

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* (formerly 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, material, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (Form 10-900-a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

Historic name Duncan, Bishop William Wallace, House  
Other names/site number Duncan-Dupre House, Dupre House

### 2. Location

street & number 300 Howard Street not for publication   
city or town Spartanburg vicinity \_\_\_\_\_  
state South Carolina code SC county Spartanburg code 083 zip code 29302

### 3. State/Federal Agency/Tribal Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant \_\_\_\_\_ nationally \_\_\_\_\_ statewide  locally.  
(\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Department of Archives and History, Columbia

Signature and title of certifying official \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_\_\_ meets \_\_\_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria. (\_\_\_\_ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau or Tribal government \_\_\_\_\_

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

- entered in the National Register  
     See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register  
     See continuation sheet
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

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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
- 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

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)  
Domestic/Single Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)  
Vacant/Not In Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification  
(Enter categories from instructions)

Queen Anne  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Materials  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick  
walls Weatherboard and Shingle  
roof Slate  
other \_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Description  
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one of more continuation sheets.)

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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 a grave.
- D a cemetery
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F a commemorative property
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

**Period of Significance**

ca. 1886-ca. 1895

**Significant Dates**

ca. 1886, ca. 1895

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Normann, Gottfried L.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

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

**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**

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

**Primary Location of Additional Data**

- State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other
- Name of repository  
S.C. Department of Archives & History, Columbia, S.C.

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 1.91 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	17	414360	3868262	3	17	414240 3868212
2	17	414303	3868199	4	17	414266 3868271

\_\_\_\_\_ see continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title Martin E. Meek  
 Organization Campbell Meek & Associates, Architects, Inc. date September 11, 2009  
 Street & number 807 E. Main Street telephone (864) 583-1456  
 City or town Spartanburg state SC zip code 29302

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form

Continuation Sheets

Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location)  
 A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional Items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name Spartanburg Development Corporation  
 street & number 145 West Broad Street telephone (864) 596-2000  
 city or town Spartanburg state SC zip code 29306

**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 to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours to 36 hours depending on several factors including, but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form to meet minimum National Register documentation requirements. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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The Bishop William Wallace Duncan House is a two-story, Queen Anne-style house located at 300 Howard Street, near its intersection with Magnolia Street, in Spartanburg, South Carolina. Family tradition states that the house was designed by Gottfried L. Norrman, a well-known Swedish-born, Danish- and German-trained architect who practiced in Spartanburg and Atlanta.<sup>1</sup> It is of an uncommon subtype of the Queen Anne style, with a hipped roof and turret.

The north elevation of the house features a massive wood shingle-clad cylindrical tower on the east corner of the building. On the lower level, the turret has four one-over-one double-hung windows, three located underneath the roof of the porch and facing west and one on the opposite side facing east. The lower level of the front façade originally featured a porch, which extended from the turret to a large brick chimney located on an extended piece of the façade. The chimney features a terra cotta cartouche of what family tradition states is the Duncan family crest. Brick stairs were located on the far right hand corner of the porch. The porch and stairs are currently not present. The original porch area is covered by a flat roof that spans the area between the turret and the façade extension. The main entry is a pair of double doors located underneath the roof of the porch, just to the left of the edge of the extension. It is flanked by decorative pilasters on either side, as well as a single pane window to the left. A single pane transom is located above both the door and the window. Both of these openings were originally filled with stained glass that no longer exists. A majority of the north elevation is clad with wood shingles, with only the area under the porch roof and the second story of the extension being clapboard sided. On the far right side of the east elevation is a shingled apsidal extension with one one-over-one double-hung window on each level of the house. The second level of the north elevation has a single one-over-one double-hung window on the left hand turret that faces inward toward the west. Above the porch roof is a Palladian doorway with a single door and arched transom above and sidelights on either side. On the second level of the extension, the chimney is flanked on both sides by single one-over-one double-hung windows.

The west elevation of the Duncan House features a central one-story porch, to the right of the apsidal extension, sheltered by a slate shed roof. The apsidal extension has a single one-over-one double-hung window facing inward toward the porch. On the roof over the porch is a hip roofed central dormer with three single paned windows. To the right of the porch is a one-story gabled extension with two one-over-one double-hung windows. On the second level, the apsidal extension has one central one-over-one double-hung window, as well as a decorative eight-paned elliptical window to the far right, facing southward.

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<sup>1</sup> David S. Rotenstein, Carl Steen, Margaret W. Cooper and Sean G. Taylor, *The Bishop's Backyard* (Columbia, S.C., published by the authors, 2000), p. 10.

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On the south elevation, the Duncan House has two projections, one on either side. In the area between these projections is an enclosed porch with a doorway on the right and an opening on the left. Above the porch on the second level is a set of triple windows with the center and right windows being one-over-one double-hung and the left hand window being elliptical in shape. Each window has a transom panel above it. The left gabled projection has a set of double one-over-one double-hung windows in the center of the lower level and one four-over-four double hung window. The lower part is weatherboard sided while the upper level is covered with wood shingles. The projection on the right is clapboard sided on both levels with a single one-over-one double-hung window on the lower level and one six-over-six double-hung window on the upper level. The south elevation has two chimneys: one on the right projection and one on the main hipped roof.

The east elevation has a doorway on the left end flanked by a six-over-six double-hung window to the right. Above this doorway, between the two levels of the house, is a one-over-one double-hung window. On either side of the doorway is a single one-over-one double-hung window on the first level with an identical window directly above on the second level. In the center of the elevation is an extended section with a large brick chimney in the center. On the lower level, the chimney is flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows on either side with identical windows above on the second level. Between the turret on the far side and the extension, the lower level is recessed and features a single paned elliptical window. The second level of this area is flush with the face of the extension to the left and has an extended area in the center for a chimney. On either side of the chimney is a three-paned, fixed panel window. The turret has two one-over-one double-hung windows, one above and one below.

The first floor plan consists of a central hall with access to the parlor and library on the right and a sitting room and dining room on the left. The central hall features a massive stone fireplace in the Norman style between the door to the sitting room and the door to the dining room on the east wall. Separating the entry door from the main hall is a cased opening with an arched latticed and spindled transom. At the back of the hall is a Renaissance Revival staircase with latticed arches that leads to the second level. In the parlor, the fireplace is framed by columns and lattice work and flanked by windows on each side. This room also features a painted decorative border around the ceiling. A large banquet hall at the rear of the house with access to the porch on the west elevation extended a smaller room ca. 1895 and is accessed through a pair of pocket doors on the south wall of the library. The kitchen and butler's pantry in the rear are separated from the main part of the house by a service hallway accessed through a doorway in the south wall of the reception hall. This hallway also has a secondary staircase that leads to the second floor.

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On the second floor, the stairs from the central hall on the first level lead to a hallway with three bedrooms and a nursery surrounding it. A servant's bedroom can be accessed through a secondary stairway from the service hallway of the first floor. The bedroom above the downstairs sitting room has an attached 1940s bath. A second bath is located between the bedroom above the dining room and the secondary staircase and faces east. It features a dolphin-footed tub with a mahogany rim. The nursery has a Palladian doorway and the room features wallpaper dating from the 1840s of steam trains and stage coaches.

Because the house has been empty for a number of years, it has been affected by vandalism. Several original mantels were stolen, but have since been recovered, are now in storage, and will be going back into the house. The stained glass from the main entry doorway is currently missing. The ca. 1950 mosaic quarry tile front porch landing was accidentally demolished when preparations were being made for the house to be moved. Early photographs, however, show that the porch and stairs were originally wooden. The porch floor will be restored to its original condition, and the brick and quarry tile landing of the access stair to the porch will be restored using photographs of the original and field measured drawings made before the move.

In 1998 Wallace Dupre, Jr. sold the property to Renaissance Park, Inc. of Spartanburg, to be developed as a hotel and conference center.<sup>2</sup> That sale required the removal of the Duncan House from its original site at 249 North Church Street, which in 1999 was already badly compromised in terms of its setting.

In the spring of 1999, as plans for the hotel and conference center progressed, a new site for the Duncan House was acquired on Howard Street near its intersection with Magnolia, approximately three blocks from the original site. In a letter of January 28, 1999, the owners and their architects requested that the State Historic Preservation Office review and comment on the proposed move and its effect on the National Register status of the house.<sup>3</sup>

The South Carolina State Board of Review voted at its meeting on March 19, 1999 that the Duncan House should maintain its National Register status during and after the move.<sup>4</sup> The State Historic Preservation Office requested National Park Service approval of the move in a letter of

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<sup>2</sup> Rotenstein, et al, pp. 13-16.

<sup>3</sup> Martin Meek, Campbell, Meek and Associates, Architects, Inc., Spartanburg, to Ro[d]ger E. Stroup, State Historic Preservation Officer, January 28, 1999, letter on file in the National Register of Historic Places Files, South Carolina State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C. (hereafter cited as National Register Files, South Carolina SHPO).

<sup>4</sup> Minutes, March 19, 1999, South Carolina State Board of Review, National Register of Historic Places, National Register Files, South Carolina SHPO.

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October 8, 1999, but the National Park Service did not review and rule upon the house's status before the move actually took place a month later.<sup>5</sup>

On November 6-7, 1999, the Bishop William Wallace Duncan House was moved from its original site to its present site on Howard Street, at the corner of Howard and Vaughn Streets. The original site was a landscaped lot located in a middle-class residential neighborhood. By 1964, however, all of the nineteenth century homes in the neighborhood except the Duncan House had been altered extensively for commercial use or replaced by commercial properties such as an automobile sales and service facility and parking lots. The house facade faced southwest, on an 141' x 671' lot with large trees, and was set back 112' from North Church Street.

In order to save the house from demolition, it was moved to a new site about three blocks to the west, on a lot bound by Howard Street on the north, a gulley and Magnolia Cemetery on the east, and Vaughn Street and Spartan Mills on the west.

Although the axial orientation of the house could not be maintained—its new facade orientation is northeast rather than southwest—the new site allowed the house to be moved the shortest distance while still remaining in the downtown Spartanburg vicinity. Archaeological investigations were conducted at the new site before the move and found that it had no historical or archaeological significance that would be adversely affected by the relocation.<sup>6</sup>

The present 372' x 446' lot also includes large trees, and the house is set back 40' from Howard Street; the house is more visible from the street than it had been on North Church Street after 1964, by which time that setting had been badly compromised by the alteration or demolition of surrounding historic houses and the construction of modern commercial properties.

The relocation of the Bishop William Wallace Duncan House meant that it lost its connection to the city lot on which it was built and its proximity to Central Methodist Church and Wofford College. Its architectural significance, however, was not significantly impaired either by the move or by its new location on Howard Street.

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<sup>5</sup> Mary Watson Edmonds, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, to Carol D. Shull, Chief of Registration, National Register of Historic Places, October 8, 1999, National Register Files, South Carolina SHPO.

<sup>6</sup> Margaret W. Cooper and Carl Steen, "The DuPre House, Spartanburg South Carolina: A Preliminary Report on Historical and Archaeological Investigations" (Columbia: Diachronic Research Foundation, November 1999).



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When the house was moved, the new lot was cleared and excavated in order to allow the foundation to be pierced so that the structure could be supported by steel girders. All wiring, plumbing, tie downs and other appendages were severed. The house was elevated by hydraulic jacks and the foundation and other obstructions were removed. Wheels were attached and the building was moved to a staging area to prepare for the final move, which was accomplished with the assistance of local police and utility companies.

Once the house was moved, the State Historic Preservation Office worked with the National Register office of the National Park Service to evaluate the architectural significance and integrity of the Duncan House, with a recommendation that the house should be renominated to the National Register after it was successfully established on its new site.

No stabilization or rehabilitation of the house was possible for the next seven years due to issues regarding its future, but in 2006-07 the City of Spartanburg was able to coordinate a process by which it acquired the Howard Street property and the Duncan House. A first phase of renovation and restoration began in September 2007. In January 2008 the property transferred from the City of Spartanburg to the Preservation Trust of Spartanburg, which undertook a second phase of renovation and restoration, still in progress.

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The Bishop William Wallace Duncan House, built ca. 1886, is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as an outstanding example of Queen Anne style architecture in Spartanburg and upstate South Carolina. Notable exterior features include at least five large chimneys, the front one featuring a terra cotta cartouche of what family tradition states is the Duncan family crest, and a massive wood shingle-clad cylindrical tower. Notable interior features include a massive stone chimneypiece in the central hall, spindle friezes and screens, oak paneling and decorative wood mantels with wood overmantels.

The house, originally at 249 North Church Street, was listed in the National Register on July 12, 1976, under the Areas of Significance for Architecture as a fine example of Queen Anne style, Religion for its association with Bishop William Wallace Duncan, a prominent bishop in the then-Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and Education for Duncan's association with nearby Wofford College.

It was moved three blocks from North Church Street to Howard Street, at the corner of Howard and Vaughn Streets, on November 6-7, 1999.

This revised nomination addresses the move and the resulting loss of context under Criterion A for Religion and Education, and the fact that the Duncan House retains its integrity of materials and design in an appropriate new setting at its new location, allowing it to retain its National Register status under Criterion C for Architecture only.

The early settlers of Spartanburg County were mostly Scots-Irish emigrants who traveled to South Carolina from Pennsylvania. The first families arrived in the county in 1761.<sup>7</sup> The development of the area occurred slowly due to unstable conditions at the time of the American Revolutionary War.<sup>8</sup> The first jail was built in 1788, and the first courthouse was completed in 1789. In 1823, the original jail was replaced by a "handsome jail of soapstone and granite" designed by Robert Mills.<sup>9</sup> Robert Mills' *Statistics of South Carolina* from 1826 lists the population of the village of Spartanburg as 300 and consisting of twenty-six houses. The village of Spartanburg was incorporated on December 17, 1831, and by 1836, the population had grown to only 312.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Spartanburg Unit of the Writers' Program of the Works Progress Administration in the State of South Carolina, comp., *A History of Spartanburg County*, (Bend & White, 1940), p. 15, hereafter cited as WPA, *A History of Spartanburg County*.

<sup>8</sup> *A Glimpse of the Past: The Furniture of Spartanburg County, South Carolina from 1760 to 1840* (Spartanburg, S.C., The Spartanburg County Regional Museum of History, 2003), p. 9.

<sup>9</sup> WPA, *A History of Spartanburg County*, p. 63.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 56.

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In 1836, the Methodists built a meetinghouse in the city, and in 1843, the Presbyterians erected a church. By the 1850s, many Greek Revival residences were being built along Main and Church Streets. This area comprised the majority of the residential development in the village. In 1851, Wofford College was chartered and opened its doors August 1, 1854. At this same time, the Spartanburg Female College also developed. Some of the residential growth of this time period was precipitated by the development of these institutions, as families from across the county began to move into town to take advantage of the new educational opportunities. In 1859, the Union-Spartanburg Railroad arrived in the village, prompting further development. Development of the village, however, was impeded by the onset of the Civil War in 1861. Little development occurred within the next ten years. On March 31, 1873, the first train from Charlotte arrived in Spartanburg on the Airline, which was to connect New York and New Orleans. This and other railroad developments made Spartanburg an ideal industrial location, and allowed the city to experience a period of growth following the Civil War.

The 1880s and 1890s ushered in a long period of industrial development for the city of Spartanburg. Many textile mills and related facilities were developed in and around the Spartanburg community. *A History of Spartanburg County*, by the Spartanburg Unit of the Writers' Program of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) calls this period in Spartanburg's history "a transformation of residential into business areas."<sup>11</sup> Beginning around 1890, the stately homes of the leading residential streets of the 1850s, such as Magnolia Street, were one by one replaced by public institutions or office buildings. North Church Street, Pine Street, East Main Street and West Hampton Avenue all experienced residential building growth. The bird's eye view of Spartanburg printed in 1891 gives the population of Spartanburg in 1880 as 3,200 and in 1890 as 8,000. Two houses shown on West Hampton Avenue were built in the Queen Anne style. The property was later subdivided and became Hampton Heights. Converse Heights was subdivided in 1902 and became the next large subdivision of the city. Mills Avenue, a wide two-lane boulevard, extended to the south opposite Converse College and provided access to many cross streets.

The Bishop William Wallace Duncan House was originally located at 249 North Church Street and was designed by architect Gottfried L. Norrman (1846-1909) and built ca. 1886 for the Reverend William Wallace Duncan (1839-1908), a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Norrman was a Swedish native who was educated at the University of Copenhagen in Denmark. He received additional training at a German technical school before immigrating to the United States. In 1880, Norrman arrived in Atlanta, Georgia by way of Spartanburg to practice architecture.

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<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 215.

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It is unclear how long Norrman was in South Carolina before moving to Atlanta. He designed several public buildings, including the Opera House (1880) and the R. L. Bowdin & Co. Business Building (ca.1880) in Spartanburg, as well as the City Hall and Opera House (ca. 1882) in Newberry, before moving to Atlanta. About 1886-1887, Norrman returned to South Carolina to live briefly, corresponding with the time that the Duncan family would have acquired the title to the North Church Street lot. He returned rapidly to Atlanta, where he established himself as a master interpreter of late Victorian-era residential, commercial and public architecture.<sup>12</sup>

During his years in Atlanta, Norrman did business with several partners. Between ca. 1880 and 1882, he worked with Milton B. Weed. In 1883, he partnered with G. P. Humphries and in 1907, he worked with a Mr. Faulkner. For the last two years of his life, Norrman was partners with Hal Hentz and Neel Reid. His most prolific years, between 1884 and 1907, were marked however by a distinguished solo career. Some of Norrman's most notable designs were for the Windsor Hotel in Americus, Georgia; the Edward C. Peters House (1883) in Atlanta and the Henry Street School (1892-1893) in Savannah. One of his most important designs was the Classical Revival building he designed to represent Georgia in the 1893 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Norrman was one of the most active and important architects in the Southeast and designed buildings in Florida, Alabama and North Carolina in addition to his best-known works in Georgia and South Carolina. In November 1909, Norrman shot and killed himself in his room at the Majestic Hotel in Atlanta, due to a reported depression over an unnamed illness. Much of what is known about Norrman's life between his departure from Sweden and his arrival in Atlanta was learned through documents and photographs found in his room after his death.<sup>13</sup>

William Wallace Duncan, the son of David and Alice Piemont Duncan, was born on the campus of Randolph-Macon College in Boydton, Virginia in 1839. David Duncan was a professor of ancient languages at Randolph-Macon where William Wallace Duncan began his education. In 1853, Duncan's father was appointed a professor at the newly chartered Wofford College in Spartanburg, and in 1854, William Wallace Duncan transferred to Wofford when his family moved to Spartanburg. In 1858, he graduated from Wofford and immediately entered the Methodist ministry. On March 19, 1861, Duncan married Medora Rice of Union, South Carolina, the daughter of plantation owner Benjamin Herndon Rice and his wife Caroline. The Rices were among the agricultural elite in Union County. Shortly after their marriage, the Civil War began and William Wallace Duncan returned to Virginia where he served as a chaplain in the Confederate Army. At the close of the war, he served for ten years as a minister in several Methodist churches

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<sup>12</sup> Rotenstein, et al, pp. 7-8.

<sup>13</sup> Rotenstein, et al, pp. 8-9.

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in Virginia. In 1875, he was elected professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy at Wofford College and returned to Spartanburg. He also served in the administrative position of financial agent during his tenure at Wofford. In 1886, Duncan was elected bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South at the Methodist General Conference. Upon receiving this appointment, he resigned from the Wofford College faculty and was forced to vacate the campus residence that he and his family had inhabited for eleven years. He decided to build his new home in Spartanburg halfway between the town and Wofford College, beside the Central Methodist Church.<sup>14</sup>

Upon the death of Bishop Duncan in 1908 and Mrs. Duncan in 1914, their daughter, Caroline "Carrie" Duncan Dupre (1865-1943), inherited the home on North Church Street. Carrie Dupre served as the organist of Central Methodist Church, and her husband, Warren Dupre, Jr., was the founder and owner of the Dupre Bookstore on Main Street in downtown Spartanburg. Their children, Wallace Duncan Dupre, Sr. and Mary Sydnor Dupre Cates, inherited the home upon the death of their mother in 1943. Mary Dupre Cates left her half of the property to her children, while Wallace Dupre, Sr. retained ownership of his half of the property. Upon his death in 1975, the house was passed to his son, Wallace Dupre, Jr. The house then had nine owners, Wallace Dupre, Jr. and his eight cousins; in 1985, the ownership was consolidated with Wallace Dupre, Jr. as sole owner. In 1998 Dupre sold the house and property to Renaissance Park, Inc., of Spartanburg, and in 2007 the City of Spartanburg acquired the house and new lot on Howard Street from Renaissance Park.

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<sup>14</sup> Rotenstein, et al, pp. 4-7.

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Duncan, Bishop William Wallace, House  
Name of Property  
Spartanburg County, South Carolina  
County and State

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Duncan, Bishop William Wallace, House  
Name of Property  
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**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:**

The boundary for the nominated property is 1.91 acres as represented on the accompanying plat prepared by Gramling Brothers Surveying, Inc., Gramling, SC, for Renaissance Park, Inc. on November 5, 1998, drawn at a scale of 1" = 60'.

**BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:**

The nominated acreage is the land currently associated with the property.

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Duncan, Bishop William Wallace, House  
Name of Property  
Spartanburg County, South Carolina  
County and State

The following information is the same for photographs 1 through 13:

Name of Property: Bishop William Wallace Duncan House  
Location of Property: 300 Howard Street, Spartanburg [Present Location, Since 1999]  
Spartanburg County, South Carolina

Name of Photographer: Martin E. Meek  
Date of Photographs: 21 May 2009

Photo Number	Description
1.	Façade (East Elevation), Looking West
2.	Left (South) Elevation, Looking North
3.	Right (North) Elevation, Looking South
4.	Rear (West) Elevation, Looking East
5.	Front Entrance, Looking Northwest
6.	Interior View of the Front Entrance, Looking East
7.	Stone Fireplace, Front Hall, Looking South
8.	Renaissance Revival Staircase, Front Hall, Looking West
9.	Sitting Room, Looking East
10.	Parlor, Looking Northeast
11.	Library, Looking Southwest
12.	Dolphin-Footed Tub with Mahogany Rim, Upstairs Bathroom, Looking Southwest
13.	Dining Room, Looking South

Name of Property: Bishop William Wallace Duncan House  
Location of Property: 249 North Church Street [Original Location, ca. 1886-1999]  
Spartanburg  
Spartanburg, County, South Carolina

Name of Photographer: Unknown  
Date of Photograph: circa 1927

14.	Historic Façade, Looking East
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