.

Bainbridge, Judith T. Historic Greenville: The Story of Greenville & Greenville County. San Antonio, TX: Historical Publishing Network, 2008.

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Cooper, Nancy Vance Ashmore. Greenville, Woven From The Past. Sun Valley, CA: American Historical Press, 2000.

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Huff, Jr., Archie Vernon. Greenville: The History of the City and County in the South Carolina Piedmont. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1995.

Marsh, Blanche and Kenneth Frederick. The New South, Greenville South Carolina. Columbia, SC: The R.L. Bryan Company, 1965.

McCain, Choice. Greenville County, a pictorial history. Norfolk, VA: The Donning Company Publishers, 1983.

McKoy, Henry Bacon. Greenville, SC as seen through the eyes of Henry Bacon McKoy: Facts and Memories. Greenville, SC: Henry Bacon McKoy, 1989, p. 124-26.

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Sahms, Judy and Dale Reeves. *East Park Historic District National Register of Historic Places Nomination*, 2005.

South Carolina Magazine.

Wells, John E and Robert E Dalton. The South Carolina Architects, 1885-1935: A Biographical Dictionary. Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1992.

Willis, Jeffrey R. Remembering Greenville: Photographs from the Coxe Collection. Charleston, SC: Arcadia Publishing, 2003.

www.bpoe858.org (Greenville Elks Lodge)

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: South Carolina Room, Hughes Main Library, Greenville, SC

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

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .28

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 34.852038° | Longitude: -82.397554° |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary for the Greenville Elks Lodge corresponds with the shaded area on the accompanying Greenville County tax map drawn at a scale of one-inch equals fifty feet. It encompasses six tax parcels (0001000601100, 0001000601102, 0001000601103, 0001000601104, 0001000601105, 0001000601106) that comprise the Greenville Elks Lodge building. The property extends 28' from the corner of N. Brown St. and E. North St., then 33' from E. North St. to the rear of the property line, then 26.8' along the rear of the property, and finally 32.8' along N. Brown St. back to its intersection with E. North St.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary encompasses the entire footprint of the Greenville Elks Lodge building.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Marcus R Pollard
organization: Commonwealth Preservation Group
street & number: PO Box 11083
city or town: Norfolk state: Virginia zip code: 23517
e-mail: marcus@commonwealthpreservationgroup.com
telephone: 757-651-0494
date: April 10, 2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Greenville Elks Lodge

City or Vicinity: Greenville

County: Greenville

State: South Carolina

Photographer: Marcus R. Pollard

Date Photographed: October, 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 14: NE Elevation and surrounding area
- 2 of 14: SE Elevation and surrounding area
- 3 of 14: West Elevation and surrounding area
- 4 of 14: NW Elevation and surrounding area
- 5 of 14: North Façade, historic entrance
- 6 of 14: First floor lobby facing historic entrance
- 7 of 14: First floor lobby, historic metal stairway
- 8 of 14: Second floor historic door
- 9 of 14: Third floor lounge area
- 10 of 14: Fourth floor historic coat closet and ticket window

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- 11 of 14: Fourth floor theater, facing south
- 12 of 14: Fourth floor theater, facing NE
- 13 of 14: Historic metal stairway and dumbwaiter
- 14 of 14: Roof, penthouses, and surrounding area, facing SW

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 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Greenville Elks Lodge



Address	18 E North St	PIN / Tax Map #	0001000601100
Zip Code	29601		

Disclaimer: This Map is not a LAND SURVEY and is for reference purposes only. Data contained in this map are prepared for the inventory of Real Property found within this jurisdiction, and are compiled from recorded deeds, plats, and other public records. Users of this map are hereby notified aforementioned public primary information sources should be consulted for verification of the information contained in this map. Greenville County assumes no legal responsibility for the information contained in this map.

Map Scale
1 inch = 50 feet
7/9/2015

Greenville Elks Lodge



Address	18 E North St	PIN / Tax Map #	0001000601100
Zip Code	29601		

Disclaimer: This Map is not a LAND SURVEY and is for reference purposes only. Data contained in this map are prepared for the inventory of Real Property found within this jurisdiction, and are compiled from recorded deeds, plats, and other public records. Users of this map are hereby notified aforementioned public primary information sources should be consulted for verification of the information contained in this map. Greenville County assumes no legal responsibility for the information contained in this map.

Map Scale
1 inch = 200 feet
7/9/2015

Greenville Elks Lodge

Greenville, Greenville Co, S.C.

N Main St

E North St

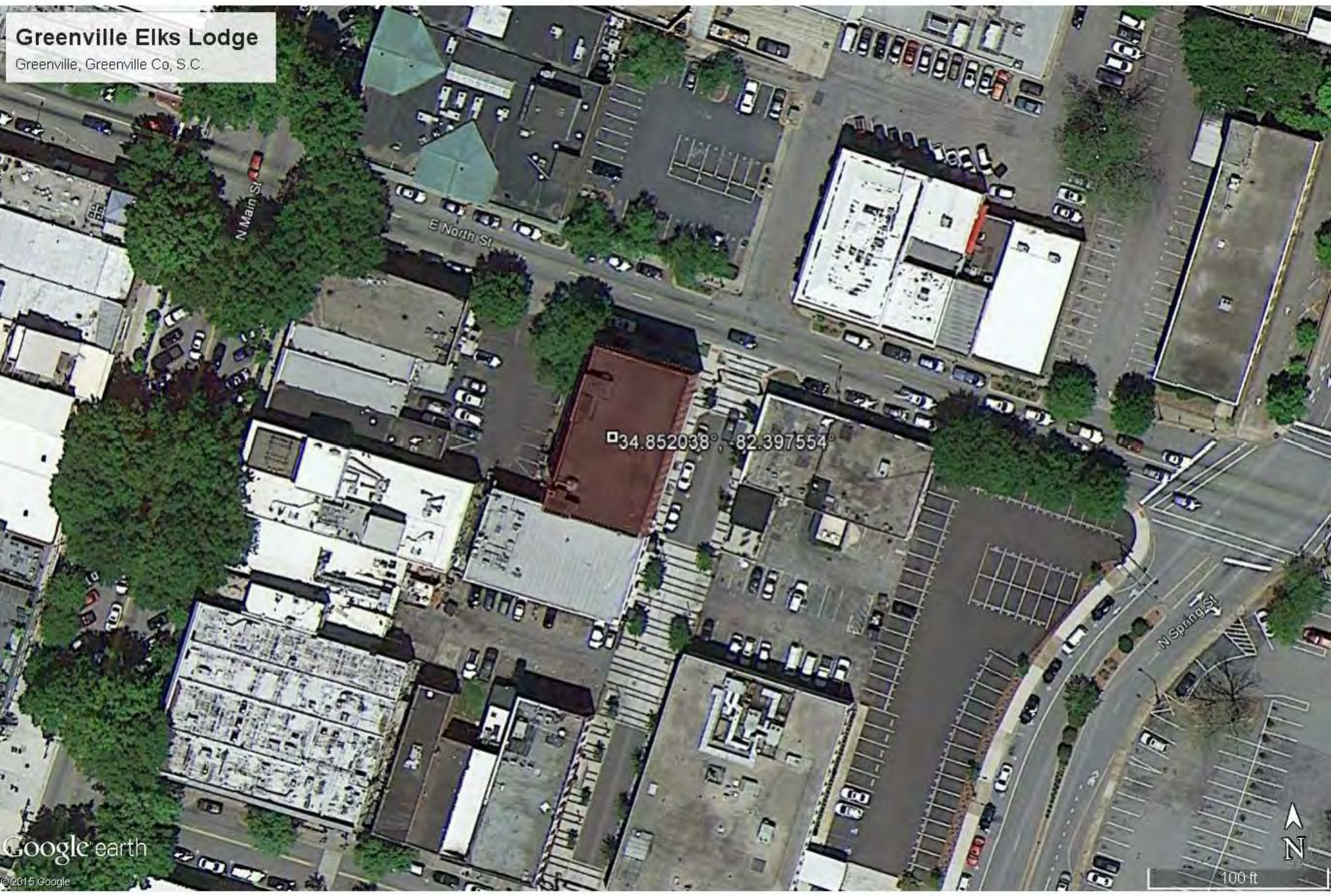
□34.852038°, -82.397554°

N Spring St

Google earth

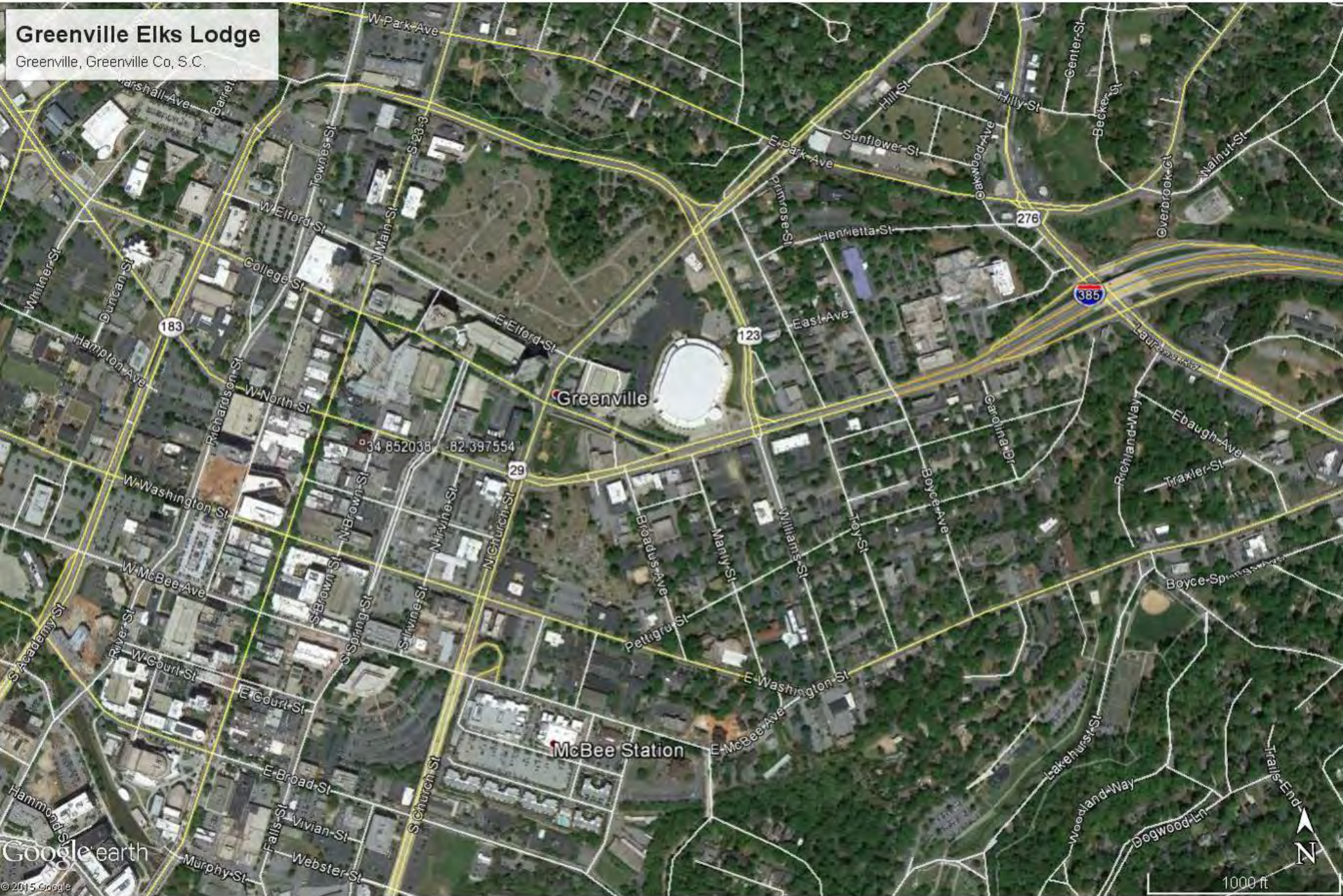
© 2015 Google

100 ft



Greenville Elks Lodge

Greenville, Greenville Co, S.C.



Google earth

© 2015 Google

1000 ft





AVAILABLE
5th - 2nd fl
(864) 250-2800

E North
N Brown St

Brown Street

Dixie's Tavern

Private
Private
Private
Private
Private



PAY BOX

Windstream





Pico's Tavern

No Parking



Dixie's

18

OF FIRE
SE STAIRS



81





Are Your Dues Paid?

*Only Members with
Paid up Cards are
Entitled to Club Privileges*















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Greenville Elks Lodge
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH CAROLINA, Greenville

DATE RECEIVED: 8/21/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/17/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 10/02/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 10/06/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000707

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 10.5.15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

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.

August 19, 2015

Dr. Stephanie Toothman
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye (I) Street, NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20005

RECEIVED 2280

AUG 21 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service



Dear Dr. Toothman:

Enclosed is the National Register nomination for the Greenville Elks Lodge, Greenville, Greenville County, South Carolina. The property was approved by the South Carolina State Board of Review as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C at the local level of significance at a Review Board meeting held on July 24, 2015. We are now submitting this nomination for formal review by the National Register staff. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Greenville Elks Lodge to the National Register of Historic Places.

If I may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me at the address below, call me at (803) 896-6182, fax me at (803) 896-6167, or e-mail me at efoley@scdah.state.sc.us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ehren Foley', is written over a horizontal line.

Ehren Foley, Ph.D.
Historian and National Register Co-Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office
8301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, S.C. 29223