



1. First Church of Christ Scientist

122 West 8th Street
Built: 1927-1928
Style: NeoClassical

In 1896, the First Church of Christ Scientist was established in Anderson. The congregation met in several downtown locations before purchasing and remodeling the home of

Robert P. Grimes at 122 West 8th Street in 1908. Later, this former structure was replaced with the current church that was constructed from 1927 to 1928 at a cost of \$40,000. The congregation and the Christian Science Reading Room remained in the building until the 1990s.

The symmetrical facade, the two-story Ionic columns supporting the pediment, the wide frieze under the pediment, the dentil details, and the heavy cornice are all common in the NeoClassical style. Also note the first-story round arch windows.



2. Nathan Armstrong House

204 West 8th Street
Built: c.1870/Early 20th Century
Style: Spanish Eclectic

The original portion of this house was built in c.1870 by Nathan Armstrong, who had a planing mill and owned Armstrong and Brother, a sash, door and blind factory. Glenn Gates, proprietor of Gate's Cloak House (women's

clothing) and later the Director of the Anderson Banking Company, purchased the home by 1924. By the early 1950s, Roy Alexander owned the home; he was the Chairman of the Board of the National Tile and Manufacturing Company. The Alexander family lived in the home for several decades.

This two-story home has an asymmetrical facade. The Spanish Eclectic details, including the stucco, red tiles, round arched windows and other Spanish elements, were probably added in the early-twentieth century.



3. John H. Terhune House

212 West 8th Street
Built: 1886
Style: Italianate

This Italianate home was built in 1886 by John H. Terhune, President of the Anderson Foundry and Machine Works, President of Citizens Bank, and Mayor of Anderson during the late-nineteenth to

early-twentieth centuries. In 1913, the Terhune family sold the property to the Edward Toner family, original owners of the Anderson Herald. The Toner family lived in the home for several decades. John E. Scott owned the home from 1965 and throughout most of the 1970s; John was the Vice-President of Anderson Newspapers, Inc. His wife, Jane, was a member of the Toner family. In 1979, John (an attorney) and Jill Blevins (who worked at the Dorothy Blevins Shoppe) purchased the home. The Kato Smith family currently owns it.

The home's symmetrical appearance, wide eaves with brackets, two-story bay window on the east side, colonnaded porch, and segmental lintels over the windows are typical of the Italianate style. Italianate homes also commonly include towers, cupolas or "widows walks," similar to the square wrought iron cresting at the peak of the Terhune House. The porte-cochere on the west side is probably a twentieth-century addition. The front porch was probably an Italian Renaissance addition.



4. Neil C. McCullough House

226 West 8th Street
Built: 1879
Style: Neo-Classical

Neil C. McCullough, who established the Citizens Banking Company in 1855, had this house built in 1879. Bricks used in the construction were reportedly made from the clay removed from the site for the basement. Originally a simple gable-front building with

modest Italianate-style brackets along the eaves, the Greek Revival elements were added later at an unknown date after 1915, possibly during the late 1930s to 1940. The Albright Funeral Home, which began in the late 1890s at 12 West 8th Street, purchased the McCullough business in 1936. Elmer Albright lived nearby at 231 West 8th Street. By 1967, Nellie Alford Hill had acquired the property and donated it to the City of Anderson, which used it for the Anderson Fine Arts Center until 1998, when the Center moved to the former Carnegie Library. The current owner, Dr. Loudemilck, DDS, restored the home in 2003.

The gable-front arrangement of the facade is original, although the porch and Neo-Classical features were added later. These exaggerated Neo-Classical elements include the fluted Ionic columns and the heavy cornice around the pediment. Contrasting paint colors emphasize the triglyphs and metopes in the frieze.



5. 310 West 8th Street

310 West 8th Street
Built: 1880/c.1910
Style: Italianate

C.G. Hudson, pastor of the First ME Church, lived in the home at least during 1889. From 1892 to 1894, Dr. Christian Meckel, a dentist, occupied the home. Mrs. Thomas McCullough, wife of the President of Citizens Bank, was reported to have been an occupant of the home. During the mid-1940s Mrs. Mildred Hobbick, a school teacher at

Hazelwood School, lived in the home until at least the early 1960s.

This Italianate home features a hipped roof, tall, narrow windows with simple, overhanging eaves supported by brackets, and an entrance tower with a porch.



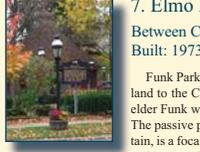
6. Jeffrey Ferris House

322 West 8th Street
Built: 1896
Style: Queen Anne

This Queen Anne home was built in 1906 for Jeffrey Ferris, Superintendent of the Sefton Manufacturing Company. Originally, the home featured a large two-story turret with a conical roof. The home was insulated with corrugated paperboard, a product produced by Sefton through the Gas Boom. Reportedly, it may have been one of the first full insulated homes in the country. Subsequent owners include the Barzillia

O. Barnes family in the 1910s (treasurer and manager of the Union Grain and Coal Company), George A. Lambert from the 1920s to the 1940s (president of the Continental File Corporation and Secretary-Treasurer and general manager of the Union Grain and Feed Company), and John E. Scott in the 1950s and 1960s (a prominent local attorney).

The steep roof, asymmetrical facade, round tower, decorative shingles on the wall surfaces, and brackets and flared wall at the base of the projecting bay are typical of the Queen Anne style. The classical styling of the entry porch, however, is more common in the Free Classic subtype.



7. Elmo Funk Memorial Park

Between Chase and Lincoln
Built: 1973

Funk Park was developed in 1973 after Thomas C. Funk donated the land to the City of Anderson in memory of his father, Elmo Funk. The elder Funk was a city engineer and a long time civic leader.

The passive park, containing a large gazebo, brick path and water fountain, is a focal point in the neighborhood and provides enjoyment to area residents and visitors. A variety of trees and flowers add to the beautiful setting that is often used as a backdrop for weddings and small engagements.



8. Daniel Mustard House

338 West 8th Street
Built: 1904
Style: Free Classic

Built in 1904 by Daniel F. Mustard, this home replaced an earlier home on the site. Mustard, President and Chairman of the Board of Directors for the Citizens Bank, remained in the home until 1924. Next, F.C. Cline, President of the F.C. Cline Lumber Company, lived in the home until the early 1930s. Physician G.B. Wilder occupied the home from the early 1930s until at least the early 1960s and also had his office in the home.

The overall shape of this home mimics the Queen Anne style yet has Classical details such as the columns with Corinthian capitals, pilasters and entablature. The exterior facade is brick with a full-length rusticated-stone porch and foundation. Limestone sills and labels embellish the windows. The front porch is crowned with a Classical pediment.



9. Patrick Skehan House

406 West 8th Street
Built: c. 1889
Style: Italianate

This home was built c. 1889 by Patrick Skehan, a grocer who dealt with "groceries, liquors, provisions, glassware, queensware, fire arms and sporting goods." Secretary of Wright-Rich Cut Glass Company, Hunter S. Richey and wife Lillian W. occupied

the home from the early 1900s to the mid teens. George A. Coburn, director of personnel at Delco-Remy, and wife Rita B. resided in the home from the mid 1930s through the 1950s.

This home is an outstanding example of the Italianate style with the tall, round arched windows, capped with decorative moldings and a projecting cornice with decorative brackets.



10. Henry C. Ryan House

414 West 8th Street
Built: 1900
Style: Free Classic

This home was built in c.1900 for Judge and Mrs. Henry C. Ryan. Judge Ryan's office was located in the Union Building downtown Anderson. Austin Reatherford, a lawyer, and his wife Suzanne purchased the home around 1916. Owner of Albright Funeral Home, Elmer S. Albright and his wife Ethel

T. lived in the home from the mid 1920s through the 1950s.

The mass and layout of this home mimics the Queen Anne style yet has Free Classic elements including the simple, brick columns on the entry porch, bay window, entablature and decorated front gable.



11. Thomas W. Wright House

403 West 8th Street
Built: 1903
Style: Free Classic

The construction of this large Free Classic was finished by 1903 for Thomas W. Wright, owner of the Wright-Rich Cut Glass Company and the Wright Shovel Works. In the mid-1920s, the home was purchased by Charles E. Wilson,

who would be the President of the General Motors Corporation and Secretary of Defense during the Eisenhower Administration. After Frank M. Prescott, another GM executive, briefly owned the home in 1933 before it was purchased by Harold and Laura Rozelle in 1939. The Rozelle Funeral Home was located in the home for several decades.

During construction, the brick masons were reportedly brought over from England. A round tower with conical roof and finial is at the northeast corner. The front gable boasts a Palladian window with a keystone, the entry porch is supported with Classical columns and a pediment.



12. Albert C. Davis House

431 West 8th Street
Built: 1879
Style: Italianate

This residence was built in 1879. John W. Lovett, a lawyer and one of the founding members of the Anderson Board of Trade, purchased it in 1885 and completed an extensive remodeling in 1890. Lovett's wife served as the first President of the Kikthawendun Chapter of the D.A.R.,

which was founded in the Lovett home. Charles E. Wilson, the General Manager of Delco Remy, resided in the home for a few years in the mid-1920s before moving to 403 West 8th Street.

The brick facade, round arched windows capped with decorative moldings and projecting cornice with ornate brackets make this home an outstanding example of the Italianate style.



13. Riley Place

501 West 8th Street
Built: c.1930
Style: Modern

This site was previously occupied by the brick Victorian residence of W.G. Ethell, Anderson's first County Surveyor. James Whitcomb Riley lived in

the home from 1874 to 1878 while working at the *Anderson Evening Democrat*. The site is still referred to as Riley Place to honor the famous "Hoosier Poet." The current structure was constructed in c.1941-45 as the Gwin-Canada Drug Store.

The flat roof, smooth tile wall surface, coping at the roof line, asymmetrical facade, horizontal bands of tile and ribbon windows create a horizontal emphasis and are characteristics of the Modern style.



14. Charles A. Rawlings

829 West 8th Street
Built: 1915
Style: Arts and Crafts

Built in 1915 by Charles A. Rawlings, using a sketch of a home he saw in France. I. Louis Seligman, proprietor of Seligman's Bottle Exchange

lived the home around 1918. Attorney for Union Traction Company, Jason A. Van Osdol lived in the home from 1920 until 1925. Percy Doyle, a prominent businessman and President of Hoyt Wright Company, and wife Mildred owned the home from 1926 until the late 1950s.

The exterior of this home is simple and lacks ornamentation. The projecting eaves with exposed rafters is classic of the Arts and Crafts style. There are two round arched dormers and a bay window.



15. William Wynant House

834 West 8th Street
Built: 1895
Style: Queen Anne

William and Emma Wynant built this house in 1895. William was a traveling salesman for a Cincinnati hat company. Jacob Schuster, who owned the Schuster Brothers clothing store, and his wife Elizabeth purchased the home in about 1913 and

added the front porch and remodeled the front entry. The property remained in the Schuster family until 1972, when Barbara and Milton Otto bought it. The Otto's thorough restoration of the home was finished in the mid-1990s.

This Queen Anne home features an asymmetrical facade, wrap around front porch, and wood siding and shingles. An ornate bracket accentuates the second floor overhang. Decorative finials crown the steeply-pitched hipped roof.



16. Hursh House

823 West 7th Street
Built: c.1915
Style: Craftsman Bungalow

Constructed in c.1915, Edwin M. Hursh, a reverend, and his wife Mary were the home's first occupants. By 1924, John D. Wiggins, President of the International Rubber Company of America, lived in the

home, followed shortly thereafter by Fred S. Kimmerring, President and General manager of Guide Lamp Corporation in the early 1930s, and Norman M. Ross, factory manager at Guide Lamp Division in the mid-to-late-1930s. By 1945, the home was owned by Charles L. Armington, a physician and surgeon, who lived in the home for many years.

This bungalow includes several characteristics of the Craftsman style, including wide eaves with triangular brackets, a full-length front porch with a horizontal emphasis and heavy brick supports, and a stucco finish. The end gables and gable dormers feature faux half-timbering details.



17. J. W. Lynch House

920 West 8th Street
Built: 1920
Style: Italian Renaissance

About 1920, this Italian Renaissance home was constructed by J.W. Lynch, inventor and President of the Lynch Glass Machine Company. Chairman of the Board and Treasurer of Coca-Cola Bottling and Madison Concessions, director of Citizens Banking Company, and Vice-President of Maplewood Cemetery, Elmo A. Funk resided in the residence from the mid 1940s until at least the early 1960s.

This home is an outstanding example of the Italian Renaissance style with a symmetrical facade with an emphasis on the central bay, arched windows and hipped, tile roof. The entrance porch with a wide entablature is supported by Ionic columns.



18. James M. Donnelly House

926 West 8th Street
Built: 1892
Style: Queen Anne

James M. Donnelly, the Vice President of the Anderson Loan Association, had this house built between 1892 and 1895. George W. Parker purchased it in 1905. Hugh Hill bought it in 1977? Hill was a successful businessman and inventor, founding a company in 1899 called Hill Tool Company that manufactured steam power pumps, wagons and wheels. He also developed the Irish Mail, a toy car that was popular with children. Later, the Hill-Standard Company became a major producer of playground equipment. After several other owners, John Delaplaine purchased the home in 1968 and restored it to its present condition.

This Queen Anne home features a wrap around porch with Classical columns. The chimney is highlighted with patterned masonry and decorative brackets accentuate windows. A polygonal dormer crowns the front facade.



19. Manta Rawlings House

121 West 9th Street
Built: c. 1910
Style: Prairie

This home was built c. 1910 by Mrs. Manta H. Rawlings, Vice President of Rawlings & Co. Jacob C. Groble, President of Reynolds Gas Regulator Company and Secretary-Treasurer

of RWG Foundry Company, occupied the home from 1924 to 1930. From the mid 1940s to the 1960s, Arnold H. Meister owned the home and operated the Florence and Marie Shop, a women's clothing store inside the home.

This two-story, Prairie style home features a brick facade, projecting eaves, low-pitched, hipped roof, simple ornamentation and emphasis on horizontality. Casement windows are embellished with geometric patterns.



20. First Presbyterian Church

230 West 9th Street
Built: 1904
Style: Romanesque Revival

The First Presbyterian Church of Anderson was founded in 1851 with services held in parishioner's homes. The first church building was constructed in 1855, rebuilt in 1861 and again in 1872. Because an increase in membership caused them to outgrow the

1872 structure, the congregation built the present church in 1904. The auditorium was remodeled in 1941 to install a new organ and the educational wing was built in 1954.

This church is an outstanding example of the Romanesque Revival style with brick facade, stone trimmings, copper cornices, red tile roof, round arched windows, corbelled and square tower.

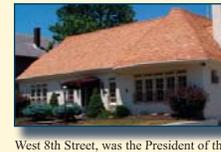


21. Alonzo M. Oswald House

326 West 9th Street
Built: c. 1910
Style: Foursquare

Built in c. 1910, the home's first residents were probably Alonzo M. Oswald and family. Alonzo worked for the Anderson Publishing Company and later opened the Oswald Printing Company. After Harry B. Moore, a traveling salesman, lived in the home in the mid-1940s, then C.D. Rotruck purchased and lived in the home for more than 25 years. Rotruck was a prominent local attorney and Mayor of Anderson from 1943 to 1947.

This two-story Foursquare style home features a cubic shape with a low-pitched, hipped roof, a front attic dormer, and wide, enclosed eaves. A one-story porch extends across the front facade.



22. Hugh Hill House

422 West 9th Street
Built: c. 1929
Style: Cottage

Hugh and Carrie Hill modeled this c.1929 home on one they saw while visiting Portugal. Hugh Hill, who previously lived at 926 West 8th Street, was the President of the Hill-Standard Company and inventor of the Irish Mail. This cottage home is an eclectic mix of Portuguese and English influences with the tile roof, stucco, casement windows with geometric patterns, and roofless area in the middle of the home.