United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

208

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
MAR 26 2014
NAT REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Schuyler Apartments
Other names/site number: N/A
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

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2. Location

Street & number: 275 South Church Street
City or town: Spartanburg State: SC County: Spartanburg
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

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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:

___A ___B _X_C ___D

Elizabeth M Johnson 3/21/14

Signature of certifying official/Title: Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy SHPO **Date**

SC State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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:) _____

for Edson B. Beall 5·12·14

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	x
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	x
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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6. Function or Use Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Domestic/multiple dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Work in progress

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Modern Movement: International Style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: concrete, glass, steel

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 Schuyler Apartments are located at 275 South Church Street three blocks south of the central business district of Spartanburg, South Carolina. Built in 1950, this thirteen-story high-rise apartment building, designed in the International Style, is constructed of poured-in-place concrete, steel and glass ribbon windows. The building is sited on its original expansive parking lot devoid of landscaping. This site concept is consistent with the mid-century attitude that the visual connection between the street and the mass of auto parking was important. There have been few alterations and the building retains a high degree of integrity.

Narrative Description

The Schuyler Apartments can be classified as an example of the International Style. The common characteristics of the International Style include: a radical simplification of form, a rejection of ornament, and adoption of glass, steel and concrete as preferred materials. Further, the transparency of buildings, construction (called the honest expression of structure), and acceptance of industrialized mass-production techniques contributed to the International Style's design philosophy.[1] From the first floor to the top of the thirteenth floor roof parapet is 116 feet

[1] Martin Filler. *Makers of Modern Architecture*, New York, New York: New York Review of Books, 2007

and 10 inches. The width of the main block on the east elevation and western South Church Street facade is twenty eight feet. The total depth of the building on the north and south sides is 226 feet. The unusually narrow street facade and deep footprint emphasize the building's verticality. The externally expressed structural columns also add to the verticality of the design.

The thirteenth floor penthouses on the west and east ends of the building were not part of the original working drawing but were added after the construction drawings were completed. The 1951 Spartanburg City Directory has no thirteenth floor address at this location but it does in the 1954 edition. The 1951 Sanborn map, on the other hand, shows the 13th floor penthouses in place. A photograph of the building included in a full page advertisement in the local newspaper on the occasion of its "Open House" also shows the penthouses in place.[2] These additions add to the form and massing of the building, provide articulation to the building's roofline, and are the only major break with the International Style flat roof concept. The articulation of the fenestration expresses honestly the function of the rooms behind them. Living and dining areas have a larger three-part window opening rather than the smaller three part windows of bedrooms and the single casements of the bathrooms. The structural concrete grid also defines the floor plate of each apartment.

The north entrance façade is of fourteen bays wide and thirteen floors high from east to west. The western six bays were designed as retail space (now vacant) on the first floor. The central two bays are public restrooms and lobby. Three two-bedroom apartments originally occupied the easternmost six bays of the first floor. The two-bay apartment nearest the central lobby has been reconfigured into a leasing office. This is the only significant change that has been made from the original plan. The second through the twelfth floor consist of three different bay configurations. The first and fourteenth bays consist of an open balcony. The second, fourth, seventh, eighth, eleventh and thirteenth bays consist of paired three-part windows with bedrooms behind them. The third, fifth, sixth, ninth, tenth and twelfth bays consist of a large three-part window with living and dining areas behind them. The thirteenth floor of the north entrance façade occurs in the first, second, thirteenth and fourteenth bays.

The east elevation is two bays wide and thirteen floors high. The first and thirteenth floors contain a double casement window with transom in each bay. The second through the twelfth floors from the north to the south consist of an open balcony flanked to the south by a double casement window with transom in each bay.

The south elevation consists of fifteen bays wide and thirteen floors high from west to east. The thirteenth floor of the south elevation occurs in the first, second, seventh, eighth, ninth, fourteenth and fifteenth bays. The first floor consists of a concrete extension with a depth of the adjacent eastern stair tower. In the seventh bay is a door to the stair. The tenth bay has an entrance to the lobby. The eleventh bay has a single window and a three-part window to the east. The first floor twelfth bay has a three part window with a single window to the east. The first floor's fourteenth bay has a recessed entry and a single window. The first floor's fifteenth bay

[2] *Spartanburg Herald*, 7 Nov. 1950, 14.

has a single window and a three part window to the east. Running west to east on the second to the twelfth floors, there is a double casement window with transom with a bedroom behind and a single casement window with transom at the bathroom in the first and fifteenth bays. In the second and fourteenth bays of the second to twelfth floors there is a double casement window with transom with the kitchen behind it and a bay of opened wooden louvers. The third and thirteenth bays consist of poured-in-place concrete stair towers that connect the basement to the twelfth floor. The fourth, fifth, sixth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth bays consist of wooden louvers screening an open corridor. The seventh bay consists of a central stairway that connects the basement to the thirteenth floor. Elevators are contained within poured-in-place concrete located in the eighth bay and connect the basement to the twelfth floor. The ninth bay consists of a vacant recess. The thirteenth floor's south elevation consists of a double casement with transom and a single casement with transom in the first bay, a double casement with transom in the second bay, a double casement with transom in the fourteenth bay, and the fifteenth bay has a single casement with transom and a double casement with transom to the east.

The western South Church Street façade is two bays wide and thirteen floors high. The first floor consists of two bays of modern aluminum and glass storefront with three fixed panels of glass in each bay. The second through the twelfth floors going North to South consist of an open balcony flanked to the South by a double casement window with transom in the first bay and double casement window with transom in the second bay. The thirteenth floor contains a double casement window with transom in each bay. From east to west on the second to the twelfth floors there is a two-bedroom unit in the first and second bays, in the sixth and seventh bays, in the eighth and ninth bays, and in the thirteenth and fourteenth bays. In the third and the eastern half of the fourth bay is a one-bedroom apartment. In the western half of the fourth and fifth bays there is a one bedroom unit. In the tenth and eastern half of the eleventh bays there is a one-bedroom unit. In the western half of the eleventh and twelfth bays there is a one-bedroom unit. On the thirteenth floor are two penthouse apartments with two bedrooms. They are located in the first and second bays to the east and in the thirteenth and fourteenth bays to the west of the north facade. These penthouse apartments are accessed only from the central stair tower.

Interior finishes:

In keeping with the design concepts of the International style the first floor lobby and elevator lobbies have a radical simplification of form and ornamentation. The elevator door surrounds are curved and finish flush with the plaster walls. The three stairways on the South side of the building are utilitarian in design with unpainted concrete walls, concrete reverse flight steps, pipe balustrades and glass block window panels with clear glass operable awning central panels.

The apartments are also finished in a severe and restrained manor. The corridor apartment entrance doors have a simple cavetto molded frame with a flush wooden door. The apartment wall of the open southern corridor is ornamented with vertical reveal every five and a half inches. These reveals keep the concrete finish from showing the marks of the form board joints. In the apartments, smooth plaster walls, blue stone window sills, minimalist steel window frames

and flush doors created the plainer character of the International Style. The original bathroom wall tiles in pink, mauve and blue with green, pink and white fixtures respectively reflect the two-tone color combination popular in the early 1950s.

Terrace finishes:

The two-bedroom apartments on the east and west ends of the building on the second to twelfth floors have an exterior balcony which is entered from the living area via a minimalist-designed double steel door with six glass panes in each leaf. The floors are concrete as are the walls and lower portion of the rail. The concrete section of the balcony rail is topped by a horizontal two pipe handrail.

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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.
- [x] 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

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Architecture

Period of Significance
1950

Significant Dates
1950

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Cecil, David William (Architect)
Cecil, Phillip Schuyler (Builder)

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 Schuyler Apartments are eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an excellent example of post-World War II high rise architecture in Spartanburg. Constructed in 1950 in the International Style, the Schuyler Apartments are not only the largest, but also the most architecturally distinctive of David W. Cecil's designs for apartment buildings in Spartanburg. The design of the Schuyler Apartments exemplifies the International Style, which was formulated in Europe prior to World War II and reached its zenith in the boom of post-war construction in the United States and elsewhere. With its plainer appearance, reinforced concrete construction with a vertical emphasis, and externally-expressed structural frame, it occupies a prominent place in the cityscape, located three blocks south of the central business district of Spartanburg.

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

Architecture

The Schuyler Apartments is a prominent and unique example of International Style architecture in Spartanburg. Of the few other examples of International Style architecture in Spartanburg, none are of the size and scale of the Schuyler Apartments. The City Hall (built 1952) and the County Courthouse (built 1958) are good local examples of the International Style but do not rise above the city skyline. The thirteen-story Schuyler Apartments is one of only a small number of high-rise buildings in downtown Spartanburg, that include the ten-story Montgomery Building (built 1924, listed in the National Register 2011), and the seventeen-story Denny's corporate headquarters tower (built 1990).

The Schuyler Apartments demonstrate an artful expression of the International Style. The International Style was popular 1930-1960, and was derived from the pioneering works of European architects such as Le Corbusier and Mies van der Rohe. The streamline detailing, thin horizontal metal handrails at the corner balconies and roof, streamlined balcony doors and the soft curving door frames of the elevators are representative of the International Style. The emphasis on the plainer design and not massing, the exposed structural system, ribbon windows, cantilevered concrete entrance slabs and the lack of detailing are also representative of the International Style. The orientation of the Schuyler Apartments is positioned to ensure natural light and air to the interior of the building. The windows face north, the open louvered corridor faces south, and the narrow ends of the building face east and west, an important feature in the days prior to air-conditioning. Modern interior appointments included radiant heating in the concrete flooring and modern streamlined, prefabricated kitchen cabinets. The bathrooms sported

new, brightly colored fixtures in pink, green and baby blue with contrasting tile floors and walls while the ground level of the building was used for revenue-producing shops and offices.

The Schuyler Apartments were designed and developed by Spartanburg architect David William Cecil (1921-2011). Cecil's family-owned firms of Cecil Architects and Engineers and Cecil Construction designed and built several housing developments in the area between 1948 and 1950. David Cecil's brother, Phillip Schuyler Cecil, Jr., was the contractor and owner of a Builders Supply Company. His older sister, Dorothy Cecil, was the leasing agent for the property. David William Cecil was a 1942 graduate in architecture from Clemson College (now Clemson University). Cecil was one of the first people to be registered in both architecture and engineering in the state of South Carolina. Shortly after his return from World War II service in the United States Navy he started his architectural and engineering company. Cecil later designed the Spartanburg City Hall (1952), again in the International Style, as well as the 1964 U.S. Post Office in Spartanburg.[3]

Additional Historic Context Information for Apartment Buildings in Spartanburg, 1880-1950

Cecil's company developed a series of apartment complexes prior to the Schuyler Apartments. In 1948 his company completed the 36-unit Abbie Apartments in Hampton Heights, named for his mother Abigail Mae White Cecil. Also in 1948, the Cecil companies completed a 106-unit housing development in a conservative International Style at Howard and Aden Streets on the north side of Spartanburg. In 1951 the 168-unit Crystal Springs Apartment complex on the east side of town was completed.[4] Within four years the Cecil family companies added 398 rental units of housing to the Spartanburg market. Dorothy Cecil, the eldest daughter and one of eleven children of Phillip and Abbie Cecil, managed all four properties. Three of the four Cecil apartment complexes still exist today. Only the Crystal Springs Apartments near the Converse Heights neighborhood in Spartanburg has been demolished to make way for single family housing.

After the Second World War, Spartanburg County and the City of Spartanburg experienced an economic boom. The textile industry, as a result of the war, developed new machinery, which required air conditioned environments, and processes to meet the new consumer demand. The region's powerful Congressional delegation promoted national policies which contributed directly to the new prosperity. While passenger rail travel declined, the introduction of commercial airlines in Spartanburg and throughout the nation made air travel available to the general public. The new leaders of the Spartanburg industrial community wanted to bring a new face of modernism, innovation and progressiveness to the Spartanburg community. Government housing projects and urban renewal developments added federal dollars to the Spartanburg

[3] *Spartanburg (S.C.) Herald*, 19 April 2011, p. C2, Obituary for David William "Bill" Cecil.

[4] Spartanburg City Directory 1951

economy. The developers of the Schuyler Apartments used these programs to add a significant number of new apartments to the City of Spartanburg.[5] The mortgage for the Schuyler Apartments was secured by the Federal Housing Administration.

As the region's growth expanded in the first half of the twentieth century, it became necessary for the development of additional housing. In late 1949, construction began for the Schuyler Apartments, and the grand opening took place on 8 November 1950.[6] As Cecil's design studio began to take shape, the architect located his office in one of the two penthouse apartments on the thirteenth floor of the building.[7]

The City of Spartanburg had a population of 11,395 in 1900 with a significant increase to 36,795 by 1950.[8] During the boom period of the Southern textile industry in Spartanburg, 1880-1900, the housing needs for single women and young couples were filled by the Victorian boarding houses. The boarding house was usually a simple frame structure with a common dining room and kitchen which provided lodging and meals.

As Spartanburg began to grow as a textile and rail center in the first quarter of the twentieth century, the rental apartment demand was met by the construction in 1905 in the commercial style of the Hertzog Apartments at 211 East Main Street and the Zabel Flats in 1910 at 312 East Main Street. The Hertzog Apartments was a large boarding house with seventy five rooms and the Zabel was a true apartment building with thirty three units on three floors.

During an economic upturn from 1915-1925 several small apartment complexes developed in Spartanburg. Some of these complexes were in new structures and some were in large single family homes built along East Main Street, Pine Street, and Union Street from the 1840s - 1890s which were converted to apartment use. The largest new complex built at this time was the Highland Court Apartments at the corner of West Henry and South Spring Streets with thirty six units. This Georgian Revival structure was designed by Lockwood Greene and Company in 1924 at the time Lockwood Greene and Company opened an office in Spartanburg.[9] The Hertzog Apartments closed in 1930, an addition was added to the front of the building and the Hertzog was renovated into the Richmond Hotel.

In the 1948 Spartanburg City Directory there are thirty apartment buildings listed. The Zabel remained the largest in that group. The Bell family home, known as Bell Hill, a 1922 design of Staten Payton Tinsley, a Spartanburg architect, at Lawson's Fork Creek Bridge and East Main Street, was converted into six apartments. The Andrews Apartment at 519 East Main had eight

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[5] Philip N. Racine, *Seeing Spartanburg* (Spartanburg, S. C.: Hub City Writers Project,1999), p. 309-335

[6] *Spartanburg Herald*, 7 Nov. 1950, p.14

[7] *Spartanburg City Directories*, 1954, p. 40

[8] US Census Bureau, Census of Population:1950, Population of Urban Places of 10,000 or more; Table 4 p, 40-8

[9] John E. Wells and Robert Dalton. *The South Carolina Architects 1885-1935: A Biographical Dictionary* (Richmond, Va.: New South Architectural Press, 1992), p. 111

apartments, the Limestone Apartments at 276 South Church Street had four units, the Carey at 313 South Church Street had four units, and the Wellington at 349 East Main Street had three units.

The post World War II era saw millions of veterans return home and re-integrate into civilian life. Returning soldiers were getting married, starting families, pursuing higher education and buying their first homes. With veterans benefits, the twenty-something's found new homes in planned communities on the outskirts of American cities or in new apartment complexes. The Schuyler Apartments helped meet the demand for housing. The 1952 Spartanburg City Directory shows that the building housed mainly white-collar, middle class workers, single women, and a few widows. This group, whose formative years covered the Great Depression, was a generation hardened by poverty and deprived of the security of a home or job. After the war and thriving on the American Dream, life was simple, jobs were plentiful, and a record number of babies were born. The baby boom triggered a housing boom, consumption boom and a boom in the labor force. The middle class grew and a sizable portion of the majority of America's labor force held white-collar jobs. This increase led to urbanization and increased the demand for ownership in cars and other 1950s and 1960s inventions such as the television. Cities throughout South Carolina and the nation took advantage of federal housing loans to build high rise apartment buildings to meet the needs of a growing population. The Schuyler Apartments were Spartanburg's answer to this call.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Filler, Martin. *Makers of Modern Architecture*. New York, New York: New York Review of Books, 2007.

Frampton, Kenneth. *Modern Architecture: A Critical History*. London, England: Thames and Hudson Ltd, 1992.

Jordy, William H. *American Buildings and Their Architects, The Impact of European Modernism in the Mid-Twentieth Century*. Garden City, New York: Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1972.

Racine, Philip N., *Seeing Spartanburg*, Spartanburg, S. C. Hub City Writers Project, 1999.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Map Company, Spartanburg, 1951, p.22; 1953, p. 22.

Spartanburg City Directories, 1951, p. 32, 1954, p. 40.

Spartanburg Herald, 14 Feb. 1950, 26 Oct. 1950, 7 Nov. 1950.

Spartanburg Herald, 19 April 2011, p. C2, Obituary for David William "Bill" Cecil.

Spartanburg Unit of the Writers' Program in the State of South Carolina. *A History of Spartanburg County*. American Guide Series. Spartanburg, SC: The Spartanburg Branch, American Association of University Women, 1940.

US Census Bureau, Census of Population:1950, Population of Urban Places of 10,000 or more Table 4 p, 40-8.

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

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: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property __Less than one_____

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: 34.945058 Longitude: -81.928811
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:

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

The nominated acreage for the Schuyler Apartments is indicated by the heavy black line on the attached property survey plat, prepared by Azimuth Control, Inc. Land Surveying, Greenville, SC, for Progressive Consultants, LLC, dated September 24, 2012, and drawn at a scale of 1 inch = 60 feet.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the historic Schuyler Apartments building and immediate surroundings.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Martin E Meek and Joey R. Burton [with editorial assistance by SHPO Staff]
organization: Campbell Meek and Assoc. Architects, Inc.
street & number: 105 Parker Road
city or town: Enoree state: S. C. zip code: 29335
e-mail mmeek@meekarch.com
telephone: (864)-909-3373
date: 15 November 2013

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.)

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: Schuyler Apartments

City or Vicinity: Spartanburg

County: Spartanburg State: South Carolina

Photographer: Frazer Pajak (unless otherwise noted)

Date Photographed: 6 February 2013, 10:00AM - 11:30 PM (unless otherwise noted)

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

photo number direction of photo

1. West facade (main) oblique	east
2. South elevation oblique	northeast
3. North elevation oblique	west
4. North facade entrance canopy	southeast
5. South elevation oblique	northwest
6. South elevation	north
7. East elevation oblique	southwest
8. View from rooftop	north northwest
9. View from rooftop	northeast
10. Bronze dedication plaque	southeast
11. Interior view of living room - corner unit 2br	north northwest
12. Corner terrace	west
13. Interior view of terrace steel doors	southwest
14. Interior view of 13th floor bathroom tile & fixtures from 1950	south
15. Interior view of poured in place stairway and Art Moderne steel pipe handrail	east
16. Interior view of glass block and hopper window	west
17. Apt. entrance door from open corridor	northwest

Note: vertical grooving at 5.5" on center which creates an architectural feature from the form board joints

18. Apt. open corridor	northeast
19. Apt. penthouse cantilever	northeast
20. Historic photo circa 1962 south and west facade	north

21. Historic photo circa 1962 Lower west facade east

Photographer: Alfred Willis

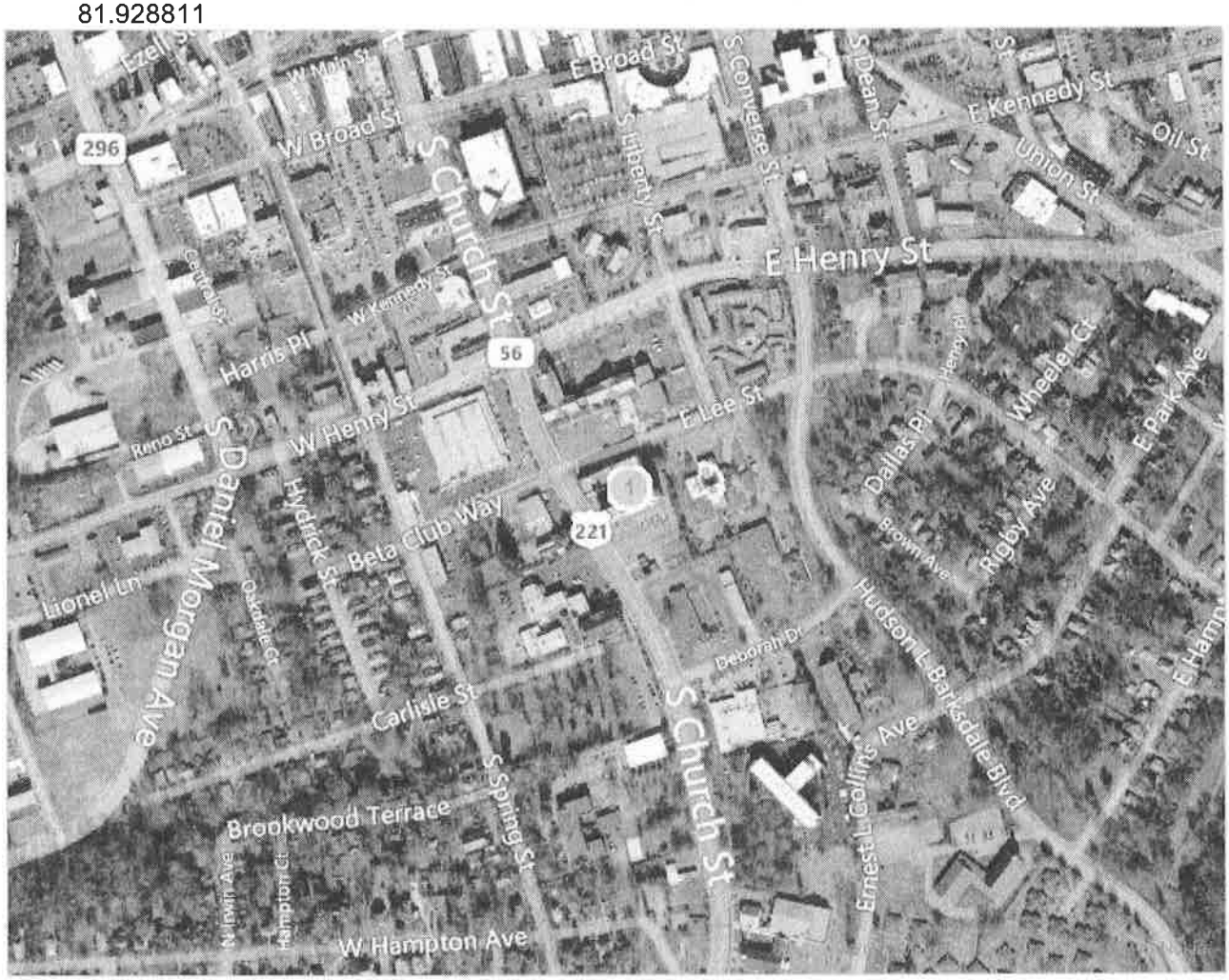
Property Owner Information:
The Lofts at 275, LLC
539 Westover Blvd.
Albany, GA 31707

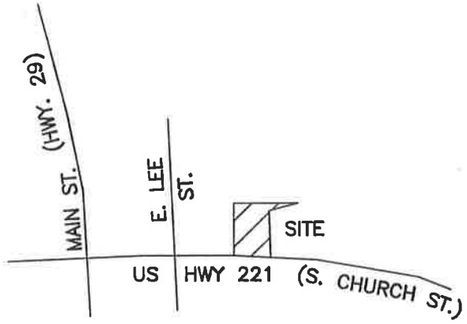
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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.

bing Maps

Unsaved places

1. **Schuyler Apartments**
   275 South Church Street, Spartanburg, Spartanburg County, South Carolina 34.945058, -81.928811





LOCATION MAP (NTS.)

KEY:

- ● — DENOTES IPF 1/2" REBAR
- ○ — DENOTES IPS 1/2" REBAR
- ◁ — DENOTES MAGNETIC NAIL
- ✱ — DENOTES FIRE/HYDRANT

LOCATION:	SPARTANBURG
DATE:	SEPTEMBER 24, 2012
TMS#	7-12-14-370.00
FIELD BY:	W.E.S.
DRAWN BY:	W.E.S.

REFERENCES:

1. DEED BK.'S 60G @ PG. 357; 54L @ PG. 427; 51Q @ PG. 425; 52W @ PG. 30
   PLAT BK.'S 162 @ PG. 875; 134 @ PG. 772; 121 @ PG. 481; 99 @ 941; 99 @ 651-653

SURVEY IS VALID ONLY IF PRINT HAS ORIGINAL SEAL AND SIGNATURE OF SURVEYOR.

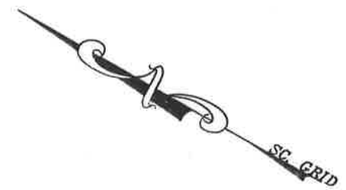
EXCEPT AS SPECIFICALLY STATED OR SHOWN ON THIS PLAT, THIS SURVEY DOES NOT PURPORT TO REFLECT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING WHICH MAY BE APPLICABLE TO THE SUBJECT REAL ESTATE: EASEMENTS, OTHER THAN POSSIBLE EASEMENTS THAT WERE VISIBLE AT THE TIME OF MAKING THIS SURVEY; BUILDING SETBACK LINES; RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS; SUBDIVISION RESTRICTIONS; ZONING OR OTHER LAND-USE REGULATIONS, AND ANY OTHER FACTS THAT AN ACCURATE AND CORRECT TITLE SEARCH MAY DISCLOSE.

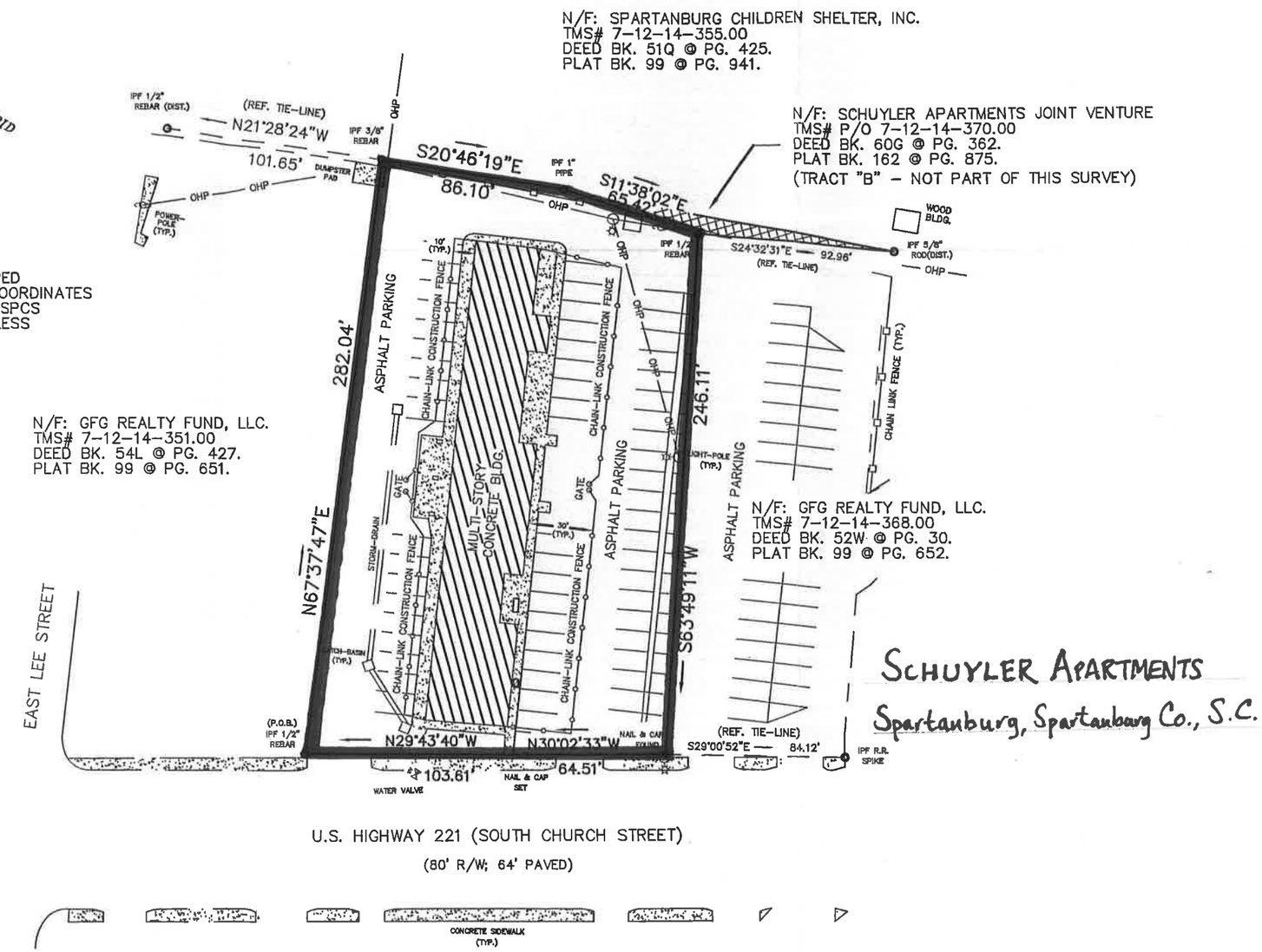
THIS SURVEY DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A TITLE SEARCH BY SURVEYOR.

** NOTES:

LINES SURVEYED AND MAPPED ARE GROUND DISTANCES. COORDINATES SHOWN ARE BASED ON SC SPCS NAD 82 (2007) DATUM UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

SITE = 0.97 ACRES





SCHUYLER APARTMENTS
Spartanburg, Spartanburg Co., S.C.

CONSTRUCTION FENCE EXHIBIT DRAWING FOR:

PROGRESSIVE CONSULTANTS, LLC.

SPARTANBURG COUNTY SOUTH CAROLINA

AZIMUTH CONTROL, INC.
LAND SURVEYING
CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION: C02142
132 PILGRIM RD. SUITE B.
GREENVILLE, SC. 29607
PH: (864) 281-9600
S.C. PLS# 19897

"I HEREBY STATE THAT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, INFORMATION, AND BELIEF THE SURVEY SHOWN HEREON WAS MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE MINIMUM STANDARDS MANUAL FOR THE PRACTICE OF LAND SURVEYING IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND MEETS OR EXCEEDS THE REQUIREMENTS FOR A CLASS "A" SURVEY AS SPECIFIED THEREIN. ALSO THERE ARE NO VISIBLE ENCROACHMENTS, PROJECTIONS, OR SETBACKS OTHER THAN SHOWN."

WES E. SMITH
Date: DECEMBER 31, 2012
S.C. RLS# 19897

THIS BEING THE SAME AS THAT WHICH IS SHOWN ON A PLAT FOR THE SCHUYLER APARTMENTS BY NEIL R. PHILLIPS DATED JUNE 10, 1998 AND RECORDED IN THE SPARTANBURG COUNTY REGISTER OF DEEDS IN PLAT BOOK 162 AT PAGE 875.

60 0 60 120

GRAPHIC SCALE: 1" = 60'

Schuyler
Apartments
275 S. Church Street
704-595-2280

Schuyler
Apartments
273 N. Church Street
864-588-4286

SUITE 100
Schuyler Apartments
SCHUYLER APARTMEN
275 SOUTH CHURCH ST.
FIRE LANE

JOHN BROWN
MEMORIALS
PROGRAMS
that lead to
CAREERS that PAY
Spartanburg | Duncan | Gaffney | Union
FAIRWAY

WASTE CONNECTIONS
of the Carolinas
800-228-9234

SCHUYLER APARTMENTS, INC.
CONSTRUCTED 1950
DAVID WM. CECIL ARCHITECT & ENGINEER
P. S. CECIL GENERAL CONTRACTOR
MORTGAGE INSURED BY
FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION
H. E. BAILEY STATE DIRECTOR
J. B. BAXTER CHIEF UNDERWRITER
H. REID HEARN, JR. CHIEF ARCHITECT

206

EXIT

DRUGS
PEPSI
SMITH'S ECONOMY PHARMACY
PEPSI

WE SERVE
Biltmore
DAIRY PRODUCTS
DRUGS
SMITH'S
ECONOMY
HARMACY
PHONE
HERE
PEPSI
Luncheonette
PHONE
TELEPHONE
SMITH
Rexall
DRUGS
SODA
PRESCRIPTIONS
GULF
U.S.MAIL
CJ 3835