

Historic Scavenger Hunt

DOWNTOWN GREENSBORO



Greene County Courthouse- 1849

113 N. Main Street

Third Courthouse built in Greene County.

After the first two structures burned to the ground, first by the Creek Indians and second by prisoners, the 1849 Greek Revival structure was designed by Atharates Atkinson of Madison, Georgia, and built by David Demarest of Athens, Georgia. The third floor was built by and for the San Marino Lodge #34 F&AM, and served as their meeting place until 1997. The wings were added to the Courthouse in 1939 and the renovation was completed in 1998.

Festival Hall- 1939

201 N. Main Street

Constructed by the Federal Works Agency as a Public Works Administration Project.

This 8,000 square foot building was home to Greensboro High School's Auditorium until 1976, housing a basketball court, wooden bleachers and a stage used for multi-purposes. It was often used for school functions and community functions. Some notable community functions include Donkey Basketball and a Womanless Wedding. In 2010, the building now known as Festival Hall, reopened as a gathering place for community events.



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The Old Gaol- 1807

East Greene Street

Believed to be the oldest standing masonry jail in Georgia.

The Old Gaol has remained virtually unchanged since its completion in 1807. The structure is held together by its granite blocks, measuring at two feet thick and was designed after the Bastille of Paris. The gallows and the trap door still remain where the prisoners dropped to their death. The Old Gaol remained in use until 1895.

L.L. Wyatt Jail- 1895

North East Street

Named after legendary Sheriff Loy Lee Wyatt- Sheriff of Greene County for 37 years.

In 1925, L.L. Wyatt began his law enforcement career as a Greene County policeman who waged a "one man war" against the making of illegal corn whiskey. Prior to his arrival, moonshine production was considered the leading industry in Greene County. Wyatt served as Sheriff from 1940 until he died in 1977. He was the longest standing sheriff in the state.



Dr. Calvin Baber House- 1924

1415 East Street

Dr. Baber, educated at Meharry Medical College in Tennessee, moved to Greensboro in 1923, and became the town's 2nd black physician. While filling the much-needed role of physician, he promoted other black professionals through the purchase of a commercial property that housed his practice as well as other black-owned businesses. In addition, he bought and improved real estate and assisted others in acquiring better housing. He died in 1945 while attending a college football game in Atlanta.



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Greensboro Cemetary

104 E. Richland Ave

Resting place to several notable Georgians. Major Jonas Fauche, head of Greene County Military operations during the 1780 Creek Raids is one of many buried in the cemetery. Others resting in the historic cemetery: Governor Peter Early, Jeremiah Sanford (Revolutionary War soldier), and 45 unknown confederate soldiers.



Greensboro Train Depot

204 N. West Street

Built in 1917

The railway system from Augusta to Greensboro was chartered in 1833. It still resembles the same structure that it had back in the day and is very historical and one of only 29 in existence in its original state. Part of it is now home to Greensboro Feed and Seed

Oconee Brewing Company

202 N. West Street

Built in early 1900s

The Oconee Brewing Company building had different roles throughout it's history. It was built as part of the Mary- Leila Cotton Mill Warehouse. The building was also home to the Greensboro Electric Bottling Works where they bottled Chero-Cola. On the side of the building, you will see the old mural that has since been re-painted to the historic preservation guidelines.



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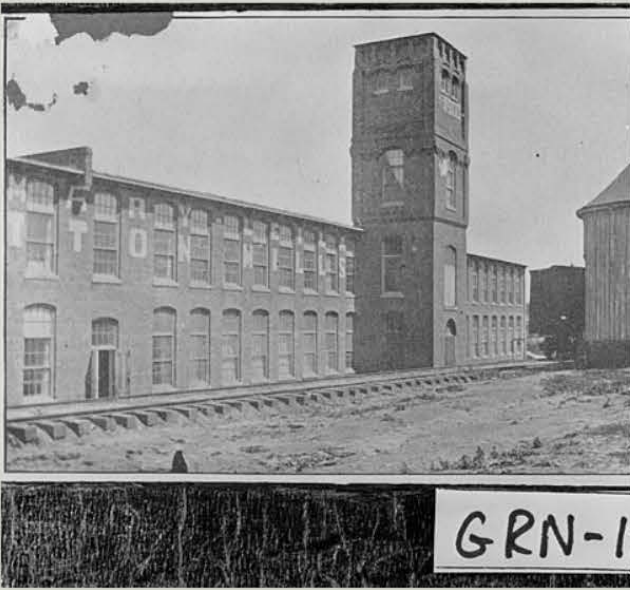


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Mary-Leila Lofts Apartments

316 N. West Street

In 1899, William R. Jackson, Sr. and Edward A. Copelan founded the Mary-Leila Cotton Mill (Greensboro, Ga.), named for Jackson's wife, Mary, and for Copelan's wife, Leila. As the town's first source of industrial jobs, the Mary-Leila Cotton Mill played a significant role in Greensboro's growth and economic development, as well as the rise of the area's textile industry. During the Second World War, the mill was used for the production of cotton sheeting used in the war effort. Disagreements between the mill's management, the National War Labor Board, and the Textile Workers Union of America led to the mill's participation in several significant labor cases involving mills from across the region.



Genuine Georgia-1889

102 S Main Street

The Copelan Bank's original brick walls and marks from the vault were preserved in the the building during the remodel. The corner also housed the Chandler Pharmacy, one of three in town during the time. The pharmacy introduced Coca Cola to Greensboro mixing it with flavors like chocolate, vanilla, cherry and orange (called orange dope at the time). The corner predates to the famous Statham hotel, known for fine hay, patron horses and the most beautiful women in town.



Major Fauche Home

109 W. Broad Street

Built in 1799 by Major Fauche and served as his home and military offices.

In 1800, newspapers across the eastern U.S. advertised the Great Greensborough Horse Races. Beginning at Love's Spring, the race proceeded into town, eventually passing Major Fauche's home and then ended at the old barracks (near Love Springs). Anyone could race, but could only use Georgia horses. The house now serves as McCommons Funeral Home.



The Big Store

101 S. Main Street

Built in 1858 by Charles Davis. It was the biggest retail store between Augusta and Atlanta.

In, 1900s, the Big Store, the largest emporium between Atlanta and Augusta, was purchased by J.H. McCommons. He added a funeral home and caskets to the stock of dry goods, hardware, ready-to-wear, and millinery. The Big Store rightly boasted that it sold "everything from the cradle to the grave." Today, the Big Store still forms in the heart of town, housing three separate businesses. Visitors that go inside of Greensboro Antique Mall can still access the second floor.



Goodwin Manor

306 S. Main Street

Dates back to 1908

The two acre pecan orchard is enriched with family history. Having served as a private residence to different members of the Goodwin family for over 100 years, in 2010 Goodwin Manor opened it's doors to serve the Greensboro community as a Bed & Breakfast and special events venue.



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First Presbyterian Church

117 S Main Street

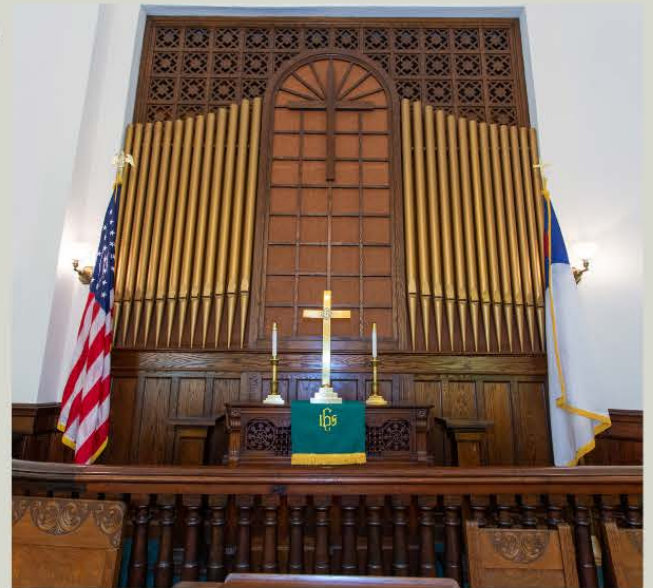
Built in 1859-60

The original building was built in 1859-60, but was destroyed by a fire in 1869. Four pulpit chairs and a Bible, given by students from Greensboro Female College, were the only things to survive the fire in 1869. The present church was built on the original foundation and with the same interior arrangement in the Romanesque Revival Style in 1873. The spire and the bell were added in 1893.

First Methodist Church of Greensboro

202 W. Broad Street

Multiple buildings have housed the congregation: A log meeting house built in 1799, a frame building constructed in 1825-26, which was later rolled to Broad Street where a building was put on that site in 1859. The present building was erected in 1911. The fellowship house (old Parsonage) once stood on the corner of W. Broad and West Streets, but was moved for the construction of the present building.



First Baptist Church

203 S Main Street

Organized in 1821 by Rev. Jess Mercer

The building is eclectic in style with Romanesque arches. The Congregation was organized in 1821 by Rev. Jess Mercer, founder of Mercer College in Penfield. They originally met in a meeting house on Cemetery Hill north of Greensboro, later sharing another meeting house with the Presbyterians. The present building dates from 1902.



Episcopal Church of the Redeemer

303 N Main Street

This Gothic Revival structure was built in 1868 after Civil War refugees and two local families in 1863 petitioned for an Episcopal Church to be established here. Regular services have been held here ever since. The stained glass windows inside cast a lovely glow on the altar and cross in the early morning hours of services.

Historic Springfield Baptist Church:

314 Canaan Cir

Springfield Baptist Church, similar to other black churches in the period following the Civil War, split off from a white Church, known as the First Baptist Church of Greensboro. With a \$200 donation from the white church, many of the former black members founded Springfield Baptist Church in 1864.

Springfield Baptist Church began with the purchase of a 1.25-acre tract, and a second purchase was made to acquire the old Georgia Railroad depot building to convert into the first house of worship. The first pastor was Rev. Levi Thornton of Penfield, Georgia, who guided the church to an early enrollment of 500 members. In the early 1900's the wooden structure was replaced with the present brick church building.



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