

City-wide
Architectural Survey
&
Historic Preservation Plan
Columbia, South Carolina

John M. Bryan & Associates

Dedicated to Kirkman Finlay
whose vision as a member of City Council, 1974-1978
and Mayor of the City of Columbia, 1978- 1986
has done much to shape the cityscape



**City-wide
Architectural Survey
&
Historic Preservation Plan**

Columbia, South Carolina

Survey Area: 42.3 square miles bounded by the city limits (excluding Elmwood Park, Granby and Fort Jackson)
Reconnaissance Survey = c. 33,000 structures
Intensive Survey = c. 3,000 structures

Patricia Rojas and Daniel Bilderback,
Survey Coordinators, Reconnaissance and Intensive Surveys, Phases I and II

Stephen Skelton,
Reconnaissance and Intensive Surveys, Phase I

Jenny Dilworth, Jennifer Vaughan, Michael Fenton,
Intensive Surveys, Phase II

Thomas Downey, *Research and Inventory*

Katherine Richardson, Heritage Preservation Associates,
Historical Overview and Neighborhood Histories

John M. Bryan, *Project Director*

September 25, 1991 - March 15, 1993

CITYWIDE ARCHITECTURAL SURVEY
&
HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>PAGE NUMBER</u>
PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	1
INTRODUCTION	2
1. NAME	5
2. SURVEY BOUNDARIES	5
3. NUMBER OF PROPERTIES SURVEYED	5
4. SQUARE MILES SURVEYED	5
5. SURVEYORS	5
6. DATES OF SURVEY	5
7. SURVEY OBJECTIVES	6
8. SURVEY METHODOLOGY	6
9. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	26
10. FOOTNOTES & BIBLIOGRAPHY	63
11. PROPERTIES CURRENTLY LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER	10 & APPENDIX B
12. NATIONAL REGISTER RECOMMENDATIONS	11 & APPENDIX A
13. DATA GAPS	12
14. COMPILED INVENTORY LISTS	10 & APPENDIX C
15. RECOMMENDATIONS	14

APPENDICES

- A. NATIONAL REGISTER RECOMMENDATIONS: LIST AND MAP
 - B. PROPERTIES CURRENTLY ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER
 - C. COMPILED INVENTORY LIST OF INTENSIVE SURVEYED PROPERTIES
 - D. LARGE MAPS
 - 1. BOUNDARIES OF SURVEY AREAS
 - 2. EXISTING NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICTS
 - 3. EXISTING LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS
 - E. SUMMARY OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN NATIONAL REGISTER AND LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT DESIGNATION
 - F. CRITERIA FOR NATIONAL REGISTER EVALUATION
-

MAPS

KELSEY GUILD MAP (1905)	PAGE 3
RECONNAISSANCE MAP-EXAMPLE	PAGE 8
EXAMPLE OF COLOR CODED RECONNAISSANCE MAP	PAGE 9
PROPOSED NATIONAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS	PAGE 11
RECOMMENDED LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS	PAGE 17
EXISTING NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICTS	APPENDIX D
EXISTING LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS	APPENDIX D
BOUNDARIES OF SURVEY AREAS	APPENDIX D

Note to the Reader

This final version of the report incorporates changes made by the City of Columbia and SCDAH. It is based on the May 1993 report submitted by Dr. John Bryan. The final report will be on file at the City Planning Offices, SCDAH, and major public libraries in Richland County. Large maps, appendices, slides, and survey cards will be on file at City & SCDAH offices.

PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In September, 1991, the City of Columbia initiated a two year project to extend the benefits of architectural conservation to eligible buildings and neighborhoods throughout the City.

Administered by the Columbia Planning Department, this city-wide historic preservation plan is funded in part by a grant from the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH) and consists of three parts: (1) a survey and inventory of historic properties throughout the City, (2) new historical research focused primarily upon areas identified by the survey as having potential for conservation, and (3) an analysis of Landmark Commission activities in Columbia and elsewhere as a basis for specific recommendations.

The Columbia city-wide preservation plan has been a large and collaborative undertaking. The northern half of the City was surveyed 1991-1992; the area South of Taylor Street was surveyed 1992-1993. During the first year the reconnaissance and intensive surveys, including mapping and photography, were done by Stephen Skelton and Patricia Rojas; they were assisted by Dan Bilderback, who surveyed, mapped and photographed the Columbia College and Colonial Drive neighborhoods. Mr. Skelton joined the staff of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in 1992, and Mr. Bilderback and Mrs. Rojas managed the survey during the second year; they were assisted by Jenny Dilworth, Jennifer Vaughan and Michael Fenton. Research and writing for the historical overview of the City and the essays concerning the individual neighborhoods were done by Katherine Richardson of Heritage Preservation Associates. Lee Miller prepared the maps. John M. Bryan, Professor, U.S.C., as a consultant to the City, directed and is responsible for the work and for recommendations contained in the action plan.

The city-wide architectural survey and preservation plan have been refined and molded by discussions with people who have participated in preservation since mid-century, and those who may hear echoes of our conversations in the text include Constance Beaumont, Chief Council, National Trust for Historic Preservation, James Brennan, Chairman, Landmarks Commission, Phelps Bultman and William Fulmer, Architects, John Graham, Architect, General Services Administration, Nathaniel Griffin, Director of Planning, City of Columbia, John Charles Herin, who has restored seven houses, Nathaniel Land, Planning Department, William T. Marsh, former Urban Rehabilitation officer, City of Columbia, Robert McClam, Director, Columbia Development Corporation, Jeanne Patterson, Zoning Department, City of Columbia, Mabel Payne, former Code Enforcement, City of Columbia, Raymond Sigmon, Director, Historic Columbia Foundation, and members of the Columbia Landmarks Commission and Columbia City Council. In assembling and presenting the survey data we have benefited from consultations with the SHPO staff including Mary Parramore, Nancy Meriwether, Thomas Shaw, Stephen Skelton, Andrew Chandler and Thomas Sims.

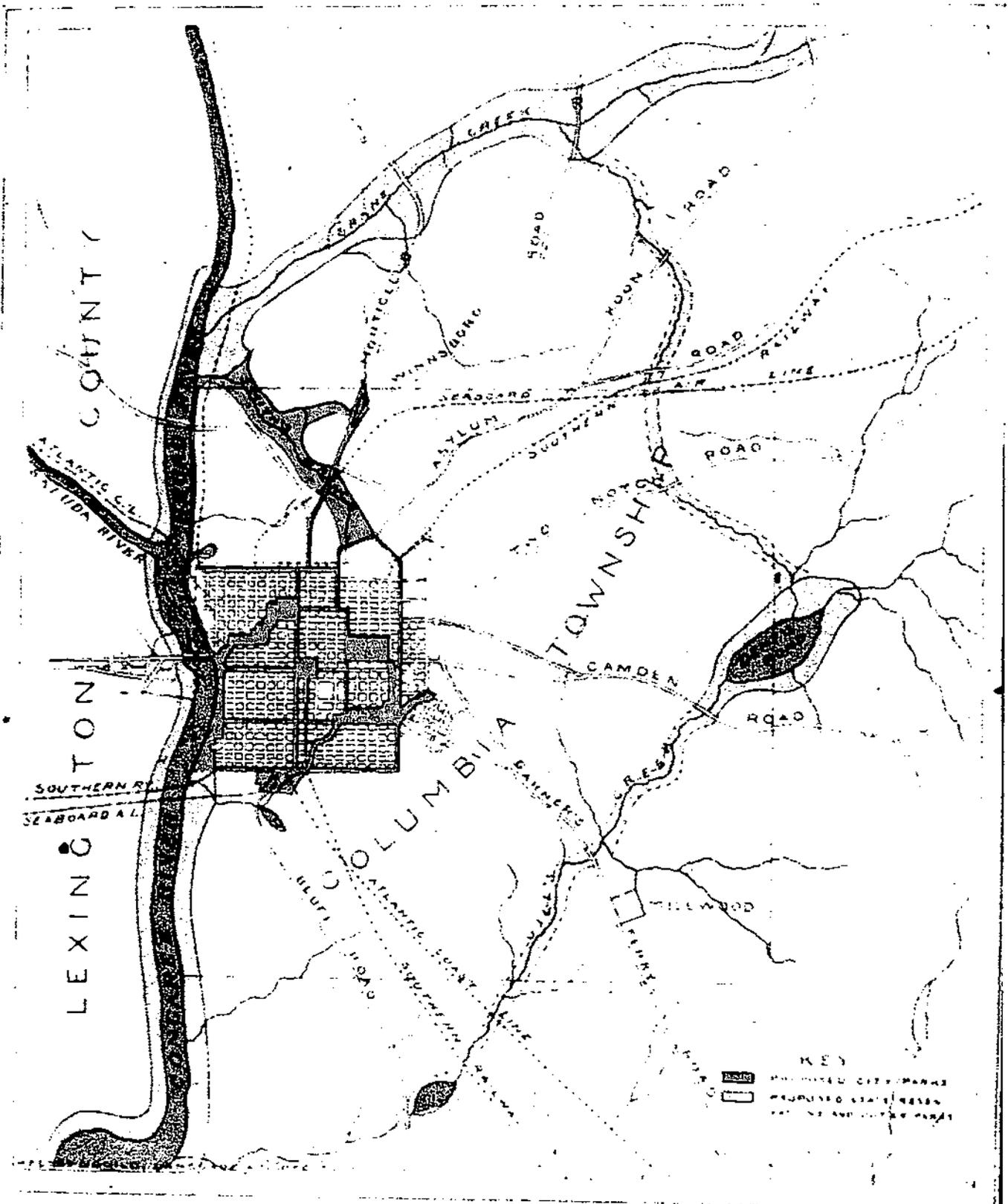
Introduction

Engraved on the facade of the National Archives is the motto: "The Past is Prologue - Study the Past". Records in the Archives help each generation re-define history from its unique perspective - an ever-changing vantage point in time - and as each generation looks back upon a different past, it faces its future with a different prologue or perspective. We know our own perspective affects what we see and understand. Put another way, our view of history influences our vision of the future.

Although we know that the past plays a formative influence in our lives, we rarely examine the past for guidance. Instead, at the national, communal and personal level we usually allow our futures to bumble on-stage, more or less disheveled and pushed along by happenstance and assumption. Despite this habitual disregard for the potential lessons of the past, it is clear that many of the things around us that we admire most resulted from historically conscious and careful planning. The legislators who stipulated (1786) that Columbia would have wide tree-lined streets and an orderly grid pattern in its historic core referred to Roman city planning. Four years later, George Washington and the Commissioners planning the new District of Columbia turned to L'Enfant, a Frenchman schooled in European 17th and 18th century traditions of urban planning. Both capitals have been well served by their planned cityscapes, but in both cases growth and change beyond anything envisioned by their founders has required renewed planning from time to time.

For a century Columbia's historic core accommodated all significant growth. Not until the 1890s did an increasing population, cheap land, trolley cars and then automobiles combine to promote suburban developments. At the turn of the century new neighborhoods began to spring up in a concentrated burst like mushrooms after a summer rain: Elmwood (c. 1891), Eau Claire (c. 1908), Earlewood (c. 1910) and North Marion Street (which should be called Bellevue, c. 1902) - all north of the historic core, taking advantage of the extension of trolley service (1895) on Elmwood Avenue and out North Main Street; to the south and east appeared Waverly (c. 1890), Read Street (1891), Hollywood (c. 1924), Rose Hill (c. 1919), Wales Garden (c. 1914) and Old Shandon (c. 1890). Each older neighborhood has its own history, but they share the fact that each was planned. Unlike the historic core, the new subdivisions were laid out by private companies and individuals. The things which determine the character of these neighborhoods - the street patterns, the shape and price of the lots, the placement of the houses - these were all consciously planned, but because these areas were privately developed, their outer margins were (and are) irregular, following historic boundaries of preexisting parcels of land. Columbia's early asymmetrical subdivisions splayed out around the historic core like piglets around a sow.

There have been sporadic attempts to coordinate or plan growth in 20th century Columbia. The earliest notable attempt was the Kelsey and Guild plan of 1905 (see map 1). Over the years a number of its recommendations have been implemented, for good ideas have a way of remaining relevant even if their proponents are forgotten. Kelsey and Guild proposed a riverfront park, a revival of the then abandoned Sidney Park, parks along the major water courses, including Hyatt, Maxey Gregg and Martin Luther King Parks and 14 miles of parkways establishing a regional network of parks connected to one another by landscaped boulevards.



Plan Showing a Suggested System of Inner and Outer Parks and Reservations, and Connecting Roads and Driveways

*(Mr. W.K. Marsh's scrapbook of clippings, 1955-1964, Private Collection, Santee, S.C., and Mrs. Payne's photographs, stored under a table in three cigar boxes in the office of Mr. Nathaniel Land, might appropriately serve as the nucleus of the City Archive recommended below.)

The completed reconnaissance survey maps are on file at the City and SCDAAH offices, along with the sixteen criteria.

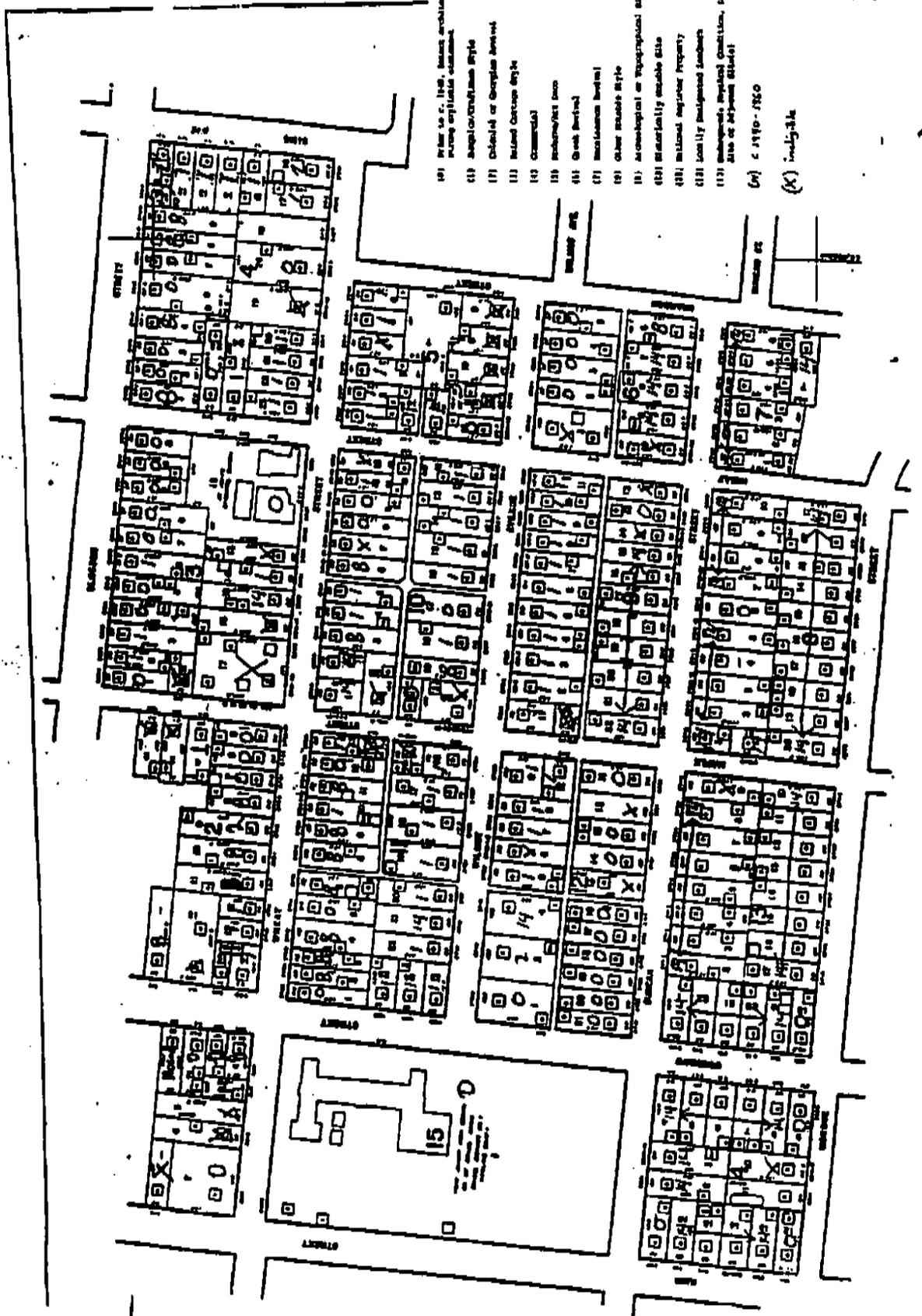
The completed Reconnaissance Survey maps revealed concentrations of buildings which were both 50 years old or older and architecturally intact; the maps also revealed areas of more recent construction; isolated structures 50 years old or older which were architecturally intact and buildings which had been irretrievably altered. The buildings potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places or local designation and those buildings already on the National Register were studied in greater depth through an Intensive Survey. An example of a coded reconnaissance map is included on page 8. Color coded reconnaissance maps were produced for Phase I, as shown on page 9, but were determined not to be cost effective for Phase II. An urban area of 42.3 square miles was covered, and approximately 30,000 properties were coded on maps using the sixteen criteria.

A meeting was held with the consultant team, City staff, and SCDAAH staff to determine the specific areas for intensive survey. The consultant presented specific proposals of potential areas, and these proposals were discussed and specific areas for intensive survey were approved by all parties. These areas were potentially eligible for consideration for local or national historic designation (see Appendix E for information on differences between National Register listing and local designation). National Register criteria (see Appendix F) were used to determine which isolated properties should be intensively surveyed. To ensure that properties of local significance were not overlooked during the intensive survey, letters soliciting suggestions were sent to each of the 59 neighborhood groups in the City and presentations were given at public meetings and civic groups.

The Intensive Survey consisted of a number of inter-related steps or procedures designed to accomplish several goals. The primary aim was to gather descriptive and historical information about buildings potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register or local designation. The City wanted this information in order to assess the feasibility of creating new design control districts through local landmarks designation. In consultation with the City it was determined that a locally designated landmark district should have a marked internal character consisting of 65% or more historic buildings. Other factors such as vegetation, traffic patterns, and topography might enhance or diminish the identity of an historic neighborhood. Therefore, the City directed that several areas having slightly less than 65% historic buildings be intensively surveyed in hopes that the data gathered might be useful in promoting neighborhood conservation.

In the Intensive Survey, information on each structure was also recorded on a standardized three page form used by the SHPO in its development of a state-wide inventory of historic properties; each form includes many categories of data and the completion of these forms ensures that observations are systematically recorded concerning the location, age, style, materials, shape, and alterations of each building. A photograph and negative accompany the completed form for each building. Each form has a survey reference number, address, USGS quad number, and some have tax map references. Reference numbers are plotted on tax maps to show the location of each intensively surveyed property.

7/31/92



- 101 Prime to C-1000, means architecturally, but without showing original columns.
- (1) Anglo/Craftsman Style
 - (2) Colonial or Georgian Revival
 - (3) Inland Cottage Style
 - (4) Commercial
 - (5) Modernist/Art Deco
 - (6) Greek Revival
 - (7) Mediterranean Revival
 - (8) Other Modern Style
 - (9) Neoclassical or Neopastoral Style
 - (10) Historically suitable site
 - (11) National Register Property
 - (12) Locally designated landmarks
 - (13) Substandard physical condition, incompatible to the site or adjacent sites
- (X) c 1990-1990
(K) Ineligible

PROPERTY TAX MAP
SHEET NO. **11315**

GRAPHIC SCALE

LEGEND

50

PROPERTY TAX MAP
RICHLAND COUNTY
SOUTH CAROLINA

1990-1991

1991-1992

1992-1993

1993-1994

1994-1995

1995-1996

1996-1997

1997-1998

1998-1999

1999-2000

2000-2001

2001-2002

2002-2003

2003-2004

2004-2005

2005-2006

2006-2007

2007-2008

2008-2009

2009-2010

2010-2011

2011-2012

2012-2013

2013-2014

2014-2015

2015-2016

2016-2017

2017-2018

2018-2019

2019-2020

2020-2021

2021-2022

2022-2023

2023-2024

2024-2025

2025-2026

2026-2027

2027-2028

2028-2029

2029-2030

2030-2031

2031-2032

2032-2033

2033-2034

2034-2035

2035-2036

2036-2037

2037-2038

2038-2039

2039-2040

2040-2041

2041-2042

2042-2043

2043-2044

2044-2045

2045-2046

2046-2047

2047-2048

2048-2049

2049-2050

2050-2051

2051-2052

2052-2053

2053-2054

2054-2055

2055-2056

2056-2057

2057-2058

2058-2059

2059-2060

2060-2061

2061-2062

2062-2063

2063-2064

2064-2065

2065-2066

2066-2067

2067-2068

2068-2069

2069-2070

2070-2071

2071-2072

2072-2073

2073-2074

2074-2075

2075-2076

2076-2077

2077-2078

2078-2079

2079-2080

2080-2081

2081-2082

2082-2083

2083-2084

2084-2085

2085-2086

2086-2087

2087-2088

2088-2089

2089-2090

2090-2091

2091-2092

2092-2093

2093-2094

2094-2095

2095-2096

2096-2097

2097-2098

2098-2099

2099-2100

The Intensive Survey maps, forms, and photographs provide a substantial body of information and using this data recommendations have been made concerning sites and areas eligible for local and/or National Register designation. As a final step maps have been prepared depicting the scope of the Reconnaissance and Intensive Surveys and areas and types of designation recommended by the consultants. Complete sets of maps, forms, photographs, representative slides, and inventories have been placed on file with both the City and SHPO. The survey results and recommendations, the citywide and neighborhood histories, and the proposed administrative actions have all been published as a bound report. The report is available through the City of Columbia and the libraries of Richland County and the University of South Carolina.

It is worth noting that the Reconnaissance Survey covered an urban area of 42.3 square miles and entailed a review of approximately 33,000 structures. Within this area 3,441 structures were found eligible for National Register or local designation, and each of these was photographed and recorded. This city-wide effort identified 15 residential neighborhoods having concentrations of historic buildings sufficient in the consultant's opinion to justify the creation of national and/or local historic districts. Beyond this, 154 isolated structures have been identified as being eligible for local and national designation, and alterations to the boundaries of existing designated districts are suggested. Areas which should be surveyed in the next 5 to 10 years were also identified.

The draft survey report contained consultant recommendations for possible local and national designation. Recommendations for local designation were all incorporated into the final document. Individual properties and areas potentially eligible for the National Register were identified by SHPO's staff and were based on the consultant's recommendations and field analysis by SHPO's staff; individual properties and districts determined to meet National Register criteria at the time of this survey, are shown in Appendix A of this report.

Finally, it is a surprise to find that only 10% of the City's buildings are 50 years old or older, architecturally intact, and exist in sufficient density to be eligible for historic designation. Prior to the survey it had been our impression that life moved slowly in Columbia and, as a result, that the City was rich in tangible links with its past. That impression is demonstrably wrong; approximately 80% of the buildings in Columbia reflect urban growth after World War II. The major lesson of the city-wide survey stems from this observation. The City must, if it values its past, act promptly to conserve those areas which have been identified.

**9. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
10. FOOTNOTES & BIBLIOGRAPHY**

These two sections begin on page 27.

11. PROPERTIES LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER

This section begins in Appendix B.

12. NATIONAL REGISTER RECOMMENDATIONS

This section is developed by the SHPO and begins in Appendix A and includes district and individual property recommendations. A map of eligible National Register Historic Districts is shown on page 11.



**ELIGIBLE NATIONAL REGISTER
HISTORIC DISTRICTS**

MAP NO.:

SCALE:



1 EARLEWOOD

3 LAIREL ST

5 SHANDON/WALES GARDEN

7 USC

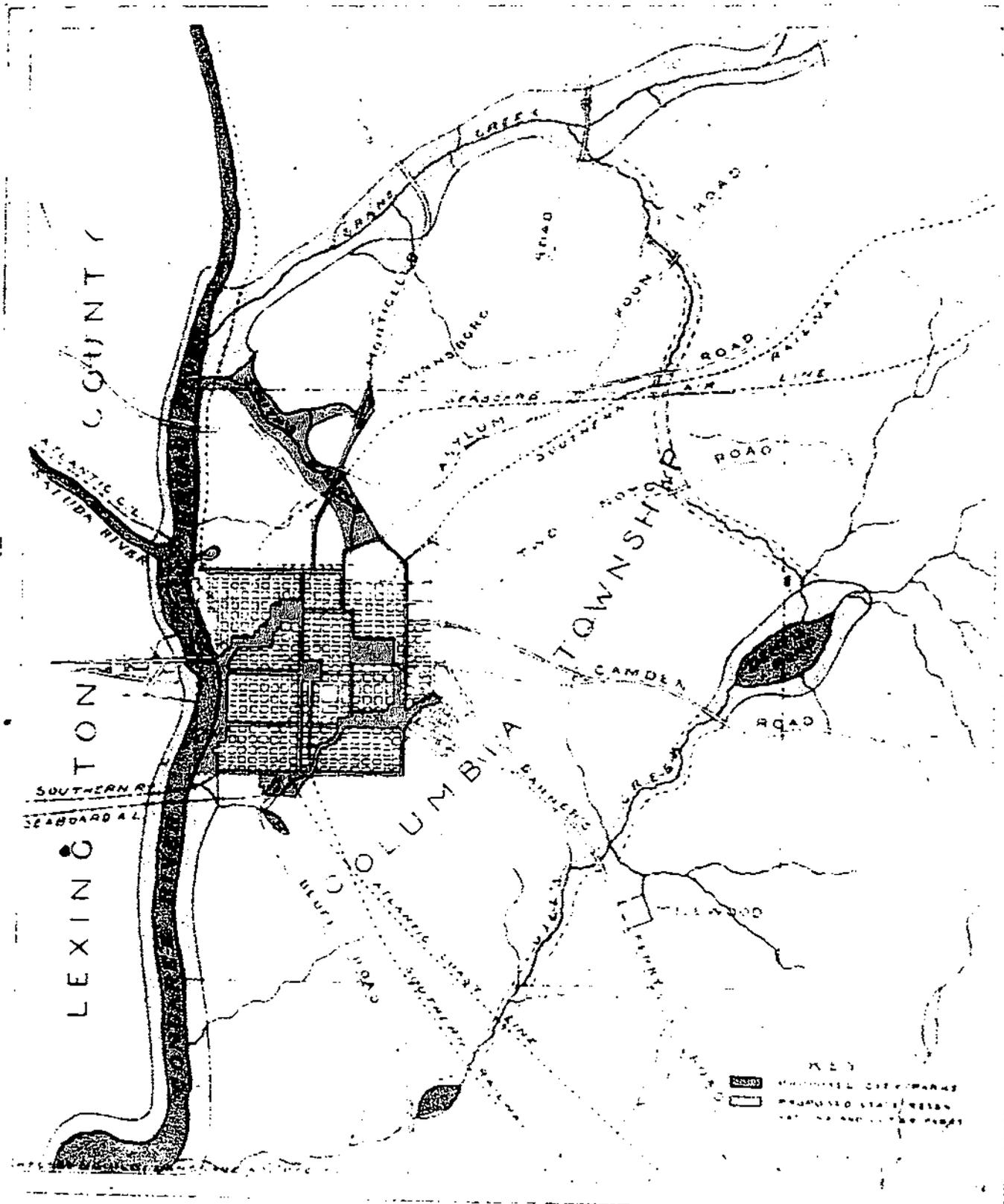
2 BELLEVUE/NORTH MARION ST

4 OLD SHANDON

6 HOLLYWOOD-ROSE HILL/
WALES GARDEN

8 UNIVERSITY RESIDENTIAL

PREPARED BY THE CITY OF COLUMBIA PLANNING DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 1993



Plan Showing a Suggested System of Inner and Outer Parks and Reservations, and Connecting Roads and Driveways

Half a century passed before the next systematic effort was made to enhance the cityscape. In 1954 Columbia enacted a sub-standard housing ordinance and hired Mr. William K. Marsh as the new Housing Rehabilitation Director. Two years later Mr. Marsh hired Mrs. Mabel Payne to work in the field, and as she visited tenants she noted buildings she believed to be historic: her lists were the foundation of the City's subsequent historic preservation program.* Mr. Marsh and Mrs. Payne established a ten member Historical Advisory Committee in 1960 in an attempt to save the Ainsley Hall House and "to promote the preservation of historical homes." The threat to the Ainsley Hall House prompted the formation of the city's first private preservation group, the Historic Columbia Foundation (1961), and the Richland County Historic Preservation Commission (1963). These groups successfully purchased, restored and opened the house to the public. While the campaign to save Ainsley Hall was underway, the City adopted its first comprehensive zoning ordinance (1963), and Mr. Marsh became Zoning Administrator and head of the new Department of Urban Development. Working with his office under the ordinance was a group of citizens comprising the Historical and Cultural Buildings Commission which was to monitor construction in three defined areas of the historic core. The local chapter of the American Institute of Architects and Professor Harold Cooleage of Clemson University refined the existing lists of historic buildings for the Commission which had the power to delay, but not to prevent demolition. The Commission proved to be ineffective: of the 214 buildings under its jurisdiction 63 (30%) had been demolished by 1974.

In 1974, recognizing the need for a more effective preservation program, the City amended the zoning ordinance to replace the old Commission with a new Columbia Landmarks Commission. Now, after 19 years, it is time to review the strengths and weaknesses of the Landmarks Commission, to look at historic preservation in Columbia in the light of practices across the nation and to consider the wisdom of planning for the future by building upon the lists begun by Mabel Payne.

*(Mr. W.K. Marsh's scrapbook of clippings, 1955-1964, Private Collection, Santee, S.C., and Mrs. Payne's photographs, stored under a table in three cigar boxes in the office of Mr. Nathaniel Land, might appropriately serve as the nucleus of the City Archive recommended below.)

1. NAME OF SURVEY

The name of this project is the City-wide Architectural Survey.

2. SURVEY BOUNDARIES

A map showing the boundaries of the survey is shown in Appendix D. The general boundaries for Phase I of the survey is the City area north of Taylor St. and bounded by Taylor St. (S), Columbia city limits (N), The Broad River (W), and Forest Acres city limits (E). This area is highlighted on the map and identified as Phase I survey area, which was done in Fall 1991-Summer 1992.

The Phase II survey area is also highlighted on the map and is generally bounded by Taylor St. (N), Heyward St./Southeastern Beltway (S), Congaree River (W), and Fort Jackson/Southeastern Beltway (E). This Phase II area was surveyed from Fall 1992-Fall 1993.

3. NUMBER OF PROPERTIES SURVEYED

There were 3,441 properties that were intensively surveyed, and over 30,000 reviewed as part of the reconnaissance survey.

4. AREA SURVEYED

The area covered during the survey was 42.3 square miles, not including Fort Jackson. Fort Jackson, Elmwood Park and Granby were excluded from the survey boundaries. Fort Jackson is managed by the Department of Defense which is required by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, to document and manage historic resources within their jurisdiction. Intensive surveys of Elmwood Park and Granby were completed in 1989 and 1990 respectively.

5. SURVEYORS

Phase I surveyors were Patricia Rojas, Stephen Skelton, and Daniel Bilderback. They were coordinated by Dr. John Bryan. Surveyors for Phase II were Jenny Dilworth, Jennifer Vaughn, and Michael Fenton. They were coordinated by Pat Rojas, Dan Bilderback, and Dr. Bryan. Thomas Downey assisted in research and inventory, while Katherine Richardson, Heritage Preservation Associates, did the Historical Overview and Neighborhood Histories. Dr. Bryan coordinated the entire project and developed the Preservation Action Plan.

6. DATES OF SURVEY

Phase I of the survey was begun in September of 1991 and completed by July 1992. The next phase was begun in September 1992 and completed in September 1993.

7. SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The first part of this work, the architectural survey, is like an inventory system in a business - it records information essential for decision-making.

The architectural survey presents in a concise and comprehensible form the results of a review of each structure and significant topographical feature in the study area. Each structure is examined to determine approximate age, style, and the degree to which its original character is currently intact. The objective is to identify sites and areas where historic preservation action may be appropriate now or in the future.

What follows is a summary of the results of the architectural survey. Sets of the survey materials consisting of 9,100 pages of survey forms, photographs, negatives and maps have been placed on file with the Planning Department of the City of Columbia and the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of the South Carolina Department of Archives and History (SCDAH). Additional copies of this report are available at the Richland County Public Library, the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina and the Historic Columbia Foundation.

8. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The city-wide historic preservation architectural survey was conducted September 1991 - February 1993. Several activities preceded and laid out the groundwork for survey work in the field. The initial survey team (Patricia Rojas, Stephen Skelton, and Dr. John Bryan) met with representatives of the City of Columbia and SCDAH and discussed survey aims and procedures. The SCDAH staff reviewed the Survey Manual with the team and approved the 16 criteria which Dr. Bryan devised to identify buildings within the study area. It was determined by the City that in its first year, or Phase I, the city-wide plan would focus on that portion of the City located north of Taylor Street. The second year of the project, or Phase II would focus on the remainder of the City south of Taylor Street. The Phase II survey was conducted by Dan Bilderback, Patricia Rojas, Jenny Dilworth, Jennifer Vaughan, and Michael Fenton. (The methodology described here was used in Phases I and II.)

While the initial discussions were taking place, Katherine Richardson began the research and writing required to produce an historical essay presenting the development of the City. Knowing that Phase I was to focus on the area north of Taylor Street, and since little has been published about the development of this area, she turned at once to the plats and deeds which record the formation of the neighborhoods north of Taylor Street. Information was later developed on specific neighborhoods targeted for intensive survey. The intent of the historical overview of the City and neighborhood histories was to provide the survey team with the context for understanding and documenting historic properties in the field work phase of the survey.

In both Phase I and Phase II, field work began with a Reconnaissance Survey. Briefly, the Reconnaissance Survey consisted of walking every street and recording on tax maps (which show each lot and every structure) those structures which are 50 years old or older and are architecturally intact (by "architecturally intact" we mean that the building has not been altered or modified to such an extent that its original form and character have been irretrievably lost). Every property was coded using sixteen descriptive criteria that indicated architectural style, age, and potential eligibility for historic designation and recorded on tax maps: an example is shown on Map 8 and the criteria are shown in Appendix C.

The completed reconnaissance survey maps are on file at the City and SCDAAH offices, along with the sixteen criteria.

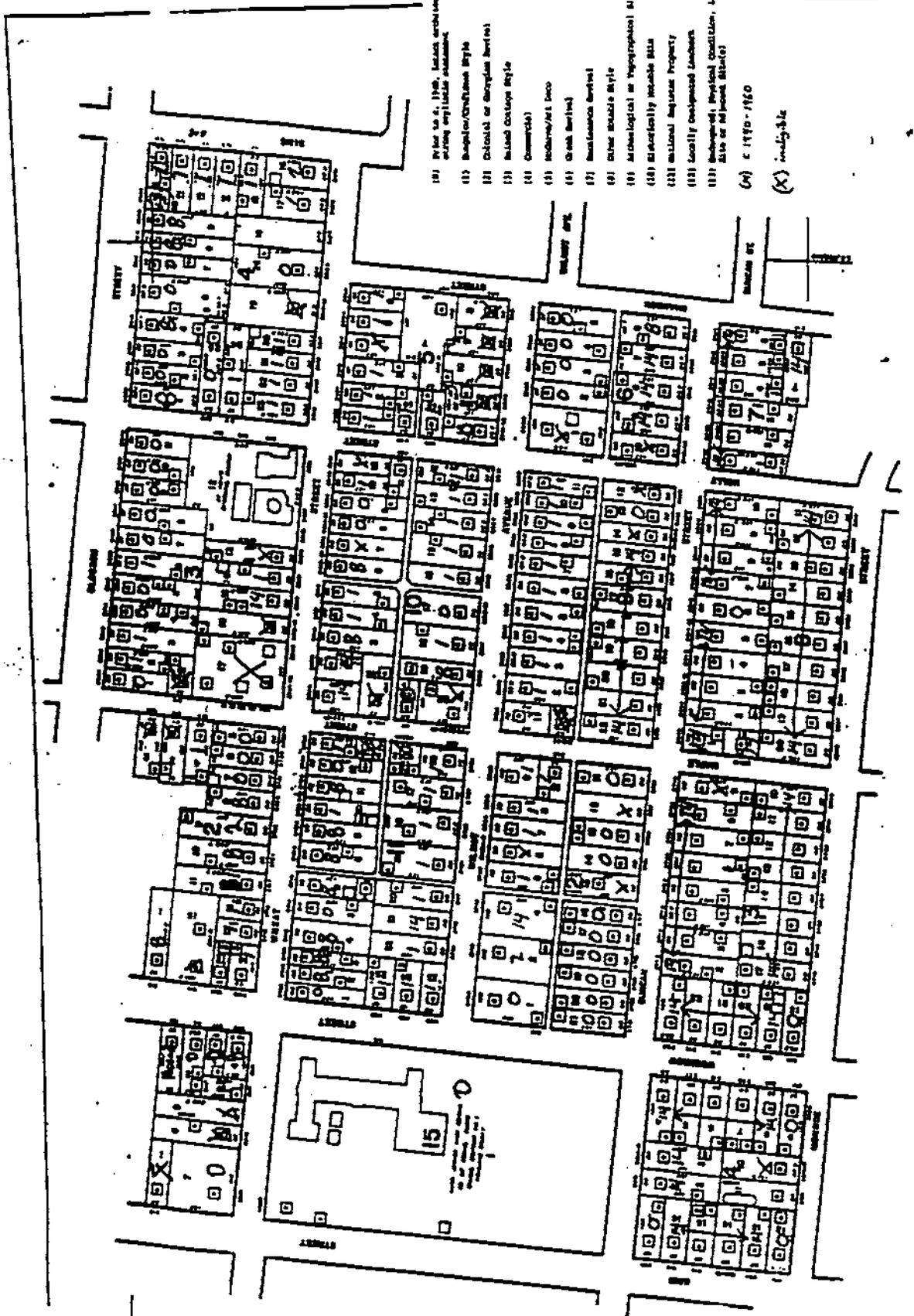
The completed Reconnaissance Survey maps revealed concentrations of buildings which were both 50 years old or older and architecturally intact; the maps also revealed areas of more recent construction; isolated structures 50 years old or older which were architecturally intact and buildings which had been irretrievably altered. The buildings potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places or local designation and those buildings already on the National Register were studied in greater depth through an Intensive Survey. An example of a coded reconnaissance map is included on page 8. Color coded reconnaissance maps were produced for Phase I, as shown on page 9, but were determined not to be cost effective for Phase II. An urban area of 42.3 square miles was covered, and approximately 30,000 properties were coded on maps using the sixteen criteria.

A meeting was held with the consultant team, City staff, and SCDAAH staff to determine the specific areas for intensive survey. The consultant presented specific proposals of potential areas, and these proposals were discussed and specific areas for intensive survey were approved by all parties. These areas were potentially eligible for consideration for local or national historic designation (see Appendix E for information on differences between National Register listing and local designation). National Register criteria (see Appendix F) were used to determine which isolated properties should be intensively surveyed. To ensure that properties of local significance were not overlooked during the intensive survey, letters soliciting suggestions were sent to each of the 59 neighborhood groups in the City and presentations were given at public meetings and civic groups.

The Intensive Survey consisted of a number of inter-related steps or procedures designed to accomplish several goals. The primary aim was to gather descriptive and historical information about buildings potentially eligible for nomination to the National Register or local designation. The City wanted this information in order to assess the feasibility of creating new design control districts through local landmarks designation. In consultation with the City it was determined that a locally designated landmark district should have a marked internal character consisting of 65% or more historic buildings. Other factors such as vegetation, traffic patterns, and topography might enhance or diminish the identity of an historic neighborhood. Therefore, the City directed that several areas having slightly less than 65% historic buildings be intensively surveyed in hopes that the data gathered might be useful in promoting neighborhood conservation.

In the Intensive Survey, information on each structure was also recorded on a standardized three page form used by the SHPO in its development of a state-wide inventory of historic properties; each form includes many categories of data and the completion of these forms ensures that observations are systematically recorded concerning the location, age, style, materials, shape, and alterations of each building. A photograph and negative accompany the completed form for each building. Each form has a survey reference number, address, USGS quad number, and some have tax map references. Reference numbers are plotted on tax maps to show the location of each intensively surveyed property.

7/31/92



- (1) Plot to 4, 1/2 ac. based on accessibility, but without zoning applicable subdivision.
- (2) English/Colonial Style
- (3) Colonial or Georgian Style
- (4) Island Cottage Style
- (5) Cottage
- (6) Modern/Art Deco
- (7) Greek Revival
- (8) Neoclassical Style
- (9) Other Notable Style
- (10) Archaeological or Historical Site
- (11) Scientifically sensitive hills
- (12) National Register Property
- (13) Locally designated landmarks
- (14) Submerged, Physical Condition, Incompatible Use or Site of Historic District
- (A) c 1970-1980
- (X) Ineligible

PROPERTY TAX MAP
SHEET NO
11315

GRAPHIC SCALE

LEGEND

PROPERTY TAX MAP
RICHLAND COUNTY
SOUTH CAROLINA

50

LEGEND

PROPERTY TAX MAP
SHEET NO
11315

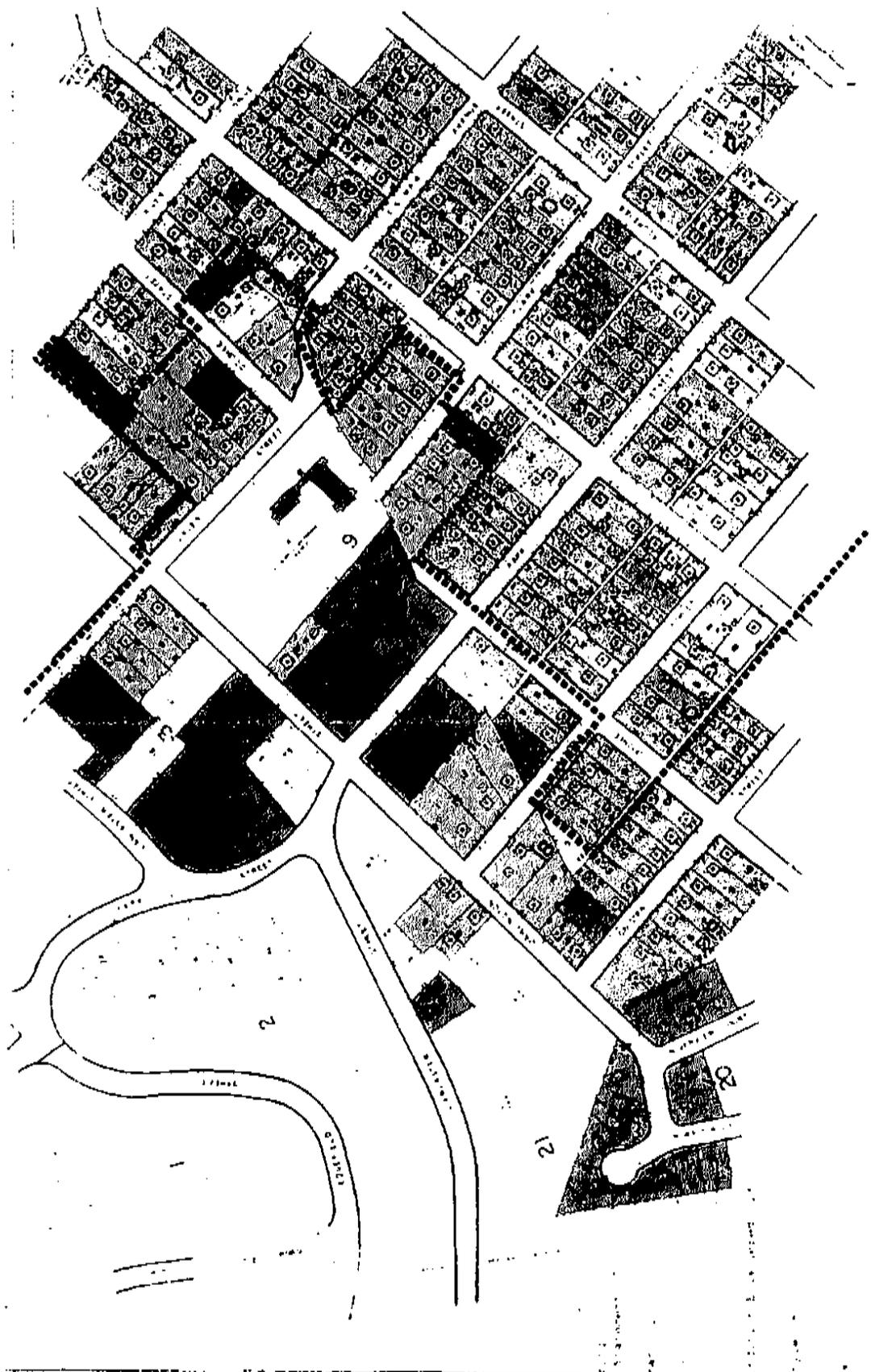
GRAPHIC SCALE

LEGEND

PROPERTY TAX MAP
RICHLAND COUNTY
SOUTH CAROLINA

50

LEGEND



1910
J. W. C.

AMERICAN CITY

1910

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
63
64
65
66
67
68
69
70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
88
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
98
99
100

The Intensive Survey maps, forms, and photographs provide a substantial body of information and using this data recommendations have been made concerning sites and areas eligible for local and/or National Register designation. As a final step maps have been prepared depicting the scope of the Reconnaissance and Intensive Surveys and areas and types of designation recommended by the consultants. Complete sets of maps, forms, photographs, representative slides, and inventories have been placed on file with both the City and SHPO. The survey results and recommendations, the citywide and neighborhood histories, and the proposed administrative actions have all been published as a bound report. The report is available through the City of Columbia and the libraries of Richland County and the University of South Carolina.

It is worth noting that the Reconnaissance Survey covered an urban area of 42.3 square miles and entailed a review of approximately 33,000 structures. Within this area 3,441 structures were found eligible for National Register or local designation, and each of these was photographed and recorded. This city-wide effort identified 15 residential neighborhoods having concentrations of historic buildings sufficient in the consultant's opinion to justify the creation of national and/or local historic districts. Beyond this, 154 isolated structures have been identified as being eligible for local and national designation, and alterations to the boundaries of existing designated districts are suggested. Areas which should be surveyed in the next 5 to 10 years were also identified.

The draft survey report contained consultant recommendations for possible local and national designation. Recommendations for local designation were all incorporated into the final document. Individual properties and areas potentially eligible for the National Register were identified by SHPO's staff and were based on the consultant's recommendations and field analysis by SHPO's staff; individual properties and districts determined to meet National Register criteria at the time of this survey, are shown in Appendix A of this report.

Finally, it is a surprise to find that only 10% of the City's buildings are 50 years old or older, architecturally intact, and exist in sufficient density to be eligible for historic designation. Prior to the survey it had been our impression that life moved slowly in Columbia and, as a result, that the City was rich in tangible links with its past. That impression is demonstrably wrong; approximately 80% of the buildings in Columbia reflect urban growth after World War II. The major lesson of the city-wide survey stems from this observation. The City must, if it values its past, act promptly to conserve those areas which have been identified.

**9. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND
10. FOOTNOTES & BIBLIOGRAPHY**

These two sections begin on page 27.

11. PROPERTIES LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER

This section begins in Appendix B.

12. NATIONAL REGISTER RECOMMENDATIONS

This section is developed by the SHPO and begins in Appendix A and includes district and individual property recommendations. A map of eligible National Register Historic Districts is shown on page 11.



**ELIGIBLE NATIONAL REGISTER
HISTORIC DISTRICTS**

MAP NO.:

SCALE:



1 EARLEWOOD

3 LAUREL ST

5 SHANDON/WALES GARDEN

7 USC

2 BELLEVUE/NORTH MARION ST

4 OLD SHANDON

6 HOLLYWOOD-ROSE HILL/
WALES GARDEN

8 UNIVERSITY RESIDENTIAL

PREPARED BY THE CITY OF COLUMBIA PLANNING DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 1993

13. DATA GAP

A. The area south of the north side of Wilmot between Harden and King and the north side of Duncan between King and Shandon in the National Register eligible Shandon- Wales Garden Historic District was determined to meet survey criteria after field work for the survey was completed. The following is a list of properties that should be surveyed to complete the documentation for this area.

BLOSSOM STREET

(TMS 11312) 2129-31, 2401-03, 2405-07-09, 2419, 2423, 2425, 2220-22, 2420, 2500.
(TMS 11316) 2729-31, 2734.

HEIDT STREET

(TMS 11312) 614.

MEADOW STREET

(TMS 11312) 607.

WOODROW STREET

(TMS 11316) 527, 529. (TMS 11315) 519, 201, 205, 209, 215, 231, 200, 210, 216, 220.
(TMS 11314) 114, 120, 122, 115, 119, 131.

WHEAT STREET

(TMS 11311) 1934-36. (TMS 11315) 2808.

WILMOT STREET

(TMS 11311) 2300, 2309-11, 2313-15, 2321-25, 2327-29, 2331, 2401, 2423, 2425-27, 2433-35, 2437-39, 2523-25, 2308-10, 2312-14, 2408, 2410-12, 2414-16, 2418-20, 2424, 2428, 2430, 2436, 2500, 2502, 2514-16, 2518-20-22, 2526-28, 2530. (TMS 11315) 2823, 2900.

DUNCAN STREET

(TMS 11315) 2805, 2807, 2809. (TMS 11311) 2315-1/2, 2323-25, 2411, 2417-19, 2421-23, 2429, 2433, 2519, 2521, 2406, 2410, 2412, 2424, 2428, 2502, 2508, 2510, 2614-16.

MONROE STREET

(TMS 11311) 2409, 2421, 2425, 2437, 2519-21, 2523-25. (TMS 11310) 2404-06, 2408-10, 2412, 2416-18, 2424, 2428, 2438, 2500-02, 2504, 2508-10, 2518, 2526.
(TMS 11314) 2612, 2614.

HARDEN STREET

(TMS 11312) 525. (TMS 11311) 329, 325, 319, 313-11, 225, 223, 215-1/2, 211, 328, 322, 308, 302, 230, 224. (TMS 11310) 137, 129, 115, 111, 116, 110.

KING STREET

(TMS 11311) 201, 207, 213, 219, 303, 321-25, 331, 401-03, 411. (TMS 11310) 117, 103.
(TMS 11315) 200, 218, 220. (TMS 11314) 104-06, 114, 118, 130.

TERRACE WAY

(TMS 11311) 2416, 2420.

QUEEN STREET

(TMS 11311) 211.

WACCAMAW AVENUE

(TMS 11311) 433, 431, 416-18, 414, 410, 404-06-08, 400-02-1/2.

HEYWARD STREET

(TMS 11310) 2400, 2426, 2500, 2512, 2516, 2518-20, 2524, 2528, 2532, 2415,
2419, 2425, 2431, 2433, 2437, 2511, 2517, 2519. (TMS 11314) 2600.

CONGAREE AVENUE

(TMS 11308) 507.

B. The Granby and Elmwood Park neighborhoods were not surveyed during this project because surveys of these areas had been completed and are on file at the City and SCDAH. Olympia was not surveyed because it is outside the City limits and was also not surveyed as part of the Lower Richland County survey done by the Sunrise Foundation and the Historic Columbia Foundation.

14. COMPILED INVENTORY LISTS

This section begins in Appendix C.

15. RECOMMENDATIONS RECOMMENDATIONS CITY-WIDE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN SUMMARY

The recommendations are based upon the architectural survey and a review of the evolution of preservation in Columbia and across the country. For the reader's convenience, the recommendations are listed below. Each item is discussed in the section following the list.

1. Recommended Local Historic Districts:

- 1.a. Lutheran Seminary
- 1.b. Columbia College
- 1.c. Colonial Drive
- 1.d. Earlewood
- 1.e. Elmwood Cemetery
- 1.f. Bellevue/North Marion St.
- 1.g. South Carolina Asylum
- 1.h. Read St.
- 1.i. University/Senate St.
- 1.j. Lower Waverly
- 1.k. Old Shandon
- 1.l. Melrose Heights/Fairview
- 1.m. Oak Lawn
- 1.n. Wales Garden
- 1.o. Hollywood/Rose Hill
- 1.p. Shandon
- 1.q. Heathwood I
- 1.r. Multiple Properties and Individual Listings
- 1.s. Other Areas: Elmwood Park, Granby, Congaree Vista, Main Street

2. Recommended Amendments to Columbia City Code, Chapter 8

- 2.a. Delete Sec. 6-8017 [appeal to City Council]
- 2.b. Add section defining "demolition by neglect" and providing remedies for same
- 2.c. Add section stipulating automatic consideration of local designation of sites and structures deemed Nationally significant

3. Recommended Preservation Incentives

3.a. Implement the favorable assessment provisions provided in the Bailey Bill (1990 Act No. 474 and 1992 Act No. 375)

3.b. Provide relief from parking requirements for certified historic structures

4. Recommended Administrative Action

4.a. Designate one City employee as having primary responsibility for the existing and expanded (see below) Landmarks Commission and other preservation functions

4.b. Contract with Historic Columbia Foundation or other preservationist for the preparation of educational materials

4.c. Improved use of Conservation District Concept

5. Expanded Public Awareness Program to Include

5.a. Preservation issues agenda for a quarterly meeting of public and private agencies and organizations whose actions and interests affect tourism, urban development, etc. including: Columbia Planning Department, Columbia Landmarks Commission, Columbia Development Corp., Tree Commission, Governor's Mansion Foundation, Historic Columbia Foundation, S.C. General Services Administration, Cultural Council, S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, and Columbia Council of Neighborhoods

5.b. Publication and dissemination of landmarks map(s) showing the location of both locally designated and National Register properties

5.c. Preparation of a series of newspaper features concerning local sites to be coordinated by City staff and the local newspapers

5.d. Preparation of a Capital City exhibition for the State Museum

5.e. Highlight historical material with each urban festival

5.f. Organize an annual Landmarks Tour of six or eight sites

5.g. Consider preparation of explanatory materials for constituents (contractors, architects, realtors, and property owners in designated districts)

5.h. Actively promote awareness of local historic resources by presenting programs (e.g., USC Eider Hostel) and distributing materials

5.i. Establish a system for microfilming architectural records presently generated as part of the permitting process

5.j. Establish a City program for ongoing survey of additional areas, with first priority the Shandon - Wales Garden area.

COLUMBIA CITY-WIDE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommended Areas for Designation as a Local Historic District:

Note- Use inventory lists and maps which are on file at the City, as definitive description of properties recommended for designation

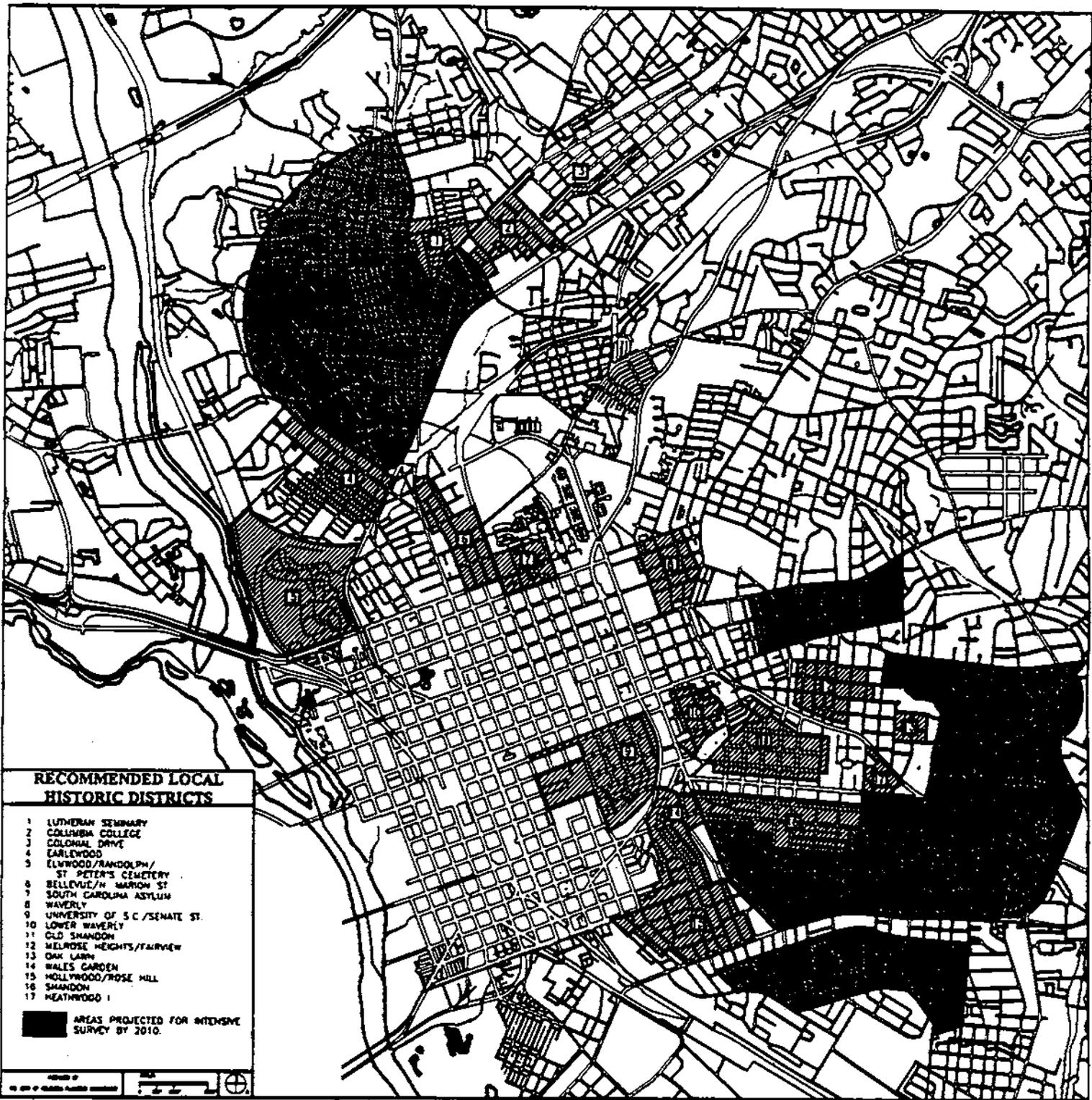
1.a. Lutheran Seminary, bounded roughly on the North by Wildwood Ave., South By Main Street, East by Kinderway and West by Monticello Road. The 116 buildings are largely bungalows and vernacular residences reflecting the growth during the period c. 1915-1942 prompted by the establishment of the Seminary in 1911 and encouraged by the annexation of a portion of the Town of Eau Claire (incorporated in 1899) into the City of Columbia in 1913. The consulting team determined that only 61% of the buildings are potentially eligible for historic designation. Designation, as a local Conservation District, could foster conservation of the residential core of this older neighborhood.

1.b. Columbia College, bounded roughly by Main Street between Kinderway and Morgan Streets on the North, on the South by South Street, Wentworth Drive and James Street, on the East by College Drive and on the West by Lorrick Avenue. This area reflects similar historical circumstances to those that prompted the development of the Lutheran Seminary area, except that here the location of Columbia College in 1905 played a formative role. Only 64% of the 322 structures in the area are 50 years old and have retained their historic character. The area is predominated by one story, vernacular houses, c. 30% being brick veneer and 70% wood frame; of the latter approximately 1/3 have been re-sided with other materials. The building stock is clearly under pressure from the increasing conversion of owner-occupied homes into rental property. Designation, as a local Conservation District, would foster conservation of the residential character of this older neighborhood.

1.c. Colonial Drive, bounded by Ashley Street on the East and College Drive on the West. The north and south sides of Colonial Drive between Ashley and College Drive contains 63 buildings of which 79% are eligible for historic designation. Although there are two well-developed Bungalows and two cast stone vernacular residences, the character of the area is formed by one and two story residences, c. 1920-1942. The streetscape is important as an entrance to the College and its environs, and designation as a Conservation District would promote the conservation of the area as a visual corridor.

1.d. Earlewood, bounded on the North by River Drive and Lakewood Avenue, on the South by Lincoln Street, on the East by the SAL Railroad and on the West by Marlboro and Darlington Streets. The architectural character of the area reflects its period of development, c. 1910-1942, with few exceptions in the 397 buildings in the district (96% eligible for historic designation). The Bungalow style dominates with c. 20% of the buildings taking this form. There are three raised cottages, and the remainder are vernacular. In this wholly residential area only seven structures have been altered to the extent that they have lost their identity. As an intact, early suburban development, the area is a strong candidate for local Landmark designation.

1.e. Elmwood/St.Peter's/Randolph Cemeteries. Cemeteries, as neighborhoods of a different sort, reflect historical styles and values across time. Elmwood (established in 1852), Randolph (established in 1871), and St. Peter's (c. 1860) Cemeteries have been major institutions in the life of Columbia. Elmwood is the best local example of the mid-19th Century popularity of the picturesque, park-like



**RECOMMENDED LOCAL
HISTORIC DISTRICTS**

- 1 LUTHERAN SEMINARY
- 2 COLUMBIA COLLEGE
- 3 COLONIAL DRIVE
- 4 EARLEWOOD
- 5 ELMWOOD/RANDOLPH/
ST. PETER'S CEMETERY
- 6 BELLEVUE/N. MARION ST.
- 7 SOUTH CAROLINA ASYLUM
- 8 WAVERLY
- 9 UNIVERSITY OF S.C./SENATE ST.
- 10 LOWER WAVERLY
- 11 OLD SHANDON
- 12 MELROSE HEIGHTS/FAIRVIEW
- 13 OAK LAWN
- 14 WALES GARDEN
- 15 HOLLYWOOD/ROSE HILL
- 16 SHANDON
- 17 HEATHWOOD I

AREAS PROJECTED FOR INTENSIVE SURVEY BY 2010.

cemetery plan. Randolph is notable as a Black institution. All contain memorials to many notable people, and these memorials reflect the evolution of style. As the City has grown, the site of these cemeteries—adjacent to a revitalized residential neighborhood and a major point of entry - has given them added importance as open, green space. All three cemeteries reflect community development and the history of style, and are strong candidates for a local Landmark District.

1.f. North Marion Street/Bellevue, bounded by Anthony Avenue on the North, Elmwood Avenue on the South, Bull Street on the East and by Sumter Street on the West. This almost wholly intact residential area contains 241 buildings. Of this total, only 7 date from after the major historic period of development (1910-1942) and only 5 have been altered to the extent that they have lost their identity, which means that over 95% of the buildings are eligible for historic designation. The area reflects the development of the community and the architectural character of its early 20th century housing stock; it is a strong candidate for a local Landmark District.

1.g. South Carolina Asylum, bounded roughly by Elmwood Avenue on the North, Bull Street on the West, Calhoun Street on the South and a line representing the extension of Henderson Street on the East. This portion of the Asylum grounds contains 17 buildings which reflect the 19th and early 20th Century history of this historically significant institution. In addition to the notable buildings by Robert Mills and Samuel Sloan, the Asylum is historically significant as the site of a Civil War prison camp and as open, green space which, due to the subsequent development of the City, has become the focal point of a major point of entry. It is strongly recommended that the Asylum be designated as a local Landmark District.

1.h. Read Street, bounded roughly by Read Street on the North, Taylor Street on the South, Waverly Street on the East and Oak Street on the West. The area contains c. 271 structures. Within the proposed district 8 buildings have been so substantially altered as to have lost their architectural character, 35 date from after c 1945, which means 84% of the structures are eligible for historic designation. The area contains 3 raised cottages and 10 Bungalows; the majority of the buildings are frame, vernacular residences dating from the most active period of development, c. 1900-1942. Long a Black residential area, it has an important role in the history of the cultural development of the City. Much of the building stock currently needs maintenance and rehabilitation, and with this in mind it is recommended that the area be considered for designation as a local Conservation District.

1.i. University of South Carolina/Senate St, bounded roughly by Senate Street between Sumter and Laurens Street on the North, on the South and East by the Southern Railroad and on the West by Sumter and Pickens Streets. This area contains 229 buildings, and 77% are eligible for historic designation. This proposed district represents an expansion of existing local districts in order to better recognize and protect historic resources. Expansion would include Senate Street, the last vestige of the City's original wide boulevards, and Maxcy Gregg Park, a defining topographical feature which is both a notable green space and historic evidence of the 1905 Kelsey and Guild plan. The Pendleton Street residential area is a notable early 20th Century residential neighborhood also deserving of inclusion. It is strongly recommended that this area be designated as a local Landmark District.

1.j. Lower Waverly, bounded roughly by Senate Street on the North, by the Martin Luther King Park on the South, by Heidt Street on the East and by Walnut Street on the West, contains c. 174 buildings of which 74% are eligible for historic designation. The area reflects the early 20th century development east of the original City limits with the majority of its buildings being the original structures on their sites and dating from the period c. 1910-1942. Two story vernacular four square residences and

bungalows are the predominate forms. Although many structures have been modified superficially, the historic scale and character of the area are intact. The area is recommended for consideration as a local Conservation District.

1.k. Old Shandon, bounded roughly by Queen, Cherry, and Cypress Streets on the North, Lee Street on the South, Maple Street on the East, and by Santee and King Streets on the West. The area contains c. 306 buildings, of which 88% are eligible for historic designation. This area of Bungalows and two story, four square vernacular houses reflects the growth that followed the arrival of the electric street cars in Five Points. It was incorporated as Shandon in 1904 and was annexed into the City in 1913; the area is the counterpart of Elmwood Park and Waverly in reflecting the early expansion of Columbia beyond its original planned borders. Today it has been largely forgotten that this is the historic core of what became an extensive, successful suburban development. It is strongly suggested that the area be designated as a local Landmark District.

1.l. Meirose Heights is bounded roughly by Senate Street on the North, Millwood Avenue on the South, Shirley and Hagood Streets on the East, and Woodrow Street on the West, and contains c. 250 buildings, with 62% eligible for historic designation. The building stock consists of a mixture of Bungalows and two story, four square vernacular houses reflecting a period of development spanning the years c. 1910-1940. The relatively high percentage of ineligible buildings largely reflects later in-fill construction which is in scale with the historic fabric of the neighborhood. As local designation would enhance the residential character of the area, it is strongly recommended that the area be designated as a local Landmark District.

1.m. Oaklawn, bounded roughly by Murray Street on the North, Devereaux Road on the South, Maiden Lane on the East, and by Daly Street on the West. This 4 block area is shown on a plat registered by T. C. Hamby dated Sept. 2, 1925. The area contains c. 52 structures, most of which are Bungalows (c. 1925-1940), with 67% eligible for historic designation. It is recommended that this area be reviewed for possible designation as a local Conservation District.

1.n. Wales Garden, bounded by Blossom Street on the North, Heyward Street on the South, Harden and Waccamaw Streets on the East, and by Barnwell Street and Wateree on the West. The neighborhood was planned in 1914 as a prestigious residential area, and it retains its historic character today, with c. 234 buildings and 65% eligible for historic designation. One story houses were prohibited by the developers of the area, and two story brick veneer dwellings with Colonial Revival details predominate, although other styles, including a notable Spanish Colonial example, are represented. It is strongly recommended that the area be designated as a local Landmark District.

1.o. Hollywood/Rose Hill, bounded roughly on the North by Heyward Street, on the South by Rosewood Drive, on the East by Etiwan and Harden Streets and on the West by Marion and Pickens Streets. The area contains c. 423 structures, of which 83% are eligible for historic designation, which reflect its major period of development, c. 1920-1937. Brick Bungalows predominate, although as in Wales Garden, a variety of other styles, including Tudor Revival and Colonial Revival, are represented. The area developed rapidly and has remained largely unchanged. It is strongly recommended that it be designated as a local Landmark District.

1.p. Shandon, bounded on the North by Blossom Street, on the South by Duncan Street, on the East by Sims Street and on the West by Harden Street. The area contains c. 334 buildings, of which 73% are eligible for historic designation. This area represents the early 20th century eastward expansion of the

City prompted by the arrival of the electric street cars in adjacent Five Points in 1894 and the subsequent development of former farm land. The earlier development (c. 1900-1920) took place along the northern and western edges of the area. These homes, a mixture of brick veneer and wood frame construction, are typically vernacular with restrained Colonial Revival details. The later development (c. 1920-42) moved east and south and is characterized by brick veneer Bungalows and asymmetrically planned tract houses with restrained Tudor Revival details usually as granite keystones in turned brick arches and as false half-timbering and stucco work in the gables. The district is strongly recommended a local Landmark District.

l.q. Heathwood I. Bounded on the North by Millwood, on the South by Devine Street, on the East by Bellwood and on the West by Sims Avenue. A residential area of substantial homes including notable examples of the Tudor and Colonial Revival styles dating primarily from the period c. 1920-1940. The neighborhood is well defined by major traffic arteries to the North and South and has had little new construction or alteration within its boundaries. This area is recommended for review for possible designation as a local Conservation District.

l.r. The survey identified 154 isolated properties considered to be individually eligible for local designation, and these properties are included in the inventories and survey materials on file with the City. They are also listed in Appendix C.

l.s. **Other Areas.** In addition to the isolated structures and districts identified, it should be noted that the Elmwood (1989) and Granby (1990) neighborhoods were recently surveyed and were consequently excluded from the study area at the outset of the project. At the request of the City Planning Department and as a result of neighborhood activity/interest, the consultant has undertaken a reconnaissance survey of the eastern and northern boundaries of the existing local Elmwood Park historic district. It is suggested that the City, through the Landmarks Commission, should consider expanding the current district East to Main Street, North to both sides of Confederate Street, and West to link up with the Elmwood Cemetery.

In the consultant's opinion Main Street lacks a sufficient concentration of historic properties to justify a traditional historic district. However, if the City decides to employ design control as a means of maintaining and enhancing the civic core, then Main Street should be considered as a potential Conservation District as outlined in item 4.c.

The Congaree Vista, which has as its core the West Gervais Street National Register District, exemplifies why the City needs to act when the National Register identifies significant properties. The Development Guidelines: Congaree Vista District Report (1988) by Land Design/Research recommends design review as a means of promoting a sense of community through compatible new development. Public investment in the area suggests that design review by a public agency is wholly appropriate. With care, the National Register sites and buildings in the Vista may serve as a keynote to define a new, harmonious cityscape, or, if the City fails to act, they may be lost in a discordant hodge-podge of uncoordinated construction.

We have surveyed the buildings in the West Gervais Street National Register District, but have not proposed it as a City Landmark District. It is our conviction that the City should establish a system of design review for the Vista as a whole. Such a system must address new construction on a scale not contemplated in the Landmark ordinance.

2. Amendments to Columbia City Code, Chapter a

2.a. Appeal process. The Columbia Landmarks Commission was established as a Board of Architectural Review pursuant to South Carolina Code section 5-23-310. The original ordinance establishing the Commission stipulated that "appeals from actions of the landmarks commission shall be taken to a court of competent jurisdiction...." (sec. 66-8005.4) Following the controversy generated by the demolition of Columbia High School, the provision for appeal from decisions of the Commission was altered to provide that anyone "aggrieved by a decision of the landmarks commission may appeal such decision to city council ... " (sec.6-8017; Ord. No. 83-57, 12/21/83) The Commission is charged with regulatory duties defined by law. As a regulatory body, the Commission must act within the context of the law and lawfully adopted regulations. Actions taken by the Commission should be reviewed within the same context. It is recommended that the amendment (sec.66-8017) be deleted and that the original procedure for appeal be reinstated.

2.b. Demolition by neglect. In their early stages of development American landmarks commissions typically based their activities in concepts of the zoning and permitting processes. Subsequently, many commissions have found their jurisdiction subverted or circumvented by owners who, without applying for permits of any kind, knowingly allow designated structures to deteriorate to the point that they become unsalvageable or must be demolished as a public hazard.

The Columbia Landmarks Commission has encountered demolition by neglect and found it especially frustrating as it pits their civic function against the building officials charged with maintaining public safety. It is recommended that the ordinance be amended to preclude demolition by neglect by defining standards of exterior maintenance. Exemplary provisions against demolition by neglect are found in the Charlottesville, Virginia ordinance (sec. 31141). A number of other jurisdictions including San Francisco; Culpepper, Virginia; Portland, Maine; and Montgomery County, Maryland have enacted ordinances addressing this issue. In South Carolina, attorneys for the City of Charleston are currently drafting a "demolition by neglect" amendment.

2.c. Local and National Designation. Properties are placed on the National Register of Historic Places only after a process of thorough research and careful deliberation at both the state and national levels. A primary function of the National Register is to identify and focus attention upon properties which are especially meaningful; properties which literally and figuratively put us in touch with our heritage.

At the present time there is no coordination or point of contact between the National Register and local designation processes. National Register designation should automatically place buildings, sites and districts on the agenda of the Landmarks Commission for consideration for local designation. Three factors bolster this recommendation. First, as nomination to the National Register requires the preparation of a carefully researched report, no additional work would be required of the Landmarks Commission staff. Secondly, although the National Register is prestigious, it carries with it almost no protection, for the U.S. Department of the Interior, which administers the Register, views zoning and permitting as a local affair. In Columbia we have 15 properties and 2 districts which have been certified as being nationally important, but which have no local recognition or protection. Thirdly, local review and possibly acceptance of Register-listed properties would do much to increase public awareness of the historical richness and diversity of Columbia's cityscape.

3. Recommended Preservation Incentives

3.a. Recognizing the social and economic benefits of historic preservation activities, 35 states have adopted various forms of tax incentives to encourage the rehabilitation of certified historic structures. In recent years Federal rehabilitation tax credits have been reduced, and, like a see-saw, as they have gone down the importance of state and local tax incentives has risen as a preservation strategy. Legislation in South Carolina (1990 & 1992) (Amendment 1976 SC Code, sec. 4-9-195) authorizes counties and municipalities to encourage rehabilitation by providing temporary tax relief of "... an assessment for two years equal to four percent of the appraised value of the property at the time the certification was made, and an assessment for eight years equal to the greater of forty percent of four percent of the appraised value of the property after rehabilitation or the tax originality assessed on the uncertified property." It is recommended that the City, working with the County, explore the use of tax relief as a significant preservation incentive.

3.b. Parking Relief, Historic Buildings. The automobile has been a major influence on urban form in 20th century America. In the 1950's and 1960's the growth of the Interstate Highway system, Urban Renewal programs and suburban sprawl all coincided and insured that the need for downtown parking would increasingly conflict with the preservation of historic areas. Parking requirements conceived for new construction are often difficult to comply with on historic sites. Codes which must be applied broadly often discourage the type of creative solutions (the use of rented parking, off-site parking) needed in order to retain closely massed historic buildings. It is recommended that the Commission consider advocating partial "parking relief" for designated historic buildings.

4. Recommended Administrative Activities

4.a. Staffing Preservation Activities

The ordinance creating the Landmarks Commission was meant to establish a city-wide preservation program; consequently, the Commission was authorized to:

1. advise City Council upon the designation of landmarks
2. review permits affecting designated landmarks
3. initiate and direct planning related to preservation
4. engage in educational activities
5. coordinate with other public bodies to promote preservation
6. assist the City in the acquisition of easements, etc.
7. "advise the city council in actions of eminent domain"
8. manage, control and maintain historic properties.

Those who have followed the activities of the Commission may be surprised by the range of powers contained in the ordinance, for to date the Commission has restricted itself to the role of a regulatory body. It has been successful in items 1 and 2 (advising Council as to what to designate and reviewing permits), but only modest attempts have been made to realize the full potential inherent in the ordinance.

Several factors have shaped the Commission's activities; among these are the facts that (1) City staff members serve a number of boards and commissions, leaving little time for proactive initiatives, (2) the City has no trained preservationist on staff, and (3) it is often assumed that whatever needs to be done

beyond the permitting process will be done by the Historic Columbia Foundation or the Richland County Historic Preservation Commission. The City's staff has done an excellent job in administering the regulatory aspects of the ordinance. Interviewed separately, the staff estimate that each Landmarks agenda item requires c. 3.5 hours of staff time (initial contact at the counter, reviewing the applicant's materials, site visit, advertising, preparing agenda, commission meeting, preparing minutes, follow up site visits). On this basis, and with an average of 6-8 agenda items per month, over 300 hours of staff time have been devoted per year in recent years to the Landmarks Commission's regulatory function. There are currently c. 550 buildings and sites under the jurisdiction of the Landmarks Commission. Although areas in transition, such as Elmwood Park, generate more applications than other areas, for purposes of estimation it can be assumed that c. 54 hours of regulatory staff time are required for each 100 buildings designated. As the current city-wide plan recommends the designation of an additional c. 3,610 buildings, we can anticipate that the regulatory function alone will require an additional c. 2,000 hours of staff time if the recommended designations are accepted by the Commission and Council.

If the City intends to use preservation to improve neighborhoods, enhance property values and project a positive image - as other cities have done - it must hire a trained preservationist. A city-wide preservation program cannot be implemented effectively without full-time, qualified staff.

4.b. **Contract Preservation Activities.** Looking beyond the regulatory functions, if history is a guide, the current staff in the current situation cannot be expected to develop the additional roles envisioned for the Landmarks Commission. If a preservation specialist is hired, then those recommendations which are adopted would become his or her responsibilities. Alternatively, if nobody is hired, then adopted recommendations could be undertaken through one or more contracts, perhaps administered by the Historic Columbia Foundation which, under its current management, has a history of successful grant administration. This option would not provide the long-term focus required to develop the potential outlined in this report.

4.c. **Use of the Conservation District Concept.** The idea of what is historically significant has broadened in recent years. The new inclusive and democratic view of history has forced communities and institutions to try to save a broader range of buildings and artifacts. Neighborhoods of 1920s Bungalows that were overlooked by preservationists 20 years ago are today considered stylistically interesting (the Bungalow type and name originated in India) and sociologically important (it was one of the earliest working class house types specifically designed for central heating and indoor bathrooms). This broad view of history is rarely manifest or exemplified by single, major landmarks; consequently, old methods of preserving landmarks are often inappropriate in the attempt to preserve the historical record of Everyman. The use of "Conservation Districts" (with controls less restrictive than traditional Landmark controls) has recently gained national attention. (Beaumont, "What's New in Preservation," *Planning*, Oct. 1991) In Columbia, we may take pride in the fact that our ordinance embodied this concept at the outset (sec. 6-8004,3).

Although the Conservation District concept appears practical and its controls seem less onerous than more traditional forms of designation, the concept poses an interesting and potentially troubling problem. If the aim is to preserve general character, how is this to be defined? What type of alterations are permissible, which details are expendable?

In recent years the conservation district has been used by a number of cities (including Raleigh, Atlanta, Dallas, Nashville, Roanoke, Portland, Cambridge and Bozeman) to stem incompatible development in neighborhoods which "fell short" of the requirements for designation as traditional

landmark districts or which rejected the more strict controls which accompanied normal landmark status. Conservation district guidelines typically address only the prominent visual elements of building height, scale, setback (front and side-yard), materials, roof shape and orientation. In Bozeman, Montana, minor projects in the conservation district can be approved by the staff or by a subcommittee of the Landmarks Commission. In Columbia this approach might be useful in the Congaree Vista, along Main Street and in the potential Read Street District.

5. Expanded Awareness Program

5.a. Preservation Issues Agenda. All too often, historic preservation makes news as conflict: "Columbia High Demolished!", "Save the Trestle!" "Historic Foundation and Commission Squabble!". Competing interests will always vie for the advantageous use of urban real estate; nonetheless, much conflict could be avoided if preservationists defined issues early and initiated public discussion before events reached a climactic crisis. The occasional planning report or study cannot meet this need, for the City, like a living organism, is constantly changing, and the question of what to discard, adapt or save is never fully answered. Consideration of preservation issues must be institutionalized as an on-going process. The Landmarks Commission is the appropriate forum for public discussion of current and pending preservation issues, and the ordinance creating the Commission empowers it to play such a role. The Commission need only (1) adopt a list of foreseeable preservation issues, (2) perhaps create subcommittees to assist the staff in developing issue-focused presentations in which other interested agencies or individuals would be invited to participate, (3) set aside time at regular intervals for such presentations and discussion.

The aim of such public discussions would be (1) to clarify the Commission's position in developments affecting preservation, and (2) to avoid conflict by timely consultation.

It is suggested that initial issues to be discussed include:

1. The re-development of the Columbia Museum block
2. Design review in the Congaree Vista
3. The role of preservation in the re-development of Central Correctional Institute (CCI)
4. Semi-annual reports from the Historic Columbia Foundation

5.b. Publication of a Landmarks Map. Public education must be a major component of a meaningful city-wide preservation program. Without education, at some point the preservation effort literally becomes meaningless. An education program must be designed not for the few already interested, but for the many to whom history seems both remote and irrelevant. It is hoped that this plan will be part of the foundation of such a program. A city-wide Landmarks Map showing the location of both National Register and local historic properties has been prepared to demonstrate the richness of Columbia's historic resources. Most people are surprised, even skeptical, when they see this map. "I thought we only had a few historic houses!" is the typical response. It is recommended that such a map be reproduced in a form designed for wide distribution. It may be useful to reproduce it in several forms, each carrying a different level or amount of information.

5.c. Newspaper Articles. The success of the architectural column by Dr. Heisner, "By Design," may make the local newspaper receptive to publishing a series of feature articles concerning historic buildings, sites and neighborhoods. This city-wide plan will provide a newspaper writer with eight concise neighborhood histories. National Register files and the files of the Commission contain much information on individual sites and buildings. To test this idea, six or eight articles should be

prepared, scheduled to appear once or twice a month, to insure that Columbia history becomes part of the current scene.

5.d. Capital City Exhibition. Charleston, Boston, New York, London and Washington all have permanent, vivid exhibitions displaying the formation of the modern cityscape. These exhibitions serve both as an orientation for visitors and as a lesson for local inhabitants. Columbia should seize the opportunity offered by the 250,000 people per year who visit the State Museum by working to develop a Capital City exhibition. The State Museum currently has a modest panel exhibition, but it is not prominently located.

5.e. Urban Festivals and Publicity. Festivals have become a seasonal phenomena in Columbia in recent years - Riverfest, Mayfest, St. Patrick's Day, the Christmas Parade, home tours, etc. Events of this type present an opportunity for focusing upon a related aspect of the City's history. These opportunities are especially valuable as they permit us to see how the past and present are related. The City should promote the incorporation of historical material in the publicity surrounding each festival event.

5.f. Annual Landmarks Tour. To match the home tours organized by neighborhood associations, the Commission and Chamber of Commerce might sponsor an annual Landmark Tour. Selecting four or five different sites each year, arranging interior tours (the Board Room, for example, of the Lexington State Bank) and publicizing the event would heighten public awareness of the Commission's activities. The S. C. Department of Health and Environmental Control has expressed an interest in establishing a program of walking tours to promote fitness and health; such tours might be given an added interest by adding neighborhood history and/or architectural commentary.

5.g. Materials for Contractors and Others. Many cities have chosen to publish carefully illustrated preservation manuals (Beaufort, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; Lexington, Ky.; Petersburg, Va.). This type of publication usually defines the types of historic properties found in a given area; the styles, materials, building techniques, and problems often encountered are usually discussed. The aim is to point out appropriate and inappropriate treatments. The publication of a city-wide manual is feasible in Columbia. Such a manual would facilitate administration of the landmarks ordinance.

5.h. The Commission should develop a 15 minute and a 30 minute talk, illustrated with slides, concerning the city-wide preservation program. The staff should actively seek opportunities to deliver this presentation to service organizations, clubs, school groups, etc. in order to heighten public awareness of both the historic resources and the city-wide program.

5.i. Establish an Architectural Archives. Records are the stuff of history. Historical records are like the pieces of a lost mosaic, allowing us to put together historical patterns. Without records the historian and history is lost. As an integral part of the preservation program the City should establish a procedure for the maintenance of its building records. Documents and drawings generated as part of the permitting process constitute an invaluable historical resource, but at the present time there is no policy concerning their preservation. Dr. Thomas Johnson, South Caroliniana Library, has expressed an interest in microfilming the City's architectural records on a regular basis. This possibility should be explored as it may offer an economical way to create a municipal architectural archives.

5.j. The City needs to establish an ongoing process for the survey of historic properties such as newly annexed areas, and data gaps in the city-wide survey. This ongoing program would assure up-to-date information. First priority should be the additional areas not surveyed in the Shandon-Wales Garden area, as identified in Section 13 (Data Gaps).

Implementation

In order to make sure the city-wide program is supported by those who would be affected it may be wise (1) to begin by holding public hearings for several of the potential new historic districts. Public support - or criticism - will provide a barometer of acceptability and interest. The level of public support ought to be reflected in the creation of new districts, and the extent to which this is done should (2) influence the staffing strategy adopted by the City. The third implementation step, and the first priority of the new preservation staff (whether full or part-time employee or consultant), ought to be (3) the implementation of the public awareness items discussed in section 5, items 5.a. through 5.f. above. The Landmarks Commission (4) as soon as it has initiated the public hearings for potential new designations, should begin the quarterly meeting focusing upon preservation issues as noted in item 5.a. If these actions are taken, we assume the city-wide preservation program will develop to the extent that it seems relevant to City residents.

TITLE VI AND AGE DISCRIMINATION

"The activity which is the subject of this report has been financed, in part, with federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or handicap in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington D.C. 20240."

"In addition to the above, the consultant agrees to comply with the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, 42 U.S.C., 6101 Et. Seq. which prohibits the discrimination in hiring on the basis of age."

Columbia, South Carolina:
An Historical Overview



Katherine H. Richardson
Heritage Preservation Associates
May 1992

Foreward

Columbia, the capital of the state, is a very handsome place, situated near the river, in the midst of an undulating country. A splendid prospect meets the eye in every direction. It is regularly and tastefully laid off, and the wide streets are shaded by rows of trees. The private residences are elegantly fashioned and uniformly built ... The gardens and public walks, for beauty and variety of flowers and ornamental trees, are unequalled by any that we have ever seen.

George Whitfield Pepper,
Captain, Ohio regiment
of the Union Army, before the
Burning of Columbia, Feb. 18, 1865.

Columbia, South Carolina began its history as a planned city. Though its early development came in fits and starts, it developed into a city where "a splendid prospect meets the eye in every direction" by 1865. Those views were much marred by the 1865 fire which marked the end of the Civil War for South Carolinians, yet Columbians rebuilt their city. By the turn of the twentieth century, the capital city was once again a city of tree lined streets and handsome mansions.

In the twentieth century, this city has lost much of its architectural heritage and green space to modern development. The historic preservation movement, which picked up real momentum in the United States in 1966, came too late to educate Columbians. By then urban renewal, parking lots, and large scale commercial development caused the demise of many of Columbia's cultural resources. The remaining fabric of the old city is a valuable asset and we must protect it. The suburban development around the old city also reveals the story of Columbia's growth and success. The bungalows of the suburbs are as important as the mansions and commercial buildings of downtown Columbia in telling our story.

This historical overview of Columbia was written to give the reader an appreciation for this city, how it developed over time, and the technological advances and enterprises which shaped that development.

Katherine H. Richardson
Heritage Preservation Associates
May, 1992

Columbia, South Carolina - An Historical Overview

Introduction

Columbia, South Carolina, in Richland County, lies on the northern bank of the Congaree River, above the fork of the Congaree and Wateree Rivers and below the point at which the Broad and Saluda Rivers enter the Congaree. It is situated on a broad plain from which the surrounding country is viewed to an advantage. It was created by the state legislature in 1786 as a new state capitol which would be in or near the geographical center of the state. Before colonial settlement occurred in the area around Columbia, the Congaree Indians inhabited the land. Their settlement lay below what would become the state capitol, and their center of trade lay directly across the Congaree River on the southern shore.

Contexts:

The geographical development of the city of Columbia has been affected by many events and developments during its history. These events and developments left their mark on the built environment and lifeways in the city. These broad historical contexts are as follows:

-Transportation: the development of roads, water transportation on the river and the canal, the advent of the railroad, the electric street railway, the invention of the car.

-Commerce: development of a market and businesses

-War: the impact of the fire of 1865, the establishment of Fort Jackson during World War I.

-Technology: the cotton gin, the steam engine, canal building, electricity

-Industry: the cotton mills and related industries

-Culture: the establishment of schools, social institutions, and the development of the planter society

-Ethnicity: The African-Americans, Irish, English, Scots, Germans, and Jews

The impact of these upon the development of Columbia will be discussed in the text on the history of the city.

I. Settlement of the Region In and Near the Fork of the Congaree and Wateree Rivers, 1700-1785

The second permanent settlement in Carolina was founded near present-day Charleston in 1670. Charleston became the center of culture, trade, industry, religion, transportation, and government in the colony of South Carolina. The colonists settled on land between a point thirty miles south of the Stono River and fifty miles north

of the Ashley and Cooper Rivers in the early years. In 1715, the population remained concentrated within forty miles of the coast.¹

Before the Yamasee Indian War of 1715, only a few Indian traders ventured into the backcountry, and these were driven back to the coastal region by the hostilities of 1715. This war resulted in the expulsion of the Indians from their lands as far into the backcountry of the colony as the Congaree River. Thus, the land was opened to settlers as far northwest as "the Fork," or the confluence of the Wateree and Congaree Rivers. By 1717, a garrison of the militia was positioned at "The Congarees," a site on the western bank of the Congaree River which is occupied in the present day by the town of Cayce, S. C. A fort was built there to regulate travel to the coast by the Indians and to monitor the activities of the Indians. The formal garrison was discharged in 1722, but the governor requested that the men and their families stay at the Congarees, which had by then become an important interior settlement.²

Because of financial problems and political conflict the land office was closed by the proprietors from 1719 until 1730, slowing the expected growth to the interior of the colony. After the overthrow of the proprietors and the establishment of a government under the King of England, the colonists began to settle the backcountry.³

In 1730, the first royal governor of the colony, Robert Johnson, embarked for the colony with instructions from the King to create a chain of townships across the backcountry of South Carolina. Each township was to be laid out in a 20,000 square mile tract on a principal river, with a "little town of 250 lots ... and common" One of the subsequent townships, named Saxe Gotha, significantly affected the history of Columbia, for it lay across the Congaree River from what would become the new state capitol fifty-six years later.⁴

¹British Public Record Office, vol. 3, p. 57a.

²Eugene M. Sirmans, Colonial South Carolina, A Political History, 1663-1763, (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1966), pp. 122-5, 127-9; Katherine H. Richardson, "Site Study of Granby Plantation," n.p., 1991; Robert L. Meriwether, The Expansion of South Carolina, 1729-1765, (Kingsport, Tenn.: Southern Publishers, 1940), pp. 9-12.

³Sirmans, pp. 122-5, 127-9.

⁴British Public Record Office, Original Papers of the Governors, 1730, p. 32; British Public Record Office, Board of Trade, vol. 4, pp. 78-81; British Public Record Office, C05/361, p. 46; Sirmans, p. 38.

Before the initial settlement of Saxe Gotha, or The Congarees, as it was most commonly known, this place on the western bank of the Congaree River was a central locale for trade with the Indians. It was the furthestmost point to which the Indians could travel toward the coast, by colonial law, and it was also the highest point which boats could travel up the Congaree River before rocks made the river impassable for some miles. Across the Congaree, the land upon which Columbia would later be built was familiar ground to the Indians. A Congaree Indian settlement lay just below what would become the southern border of Columbia, between present-day Arthur Town and the Congaree River. Only a few grants were given to colonists of the northern shore of the river, perhaps to avoid conflict with the Congaree Indians. Though, by 1735, eight surveys had been made on the northern shore between the shoals above the site of the future town of Columbia and Patrick's Creek below it. By 1759, most of the land between the shoals and Raiford's Creek, further south, had been granted.⁵

The earliest settlers, both in and attached to the militia, were English and Scots. The vast majority of those who settled in the area around and in Saxe Gotha township after 1730 were of German and Swiss extraction, Protestant immigrants who fled religious persecution and the ravages of war and disease in Europe and were enticed to Carolina by a generous offer of free land and provisions by the government of the colony. These new settlers were valued by the colony for two main reasons - they offset the population balance between the black majority and the white minority in the colony; also, they provided a much sought after buffer between the Indians to the north and the colonists on the coast, as well as a means to monitor trade with the Indians, in efforts to prevent another war such as that of 1715.⁶

The Indians were displaced by the colonists as their land was granted to whites. An early map of this land indicates six privately owned tracts of land in the two square mile area which would become Columbia. The vast majority of this land was The Plain Plantation, owned by brothers Thomas and James Taylor. Others owning tracts on the site of Columbia were Stephen Curry, John Compty, a Mr.

⁵Letter of B. F. Taylor to Dr. E. L. Green, Sept. 23, 1924, E. L. Green Colln., 407 Mss., South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, S. C.; Meriwether, pp. 52-3.

⁶Meriwether, p. 61; Sirmans, pp. 111-12, 168-9, 207-9; J. H. Easterby, ed., The Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, November 10, 1736 - June 7, 1739, (Columbia: The Historical Commission of South Carolina, 1951), p. 227.

Patrick, Mr. Center, and Mr. Shomaker.⁷ Increased settlement on the northern side of the river is indicated by the establishment of a ferry between the shores below the shoals in 1754. Called Friday's or Fridig's Ferry, this became a vital transportation link as roads fanned out on both sides of the river from this ferry. The Old State Road from the upstate to Charleston ran on the western side of the Congaree River [roughly present-day Highway 176 running south from Columbia] and from it there was easy access to both the Old Saxe Gotha Ferry and Friday's Ferry. The roads to Camden [present-day Highway 1 heading northeast from Columbia] and to Augusta [present-day Highway 1 heading west from Columbia] converged at Friday's Ferry. Thus, the site of Columbia was a center of transportation years before the town was conceived.⁸

II. Creation of the State Capital of Columbia, 1786

By the time of the Revolutionary War, this area was a center of population, commerce, and transportation in the backcountry of South Carolina. After the war, the new state heeded the protests of the backcountry settlers who for years had travelled with much difficulty to Charleston to transact all legal business. It appears that the campaign to relocate the state capital was prompted by such petitions to the Legislature as this one written in 1785 by the residents between the Broad and Catawba Rivers:

The Humble Petition of the [inhabitants] between Broad and Catawba Rivers sheweth That the Seat of Government being [in the extreme eastern part of the] State, makes it exceedingly inconvenient, as well [to] Inhabitants to attend the Assembly, as well to the different Public offices which are kept at Char[leston] ... That it is a very great Grievance to the good people [who] have expended their Blood, Time and property ...⁹

⁷Early Map of Columbia, The Township Book, S. C. Dept. of Archives and History.

⁸Helen Kohn Hennig, ed., Columbia, Capital City of South Carolina, 1786-1936, (Columbia: R. L. Bryan Co., 1936), p. 1; Robert Mills, Mills Atlas of the State of South Carolina, Richland and Lexington Districts, (Easley: Southern Historical Press, 1980, reprint with new material of the 1825 edition).

⁹Lark Emerson Adams, et al., eds., Journals of the House of Representatives, 1785-1786, (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1979), p. 26.

On March 6, 1786, John Lewis Gervais, senator from Ninety Six District in the upper part of the state, introduced a bill to the Senate. It read, "A Bill for moving the seat of government from Charleston, and for other purposes therein mentioned."

A. S. Salley summarized the contents of the bill thus,

The bill provided for ... election ... of commissioners who were authorized to lay off six hundred and fifty acres of land near Friday's Ferry ... on the plain of the hill whereon James and Thomas Taylor resided, into lots of one half an acre each with such shape and form and with convenient streets of such dimensions as they should think just and necessary for the establishment of a town. Four acres were to be reserved for public buildings, and as soon the money arising from sale of one-fourth of the lots should become due, the commissioners were directed to contract for building a State House with convenient rooms for the General Assembly, courts of justice, secretary of State, treasury, surveyor general and other public offices and a convenient house for the residence of the governor. Every purchaser of a lot was required to build thereon a good two-story wood or brick house, with brick or stone chimneys, not less than thirty feet long and eighteen feet wide in the clear, within the space of two years from the date of purchase; failing therein to forfeit the lot. James and John Taylor were allowed to reserve two acres each, if they so desired. No name was proposed for the town, but a blank space was left to be filled in by the General Assembly.¹⁰

Debate over the name, location, and configuration of the new capital began. The site of the never-successful Amelia Township, near McCord's Ferry was suggested by Senator DeSaussure, and was supported by Edward Rutledge and Gen. Charles C. Pinckney. Stephen Bull was against the site near Friday's Ferry. Dr. John Budd requested that the capital be located at the center of population, taxes, and duties - in other words, Charleston.

¹⁰Hennig, p. 2.

Gen. Thomas Sumter, at last, offered his own plantation in the High Hills of Santee, and expounded upon its healthful, bountiful land. Patrick Calhoun chose to disagree with all of the aforementioned and recounted the benefits of the location at Friday's Ferry. After the vote, the Friday's Ferry location was the choice, winning by a sixty-five to sixty-one vote. The bill to move the capital was adopted after a third reading and was ratified on March 22, 1786.¹¹

The new town was to be two miles square with its southwestern line on the river, including the plain occupied by the Taylor brothers. The streets were, at the request of Dr. John Budd of Charleston, to be not less than sixty feet wide. Budd stated that no man then alive could predict what the street traffic in the future would be. Two main streets were to run through town at right angles and these were to be one hundred and fifty feet in width. Columbia was laid out on the square-in-the-grid pattern which was popularly used in America from the earliest days of town planning. The town was to be divided into squares of four acres which were delineated by the streets, and then into lots of one half acre each, to be sold by the commissioners. Eight of the squares were to be set aside for public buildings "as shall be most convenient and ornamental."¹²

The first elected commissioners of the town were Alexander Gillon, Gen. Richard Winn, Judge Henry Pendleton, Col. Richard Hampton, and Col. Thomas Taylor. The town was surveyed by John Gabriel Guignard. A copy of the supposed original survey map is in the collections of the S. C. Dept. of Archives and History. The first sale of lots was held on September 2, 1786.¹³

III. The Growth of Columbia

The town developed slowly. By 1792, the commissioners apparently had experienced problems in collecting monies arising from the sale of town lots. At that time, the Legislature enlarged the powers of the town commissioners, enabling them to sell at public auction any of the lots forfeited due to non-payment, excepting those within the bounds of Pickens, Gadsden, Devine and Plain (now Hampton) Streets. These streets bounded the area where the majority of the land in the city had been sold. The commissioners were also allowed by this bill to auction off the "out squares" of the town, many of which lay on land which was

¹¹Hennig, pp. 3-6.

¹²Hennig, p. 3, 6-8.

¹³Hennig, p. 8; Map MC 1-4, S. C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.

not readily suited for building upon. This bill also provided for a square for the free school which would be built in the town. This square was conveyed to Thomas Taylor, James Taylor, George Wade, James Green Hunt, and Benjamin Waring, as trustees for the school.¹⁴ The population of the new town in 1792 stood at 3,930. African-Americans composed 1,451, or 37% of that population.¹⁵

In 1798, the powers of the commissioners of streets and markets for Columbia were given increased jurisdiction by the Legislature. They could fine and expel all keepers of gaming tables and grant tavern licenses, as well as licenses for retailers of spirituous liquors. The commissioners were also empowered to pass "rules and regulations ... as they may deem proper and requisite for promotion of the quiet and safety of the inhabitants ..." They appointed the clerk of the market, who was to inspect all marks of cattle butchered within the town limits. The timber standing on unsold town lots could be sold and cutting of the same authorized by the commissioners. These men were to collect all fines and fees arising from the regulation of the city, the surplus of which was to be turned over to the trustees of the Columbia Academy, the free school. In 1798, provision was also made for one of the squares to be set aside for the construction of a house of public worship and a burying ground.¹⁶

In 1801, Gov. John Drayton wrote of Columbia, Columbia consists of 80 or 100 dwelling houses, and during sittings of the Legislature, assumes a gay appearance. At other times a calmness and quiet reigns far different to the noise and bustle of a legislative session, or to that of a large trading city. The tranquility is, however, often aroused into active business by the arrival of loaded wagons from the upper country, and were a suitable bridge thrown across the Congaree, just below Granby, there is little doubt but the trade of this town would thereby experience a very happy increase.¹⁷

¹⁴David J. McCord, ed., Statutes at Large of South Carolina, vol. 5, (Columbia: A. S. Johnson, 1836), p. 216.

¹⁵Hennig, p. 315.

¹⁶McCord, vol. 5, pp. 332-4.

¹⁷J. F. Williams, Columbia, Old and New, (Columbia: Epworth Orphanage Press, 1929), pp. 18-19.

The citizens of Columbia petitioned the Legislature for incorporation in 1805. Their petition was granted and on May 1, 1806, John Taylor was elected the first intendant, or mayor, of Columbia. The powers of city officials in South Carolina increased as the Legislature sought to unencumber itself from the day-to-day business of town management. By c. 1830 the Legislature relinquished local responsibilities such as regulating geese and swine running loose in public and regulating the size of bread to local incorporated town governments.¹⁸

Edward Hooker, a professor at the new South Carolina College, described the town in 1805,

The township of Columbia is not large, being only two miles square - the territory laid out into lots and streets, but not more than one-third of the streets are yet opened, and of those, several have not more than two or three buildings to them. The principal street is Richardson, which runs on the east side of the State House. That part of town which is not put into streets, is mainly a wilderness of pines. Now and then is seen a cultivated spot of a few acres which form an exception. The State House is very large on the ground, but yet so low as to be entirely void of anything like just proportions. The court house is a much handsomer building - of brick, two stories high ... There is only one church in the town (Methodist). It has no steeple and the inside is in a very coarse and unfinished state. It is not plastered, and the seats are merely movable benches placed promiscuously on the floor. The number of houses and stores in the town I should judge to be over a hundred. They are generally built of wood, the chimneys carried up all the way on the outside. Everything has a shakling, flimsy look - joints are parting - boards coming off, plaster full of cracks and breaks ... Richardson Street and some of the others are lined with a beautiful tree called the Pride of

¹⁸Katherine H. Richardson, "Towns on the Frontier: South Carolina Towns in Transition, 1780-1839," (Paper delivered before the Society of Historians of the Early American Republic, 1989), pp. 1-17; Williams, p. 20.

India. In some places a native pine is left standing, though they are every day diminishing in number. The inhabitants do not like them at all, and will not for a moment admit that so cheap a tree as the pine, which overruns their whole State, can possibly contribute to the embellishment of a town. Around the State House are left some lofty forest Oaks which afford grateful shade, and give the scenery a rural and charming cast. The public burying ground is in a very pleasant and retired spot west of town - surrounded on three sides by copses of native pines which serve to render it suitably solemn.¹⁹

Though the town seemed a bit ramshackle to Hooker, who was from Connecticut, it continued to grow and, in time, some grander buildings were erected there. In 1811, the intendant, Simon Taylor, and wardens were authorized to grant town lots to Lodge 68 of the Free Masons of South Carolina, the Medical Board, and the Agricultural Society in 1818, upon which these societies were to erect a building of stone or brick, seventy by forty feet, which could be used for public meetings and upon which was to be placed a large town clock.²⁰

The old Potter's Field, the cemetery mentioned by Hooker in 1805, was the first cemetery in the city and occupied the block bounded by Pulaski, Wayne, Pendleton, and Senate Streets, between the river and the State House. It was subsequently built upon and its identity as sacred ground was lost. The pine tree grove near the cemetery which was mentioned by Professor Hooker stood until at least 1872.²¹

Public works were begun in the early nineteenth century. Town officials were authorized to borrow up to \$25,000 in 1818 to be used to supply good water to the town. This they were to accomplish by diverting good streams of water in and near the town through pipes and aqueducts into a reservoir,

¹⁹Williams, pp. 23-5.

²⁰McCord, vol. 6, pp. 101-2; Williams, p. 20.

²¹Williams, p. 42; John B. Jackson, Map of Columbia, 1850, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.; C. Drie, Bird's Eye View of Columbia, S. C., 1872, South Caroliniana Library.

which they were to construct on appropriate land.²²

The first city waterworks, designed by Abraham Blanding, a citizen of the town, were described in the Charleston City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser on May 8, 1828.

The capital of our state is distinguished for the enterprise of its citizens, and their liberal support of all public works connected with its property ... The Water Works of Columbia were begun in 1818 and finished in 1821. The water is collected from pure springs in a valley [present-day Sidney Park] within the city limits of the town, which is about ninety feet lower than the platform on which that beautiful place is built; these springs are conducted underground to a reservoir in the center of the valley which is walled with granite and covered with a wooden roof; its capacity is 60,000 gallons. The springs now turned into it fill it twice in twentyfour hours, and should the town require it, the supply may be doubled from other springs in the same valley, which are not now used. By means of a twelve horse steam engine, the water is forced into the summit reservoir, elevated 120 feet above the valley, and about 30 feet above the general level of the town. The reservoir holds 250,000 gallons; it is a circle ninety feet in diameter and ten feet deep, enclosed with brick and covered with a wooden dome. From it, the water is conducted into every part of the town; this requires about twelve miles of metallic pipes, one half of which are cast iron for main, and the other half of lead, for service pipe; no wooden pipes have been used. The plans and execution of this work have been so perfect, that in seven years, during which time it has been in operation, the town has never been a day without water, and the repairs of the whole establishment have cost less than one hundred dollars a year. This work has been constructed by the funds of a

²²McCord, vol. 6, p. 103.

single individual, and has cost about \$35,000.²³

Public baths with hot and cold running water stood next to the engine house of the water works, and another bath was situated nearby, fed by a natural spring. The waterworks were later moved to a site north of the South Carolina Penitentiary on the river bank near the confluence of the Saluda and Broad Rivers.²⁴

Columbia was divided into three wards for the purposes of taxation and representation in 1824. James S. Guignard, Abram Blanding, William Hall, Andrew Wallace, and Daniel Morgan were appointed commissioners to establish the bounds of these wards.²⁵ The line between the control of the Legislature over the town and that of the intendant and wardens is at times blurred by such cases as the following. Prior to 1822, the Legislature gave rights to John M'Lean [McLean] to construct a railroad from the public bridge across the Congaree River, along the public streets to any part of town in Columbia. This railway preceded by four years the railway in Quincy, Massachusetts, which has always been noted as the "first" real railway in the country. McLean was prohibited from using a locomotive on this railroad; instead, the cars were worked by horsepower. Though history books have not given McLean the distinction due him, he was successful in establishing the line which ran from Cotton Town down the middle of Main Street and Gervais Street to a basin on the Columbia Canal which paralleled the Congaree River, where a warehouse provided storage for cotton and produce.²⁶

Robert Mills described Columbia in 1826, when he compiled the The Atlas of the State of South Carolina and its accompanying volume, Statistics of South Carolina. He wrote,

Columbia, the seat of government of the state, is situate in Richland District, and is made also the seat of its courts. It lies in latitude 33 [degrees] 57' N.

²³"Charleston, Friday Morning, May 2, 1828," in Charleston City Gazette and Commercial and Dailey Advertiser, May 8, 1828, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.; Mills, p. 706.

²⁴Mills, p. 706; Williams, p. 57; Hennig, p. 75.

²⁵McCord, vol. 6, pp. 240-1.

²⁶McCord, vol. 6, pp. 319-20; Ibid., vol. 8, pp. 365, 373-4; Scott, p. 22; Thomas Fetters, Palmetto Traction: Electric Railways of South Carolina, (Forty Fort, Pa.: Harold E. Cox, 1978), p. 36.

on the east bank of the Congaree ... The site of the town is high, beautiful and commanding; elevated on a plain, upwards of two hundred feet above the river. It is regularly laid out in squares, containing four acres each, divided by spacious streets ... The population has increased very rapidly, particularly within the last five years ... It has engrossed much of the trade which King-street, in Charleston, formerly enjoyed; the produce of the backcountry stopping here, to be transported by water to that city, instead of proceeding, as formerly, by land. Several of the King Street merchants have removed to, or established houses in Columbia; some also from the upper country and the northern states. Groceries and dry goods are now purchased in Columbia, on as reasonable terms as in Charleston.²⁷

Columbia had become a center of business by the 1820s. Where years before, Granby had been a center of trade, Columbia usurped its place as a centrally located place for people in the upcountry to sell their goods and obtain wares from the coast. This development of commerce was evidenced in the dense buildup of commercial houses and service oriented businesses along the Main Street of the town. According to Robert Mills, the contrast to the days, as recent as forty years before, when Indians and traders flocked to the Congarees to negotiate over deerskins, was remarkable. A Columbia resident, Edwin J. Scott, recorded his memory of the Columbia in the early 1820s and recounted the businesses on Main Street. There were on Main Street alone, by 1822, 17 dry goods stores, 4 grocery stores, 3 millinery shops, 9 hotels/boarding houses, 4 drug stores, a tailor shop, 5 taverns, a newspaper office, 2 shoe shops, a law office, a furniture store, a plant nursery, 3 cotton merchants, a coachmaker, a blacksmith, a cotton gin maker, 2 hardware stores, a theatre, a tin shop, a butcher, a clothing store, a fruit and candy store, a grain and feed store, an ice house, a bakery, and a saddle maker. On

²⁷Robert Mills, Statistics of South Carolina Including a View of Its Natural, Civil, and Military History, General and Particular, (Spartanburg: The Reprint Company, 1972, reprint of the 1826 edition), pp. 698-9.

Sumter Street there was a dancing school.²⁸

Columbia had a population of around 1,000 in 1816 and contained two hundred and fifty houses in that year, according to the local newspaper, The Telescope. Robert Mills noted that in 1826, the population was 4,000 and that there were about five hundred houses in the town, "many of them handsome." By 1830, the population of the town was down somewhat from Mill's estimate of 1826, numbering 3,310 souls. There was a fire in Columbia prior to 1826, as noted by Mills, which apparently destroyed some of the buildings in the business district. Those that replaced them, he wrote, were "mostly of brick, three stories high."²⁹

South Carolina College, established in 1801, eventually had two rows of brick buildings, three stories high, for student and faculty living quarters, classrooms, and a chapel, a president's house, four professor's houses, and a large building containing a laboratory, library, lecture, and mineralogical rooms. These buildings still stand, forming what is now called "The Horseshoe," the oldest part of the campus, which is located between present-day Greene, Pickens, Pendleton, and Bull Streets.³⁰

Columbia had two female academies by 1826 when Robert Mills wrote of education in the town, both of which drew students from as far away as Alabama. The location of Miss Blackburn's female academy is unknown, though it had sixty pupils and boarded thirty. The other was the Columbia Female Academy, in operation from 1817 to 1827, which was located on Washington Street but no longer stands. This was the forerunner of the South Carolina Female Institute, known locally as the Barhamville Academy, which later located outside of the town limits northeast of Columbia. There was a male academy; as well as several other schools. Mills stated, "No place in the Union is more highly favored in the means of literary instruction than Columbia."³¹

Robert Mills, the nationally noted architect who designed the Washington Monument and U. S. Patent Office in Washington, D. C., also worked extensively in South Carolina, his native state. Robert Mills' handiwork as an architect was to be found in Columbia. He designed two

²⁸Edwin J. Scott, Random Recollections of a Long Life, 1806 to 1876, (Columbia: R. L. Bryan Co., 1980, reprint of the 1884 edition), pp. 34-59, 67.

²⁹Mills, pp. 699-701; Hennig, p. 363.

³⁰Mills, pp. 701; John Morrill Bryan, An Architectural History of the South Carolina College, 1801-1855, (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1976), pp. 27-56.

³¹Mills, pp. 703-4.

residences, both of which survive. These are the Robert Mills House, listed as "The Ainsley Hall House," (Site No. 10600070) and the DeBruhl-Marshall House (Site no. 1060028). Mills also designed the South Caroliniana Library on the campus of the South Carolina College (Site no. 10602971) and the Lunatic Asylum, listed as the S. C. State Hospital, Mills Building." (Site no. 1060069). The Asylum was a significant architectural addition to the town of Columbia. The building contains the earliest extant architecturally integrated hot air system in America. As well, the rooms were cooled in the summer by a ventilation system similar to the one built by Thomas Jefferson at Monticello. The Asylum complex was located on the northern edge of Columbia and its grounds stretched to the northeast like a vast park.³²

In 1826, the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches each had "neat wooden buildings, the latter in the form of a cross." The Methodist Church was also a wooden building. The Baptists, however, had a brick church. As he wrote, the Catholic Church was erecting a "handsome brick church in the form of a cross, with a tower and spire in front; in the Gothic style of architecture." None of these early church buildings survive.³³

Columbia had a court house and jail, a town hall with a "respectable facade, and an excellent clock." The market was held, in the European tradition, under the town hall, where the sides were open to the street. This hall, located on the northwest corner of Washington and Main Streets, presumably burned during the conflagration of 1865. The free masons had, by 1826, succeeded in erecting their building on the land granted to them by the town. It contained a "handsome hall." This building no longer stands. There were two circulating libraries in Columbia, besides the one at the college and the one at the State House, in 1826.³⁴

In 1828, the Charleston City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser described the bridges over the Congaree, Saluda, and Broad Rivers at Columbia as nothing short of "wonders" of a modern age. The bridge over the Congaree was "about 1400 feet long ... The abutments and piers are of granite having an elevation of 32 feet above the bed of the river so as to place the Bridge above the highest freshets." The bridges on the Board and Saluda Rivers were of similar construction and all three were financed by private

³²John M. Bryan, ed., Robert Mills, (Washington: The American Institute of Architects Press, 1989), pp. 7-8, 81-2, 85-8.

³³Mills, p. 706.

³⁴Mills, pp. 705-7; Williams, illustration between pages 40 and 41.

investors in stockholding companies. The editors of the Charleston City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser were in awe of the new state capital. The paper stated, "the inhabitants of Columbia, a place about one eighth of the population of Charleston, have [in] a few years raised for improvement \$205,000, and that the principal works are finished and in successful operation. We believe there are no similar works [in] the United States superior to them, few that equal them."³⁵

Thus, by the fortieth year of the town's development, Columbia had many of the amenities of much larger and older cities elsewhere, and public works which were even the envy of Charleston.

Transportation routes greatly affected the development of Columbia. As noted earlier, the town was located at the juncture of many main roads, allowing access to the capital city from many parts of the state. Water transportation developed early, as the head of navigation on the Congaree River, located at Granby, necessitated overland travel just below Columbia. In order to extend inland navigation further into the backcountry, the Legislature appropriated one million dollars to be spent on developing internal improvements of South Carolina's rivers and canals in 1818. The system of canals composed of the Columbia Canal (Site nos. 10601154 to 1154.05), the Saluda Canal, and the Bull Sluice Lock were the resulting internal improvements directly affecting navigation on the rivers at Columbia.³⁶

These works were necessary to overcome the thirty-six foot falls in the Congaree River between Granby and the juncture of the Broad and Saluda Rivers above Columbia, a distance of three miles, a fourteen foot fall in the Broad River before it entered the Congaree, and a thirty-two foot fall in the Saluda River before it converged with the Broad to form the Congaree. The Columbia Canal affected the geography of the town of Columbia more than the other two phases of the improvements, for it was constructed along the bank of the Congaree River on the western edge of the city.³⁷

The Columbia Canal was originally intended to contain a 9 1/2 foot guard lock at the head of the canal and five locks from which it would descend to the water level of the

³⁵The City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser, Charleston, S. C., "Charleston, Friday Morning, May 2, 1828."

³⁶Brief of the Acts of the General Assembly of South Carolina Relating to the Columbia Canal, (Columbia: R. L. Bryan Co., 1914), p. 1; David Kohn, ed. Internal Improvement of South Carolina, 1817-1828, (Washington, D. C., 1938), p. 39.

³⁷Kohn, ed., p. 39.

river at Granby. Two basins were proposed for construction within the town limits of Columbia where boats could unload goods. By c. 1823, the canal was dug, but the locks were not completed. In 1824, Robert Mills wrote a report on the canal.

The canal, which is three miles long, was completed in 1822, except the lockage, but was of no use until filled with water by the Broad river dam. Its entrance from above is now perfect. Much of it runs over difficult ground. There has been much blasting in the upper, and considerable embanking in the lower part of it. There is on it 5 very capacious basins; 1 brick bridge, and one wooden one ... three waste wiers, and five stone culverts are on it. It has a strong guard lock finished, and four lifting locks, three of brick are finished, except hanging the gates. The stone lock that enters the river was not contracted for at the last session of the Legislature ... When this is done, all the works on the Broad and Saluda rivers will be brought into operation, and the large boats from Charleston may then be brought by water into Columbia ...³⁸

There were tow paths along the sides of the canal upon which mules pulled boats and barges through the canal by means of ropes. The canal began to facilitate transportation by 1825. In 1827, 45,612 bales of cotton were shipped through it. Though the advent of the railroad would overshadow canal transportation a mere twenty years or so after completion of the canal system in parts of the state, the Columbia Canal remained a vital improvement in regards to the development of Columbia. It has been described by R. C. Wright, who wrote a history of the canal in c. 1914, as "unquestionably ... the most important factor in the industrial and commercial upbuilding of Columbia" because of its source of waterpower. As early as 1828, the canal supplied "water for power purposes" for Edward Hayne's brickyard between Blanding and Green Street. In 1868, the Rhode Island firm of A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company purchased rights to the water power of the canal and incorporated the Columbia Water Power Company, which failed in 1873. Seven years later another Rhode Island firm, Thompson and Nagle, proposed the formation of The Columbia

³⁸Kohn, ed., p. 41, 164, 303-4.

and Lexington Water Power Company, which would harness the water to run cotton mills on the banks of the river.³⁹

Harnessing the water power of the canal proved to be the most successful use of that internal improvement and also the most important to the growth of Columbia. The canal supplied power to the first modern cotton mill, Columbia Mill (Site no. 5020025), which became the first mill in the nation to install electric motors as the power for textile machinery. Granby Mill also harnessed the water power to create electricity, building a hydro-electric plant near the terminus of the canal which supplied electricity for both Whaley's Granby Mill and the Columbia Electric Street Railway Company. The street railway would revolutionize settlement and growth patterns in the city of Columbia during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Columbia Canal served the people of Columbia in ways never dreamed of by those who constructed it in the early nineteenth century.⁴⁰

The advent of the steam power in the early nineteenth century also directly affected Columbia. Steam boats ran regularly up the rivers from the coast and down to Columbia from the upcountry, bringing cotton to be sold and loading with merchandise to be carried on the return trip. A regular boat line ferried people and goods across the Congaree River as well, running from the Columbia side of the river to Granby (old Saxe Gotha) on the Lexington County side of the river. These vessels were manipulated with poles and ropes across the river. The boats stopped at the foot of what is now called Elmwood Avenue to load and unload their cargo. The intersection of Elmwood and Main Streets became known as Cotton Town, for there the majority of the cotton merchants set up shop, and scales were provided for weighing the bales.⁴¹

The river, being the western boundary of the town, affected the development of Columbia in several ways. First, the frequent freshets, or floods, on the river prevented buildings from being safely built on the low river plain, thus architectural development began "up the hill" near Huger and Assembly Streets, which paralleled the river.

³⁹Thompson & Nagle, Prospectus of the Columbia and Lexington Water Power Co. at Columbia, South Carolina . . ., (Providence, R. I., 1880), pp. 1-67; "Brief of the Acts of the General Assembly . . .," pp. 1-7; R. C. Wright, The Columbia Canal, (Columbia: The State Printers, c. 1914), pp. 1-10.

⁴⁰Wright, pp. 13-4; Fenelon De Vere Smith, "Economic Development of the Textile Industry in Columbia, S. C.," (M. A. Thesis, University of Kentucky, 1952), pp. 59-81.

⁴¹Williams, p. 47; Scott, p. 149; Hennig, pp. 350-1.

Because the river was important as an avenue of trade, the streets running west to the river from Main Street were laid out and used early in the town's development, unlike those on the south and east sides of town. The canal, built as a means to increase commerce on the river, made a phenomenal impact on the development of the town, eventually providing vital water power for industry and electricity.

The railroad came to Columbia in 1842 when the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Railroad Company bought the stock and rights of the earlier South Carolina Railroad Company. The tracks entered Columbia on the south, crossing the foot of Richardson [now Main] Street at Lower [now Blossom] Street. From there it went in a northwesterly direction until it reached Medium [now College] Street where it turned north and ran one city block to the old South Carolina Railroad yard, which was surrounded by Wayne, Gervais, Lincoln, and Pendleton Streets. This yard is no longer extant. The first passenger trains entered Columbia on June 20, 1842, and the first freight train on July 1. The celebration of this technological feat was accompanied by a barbeque of "Congaree mutton, Berkshire pigs and Durham veal," and numerous toasts by city officials and dignitaries. This railroad meant that Columbia had a direct connection by rail with Charleston and an indirect connection with Augusta, Georgia by way of Hamburg.⁴²

By 1853, Columbia was connected to Wilmington, North Carolina by the railroad originally called the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, and later the Wilmington, Columbia, and Manchester Railroad. Its tracks entered the city on the south at the foot of Wayne Street and travelled up Wayne to its depot on Wayne Street, between Gervais and Senate Streets. Another line was opened from Columbia to Greenville in 1853. It was a continuation of the Wilmington and Columbia line; its depot was one block north of the Wilmington and Columbia depot on Wayne Street. The line continued northwest from the Wayne Street depot, leaving the town limits across Upper [now Elmwood] Street at Gist Street. This line, known as the Greenville and Columbia Railroad was to gradually allow the upcountry towns it connected to usurp much of the cotton trade from the capital city.⁴³

The Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad Company opened a line in 1852. This line entered Columbia from the northeast just above the eastern city limits at Harden

⁴²Hennig, pp. 354-5; Arthur and Moore, Map of Columbia, S. C., c. 1850, Map VF, MB 2-5, S. C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.

⁴³Hennig, p. 355; Gray's New Map of Columbia, 1883.

Street, cutting across a city block to run down the center of Laurens Street until it reached the Charlotte, Columbia, and Augusta Station located on two city blocks between Barnwell, Lauren, Laurel, and Blanding Streets. From there it ran down Laurens Street, curved to the southwest along the railroad bed which still runs through what is now the Five Points area and then travelled west along Rice Street until connecting with the line to Charleston and the line to Augusta.⁴⁴

These were the only rail lines opened before the Civil War and they were destroyed by Sherman's troops in 1865. After the war, the Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company rebuilt the line, finishing in 1868. No additional tracks were constructed until 1890. At that time, the Columbia, Newberry and Laurens Railroad Company began work on the lines, completing them in 1896. A line from Savannah was built by the South Bound Railroad and opened in 1891. This line connected at Cayce and allowed access to the Augusta line. Another line to Savannah opened in 1899, built by the Southern Railway. The last line to be constructed was the Seaboard line to Cheraw, finished in 1900.⁴⁵

The railroad reshaped the town of Columbia. The lines transversed the town along two main corridors, between Lincoln Street and the river, and along Laurens Street. The principal development of the town occurred between these two corridors after the construction of the railroad. As well, the railroad necessitated a whole new genre of architecture in Columbia, including depots, car sheds, miles of tracks, trestles, and roundhouses.

Several railroad structures and buildings remain to document this era in Columbia's history. The S. C. Railroad Depot at 800 Gervais Street (Site no. 10602939) and the S. C. Railroad Warehouse at 804 1/2 Gervais Street (Site no. 10602943) stand near the Adlub Flour complex. The Southern Airline Railroad Depot and Baggage Shed still stand at 1201 Lincoln Street (Site nos. 10602975 to 2975.01); the Seaboard Railroad Station remains at 902 Gervais Street (Site no. 10602948).

The notable Union Station (Site no. 5020093) was built in 1902 by the Southern Railroad and the Atlantic Coast Line. This building has been restored and its adaptive reuse finds it open as a popular restaurant in the

⁴⁴Gray's New Map of Columbia, Richland County, S. C., 1883, Map-2, 1883, 5, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.; Arthur and Moore, Columbia, S. C. 1850; Hennig, pp. 357-8.

⁴⁵Hennig, pp. 357-8.

present.⁴⁶ Three historic railroad trestles still stand. The art deco style trestle on Blossom Street in Five Points is a familiar landmark. On North Main Street a notable trestle remains in Earlwood Park (Site no. 10602875), as does another trestle which crosses North Main Street near the old Coca Cola Bottling Plant (Site no. 10602874).

Columbia grew in size during these years of improved transportation. The population of Columbia was 6,060 in 1850, and by 1860 it had climbed to 8,052 people. During these years the town began to gradually extend to formerly unoccupied corners of the original town limits. Elmwood Cemetery Company began to create the new cemetery on the northern border of the town, on some of the Taylor property. The cemetery was opened in 1860, at which time burials ceased to take place at the old cemetery called the Potter's Field.⁴⁷

Part of Main Street was known as Butcher Town, after the predominance of this business on that section of street. Above Butcher Town was Cotton Town. Edwin J. Scott wrote,

I have seen Main Street so crowded with wagons from the site of the present post-office to Butcher Town as to be almost impassible for carriages or gigs. Cotton Town was built up by the traffic in that staple with large grocery, provisions, and storage establishments, which did a very extensive and profitable business till the completion of the upcountry railroads, contrary to our expectations, transferred this trade from Columbia to the towns and villages above.⁴⁸

Cotton was always an important crop to the city of Columbia, which was founded about the time that rice was yielding to cotton as the principal crop raised in the state. Some rice was grown within the city limits of Columbia, but other staple crops more suited to the midlands were the important commodities produced in the area. The invention of the cotton gin meant that cotton could be raised quite profitably in the South and the built environment of Columbia was proof of its success, with its cotton warehouses, compresses, gins, and later cotton mills.

⁴⁶Williams, p. 46; 1850 Map of Columbia; Hennig, pp. 358-9.

⁴⁷Williams, p. 48; John B. Jackson, Map of Columbia, 1850, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina; C. Drie, Bird's Eye View of Columbia, S.C., 1872, South Caroliniana Library.

⁴⁸Scott, p. 149.

Several buildings relating to the cotton trade remain. The B. B. Ford Cotton Warehouse (Site no. 10602938) still stands at 701 Gervais Street. The Southern Cotton Oil Company Complex at 737 Gadsden Street (Site no. 10602973 to 2973.02) and the Palmetto Compress and Warehouse Company Building at 617 Devine Street (Site no. 5020076) are reminders of this prosperous era. In addition to cotton, the plantations and farms surrounding Columbia produced corn, wheat, hay, peas and beans, sweet potatoes, and white potatoes. As well, the planters and farmers near Columbia were highly successful in raising cattle and sheep and producing dairy products.⁴⁹

Produce was sold at the public market in Columbia. The city market had been an integral part of the life of Columbia since at least sometime after 1818, when the first public market under the city hall was built. This market was destroyed by the fire of 1865, and a new market, built after the fire, was erected on Assembly Street between Plain [now Hampton Street] and Washington Streets. This commodious brick building had shed roofed overhangs on the side where wagons could unload their contents for sale. This second market was torn down in 1913. The third market building was built between 1913 and 1924 in the middle of Assembly Street. During the New Deal era, Columbia received \$52,000 in federal aid to erect another market building to the south of the c. 1924 market on Assembly Street. This new building was seen as a sign of progress for the city. It consisted of two four hundred foot sheds which contained one hundred and sixty stalls renting for \$6.00 each per month. Produce from all over the state was marketed there during the height of the truck farming era in the twentieth century. The modern day farmers market next to Williams Brice Stadium is the descendant of these earlier markets. The Assembly Street markets were torn down in the late 1950's.⁵⁰

The land in the southwestern and southeastern corners of the town remained rural in nature into the 1850s. This land had been bought by the Starks, the Taylors, the Guignards and several others when the outsquares were being sold earlier in the century. To the southwest of town, on the site of the present-day Olympia Mills, lay Fisher's Mill Pond, upon which a mill stood into the late nineteenth century. Later, Olympia Mill, built in the early twentieth century, would harness the water power once used by this old mill. The southeastern corner of the original city limits was geographically unsuited to development, for it contained

⁴⁹1850 Agricultural Census, Richland County; 1860 Agricultural Census, Richland County, S. C. Dept. of Archives and History.

⁵⁰Hennig, pp. 66, 73, 85; 1883 Map of Columbia; John McNeal, Map of Columbia, S. C., 1914, South Caroliniana Library.

several streams, a pond, and marshy areas, as well as steep inclines above the pond and streams. This area was reclaimed for building purposes when the creeks and springs were piped underground in the early twentieth century. The present day commercial area of Five Points and the suburbs of Wheeler Hill and Wales Garden occupies this corner of the original town limits.⁵¹

The most significant structure in the capital of the state was in the center of the town, on the crest of the hill, before Main Street descended from the broad plain upon which the town was built. By the 1850s, the old wooden state house was in a deteriorated condition. Construction of the north wing of a new State House was begun on December 15, 1851. The old wooden structure, in use since 1790, was moved a short distance in 1854 to provide room for the main section of the new building. This state house would not be finished before the beginning of the Civil War and the walls were greatly damaged by the shelling of the city in 1865; it was finally completed in 1907.⁵²

The construction of the new state house altered the configuration of the city for it sat in the middle of where Main Street (once called Richardson Street) crossed Gervais and Senate Streets. The grounds around the new state house fully occupied two city blocks, where they had once covered one block. As one approached the city from the south or the north on Main Street, the grand building stood out as the centerpiece of the city.⁵³

The construction of the state capitol led to a more diverse ethnic population in the city. Irish stonecutters, masons, and sculptors flocked to the city to work on the building. In 1850, the Irish population in Columbia stood at 168. Other ethnic elements in 1850 included 81 Germans, 73 Englishmen, a few Scots, French, West Indians, Canadians, and a smattering of Europeans from various countries.⁵⁴

The city received its first gas lighting in 1852, when the first gas plant was erected. Distribution lines were

⁵¹1850 Map of Columbia; Scott, p. 32; G. McD. Hampton and D. B. Miller, Map of Columbia, S. C. and Suburbs, 1903, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.; N. O. and T. J. Pyles, Columbia, S. C., 1905, Map MB 9-16, S. C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.

⁵²Hennig, pp. 63-5.

⁵³N. O. and T. J. Pyles, Map of Columbia, 1905.

⁵⁴John Hammond Moore, Columbia and Richland County, A South Carolina Community, 1740-1990, (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1993), p. 140.

installed to service both buildings and street lamps.⁵⁵ By 1860, the city had a thriving business community. The city contained the following:

5 auctioneers and cotton merchant firms, 5 bakers, 4 blacksmith shops, 11 boarding houses, 2 bookbinders, 2 booksellers, 7 boot and shoe dealers, 4 "builders," 3 carriage makers, 2 china stores, 16 clothing stores, 6 shops selling confectionaries and fancy goods, 2 coopers, 1 coppersmith, 5 dentists, 1 dress trimmer, 6 drug stores, 11 dry goods stores, 1 express company, 7 fruit dealers, 1 gilder, 31 grocery stores, 2 gunsmiths, 3 hardware stores, 2 hat shops, 4 hotels, an ice company, 2 iron foundries, 2 beer breweries, 3 livery stables, 13 law firms, 2 marble workers, 3 milliners, 3 music stores, a portrait painter, a sign painter, 3 house painters, 4 paint stores, 3 paper hangers, 2 photographers, 16 doctor's offices, a gold and silver plater, 4 saddle makers, 2 planing mills, 14 taverns, 13 private schools, 4 cigar stores, 4 tailors, 4 tin/sheet iron/stove shops, 2 upholsterers, and 5 jewelry stores.⁵⁶

Nullification and the Approach of the Civil War

The nullification issue occupied the minds of Columbians from the 1830s to the 1850s and three conventions were held in the town to debate the issues revolving around states' rights during those decades. The exact location of these meetings is not known. The debates culminated in the meeting on April 26, 1852, which was a convention of the people of South Carolina to elect a delegate to a Southern Congress, though this Congress was not formed because other southern states did not wish to take this step. On April 30, the South Carolina Convention, meeting at First Baptist Church (Site no. 1060036), adopted an ordinance which declared the state's right to secede from the Federal Union. South Carolina stood alone in a stance of defiance from 1852

⁵⁵Hennig, p. 324.

⁵⁶Williams, pp. 75-87.

until 1860, when they indeed seceded from the Union.⁵⁷

IV. The Civil War and the Fire of 1865: The Rebuilding of Columbia

The city of Columbia was burned on February 18, 1865. Because it was the capital of the state which first left the Union, Columbia was a prime target for Union troops. Also, Columbia was a hub of the railroad lines, which Sherman's men consistently destroyed on their "March to the Sea" and back through the state of South Carolina. Its industry, which by then was built up considerably, also made the city a valuable asset to the South which Union forces did not wish to leave intact. Union soldiers wrote letters home describing the night of the fire. One wrote, "Our men had such a spite against the place they swore they would burn the city, if they should enter it, and they did." Another penned, "The Boys had long desired to see the City burned to ashes which we all had the pleasure of seeing that night."⁵⁸

The fire, the second in the city's history, consumed approximately one third of the town. Four hundred and sixty buildings and houses were destroyed by the blaze. The fire swept from the capitol up Main Street and most of the fire damage occurred on both Main Street and the streets on either side of Main Street between Senate and Laurel Streets.⁵⁹

Contemporary Edwin Scott recalled,

"The fruits of more than half a century's cares and labors were thus destroyed on a single night, and where at sunset on the 17th stood one of the fairest cities on the continent, by daylight the next morning nothing remained but heaps of smoking ruins, with here and there a solitary chimney to mark where the houses had been. Every building but one, and that a little one, on both sides of Main Street for a mile in length above the State House was reduced to ashes, and a great number on the other streets, especially on the East side, for three or more squares were in the same condition."

⁵⁷Hennig, pp. 19-23.

⁵⁸Joseph T. Glatthaar, Sherman's March to the Sea and Beyond, (New York: New York University Press, 1985), pp. 137-145.

⁵⁹Glatthaar, p. 145.

William Gilmore Simms, in an article in the Phoenix, estimated the loss at eighty-four of the one hundred and twenty-four town squares built upon. Gone were the old State House, six churches, eleven banks, the court house, the railroad depot, schools, homes, and shops and stores owned by four hundred and forty-five merchants.⁶⁰

Extant buildings associated with the Civil War include the Palmetto Iron Works and Armory on Arsenal Hill (Site no. 1060003) at 1802 Lincoln Street which was constructed in c. 1850 to convert flintlock guns to percussion locks. This factory was used by the Confederacy from 1861 to 1865 for the manufacture of arms and munitions.⁶¹ First Baptist Church (Site no. 1060036) was the site of the Secession Convention held in 1860 at which the state seceded from the Union. The building used for the Confederate Printing Plant still stands at the corner of Gervais and Huger Streets (Site no. 5020026).

In the period after the Civil War, the city experienced steady growth. The population stood at 9,298 in 1870, 10,036 in 1880, and 15,353 in 1890. Between 1880 and 1895, new buildings constructed on Main Street occupied 1,133 front feet. During this fifteen year period, the assessed value of real estate in the city jumped from \$3,433,499 to \$5,405,929. One could scarcely see traces of the destruction of 1865 by 1883, when a map with footprints of buildings in the city indicates that the Main Street business district had been completely rebuilt and the blocks to the east and west of Main were densely infilled. Progress included a \$100,000 investment in improving the waterworks near the Congaree River and a new telegraph alarm system for the city police and firefighters. Electric street lights replaced the old gas lamps after a new electric plant was built in 1891.⁶²

Though the survey made in 1786 designated "lots reserved for public purposes," the city does not seem to have had designated city parks prior to the Civil War. After the war, Sidney Park was created in a deep ravine in the hill below what is now called Arsenal Hill, the site of the first city waterworks. The idea of creating a park there was promoted by A. Sidney Johnston, a City Council

⁶⁰Scott, pp. 181-2; Hennig, p. 80.

⁶¹Arsenal Hill National Register Nomination, SCDAH.

⁶²Hennig, pp. 80-1, 325, 364; Gray's New Map of Columbia, 1883.

member. Johnston proposed that a road be cut into the hill around the ravine, and that the basin should be fenced and planted with trees, flowers, and shrubs. Meandering paths were created throughout the park and benches were placed. The springs were opened and brick or stone enclosures were built around them. Old photographs of the park show a large goldfish pond there. Johnston supervised the work, which according to maps of the city, was accomplished by 1869. After Johnston's death in 1852, the town council named the park in his honor.⁶³

By 1895, the grounds of the State House began to be seen as a park for the construction rubble was finally cleared away. The Iron Palmetto, a monument to the veterans of the Mexican-American War was in place when Sherman's troops entered the city in 1865. Other monuments and statuary were placed on the grounds by the end of the nineteenth century, such as the monument to the women of the Confederacy, the Confederate monument, the statue of Wade Hampton and that of George Washington. The large old oaks mentioned by Edward Hooker earlier in the century do not seem to have survived the war and the construction. Small trees were on the grounds in an 1895 photograph of the State House.⁶⁴

In 1905, the Civic League of Columbia engaged the Boston, Massachusetts firm of Kelsey and Guild to survey the city and advise them on the creation of a system of parks and city improvements. This effort came during the midst of a national phenomena known as the "City Beautiful Movement," wherein civic minded people all over the country concentrated their energy on city planning and modernization. Kelsey and Guild's plan was guided by certain criteria. They believed that a city should consider the physical features of their location, anticipate the needs of the community in the future, reflect the traditions of the past, govern the establishment of streets, parks, location of public works and buildings, and cultivate "in the minds of the public a taste and desire for the most highly artistic and appropriate in the small things that

⁶³Scott, p. 154; 1850 Map of Columbia; Alex Y. Lee, Map of the City of Columbia, 1869, S. C. Dept. of Archives and History; John Hammond Moore, Columbia and Richland County, A South Carolina Community, 1740-1990, (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1993), pp. 144-5.

⁶⁴Hennig, p. 65; Columbia Photograph Collection, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina; Taylor Papers, South Caroliniana Library.

make up so large a part of a city's attractiveness."⁶⁵

Their recommendations for Columbia included a government mall and park surrounding the state house which would include the blocks surrounded by Gervais, Assembly, Green, and Sumter Streets. The present capitol complex reflects a portion of their plan insofar as the blocks encompassed by Pendleton, Assembly, Senate, and Sumter Streets are the site of state office buildings and landscaped grounds and Senate Street has been closed to all but pedestrian traffic within the bounds of the capitol grounds. As well, the extant boulevard on the eastern portion of Senate Street reflects the spirit of the plans for the State House mall. They also proposed a system of city parks which followed the natural waterways still evident in their day; parks were recommended along Rocky Branch which flowed from the area near Lady and Henderson Streets, converging with a branch flowing through the present Valley Park in the Five Points area to the Congaree River. Another park would be located along the river banks and the Columbia Canal. Sidney Park was another site which they recommended and from there along the creek which flowed from it to the Congaree River. A vast park was to be developed north of the city along Smiths Branch which flowed from the S. C. State Hospital farm, known as the Asylum Farm, to the river.⁶⁶

The city did not follow the overall advice of the landscape firm or realize the hopes of the Civic League though aspects of the plan were partially implemented some years later. The proposed Washington Park near the intersection of Lady and Henderson Streets never became a reality. Valley Park was developed by the 1930s. Maxcy Gregg Park, 17 and 1/2 acres of the old Irwin Farm along Rocky Branch, was donated to the city of Columbia by the Rembert Development Company in c. 1910. In the last quarter of the twentieth century the park along the canal and river has been realized and the rebuilding of Sidney Park, after years of transition from a park to a railroad yard to a park again, has been completed. Thus, Kelsey and Guild's report, though not really heeded at the time of its production, may have affected the planning of parks of Columbia.⁶⁷

⁶⁵Kelsey and Guild, The Improvement of Columbia, South Carolina. Report to the Civic League ..., (Boston, Mass: Kelsey and Guild, 1905), pp. 1-15.

⁶⁶Ibid., Map of the City of Columbia Showing Proposed City Park Areas.

⁶⁷"Something of the History of the Irwin Farm, Later Known as McCreery's Bottoms, and Now As Maxcy Gregg Park," in The State, c. 1931; Kelsey and Guild, Map of the City ...

In 1907, the first of the city's streets were paved in vitrified brick. Sixteen blocks of Main Street, from Union Station to Elmwood, were the first targeted for the paving, though the bricks were only placed from Rice to Wheat Streets. The remainder were paved in bitulithic pavement, similar to asphalt, a material which on hot days retained the impressions of the wagons and carriages which travelled over it. Other streets were "paved" in wooden blocks in 1911 as an experiment. The wooden blocks buckled in every rain, giving the passerby a bumpy ride. In especially heavy downpours, the blocks floated away, washing down the gutters of the street. The advent of the mass-produced gasoline car in 1896 and its subsequent rise in popularity as a mode of transportation necessitated improved paving in the city. The wooden sections were finally removed in 1925, when asphalt was placed on the city's streets.⁶⁸

Columbia, like other American cities, experienced the growth of suburban neighborhoods from the 1880s into the early years of the twentieth century. The advent of transportation such as the automobile and street railway enabled residents to live outside the city limits and commute to work. Waverly, Shandon, Eau Claire, College View, Camp Fornance, Wales Garden, Hollywood, Rose Hill, and Hyatt Park were some of the first planned neighborhoods outside the city limits of Columbia. Many of the suburbs in America were incorporated as municipal governments, as were several near Columbia, such as Shandon, Eau Claire, and Arden.⁶⁹ In June of 1913, the first of the new suburbs were annexed to the city of Columbia. These included Shandon, Waverly, South Waverly, and part of Eau Claire. By 1930, the population of the city, including annexed suburban development, totaled 51,581.⁷⁰

Most of Columbia's early suburbs were laid out on the gridiron system. Early neighborhoods such as Bellevue, Camp Fornance, Elmwood, Waverly, Shandon, Rose Hill, and Melrose Heights clearly exhibit this pattern. Later developments have streets which followed the natural shape of the terrain, such as Terrace Way in Shandon, Wales Garden, Hollywood, Earlwood, Heathwood, Forest Heights, and

⁶⁸Hennig, pp. 81-2; Note: Gregg and Barnwell Streets between Green and College Streets appear to have been paved with brick later.

⁶⁹Kenneth T. Jackson, Crabgrass Frontier, The Suburbanization of the United States, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1985), pp. 20-30;

⁷⁰Hennig, pp. 364-7.

Kilbourne Park.⁷¹

The suburbs succeeded in part because of improved transportation via the street railways developed during the later part of the nineteenth century. The first successful electric street railway was developed by Frank Julian Sprague in Richmond, Virginia, in 1887. In 1882, Columbia's second street railway, was operated by horsepower, but on March 8, 1894, horsepower was replaced by electricity when the Columbia Electric Street Railway, Light and Power Company became the first company in the state to operate electric street cars. Their first lines serviced the Waverly neighborhood and Valley Park near the present-day Five Points area. In 1896, the Columbia and Eau Claire Electric Railway Company was chartered to run a line to Hyatt Park, north of the city, which became the first line to extend beyond the city limits. This line eventually came under the control of the Columbia Street Railway Company and was extended to Columbia College.⁷²

The street railway was powered by a revolutionary electric system drawn from the steam electric plant on Gates Street near Gervais Street and a hydro-electric plant on the Columbia Canal near the South Carolina Penitentiary, which were later converted to alternating current provided by two rotary converters. Only four rotary converters were in existence in the entire United States at this time, placing the technology used in Columbia at the forefront of city improvements in transportation.⁷³

The street railway both followed the development of the suburbs and caused the growth of new neighborhoods. For instance, when the tracks were extended up North Main Street to the new suburb of Eau Claire, new suburban development followed in their wake, such as the neighborhoods of Bellevue, Camp Fornance, Alta Vista, and Earlewood. By 1914, the city had extensive street car service, running north of town to Eau Claire, College Place and Colonial Heights, east to Shandon and Waverly, south to Shandon Annex, the state fair grounds, and Olympia and Whaley Mills, and west to the city limits and Elmwood Cemetery. By 1917, the line extended through the new Wales Garden suburb to the southeast of the city limits and by 1917 it ran to the new

⁷¹1949 Map of Columbia, S. C., Map MB 16-6, S. C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.; Tomlinson Engineering Co., Map of Columbia and Vicinity, 1945, Map MB 8-24, S. C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.

⁷²Hennig, p. 325, 364-70; Sanborn Map Company, 1919 Map of Columbia Fire Districts, South Caroliniana Library; Feters, pp. 37-41; Jackson, pp. 107-8.

⁷³Feters, p. 41.

Army cantonment to the east of the city which became Fort Jackson. Though the street railway allowed growth outside of the city limits, it still brought people to the heart of the city for work and business.⁷⁴

Several structures and buildings have been associated with the street railway. The first car house was located on Gervais Street by 1893 and a substation was built on Assembly Street by 1900. A car barn was later built at 328 Main Street. Extant buildings associated with the electric street railway survive to the present. The substation for this railway still stands on Assembly Street (Site no. 10602880) and has been put to adaptive reuse as offices. The building has been restored.⁷⁵

Another means of growth in the city came with renewed interest in the city's water power after the Civil War. In 1868, William Sprague, of Providence, Rhode Island, purchased the old Columbia Canal from the state and secured a charter for the Columbia Water Power Company. This company hoped to harness the thirty-six foot fall of water available in Columbia to produce waterpower capable of operating cotton mills and other manufacturing interests. The company built the waterworks on the old canal which can still be seen at the Riverfront Park. The Columbia Canal and the waterworks are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. When Sprague's Rhode Island business failed he had to relinquish his dreams for Columbia. In 1880, the canal was sold to Thompson and Nagle, who sold it before completing the project begun by their predecessors. By 1895, the canal's water power was harnessed to produce electricity for the new Columbia Mill (Site no. 5020025), which was built on Gervais Street near the bridge across the river. This was the first mill run by electricity in the nation, and the building still stands, having been renovated for use as the State Museum and the S. C. Tax Commission offices.⁷⁶

The rise of the cotton milling industry in the South was reflected in Columbia. After the Civil War the South had a vast number of workers, the newly freed slaves, and an increased production of cotton. In 1880 South Carolina farmers produced 45% more cotton than they had in 1860. Improvements in rail transportation and manufacturing technology also occurred in the years after the war. All of

⁷⁴Fetters, pp. 43-6; Jackson, p. 113-4; Hennig, p. 360; 1895 Map of Columbia, S. C.

⁷⁵Fetters, pp. 38, 41-2.

⁷⁶D. P. Robbins, Historical and Descriptive Sketch of ... Columbia, S. C., (Columbia: Presbyterian Publishing House, 1888), pp. 60-1; Hennig, pp. 334-5.

these factors converged to make the cotton textile industry, according to historian David Carlton, a "significant economic and social force" in the state and specifically in Columbia.⁷⁷

Other mills followed the lead of the Columbia Mill. W. B. Smith Whaley and G. E. Shand built Olympia (1899), Granby (1897), and Whaley Mills (1895) at the southern border of the city. Other early mills were the Richland (1895), Capital City (1900), and Glencoe (1908) Cotton Mills. Coletex Fabrics and Southern Aseptic Laboratories were built later than these first mills but also produced goods from fibers.⁷⁸

The construction of cotton mills below the southwestern city limits caused significant growth of the city. Around the large cotton mills, mill villages similar to those in the northeastern states were built by mill owners. These villages contained houses modeled on the New England form of the saltbox, thus introducing a new style never before seen in the city. They also attracted a large mill worker population, a group which had not traditionally been a part of the population of Columbia. The villages retain their distinct form and architecture to the present.⁷⁹

Another change occurred in the fabric of Columbia after the Civil War. The African-American population had a need for housing close to newly available jobs in the city. In 1860, there were 2,809 slaves and 319 free African-Americans living in the city limits of Columbia. Most of the African-Americans resided in the corridor bound by Main, Elmwood, Pickens and College Streets. Another concentration lived in the blocks surrounded by Gervais, Gadsden, Elmwood, and Main Streets. After the war, the population of African-Americans in the city dropped drastically and the residence patterns changed after they were able to seek their choice of habitation. By 1895, the African-American population of Columbia had well-established neighborhoods within the city limits.⁸⁰

The most populous African-American neighborhoods lay west of Main Street from Elmwood Ave. to the southern city limits, to the south of Elmwood Ave. near the S. C. State

⁷⁷David L. Carlton, Mill and Town in South Carolina, 1880-1920, (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University, 1982), pp. 1-41.

⁷⁸Hennig, p. 335; Moore, pp. 303, 306-7.

⁷⁹Hennig, p. 335; See also: Historic Preservation Consulting Inc., Granby Mill Village Historical Survey, August, 1990.

⁸⁰Katherine H. Richardson, "The Growth of Black Neighborhoods, 1860-1981, and the Impact of Urban Renewal in the City of Columbia, S. C.," (n.p., 1987), pp. 1-5.

Hospital [formerly the Insane Asylum], in the blocks bound by Gervais, Laurens, Hampton, and Pickens Streets, and on Wheeler Hill where Charles W. McCreery built "100 Negro houses" in 1880. These remained viable African-American neighborhoods well into the 1930s.⁸¹

These neighborhoods lay near new jobs opened to African-Americans after the war. They clustered near the railroad tracks and yards, near the Southern Mill, the Cotton Compress, the Cotton Oil Refinery, Globe Phosphate Company, and the Richland Cotton Mill. Their homes on the north end of town stood near the State Hospital. African-Americans also opened their own businesses. An African-American middle class developed in the city. In 1930, an African-American journalist from Pittsburgh wrote of this society in Columbia, "Here is a nice looking town where the Negroes have many creditable business concerns and scores of comfortable and attractive houses."⁸² Their changing socio-economic status altered the settlement patterns and neighborhood development within the limits of the city of Columbia and in new suburbs such as Waverly.

World War I also encouraged the growth of Columbia. On June 2, 1917, the federal government authorized the establishment of an army camp southeast of the city, off of Garner's Ferry Road.

Camp Jackson, as it was named, had a population of 45,402 soldiers and 3,302 officers by 1918. The camp continued to serve as a federal facility, when in 1920, the Fifth Division of the Army was stationed there. In 1925, it was made a training camp for the National Guard. The suburbs of Columbia reached southeast towards Fort Jackson, as it was later named. By 1950, the southeastern city limits were at the entrance to Fort Jackson Boulevard.⁸³

The rising popularity of the automobile during the 1920s and 1930s enabled the population of Columbia to live outside the city limits and still get to work in the city. The suburbs spread past those created in the late nineteenth century and early twentieth century, reaching to the southeast with the development of Heathwood, Kilbourne Park, Rosewood, and Shandon Extension, and further out to Forest Acres, and Arcadia Lakes. To the north new suburbs included

⁸¹Ibid., p. 5; "Something of the History of the Irwin Farm ..."

⁸²Richardson, p. 7; Thomas L. Johnson, ed. A True Likeness, (Columbia: Brucoli Clark, 1986), p. 4.

⁸³City Engineer, Map of Columbia, 1950, South Caroliniana Library; Confederation of South Carolina Local Historical Societies, Official South Carolina Historical Markers, (Columbia: R.L. Bryan, 1978), p. 117.

Camp Fornance, Eau Claire, College View, College Place. By the 1950s, this growth in geographical area and transportation demands necessitated the need for a beltway around the city.⁸⁴

V. Urban Renewal in the 1950s and 1960s

The era of "urban renewal" in the United States took its toll on a broad swathe of Columbia's African-American neighborhoods and industrial and transportation sites during the late 1950s and early 1960s. During this era a wide strip of some of the oldest buildings in the city were destroyed, unfortunately in a section of the town which had not been burned by the 1865 fire. Lost were the old Howard School, the first school built for African-Americans after the Civil War, buildings associated with the Wilmington, Columbia, and Augusta Railroad and the Columbia and Greenville Railroad, and portions of the neighborhoods which developed on Arsenal Hill. Sadly, many of the buildings were not documented by photographs or verbal descriptions before being leveled. The area affected roughly ran along the Greenville and Columbia Railroad tracks, for several blocks on each side. The program was administered by the Columbia Urban Rehabilitation Commission.⁸⁵

Ironically, the urban renewal frenzy in the country actually helped the preservation movement gain momentum during the 1960s. But it came to people's attention too late to save some of Columbia's oldest structures. By 1961, 1,090 buildings had been demolished by the Commission. The Commission wrote that the increasing number of rooming houses and multiple family dwellings being created in old residences downtown had a detrimental effect on the city. Of the first hundred inspected, 15% were unfit for habitation, 15% were extremely dilapidated, and 33% needed major repairs or lacked plumbing.⁸⁶ Photographs accompanying this literature show the type of housing they were targeting - "grand old ladies" - nineteenth century dwellings, in some instances possibly eighteenth century dwellings, and shotgun housing along the railroad tracks. Certainly much of it was in sad repair, but ironically, it was also some of Columbia's oldest, most diverse, and

⁸⁴City Engineer, Map of Columbia, 1950, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

⁸⁵Columbia Urban Rehabilitation Commission, "Five Years of Slum Elimination Through Citizen Action," n.p., c. 1961, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina.

⁸⁶Ibid., p. 6.

unaltered architecture.⁸⁷

The urban renewal program must be considered when viewing the architecture remaining in the area affected by "slum elimination," for streets of intact houses remain in old neighborhoods where adjacent streets lost every house. Churches stand alone in the midst of what used to be African-American neighborhoods, making no sense in their present context.

VI. Summary

Throughout the years from 1786 to the present, the fabric of Columbia has changed and developed. It began as a planned town in the backcountry of the state in 1786 and grew to a town of some size by the mid-1820s. It suffered its first fire before 1826 and was burned again in 1865. The city has been likened to a phoenix, rising up from the flames and overcoming great odds. Once viewed as a jewel of the south before her destruction in 1865, the city lost sight of some of its heritage during the urban renewal program, of the late 1950s and early 1960s. Columbia has in recent years achieved distinction, having been named one of the most inhabitable cities in the nation in recent years. The city's forward thinking and preservation minded city leaders, in undertaking this study of Columbia's architecture and cultural resources, gives hope to the future preservation of these tangible pieces of our heritage, which tell us where we have been, how we lived, and what we have done in this city for the past two hundred and five years.

⁸⁷Ibid., photographs between pages 3 and 4, 6 and 7, and the cover photograph.

Bibliography

PRIMARY RESEARCH

Adams, Lark Emerson, ed. Journals of the House of Representatives, 1785-6. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1979.

Brief Acts of the General Assembly of South Carolina Relating to the Columbia Canal. Columbia: R. L. Bryan Co., 1914.

British Public Records Office, Records on Microfilm, S. C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.

Easterby, J. H., ed. The Journal of the Commons House of Assembly, Nov. 10, 1736-June 7, 1739. Columbia: The Historical Commission of South Carolina, 1951.

Green, E L., Collection. 407 Mss. South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

McCord, David J. Statutes at Large of South Carolina. Columbia: A. S. Johnson, 1836.

SECONDARY RESEARCH

Bryan, John Morrill. An Architectural History of the South Carolina College, 1801-1855. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1976.

Bryan, John M., ed. Robert Mills Washington: The American Institute of Architects Press, 1989.

Charleston City Gazette and Commercial Daily Advertiser.
"Charleston, Friday Morning, May 2, 1828." May 8, 1828.

Carlton, David L. Mill and Town in South Carolina, 1880-1920. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University, 1982.

Confederation of South Carolina Local Historical Societies. Official South Carolina Historical Markers. Columbia: R. L. Bryan Co., 1978.

Fetters, Thomas. Palmetto Traction: Electric Railways of South Carolina. Forty Fort, Pa.: Harold E. Cox, 1978.

Glatthaar, Joseph. Sherman's March to the Sea and Beyond. New York: New York University Press, 1985.

- Hennig, Helen Kohn, ed. Columbia, Capital City of South Carolina, 1786-1936. Columbia: R. L. Bryan Co., 1936.
- Historic Columbia Foundation. "Robert Mills House, Columbia, S. C." Columbia: Historic Columbia Foundation, c. 1983.
- Jackson, Kenneth T. Crabgrass Frontier, The Suburbanization of the United States. New York: Oxford University Press, 1985.
- Johnson, Thomas L., ed. A True Likeness. Columbia: Bruccoli Clark, 1986.
- Kelsey and Guild. The Improvement of Columbia, South Carolina, Report to the Civic League ... Boston: Kelsey and Guild, 1905.
- Kohn, David, ed. Internal Improvement of South Carolina, 1817-1828. Washington, D. C., 1938.
- Meriwether, Robert L. The Expansion of South Carolina, 1729-1765. Kingsport, Tenn.: Southern Publishers, 1940.
- Mills, Robert. Mills Atlas of the State of South Carolina. Easley: The Reprint Co., 1980.
- _____. Statistics of South Carolina Including a View of Its Natural, Civil, and Military History, General and Particular. Spartanburg: The Reprint Co., 1972.
- Moore, John Hammond. Columbia & Richland County, A South Carolina Community, 1740-1990. Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1993.
- Richardson, Katherine H. "Site Study of Granby Plantation," n.p., 1991.
- _____. "Towns on the Frontier: South Carolina Towns in Transition, 1780-1839." n.p., 1989.
- _____. "The Growth of Black Neighborhoods, 1860-1981, and the Impact of Urban Renewal in the City of Columbia, S. C." n.p., 1987.
- Robbins, D. P. Historical and Descriptive Sketch of ... Columbia, S. C. Columbia: Presbyterian Publishing House, 1888.
- Scott, Edwin J. Random Recollections of a Long Life, 1806 to 1876. Columbia: R. L. Bryan Co., 1980.

Sirmans, Eugene, M. Colonial South Carolina, A Political History, 1663-1763. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1966.

Smith, Fenelon DeVere. "Economic Development of the Textile Industry in Columbia, S. C." University of Kentucky: M. A. Thesis, 1952.

The State. "Something of the Irwin Farm, Later Known as McCreery's Bottoms, and Now as Maxcy Gregg Park," c. 1931.

Thompson and Nagle. Prospectus of the Columbia and Lexington Water Power Co. at Columbia, South Carolina Providence, R. I., 1880.

Williams, J. F. Columbia, Old and New. Columbia: Epworth Orphanage Press, 1929.

MAPS

City Engineer, Columbia, S. C. Map of Columbia, S. C., 1950. South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

Drie, C. Bird's Eye View of Columbia, S. C., 1872. South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

Hampton, G. McD. and D. B. Miller. Map of Columbia, S. C. and Suburbs, 1903. South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

Gray, _____. Gray's New Map of Columbia, Richland County, S. C., 1883. South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

Jackson, John B. Map of Columbia, S. C., 1850. South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

McNeal, John. Map of Columbia, S. C., 1914. South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

Pyles, N. O. and T. J. Columbia, S. C., 1905. S. C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.

Sanborn Map Company. 1919 Map of Columbia, S. C. Fire Districts, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

South Carolina Township Book. Early Map of Land Upon Which
Columbia, S. C. Was Laid Out, c. 1785. S. C. Dept. of
Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.

RELEVANT NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATIONS ON FILE AT THE S.C. DEPT.
OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY:

Allen University
Benedict College
Columbia Historic District I
Columbia Historic District II
Elmwood Park Historic District
Historic Resources of Columbia, Supplement IV: West Gervais
Street Historic District
South Carolina Governor's Mansion
University of South Carolina Old Campus District
Waverly Historic District

City-wide
Architectural Survey
&
Historic Preservation Plan
Columbia, South Carolina

John M. Bryan & Associates

Patricia Rojas and Daniel Bilderback,
Survey Coordinators, Reconnaissance and Intensive Surveys, Phases I and II

Stephen Skelton,
Reconnaissance and Intensive Surveys, Phase I

Jenny Dilworth, Jennifer Vaughan, Michael Fenton,
Intensive Surveys, Phase II

Thomas Downey, *Research and Inventory*

Katherine Richardson, Heritage Preservation Associates,
Historical Overview and Neighborhood Histories



Funded by the State Historic Preservation Office
South Carolina Department of Archives and History and the City of Columbia, 1983

The activity that is the subject of this publication has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and administered by the South Carolina Department of Archives and History. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendations by the Department of the Interior.

Neighborhood History I.
The Historical Suburb of Bellevue

The twentieth century suburb of Bellevue is located north of Elmwood Avenue between Main and Bull Streets, excluding the first two city blocks on the eastern side of Main Street above Elmwood Avenue, which are commercial properties. Prior to the Civil War this land belonged to Andrew Wallace. The Wallace House stood across Elmwood Avenue from the S. C. State Hospital and later was incorporated into the campus of the hospital. In c. 1893, the Wallace family sold the land on which the present State Hospital campus stands to the state of South Carolina. It appears that they sold lots on Elmwood Avenue and the extension of Main Street prior to 1872, when several commercial buildings and houses appear on the Bird's Eye View of the city. Surrounding parcels of the Wallace land were kept by the family and by 1893 were owned by William Wallace.¹

The intersection of Main Street and Elmwood Avenue, on the southwestern corner of the Wallace place, was known as Cotton Town. Edwin Scott described it in 1884, "Cotton Town was built up by the traffic in that staple with large grocery, provisions, and storage establishments, which did a very extensive and profitable business till the completion of the up country railroads" The successful business in Cotton Town fostered commercial growth two blocks north of Main Street by 1883. Growth to the north of the original city limits included Elmwood Cemetery, begun in 1852, and the State Fairgrounds and the Race Track, constructed on Elmwood Avenue after the Civil War.²

Land outside of the original bounds of the city remained rural in nature until the last decade of the nineteenth century. The advent of the electric street railway and the automobile enabled the development of the first suburban neighborhoods in Columbia during the 1890s and first decade of the twentieth century. At this time, new suburbs such as Shandon, Waverly, and Eau Claire began to develop in the hills surrounding the city. Their popularity, coupled with the new street railway lines which ran from the city to the suburbs, led to suburban development of adjacent tracts of land. The Wallace tract, being contiguous to the city, had many advantages. City streets were easily

¹C. Drie, Bird's Eye View of the City of Columbia, 1872; Niernsee & LaMotte, City Engineers, Map of Columbia, S. C. and Suburbs, 1895; Richland County Deeds, vol. 2, pp. 323, 324, 353, Register of Mesne Conveyance, Richland County, S. C. [hereafter: RMC Office]; Edwin J. Scott, Random Recollections of A Long Life, 1806 to 1876, (Columbia: Charles A. Calvo, 1884), p. 65.

²Julian A. Selby, Memorabilia and Anecdotal Reminiscences of Columbia, S. C. . . ., (Columbia: The R. L. Bryan Co., 1905), p. 152; J. F. Williams, Old and New Columbia, (Columbia: Epworth Orphanage Press, 1929), p. 152; Scott, p. 149.

accessible. The street railway ran up Main Street to Scott Street which was at the southwestern corner of the Wallace tract. In 1896, the line was extended from Scott Street past the Wallace tract to Hyatt Park. By 1895, part of the tract was already included in the ever-expanding city limits, meaning that sewer and water service could easily follow.³

By 1902, Bull Street was extended through the Wallace property to the Confederate Home, which was located on part of the Asylum Farm. In that year William Wallace had the first plat of planned suburban development on his property registered at the office of mesne conveyance. Sixteen lots fronting Bull Street were initially surveyed on a 10.7 acre strip of Wallace's land. In 1906, William Wallace deeded 18.7 acres of his land to E. Barton Wallace, including the above mentioned acreage.⁴

In 1912, E. Barton Wallace and Melton & Belser, Simpson & Taylor, and Dr. L. B. Owens, owners of adjoining property, engaged T. C. Hamby to survey the new neighborhood of "Bellevue." It consisted of the area between Elmwood, Main, Franklin and Bull Streets, additional lots on the north side of Franklin Street and a short street named Wallace Street [later Victoria Street] to the north of Franklin Street. The property directly north of these newly surveyed lots remained undeveloped, most of that acreage belonging to G. W. Newman. By May 9, 1912, the city limits expanded northward to include all of the originally surveyed lots in Bellevue.⁵

George Newman extended the development of Bellevue to his land from 1919 to 1927. Included in this phase of Bellevue's development were northward extensions of Sumter, Marion, and Winyah [later Wallace] Streets and new streets which ran between Main Street and the western boundary of the Asylum Farm: Confederate Avenue, which ran to Bull Street in front of the Confederate Home, Broad River Avenue [later Summerville Avenue], Geiger Avenue, and Columbia Avenue [later Anthony Avenue].⁶ The

³1895 Map of Columbia; Helen Kohn Hennig, Columbia, Capital City of South Carolina, 1786-1936, (Columbia: R. L. Bryan Co., 1936), p. 360.

⁴Richland County Deeds, vol. AM, pp. 5, 474; vol. AO, pp. 596, 597; Richland County Plat Book C, p. 65, RMC Office, Richland County; G. McD. Hampton and D. B. Miller, City Engineers, Map of Columbia and Suburbs, 1903, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

⁵Richland County Plat Book C, p. 95, RMC Office; 1928 Map of the City of Columbia, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

⁶1928 Map of Columbia, (Map 1-a, 1928, 4, 5), South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.; Richland County Grantor Index to Deeds, George Newmsn entries, 1865 - 1927,

Newman family owned the land since 1870; prior to that it was apparently the property of Jacob Geiger who owned the earliest grist mill in the city of Columbia.⁷

The development of Bellevue and Elmwood, to its west, prompted other property owners to "cash in" on their property between the two neighborhoods and northward. The development of Camp Fornance, Alta Vista, and Earlewood Park neighborhoods were directly linked to the development of Bellevue and Elmwood.

By 1928, the Bellevue neighborhood was a white, working class neighborhood. It does not appear that it was densely settled until the 1940s, when the vast majority of those who lived there owned their homes and very few African-Americans resided in the area.⁸

By the 1960s, the neighborhood seems to have lost its identification with the name "Bellevue." In the survey of city neighborhoods conducted in that year, Bellevue was combined with Elmwood and Elmwood Park and was noted as "Confederate" on the survey map. "Confederate" neighborhood had a population of 3,438 people living in 1,351 housing units in 1960. 8.4% of that population was non-white. 16.8% had an annual income of less than \$3,000 per year in 1960 and the median number of years of schooling in the area was 10.3 years. Between 10 and 19.9% of the housing in the neighborhoods was deteriorating and only 5 to 14.9% of the housing was lived in by the owner. Clearly, by 1960, Bellevue suffered the effects of inner city blight.⁹

This early to mid-twentieth century suburb has much charm but, like Shandon, suffered from some urban blight during the 1960s and 1970s. During this period of transition Bellevue even lost the identity of its proper name, as have several of the older suburbs north of the old city limits. The area was one of the earliest extensions of the city to the north and was readily incorporated into the city limits when it was first surveyed. It prompted suburban growth between the outlying town of Eau Claire and Columbia and contains significant examples of the early twentieth century bungalow style, as well as historical sites of note to the city.

Richland County RMC Office.

⁷Richland County Deeds, vol. f, p. 135; Williams, p. 53.

⁸Survey of City Directories for the years, 1907, 1914, 1917, 1920, 1928, 1945, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

⁹City of Columbia Planning Dept., Columbia's Neighborhoods: An Analysis of Neighborhood Conditons, 1960, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

Neighborhood History II.

Earlewood: The Historical Neighborhoods of Camp Fornance, Alta Vista, North Columbia, Earlewood Garden, Gracelyn Terrace, Newman Park, and Earlewood Park

I. Camp Fornance and Alta Vista:

Camp Fornance was a Spanish-American War Army training camp which was occupied by Pennsylvania troops during that conflict. The camp was built on a hill north of Elmwood Cemetery, overlooking the Broad River. In 1910, years after the camp ceased to be used as an Army installation, a group of investors formed the Camp Fornance Development Company, whose purpose was among other things, "to buy, mortgage, sell, improve, and develop real estate." The Board of Directors consisted of Francis H. Weston, president, Howard Caldwell, H. N. Edmunds, secretary and treasurer, R. L. Moore, A. D. McFaddin, and Washington Clark.¹

The new suburb of Camp Fornance was surveyed in 1910 on the gridiron pattern. It lay west of Broad River Road; its southern boundary was the Seaboard Airline Railroad, and it abutted Alta Vista Farm on the northwest. 355 lots were planned for the development and a park area was reserved, as well as the original site of the encampment. The new streets running east and west were originally called First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Avenues, and were later renamed Beaufort, Union, Florence, Northwood, and Oconee. The north-south streets, with the exception of Columbia Avenue, were approximate extensions of the original Columbia Streets and were called Pulaski, Wayne, Gadsden, Lincoln, and Park Streets.²

The first lots were sold on Park Street and Lincoln Street and the height of activity by the company appears from 1910 until 1927. Development of new streets reached a peak in the neighborhood by 1928.³

Alta Vista Farm, north of the Camp Fornance suburb, was owned by Dr. L. B. Owens in 1928. Because of the success of the development of Camp Fornance, the eastern portion of Alta Vista was laid out in lots, between Lyles Avenue and Broad River Road by 1914. In 1936, Alta Vista consisted of 54.42 acres of undeveloped land, and the original lots between Lyles and Broad

¹Dead Domestic Charters, Box 73, no. 5938, S. C. Dept. of Archives and History; John Hammond Moore, Interview, January, 1992.

²Richland County Plats, vol. E, pp. 161-2; 1914 Map of Columbia, South Caroliniana Library.

³1914 Map of Columbia, South Caroliniana Library; 1928 Map of Columbia, South Caroliniana Library; Index to Richland County Deeds, 1865-1927, RMC Office.

River Road, and a "school lot" reserved for Fannie McCants School. In 1947, the undeveloped acreage was laid out in lots and streets which followed the contour of the landscape.⁴

II. Earlewood Park, Earlewood Garden, Gracelyn Terrace, North Columbia, and Newman Park:

Much of the land north of the Columbia city limits, between Columbia and Eau Claire, belonged to Joseph W. Newman during the latter part of the nineteenth century and the first few years of the twentieth century. Prior to 1860, much of the property belonged to Jesse Drafts and then George Lorick, from whom Newman purchased 359 acres. Another extensive tract of land belonged to Jacob Geiger, through whose estate it passed to Joseph W. Newman, Jr., the grandson of the elder Joseph Newman.⁵ Julian Selby, a contemporary, wrote of the elder Joseph Newman,

Mr. Joseph Newman, a genial gentleman and wonderful inventor, passed many years of his life, with his family, on the premises now known as Hyatt's Park. He occupied himself with piano tuning and repairing - had formerly manufactured these instruments in Baltimore. He was a hospitable man, and had a hearty welcome for one and all. Nothing pleased him more than to have a "surprise party" pay him a visit, and he had a good many, as the "surprisers" knew they were always welcome ... Mr. N. frequently declared that in the course of time a park, with a fish-pond, etc., might adorn these grounds, and he hoped that he would have the means to do it; but he departed this life before his ideas could be carried out. A member of his family retains a sketch or plat he prepared of his contemplated park and improvements.⁶

It appears that the elder Newman returned to Baltimore to live in his old age. The Newman land remained in the family until 1896, when George W. Newman, an heir of Joseph Newman, Sr., deeded 188 acres on the Winnsboro Road to F. S. Hyatt; this land

⁴Richland County Plats, vol. H, p. 23, RMC Office; Richland County Plats, vol. T, p. 111, RMC Office; 1928 Map of Columbia, South Caroliniana Library.

⁵Richland County Deeds, vol. F, p. 135, RMC Office; Richland County Deeds, vol. AF, p. 548, RMC Office.

⁶Julian A. Selby, Memorabilia And Anecdotal Reminiscences of Columbia, S. C. and Incidents Connected Therewith, (Columbia: R. L. Bryan Co., 1905), p. 29.

became Hyatt Park and the surrounding development. The younger Joseph Newman began deeding house lots on Broad River Road in 1902 and continued until his death in 1906, at which time his father, George W. Newman, controlled the remaining Newman property.⁷

The George Newman "Home Tract," the former home of Jacob Geiger, consisted of 23.5 acres which lay on both sides of North Main Street and abutted the Seaboard Air Line Railway on the northwest and the S. C. State Hospital land on the southeast. Beginning his suburban development scheme in 1903, George W. Newman had thirty lots surveyed between North Main Street and the railroad, southwest of the Home Tract. This suburb was called North Columbia. From 1914 to 1937, taking advantage of the development and success of Bellevue to his south and Camp Fornance and Alta Vista to his west, Newman developed Earlewood Park, Newman Park, and Gracelyn Terrace on the Newman property.⁸

In 1914, he had lots surveyed to the east of Broad River Road and extended First and Second Avenues from Camp Fornance, on the other side of Broad River Road to his land.⁹ In 1919, he had a 33.64 acre park surveyed which would later become Earlewood Park.¹⁰ In the same year he developed lots on his property from Columbia Avenue south past Confederate Avenue between North Main Street and the Asylum property.¹¹ In 1928, Newman Park was surveyed. This suburb included the lots east of Broad River Road on what later were called Harvey Street, Gilbert Street, Lakewood Avenue, Earlewood Drive, Union Street, Florence Street, Northwoods Street, and Oconee Streets.¹² In George Newman's old age, Gracelyn Terrace was laid out on the 23.5 acre Home Tract. It included Grace Street, George Street, an extension of Marion

⁷Richland County Deeds, vol. z, p. 388, RMC Office; Index to the Richland County Deeds, 1865-1927, RMC Office; Richland County Probate Court, Letters Testamentary, Joseph W. Newman, June 11, 1906, Box 173, package 5279.

⁸Richland County Plats, vol. J, p. 9, RMC Office; Ibid., vol. A, p. 131; Ibid., vol. C, pp. 8, 114; Ibid., vol. E, p. 126; Ibid., vol. F, pp. 197-8; Ibid., vol. G, p. 178; Ibid., vol. H, p. 70; J. F. Williams, Old and New Columbia, (Columbia: Epworth Orphanage Press, 1929), p. 53.

⁹Richland County Plats, vol. c, p. 114.

¹⁰Richland County Plats, vol. E, p. 185.

¹¹Richland County Plats, vol. F, pp. 211-212.

¹²1949 Map of Columbia, S. C. Dept. of Archives and History; 1928 Map of Columbia; Richland County Plats, vol. E, p. 140.

Street, and Columbia Avenue east of North Main Street.¹³ Earlewood Gardens was laid out on John T. Lyles' land from 1946 to 1948. It included lots laid around two loop roads which at first was called Earlewood Circle and later Keenan Drive and an extension of Lakewood Drive.¹⁴

With the exception of a few African-American residents of Camp Fornance, all of these suburbs were white neighborhoods. The vast majority of the homes were owner-occupied. By 1960, the area including these neighborhoods remained nearly all-white, only 1.6 of the population being African-American in that year. 83.3% of the residents had an income of over \$3000 in 1960 and the neighborhoods had experienced little blight. There was no overcrowding and little crime in the area. Less than 10% of the housing was deteriorating or dilapidated.¹⁵

In summary, the development of Bellevue and Camp Fornance prompted further suburban growth on their perimeters, as adjacent land owners took advantage of the suburban real estate boom after the turn of the twentieth century. These neighborhoods contain houses which range from late Victorian vernacular to bungalow tract housing. Public-minded developers reserved land for parks in Camp Fornance and Earlewood and both green spaces remain in use as parks to this day. The late development in Alta Vista demonstrates the trend towards developing neighborhoods laid out in harmony with the contour of the landscape, in contrast to the gridiron pattern employed in earlier development in the suburbs. These twentieth century suburbs, whose names have been forgotten, at one time had distinct identities and were as fashionable as were Shandon, Hollywood, or Rose Hill. The pattern of their development reveals much of the nature of suburban development around Columbia during the first four decades of the twentieth century.

¹³Richland County Plats, vol. I, p. 128; Ibid., vol. J., p. 9.

¹⁴Richland County Plats, vol. M, p. 122; Ibid., vol. L, p. 123.

¹⁵City of Columbia Planning Dept., Columbia's Neighborhoods: An Analysis of Neighborhood Conditions, 1965, South Caroliniana Library.

Neighborhood History III.

The Read Street Neighborhood: Historically the Thomas Taylor Jr./Robert Latta Place and the John C. Haskell Place

The neighborhood now known as the Read Street Neighborhood encompasses the area bound on the south by Taylor Street, west by Harden Street, east by houses on the eastern side of Westminster Drive, north by Richland, Waverly, Chestnut, Barhamville, Ithaca, and Oak Streets, including several houses on the northwestern side of Oak Street and on the northern side of Ithaca Street.

The neighborhood was historically identified as two separate tracts of land. The first was largely composed of an eighty acre tract which was originally a part of the Thomas Taylor, Jr. plantation, occupying the land now bound to the east by Two Notch Road, to the north by Elmwood Avenue, to the west by Harden Street, and south by Taylor Street, with the exception of a small triangle of land in the fork of Elmwood Ave. and Two Notch owned by the Seeger family. The second tract was John C. Haskell's home place, a fifty-one acre parcel bound on the west by Two Notch Road, south by Taylor Street, east by Westminster Drive, and north by Laurel Street.¹

This property, outside of the original city limits of Columbia, was known as the "eastern suburbs" in the late part of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century. It was an early suburb, not in the traditional planned community sense, but as an area where large family homes were built in relative proximity to one another on a "patchwork" of privately owned tracts of land. In 1883, Thomas Taylor, Jr.'s old home stood at the eastern end of Blanding Street, facing Harden Street, where the present campus of Benedict College is located; it was used by Benedict Institute in its early years. John C. Haskell's home stood a short distance from Taylor Street where Providence Hospital presently stands and survived until the construction of the hospital in the 1930s. East of the Haskell home, on land acquired by Haskell was another large dwelling which may have been the old Trezevant family home; this house survived until at least 1900. By 1883, W. G. Childs, later president of Carolina National Bank and the Columbia, Newberry, and Laurens Railroad, built a house east of Benedict Institute. By 1895, Henry P. Clark, who was associated with The State newspaper, built a large house next door to the Childs; this tall brick Victorian house still stands on what is now a part of the Benedict College campus, facing Taylor Street at an angle.²

¹Richland County Office of Mesne Conveyance [hereafter RMC Office], Plat Book A, p. 95; RMC Office, Plat Book A, p. 119; RMC Office, Plat Book F, pp. 74, 116.

²Edwin J. Scott, Random Recollections of a Long Life, 1806 to 1876, (Columbia: Charles A. Calvo, 1884), p. 60; Richland County Deeds, vol. V, p. 602, RMC Office; 1895 Map of Columbia; 1883 Map

I. The Taylor Tract

Thomas Taylor, Jr. (1779-1874) and his family lived in their large home on this land. In his old age Thomas Taylor moved to Louisiana to live with his daughter at Land's End Plantation in De Soto Parish.³ Prior to 1852, Taylor's Columbia home and surrounding acreage was sold to Robert Latta, who moved to Columbia after many years as a successful planter in York County. Latta's will, filed after his death in 1852, mentions the "family residence adjoining the town of Columbia." It is assumed that this refers to the Taylor mansion, for it stood until after 1873. Latta's daughter, Cecelia, married Rufus M. Johnston, and in 1863 Latta's executors deeded the eighty acre property to R. M. Johnston for \$30,000.⁴

In 1870, Cecelia Latta Johnson, then a widow, petitioned the court for permission to sell the Latta place. She wrote, "the above described premises are unproductive and are rapidly going to waste." She had already negotiated a sale to the American Baptist Home Mission Society which would use it to build a benevolent institution later known as Benedict Institute, a school for African-Americans. Permission was granted by the court and the society bought the property for \$16,000.⁵

The American Baptist Home Mission Society, which ran Benedict Institute, sold 63 and 3/100 acres of their land to the Columbia Suburban Land Company in 1891. Administrators of the school stated, "that it will be advantageous and more beneficial to their trust ... to convey a certain portion of [the eighty acres] ... upon which no improvements have been made." The Institute received \$15,825.00 for the property.⁶

The Columbia Suburban Land Company was chartered in 1891 for the purpose of "buying, improving, selling real estate, laying out, opening, and grading avenues, streets, parks, and generally

of Columbia; 1873 Bird's Eye View of Columbia; Richland County Plats, vol. A, pp. 95, 119, RMC Office; Ibid., vol. B, p. 114; J. C. Hemphill, ed., Men of Mark in South Carolina ..., (Washington, D. C.: Men of Mark Publishing Co., 1908); 1914 Map of Columbia; Richland County Tax Map, property sheet 11408.

³Katherine H. Richardson, "The Taylor Family Cemetery, Columbia, S. C.," (n.p., 1992), pp. 31-30; W. Darrell Overdyke, Louisiana Plantation Homes, (will get reference), p. 109.

⁴Will of Robert Latta, Filed Dec. 7, 1852, Richland County Probate Court, Box 49, package 1223; Exors. of Robert Latta v. R. M. Johnson, Richland County Equity Court, 1859, Roll 642; Richland County Deeds, vol. O, p. 120; Scott, p. 158.

⁵Richland County Court of Common Pleas, Roll 2676, S. C. Dept. of Archives and History; Richland County Deeds, vol. F, p. 183.

⁶Richland County Deeds, vol. U, p. 528.

developing and improving the same in and near the city of Columbia." Those forming the corporation were W. A. Clark, Dr. James Woodrow, W. H. Lyles, W. G. Childs, J. Q. Marshall, and H. L. Abney. Their original stock was valued at \$24,000.⁷

The company also purchased the triangular tract of land lying between Elmwood and Two Notch from the Seeger family which meant that they owned all of the land bound by Elmwood, Two Notch, Haskell, Oak, Laurel, and Harden Streets. The plat of their acreage made in 1891 [See Figs. 6 and 7] showed extensions of Elmwood Ave., Lumber Street (later named Calhoun and now Read Street), Richland Street, Laurel, and Blanding (now Haskell Street) past the original eastern city limit of Harden Street. New streets running north and south to the east of Harden were Oak, Heidt, Waverly, and Seneca (now Harper). In addition, the company purchased rights to open two new streets running northeast from Taylor Street to Blanding (Haskell) Street from Henry P. Clark and Alice G. Childs in 1892.⁸

II. The Haskell Place

John C. Haskell made his home on a triangular tract of land north of the Camden Road, later to be called Taylor Street. A veteran of the Civil War, he was eulogized as a "gallant soldier and sterling citizen" upon his death in 1909. During the war he served under Gen. Joseph E. Johnson and was instrumental in informing Gen. Longstreet of the position of the Union army at the Battle of Gaines Mill. He was once "a political power in this state, chairman of the ways and means committee of the house for four years and member of the national Democratic executive committee." Haskell was first married to Sally Hampton, daughter of Gen. Wade Hampton. His second wife was Lucy Hampton, daughter of Col. Frank Hampton.⁹

John Haskell appears to have left all of his estate to his wife, Lucy, though he had three sons and a daughter. His will does not specifically mention distribution of his land but does provide the family home for Lucy. In 1913, the Haskell estate began selling parcels of the land. Mr. V. Brabham bought an eight and one-half acre tract in c. 1913 where he laid out "Haskell Heights," a new suburb bounded south on Taylor Street, west on Two Notch, northeast on Laurel, and east on a new street called Brabham Avenue. The lots faced either Two Notch or Brabham Avenue; the back of the lots abutted a service alley which ran parallel to Brabham and Two Notch. By 1914, 32.6 acres

⁷Charter of the Columbia Suburban Land Co., Secretary of State, Charters, File 547, S. C. Dept. of Archives and History.

⁸Richland County Deeds, vol. W, pp. 245, 350, RMC Office; Richland County Plat Book F, p. 116; *Ibid*, Book A, p. 119.

⁹"The Burial of Jno. C. Haskell," *The State*, Jan. 5, 1909, MS Division, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina.

of the estate was surveyed by the Shand Engineering Company and the family apparently considered selling it. Lucy Haskell lived in the house on Taylor Street, by then called Forest Drive in the suburbs, until at least 1930, when the Haskell property was sold to the Catholic Church. Providence Hospital, built on the remaining Haskell tract, opened in 1938 under the direction of the Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine.¹⁰

Between 1945 and 1949, residential development occurred on Providence Street and Westminster Drive, which do not appear on city maps until 1949.¹¹

It is not known when this neighborhood began to be called the Read Street Neighborhood. [Calhoun Street was renamed to Read Street prior to 1945.] By 1901, after the Columbia Suburban Land Company began to lay out streets, the neighborhood became identified with Waverly, a suburb south of Taylor Street laid out on Latta land in the late nineteenth century; by 1914, the city engineer identified the suburban development on both sides of Taylor Street as "Waverly" on his map. Perhaps this was because the social composition of the development on both sides of Taylor was so similar. Both neighborhoods had a mix of black and white residents, ranging from the upper class to the lower middle class from the first days of their development.¹²

III. The Development of the Neighborhood: 1895 to 1940

Elmore Avenue, Richland Street, Laurel Street, and Haskell Avenue were the first streets to develop. In 1910, Elmore Avenue (later named Waverly) had both white and black residents, as did the other streets. Calhoun Street had apparently not been laid out yet, or had no residents. Richland Street had only black residents between Harden and Oak Streets; it had only white residents between Oak and the end of residential development at number 2327 Richland. Laurel Street exhibited the same pattern; from Harden to Oak the residents were African-American. From Oak Street past Heidt the residents were all white. Haskell had three African-American residences but the vast majority were homes of whites.¹³

¹⁰Estate of J. C. Haskell, Richland County Probate Court, Box 149, package 3922, S. C. Dept. of Archives and History; Richland County Plat Book C, pp. 79, 80; Providence Hospital Vertical File, MS Division of the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina; 1930 City Directory of Columbia, S. C.

¹¹1945 Map of Columbia; 1949 Map of Columbia.

¹²1901 Map of Columbia; 1914 Map of Columbia; Historic District National Register Nomination, Waverly, S. C. Dept. of Archives and History; Street Analysis of Columbia City Directories, 1896-1930.

¹³Analysis of the 1910 Columbia City Directory.

By 1916, Calhoun Street was still not listed as extending beyond Harden Street. The settlement patterns remained fairly consistent: Haskell Avenue remained predominantly white, Laurel had black residents between Harden and Oak and the rest of the street was populated by whites, Richland was predominantly populated by African-Americans, though by 1916, eleven white families also lived there. The Haskell Heights area between Two Notch and Brabham had not yet developed.¹⁴

Calhoun Street had been cut through by 1920 and had an all-black population. Richland Street had a mixture of black and white residents. Laurel still had all-black residents from Harden to Oak Street, and the rest of the street was inhabited by whites. Haskell Avenue had only white residents and Elmore (later Waverly) had a mix of races. By 1920, Brabham Avenue had been developed and was an all-white residential area.¹⁵

The racial balance in the neighborhood remained little changed through 1930. By 1935, Richland Street was populated more heavily by African-Americans. Calhoun Street had no white residents, though Laurel Street remained a street populated by whites. The population in the neighborhood remained mixed through 1940, with the exception of Brabham Avenue, which maintained an exclusively white population. Black and white residents shared this community just as they did in the original part of Waverly.¹⁶

Between 1940 and 1960, the racial balance of the neighborhood changed drastically, as white residents became the minority in the neighborhood. Public housing known as Allen-Benedict Court was constructed between Calhoun, Oak, Laurel, and Harden Streets before 1945 and the neighborhood became associated with the name "Allen Benedict." By 1960 the neighborhood had the lowest income bracket in the City of Columbia. The public housing most certainly changed the social makeup of this historic neighborhood and led to it being declared a blighted neighborhood in 1965.¹⁷

IV. Summary

The neighborhood retains significant architectural integrity, containing houses which range from simple one story, frame

¹⁴Analysis of the 1916 Columbia City Directory.

¹⁵Analysis of the 1920 Columbia City Directory.

¹⁶Analysis of 1930, 1935, and 1940 Columbia City Directories.

¹⁷Columbia Planning Commission, "Columbia's Neighborhoods: An Analysis of Neighborhood Conditions," n.p., 1965; Richland County Tax Map, property sheet 11408.

bungalows to high style Victorians. Late Victorian four squares stand next to Craftsman style bungalow houses, especially on Oak Street, Haskell Avenue, and Laurel Street. A glimpse of the neighborhood's former status is also evident in the Henry P. Clark house standing on the Benedict campus, and the roomy and well crafted late Victorian houses on Oak Street.

This neighborhood has been a center of African-American culture and learning since Benedict Institute was founded during the Reconstruction era, and Benedict, as well as Allen University, have obviously had an impact on the community. In its early days, the institution had only white teachers and administrators. Leading white citizens built their houses adjacent to Benedict Institute. Yet the school taught only black students and must have provided employment for both blacks and whites at the service level. It is significant that this neighborhood was historically inhabited by both blacks and whites of various income levels.¹⁸ This fact is reflected in the diversity of historical architecture which remains in the neighborhood.

¹⁸Analysis of Columbia City Directories, 1875-1940.

Neighborhood History IV.

**The Historic Neighborhoods of Monticello, Bellevue Place,
College Place and College View No. 4
in Eau Claire, Columbia, South Carolina**

The land adjacent to Columbia College and the Lutheran Seminary remained agricultural in nature until suburban development began in 1908 in the area abutting Columbia College campus and in 1909 in the area surrounding the Lutheran Theological Seminary. Columbia College, established in 1854, first held property in the city of Columbia but moved to Eau Claire in 1905. The land for the new campus north of Columbia was donated by Fred H. Hyatt and Col. J. T. Sloan. The Lutheran Seminary, established in Newberry County in 1831, moved to Eau Claire in 1911.¹

These neighborhoods are in what was the town of Eau Claire, located north of the original city limits of Columbia and founded in 1899 by S. D. Marshall, James McDonald, S. J. Barrett, and Jasper Miller. Louis T. Wilds was the first mayor. Eau Claire was incorporated on September 30, 1899. In 1913, part of Eau Claire was annexed into the city of Columbia, along with the suburbs of Shandon, Waverly, and South Waverly. In the 1950s the developed areas of the town were annexed to Columbia.²

All three neighborhoods developed slowly during their first years. A survey of the 1918 through 1920 city directories indicates that many of the streets were not really in existence, though they show up on maps of Columbia. Apparently the civil engineers who drew the maps of the city relied heavily on the plats of the proposed developments filed in the Register of Mesne Conveyance Office, rather than an actual on-site survey of the neighborhoods. After their first decade of existence, all three neighborhoods were sparsely settled. In 1918, Monticello had about 12 houses, Bellevue Place had 13, and College View No. 4 had 6, as gleaned from the city directory. A sample survey of the residents of the neighborhoods indicates that they were lower-to-middle class whites, many connected with the railways in the city as conductors or engineers. The real surge in home construction occurred from the mid-1920s to the mid-1930s, when many bungalow style houses were erected in these neighborhoods.³

¹Helen Kohn Hennig, ed., Columbia, Capital City of South Carolina, 1786-1936, (Columbia: The R. L. Bryan Co., 1936), pp. 97-9.

²The Eau Claire Loyalty Committee, "Eau Claire: A Progressive Town with a Proud Heritage," (n.p., c. 1953), South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.; Hennig, p. 364.

³1992 Historic Building Survey of the City of Columbia; 1918 City Directory of Columbia.

College Place/ College View No. 4

College Place, which was later expanded and called College View No. 4, centered around the Columbia College campus. Developed by Fred H. Hyatt, it was bound northwest by Main Street, also called the Winnsboro Road, northeast by Clarendon Street, southeast by F. S. Hyatt's land, part of which abutted the Seaboard Airline Railroad, and southwest by what would become Wildwood Ave. and Hyatt Ave. H. Gamewell LaMotte, civil engineer, surveyed the property, which was divided into lots, most of which averaged 165 feet in depth and 50 feet fronting the street.⁴

Fred H. Hyatt was a successful Columbia businessman. He was manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York and president of Hyatt Land and Investment Company. Also he owned the Colonia Hotel in Columbia and the S. C. Marble Works. His residence, at 4300 North Main Street, now the Prince Hall Masonic Lodge (Site no. 1060844), is a large house located across Main Street from the Lutheran Theological Seminary.⁵

By 1911, Hyatt had expanded his plan for the suburb and LaMotte drew up a new survey of the development. At this time it was called College View No. 4, and extended southeast to the Seaboard Railroad in one section, southwest by what is now Mount Vernon Street but then⁴ was Duke Ave., northwest by the Winnsboro Road, or Main Street, and northeast by Clarendon Street. The extended suburb included the land upon which several old houses stood, including Hyatt's own residence.⁶

In the 1911 plan, a park was reserved in the part of the suburb bordered by Park Street, Center Street, Main Street, and Hyatt Ave. By 1911, the Hyatt Park School, first called the Hyatt Park Institute, was built on the grounds next to the Hyatt House. The modern-day Hyatt Park School stands on the grounds of the old school.⁷

Monticello

The land which became the suburb of Monticello was once the property of Dr. Joshua Fulton Ensor, who came to Columbia with his wife, Henrietta Kemp, in 1865. At that time he was serving

⁴Richland County Plat Book B, p. 52, Richland County Register of Mesne Conveyance [hereafter RMC], Richland County Courthouse, Columbia, S. C.

⁵1918 Columbia City Directory, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

⁶Richland County Plat Book C, pp. 42, 104, RMC.

⁷Richland County Plat Book G, p. 177, RMC; Richland County Plat Book C, p. 42, RMC; 1928 Map of Columbia and the Suburbs, (Map 1-A, 1928, 4, 5, E-3), South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

in the United States Army as a surgeon in the First Maryland Cavalry with the rank of major. Though he served the northern cause during the war, he adopted Columbia as his home and became a willing public servant in the city. In 1870, he became the second medical superintendent at the S. C. State Hospital, in part at the urging of the legendary Dorothea Dix. He is remembered for revolutionizing the care of the patients at the S. C. State Hospital and as Columbia's postmaster. Ensor died on August 9, 1907.⁸

The suburb of Monticello was formed in direct response to Dr. Walton Harlowe Greever's desire to have the Lutheran Theological Seminary move to Columbia, S. C. Dr. Greever formed the Monticello Home Company with nine investors in 1909. Each of the investors contributed \$1,000; the total initial investment was \$10,000. With this they purchased 80 acres of the Joshua Fulton Ensor estate in Eau Claire, which lay in the fork of Monticello Road and Main Street. Mrs. Henrietta Ensor, his widow, retained 20.4 acres upon which stood the Ensor Home, now known as the Ensor-Keenan House (Site no. 1060033). The initial plan was to call the new development "Bellevue," though a suburb by that name already existed on the northern limits of the city of Columbia. Weston and Brooker surveyed the land.⁹

Five or six acres of the tract was reserved for the Lutheran Seminary and was offered to them as a gift through the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, as well as four lots upon which to build professor's houses. The Chamber of Commerce also offered the seminary \$17,772 towards the construction of the seminary's building. A history of the Lutheran Church in the southeast observed, "To obtain the choice six-acre site, the men had to buy as an investment (which proved unprofitable) the whole of a large tract containing it." The Lutheran Seminary campus includes three historically significant buildings: The Beam Dormitory (Site no. 1060062), the Vogt Building (Site no. 1060959.00), and the Price House Administration Building (Site no. 1060959.01).¹⁰

By 1910, the land had been subdivided into lots and streets by David W. Wood, Landscape Engineer, of Troy, Ohio. The suburb had been renamed "Monticello," and the Monticello Home Company was developing it. A portion of the suburb was by then reserved for the Lutheran Seminary which was built in 1911. The Ensor

⁸William S. Hall, "Joshua Fulton Ensor, M. D.," in The Recorder, January, 1968, pp. 17-20; National Park Service, The National Register of Historic Places, Ensor-Keenan House Nomination and Research Files, S. C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.

⁹Richland County Plat Book B, p. 134, RMC; Paulwynn Bolick, "Walton Harlowe Greever," Thesis: Lutheran Theological Seminary, Columbia, S. C., 1960.

¹⁰Bolick.

Home tract was not subdivided, nor was the land along Monticello Road within the suburb. The detail of the intended streetscape indicates 30 foot wide streets with lots of fifty feet wide on the street, running 140 feet in depth. The back of each lot was bound by a service drive which ran down the middle of each block. The main streets were to be planted in trees 25 feet apart for the entire length of the streets and sidewalks were indicated.¹¹

By 1924, most lots in the northern portion of the neighborhood had been sold. The undeveloped land in the southern portion of the neighborhood became the property of The Park Realty Company and was surveyed a second time by W. H. Miller, a civil engineer. Thus, the suburb was developed by two different companies over the course of time.¹²

Bellevue Place

This development occurred on the south and west of College View No. 4 beginning in 1913. The property belonged to the estate of Louis Marsteller. In 1913, it was bound on the southeast by undeveloped land of Mrs. J.C.B. Smith, on the southwest by the estate of Marsteller, on the northwest by Main Street, and on the northeast by the Hyatt Park School grounds and the lands of F. S. Hyatt.¹³

Summary

In the first decade of the twentieth century, two educational institutions established new campuses north of Columbia and suburban development soon followed. These institutions, the Lutheran Seminary and Columbia College, thus influenced not only higher education in this city, but the growth in population on the northern borders of Columbia and the eventual creation of the town of Eau Claire.

The buildings in these neighborhoods surrounding the two institutions range from mid-nineteenth century houses to modest twentieth century bungalows. The predominance of 1930s bungalows in the neighborhoods indicate that this was the strongest period of growth in this area north of the original Columbia city limits.

¹¹Richland County Plat Book B, p. 126, RMC.
¹²Richland County Plat Book E, pp. 94-5, RMC.
¹³Richland County Plat Book C, p. 240, RMC; Richland County Plat Book F, p. 190, RMC.

Neighborhood History V.

The Suburb of Shandon, Columbia, S. C.

One of the fastest growing suburbs of Columbia was the town of Shandon. This area beyond the eastern city limits of Columbia was once farmland which produced "cotton, grain, hay, and vegetables." The hills of Shandon were rapidly filling up with trendy bungalow houses and shops after the turn of the twentieth century. The original town of Shandon lay on the north side of Devine Street between Harden and Maple Streets, and was once the Stark farm. Between 1889 and 1890, the Columbia Land and Development Company purchased two farms which were to comprise their suburban development. The first, the Kleinbeck farm, was formerly the Stark plantation. For these 305 acres the company paid Kleinbeck \$24,000. The company also purchased the Newsome farm, once the old Columbia Race Track, which contained 115 acres in 1894. The Kleinbeck tract was surveyed for streets and parks in 1891, the Newsome tract at a later date, and the survey was recorded in 1896.¹

At first there were few purchasers, though the company built a "spec" house and made grand plans for a resort hotel, parks, and pavilions. Shandon was to be "a place where fashionable people, Northerners and others, could have delightful summer and winter homes, and where a hotel like Augusta's Bon Aire could be erected for the accommodation of Northern tourists." The 1894 article from The State continued, "The town was laid off last spring into streets and lots. Sidewalks were put in and trees set out. Several pretty parks were laid out, and altogether there is no prettier place in this section. The town commands a fine view of the city ..."²

Shandon began to grow when the Columbia Electric Railway Company extended the electric street railway system to the outskirts of Shandon in 1894. The street cars stopped at the newly built Shandon Pavilion which stood on Pavilion Street in what is now Five Points. It was described in 1894 as a place where "the people of the city can while away a few hours of a hot afternoon, enjoying a beautiful view of the city and the Congaree Valley." Nearby, a ball park was to be laid off with a bicycle track running around it. "Germans," or dances where to be held in a casino which was to be built nearby. Though the casino was never built, the dances were held in the pavilion and were a Columbia tradition until at least 1904. The social life in the new town and the advent of transportation to the suburb led to

¹"How Shandon Grew From Town to City," in The State, June 5, 1913, p. 8.

²"Electric Line Extension," in The State, March 5, 1894; "How Shandon Grew From Town to City," in The State, June 5, 1913.

increasing land sales after 1894.³

The street railway system sent six street cars per hour to Shandon by 1901, carrying more and more new residents. The town incorporated on March 8, 1904, and by 1910 had a population of 795. A real estate boom was on. In 1910, Henry C. Davis, a Shandon resident, wrote a friend about the Shandon real estate,

That lot I wanted to buy at \$700 is worth \$3,000 without the house. Really, if you put out a bit of cash you can double what you use in a year. Tell your good frau that she must come down and see the wonders ... Shandon has fine car service, pay-as-you-enter cars, and is rapidly building up. Across the street I watch 250 children playing about a handsome brick school house, costing over \$10,000. You have a chance. What about it?

The school of which Davis spoke was the old Shandon, later Schneider, School which was erected on the northwest corner of Devine and Maple Streets in 1909. This intersection became the "center of town," for in 1913 "three handsome brick stores" were built on the northeast corner of Devine and Maple Streets. These became the Shandon Cash Grocery at 2603 Devine, the Shandon Drug Company at 2601 Devine, and the Shandon Building and Loan Association at 2705 Devine.⁴

Even with all of this growth, it was not until 1913, when the town of Shandon was annexed into the city of Columbia, that the residents received city water, electricity, and sewerage. In 1910, South Shandon was added to the suburb. In 1913, the streets laid out in South Shandon ran two blocks south from Devine Street; the two block extensions included only Woodrow, Maple, Holly, and Sims Ave. Dr. W. B. Burney owned about 300 acres in the heart of what would later be known as South Shandon and held it for years. Burney was asking \$1,600 per acre, apparently attempting to cash in on the popularity of Shandon to his north, South Shandon and Shandon Annex to his north and east, and the new suburb of Wales Garden on his northwest. He

³"All About the Deal," The State, March 9, 1894; "The President Confirms the News of the Belt Line," The State, May 29, 1894; "Leading Up to the New Suburban Park ...", The State, March 26, 1904.

⁴Letter of October 26, 1910, R. Davis Means Collection, Manuscript Division, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S.C.; "Three New Stores Will Be Built," The State, May 18, 1913, p. 10; Septima C. Smith, "Schneider School History, 1906-1967," n.p., n.d., Schneider School Files, Historian's Office, Richland County School District One, Columbia, S.C.

eventually caved in and sold approximately 200 acres of it by 1937; by 1945 all of the Burney property had been developed, from Devine Street south to Rosewood Drive. Shandon Terrace, on the hill above Blossom Street, was laid out in 1919. Shandon quickly spread into what became known as Shandon Annex, which lay below Blossom street from King Street to Ott Street by 1921. In 1913, when the first two houses were built in Shandon Annex, on and next to the corner of Woodrow and Wilmot Streets, they were surrounded by a pear orchard, cotton fields, and undeveloped land. This agricultural scene would quickly disappear; Shandon had a population of 1,300 by 1913 and continued to have steady growth throughout the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s.⁵

Much of what is now called "Shandon" was actually called "Rosewood" from the late 1930s at least through the late 1940s. Rosewood, as it was then known, included all of the streets between Devine Street and Rosewood Drive, with Shandon Street as a western boundary and an eastern boundary which ran north from Rosewood on Ott Street for two blocks, then east on Heyward Street for four blocks, and then north on Kilbourne until it met Garner's Ferry Road. This area is now commonly called Shandon, while the suburban development to the south of Rosewood Drive is known as Rosewood.⁶

Summary

Shandon, a charming and diverse neighborhood, is thought of as an upscale suburban area in the 1990s, but during the 1960s it experienced blight and the effects of urban flight to newer neighborhoods which were being constructed in Forest Acres and further away from the city of Columbia. Today, it shows the effect of the historic preservation movement upon older suburban neighborhoods. Both "Old" Shandon and "New" Shandon contain many renovated homes which range turn-of-the-century homes to modest bungalows, and from four-square houses to architect-designed homes. It retains its small business district along the Devine

⁵David C. McQuillen, "The Street Railway System and the Growth of Columbia, S.C., 1882-1936," Master's Thesis, Dept. of Geography, University of South Carolina, 1975, pp. 46-47; Richland County Plat Book B., p. 104; Richland County Plat Book D, p. 96; "Shandon Mayor Says He's Glad," in The State, June 4, 1913; 1945 Map of Columbia, S. C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.; 1937 Map of Columbia, S. C., South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.; 1914 Map of Columbia, S. C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.; University of South Carolina Historic Preservation Class, "History of Wales Gardens," Chapter 9 in Central Midlands Regional Planning Council, The Physical Development of Columbia, S. C., South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

⁶1937 Map of Columbia; 1945 Map of Columbia, S. C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C..

Street corridor and the several historic school buildings.

[Note: Portions of this study were adapted from Chapter 1 of the author's book, Forward in Christ, The History of Shandon Presbyterian Church, 1913-1990.]

Neighborhood History VI.

Melrose Heights and Fairview, Columbia, S. C.

The suburb of Columbia now commonly called Melrose Heights lies in the fork of Millwood Avenue, which was historically called Garner's Ferry Road, and Gervais Street and its extension, Trenholm Road. The records do not reveal who owned the land prior to the Civil War. After the war, in 1868, a 67 1/2 acre portion of the tract was forfeited to the state because the unnamed property owner could not pay the property taxes. It was put up for public auction and purchased by Aaron H. Powell in 1872 for \$29.00. He transferred this tract to Eliza J. Powell in 1881.¹

The Powell family continued to acquire small parcels of land in the fork between Millwood and Gervais Street. J. W. Powell transferred another 12 1/2 acres to Eliza Powell in 1890. J. W. Powell bought several small tracts in the area from the 1880s into the early years of the twentieth century. J. W. Powell and Catherine K. Powell conducted several land transactions of property in the area in the early years of the twentieth century.²

The area was prime land for development because of its proximity to the eastern city limits and to the older suburb of Shandon. It appears that the Powell family masterminded the development of Melrose Heights and Fairview, the two suburbs which developed on the Powell land in the early twentieth century. As early as 1900, the eastern section of the land became identified as Melrose Heights, though the earliest plat of the neighborhood was not registered in the Mesne Conveyance Office until 1915. This neighborhood was bound by Garner's Ferry Road, or Millwood, Daly Street, Trenholm Road, and Powell Avenue and was divided into what appears to be four acre blocks on the square-in-the-grid pattern.³

By 1910, another new subdivision, called Fairview, was laid out on the Powell land to the west of Melrose Heights. It, too, was laid on the square-in-the-grid plan. This neighborhood was bound by Garner's Ferry, Gladden Street, Fifth Street, now called Kirby Street, and on the west by the lands of a Mr. Patrick. It

¹Richland County Deeds, vol. H, p. 431; Richland County Deeds, vol. N, p. 568, RMC Office, Richland County Courthouse, Columbia, S. C.

²Richland County Deeds, vol. AP, p. 1906; Richland County Deeds, CA, p. 563; Richland County Deeds, CH, p. 24; Richland County Deeds, T, p. 447; Richland County Deeds, V, p. 234; Richland County Deeds, W, p. 65, Richland County Courthouse, Columbia, S. C.

³Richland County Plats, vol. C, p. 209; Richland County Deeds, vol. AE, p. 397, RMC Office, Richland County Courthouse, Columbia, S. C.

included the north/south streets of Ellerbe, now called Fairview, and Powell Avenue. The plan of the suburb indicated tree-lined streets which today show the beneficial results of this planning.⁴

Part of the remaining undeveloped land west of Fairview was acquired by J. B. Powell by 1924 and was laid out in lots. This land was in the area where King Street meets Gervais Street and where Fourth Avenue runs into the extension of Senate Street and extended west to the present-day Tree Street.⁵ J. Davis Powell laid out lots west of Fairview between the extension of Senate Street and Garner's Ferry Road between House Street and Tree and Queen Streets in 1927. Today the lots in these sections are predominantly occupied by African-Americans. This section, very near the intersection of Gervais Street and Millwood, apparently never acquired a distinct neighborhood name.⁶

The Melrose Heights Development Company and the Fairview Realty Company sold many lots in the suburbs between 1920 and 1950. Oddly, the Melrose Heights Realty Company was not chartered until 1936, when it was simply called the Melrose Company. J. D. Powell and Catherine K. Powell were the directors of the company which was based in Columbia. The only Fairview Realty Company found in the dead charters may not have been the one selling lots in Columbia. It was based in Lake City and was under the direction of W. Lee Flowers and A. W. Wimberly. This company was chartered in 1928 and dissolved in 1939 while lots in Columbia were still being sold under the name of Fairview Realty Company.⁷

Columbia City Directories did not list the two suburbs until 1910, and then only stated that they were new suburbs east of the city limits. It was not until 1920 that street indexes reflect the development in the neighborhoods. At that time development in Melrose Heights was limited, while that in Fairview was moderate. The extensions of Woodrow and Maple Streets in Fairview were the first to be developed. Melrose Heights and Fairview were white, middle class neighborhoods from the beginning of development. The lone exception was the house at 1028 Butler Ave. which was occupied by an African-American in

⁴Richland County Plats, vol. B, p. 151, RMC Office, Richland County Court House, Columbia, S. C.

⁵Richland County Plats, vol. E-144, RMC Office, Richland County Courthouse, Columbia, S. C.

⁶Richland County Plats, vol. H-84, RMC Office, Richland County Court House, Columbia, S. C.

⁷Survey of the Richland County Grantee and Grantor Indexes, 1865-1927 and 1928-1950, RMC Office, Richland County Court House, Columbia, S. C.; Secretary of State, Dead Charters 15818 and 19099, S. C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S. C.

1920. By 1930, the 2700 and 2800 block of Bratton were predominantly occupied by African-Americans, while the rest of the streets were occupied by whites. Growth in the neighborhoods remained steady through 1935.⁸

Summary

Today, the neighborhoods contains just a few turn-of-the-century houses, many modest bungalows, several larger bungalow dwellings with interesting detailing, and some 1960s and 1970s infill.

⁸Analysis of the 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930, and 1935 Columbia City Directories, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

Neighborhood History VII.

Wales Garden, Columbia, S. C.

Wales Garden¹ is located west of the southern extension of Harden Street as it goes through South Shandon and north of Heyward Street, between Heyward Street and Five Points. This eighty acre tract was once a part of the Stark plantation. It was bought by the City Development Company in June of 1912. The directors of this company were William D. Melton, president, A. Mason Gibbes, vice-president, G. M. Berry, treasurer, August Kohn, Edwin Wales Robertson, T. Hugh Meigham, W. Hampton Gibbes, and Frank H. Gibbes.²

This neighborhood has the distinction of having been somewhat influenced by the Olmsted Brothers, the successors of Frederick Law Olmsted, during the planning stages of the suburb. Edwin Wales Robertson and August Kohn met with John C. Olmsted in 1912 to discuss the layout of the new neighborhood. After M. Goode Holmes, a civil engineering professor at the University of South Carolina, surveyed the site, a representative of the Olmsted firm visited the location of the newly planned development. His report indicated that Rocky Branch, which now flows through Five Points in culverts, was then an open, foul smelling stream due to sewerage from Shandon and Waverly. He also noted that the street plan of the new suburb had to conform to some of the extant streets, such as Harden, Devine, Wheat, and Lower Streets.³

The Olmsted Brothers sent two plans for Wales Garden to the City Development Company; both were rejected. In 1914, the development company proceeded with their own plan, which retained the "broad street of boulevard running southwesterly from Harden ..." as suggested by the Olmsted Brothers. The plat registered by the City Development Company in 1914 had 912 lots of twenty feet in width. Purchasers bought as many lots as they wished, in effect allowing the buyer much input as to the physical development and design of the suburb.⁴ This method of laying out the lots resulted in Wales Garden having a diverse collection of architecture, ranging from modest bungalows on the smaller lots to massive houses in the Spanish Colonial Revival style on some of the largest lots.

¹In 1984, the Historic Preservation Class of the Applied History Program at the University of South Carolina did a semester project on the suburb of Wales Garden under the direction of Dr. Michael Scardaville. Their well-researched study provided most of the information used in this short history of the neighborhood.

²Ibid.

³Ibid., p. 2.

⁴Ibid., p. 3.

By 1914, the electric street railway system had lines to most of the new suburbs of Columbia and Wales Garden was not to be the exception. One of the directors of City Development Company also happened to be the president of the Columbia Electric Railway, Light, & Power Company, and in 1915 the tracks running up the center of Saluda Avenue were laid. This line ran until 1936, when the electric streetcars were replaced by buses.⁵ Today, the planted median on Saluda Avenue reminds us of the initial plan for this landscape.

There were several covenants to the deeds issued for property in Wales Garden. First, no African-Americans were allowed to purchase land there. No apartment houses, flats, hotels, stores, or business structure could be built there without permission. No one-story houses or houses costing less than \$7,500 could be built there. The company would not allow front fences, copings, retaining walls, or billboards in the suburb. Setbacks were specified as thirty feet from the lot line and no use of the lot which would constitute a nuisance would be tolerated. The company also promised never to allow a gas station to be located in Block A or B of the planned neighborhood.⁶

Obviously, as time passed many of these covenants became impractical, as the neighborhood does contain apartment buildings dating from the 1950s and 1960s and there are many one story houses in the neighborhood - but it appears that the intent of the development company was kept in the earliest years, which created a rather exclusive neighborhood.

The first lots in Wales Garden were sold on December 8-9, 1915. 165 lots were sold between 1916 and 1930. In 1930 there were seventy-five houses in the suburb, most occupied by upper middle class/upper class citizens. By 1940, an additional forty-six new houses had been erected in the neighborhood.⁷

Summary

By 1950, the neighborhood had 234 houses and new construction slowed.⁸ Wales Garden was at that time on the edge of a bustling Five Points shopping area and near the University of South Carolina. The neighborhood had access to good schools and parks. It was a pleasing suburb, both in regard to its handsome dwellings and its tree-lined streets. The success of Wales Garden had an impact on the development of land to its south as will be seen in the section on the Hollywood/Rose Hill

⁵Ibid., pp. 5-7.

⁶Ibid., pp. 6-7.

⁷Ibid., p. 7.

⁸Ibid., p. 8.

development. Wales Garden was the earliest development to allow the contour of the land to influence the layout of its streets, a landscape concept thought progressive in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Yet, the influence of the square-in-the-grid plan so favored in Columbia can be seen in the retention of Wheat Street and the position of Catawba Avenue to correspond to the older Tobacco Street. It is an early twentieth century neighborhood which has retained its charm and prestige through the last decade of the century, without suffering any effects of urban flight seen in other suburbs close to the old city limits of Columbia.

Neighborhood History VIII.

Hollywood/Rose Hill Neighborhoods, Columbia, S. C.

The identities of the neighborhoods of Hollywood/Rose Hill have become intertwined in the twentieth century, though they began as distinct planned suburbs in the early decades of the century. The neighborhoods lie between Heyward Streets and Rosewood Drive, as far west as South Bull Street and east to Harden Street.

Oral history interviews with early residents of the neighborhoods indicate that the scene on the hill south of Heyward Street was a rural one of "cotton and cows." Rosewood Drive was a shady dirt road through a wooded tract in the first decades of the twentieth century. The creek still ran down present-day Waccamaw Avenue and beyond the creek was the Peake farm, complete with a cherry orchard which was a favorite stopping place for the local children. In the early years, residents remember that the only large trees in the neighborhood were sycamore trees. Once the streets were laid out, Mr. Castles, an early resident on South Edisto, began to plant oak trees on each side of the street and others followed suit.¹

These early residents remember walking to school past empty lots and returning from school to find a house standing where none had been in the morning. Bagnal Builders constructed "Alladin Houses" on South Saluda Avenue. These kit houses were shipped in on the railroad. One deed for a lot in Rose Hill indicates that "Cozy Bungalows, Inc." purchased a lot there in 1938, perhaps for a "spec house." In Hollywood, the houses generally tended to be larger than the bungalows in Rose Hill. Among them are some architect-designed houses, such as architect J. Carrol Johnson's own house on the corner of Heyward Street and Southwood (Site no. 50202227).²

Hollywood comprises the part of the neighborhood bound by Heyward Street, South Gregg Street, South Bull Street, and Rosewood Drive. It was laid out on land which Abraham Stork owned by 1895.³ The Stork family owned the Rose Hill Green Houses, established as early as 1903, and which by 1910 were located on the extension of Gregg Street where a complex of large brick apartment buildings now stands next to the Hollywood Park. By 1913, four members of the Stork family were involved in the business. The Stork family home was a large house which stood at 1716 Heyward Street; it was demolished within the last twenty

¹Oral History Interview with George Rawls, Pearl Peters, and Rosalee Castles, 1989.

²Richland County Deed Indexes, 1865-1950, RMC Office, Richland County Courthouse, Columbia, S. C.

³1895 Map of Columbia, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.

years. Hollywood was developed later than Rose Hill, apparently following on the heels of the success of both Wales Garden and Rose Hill.⁴

The earliest dated plat of Rose Hill indicates that its bounds were Tugaloo Avenue, South Gregg Street, Kiawah Avenue, and Edisto Avenue. This 1919 plat indicates that forty-eight lots were laid out there on the property of W. D. Melton.⁵ The extensions of Saluda Avenue, Edisto Avenue, and South Gregg Street ran perpendicular to Heyward Street and the rectangular lots measured from fifty to seventy feet on the street. Melton sold the first lot in Rose Hill in 1914; sales were slow in the beginning. Transportation appears to have been a real issue in the success of the neighborhood, for when the electric street railway ran the Wales Garden line up Saluda Avenue to Heyward Street in 1915, the Rose Hill neighborhood also had easy access to quick transportation. The greatest period of growth occurred from 1920 to 1927. Melton died sometime prior to 1928, and his executor, Netta Melton, continued to sell lots in the neighborhood though not at the pace of earlier sales. After 1928, the Melton's property between South Edisto and Harden Streets began to be sold in lots as well. Though this section of the neighborhood was not called Rose Hill, it has long-since been considered part of the neighborhood by the residents.⁶

Another undated plat of land which became a part of Rose Hill shows the land bound by Heyward Street, South Gregg Street, Edisto Avenue, and the Stork property. This tract, at the top of Saluda Avenue, stood adjacent to the electric street railway which served Wales Garden. It was apparently at one time the property of the South Carolina Baptist Hospital, but was later owned and developed by the Hyatt Land and Investment Company. The lots in this section were laid out in twenty foot strips, with the exception of the southern most lots bordering on the Stork land, which were twenty-six and 3/10 feet wide.⁷

The Hollywood development began shortly before or just after Abram Stork, Sr. died. The family apparently decided to create a

⁴1903, 1910, 1913, 1920, 1925 Columbia City Directories, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.; Richland County Deed Indexes, RMC Office, Richland County Courthouse, Columbia, S. C.

⁵Richland County Plats, vol. d, p. 173, RMC Office, Richland County Courthouse, Columbia, S. C.

⁶Richland County Deed Indexes, 1965-1950, RMC Office, Richland County Courthouse, Columbia, S. C.; University of South Carolina Historic Preservation Class, Applied History Program, "History of Wales Garden," (n.p., 1984), pp. 5-7.

⁷Richland County Plats, vol. C, p. 155, RMC Office, Richland County Court House, Columbia, S. C.

new development on the Stork place by 1924, when the first deeds for lots in Hollywood were granted by United Realty Company to Holly Realty Company. Holly Realty began to sell the lots in the same year.⁸

The street plan combined a street on the contour of the hill with regularly laid blocks; Southwood Drive followed the contour of the land, while the other streets were straight. The planners followed the lead of Wales Garden in their lot design. While some of the irregular lots along Southwood measured from 60 to 108 1/2 feet on the street, the majority of the lots in the neighborhood were measured in twenty foot increments on the street. As in Wales Garden, purchasers then bought as many of the twenty foot strips as needed for their house which gave them great influence on the plan of the neighborhood. This method of laying out the land surely accounts for the difference in the architecture between Rose Hill and Hollywood.⁹

Rose Hill school, the forerunner of A. C. Moore School (Site no. 50202244), stood on the corner of South Saluda and Rosewood Drive from at least 1911 until sometime after 1926. It was a two-story brick building with a wooden addition. Rose Hill Presbyterian Church (Site no. 50202184) was built in 1922 and became a center of activity for both neighborhoods. The commercial element was represented by Fuller's Grocery across the street from Rose Hill Presbyterian; this was a popular place for the kids to "hang out" in the 1920s. The Hollywood Drug Store stood where the present-day Piggly Wiggly stands. The Home Store, a forerunner of the Winn Dixie chain, was located on Edisto Avenue.¹⁰

Summary

Today, the neighborhoods are often said to be part of Shandon or Wales Garden, but the residents of Hollywood/Rose Hill are quite aware of their distinct neighborhood identities. They have a joint neighborhood association which is quite active in promoting the neighborhoods' welfare, from upgrading their park to affecting traffic patterns. There is a real sense of community in these two suburbs of Columbia. Though Rose Hill was designed to be a true bungalow community and Hollywood was planned to accommodate large houses, their proximity and street plans fostered the feeling that they were one neighborhood over the years.

⁸Richland County Deed Indexes, 1865-1950, RMC Office, Richland County Courthouse, Columbia, S. C.

⁹Richland County Plats, vol. E, pp. 124-5, RMC Office, Richland County Courthouse, Columbia, S. C.

¹⁰Oral History Interviews.

Appendix A:

Government Buildings

Federal Buildings

The First Federal Building
The Post Office/Supreme Court Building
The Federal Farm Credit Administration Building

State Buildings

The Capitol
The State Office Building
The Governor's Mansion
Columbia Correctional Institution

County Buildings

The County Court House

City Buildings

City Hall
City Jail
The Fire Department

Appendix B:

Schools

The University of South Carolina
Columbia Theological Seminary
Arsenal Academy
Barhamville Academy
Columbia College
College for Women
Chicora College
Lutheran Theological Seminary
Winthrop College
Columbia Bible College
Columbia Male Academy
Columbia Female Academy
Small Private Schools
Allen University
Benedict College
Booker T. Washington School
Howard School
School Board of the City of Columbia, 1880
 Columbia High School
 Logan School
 Wardlaw School
 Hand Middle School
 Dreher High School
 A.C. Moore Elementary School
 Rosewood Elementary School

Olympia School

Appendix C:

Early Churches

First Presbyterian Church
Washington Street Methodist Church
First Baptist Church
Trinity Cathedral
St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church
Ebenezer Lutheran
Ladson United Presbyterian Church
Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church
Second Calvary Baptist Church

Appendix D:

Newspapers

Columbia Gazette/The State Gazette
The South Carolina State Gazette and General Advertiser/The
South Carolina Gazette and Columbian Advertiser
The Telescope/Columbia Telescope
Carolina Telegraph
Southern Times and State Gazette
Columbia Free Press and Hive
The South Carolinian
Southern Chronicle
The Palmetto State Banner/ Columbia Banner
Columbia Daily Commercial Herald
Dailey Telegraph
The Carolina Times
Commercial Transcript
Southern Times and Democrat
Southern Light
The States Rights Republican
The New Era
The New Dailey
Columbia Bulletin
Daily Legislative Reporter
Daily American Patriot
Southern Guardian
South Carolinian
Columbia Phoenix
Daily Union Herald
The Columbia Register
The Daily Sun
The Carolina Times
The Palmetto Yeoman
The Daily Record
The Evening Journal

The Evening News
South Carolina Gazette
The State
Columbia Record

Appendix E:

Theatre
Appollo's Theatre, Hillegas' Long Room
DeCamp's Theatre
The Circus
Town Hall Theatre
The Movie Theatres
Town Theatre
Township Auditorium

Appendix F:

Recreational and Sports Facilities
The Columbia Race Track
The Old Fair Grounds
The New Fair Grounds
The Baseball Field

Appendix G:

Military History
Camp Jackson
Fort Jackson
Camp Fornance
World War II Memorial Building

Appendix H:

Famous Visitors
George Washington
LaFayette
Daniel Webster
Washington Irving
Booker T. Washington
William Jennings Bryan
William Howard Taft
Woodrow Wilson

Appendix I:

Industry and Commerce

Early Grist and Saw Mills
Builders of Cotton Gins
Fertilizer Plants
The Palmetto Armory
Iron Works
Gas Plants
The Electric Plant
Cotton Warehouses
Cottonseed Oil Mills

Appendix J:

Ethnic/Minority History

African-Americans
Irish

Appendix K:

Architects and Builders Practicing in Columbia; An Overview:
1859-1935¹

1859

None Listed in City Directory.

1860

Architects, builders, and Mechanice

J. Q. Adams, carpenter
Joseph Aldridge, bricklayer
Joseph Arledge, carpenter
D. H. Baughman, molder
R. Brennan, bricklayer
William Calais, carpenter
John Carroll, bricklayer
William H. Collins, carpenter
Daniel Comray, stone mason
Ford Cooper, carpenter
T. W. Cross, bricklayer
Hiram Davis, molder
W. T. Dean, carpenter
James Donnohue, bricklayer
William Dougherty, contractor

¹All entries taken from City Directories of Columbia located at the South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina.

William Eason, bricklayer
E. P. England, bricklayer
Joseph F. Gibenrath, carpenter
Washington Glass, bricklayer
Henry Glaze, bricklayer
James Green, carpenter
N. W. Groner, plasterer
John Hall, carpenter
C. H. Harris, carpenter
B. R. Hatch, carpenter
Henry Hein, carpenter
Robert E. Howell, carpenter
John Huill, carpenter
F. A. Jacobs, bricklayer
L. W. Jennings, carpenter
Robert W. Johnson, carpenter
John A. Kay, Architect
George Keels, carpenter
James Kelly, carpenter
A. Kelso, carpenter
William Kent, molder
Peter Kind, molder
W. H. Lucas, bricklayer
Gideon Macomber, stone mason
John Mitchell, carpenter
F. A. Muller, molder
James Murray, superintendant, brick work, State House
J.R. Niernsee, Architect, State House
William H. Parkins, carpenter
Preston Patterson, bricklayer
John Raleigh, carpenter
David Renno, bridge builder
John Robinson, stone mason
E. S. Scott, bricklayer
Peter Siebert, molder
Charles Seydal, carpenter
Mr. Slidell, carpenter
William Stubs, carpenter
Thomas J. Thackam, carpenter
James Troy, carpenter
William J. Tucker, plasterer
Thomas C. Veal, Architect
Thomas H. Wade, carpenter
George E. Walker, Architect
Edmund White, carpenter
G. B. Wing, carpenter
F. W. Wing, carpenter

1875-6

Architects, Builders, and Mechanics

R. W. Johnson, carpenter and builder
F. A. Burrows, contractor and builder
James W. Adkins, carpenter
David Anderson, bricklayer
Walter Anderson, carpenter
John Batese, carpenter
Henry Blackman, carpenter
Powel S. Boatright, carpenter
Lewis Bolding, carpenter
Isaac Boozer, carpenter
Wesley Boyd, carpenter
Henry Bracey, carpenter
Nicholas Braxley, plasterer
Benjamin Brazell, carpenter
Charles R. Brown, carpenter
John Brown, carpenter
James Campbell, carpenter
Samuel Chivars, carpenter
Horace Cooper, carpenter
Alexander Coultrie, carpenter
Walcom Dougal, molder
Albert Davis, carpenter
Robert Davis, carpenter
Antony Delorea, carpenter
William Degraffenreid, carpenter
Phillip Dukes, bricklayer
Edward Edwards, bricklayer
Dennis Ford, carpenter
Othello Gant, carpenter
Daniel Gibson, carpenter
Jesse Givans, carpenter
Alfred Goodwin, carpenter
William H. Grant, carpenter
George Harris, molder
Alexander Henderson, carpenter
R.E.B. Hewetson, Architect
Ferris C. Hill, carpenter
John H. Hoagland, molder
Russ Holloway, carpenter
William Holmes, carpenter
Thomas Howard, carpenter
H. T. Hughes, carpenter
Henry Jackson, carpenter
Benjamin Jenkins, bricklayer
George Jennings, carpenter
L. W. Jennings, carpenter
Benjamin Johnson, carpenter
Robert Johnson, carpenter and builder

Jacob Kind, molder
Septimus D. Kittleband, carpenter
John Kyle, carpenter
LAND J. STEWART, CONTRACTOR
Thomas P. Lawson, carpenter
Edmon Levy, bricklayer
Henry Lindsay, carpenter
George W. Littels, bricklayer
John Little, carpenter
Casto Logan, carpenter
James McDougall, molder
Robert McDougall, molder
James McFie, molder
Thomas McPherson, carpenter
Mack Maburn, carpenter
Alexander Mack, carpenter
N. Mansion, carpenter
Simon May, carpenter
Wilson Mitchell, carpenter
John Moody, bricklayer
Benjamin Moore, carpenter
James F. Moore, carpenter
Thomas Morehead, carpenter
William Myers, bricklayer
Calvin Nelson, carpenter
Cornelius Palmer, bricklayer
John B. Permenter, carpenter
Paul Pickens, carpenter
James Pickett, carpenter
Jacob Pierce, carpenter
James S. Purse, carpenter
C. Riley, carpenter
Matt Roach, carpenter
Caleb Robinson, carpenter
Tim Rutherford, carpenter
H. B. Scott, carpenter
William Simons, contractor
Edward S. Smith, carpenter
Henry Smith, bricklayer
Israel Smith, carpenter
Mr. Stall, carpenter
Thomas Starling, carpenter
Foster Sutton, carpenter
Isaac Taylor, carpenter
Salor Taylor, carpenter
Thomas Lemon, plasterer
Joe Thompson, carpenter
William Tilson, carpenter
James Troy, carpenter
Alexander Walker, carpenter
Andrew Wallace, brick mason
George Wallace, brick mason

Green Washington, carpenter
John W. Watson, carpenter
Harry Wescott, bricklayer
Pink Williams, carpenter
Williams Winthrop, carpenter
William Winthrum, carpenter
Adam Wise, carpenter
Benjamin Wise, carpenter
Prince Wright, carpenter

[Hereafter, only architects, builders, and contractors will
be listed.]

1885

Architects and Builders

Boland, May, and Reynolds, stair builders
R. W. Johnson, contractor and builder
W. S. Patterson, contractor and builder
Gustavus Berg, architect

1905

Architects

William A. Edwards and Frank C. Walter
A. Gamewell LaMotte
Frank P. Milburn
J. H. Sams and Avery Carter
Gadsden E. Shand and George E. Lafaye
Charles C. Wilson

Civil Engineers

G. McDuffie Rampton
A. G. LaMotte
Dr. D. Bird Miller
Shand and Lafaye
Charles C. Wilson

Contractors and Builders

Edgar O. Black and John C. Coulter
Claudius M. Lide
William M. and Barney D. Postell
Thomas T. Ryan
William F. Timmons
Leo A. Walker

1915

Architects

J. Carroll Johnson
George E. Lafaye
James H. Sams
James B. Urquhart
Charles C. Wilson and Edwin P. Sompayrac

Contractors and Builders

C. M. Lide
August Lorain
Martin L. McCullough
Seastrunk Construction Company
William B. Summersett
Alexander C. Sutherland
Mark Taylor
Hasell Thomas
William F. Timmons
George W. Waring

1925

Architects

R. C. Eisenschmidt
A. W. Hamsby
J. Carroll Johnson
Lafaye and Lafaye
J. H. Sams
Harold Tatum
J. B. Urquhart
Wilson, Berryman, & Kennedy

Contractors and Builders

A. & D. Lumber Company
Thomas S. Berfoot
David A. Cannon
James E. Cannon
Jonathan L. Carroll
William A. Crary
William A. Crary & Son
Edward L. Crooks
Ralph R. Dozier
William J. Eakin
Gustafson Construction Company
M. F. Harrison
James H. Haynes and Smith P. Lewis

Jonathan C. Heslep
James N. Lee
August Lorain
S. W. Lorick
Henry P. Martin
Mechanics Construction Company
North Eastern Construction Company
Rutherford-Innes Construction Company
George Z. Seastrunk
L. Hoadley Seay
Felix Senterfeit
J. L. Strikeman
William B. Summersett
Alexander C. Sutherland
Henry E. Taylor
M. E. Taylor
Mark Taylor
Samuel F. Webb
R. B. Wern
D. G. Zeigler
Caughman Construction Company
Louis A. Chitwood
James T. Dabbs
C. M. Lide
Robert D. McClure
L. D. Thomas
George W. Waring

1935

Architects

Robert C. Eisenschmidt
Arthur W. Hamby
J. Carroll Johnson
Lafaye and Lafaye
Harold Tatum
James B. Urquhart
Wessinger and Stork

Contractors and Builders

Luther E. Black
Arthur M. Brown
Eugene C. Brown
James E. Brown
Tracey Cathey
Bert C. Church
E. Stelle Clark
Leslie A. Cotter
W. A. Crary and Son
Robert H. Creason

Ernest D. Derrick
Newton Downs
M. L. Gaines, Inc.
J. Henry Haynes
Valentine G. Heidt
John C. Heslep
J. Roy Holcombe
Home Repairing Company
James M. Jowers
Joseph A. Koon
Claudius N. Lide
Henry P. Martin
Mechanics Construction Company
Thomas E. Moore
Hugh C. Muller
W. Calude Powell
George R. Price
Sellers Holding Company
Felix Senterfeit
Stead I. Shand
C. Gree Shockley
Ernest E. Sligh, Jr.
David F. Smith

APPENDIX A

NATIONAL REGISTER RECOMMENDATIONS

LIST AND MAP



**ELIGIBLE NATIONAL REGISTER
HISTORIC DISTRICTS**

MAP NO.:

SCALE:



1 EARLEWOOD

3 LAUREL ST

5 SHANDON/WALES GARDEN

7 USC

2 BELLEVUE/NORTH MARION ST. 4 OLD SHANDON

6 HOLLYWOOD-ROSE HILL/
WALES GARDEN

8 UNIVERSITY RESIDENTIAL

PREPARED BY THE CITY OF COLUMBIA PLANNING DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER, 1993



South Carolina Department of Archives and History

1430 Senate Street, P.O. Box 11,669, Columbia, South Carolina 29211 (803) 734-8577
State Records (803) 734-7914; Local Records (803) 734-7917

CITY OF COLUMBIA SURVEY

PROPERTIES DETERMINED ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

The following determinations are based on an evaluation of the City of Columbia Survey (Phases I and II) by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) of the S.C. Department of Archives and History. It is the opinion of the SHPO that the properties meet, with the exception of those found worthy of further investigation, the eligibility criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. These determinations are based on the present architectural integrity and available historical information for the properties included in the City of Columbia Survey. Properties may be removed from or added to this list if changes are made that affect a property's physical integrity. Historical information that is brought to the attention of the National Register coordinator confirming or denying a property's historic significance may also affect a property's eligibility status. The process of identifying and evaluating historic properties is never complete. The SHPO encourages readers of this report to alert the National Register coordinator to properties that may have been omitted during this evaluation.

National Register field evaluations were made by SHPO staff Andrew W. Chandler, H. Thomas Shaw, J. Tracy Power, and Mary Parramore, and intern Robert Gurley, in April, May, and June 1993.

PROPERTIES ELIGIBLE FOR INDIVIDUAL LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

The SHPO considers the following properties to be eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The property address, historic or common name, if known, and City of Columbia Survey site number are given along with the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (Criterion A, B, or C) and/or Criteria Considerations (abbreviated "CC") under which the property qualifies. National Register Criteria and Criteria Considerations are listed at the end of this document.

1219 Assembly St./National Guard Armory (#1062970)	A: Military; C: Architecture
1337 Assembly St./Columbia Electric Railway Light and Power (#1062980)	A: Transportation; C: Architecture

1532 Assembly St./Oliver Gospel Mission (#1062882)	A:Social History; C:Architecture
1114 Blanding St./Sidney Park CME Church (#1061156)	CC/A:Religious Property; A:Ethnic Heritage/Black; C:Architecture
1116 Blanding St./Marlboro Building (#1061157)	C:Architecture
Blossom St./Railroad Trestle (#5022865)	A:Transportation; C:Engineering
1525 Bull St./"Beverly" (#1062884)	C:Architecture
2718 Canterbury Rd. (#1062829)	C:Architecture
2818 Canterbury Rd./Dr. Robert E. Seibels House (#1062831)	C:Architecture
11 Cedarwood Ln. (#1702992)	C:Architecture
2800 Colonial Dr./Oliver Brown House (#1061172)	C:Architecture
2945 Colonial Dr./John C.B. Smith House (#1061173)	C:Architecture
5206 Colonial Dr./Cantwell House (#1060912)	C:Architecture
Devine St./Fire Station (#1061757)	C:Architecture
3509 Devine St. (#1713326)	C:Architecture
1307 Devonshire Dr. (#1062834)	C:Architecture
Elmwood Ave./Randolph Cemetery (#1062869)	CC/D:Cemetery; A:Ethnic Heritage/Black, Political History
3000 Forest Dr. (#1702969)	C:Architecture
3004 Forest Dr. (#1702984)	C:Architecture
1600 block Gadsden St./Hebrew Benevolent Society (#1062860)	CC/D:Cemetery; A:Ethnic Heritage/Jewish;
1725 Gervais St./Wesley United Methodist Church (#1061728)	C:Architecture CC/A:Religious Property; A:Ethnic Heritage/Black;
2920 Gervais St/Elizabeth Hicklin House (#1702986)	C:Architecture
1501 Hampton St./"Susanna" (#1062926)	C:Architecture
21 Heathwood Cir./Seibels-Wilson House (#1713187)	C:Architecture
700 Kilbourne Rd. (#1713300)	C:Architecture
804 Kilbourne Rd. (#1713302)	C:Architecture
3800 Kilbourne Rd. (#1701758)	C:Architecture
1103 Laurel St./Arsenal Hill Presbyterian Church (#1061162)	CC/A:Religious Property; C:Architecture
1018-1020 Marion St./"Wit-Mary" (#1063427)	C:Architecture
2025 Marion St./Modjeska Simkins House (#1061120)	A:Ethnic Heritage/Black;
N.Main St./Earlewood/Railroad Trestle (#1062874)	B:Modjeska Simkins A:Transportation; C:Engineering
3700 N. Main St./Miller House (#1061175)	C:Architecture

1618 Oak St./Childs House (#1060551)	C:Architecture
Old Woodlands Rd./"Woodlands" (#1713443)	C:Architecture
1106 block Pickens St./McMaster School (#1063415)	A:Education; C:Architecture
1114 Pickens St./1st Church of Christ Science (#1063413)	CC/A:Religious Property; C:Architecture
Cor. Senate & Sumter Sts./Gonzales Monument (#1062967)	CC/F:Commemorative Property; A:Politics/Government; B:N.G.Gonzales
Capitol Complex/Wade Hampton Office Building (#1062795)	A:WPA; C:Architecture
2600 Stratford Rd. (#1062806)	C:Architecture
2626 Stratford Rd. (#1062804)	C:Architecture
2630 Stratford Rd. (#1062803)	C:Architecture
Sumter St./World War Memorial (#10602971.12)	A:Military; C:Architecture
Capitol Complex/J.C. Calhoun Building (#1062794)	A:Government; C:Architecture
1233-47 Sumter St./Columbia Record Co. Building (#1062916)	C:Architecture
1619 Sumter St./Glenwood Hotel (#1061135)	C:Architecture
*1714-1716 Sumter St./Davis Hotel (#1061136.01)	A:Ethnic Heritage/Black C:Architecture
* NOTE: The Davis Hotel was demolished shortly after field evaluations were completed.	
1718 Sumter St./Ladson Presbyterian Church (#1061137)	CC/A:Religious Property; A:Ethnic Heritage/Black; C:Architecture
701 Sweetbriar Rd. (#1713316)	C:Architecture
1508 Washington St. (#1062913)	C:Architecture
1411 Westminster Dr. (#1062814)	C:Architecture
829 Wildwood/Lutheran Church of the Ascension (#1060931)	CC/A:Religious Property; C:Architecture

COMPLEXES ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

The SHPO considers the following complexes, or collections of historically or physically related properties, to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The property address, historic or common name, if known, and City of Columbia Survey site number are given along with the

National Register Criteria for Evaluation (Criterion A, B, or C) and/or Criteria Considerations (abbreviated "CC") under which the property qualifies. National Register Criteria and Criteria Considerations are listed at the end of this document.

Garner's Ferry Rd./W.J.B. Dorn Veteran's Hospital C:Architecture

Flagpole (#1712857.00)
Shops Building, Bldg. 20 (#1712857.01)
Psychological Ward/Nursing Home, Bldg.22 (#1712857.02)
Boiler House, Bldg. 8 (#1712857.03)
Recreation Hall, Bldg. 5 (#1712857.04)
Main Hospital Building, Bldg. 1 (#1712857.05)
Dining Hall, Bldg. 4 (#1712857.06)
Walkway (#1712857.07)
Psychiatric Building, Bldg. 3 (#1712857.08)
Laundry, Bldg. 6 (#1712857.09)
Warehouse, Bldg. 7 (#1712857.10)
Administration Building, Bldg. 10 (#1712857)
Administration Building, Bldg. 2 (#1712857.12)
Manager's House, Bldg. 11 (#1712857.14)
Duplex Quarters, Bldg. 12 (#1712857.15)
Duplex Quarters, Bldg. 13 (#1712857.16)
Walkway (#1712857.17)
Water Tower (#1712857.18)

Elmwood Ave./Elmwood Cemetery/St. Peter's Cemetery CC/D:Cemetery;
Elmwood Cemetery (#1061139) C:Art;
St. Peter's Cemetery (#1062868) C:Architecture;
C:Landscape
Architecture

3201 Trenholm Rd./Carolina Children's Home A:Education;
Malone Memorial Chapel (#1702991.00) C:Architecture
Columbia Cottage (#1702991.01)
Gymnasium (#1702991.02)
Recreational Building (1702991.03)
Murray Cottage (#1702991.04)
Brown Memorial Home (#1702991.05)
Dining Hall (#1702991.06)
George K. Bellinger Ballfield (#1702991.07)

737 Gadsden St./Southern Cotton Oil Company A:Industry;
Seed House (#1062973.00) A:Agriculture
Linter Room (#1062973.01)
Press Room (#1062973.02)
Meal House (#1062973.03)
Cotton Storage (#1062973.04)
Linen House (#1062973.05)

1029 Wheat St./Gibbes Machinery Company
Main Building (#1062977.00)
Machine Shop (#1062977.01)
Truck Repair Shop (#1062977.02)
Truck Body Shop (#1062977.03)
Office (#1062977.04)
Foundry (#1062977.05)

A:Industry;
C:Architecture

Congaree Vista/Central Correctional Institution
(CCI)
Cell Block I (#1061153.00)
Stone Cell Block II (#1061153.01)
Retaining Walls (#1061153.02)

A:Social History;
C:Architecture

701 Blossom St./Union Seed and Fertilizer Company
Shuman Owens Building Supply (#1062974.00)
Shuman Owens/Union Seed & Fertilizer Co.
(#1062974.01)
Warehouse, 800 Block Wheat St. (#1062974.02)

A:Industry;
A:Agriculture

HISTORIC DISTRICTS ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

The SHPO considers the following historic districts qualified for listing in the National Register under Criterion C for their significance in Architecture. Though other National Register criteria may also apply, these districts were evaluated primarily on architectural merit. A historic district has a significant concentration of diverse properties united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development. The boundaries of the proposed districts are illustrated on the map labelled "National Register Eligible Historic Districts." Maps showing contributing and non-contributing properties (properties that have been significantly altered or post-date the period of significance for the district) are on file with the City of Columbia and the SHPO. It should be noted that some properties that contribute to National Register Historic Districts may also qualify for individual listing.

Bellevue/North Marion St. Historic District
Earlewood Historic District
Hollywood-Rose Hill-Wales Garden Historic District
Laurel Street Historic District
Old Shandon Historic District
Shandon-Wales Garden Historic District
University of South Carolina Residential Historic District

EXPANSIONS AND ADDITIONS TO EXISTING NATIONAL REGISTER LISTINGS

The following existing National Register listings may be expanded or amended to include additional properties identified during the City of Columbia Survey. The addresses and/or names of the properties that may be included in the expanded or amended nomination are listed below the current National Register listing and the date of listing. An asterisk (*) is shown next to the properties that are currently listed in the National Register.

Old Campus District, University of South Carolina, listed 6/5/1970, amend to include:

- * South Caroliniana Library (#10602971.00)
- * Elliott College (#10602971.01)
- * Harper College (#10602971.02)
- * McCutchen House (#10602971.03)
- * DeSaussure College (#10602971.04)
- * Maxcy Monument (#10602971.05)
- McKissick Museum (#10602971.06)
- * Rutledge College (#10602971.07)
- * President's House (#10602971.08)
- * Legare College (#10602971.09)
- * Pinckney College (#10602971.10)
- * Lieber College (#10602971.11)
- * Flinn Hall (#10602971.13)
- Maxcy College (#10602971.14)
- Thornwell College (#10602971.15)
- Old Observatory (#10602971.16)
- Naval R.O.T.C. Armory (#10602971.17)
- Hamilton College (#10602971.18)
- Barnwell College (#10602971.19)
- Sloan College (#10602971.20)
- Davis College (#10602971.21)
- Currell College (#10602971.22)
- Steam Plant (#10602971.23)
- Melton Observatory (#10602971.24)
- Woodrow College (#10602971.25)
- Preston College (#10602971.26)
- * Longstreet Theatre (#10602971.27)
- J. Marion Sims Dormitory (Not surveyed)

Lutheran Southern Theological Seminary Building: Beam Dormitory
(Columbia Multiple Resource Area), listed 8/28/1979, amend to include:

- * Beam Dormitory (#1060062)
- Vogt Building (#1060959.00)
- Price House Administration Building (#1060959.01)
- 4209 N. Main St. (#1060843)

Washington Street United Methodist Church, listed 12/18/1970,
amend to include:

- * Washington St. United Methodist Church (#1060097)
Sunday School Building (#1062912)

First Presbyterian Church, listed 1/25/1971, amend to include:

- * First Presbyterian Church (#1060038)
Smith Memorial Chapel (#1061729.00)
Cemetery (#1061729.01)
Thornwell Sunday School Building (#1061729.02)

Taylor House (Columbia Multiple Resource Area), listed 7/6/1982,
amend to include:

- * Taylor House (#1060089)
Taylor Carriage House (#1062968)

South Carolina State Hospital, Mills Building, listed 6/5/1970, and
Babcock Building, South Carolina State Hospital, listed 10/30/1981,
amend to include:

- * Babcock Building (#1060004)
- * Mills Building (#1060069)
Ensor Building (#1061119.02)
Parker Annex (#1061119.06)
Housekeeping (#1061119.10)
Laundry Services (#1061119.11)
Mattress Factory (#1061119.14)
Male Dining Room, Babcock Recreational Building (#1061119.15)
Female Dining Room, Babcock Dining Room (#1061119.16)
Rear Wing, Babcock (#1061119.17)
Brick entrance, walls, grounds (#1061119.18)

PROPERTIES WORTHY OF FURTHER INVESTIGATION

The following list includes historic properties that are worthy of further investigation. Additional information about these properties may qualify or disqualify them for listing in the National Register. We encourage property owners or interested citizens to contact the National Register staff at the S.C. Department of Archives and History with additional information that may be helpful in making this determination.

5200 Block Holmes Avenue/Arden Elementary School (#1062911)
1235-41 Assembly St./Cromer's (#1062876)
9 Cedarwood Ln. (#1701749)
4925 Colonial Dr. (#1060884)
5419 Colonial Dr. (#1062931)
3625 Devine St. (#1712859)
Earlewood Park (#1062875)

2500 Elmwood Ave./Bethlehem Community Center (#1060549)
3015 Gervais St. (#1702986)
1133 Glenwood Rd./Dial House (#1702985)
730 Greene St./C.M. Lide & Associates (#5022972)
1426 Hampton St./Heise-Tunander House (#1062927)
1731 Harden St./Seastrunk Electric Co. (#1060917)
19 Heathwood Cir./Walker House (#1711724)
23 Heathwood Cir. (#1713312)
1200 Henderson/"Grace Lynn" (#1061727)
2630 Heyward St. (#5022988)
915 Hillcrest St. (#1060942)
1225 Huger St./Kline Iron & Steel (#5020103.00 and 5020103.01)
S.W. Cor. Huger & Hampton/Columbia Electric Street Railway, Power and Light
(#1062978)
408 Kalmia Dr. (#1712989)
3806 Kilbourne Rd. (#1701759)
1415 Lincoln St./Columbia Police and City Jail (#1062982)
1431 Lincoln St./Richland County Jail (#1062983)
Marsteller, Elmore & Miller Sts./Union 76 Storage Complex
(#1062993.00 & .01)
719-729 Meadow St./2324 Lee St. (#1061403.00 & .01)
2900 Millwood Ave./Danzler Memorial Home, Epworth Children's Home,
Bldg. # 16 (#1061725.01)
1325 Park St./Pearson's Funeral Home (#1062909)
1 Woodhill Circle/Lucy Hampton Bostick House (#1713441)
101 Pickens St./Wales Garden Apts. (#288100-.02)
Saluda Ave. Planted Median (#5021726)
Senate St. Planted Median (#1062966)
2615 Stratford Rd. (#1062824)
700 Sweetbriar Rd. (#1712858)
1001-3 Washington St./Mutual and Provident Association (#1062910)
1524 Westminster Dr. (#1062817)
830 Wildwood St. (#1060932)
819 Woodrow St./Shandon Baptist Church (#1062934)

Blossom St./University Terrace Complex:

Apts. 1-18 (#5022971.30)
Apts. 19-30 (#5022971.31)
Apts. 31-48 (#5022971.32)
Apts. 49-68 (#5022971.33)
Apts. 69-88 (#5022971.34)
Apts. 89-98 (#5022971.35)
Apts. 99-110 (#5022971.36)
Apts. 111-122 (#5022971.37)

Read Street Shotgun Complex:

2516 A Read St. (#1060535)
2516 B Read St. (#1060536)
2516 C Read St. (#1060537)
2516 D Read St. (#1060538)
2516 E Read St. (#1060539)

APPENDIX B
PROPERTIES CURRENTLY
ON THE
NATIONAL REGISTER

SECTION 11

PROPERTIES IN THE SURVEY AREA LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

<u>Site #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Date Listed</u>
	Hampton-Preston House	1615 Blanding		7/29/69
	Lace House			12/17/69
	Govenor's Mansion	800 Richland		6/5/70
	SC State Hospital, Mills Building			6/5/70
	Old Campus District University of SC			6/5/70
	SC State House			6/5/70
	Ainsley Hall House	1610-16 Blanding		7/16/70
	Washington St. United Mehtodist Church			12/18/70
	First Baptist Church			1/25/71
	First Presbyterian Church			1/25/71
	Trinity Episcopal Church			2/24/71
	Millwood			3/18/71
	Hale-Elmore-Seibels House			5/6/71
	Horry-Guignard House			5/6/71
	Chestnut Cottage			5/6/71
	Caldwell-Hampton-Boyleston House			5/6/71
	Columbia Historic District #1			5/6/71
	Columbia Historic District #2			5/6/71 (revised 6/28/82)
	Arsenal Hill			11/23/71
	Preston C. Lorick House			2/23/72

Thomas Woodrow Wilson Boyhood Home		2/23/72
DeBruhl-Marshall House	1401 Laurel	3/23/72
Sylvan Building		3/23/72
SC Supreme Court Building		10/18/72
Mann-Simons Cottage		4/23/73
Union Station		6/19/73
Columbia City Hall		6/19/73
Town Theater		10/9/74
Allen University		4/14/75
Chappelle Administration Building (Allen University)		12/8/76
Columbia Canal		1/15/79
National Loan & Exchange Bank Building (aka Barringer Building)		3/2/79
Woodrow Memorial Presbyterian Church (aka Bishop's Memorial AME Church)		3/2/79
1210-1214 Main St. (Capitol Cafe)		3/2/79
Consolidated Building		3/2/79
Dovilliers-Manning- Magoffin House		3/2/79
W. B. Smith Whaley House		3/2/79
Eau Claire Town Hall and Survey Publishing Co. Building		3/2/79
Ebenezer Lutheran Chapel		3/2/79
Ensor-Keenan House		3/2/79
Heslep House	203 Saluda Ave.	3/2/79

B.B. Kirkland Seed & Distributing Co. (aka Hinson Feed & Seed Co.)		3/2/79
Kress Building		3/2/79
Lever Building		3/2/79
Logan School		3/2/79
McCord House		3/2/79
Alston House		3/2/79
Moore-Mann House		3/2/79
Tapp's Dept. Store	1644 Main	3/2/79
U.S. Court House		3/2/79
Wallace-McGee House		3/2/79
Zimmerman House		3/2/79
Zimmerman School		3/2/79
Lyles-Gudmundson House *		3/2/79
Confederate Printing Plant		3/28/79
Lutheran Theological Seminary Building: Beam Dormitory		8/28/79
House of Peace Synagogue		8/28/79
Gervais Street Bridge		11/25/80
1722-24 Main Street		11/25/80
Canal Dime Savings Bank		11/25/80
First National Bank		11/25/80
Palmetto Building		11/25/80
Babcock Building, SC State Hospital		10/31/81
Bethel A.M.E. Church		5/24/82
303 Saluda Avenue		5/24/82

Columbia Mills Building	5/24/82
Taylor House	7/6/82
Arcade Building	11/17/82
West Gervais St. Historic District	4/27/83
Richland Cotton Mill	11/10/83
Fair-Rutherford and Rutherford Houses	4/5/84
Wardlaw Junior High School	9/13/84
Palmetto Compress and Warehouse Co. Building	10/17/85
Chappell House (Restricted)	3/27/86
Claussen's Bakery	3/9/87
Benedict College Historic District.	4/20/87
St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church	9/28/89
Waverly Historic District	12/21/89
Greyhound Bus Depot	12/28/89
Elmwood Park Historic District	5/03/91

***Information contained in the National Register nomination for Lyles-Gudmundson House is restricted at the request of the owner.**

APPENDIX C

COMPILED INVENTORY OF

INTENSIVE SURVEY PROPERTIES

SITE #	TAX MAP #	ADDRESS	COMMON/HISTORIC NAME
1060002	09013-6-3	1332 Main Street	Arcade Building
1060003	09010-6-1	1800 Lincoln	Arsenal Hill
1060004	11404	S.C. State Hospital	Babcock Building, S.C. State Hospital
1060006	09013-6-1	1338 Main St.	National Loan and Exchange Bank Building
1060008	09014-6-1	1528 Sumter St.	Bethel A.M.E. Church
1060009	11402-6-4	1705 Hampton St.	Thomas Woodrow Wilson Boyhood Home
1060013.00	09011-10-3	829 Richland	Caldwell-Hampton-Boyleston House
1060013.01	09011-10-30	829 Richland	outbuiding
1060014	09014-9-21	1530 Main	Canal Dime Savings Bank
1060015	09013-7-12	1210-14 Main	Capital Cafe Building
1060016	11407-9-2	Allen University	Chapelle Administration Building
1060018	11402-8-3	1718 Hampton	Chesnut Cottage
5020019	11308-5-1	2001-2003 Green Street	Claussen's Bakery
1060021	09014-2-2	Laurel and Main	Columbia City Hall
5020025	08912-2-2	301 Gervais	Columbia Mills Building
5020026	08912-5-7	501 Gervais	Confederate Printing Plant
1060027	09013-6-15	1326-1330 Main St.	Consolidated Building
1060028	09015-6-11	1401 Laurel	DeBruhl-Marshall House
1700029	13911-8-8	4203 St. Clair Dr.	Devilliers-Manning-Magoffin House
1060030	11401-5-10	1527 Gervais	W.B. Smith Whaley House
1060031.00	09210-5-9	3904-12 Monticello 3903-9 Ensor	Eau Claire Town Hall
1060031.01	09210-5-10	4003 Ensor Ave.	Survey Publishing Company Building
1060032.00	09015-4-13	1301 Richland	Ebenezer Lutheran Chapel
1060032.01	09015-4-13	1301 Richland	Ebenezer Lutheran Church - Sunday School
1060033	09211-7-4	801 Wildwood St.	Ensor-Keenen House
1060034	11406-15-1,7	1326 and 1330 Gregg St.	Fair-Rutherford and Rutherford Houses
1060036	09014-7-1	1306 Hampton	First Baptist Church
1060037	09013-6-2	1208 Washington St.	First National Bank
1060038	11402-15-1	1324 Marion St.	First Presbyterian Church
5020039	08912	Gervais Stt. and Congaree River	Gervais Street Bridge
1060042	09010-5-1	800 Richland	Governor's Mansion
1060043	09014-4-2	1220 Blanding St.	Grayhound Bus Depot
1060045	11403-7-1	1615 Blanding St.	Hampton-Preston House
5020046	11307-8-4	203 Saluda Ave.	Heeslep House
1060047	09013-11-2	912 Lady	B.B. Kirkland Seed and Distributing Company
1060051	11401-10-1	1527 Senate	Horry-Guignard House
1060052	09013-3-23	1426 Park St.	House of Peace Synagogue
1060056	09014-9-18	1508 Main St.	Kress Building
1060057	09011-10-1	803 Richland	Lace House
1060059	09014-10-13	1613 Main St.	Lever Building
1060060	09011-4-1	815 Elmwood Ave.	Logan School
1060061	11402-6-2	1727 Hampton	Preston C. Lorick House
1060062	09215-15-1	4200 Block, N. Main	Lutheran Theological Seminary: Beam Dormitory
5020063	11311-1-8	1917 Seneca	Lyles-Gudmundson House
5020064	11304-3-3	1431 Pendleton St.	McCord House
1060065	11406-16-20	1811 Gervais St.	Aleton House
1060066	09015-10-9	1722-24 Main	1722-1724 Main Street
1060068	09015-5-11	1403 Richland	The Mann-Simons House
1060069	09016-16-1	S.C. State Hospital	S.C. State Hospital, Mills Building
1060070	11403-12-1	1616 Blanding	Ainsley Hall House
1710071	16501-1-1	Hampton Place & Garners Ferry	Millwood
1060072	11402-5-11	1611 Hampton	Moore-Mann House
1060075	09014-8-15	1400 Main	Palmetto Building
5020076	08914-2-1	617 Devine St.	Palmetto Compress and Warehouse Co. Building
1060077	11404-2-27	1601 Richland	Hale-Elmore-Seibels House
5020078	11302-11-1	211-221 Main St.	Richland Cotton Mill
1060080	09014-13-6	1529 Assembly	St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church
5020082	11307-7-12	303 Saluda Ave.	303 Saluda Ave.
1060085.00	08916-4-1	Main Street	S.C. State House and Grounds
1060085.01	08916-4-1	Main Street	Palmetto Monument
1060085.02	08916-4-1	Main Street	Memorial to Spanish Main
1060085.03	08916-4-1	Main Street	Memorial to S.C. Patriot Sons (1775-1783)
1060085.04	08916-4-1	Main Street	J. Marion Sims Memorial
1060085.05	08916-4-1	Main Street	Wade Hampton Memorial
1060085.06	08916-4-1	Main Street	Grave of Capt. Lunsford

1060085.07	08916-4-1	Main Street	Site of Original State House Marker
1060085.08	08916-4-1	Main Street	Benjamin R. Tillman Memorial
1060085.09	08916-4-1	Main Street	Robert E. Lee Memorial Highway Monument
1060085.10	08916-4-1	Main Street	Spanish American War Veterans Memorial
1060085.11	08916-4-1	Main Street	Jefferson Davis Highway Memorial
1060085.12	08916-4-1	Main Street	"To the Women of the Confederacy" Memorial
1060085.13	08916-4-1	Main Street	Sons of the Confederacy Memorial
1060085.14	08916-4-1	Main Street	George Washington Memorial
1060086	11401-2-5	1231 Gervais	S.C. Supreme Court Building
1060087	09014-9-16	1500 Main St.	Sylvan Building
1060088	09014-4-1	1644 Main St.	Tappa
1060089	11401-10-1	1505 Senate	Taylor House
5020090	11304-2-14	1012 Sumter	Town Theatre
1060091	11401-12-1	1100 Sumter	Trinity Episcopal Church
5020093	11302-3-3	401 Main St.	Union Station
1060094	09014-2-1	1100 Laurel	U.S. Court House
5020095	11311-3-0	415 Marden Street	Wallace-Moore House
1060096	08012-8-16	1003 Elmwood Ave.	Wardlaw Junior High School
1060097	11402-14-10	1401 Washington	Washington Street United Methodist Church
1060100	11407-14-14	2221 Washington Street	Woodrow Memorial Presbyterian Church
1060101	11402-11-16	1332 Pickens	Zimmerman House
1060102	11402-11-21	1136 Pickens	Zimmerman School

1060104	1100 Lancaster Street
1060105	1108 Lancaster
1060106	1112 Lancaster
1060107	1315 Northwood Street
1060108	1311 Northwood
1060109	1307 Northwood
1060110	1306 Northwood
1060111	1308 Northwood
1060112	1310 Northwood
1060113	1120 Oconee Street
1060114	1121 Oconee Street
1060115	1218 Northwood Street
1060116	3100 Lakewood Street
1060117	3102 Lakewood
1060118	3112 Lakewood
1060119	3101 Lakewood
1060120	3103 Lakewood
1060121	3111 Lakewood
1060122	3115 Lakewood
1060123	3121 Lakewood
1060124	3131 Lakewood
1060125	3135 Lakewood
1060126	3137 Lakewood
1060127	3201 Lakewood
1060128	3203 Lakewood
1060129	3205 Lakewood
1060130	3207 Lakewood
1060131	3209 Lakewood
1060132	3211 Lakewood
1060133	3213 Lakewood
1060134	3231 Lakewood
1060135	3107 Columbia Avenue
1060136	3105 Columbia
1060137	3103 Columbia
1060138	3101 Columbia
1060139	3027 Columbia
1060140	3025 Columbia
1060141	3023 Columbia
1060142	3019 Columbia
1060143	3015 Columbia
1060144	3011 Columbia
1060145	3007 Columbia
1060146	3003 Columbia
1060147	2925 Columbia
1060148	2923 Columbia
1060149	2921 Columbia

1060150	2917 Columbia
1060151	2913 Columbia
1060152	2909 Columbia
1060153	2905 Columbia
1060154	2831 Columbia
1060155	2827 Columbia
1060156	2823 Columbia
1060157	2817 Columbia
1060158	2815 Columbia
1060159	2809 Columbia
1060160	2805 Columbia
1060161	2801 Columbia
1060162	2713 Columbia
1060163	2710 Columbia
1060164	2812 Columbia
1060165	2816 Columbia
1060166	2820 Columbia
1060167	2910 Columbia
1060168	2914 Columbia
1060169	2916 Columbia
1060170	2920 Columbia
1060171	2924-2926 Columbia
1060172	2930 Columbia
1060173	3012 Columbia
1060174	3014 Columbia
1060175	3016 Columbia
1060176	3020 Columbia
1060177	3028 Columbia
1060178	3109 Lylee Street
1060179	3015 Clark
1060180	3013 Clark
1060181	3011 Clark
1060182	3005-3005 1/2 Clark Street
1060183	3003 Clark
1060184	2931 Clark
1060185	2929 Clark
1060186	2923 Clark
1060187	2919 Clark
1060188	2911 Clark
1060189	2909 Clark
1060190	2903 Clark
1060191	2901 Clark
1060192	2831 Clark
1060193	2827 Clark
1060194	2823 Clark
1060195	2821 Clark
1060196	2809 Clark
1060197	2807 Clark
1060198	2805 Clark
1060199	2803 Clark
1060200	2731 Clark
1060201	2729 Clark
1060202	2701-2703 Clark
1060203	1123 Beaufort Burning Bush Mission Baptist Church
1060204	2704 Clark
1060205	2708 Clark
1060206	2805-2809 Clark
1060207	2824 A B C Clark
1060208	2828 Clark
1060209	2830-2832 Clark Street
1060210	2835 Clark
1060211	2910 Clark
1060212	2918 Clark
1060213	1215 Beaufort Street
1060214	2924 Clark
1060215	2928 Clark
1060216	2928 Clark
1060217	3002 Clark
1060218	3004-3006 Clark Street

1060219	3008 Clark	
1060220	3010 Clark	
1060221	3012 Clark	
1060222	3014 Clark	
1060223	09110-19-17	2820 Clark
1060224	3124 Clark	
1060225	3120 Park Street	
1060226	3116 Park	
1060227	3114 Park	
1060228	3030 Park	
1060229	3123 Park	
1060230	3121 Park	
1060231	3117 Park	
1060232	3115 Park	
1060233	3109 Park	
1060234	3026 Park	
1060235	3022 Park	
1060236	3018 Park	
1060237	3014 Park	
1060238	3011 Park	
1060239	3010 Park	
1060240	3009 Park	
1060241	3006 Park	
1060242	3005 Park	
1060243	3003 Park	
1060244	3001 Park	
1060245	2927 Park	
1060246	2931 Park	
1060247	2924 Park	
1060248	1210-1212 Anthony Street	
1060249	1214 Anthony	
1060250	2830 Park Street	
1060251	1215 Anthony Street	
1060252	2828 Park Street	
1060253	2820 Park	
1060254	2815 Park	
1060255	2814 Park	
1060256	2805 Park	
1060257	2803 Park	
1060258	3209 Lincoln Street	
1060259	3207 Lincoln	
1060260	3205 Lincoln	
1060261	3201 Lincoln	
1060262	3130 Lincoln	
1060263	3124 Lincoln	
1060264	3120 Lincoln	
1060265	3117 Lincoln	
1060266	3116 Lincoln	
1060267	3115 Lincoln	
1060268	3112 Lincoln	
1060269	3107 Lincoln	
1060270	3031 Lincoln	
1060271	3029 Lincoln	
1060272	3012 Lincoln	
1060273	3011-3013 Lincoln Street	
1060274	3009 Lincoln	
1060275	3006 Lincoln	
1060276	3007 Lincoln	
1060277	3006 Lincoln	
1060278	3004 Lincoln	
1060279	3531 River Drive	
1060280	3505 River Drive	
1060281	1216 Anthony Street	
1060282	3501 River Drive	
1060283	1217 Anthony Street	
1060284	3425-3428 River Drive	
1060285	3417-3421 River Drive	
1060286	3409-3411 River Drive	
1060287	3407 River Drive	

1060288	3329 River Drive
1060289	1218 Anthony Street
1060290	3320 River Drive
1060291	3321 River Drive
1060292	3315 River Drive
1060293	3307 River Drive
1060294	3306 River Drive
1060295	3304 River Drive
1060296	3302 River Drive
1060297	3301-3303 River Drive
1060298	1220 Anthony Street
1060299	3227 River Drive
1060300	3223 River Drive
1060301	3213 River Drive
1060302	3209 River Drive
1060303	3208 River Drive
1060304	3206 River Drive
1060305	3205 River Drive
1060306	3204 River Drive
1060307	3201 River Drive
1060308	3200 River Drive
1060309	3122 River Drive
1060310	3120 River Drive
1060311	3119 River Drive
1060312	3118 River Drive
1060313	3116 River Drive
1060314	3115 River Drive
1060315	3114 River Drive
1060316	3112 River Drive
1060317	3111 River Drive
1060318	3107 River Drive
1060319	3104 River Drive
1060320	3101 River Drive
1060321	3100-3102 River Drive
1060322	3031 River Drive
1060323	3030 River Drive
1060324	3028 River Drive
1060325	3023 River Drive
1060326	3021 River Drive
1060327	3019 River Drive
1060328	3018 River Drive
1060329	3016 River Drive
1060330	3015 River Drive
1060331	3009 River Drive
1060332	3008 River Drive
1060333	3007 River Drive
1060334	3001-3003 River Drive
1060335	2929 River Drive
1060336	2927 River Drive
1060337	2916 River Drive
1060338	2912 River Drive
1060339	2907 River Drive
1060340	2905 River Drive
1060341	2903 River Drive
1060342	2902 River Drive
1060343	2830 River Drive
1060344	2828 River Drive
1060345	2826 River Drive
1060346	2824 River Drive
1060347	2818 River Drive
1060348	2817 River Drive
1060349	2811 River Drive
1060350	2810 River Drive
1060351	2808 River Drive
1060352	2805 River Drive
1060353	1410 Anthony Street
1060354	1412 Anthony
1060355	1231 Galger Street
1060356	1300 Galger

1060357	1301 Geiger
1060358	2929 Earlewood Street
1060359	2925 Earlewood
1060360	1302 Geiger Street
1060361	2919 Earlewood Street
1060362	2913 Earlewood
1060363	2899 Earlewood
1060364	2805 Earlewood
1060365	1301 Beaufort Street
1060366	1222 Beaufort
1060367	1219 Beaufort
1060368	1217-1217 1/2 Beaufort Street
1060369	1218 Beaufort
1060370	1216 Beaufort
1060371	1214 Beaufort
1060372	1119 Beaufort
1060373	1112 Beaufort
1060374	1111 Beaufort
1060375	1109 Beaufort
1060376	1103 Beaufort
1060377	1101 Beaufort
1060378	1009 Beaufort
1060379	911 Beaufort
1060380	910 Beaufort
1060381	907 Beaufort
1060382	906 Beaufort
1060383	902 Beaufort
1060384	1223 Union Street
1060385	1217 Union
1060386	1211-1213 Union
1060387	1117 Union
1060388	1111 Union
1060389	1015 Union
1060390	1013 Union
1060391	1012 Union
1060392	1010 Union
1060393	1009 Union
1060394	1005 Union
1060395	1003 Union
1060396	1001 Union
1060397	916 Union
1060398	1216 Florence Street
1060399	1215 Florence
1060400	1117 Florence
1060401	1116 Florence
1060402	1115 Florence
1060403	1114 Florence
1060404	1113 Florence
1060405	1112 Florence
1060406	1111 Florence
1060407	1109 Florence
1060408	908 Florence
1060409	902 Florence
1060410	801 Florence
1060411	800 Florence
1060412	1118 Northwood Street
1060413	1116 Northwood
1060414	1113 Northwood
1060415	1111 Northwood
1060416	1105 Northwood
1060417	1101 Northwood
1060418	1009 Northwood
1060419	1008 Northwood
1060420	923 Northwood
1060421	910 Northwood
1060422	909 Northwood
1060423	901 Northwood
1060424	809 Northwood
1060425	805 Northwood

1060426	801 Northwood
1060427	715 Northwood
1060428	709 Northwood
1060429	1123 Darlington Street
1060430	1120 Darlington
1060431	1119 Darlington
1060432	1115 Darlington
1060433	1114 Darlington
1060434	1110 Darlington
1060435	1109 Darlington
1060436	1106 Darlington
1060437	1105 Darlington
1060438	3300 Haskell Street
1060439	2301 Haskell
1060440	2308 Haskell
1060441	2316 Haskell
1060442	2317 Haskell
1060443	2324 Haskell
1060444	2325 Haskell
1060445	2328 Haskell
1060446	2332 Haskell
1060447	2335 Haskell
1060448	2400 Haskell
1060449	2401 Haskell
1060450	2404 Haskell
1060451	2406 Haskell
1060452	2409 Haskell
1060453	2411 Haskell
1060454	2413 Haskell
1060455	2417 Haskell
1060456	2423 Haskell
1060457	2425 Haskell
1060458	2429 Haskell
1060459	2437 Haskell
1060460	2501 Haskell
1060461	2505 Haskell
1060462	2513 Haskell
1060463	2300 Laurel Street
1060464	2307 Laurel
1060465	2310 Laurel
1060466	2312 Laurel
1060467	2315 Laurel
1060468	2316 Laurel
1060469	2317 Laurel
1060470	2318 Laurel
1060471	2319 Laurel
1060472	2320 Laurel
1060473	2321 Laurel
1060474	2325 Laurel
1060475	2325 Laurel
1060476	2328 Laurel
1060477	2400 Laurel
1060478	2406 Laurel
1060479	2409 Laurel
1060480	2411 Laurel
1060481	2413 Laurel
1060482	2416 Laurel
1060483	2417 Laurel
1060484	2419 Laurel
1060485	2419 Laurel
1060486	2420 Laurel
1060487	2421 Laurel
1060488	2422 Laurel
1060489	2423 Laurel
1060490	2426 Laurel
1060491	2430 Laurel
1060492	2500 Laurel
1060493	2503 Laurel
1060494	2507 Laurel

1060495	2508 Laurel	
1060496	2510 Laurel	
1060497	2511 Laurel	
1060498	2512 Laurel	
1060499	2513 Laurel	
1060500	2514 Laurel	
1060501	2517 Laurel	
1060502	2303 Richland Street	
1060503	2305 Richland	
1060504	2311-2313 Richland	
1060505	2310 Richland	
1060506	2312 Richland	
1060507	2314 Richland	
1060508	2319 Richland	
1060509	2316 Richland	
1060510	2322 Richland	
1060511	2324 Richland	
1060512	2325 Richland	
1060513	2416 Richland	
1060514	2506 Richland	
1060515	2510 Richland	
1060516	2522 Richland	
1060517	2524 Richland	
1060518	2525 Richland	
1060519	2526 Richland	
1060520	2528 Richland	
1060521	2302 Read Street	
1060522	2304 Read	
1060523	2308 Read	
1060524	2310 Read	
1060525	2312 Read	
1060526	2314 Read	
1060527	2400 Read	
1060528	2407 Read	
1060529	2409 Read	
1060530	2414 Read	
1060531	2431 Read	
1060532	2435 Read	
1060533	2501 Read	
1060534	2503 Read	
1060535	2516 A Read	
1060536	2516 B Read	
1060537	2516 C Read	
1060538	2516 D Read	
1060539	2516 E Read	
1060540	2522 Read	
1060541	2410 Elmwood Avenue	
1060542	2412 Elmwood	
1060543	2414 Elmwood	
1060544	2416 Elmwood	
1060545	2418 Elmwood	
1060546	2420 Elmwood	
1060547	2422 Elmwood	
1060548	2427 Elmwood	
1060549	2500 Elmwood	Bethlehem Community Center
1060550	1610 Oak Street	
1060551	1618 Oak	The Bridge-Starks White
1060552	1722 Oak	
1060553	1922-1924 Oak	
1060554	1926 Oak	
1060555	1928 Oak	
1060556	1930 Oak	
1060557	2006 Oak	
1060558	2014 Oak	
1060559	2022 Oak	
1060560	2015 Henry Street	
1060561	2019 Henry	
1060562	2023 Henry	
1060563	1611 Heidt	

1060564	1612 Heidt
1060565	1613 Heidt
1060566	1615 Heidt
1060567	1619 Heidt
1060568	1705 Heidt
1060569	1706 Heidt
1060570	1707 Heidt
1060571	1803 Heidt
1060572	1805 Heidt
1060573	1809 Heidt
1060574	1827 A & B Heidt
1060575	1900 Heidt
1060576	1902 Heidt
1060577	1920 Heidt
1060578	1924 Heidt
1060579	2012 Heidt
1060580	2016 Heidt
1060581	2018 Heidt
1060582	2019 Heidt
1060583	1614 Waverly Street
1060584	1622 Waverly
1060585	1628 Waverly
1060586	1632 Waverly
1060587	1815 Waverly
1060588	1817 Waverly
1060589	1820 Waverly
1060590	1822 Waverly
1060591	1824 Waverly
1060592	1912 Waverly
1060593	1914 Waverly
1060594	1916,1918,1916 1/2 & 1918 1/2 Waverly
1060595	1920,1922,1920 1/2 & 1922 1/2 Waverly
1060596	2024 Waverly
1060597	2027-2029 Waverly
1060598	2005 Willis Street
1060599	2009 Willis
1060600	2011 Willis
1060601	2013 Willis
1060602	2014 Willis
1060603	1318 Geiger Street
1060604	1319 Geiger
1060605	1400 Geiger
1060606	1401 Geiger
1060607	1403 Geiger
1060608	1406 Geiger
1060609	1410 Geiger
1060610	1411 Geiger
1060611	1414 Geiger
1060612	1415 Geiger
1060613	1211 Summerville Avenue
1060614	1219 Summerville
1060615	1226 Summerville
1060616	1300 Summerville
1060617	1301 Summerville
1060618	1306 Summerville
1060619	1307 Summerville
1060620	1310 Summerville
1060621	1311 Summerville
1060622	1314 Summerville
1060623	1315-1317 Summerville
1060624	1319 Summerville
1060625	1320 Summerville
1060626	1400 Summerville
1060627	1401 Summerville
1060628	1403 Summerville
1060629	1404 Summerville
1060630	1407 Summerville
1060631	1408 Summerville
1060632	1208 Confederate Avenue

1060633	1212 Confederate
1060634	1228 Confederate
1060635	1231 Confederate
1060636	1300-1302 Confederate
1060637	1301 Confederate
1060638	1306 Confederate
1060639	1307 Confederate
1060640	1309 Confederate
1060641	1320 Confederate
1060642	1324 Confederate
1060643	1327 Confederate
1060644	1331 Confederate
1060645	1401 Confederate
1060646	1402 Confederate
1060647	1403 Confederate
1060648	1405 Confederate
1060649	1407 Confederate
1060650	1410 Confederate
1060651	1412 Confederate
1060652	1402-1404 Victoria Street
1060653	1403-1405 Victoria
1060654	1406-1408 Victoria
1060655	1407-1409 Victoria
1060656	1410 Victoria Street and 2323 Wallace Street
1060657	1411 Victoria
1060658	1413 Victoria
1060659	1414 Victoria
1060660	1415 Victoria
1060661	1416 Victoria
1060662	1417 Victoria
1060663	1418 Victoria
1060664	1419 Victoria
1060665	1420 Victoria
1060666	1421 Victoria
1060667	1426 Victoria
1060668	1410 Jefferson Street
1060669	1415-1417 Franklin Street
1060670	1419-1421 Franklin
1060671	1424 Franklin
1060672	1432 Franklin
1060673	1436 Franklin
1060674	1443 Franklin
1060675	2830 North Main Street Coca Cola Manufacturing Plant
1060676	2105 Marion Street
1060677	2107 Marion
1060678	2111 Marion
1060679	2113 Marion
1060680	2115 Marion
1060681	2117 Marion
1060682	2120 Marion
1060683	2122 Marion
1060684	2124 Marion
1060685	2126 Marion
1060686	2129 Marion
1060687	2306 Wallace Street
1060688	2143 Marion Street
1060689	2145 Marion
1060690	2200 Marion
1060691	2201 Marion
1060692	2203 Marion
1060693	2204 Marion
1060694	2207 Marion
1060695	2208 Marion
1060696	2209 Marion
1060697	2210 Marion
1060698	2211 Marion
1060699	2215-2217 Marion
1060700	2229 Marion
1060701	2233 Marion

1060702	2240 Marion
1060703	2241 Marion
1060704	2301 Marion
1060705	2317 Marion
1060706	2318 Marion
1060707	2319-2321 Marion
1060708	2320 Marion
1060709	2405 Marion
1060710	2408 Marion
1060711	2409 Marion
1060712	2412 Marion
1060713	2416 Marion
1060714	2417 Marion
1060715	2419 Marion
1060716	2420 Marion
1060717	2110 Wallace Street
1060718	2114 Wallace
1060719	2115 Wallace
1060720	2116 Wallace
1060721	2121 Wallace
1060722	2125 Wallace
1060723	2126 Wallace
1060724	2130 Wallace
1060725	2133 Wallace
1060726	2134 Wallace
1060727	2136 Wallace
1060728	2141 Wallace
1060729	2142 Wallace
1060730	2144 Wallace
1060731	2145 Wallace
1060732	2200 Wallace
1060733	2201 Wallace
1060734	2206 Wallace
1060735	2207 Wallace
1060736	2209 Wallace
1060737	2210 Wallace
1060738	2214 Wallace
1060739	2215 Wallace
1060740	2216 Wallace
1060741	2219 Wallace
1070742	2222 Wallace
1060743	2226 Wallace
1060744	2231 Wallace
1060745	2237 Wallace Street/ 1420 Franklin Street
1060746	2119 Wallace
1060747	4501 Windemere
1060748	4502 Windemere
1060749	4504 Windemere
1060750	4508 Windemere
1060751	4511 A B C Windemere
1060752	4601 Windemere
1060753	4608-4609 1/2 Windemere
1060754	1207 Hyatt Street
1060755	1209 Hyatt
1060756	1210 Hyatt
1060757	1211 Hyatt
1060758	1212 Hyatt
1060759	1213 Hyatt
1060760	1214 Hyatt
1060761	1215 Hyatt
1060762	1218 Hyatt
1060763	1220 Hyatt
1060764	1400 Hyatt
1060765	1404 Hyatt
1060766	1406 Hyatt
1060767	1410 Hyatt
1060768	1412 Hyatt
1060769	1415 Hyatt
1060770	1431 A B Hyatt

1060771	1501 Hyatt
1060772	1502 Hyatt
1060773	1509 Hyatt
1060774	1515 Hyatt
1060775	1516 Hyatt
1060776	1202-1204 Muller Street
1060777	1203 Muller
1060778	1206-1208 Muller
1060779	1213 Muller
1060780	1401 Muller
1060781	1403 Muller
1060782	1410 Muller
1060783	1411 Muller
1060784	1415 Muller
1060785	1416 Muller
1060786	1417 Muller
1060787	1419 Muller
1060788	1420 Muller
1060789	1304 Columbia College Drive
1060790	1308 Columbia College
1060791	1312 Columbia College
1060792	1314 Columbia College
1060793	1404 Columbia College
1060794	1406 Columbia College
1060795	1410 Columbia College
1060796	1412 Columbia College
1060797	1414 Columbia College
1060798	1416 Columbia College
1060799	1506 Columbia College
1060800	1508 Columbia College Drive
1060801	1512 Columbia College
1060802	1516 Columbia College
1060803	1517 Columbia College
1060804	1518 Columbia College
1060805	1520 Columbia College
1060806	1521 Columbia College
1060807	1610 Columbia College
1060808	1612 Columbia College
1060809	1305 Lorick Street
1060810	1307 Lorick
1060811	1309 Lorick
1060812	1313 Lorick
1060813	1315 Lorick
1060814	1401 Lorick
1060815	1407 Lorick
1060816	1410 Lorick
1060817	1411 Lorick
1060818	1500 Lorick
1060819	1501 Lorick
1060820	4203 South Street
1060821	1300 Kinderway
1060822	1302-1304 Kinderway
1060823	1306 Kinderway
1060824	1308 Kinderway
1060825	1309 Kinderway
1060826	1310 Kinderway
1060827	1311 Kinderway
1060828	1312 Kinderway
1060829	1314 Kinderway
1060830	1316 Kinderway
1060831	1400 Argent Street
1060832	1402 Argent
1060833	1404 Argent
1060834	1410 Argent
1060835	4205 Wentworth Street
1060836	4224 Wentworth
1060837	4225 Wentworth
1060838	4407 Wentworth
1060839	4506 Wentworth

1060840	4300 Windemere	
1060841	4400 Windemere	
1060842	4402 Windemere	
1060843	4209 North Main Street	
1060844	4300 North Main	Hyatt House
1060845	4314 North Main	
1060846	4400 A B North Main Street	
1060847	4427 North Main	
1060848	4503 North Main	
1060849	4505 North Main	
1060850	4508 North Main	
1060851	4511 North Main	
1060852	4512 North Main	
1060853	4513 North Main	
1060854	4515 North Main	
1060855	4517 North Main	
1060856	4619 North Main	
1060857	4623 North Main	
1060858	4723 North Main	
1060859	4801 North Main	
1060860	4805 North Main	
1060861	4809 North Main	
1060862	4813 North Main	
1060863	4507 Colonial Drive	
1060864	4509 Colonial Drive	
1060865	4512 Colonial Drive	
1060866	4513 Colonial Drive	
1060867	4514 Colonial Drive	
1060868	4516 Colonial Drive	
1060869	4517 Colonial Drive	
1060870	4520 Colonial Drive	
1060871	4704 Colonial Drive	
1060872	4706 Colonial Drive	
1060873	4806 Colonial Drive	
1060874	4808 Colonial Drive	
1060875	4819 Colonial Drive	
1060876	4901 Colonial Drive	
1060877	4910 Colonial Drive	
1060878	4914 Colonial Drive	
1060879	4915 Colonial Drive	
1060880	4916 Colonial Drive	
1060881	4918 Colonial Drive	
1060882	4920 Colonial Drive	
1060883	4924 Colonial Drive	
1060884	4925 Colonial Drive	
1060885	4926 Colonial Drive	
1060886	5001 Colonial Drive	
1060887	5004 Colonial Drive	
1060888	5006 Colonial Drive	
1060889	5009 Colonial Drive	
1060890	5010 Colonial Drive	
1060891	5011 Colonial Drive	
1060892	5012 Colonial Drive	
1060893	5013 Colonial Drive	
1060894	5014 Colonial Drive	
1060895	5015 Colonial Drive	
1060896	5016 Colonial Drive	
1060897	5017 Colonial Drive	
1060898	5018 Colonial Drive	
1060899	5023 Colonial Drive	
1060900	5025 Colonial Drive	
1060901	5101 Colonial Drive	
1060902	5102 Colonial Drive	
1060903	5108 Colonial Drive	
1060904	5111 Colonial Drive	
1060905	5112 Colonial Drive	
1060906	5113 Colonial Drive	
1060907	5114 Colonial Drive	
1060908	5117 Colonial Drive	

1060909	5118 Colonial Drive	
1060910	5119 Colonial Drive	
1060911	5202 Colonial Drive	Talbert Shives Funeral Home
1060912	5206 Colonial Drive	
1060913	5212 Colonial Drive	
1060914	5214 Colonial Drive	
1060915	5216 Colonial Drive	
1060916	5220 Colonial Drive	
1060919	4007 Ensor	Walton H. Greever House
1060920	4011 Ensor	
1060921	4015 Ensor	
1060922	4017 Ensor	
1060923	4019 Ensor	
1060924	4021 Ensor	
1060925	4023 Ensor	
1060926	4024 Ensor	
1060927	4025 Ensor	
1060929	824 Wildwood	
1060930	827 Wildwood	
1060931	829 Wildwood	
1060932	830 Wildwood	
1060933	907 Wildwood	
1060934	909-911 Wildwood Street	
1060935	1007 Wildwood	
1060936	1009 Wildwood	
1060937	1011 Wildwood	
1060938	1015 Wildwood	
1060939	905 Hillcrest Street	
1060940	907 Hillcrest	
1060941	909 Hillcrest	
1060942	915 Hillcrest	
1060943	1000 Duke Street	
1060944	1001 Duke	
1060945	1003 Duke	
1060946	1004 Duke	
1060947	1005 Duke	
1060948	1013 Duke Street	
1060949	1101 Duke	
1060950	1001 Jackson Street	
1060951	1003 Jackson	
1060952	1005-1107 Jackson Street	
1060953	1009 Jackson	
1060954	1003 Kinderway	
1060955	4109 North Main Street	
1060956	4115 North Main	
1060957	4116 North Main	
1060958	4120 North Main	
1060959. 00	Lutheran Seminary	Vogt Building
1060959. 01	Lutheran Seminary	Price House Administration Building
1060962	723 Laurel Street	
1060963	1801 Gadsden Street	
1060964	1919 Gadsden	
1060965	1925 Gadsden	
1060966	805 Calhoun Street	
1060967	817 Calhoun	
1060968	821 Calhoun	
1060969	823 Calhoun	
1060970	900 Calhoun	St. Timothy's Episcopal Church
1060971	903 Calhoun	
1060972	907 Calhoun	
1060973	917 Calhoun	
1060974	923 Calhoun	
1060975	925 Calhoun	
1060976	1004 Calhoun	
1060977	1010 Calhoun	
1060978	1800 Lincoln Street	
1060979	2001 Lincoln	

1060980	2003 Lincoln	
1060981	2007 Lincoln	
1060982	2008 Lincoln	
1060983	2009 Lincoln	
1060984	2012 Lincoln	
1060985	2016 Lincoln	
1060992	1317 Geiger Street	
1060993	1308 Geiger	
1060994	1305 Geiger	
1060995	1303 Geiger	
1060996	1121 Edgefield Street	
1060997	1120 Edgefield	
1060998	1110 Edgefield	
1060999	1107 Edgefield Street	
10601000	1106 Edgefield	
10601001	1105 Edgefield	
10601002	1101 Lancaster Street	
10601003	1107 Lancaster	
10601004	1116 Lancaster	
10601005	1117 Lancaster	
10601006	1120 Lancaster	
10601007	1121 Lancaster	
10601008	1125 Lancaster	
10601009	3430 Lyles Street	
10601010	1401-1403 Calhoun	
10601011	1405 Calhoun	
10601012	1417 Calhoun	
10601013	1421 Calhoun	
10601015	1316 Richland	
10601016	1320 Richland	
10601017	1327 Richland	
10601018	1328 Richland	
10601019	1331 Richland	
10601021	1415 Richland	
10601022	1419 Richland	
10601023	1330 Laurel Street	
10601024	1331 Laurel	
10601025	1400 Laurel	
10601027	1404 Laurel	Bunch House
10601028	1410 Laurel	
10601029	1422 Laurel	
10601030	1810-1812 Marion Street	
10601031	1813 Marion	
10601032	1814-1816 Marion Street	
10601033	1817 Marion	
10601034	1819 Marion	
10601035	1829 Marion	
10601036	1830 Marion	
10601037	1905 Marion	
10601038	1925 Marion	
10601039	1929 Marion	
10601040	1315 Blanding Street	
10601041	1321 Blanding	Lucille Apartments
10601042	1327 Blanding	
10601043	1328 Blanding	
10601044	1715 Bull Street	St. Paul's Lutheran Church
10601045	1430 Blanding Street	
10601046	1502 Blanding	
10601047	1512 Blanding	Church of the Good Shepard
10601048	1517 Blanding	
10601049	1527 Blanding	
10601050	1528 Blanding Street	
10601051	1531 Blanding	
10601052	1534 Blanding	

10601055 1711 Pickens Street
 10601056 1715 Pickens
 10601057 1508 Laurel Street
 10601058 1511 Laurel Street
 10601059 1512 Laurel Street
 10601060 1517 Laurel Street
 10601061 1521 Laurel Street
 10601062 1529 Laurel Street
 10601063 1531 Laurel Street
 10601064 1811 Pickens Street
 10601065 1813 Pickens Street
 10601066 1815, 1,2,3&4 Pickens Street
 10601067 1817 Pickens Street
 10601068 1821 Pickens Street
 10601069 1814 Bull Street
 10601070 1828 Bull Street
 10601071 1830 Bull Street
 10601072 1430 Richland Street
 10601073 1501 Richland Street
 10601074 1507 Richland Street
 10601075 1511 Richland Street
 10601076 1516 Richland Street
 10601077 1518 Richland Street
 10601078 1522 Richland Street
 10601079 1523 Richland Street
 10601080 1526 Richland Street
 10601081 1527 Richland Street
 10601082 1529 Richland Street
 10601083 1530 Richland Street
 10601084 1531-1533 Richland Street

Maxcy Gregg House

10601086 1623 Richland Street
 10601087 1627 Richland Street
 10601088 1631 Richland Street
 10601089 1701 Richland Street
 10601090 1703 Richland Street
 10601091 1826 Henderson Street
 10601092 1930 Henderson Street
 10601093 1907 Henderson Street
 10601094 1908 Henderson Street
 10601095 1909 Henderson Street
 10601096 1912 Henderson Street
 10601097 1914 Henderson Street
 10601098 1915 Henderson Street
 10601099 1916 Henderson Street
 10601100 1917 Henderson Street
 10601101 1920 Henderson Street
 10601102 1921 Henderson Street
 10601103 1930 Henderson Street
 10601104.00 1931 Henderson Street
 10601104.01 1931 Henderson-tenant house
 10601105 1628 Calhoun Street
 10601106 1700 Calhoun Street
 10601107 1704 Calhoun Street
 10601108 1708 Calhoun Street
 10601109 1712 Calhoun Street
 10601110 1714 Calhoun Street
 10601111 1716 Calhoun Street
 10601112 1718 Calhoun Street
 10601113 1921 Barnwell Street
 10601114 1923 Barnwell Street
 10601115 1925 Barnwell Street
 10601116.00 Benedict College
 10601116.01 " "
 10601116.02 " "
 10601116.03 " "
 10601116.04 " "
 10601117.00 Allan University
 10601117.01 " "

Antidel Chapel
 Pratt Nurse Training School
 Morgan Hall
 Duckett Hall
 Starks Library
 Coppin Hall
 Arnett Hall

10601117.02	" "	Joseph Simon Flipper Library
10601117.03	2230 Taylor Street	DESA
10601119.00	SC State Hospital	Trezevant Building
10601119.01	SC State Hospital	Williams Building
10601119.02	SC State Hospital	Ernor Building
10601119.03	SC State Hospital	Public Safety
10601119.04	SC State Hospital	Investigations
10601119.05	SC State Hospital	La Borda Building
10601119.06	SC State Hospital	Parker Annex
10601119.07	SC State Hospital	Administration
10601119.08	SC State Hospital	Office of Facility Director
10601119.09	SC State Hospital	Nursing Administration
10601119.10	SC State Hospital	Housekeeping
10601119.11	SC State Hospital	Laundry Services
10601119.12	SC State Hospital	Barn
10601119.13	SC State Hospital	Class Shop
10601119.14	SC State Hospital	Mattress Factory
10601119.15	SC State Hospital	Babcock Recreational
10601119.16	SC State Hospital	Babcock Dining Room
10601119.17	SC State Hospital	Babcock Rear Wing
10601119.18	SC State Hospital	Gates at Pickens and Calhoun Streets
10601119.19	SC State Hospital	Grounds
10601119.20	SC State Hospital	Walls
10601120	2025 Marion Street	Modjeska Montelith Simkins House
10601121	1601 Bull Street	
10601122	1603-1605 Bull Street	
10601123	1607 Bull Street	
10601124	1714 Bull Street	
10601125	1911 Pickens Street	
10601126	1915 Pickens Street	
10601127	1917 Pickens Street	
10601128	1921 ASB Pickens Street	
10601129	1925 Pickens Street	
10601130	1500 Calhoun Street	
10601131	1510 Calhoun Street	
10601132	1916 Barnwell Street	
10601133	1922 Barnwell Street	
10601134	1928 Barnwell Street	Lutheran Publication House/Glenwood Hotel
10601135	1619 Sumter Street	
10601136.00	1708-1710 Sumter Street	Davis Hotel
10601136.01	1714-1716 Sumter Street	Davis Hotel
10601137	1718 Sumter Street	Ladson Presbyterian Church
10601138	2032 Sumter Street	
10601139	Elmwood Memorial Gardens	
10601140	717 Elmwood Avenue	
10601141	729 Elmwood Avenue	
10601142	731 Elmwood Avenue	
10601145	1215 Elmwood Avenue	
10601146	1219 Elmwood Avenue	
10601147	1223 Elmwood Avenue	
10601148	1229 Elmwood Avenue	
10601149	1231 Elmwood Avenue	
10601150	1308 Elmwood Avenue	
10601151	1313 Elmwood Avenue	
10601152	1407 Elmwood Avenue	
10601153.00	Columbia Correctional Institution	Cell Block I
10601153.01	" " " "	Stone Cell Block II
10601153.02	CCI and Columbia Canal	Walls
10601154.00	Columbia Canal	
10601154.01	Columbia Canal	Original Filter Building
10601154.02	" "	High Service Pump
10601154.03	" "	Bridge
10601154.04	" "	Water Plant
10601154.05	" "	Water Plant
10601155	1108 Blanding Street	
10601156	1114 Blanding	Sidney Park Christian M. E. Church
10601157	1116 Blanding	Marlboro Building

10601159	1213 Blanding	Palmetto Engine Company
10601160	1305 Blanding	
10601162	1103 Laurel Street	Arsenal Hill Presbyterian Church
10601164	1607 Main Street	Fox Theatre Building
10601167	1720 Main Street	
10601169	1728 Main Street	Evrytania Bldg.
10601170	1730 Main Street	Brown Bldg.
10601171	1736 Main Street	Elite Epicurean
10601172	2800 Colonial Drive	
10601173	2945 Colonial Drive	
10601174	3709 Lamar Street	
10601175	3700 North Main Street	
10601176	3706 North Main	
10601177	3814 North Main	
10601178	3715 North Main	
10601179	3717 North Main	
10601180	3719 North Main	
10601181	3421 North Main	
10601182	3423 North Main	
10601183	3425 North Main	
10601184	3501 North Main	
10601185	3802 North Main	
10601186	11413-15-9	815 King Street
10601187	11413-15-7	825 King
10601188	11413-15-6	829 King
10601189	11413-16-9	909 King
10601190	11413-16-7	929 King
10601191	11413-1-9	1009 King
10601192	11413-1-6	1013 King
10601193	11413-1-7	1015 King
10601194	11413-1-6	1017 King
10601195	11413-4-9	1020 King
10601196	11413-13-8	912 King
10601197	11413-13-7	910 King
10601198	11413-13-6	908 King
10601199	11413-13-5	904 King
10601200	11413-13-4	900 King
10601201	11413-14-2	826 King
10601202	11413-14-1	824 King
10601203	11413-14-1	822 King
10601204	11413-14-2	820 King
10601205	11316-2-1	808 King
10601206	11413-15-10	808 Queen Street
10601207	11413-15-11	810 Queen
10601208	11413-15-12	814 Queen
10601209	11413-16-14	900 Queen
10601210	11413-16-15	902 Queen
10601211	11413-16-16	904 Queen
10601212	11413-16-17	906 Queen
10601213	11413-16-18	908 Queen
10601214	11413-16-19	910 Queen
10601215	11413-16-20	912 Queen
10601216	11413-15-2	2502 Preston Street
10601217	11413-15-3	2504 Preston
10601218	11413-15-4	2506 Preston
50201219	11310-22-6	113 Saluda
50201220	11310-22-5	121-123 Saluda
10601221	11413-16-12	2505 Preston
10601222	11413-16-13	2503 Preston
10601223	11413-4-5	2611 Cypress Street
10601224	11413-4-6	2607 Cypress
10601225	11413-4-7	2601 Cypress
10601226	11413-1-11	2529 Cypress
10601227	11413-1-12	2527 Cypress
10601228	11413-1-14	2517 Cypress

10601229	11413-16-6	2516 Cypress	
10601230	11413-16-5	2512 Cypress	
10601231	11413-16-4	2510 Cypress	
10601232	11413-1-15	2511 Cypress	
10601233	11413-16-3	2506 Cypress	
10601234	11413-1-16	2505 Cypress	
10601235	11413-1-17	2501 Cypress	
10601236	11413-16-2	2502 Cypress	
10601237	11413-16-1	2500 Cypress	
10601238	11413-11-3	818-818 1/2 Woodrow Street	
10601239	11413-11-2	822-24 Woodrow	
10601240	11413-12-21	902-904 Woodrow	"Virginia"
10601241	11413-12-22	908 Woodrow	
10601242	11413-12-23	912 Woodrow	
10601245	11313-4-4	1001 Woodrow	
10601247	11413-12-3	2702 Cypress	
10601248	11413-12-4	2714-2716 Cypress	
10601249	11413-12-5	2728 Cypress	
10601250	11413-12-6	2730 Cypress	
10601251	11413-12-7	2734 Cypress	
10601252	11413-12-8	2736 Cypress	
10601253	11413-12-9	929-931 Maple Street	
10601254	11413-12-10	925-927 Maple	
10601255	11413-10-1	928 Maple	
10601256	11413-10-2	926 Maple	
10601257	11413-10-2	922 Maple	
10601258	11413-10-7	920 Maple	
10601259	11413-12-11	921 Maple	
10601260	11413-12-12	919 Maple	
10601261	11413-12-13	917 Maple	
10601262	11413-10-	902 Maple	
10601263	11413-10-	830 Maple	
10601264	11413-10-	826 Maple	
10601265	11413-11-8	831 Maple	
10601266	11413-11-10	819 Maple	Maple Street Southern Methodist Church
10601267	11413-12-14	2733 Preston Street	
10601268	11413-12-15	2727 Preston	
10601269	11413-12-17	2719 Preston	
10601270	11413-12-16	2721-23 Preston	
10601271	11413-12-18	2715 Preston	
10601272	11413-12-19	2711 Preston	
10601273	11413-12-20	2707 Preston	
10601274	11413-11-4	2710 Preston	
10601275	11413-11-5	2712 Preston	
10601276	11413-11-6	2714 Preston	
10601277	11413-11-7	2726 Preston	
10601278	11413-11-8	2728 Preston	Maple Street Southern Methodist Church, Office
10601279	11413-8-12	1130 Maple Street	
10601280	11413-8-9	1110 Maple	
10601281	11413-8-8	1108 Maple	
10601282	11413-7-5	1107 Maple	
10601283	11413-7-4	1115 Maple	
10601284	11413-7-3	1125-1127 Maple	
10601285	11413-7-2	1129 Maple	
10601286	11413-9-16	1118 Gladden Street	
10601287	11413-8-4	1107 Gladden	
10601288	11413-8-3	1117 Gladden	
10601289	11413-9-4	1129 Hagood Street	
10601290	11413-9-5	1125 Hagood	
10601291	11413-9-6	1121 Hagood	
10601292	11413-9-7	1107 Hagood	
10601293	11413-9-3	2806 Pickett Street	
50201294	11316-14-15	722 King Street	
50201295	11316-14-1	726 King	
50201296	11316-15-8	717 King	"Center Stage"
50201297	11316-15-6	721 King	
50201298	11316-15-5	723 King	
50201299	11316-14-4	719 Woodrow Street	
50201300	11316-14-3	727 Woodrow	

10601301	11316-1-3	2511 Lee Street	
10601302	11316-1-4	2509 Lee	
10601303	11316-1-3	2507 Lee	
10601304	11316-1-2	2503 Lee	
10601305	11316-1-1	2501 Lee	
50201306	11316-15-1	726 Queen Street	
50201307	11316-15-15	724 Queen	
50201308	11316-15-13	720 Queen	
50201309	11316-15-14	716 Queen	
10601310	11316-3-1	814 Woodrow Street	
10601311	11316-3-10	804 Woodrow	
10601312	11316-3-9	800 Woodrow	
50201313	11316-13-10	720 Woodrow	
10601314	11316-3-7	2715 Lee Street	
10601315	11316-3-6	2719 Lee	
50201316	11316-13-5	705 Maple Street	Schneider School Apts.
10601317	11316-3-2	815 Maple	
10601318	11316-3-3	805 Maple	
10601318	11316-4-24	802 Maple	
10601320	11316-4-25	810 Maple	
10601321	11409-11-13	2421 Lee Street	
10601322	11409-11-16	2405-2409 Lee	
10601323	11409-12-14	2327 Lee	
10601324	11409-12-15	2325 Lee	
10601325	11409-12-16	2323 Lee	
10601326	11409-12-17	2321 Lee	
10601327	11409-12-18	2319 Lee	
10601328	11409-12-19	2317 Lee	
10601329	11409-12-20	2301 Lee	
10601330	11409-12-7	2231 Lee	
10601331	11409-12-8	2223 Lee	
10601332	11409-12-9	2219 Lee	
10601333	11409-12-10	2217 Lee	
10601334	11409-12-12	2211 Lee	
10601335	11409-12-13	2209 Lee	
10601336	11409-12-16	2216 Santee Ave.	
10601337	11409-12-17	2215-2220 Santee	
10601338	11409-12-18	2224 Santee	
10601339	11409-12-1	839 Heidt Street	
10601340	11409-12-24	826-828 Heidt	
10601341	11409-12-23	824 Heidt	
10601342	11409-12-22	820 Heidt	
10601343	11409-12-21	810 Heidt	
10601344	11409-12-5	815 Heidt	
10601345	11409-12-5	817 Heidt	
10601346	11409-12-3	825 Heidt	
10601347	11409-12-2	827 Heidt	
10601348	11409-13-21	2301 Preston Street	
10601349	11409-13-20	2305 Preston	
10601350	11409-13-19	2307 Preston	
10601351	11409-13-18	2311 Preston	
10601352	11409-13-17	2313 Preston	
10601353	11409-13-16	2323 Preston	
10601354	11409-13-15	2325 Preston	
10601355	11409-13-14	2327 Preston	
10601356	11409-13-13	2331 Preston	
10601357	11409-12-5	2318 Preston	
10601358	11409-12-4	2316 Preston	
10601359	11409-12-3	2314 Preston	
10601360	11409-12-2	2312 Preston	
10601361	11409-11-1	2400 Preston	
10601362	11409-11-2	2402 Preston	
10601363	11409-11-3	2404 Preston	
10601364	11409-11-4	2406 Preston	
10601365	11409-11-5	2408 Preston	
10601366	11409-11-6	2410 Preston	
10601367	11409-10-19	2409 Preston	
10601368	11409-10-18	2411 Preston	
10601369	11409-10-17	2413 Preston	

10601370	11409-11-7	2412 Preston
10601371	11409-11-9	2414 Preston
10601372	11409-11-9	2430 Preston
10601373	11409-11-10	815 Queen Street
10601374	11409-11-11	811 Queen
10601375	11409-10-16	901 Queen
10601376	11409-10-14	905 Queen
10601377	11409-10-13	913 Queen
10601378	11409-10-12	917 Queen
10601379	11409-10-11	919 Queen
10601380	11409-10-10	2424 Cypress Street
10601381	11409-10-9	2420 Cypress
10601382	11409-10-8	2416 Cypress
10601383	11409-10-7	2414 Cypress
10601384	11409-10-6	2412 Cypress
10601385	11409-10-5	2408 Cypress
10601386	11409-10-4	2406 Cypress
10601387	11409-10-3	2404 Cypress
10601388	11409-10-2	2402 Cypress
10601389	11409-10-1	2400-2400 1/2 Cypress
10601390	11409-13-9	2330 Cypress
10601391	11409-13-8	2328 Cypress
50201392	11310-1-4	135 Saluda
50201393	11310-1-3	143 Saluda
50201394	11310-1-2	151 Saluda
50201395	11312-3-10	710 Heidt Street
50201396	11312-2-7	719 Heidt
50201397	11312-3-11	718 Heidt
50201398	11312-2-6	721 Heidt
50201399	11312-3-12	722 Heidt
50201400	11312-2-5	729 Heidt
50201401	11312-2-4	731 Heidt
50201402	11312-3-1	2300 Lee Street
50201403.01	see 11388	2324 Lee
50201403.02	see 11388	719-729 Meadow Street
50201404	11312-4-2	2410 Lee Street
50201405	11312-4-3	2412 Lee
50201406	11312-4-1	734-736 Meadow Street
50201407	11312-4-15	722 Meadow
50201408	11312-4-17	728 Meadow
50201409	11312-4-18	732 Meadow
50201410	11312-4-6	723 Queen Street
50201411	11312-4-5	725 Queen
50201412	11312-4-4	727 Queen
10601413	11409-11-19	820 Meadow Street
50201414	11310-22-10	1809 Bayward
10601415	11409-12-11	823 Meadow
10601416	11409-11-20	824 Meadow
10601417	11409-12-10	825 Meadow
10601418	11409-12-9	827 Meadow
10601419	11409-12-8	829 Meadow
10601420	11409-12-7	831 Meadow
10601421	11409-13-11	903 Meadow
10601422	11409-10-25	904 Meadow
10601423	11409-13-10	907 Meadow
10601424	11409-10-23	906-908 Meadow
10601425	11409-10-26	910 Meadow
10601426	11409-10-27	912 Meadow
10601427	11409-13-2	2308 Santee Avenue
10601428	11409-13-3	2310 Santee
10601429	11409-13-4	2312 Santee
10601430	11409-13-5	2314 Santee
10601431	11409-13-6	2316 Santee
10601432	11409-13-7	2322 Santee
50201433	11316-4-1	620 Maple
50201434	11311-9-10	401-403 King
10601435	11409-7-42	2305 Santee
10601436	11409-7-41	2309 Santee
10601437	11409-7-40	2311 Santee

10601438	11409-7-39	2317 Santee
10601439	11409-7-37	2323 Santee
10601440	11409-7-36	2325 Santee
10601441	11409-7-35	2327 Santee
10601442	11409-7-34	2329 Santee
10601443	11409-7-33	2331 Santee
10601444	11409-7-31	2401 Santee
10601445	11409-7-30	2403 Santee
10601446	11409-7-29	2405 Santee
10601447	11409-7-28	2407 Santee
10601448	11409-7-27	2409 Santee
10601449	11409-7-25	2415 Santee
10601450	11409-7-24	2417 Santee
10601451	11409-7-23	2419 Santee
10601452	11409-9-12	1015 Queen
10601453	11409-8-6	2501 Santee
10601454	11409-8-4	2505 Santee
10601455	11409-7-43	936 Heidt Street
10601456	11409-8-5	2503 Santee Avenue
10601457	11409-9-11	2425 Cypress Street
10601458	11409-9-10	2419 Cypress
10601459	11409-9-8	2415 Cypress
10601460	11409-9-7	2413 Cypress
10601461	11409-9-6	2411 Cypress
10601462	11409-9-5	2409 Cypress
10601463	11409-9-4	2407 Cypress
10601464	11409-9-3	2405 Cypress
10601465	11409-9-2	2403 Cypress
10601466	11409-9-1	2401 Cypress
50201467	11315-9-21	2805 Duncan
50201468	11315-9-20	2807 Duncan
50201469	11315-9-19	2809 Duncan
50201470	11315-10-16	2900 Wilmot
17001550	13901-5-3	3314 Murray Street
17001551	13901-5-2	3310 Murray
17001552	13901-4-4	3220 Murray
17001553	13901-4-3	3214-3214 1/2 Murray
17001554	13901-4-2	3206 Murray
17001555	13901-4-1	1226 Daly Street
17001556	13901-4-20	1222 Daly
17001557	13901-4-19	1218 Daly
17001558	13901-4-18	1214 Daly
17001559	13901-4-17	1212 Daly
17001560	13901-11-12	3221 Devereaux Street
17001561	13901-11-11	3223 Devereaux
17001562	13901-7-6	3323 Devereaux
17001563	13901-5-7	3325 Kline Street
17001564	13901-5-8	3321 Kline
17001565	13901-5-9	3317 Kline
17001566	13901-5-10	3313 Kline
17001567	13901-7-2	3314 Kline
17001568	13901-7-3	3318 Kline
17001569	13901-7-4	3324 Kline
17001570	13901-7-5	3326 Kline
17001571	13901-5-1	1226 Princeton Street
17001572	13901-5-16	1220 Princeton
17001573	13901-5-15	1218 Princeton
17001574	13901-5-14	1212 Princeton
17001575	13901-5-13	1208-1208 1/2 Princeton
17001576	13901-5-12	1204 Princeton
17001577	13901-5-11	1200 Princeton
17001578	13901-7-1	1118 Princeton
17001579	13901-7-13	1114 Princeton
17001580	13901-7-12	1110 Princeton
17001581	13901-7-11	1104 Princeton
17001582	13901-7-10	1102 Princeton
17001583	13901-11-10	1101 Princeton
17001584	13901-11-9	1103 Princeton

17001585	13901-11-8	1105 Princeton
17001586	13901-11-7	1115 Princeton
17001587	13901-4-10	1205 Princeton
17001588	13901-4-9	1209 Princeton
17001589	13901-4-8	1213 Princeton
17001590	13901-4-7	1217 Princeton
17001591	13901-4-6	1223 Princeton
17001592	13901-4-5	1227 Princeton
17001593	13901-11-5	3220 Kline Street
17001594	13901-11-4	3214 Kline
17001595	13901-11-2	3204 Kline
17001596	13901-11-1	3200 Kline
17001597	13901-11-3	3210 Kline
17001598	13901-4-15	3211 Kline
17001599	13901-4-14	3215 Kline
17001600	13901-4-12	3221 Kline
18001601	11414-22-12	1201 Hagood Avenue
18001602	11414-22-22	1207 Hagood
18001603	11414-11-11	1301 Hagood
18001604	11414-11-10	1305 Hagood
18001605	11414-11-9	1309 Hagood
18001606	11414-11-8	1315 Hagood
18001607	11414-11-7	1321 Hagood
18001608	11414-11-6	1331-1335 Hagood
18001609	11414-10-8	1401 Hagood
18001610	11414-10-7	1403 Hagood
18001611	11414-10-6	1407 Hagood
18001612	11414-10-5	1409 Hagood
18001613	11414-10-4	1427 Hagood
18001614	11414-10-3	1429 Hagood
18001615	11414-10-2	2614 Webster Street
18001616	11414-10-1	1430 Gladden Street
18001617	11414-10-15	1426 Gladden
18001618	11414-10-14	1422 Gladden
18001619	11414-10-13	1418 Gladden
18001620	11414-10-9	2825 Karshaw Street
18001621	11414-11-5	2824 Karshaw
18001622	11414-11-4	2808 Karshaw
18001623	11414-11-3	2806 Karshaw
18001624	11414-11-2	2804 Karshaw
18001625	11414-11-1	2800 Karshaw
18001626	11414-11-17	1304 Gladden Street
18001627	11414-11-16	2801 Bratton Street
18001628	11414-11-14	2805 Bratton
18001629	11414-11-12	2817 Bratton
18001630	11414-22-4	2812 Bratton
18001631	11414-22-2	2809 Bratton
18001632	11414-22-1	2800 Bratton
18001633	11414-22-20	1216 Gladden Street
18001634	11414-22-16	1200 Gladden
18001635	11414-22-15	2803 Pickett Street
18001636	11414-22-14	2805 Pickett
18001637	11414-21-7	1201-1203 Gladden Street
18001638	11414-21-6	1205 Gladden
18001639	11414-21-5	1207 Gladden
18001640	11414-21-2	1225 Gladden
18001641	11414-12-7	1301 Gladden
18001642	11414-12-6	1303-1305 Gladden
18001643	11414-12-5	1307-1307 1/2 Gladden
18001644	11414-12-4	1309 Gladden
18001645	11414-12-3	1315 Gladden
18001646	11414-12-2	1319 Gladden
18001647	11414-8-5	1401 Gladden
18001648	11414-8-4	1407-1407 1/2 Gladden
18001649	11414-8-3	1427 Gladden
18001650	11414-8-2	1431 Gladden
18001651	11414-8-10	1408 Maple Street
18001652	11414-8-9	1406 Maple
18001653	11414-8-8	1404 Maple

10601654	11414-8-7	1402 Maple
10601655	11414-8-6	1400 Maple
10601656	11414-12-1	1318 Maple
10601657	11414-12-12	1314-1316 Maple
10601658	11414-12-11	1312 Maple
10601659	11414-12-10	1308-1310 Maple
10601660	11414-12-9	1306 Maple
10601661	11414-12-8	1300 Maple
10601662	11414-21-1	1228 Maple
10601663	11414-21-11	1216 Maple
10601664	11414-21-10	1206 Maple
10601665	11414-20-7	1201 Maple
10601666	11414-20-6	1205-1207 Maple
10601667	11414-20-5	1211-1213 Maple
10601668	11414-20-4	1215 Maple
10601669	11414-20-3	1217 Maple
10601670	11414-20-2	1227 Maple
10601671	11414-13-7	1301-1303-1307 Maple
10601672	11414-13-6	1307-1309 Maple
10601673	11414-13-5	1311 Maple
10601674	11414-13-2	1319 Maple
10601675	11414-13-10	1314 Fairview Drive
10601676	11414-13-6	1308 Fairview
10601677	11414-20-12	1224 Fairview
10601678	11414-20-11	1216-1216 1/2 Fairview
10601679	11414-20-9	1208 Fairview
10601680	11414-20-8	1200 Fairview
10601681	11414-19-10	1113 Fairview
10601682	11414-19-8	1205 Fairview
10601683	11414-19-6	1211 Fairview
10601684	11414-19-4	1217 Fairview
10601685	11414-19-3	1221 Fairview
10601686	11414-14-7	1301 Fairview
10601687	11414-14-6	1305 Fairview
10601688	11414-14-4	1317 Fairview
10601689	11414-14-3	1325 Fairview
10601690	11414-14-2	1329 Fairview
10601691	11414-6-7	1401 Fairview
10601692	11414-6-6	1409 Fairview
10601693	11414-6-1	1314 Woodrow Street
10601694	11414-6-13	1310 Woodrow
10601695	11414-6-12	1308 Woodrow
10601696	11414-6-11	1306 Woodrow
10601697	11414-6-10	1302 Woodrow
10601698	11414-14-1	1220 Woodrow
10601699	11414-14-11	1210 Woodrow
10601700	11414-14-10	1204-1204 1/2 Woodrow
10601701	11414-14-9	1202 Woodrow
10601702	11414-14-8	1200-1200 1/2 Woodrow
10601703	11414-19-17	1122 Woodrow
10601704	11414-19-16	1120 Woodrow
10601705	11414-19-15	1116 Woodrow
10601706	11414-19-14	1112 Woodrow
10601707	11414-19-13	1110 Woodrow
10601708	11414-18-10	1107 Woodrow
10601709	11414-18-9	1109 Woodrow
10601710	11414-18-8	1117 Woodrow
10601711	11414-18-7	1121 Woodrow
10601712	11414-18-6	1125-1125 A Woodrow
10601713	11414-15-9	1203-1203 1/2 Woodrow
10601714	11414-15-8	1205 Woodrow
10601715	11414-15-7	1209 Woodrow
10601716	11414-15-6	1221 Woodrow
10601717	11414-15-5	1225 Woodrow
10601718	11414-5-10	1301-1303 Woodrow
10601719	11414-5-9	1305 Woodrow
10601720	11414-5-8	1309-1311 Woodrow
10601721	11414-5-7	1313 Woodrow
10601722	11414-5-6	1317 Woodrow

10601723	11414-5-3	1327 Woodrow	
17101724	13808-12-1	19 Heathwood Circle	Walker House
10601725.00	11413-10-2	Epworth Childrens Home	McNabb House
10601725.01	11413-10-2	Epworth Childrens Home	Dantzler Memorial Home
50201726	11307 & 11310	Saluda Avenue from Blossom to Hayward	
10601727	11401-7-3	1200 Henderson	"Grace Lynn"
10601728	11405-1-2	1725 Gervais	Wesley United Methodist Church
10601729.00	11402-15-1	First Presbyterian Church	Cametary
10601729.01	11402-15-1	First Presbyterian Church	Smith Memorial Chapel
10601729.02	11402-15-1	First Presbyterian Church	Sunday School
17101730	13804-10-7	3221 Amherst Avenue	
17101731	13804-10-8	3217 Amherst	
17101732	13804-10-9	3213-3215 Amherst	
17101733	13804-11-8	3119 Amherst	
17101734	13804-11-9	3115 Amherst	
17101735	13804-11-10	3113 Amherst	
17101736	13804-11-11	3101 Amherst	
17101737	13804-1-1	3001 Amherst	
17101738	13804-12-1	3000 Amherst	
17101739	13804-12-2	3010 Amherst	
17101740	13804-12-3	3014 Amherst	
17101741	13804-12-6	3110 Amherst	
17101742	13804-12-7	3112 Amherst	
17101743	13808-12-8	3118 Amherst	
17101744	13808-14-1	3200 Amherst	
17101745	13808-14-2	3208 Amherst	
17101746	13808-14-3	3212 Amherst	
17101747	13808-14-4	3214-3216 Amherst	
17101748	13808-14-5	3218-3220 Amherst	
17001749	13905-5-2	9 Cedarwood Lane	
17101750	13808-14-8	3105 Devine Street	
17101751	13808-14-10	3101 Devine	
17101752	13808-12-9	3017 Kirkwood Road	
17101753	13808-12-12	3007 Kirkwood	
17101754	13808-12-13	808 Sims Avenue	
17101755	13808-13-2	3004 Kirkwood Road	
17101756	13808-13-3	3012 Kirkwood	
10601757	11316-4-18	2847 Devine Street	Columbia Fire Station
17001758	13905-9-1	3800 Kilbourne	
17001759	13905-9-2	3806 Kilbourne	
50201760	11311-7-1	500 Edgerton Court	
50201762	11311-7-4	2420 Terrace Way	
50201763	11312-6-13	2406-2409 Blossom	
10601764	09014-11-5	1116-1124 Taylor	
10601765	09013-6-10	1207 Lady	
10601766	11415-16-15	1500 King Street	
10601767	11415-16-16	1506 King	
10601768	11415-16-17	1508 King	
10601769	11415-16-18	1512 King	
10601770	11415-16-19	1514 King	
10601771	11415-17-6	1513 King	
10601772	11415-17-5	1515 King	
10601773	11415-16-12	1401 Woodrow Street	
10601774	11415-16-10	1411 Woodrow	
10601775	11415-16-9	1415 Woodrow	
10601776	11415-16-8	1417 Woodrow	
10601777	11415-16-7	1419 Woodrow	
10601778	11415-15-16	1420 Woodrow	
10601779	11415-15-15	1418 Woodrow	
10601780	11415-15-14	1416 Woodrow	
10601781	11415-15-13	1414 Woodrow	
10601782	11415-15-12	1412 Woodrow	
10601783	11415-15-11	1410 Woodrow	
10601784	11415-16-6	2624 Kirby Street	
10601785	11415-16-5	2620 Gervais Street	
10601786	11415-16-4	2614 Gervais	
10601787	11415-16-3	2610 Gervais	
10601788	11415-16-2	2606 Gervais	

10601799	11415-16-1	2600-2600 1/2 Gervais
10601790	11415-17-4	2582 Gervais
10601791	11415-17-3	2580 Gervais
10601792	11415-17-2	2578 Gervais
10601793	11415-17-1	2576 Gervais
10601794	11415-18-8	2572 Gervais
10601795	11415-16-7	2566 Gervais
10601796	11415-18-6	2560 Gervais
10601797	13902-1-17	1416 Hagood Street
10601799	13902-1-16	1412 Hagood
10601799	13902-1-15	1408 Hagood
10601800	13902-1-14	1402 Hagood
10601801	13902-1-13	1400 Hagood
10601802	13902-14-1	1330 Hagood
10601803	13902-14-17	1320 Hagood
10601804	13902-14-16	1314 Hagood
10601805	13902-14-15	2831 Hatton Street
10601806	13902-13-1	1230 Hagood Street
10601807	13902-13-11	1228 Hagood
10601808	13902-13-10	1226 Hagood
10601809	13902-14-2	2910 Karshaw Street
10601810	13902-14-3	2914 Karshaw
10601811	13902-14-4	2918 Karshaw
10601812	13902-14-5	2924 Karshaw
10601813	13902-1-12	2915 Karshaw
10601814	13902-1-11	2919 Karshaw
17001815	13902-1-8	1411 Shirley Street
17001816	13902-1-9	1405 Shirley
17001817	13902-1-10	1401-1401 1/2 Shirley
10601818	13902-14-7	2928 Karshaw Street
17001819	13902-9-1	1326 Shirley Street
17001820	13902-9-15	1310 Shirley
17001821	13902-9-14	1308 Shirley
17001822	13902-9-12	1300 Shirley
17001823	13902-14-11	1301 Shirley
17001824	13902-12-1	1228 Shirley
17001825	13902-12-12	1224 Shirley
17001826	13902-12-11	1218 Shirley
17001827	13902-12-10	1216 Shirley
17001828	13902-12-9	1212 Shirley
17001829	13902-11-4	1231 Shirley
10601830	13902-14-13	2915-2917 Bratton Street
17001831	13902-8-1	1470 Shirley Street
17001832	13901-8-14	1216 Maiden Lane
10601833	11414-9-3	1500 Gladden Street
10601834	11415-11-8	1501 Gladden
10601835	11414-8-9	1300 Woodrow/2701 Karshaw
10601836	11414-8-6	1315 Woodrow
10601837	11414-19-1	1134 Woodrow
17001838	13901-7-7	1321 Devereaux Road
10601839	11413-7-1	1114-1114 1/2 Fairview Drive
50202000	11305-4-7	101 S. Pickens Street
50202001	11305-4-8	103 S. Pickens
50202002	11305-4-9	105 S. Pickens
50202003	11305-4-10	113-115 S. Pickens
50202004	11305-4-11	117 S. Pickens
50202005	11305-4-12	123-125 S. Pickens
50202006	11305-9-3	2604 Hollywood Drive
50202007	11305-9-2	1502 Hollywood
50202008	11305-4-14	1503 Hollywood
50202009	11305-9-1	1500 Hollywood
50202010	11305-4-15	1501 Hollywood
50202011	11305-4-13	1505 Hollywood
50202012	11305-3-16	109 S. Bull Street
50202013	11305-3-15	105 S. Bull
50202014	11305-3-6	117 S. Bull
50202015	11305-3-5	113 S. Bull
50202016	11305-3-7	121 S. Bull
50202017	11305-3-8	125 S. Bull

50202018	11305-3-9	129 S. Bull
50202019	11305-13-3	137 S. Bull
50202020	11305-13-4	141 S. Bull
50202021	11305-13-5	145 S. Bull
50202022	11305-13-6	149 S. Bull
50202023	11305-13-7	151-153 S. Bull
50202024	11305-13-8	155 S. Bull
50202025	11305-13-9	159 S. Bull
50202026	11305-9-9	145-147 S. Pickens Street
50202027	11305-9-8	143 S. Pickens Street
50202028	11305-9-6	115-137 S. Pickens
50202029	11305-9-7	139-141 S. Pickens
50202030	11305-9-5	131 S. Pickens
50202031	11305-9-4	129 S. Pickens
50202032	11305-10-1	1504-1506 Crestwood Drive
50202033	11305-9-10	1505-1507 Crestwood
50202034	11305-12-3	209 S. Bull Street
50202035	11305-12-2	207 S. Bull
50202036	11305-12-4	211 S. Bull
50202037	11305-12-5	217 S. Bull
50202038	11305-12-6	219 S. Bull
50202039	11305-12-7	223-225 S. Bull
50202040	11305-12-8	227 S. Bull
50202041	11305-12-9	231 S. Bull
50202042	11305-10-12	226 S. Bull
50202043	11305-10-13	222 S. Bull
50202044	11305-10-11	230 S. Bull
50202045	11305-11-8	329-331 S. Pickens Street
50202046	11305-11-8	319 S. Pickens
50202047	11305-11-16	315 S. Pickens
50202048	11305-11-5	317 S. Pickens
50202049	11305-11-3	311 S. Pickens
50202050	11305-11-4	313 S. Pickens
50202051	11305-10-7	219 S. Pickens
50202052	11305-10-8	225 S. Pickens
50202053	11305-10-5	211 S. Pickens
50202054	11305-10-6	215 S. Pickens
50202055	11305-10-3	203-205 S. Pickens
50202056	11305-10-4	209 S. Pickens
50202057	11305-3-10	138 S. Marion Street
50202058	11305-10-2	201 S. Pickens Street
50202059	11305-8-14	210 S. Pickens Street
50202060	11305-3-11	134 S. Marion Street
50202061	11305-8-11	329 Southwood Drive
50202062	11305-8-13	212 S. Pickens Street
50202063	11305-8-9	311 Southwood Drive
50202064	11305-8-12	218 S. Pickens Street
50202065	11305-8-7	307 Southwood Drive
50202066	11305-8-10	325 Southwood
50202067	11305-8-5	303 Southwood
50202068	11305-8-8	309 Southwood
50202069	11308-7-12	1619 Crestwood Drive
50202070	11305-8-6	305 Southwood Drive
50202071	11305-7-13	1613 Crestwood Drive
50202072	11305-8-4	1620 Crestwood
50202073	11305-7-14	1611 Crestwood
50202074	11305-8-3	1614 Crestwood
50202075	11305-7-15	1609 Crestwood
50202076	11305-8-2	1612 Crestwood
50202077	11305-5-10	111 Southwood Drive
50202078	11305-8-1	1610 Crestwood Drive
50202079	11305-5-11	115 Southwood Drive
50202080	11305-7-16	1603 Crestwood Drive
50202081	11305-6-1	1702 Hollywood Drive
50202082	11305-7-1	1607 Hollywood
50202083	11305-6-8	202 Southwood Drive
50202084	11305-5-4	1605 Hollywood Drive
50202085	11305-6-5	204 Southwood Drive
50202086	11305-5-5	1607-1609 Hollywood Drive

50202087	11305-6-2	1706 Hollywood Drive
50202088	11305-5-6	1611 Hollywood
50202089	11309-20-1	1700 Crestwood Drive
50202090	11305-5-7	1615-1617 Hollywood Drive
50202091	11309-20-3	1708 Crestwood Drive
50202092	11305-5-8	1619-1621 Hollywood Drive
50202093	11309-20-4	1712 Crestwood Drive
50202094	11305-5-9	1625 Hollywood Drive
50202095	11309-20-5	1718 Crestwood Drive
50202096	11305-7-7	1626 Hollywood Drive
50202097	11309-20-6	1726 Crestwood Drive
50202098	11305-7-6	1622 Hollywood Drive
50202099	11309-20-9	1730 Crestwood Drive
50202100	11305-7-5	1618 Hollywood Drive
50202101	11309-1-7	1731 Crestwood Drive
50202102	11305-7-4	1614 Hollywood Drive
50202103	11309-2-7	220 S. Gregg Street
50202104	11305-7-3	1610 Hollywood Drive
50202105	11309-3-1	230 S. Gregg Street
50202106	11305-7-9	207-209 Southwood Drive
50202107	11309-3-5	240-242 S. Gregg Street
50202108	11305-7-10	211 Southwood Drive
50202109	11309-17-6	305 S. Gregg Street
50202110	11305-7-11	215 Southwood Drive
50202111	11309-17-5	1728 Pinewood Drive
50202112	11305-7-8	1632-1632 1/2 Hollywood Drive
50202113	11309-17-4	1726 Pinewood Drive
50202114	11305-6-3	1710 Hollywood Drive
50202115	11309-17-3	1724-1724 1/2 Pinewood Drive
50202116	11305-6-4	1705 Crestwood Drive
50202117	11309-17-2	1722 Pinewood Drive
50202118	11309-1	1711 Crestwood Drive
50202119	11309-17-1	1720 Pinewood Drive
50202120	11309-1-3	1717 Crestwood Drive
50202121	11309-18-6	1716 Pinewood Drive
50202122	11309-1-4	1719-1721 Crestwood Drive
50202123	11309-18-7	309 Fulton Street
50202124	11309-1-5	1727 Crestwood Drive
50202125	11309-18-9	305 Fulton Street
50202126	11309-1-6	1729 Crestwood Drive
50202127	11309-18-5	1714 Pinewood Drive
50202128	11309-3-6	222-224 S. Gregg Street
50202129	11309-18-4	1712 Pinewood Drive
50202130	11309-3-7	232 S. Gregg Street
50202131	11309-18-3	1708 Pinewood Drive
50202132	11309-1-6	236 S. Gregg Street
50202133	11309-18-2	1706 Pinewood Drive
50202134	11309-4-12	306 S. Gregg Street
50202135	11309-18-1	1704 Pinewood Drive
50202136	11309-17-7	307 S. Gregg Street
50202137	11309-19-25	312 S. Pickens Street
50202138	11309-19-13	1727 Pinewood Drive
50202139	11309-19-1	1700 A & B Maplewood Drive
50202140	11309-19-14	1725 Pinewood Drive
50202141	11309-19-2	1702 Maplewood Drive
50202142	11309-19-15	1723 Pinewood Drive
50202143	11309-19-3	1706 Maplewood Drive
50202144	11309-19-16	1721 Pinewood Drive
50202145	11309-19-4	1710 Maplewood Drive
50202146	11309-19-17	1719 Pinewood Drive
50202147	11309-19-5	1714 Maplewood Drive
50202148	11309-19-18	1717 Pinewood Drive
50202149	11309-19-6	1716 Maplewood Drive
50202150	11309-18-8	307 Fulton Street
50202151	11309-19-7	1720 Maplewood Drive
50202152	11309-19-19	1715 Pinewood Drive
50202153	11309-19-8	1722 Maplewood Drive
50202154	11309-19-20	1713 Pinewood Drive
50202155	11309-19-9	1724 Maplewood Drive

50202156	11309-19-21	1711 Pinewood Drive	
50202157	11309-19-10	1726 Maplewood Drive	
50202158	11309-19-22	1709 Pinewood Drive	
50202159	11209-19-11	1726 Maplewood Drive	
50202160	11309-19-24	1701 Pinewood Drive	
50202161	11309-19-12	1732 Maplewood Drive	
50202162	11309-19-25	306 S. Pickens Street	
50202163	11309-20-11	1731 Maplewood Drive	
50202164	11309-19-27	320 Southwood Drive	
50202165	11309-7-1	208 S. Saluda Avenue	
50202166	11309-20-19	1707 Maplewood Drive	
50202167	11309-6-1	300 S. Saluda Avenue	
50202168	11309-20-20	306 Southwood Drive	
50202169	11309-6-8	302 S. Saluda Avenue	
50202170	11309-20-18	1711 Maplewood Drive	
50202171	11309-6-7	304 S. Saluda Avenue	
50202172	11309-20-17	1715 Maplewood Drive	
50202173	11309-6-6	306 S. Saluda Avenue	
50202174	11309-20-16	1719 Maplewood Drive	
50202175	11309-5-1	318 S. Saluda Avenue	
50202176	11309-20-15	1721 Maplewood Drive	
50202177	11309-5-7	322 S. Saluda Avenue	
50202178	11309-20-21	1725 Maplewood Drive	
50202179	11309-4-6	327-329-331 S. Saluda Avenue	
50202180	11309-20-13	1727 Maplewood Drive	
50202181	11309-5-5	335 S. Edisto Avenue	
50202182	11309-20-12	1729 Maplewood Drive	
50202183	11309-5-4	333-333 1/2 S. Edisto Avenue	
50202184	11309-2-4,5	229 S. Saluda Avenue	Rose Hill Presbyterian Church
50202185	11309-5-3	329 S. Edisto Avenue	
50202186	11309-2-2	217 S. Saluda Avenue	
50202187	11309-5-2	325 S. Edisto Avenue	
50202188	11309-7-14	214 S. Saluda Avenue	
50202189	11309-6-5	309 S. Edisto Avenue	
50202190	11309-7-13	218 S. Saluda Avenue	
50202191	11309-6-4	305 S. Edisto Avenue	
50202192	11309-7-12	220 S. Saluda Avenue	
50202193	11309-6-3	303 S. Edisto Avenue	
50202194	11309-7-15	212 S. Saluda Avenue	
50202195	11309-6-2	301 S. Edisto Avenue	
50202196	11309-3-2	301 S. Saluda Avenue	
50202197	11309-7-9	247 S. Edisto Avenue	
50202198	11309-3-4	305-307 S. Saluda Avenue	
50202199	11309-7-8	243 S. Edisto Avenue	
50202200	11309-4-3	315 S. Saluda Avenue	
50202201	11309-7-7	237 S. Edisto Avenue	
50202202	11309-4-4	321 S. Saluda Avenue	
50202203	11309-7-6	235 S. Edisto Avenue	
50202204	11309-4-5	325 S. Saluda Avenue	
50202205	11309-7-5	229 S. Edisto Avenue	
50202206	11309-8-17	326 S. Edisto	
50202207	11309-7-4	227 S. Edisto	
50202208	11309-8-18	324 S. Edisto	
50202209	11306-9-1	100 S. Pickens Street	
50202210	11309-8-19	322 S. Edisto Avenue	
50202211	11306-9-2	1606 Heyward Street	
50202212	11309-8-20	320 S. Edisto Avenue	
50202213	11306-9-6	1620 Heyward Street	
50202214	11309-8-21	318 S. Edisto Avenue	
50202215	11306-9-7	1622 Heyward Street	
50202216	11309-8-22	316 S. Edisto Avenue	
50202217	11306-9-8	1624-1626 Heyward Street	
50202218	11309-8-23	314 S. Edisto Avenue	
50202219	11306-9-9	101 Southwood Drive	
50202220	11309-8-24	312 S. Edisto Avenue	
50202221	11306-9-10	105-105 A Southwood Drive	
50202222	11309-8-25	310 S. Edisto Avenue	
50202223	11306-9-11	107 Southwood Drive	
50202224	11309-8-26	308 S. Edisto Avenue	

50202225	11306-18-12	106 Southwood Drive	
50202226	11309-8-29	302-302 1/2 S. Edisto Avenue	
50202227	11306-18-1	102 Southwood Drive	J. Carroll Johnson House
50202228	11309-8-1	300 S. Edisto Avenue	
50202229	11306-18-9	1707 Hollywood Drive	
50202230	11309-7-3	221 S. Edisto Avenue	
50202231	11306-18-8	1709 Hollywood Drive	
50202232	11309-7-2	219 S. Edisto Avenue	
50202233	11306-18-7	1730 Hayward Street	
50202234	11309-9-1	302 S. Waccamaw Avenue	
50202235	11306-7-24	1727 Hayward Street	
50202236	11309-9-11	304 S. Waccamaw Avenue	
50202237	11306-7-22	1731 Hayward Street	
50202238	11309-9-10	306 S. Waccamaw Avenue	
50202239	11306-7-21	1801 Hayward Street	
50202240	11309-9-9	312 S. Waccamaw Avenue	
50202241	11306-6-4	1807 Enoree Avenue	
50202242	11309-9-8	314 S. Waccamaw Avenue	
50202243	11306-6-5	1803 Enoree Avenue	
50202244	11309-9-7	320 S. Waccamaw	Rose Hill School/A.C. Moore School
50202245	11306-5-4	1801 Seneca Street	
50202246	11309-8-2	301 S. Waccamaw Avenue	
50202247	11306-6-1	1802 Seneca Street	
50202248	11309-8-3	303 S. Waccamaw Avenue	
50202249	11306-6-2	1812 Seneca Street	
50202250	11309-8-4	305 S. Waccamaw Avenue	
50202251	11306-6-3	1818 Seneca Street	
50202252	11309-8-5	307 S. Waccamaw Avenue	
50202253	11306-5-3	1819 Seneca Street	
50202254	11309-8-6	309 S. Waccamaw Avenue	
50202255	11306-5-2	1821 Seneca Street	
50202256	11309-8-7	311 S. Waccamaw Avenue	
50202257	11306-5-1	228 Wateroo Street	
50202258	11309-8-10	319-321 S. Waccamaw Avenue	
50202259	11306-4-27	207 Wateroo Street	
50202260	11309-8-11	341 S. Waccamaw Avenue	
50202261	11306-4-26	209 Wateroo Street	
50202262	11309-8-12	345 S. Waccamaw Avenue	
50202263	11306-4-28	211 Wateroo Street	
50202264	11309-8-13	347 S. Waccamaw Avenue	
50202265	11306-4-32	1731 Enoree Avenue	
50202266	11309-9-6	317 Etlan Avenue	
50202267	11306-4-16	1725 Enoree Avenue	
50202268	11309-9-3	305 Etlan Avenue	
50202269	11306-4-15	1723 Enoree Avenue	
50202270	11306-7-39	106 Pickens Street	
50202271	11306-4-14	1721 Enoree Avenue	
50202272	11306-7-37	1601 Hayward Street	
50202273	11306-4-13	1717 Enoree Avenue	
50202274	11306-7-36	1605 Hayward Street	
50202275	11306-4-12	1715 Enoree Avenue	
50202276	11306-7-34	1617-1619 Hayward Street	
50202277	11306-4-11	1713 Enoree Avenue	
50202278	11306-7-33	1623 Hayward Street	
50202279	11307-8-1	1802 Catawba Street	
50202280	11306-7-32	1625 Hayward Street	
50202281	11307-8-2	1806-1808 Catawba Street	
50202282	11306-7-31	1629 Hayward Street	
50202283	11307-8-3	211 Saluda Avenue	
50202284	11306-7-30	1633 Hayward Street	
50202285	11307-9-9	301 Wateroo Street	
50202286	11306-7-29	1707 Hayward Street	
50202287	11307-9-8	309 Wateroo Street	
50202288	11306-7-28	1717 Hayward Street	
50202289	11307-9-7	315 Wateroo Street	
50202290	11306-7-27	1719 Hayward Street	
50202291	11307-9-6	317 Wateroo Street	
50202292	11306-7-26	1723 Hayward Street	
50202293	11307-9-5	1 Myrtle Court	

50202294	11306-7-25	1725 Hayward Street
50202295	11307-9-4	5 Myrtle Court
50202296	11306-7-23	1729 Hayward Street
50202297	11307-9-3	7 Myrtle Court
50202298	11306-7-20	1800 Enoree Avenue
50202299	11307-9-2	11 Myrtle Court
50202300	11306-4-35	131 Wateres Street
50202301	11307-9-1	15 Myrtle Court
50202302	11306-4-34	195-195 1/2 Wateres Street
50202303	11310-21-1	1734 Hayward Street
50202304	11306-4-31	197 Wateres Street
50202305	11310-21-2	1800-1806 Hayward Street
50202306	11306-4-30	199 Wateres Street
50202307	11310-19-1	100 S. Gregg Street
50202308	11306-4-29	201 Wateres Street
50202309	11310-21-4	101 S. Gregg Street
50202310	11306-4-20	203 Wateres Street
50202311	11310-19-17	102 S. Gregg Street
50202312	11306-4-28	205 Wateres Street
50202313	11310-19-16	104 S. Gregg Street
50202314	11306-7-19	1730 Enoree Avenue
50202315	11310-19-15	106 S. Gregg Street
50202316	11306-7-18	1726 Enoree Avenue
50202317	11310-19-14	108 S. Gregg Street
50202318	11306-7-14	1718 Enoree Avenue
50202319	11310-19-13	114 S. Gregg Street
50202320	11306-7-13	1716 Enoree Avenue
50202321	11310-19-12	116 S. Gregg Street
50202322	11306-7-12	1714 Enoree Avenue
50202323	11310-20-6	1730 Hollywood Drive
50202324	11306-7-11	1712 Enoree Avenue
50202325	11310-20-4	1724 Hollywood Drive
50202326	11306-4-10	1711 Enoree Avenue
50202327	11310-20-3	1722 Hollywood Drive
50202328	11307-7-24	20 Myrtle Court
50202329	11310-20-2	1719 Hollywood Drive
50202330	11307-7-3	439 Saluda Avenue
50202331	11310-20-1	1714 Hollywood Drive
50202332	11307-7-4	433 Saluda Avenue
50202333	11310-15-16	106 S. Saluda Avenue
50202334	11307-7-2	445 Saluda Avenue
50202335	11310-15-15	108 S. Saluda Avenue
50202336	11307-7-10	401 Saluda Avenue
50202337	11310-15-14	110 S. Saluda Avenue
50202338	11307-7-16	312 Wateres Street
50202339	11310-15-13	112 S. Saluda Avenue
50202340	11307-7-14	1803 Catawba Street
50202341	11310-15-12	116-118 S. Saluda Avenue
50202342	11307-7-19	4 Myrtle Court
50202343	11310-15-11	120 S. Saluda Avenue
50202344	11307-7-20	8 Myrtle Court
50202345	11310-15-10	132 S. Saluda Avenue
50202346	11307-7-22	14 Myrtle Court
50202347	11310-17-1	200 S. Saluda Avenue
50202348	11307-7-23	24 Myrtle Court
50202349	11310-17-6	206 S. Saluda Avenue
50202350	11307-9-25	1 Rice Court
50202351	11310-17-2	201 S. Edisto Avenue
50202352	11307-see 11381	1800-1806 Wheat Street
50202353	11310-17-3	205 S. Edisto Avenue
50202354	11307-5-5	501-503-505 Waccamaw Avenue
50202355	11310-15-2	101 S. Edisto Avenue
50202356	11307-5-4	515-517 Waccamaw Avenue
50202357	11310-15-3	103 S. Edisto Avenue
50202358	11307-5-3	601-603 Waccamaw Avenue
50202359	11310-15-4	105 S. Edisto Avenue
50202360	11307-5-2	605-607 Waccamaw Avenue
50202361	11310-15-5	109 S. Edisto Avenue
50202362	11310-22-9	1817 Hayward Street

50202363	11310-15-6	111 S. Edisto Avenue
50202364	11310-19-2	1834 Hayward Street
50202365	11310-15-7	119 S. Edisto Avenue
50202366	11310-19-3	1842 Hayward Street
50202367	11310-15-9	125 S. Edisto Avenue
50202368	11310-21-5	103 S. Gregg Street
50202369	11310-15-9	127 S. Edisto Avenue
50202370	11310-21-6	105 S. Gregg Street
50202371	11310-14-10	125 S. Edisto/2001 Tugaloo Ave.
50202372	11310-19-11	118 S. Gregg Street
50202373	11312-13-16	510 Congaree Avenue
50202374	11310-19-10	120 S. Gregg Street
50202375	11312-13-1	532-534 Congaree Avenue
50202376	11310-21-8	1727 Hollywood Drive
50202377	11312-13-3	525-537 Harden Street
50202378	11310-21-9	1723 Hollywood Drive
50202379	11312-13-4	533 Harden Street
50202380	11310-21-10	1719 Hollywood Drive
50202381	11312-13-6	525 Harden Street
50202382	11310-21-11	1711 Hollywood Drive
50202383	11312-13-7	505-507 Harden Street
50202384	11310-19-4	107 S. Saluda Avenue
50202385	11312-13-8	501-503 Harden Street
50202386	11310-19-5	109 S. Saluda Avenue
50202387	11312-13-10	2005 Wheat Street
50202388	11310-19-6	111 S. Saluda Avenue
50202389	11312-13-12	512 Congaree Avenue
50202390	11310-19-7	115 S. Saluda Avenue
50202391	11312-13-13	514 Congaree Avenue
50202392	11310-19-8	129 S. Saluda Avenue
50202393	11312-13-14	516 Congaree Avenue
50202394	11310-19-9	131 S. Saluda Avenue
50202395	11308-9-2	523 Congaree Avenue
50202396	11310-18-2	201 S. Saluda Avenue
50202397	11308-9-3	521 Congaree Avenue
50202398	11310-17-4	211 S. Edisto Avenue
50202399	11308-9-4	517 Congaree Avenue
50202400	11310-17-5	215 S. Edisto Avenue
50202401	11308-9-1	525-525 1/2 Congaree Avenue
50202402	11310-14-1	100 S. Edisto Avenue
50202403	11308-10-2	539-541 Santee Avenue
50202404	11310-14-17	104 S. Edisto Avenue
50202405	11308-10-3	533-537 Santee Avenue
50202406	11310-14-15	120 S. Edisto Avenue
50202407	11308-10-4	531-533 Santee Avenue
50202408	11310-14-14	112 S. Edisto Avenue
50202409	11308-9-11	532-534 Santee Avenue
50202410	11310-14-13	114-116 S. Edisto Avenue
50202411	11308-9-10	528-530 Santee Avenue
50202412	11310-14-12	118 S. Edisto Avenue
50202413	11308-10-5	527-529 Santee Avenue
50202414	11310-14-11	120-122 S. Edisto Avenue
50202415	11308-10-6	523-525 Santee Avenue
10602416	09014-4-17	1820 Main
50202417	11308-10-7	521 Santee
50202418	11310-2-9	108 Saluda Avenue
50202419	11308-9-9	524-526 Santee Avenue
50202420	11310-15-1	1900 Hayward Street
50202421	11308-9-8	520-522 Santee Avenue
50202422	11310-16-1	200 S. Edisto Avenue
50202423	11308-9-7	516 Santee Avenue
50202424	11310-16-18	204 S. Edisto Avenue
50202425	11308-10-8	602-604 Saluda Avenue
50202426	11310-16-17	212 S. Edisto Avenue
50202427	11308-10-9	606 Saluda Avenue
50202428	11310-16-16	214 S. Edisto Avenue
50202429	11308-10-10	610-612 Saluda Avenue
50202430	11310-16-15	216 S. Edisto Avenue
50202431	11308-10-11	614 Saluda Avenue

Schulte-United Building

50202432	11310-15-14	226 S. Edisto Avenue
50202433	11308-10-12	618-620 Saluda Avenue
50202434	11310-15-13	228 S. Edisto Avenue
50202435	11308-11-10	613-615 Saluda Avenue
50202436	11310-15-12	230 S. Edisto Avenue
50202437	11308-11-9	617-619 Saluda Avenue
50202438	11310-15-11	232 S. Edisto Avenue
50202439	11308-11-8	621-623 Saluda Avenue
50202440	11310-15-8	233 S. Waccamaw Avenue
50202441	11308-10-8	602-604 Waccamaw
50202442	11310-15-8	231 S. Waccamaw Avenue
50202443	11307-4-1	513 Edisto/513 Saluda Avenue
50202444	11310-15-7	227 S. Waccamaw Avenue
50202445	11311-3-7	427 Garden Street
50202446	11310-15-6	223 S. Waccamaw Avenue
50202447	11311-3-6	2028 Wheat Street
50202448	11310-15-5	219 S. Waccamaw Avenue
50202449	11311-3-4	2020 Wheat Street
50202450	11310-15-3	205 S. Waccamaw Avenue
50202451	11311-2-3	1934-1936 Wheat Street
50202452	11310-15-2	203 S. Waccamaw Avenue
50202453	11311-2-2	1930-1932 Wheat Street
50202454	11310-14-8	131 S. Waccamaw Avenue
50202455	11307-6-2	431 Edisto Avenue
50202456	11310-14-7	129 S. Waccamaw Avenue
50202457	11307-6-3	425 Edisto Avenue
50202458	11310-14-6	125 S. Waccamaw Avenue
50202459	11311-2-35	419 Edisto Avenue
50202460	11310-14-3	101-103 S. Waccamaw Avenue
50202461	11307-6-6	403 Edisto Avenue
50202462	11310-13-12	116 S. Waccamaw Avenue
50202463	11311-1-2	329 Edisto Avenue
50202464	11310-13-10	120 S. Waccamaw Avenue
50202465	11311-2-31	320 Edisto Avenue
50202466	11310-13-9	130 S. Waccamaw Avenue
50202467	11311-2-29	230 Edisto Avenue
50202468	11310-12-21	212 S. Waccamaw Avenue
50102469	11311-1-7	217 Edisto Avenue
50202470	11310-12-20	214 S. Waccamaw Avenue
50202471	11311-2-26	202 Edisto Avenue
50202472	11310-12-19	216 S. Waccamaw Avenue
10602473	09013-5-10	1209 Lady
50202474	11310-12-18	218 S. Waccamaw Avenue
50202475	11307-6-7	400 Saluda Avenue
50202476	11310-12-17	238 S. Waccamaw Avenue
50202477	11307-3-13	505 Saluda Avenue
50202478	11310-22-4	1620 Shore Avenue
50202479	11307-3-12	1805-07-09-11 Wheat Street
50202480	11310-22-3	1616 Shore Avenue
50202481	11312-10-7	2326 Terrace Way
50202482	11310-22-2	1610 Shore Avenue
50202483	11312-10-6	2322 Terrace Way
50202484	11310-22-1	1808 Shore Avenue
50202485	11312-10-4	2230 Terrace Way
50202486	11310-1-6	1809 Shore Avenue
50202487	11312-11-4	2225 Terrace Way
50202488	11310-1-1	1620 Seneca Street
50202489	11312-11-5	2227 Terrace Way
50202490	11310-2-2	1916 Seneca Street
50202491	11312-9-1	2323 Terrace Way
50202492	11310-3-11	102 Edisto Avenue
50202493	11312-9-17	2333-2335 Terrace Way
50202494	11310-2-7	107 Edisto Avenue
50202495	11311-7-2	2416 Terrace Way
50202496	11310-3-12	110 Edisto Avenue
50202497	11311-7-5	2424 Terrace Way
50202498	11310-3-13	116 Edisto Avenue
50202499	11311-7-7	2430 Terrace Way
10602500	11409-16-1	Valley Park/Martin Luther King Park

10602501	11409-18-9	2201 Greene
10602502	11409-18-8	2203 Greene
10602503	11409-17-13	2205 Greene
10602504	11409-17-13	2209 Greene
10602505	11409-17-12	2211-2213 Greene
10602506	11409-17-6	2221 Greene
10602507	11409-17-7	2223-2225 Greene
10602508	11409-17-8	2227 Greene
10602509	11409-17-9	2229 Greene
10602510	11409-17-4	2210 College Street
10602511	11409-17-3	2208 College
10602512	11409-17-2	2204 College
10602513	11409-2-20	2209 College
10602514	11409-2-22	2203 College
10602515	11409-2-17	811 Oak Street
10602516	11409-2-16	813 Oak
10602517	11409-2-15	815 Oak
10602518	11409-2-13	911 Oak
10602519	11409-2-12	913-915 Oak
10602520	11409-2-11	917-919 Oak
10602521	11409-2-10	923 Oak
10602522	11409-2-9	925 Oak
10602523	11409-2-8	929 Oak
10602524	11409-2-7	931 Oak
10602525	11409-3-1	920 Oak
10602526	11409-4-1	816 Oak
10602527	11409-4-33	814 Oak
10602528	11409-4-31	810 Oak
10602529	11409-4-27	802 Oak
10602530	11409-4-32	812 Oak
10602531	11409-3-3	2306 Pendleton Street
10602532	11409-3-5	2310 Pendleton
10602533	11409-2-5	2210 Pendleton
10602534	11409-2-2	2204 Pendleton
10602535	11409-18-7	701 Pine Street
10602536	11409-18-6	703 Pine
10602537	11409-18-5	705 Pine
10602538	11409-2-31	912 Pine
10602539	11409-2-1	928 Pine
10602540	09015-12-13	1902 Main
10602541	11409-22-1	929 Pine
10602542	11409-22-3	925 Pine
10602543	11409-22-4	923 Pine
10602544	11409-2-9	925 B Oak Street (rear of 925 Oak)
10602545	11409-22-7	917 Pine Street
10602546	11409-2-25	812 Pine
10602547	11409-2-26	2208 Stark Street
10602548	11409-2-28	2205 Stark
10602549	11409-2-28	2203 Stark
10602550	11409-17-10	2217 Green
10602551	11409-22-14	908 A&B Walnut Street
10602552	11409-4-2	2308 Stark Street
10602553	11409-4-3	2310 A&B Stark
10602554	11409-4-6	2326 Stark
50202555	11308-9-5	507 Congaree
10602556	11409-3-12	2339 Stark
10602557	11409-3-13	2335 Stark
10602558	11409-3-15	2327 Stark
10602559	11409-3-16	2323 A&B Stark
10602560	11409-3-19	2315 Stark
10602561	11409-3-20	2311 Stark
10602562	11409-3-21	2305 Stark
10602563	11410-22-14	1001 Oak Street
10602564	11410-22-12	1005 Oak
10602565	11410-22-10	1101 Oak
10602566	11410-21-1	1030 Oak
10602567	11410-21-46	1016-1018 Oak
10602568	11410-21-42	1004 Oak
10602569	11410-21-41	1000 Oak

10602570	11410-23-6	1109 Oak
10602571	11410-22-13	1003 Oak
10602572	11410-21-44	1010 Oak
10602573	11410-24-11	1108-1108 1/2 Oak
10602574	11410-24-12	1112 Oak
10602575	11406-9-11	1107 Pine Street
10602576	11406-9-10	1109 Pine
10602577	11406-10-9	1104 Pine
10602578	11406-10-8	1106 Pine
10602579	11406-10-7	1110 Pine
10602580	11406-10-4	1112 Pine
10602581	11406-10-4	1114 Pine
10602582	11406-10-3	1118 Pine
10602583	11410-22-20	1000 Pine
10602584	11410-22-24	1016 Pine
10602585	11410-22-1	1018 Pine
10602586	11405-5-11	1001 Pine
10602587	11405-5-10	1005 Pine
10602588	11405-11-10	2130 Senate Street
10602589	11405-11-6	2116 Senate
50202590	11312-15-9	2128 Blossom
10602591	11405-7-23	926 Walnut Street
10602592	11405-6-2	928 Walnut
10602593	11405-7-4	923 Walnut
10602594	11405-7-4	921 Walnut
10602595	11405-7-4	919 Walnut
10602596	11405-7-5	917 Walnut
10602597	11405-7-7	913 Walnut
10602598	11405-7-8	909 Walnut
10602599	11405-7-9	907 Walnut
10602600	11405-6-7	912 Walnut
10602601	11405-6-6	916 Walnut
10602602	11405-5-12	2125 Pendleton Street
10602603	11405-5-19	1000 Garden Street
10602604	11405-5-21	1008 Garden
10602605	11405-5-22	1012 Garden
10602606	11410-22-16	2213 Pendleton Street
10602607	11410-22-15	2215 Pendleton
10602608	11410-22-15	2215B Pendleton
10602609	11410-21-19	2307 Pendleton
50202610	11312-9-7	2420 Blossom
10602611	11410-21-39	2319 Pendleton
10602612	11410-21-38	2321-2321 1/2 Pendleton
10602613	11410-23-11	2205 Senate Street
10602614	11410-23-10	2211 Senate
10602615	11410-23-9	2215 Senate
10602616	11410-23-8	2219 Senate
10602617	11410-22-8	2226 Senate
10602618	11410-22-5	2208 Senate
10602619	11410-21-2	2304 Senate
10602620	11410-21-3	2306 Senate
10602621	11410-21-7	2324 Senate
10602622	11410-21-8	2326 Senate
50202623	11312-5-20	614 Heidt
10602624	11410-21-37	2323 Pendleton Street
10602625	11410-21-36	2325 A&B Pendleton
10602626	11410-21-35	2329 Pendleton
10602627	11410-21-34	2331 Pendleton
10602628	11410-21-32	2335 Pendleton
10602629	11410-21-31	2337 Pendleton
10602630	11410-20-7	2346 Pendleton
10602631	11410-20-4	2318 Pendleton
10602632	11406-5-1	1330 Garden Street
10602633	11406-5-20	1320-1322 Garden
10602634	11406-5-19	1318 Garden
10602635	11406-5-18	1316 Garden
10602636	11406-5-17	1314 Garden
10602637	11409-21-7	2127 College Street
10602638	11409-21-6	2129 College

10602639	11405--7-13	916 Harden Street	
50202640	11312-6-14	2401-2403-2405 Blossom	
50202641	11312-6-11	2417-2419 Blossom	
50202642	11312-6-10	2423 Blossom	
50202643	11312-6-9	2425 Blossom	
50202644	11312-8-1	2500 Blossom	
50202645	11312-11-2	2220-2222 Blossom	
50202646	11316-12-20	2729 Blossom	
50202647	11316-7-8	2734 Blossom	
50202649	11312-5-11	607 Meadow	
10602650	11410-2-15	2331-2335 Gervais Street	
10602651	11410-1-18	2329 Gervais	
10602652	11410-1-19	2327 Gervais	
10602653	11410-1-25	2313-2317 Gervais	
50202654	11305-9-13	150 S. Bull	
10602655	11410-1-25	1200 Oak /2309 Gervais Street	Hill's Grocery
10602656	11410-1-27	1204 Oak	
10602657	11406-7-6	1203 Oak	
10602658	11406-7-6	1205 Oak	
10602659	11406-7-4	1207 Oak	
10602660	11406-6-12	1309 Oak	
10602661	11406-6-13	1313 Oak	
10602662	11407-16-11	1325 Oak	
10602663	11411-16-19	1316 Oak	
10602664	11411-16-18	1314 Oak	
10602665	11411-16-17	1308 Oak	
10602666	11407-14-11	1413 Oak	
10602667	11407-14-10	1417 Oak	
10602668	11407-14-9	1419 Oak	
10602669	11407-14-8	1421 Oak	
10602670	11407-14-7	1425 Oak	
10602671	11407-15-3	1424 Oak	
10602672	11407-15-5	1412 Oak	
10602673	11407-15-7	1408 Oak	
10602674	11407-15-8	1406 Oak	
10602675	11407-15-9	1404 Oak	
10602676	11407-15-9	1400 Oak	
10602677	11407-14-23	1416 Pine	
10602678	11407-14-22	1414 Pine	
10602679	11407-14-20	1412 Pine	
10602680	11407-14-19	1410 Pine	
10602681	11407-14-18	1408 Pine	
10602682	11407-16-1	1332 Pine	
10602683	11407-16-2	1330 Pine	
10602684	11407-16-3	1324 Pine	
10602685	11406-6-1	1320 Pine	
10602686	11406-6-2	1318 Pine	
10602687	11407-13-10	1417 Pine (damaged by a fire since survey)	
10602688	11407-13-7	1423 Pine	
10602689	11407-13-7	1429 Pine	
10602690	11406-7-24	1226 Pine	
10602691	11406-7-23	1224 Pine	
10602692	11406-7-22	1222 Pine	
10602693	11406-7-19	1212 Pine	
50202694	11307-5-1	526 Edisto & 611 Waccamaw	Edisto Condominiums
10602695	11406-8-20	1205 Pine Street	
10602696	11406-8-16	1217 Pine	
10602697	11406-8-7	1221 Pine	
10602698	11406-5-10	1301 Pine	
10602699	11406-5-9	1305 Pine	
10602700	11406-5-7	1311 Pine	
10602701	11406-5-6	1321 A&B Pine	
10602702	11406-5-5	1329 Pine	
10602703	11410-1-16	1211 Heidt Street	
10602704	11410-1-15	1213 Heidt	
10602705	11410-1-14	1215 Heidt	
10602706	11410-1-13	1223 Heidt	
10602707	11410-1-12	1225 Heidt	

10602708	11410-1-11	1227 Heidt
10602709	11410-2-1	1222 Heidt
10602710	11410-2-22	1220 Heidt
10602711	11410-2-23	1218 Heidt
10602712	11410-2-70	1216 Heidt
10602713	11410-2-19	1214 Heidt
10602714	11410-2-18	1208 Heidt
10602715	11410-2-17	1206 Heidt
10602716	11410-2-16	1204 Heidt
10602717	11411-15-13	1228 Heidt
10602718	11411-15-14	1240 Heidt
10602719	11411-15-9	2306 Heidt
10602720	11411-15-5	1314 Heidt
10602721	11411-15-3	1320 Heidt
10602722	11411-16-5	1329 Heidt
10602723	11411-16-6	1323-1325 Heidt
10602724	11411-16-7	1319- 1319A Heidt
10602725	11411-16-9	1309 Heidt
10602726	11411-16-10	1305 Heidt
10602727	09016-6-6	2127 Bull
10602728	11411-16-11	1301 Heidt
10602729	11411-17-9	1417 Heidt
10602730	11411-17-8	1421 Heidt
10602731	11411-17-11	1428 Heidt
10602732	11411-17-12	1416 Heidt
10602733	11411-17-14	1414 Heidt
10602734	11411-17-15	1412 Heidt
10602735	11411-17-16	1410 Heidt
10602736	11410-1-24	2311 Garvais Street
10602737	11411-1-7	1500 Heidt
10602738	11411-17-4	2330 Hampton Street
10602739	11411-17-3	2328 Hampton
10602740	11407-14-6	2230 Hampton
10602741	11407-8-6	2213 Hampton
10602742	11407-14-1	2200 Hampton
10602743	11407-16-4	2308 Washington Street
10602744	11407-16-5	2213 Washington
10602745	09016-6-5	2139 Bull
10602746	11407-16-6	2215 Washington
10602747	11407-16-7	2218 Washington
10602748	11407-16-8	2222 Washington
10602749	11407-16-9	2226 Washington
10602750	11407-16-10	2228 Washington
10602751	11407-15-9	2307 Washington
10602752	11407-15-10	2309 Washington
10602753	11411-17-15	2319 Washington
10602754	11411-17-12	2325 Washington
10602755	11411-17-11	2327 Washington
10602756	11411-18-4	2328 Washington
10602757	11411-16-3	2324 Washington
10602758	11411-16-2	2322 Washington
10602759	11411-16-12	2323 Lady Street
10602760	11411-16-13	2319 Lady
10602761	11411-17-15	2318 Washington Street (rear)
10602762	11411-18-14	2315 Lady Street
10602763	11411-16-15	2309-2309 1/2 Lady
10602764	11411-16-16	2301 Lady
10602765	11408-5-10	2115 Lady
10602766	11408-5-11	2113 Lady
10602767	09016-6-4	2141 Bull
10602768	09016-6-3	2143 Bull
10602769	11408-8-2	2114 Lady
10602770	11408-8-3	2116 Lady
10602771	11410-1-1	2300 Lady
10602772	11410-1-4	2312 Lady
10602773	11410-1-9	2326 Lady
10602774	11408-8-17	1215 Pine Street (rear)
10602775	11411-17-7	1423 Heidt Street
10602776	11411-17-6	1429 Heidt

Heidt Russell House

10602777	11407-13-24	1414 Harden Street	
10602778	11407-13-22	1406 Harden	
10602779	11407-16-12	1321 Oak Street	
10602780	11407-15-6	1410 Oak Street	
10602781	11410-21-9	2328 Senate Street	
10602782	11410-23-10	2209 Senate	
10602783	11410-22-3	2206 Senate	
10602784	11410-21-30	2339-2341 Pendleton Street	Sam's Grocery
10602785	11407-13-19	2101 Washington Street	
10602786	11406-8-17	1215 Pine Street	
10602787	11407-14-12	2229 Washington Street	James A. Harper House
10602788	09016-6-2	2145 Bull	
10602789	09016-5-5	2211 Bull	
10602790	09016-5-4	2213 Bull	
10602791	09113-9-9	2219 Bull	
10602792	09113-9-8	2221 Bull	
10602793	09113-9-4	2223 Bull	
10602794	11304-1-1	1218-22 Senate	J.C. Calhoun Building
10602795	11304-1-1	1200-1216 Senate	Wade Hampton State Office Building
10602797	09113-9-5	2227 Bull	
10602798	09113-9-4	2229 Bull	
10602799	11410-1-6	2318 Lady Street	
10602800	11415-5-23	1208 Wellington Drive	
10602801	11415-5-24	1218 Wellington	
10602802	11416-12-7	2633 Stratford Drive	
10602803	11415-3-2	2630 Stratford	
10602804	11415-3-1	2626 Stratford	
10602805	11416-12-10	2609 Stratford	
10602806	11415-2-1	2600 Stratford	
10602807	11415-2-10	1305 Westminster Drive	
10602808	11415-2-9	1315 Westminster	
10602809	11415-3-11	1318 Westminster	
10602810	11415-2-8	1325 Westminster	
10602811	11415-2-7	1331 Westminster	
10602812	11415-3-12	1400 Westminster	
10602813	11415-2-6	1403 Westminster	
10602814	11415-2-5	1411 Westminster	
10602815	11415-3-14	1412 Westminster	
10602816	11415-2-3	1425 Westminster	
10602817	11416-12-13	1524 Westminster	
10602818	11415-20-8	2515 Canterbury	
10602819	11415-19-4	2518 Canterbury	
10602820	11415-20-7	2519 Canterbury	
10602821	11415-19-5	2524 Canterbury	
10602822	11415-19-6	2530 Canterbury	
10602823	11415-2-11	2531 Canterbury	
10602824	11416-12-9	2615 Stratford	
10602825	11415-3-10	2605 Canterbury	
10602826	11415-7-3	2610 Canterbury	
10602827	11415-3-9	2613 Canterbury	
10602828	11415-7-4	2620 Canterbury	
10602829	11415-6-6	2718 Canterbury	
10602830	11415-4-6	2731 Canterbury	
10602831	11415-5-25	2818 Canterbury	
10602832	11415-7-5	1215 Devonshire Drive	
10602833	11415-3-3	1419 Devonshire	
10602834	11415-3-8	1307 Devonshire	
10602835	11415-3-7	1319 Devonshire	
10602836	11415-4-1	1410 Devonshire	
10602837	11415-1-4	1401 Cambridge Road	
10602838	11415-2-14	1400 Cambridge	
10602839	11415-1-3	1407 Cambridge	
10602840	11415-2-16	1410 Cambridge	
10602841	11415-2-17	1414 Cambridge	
10602842	11415-1-2	1415 Cambridge	
10602843	11412-5-4	1525 Westminster Drive	
10602844	11415-6-11	1205 Wellington Drive	
10602845	11415-19-9	1207 Westminster Drive	

10602846	11415-4-5	1311 Wellington Drive	
10602847	11416-11-17	2701 Stratford	
10602848	11416-10-1	1420 Devonshire Drive	
10602849	11415-7-7	1121 Devonshire	
10602850	11406-8-10	1 Brayton's Alley	
10602851	11406-8-10	3 Brayton's	
10602852	11406-8-10	5 Brayton's	
10602853	11406-8-9	7 Brayton's	
10602854	11406-8-15	12 Brayton's	
10602855	11411-17-10	2329 Washington Street	
10602856	11410-1-7	2320 Lady Street	
17102857.00	16403-2-2	W.J.B. Dorn Veterans Administration Hospital	Flag Pole
17102857.01	" "	"	Building 20
17102857.02	" "	"	Building 22
17102857.03	" "	"	Building 8
17102857.04	" "	"	Building 5
17102857.05	" "	"	Building 1
17102857.06	" "	"	Building 4
17102857.07	" "	"	Walkway
17102857.08	" "	"	Building 3
17102857.09	" "	"	Building 6
17102857.10	" "	"	Building 7
17102857.11	" "	"	Building 10
17102857.12	" "	"	Building 2
17102857.13	" "	"	Building 9
17102857.14	" "	"	Building 11
17102857.15	" "	"	Building 12
17102857.16	" "	"	Building 13
17102857.17	" "	"	Walkway
17102857.18	" "	"	Water Tower
17102858	113808-12-7	700 Sweetbriar	
17102859	113808-12-4	3625 Devine	
10602860			Hebrew Benevolent Society Cemetary
10602861			CCI Cemetary
10602862	11406-6-11	2227 Lady Street	
10602863	11406-6-10	2223 Lady	
10602864	11406-6-8	2219 Lady	
50202865	11308	Blossom Street Tressle	
10602866		Barnwell & Taylor Streets	Taylor Cemetary
10602867		Elmwood Avenue	Potter's Field
10602868		Elmwood	St. Peter's Cemetary
10602869		Elmwood	Randolph Cemetary
10602870		3900 Monticello Road	Hyatt Park
10602871	11308-11	Blossom & Pickens Streets	Maxcy Gregg Park
10602872	11308	Blossom, Barnwell, & Devine	Realtor's Park
10602873	11311-8-1	King & Wheat Streets	Emily Douglas Park
10602874		N. Main Street	Earlewood RR Trestle
10602875		N. Main	Earlewood Park
10602876	09013-9-7,8	1235-41 Assembly Street	Cromer's
10602877	09013-5-11	1306 Assembly	Howard's Dept. Store
10602878	09013-5-14	1320-22 Assembly	Star Music
10602879	09013-5-16	1324-26 Assembly	
10602880	09013-10-6	1337 Assembly	Turnisseed/Columbia Electric Railway L & P
50202881.00	11306-10-1	101 Pickens St., Blds A,B,C,D	Wales Gardens Apartments
50202881.01	11306-10-1	101 Pickens St., Blds E,F,G,H	Wales Gardens Apartments
50202881.02	11306-10-1	101 Pickens St., Blds I,J,K,L	Wales Gardens Apartments
10602882	09014-11-1	1532 Assembly	Oliver Gospel Mission
10602883	09013-3-9	1401-1401 1/2 Assembly	Angeline's
10602884	11402-3-7	1525 Bull	Beverly Apartments
10602885	09113-12-22	2306-2308 Sumter	
10602886	09113-12-23	2310-2312 Sumter	
10602887	09113-12-24	2400-2402 Sumter	
10602888	09113-13-11	2401-2403 Sumter	
10602889	11402-13-6	1417 Pickens	Carolina Telco Credit Union
10602890	11402-13-5	1427 Pickens	
10602891	09113-12-25	2404 Sumter	
10602892	09113-13-10	2405 Sumter	
10602893	09113-13-9	2407 Sumter	
10602894	09113-13-8	2411 Sumter	

10602895	09113-12-27	2412 Sumter	
10602896	09013-7-10	1234 Main	Capitol News Stand
10602897	09113-12-28	2412 Sumter	
10602898	09013-6-10	1330-04 Main	
10602899	09113-13-7	2415 Sumter	
10602900	09113-12-29	2415 Sumter	
10602901	09113-10-6	2417 Sumter	
10602902	09013	S.W. Corner Main and Wash.	Standard Building and Loan Clock
10602903	09113-12-13	2403 Marion	
10602904	09113 13-3	1208 Confederate	
10602905	09113-5-3	1404 Summerville	
10602906	09113-6-3	1406 Confederate	
10602907	09014-11-7, 8	1535-37 Main	
10602908	09114-2-15	1415-1419 Anthony	
10602909	09013-12-9	1325 Park	Pearson's Funeral Home
10602910	09013-3-16	1001-3 Washington	Mutual and Provident Association
10602911	11608-3-3	5200 Block Holmes Ave.	Arden Elementary School
10602912	11402-14-10	1401 Washington	Washington Street Methodist Church - Sunday School Building
10602913	11402-12-2	1508 Washington	
10602914	11505-9-2	2007 Willis	
10602915	11505-9-2	2011 Willis	
10602916	11401-2-2	1233-47 Sumter	Columbia Record Bld.
10602917	09014 7-2	1420 Sumter	YMCA Bld.
10602918	09014-9-7	1519 Sumter	Powell Furniture
10602919	11505-9-2	2013 Willis	
10602920	11505-7-25	2401 Mathews	
10602921	11505-7-24	2403 Mathews	
10602922	11505-7-24	2405 Mathews	
10602923	11505-7-24	2407 Mathews	
10602924	11402-13-3	1518 Hampton	Masonic Temple/General Wiloy Jones House
10602925	11402-4-7	1517 Hampton	Doctor's Bld.
10602926	11402-4-10	1501 Hampton	Buena Apartments
10602927	11402-14-7	1426 Hampton	Heiss - Tanager House
10602928	11402-3-3	1401 Hampton	Federal Land Bank
10602929	11505-7-23	2409 Mathews	
50202930	09013-12-13	911 Lady	
10602931	11705-10-7	5419 Colonial Drive	
50202932	09013-11-14	914 Lady	National Electric Co.
50202933	09013-12-12	915 Lady	
10602934	11413-14-2	919 Woodrow	Shandon Baptist Church
50202935	08912-12-1	308 Garvais	G. S. A. Bld./Standard Oil
50202936	11307	Myrtle Court	Fountain.
50202937	11311-6-14	2415-1417 Wilcox	
50202938	08912-7-10	701 Garvais	E.B. Ford Cotton Warehouse
50202939	08916-11	800 Garvais	S.C. Railroad Depot
50202940	08916-1	801 Garvais	Swift and Co. Warehouse
50202941	08916-1-14	803 Garvais	
50202942	08916-11-3	804 Garvais	W.B. Gibbs Machinery Company
50202943.00	08916-11-3	804 1/2 Garvais	S.C. Railroad Warehouse
50202943.01	08916-11-3	804 1/2 Garvais	AdLuh Flour - Grain Warehouse
50202943.02	08916-11-3	804 1/2 Garvais	AdLuh Flour - Grain Elevators
50202943.03	08916-11-3	804 1/2 Garvais	AdLuh Flour - Corn and Flour Mills
50202944	08916-1-13	807 Garvais	CuPre Motor Company
50202945	08916-1-11	821 Garvais	Columbia Supply Co.
50202946	08916-1-10	827-31 Garvais	J.G. Young Wholesale Fruit and Produce Co.
50202947	08916-11-7	828 Garvais	E.A. Bell Wholesale Grocery
50202948	08916-2-1	902 Garvais	Seaboard R.R. Freight Depot
50202949	09013-11-13	911 Garvais	County Dispensary Building
50202950	08916-2-3	916 Garvais	Korea and Garden Source
50202951	09013-11-11	919 Garvais	Whit-Ash Furniture/Murray Drug Co.
50202952	08916-2-4	924 Garvais	Motor Supply Co./Bearden and Luther Grocery
50202953	09013-11-17	925 Garvais	McNair, Johnson/Columbia Paint Co.
50202954	09013-11-10	927 Garvais	Max Citton and Charlton Hall
50202955	08916-2-5	926-28 Garvais	
50202956	08916-2-5	930 Garvais	Stras Hall
50202957	08916-2-6	936 Garvais	Richard's
50202958	08916-3-1	1000 Garvais	One Thousand Garvais/T.E. Epting Jewelry

50202959	09013-9-19	1001 Gervais	Kashan Rugs/P.C. Price Clothing
50202960	08916-3-2	1002 Gervais	Capital Club
50202961	09013-9-18	1003 Gervais	P.C. Price Clothing-Extention
50202962	08916-3-2	1004-6 Gervais	Lorick Office Products
50202963	09013-9-17	1007-9 Gervais	Carlisle and Mary Clowney
50202964	08916-3-4	1010 Gervais	Southern Scale and Refrigerator
50202965	08916-3-5	1012 Gervais	Columbia Visitors Center
10602966	11401	Senate Street	1300-1800 Blocks
10602967	11401	Senate and Sumter Streets	Gonzales Monument
10602968	11401-10-1	1510 Gervais	Thomas Taylor House - Carriage House
17002969	11304-4-1	3000 Forest	
10602970	09013-9-9	1219 Assembly	National Guard Armory
50202971.00	11304-5	USC Old Campus	South Caroliniana Library
50202971.01	11304-5	USC Old Campus	Elliott College
50202971.02	11304-5	USC Old Campus	Harper College
50202971.03	11304-5	USC Old Campus	McCutchen House
50202971.04	11304-5	USC Old Campus	DeSausseure College
50202971.05	11304-5	USC Old Campus	Maxey Monument
50202971.06	11304-5	USC Old Campus	McKissick Museum
50202971.07	11304-5	USC Old Campus	Rutledge College
50202971.08	11304-5	USC Old Campus	President's House
50202971.09	11304-5	USC Old Campus	Legare College
50202971.10	11304-5	USC Old Campus	Pinckney College
50202971.11	11304-5	USC Old Campus	Lieber College
50202971.12	11304-5	USC Old Campus	World War Memorial
50202971.13	11304-5	USC Old Campus	Flinn Hall
50202971.14	11304-5	USC Old Campus	Maxcy College
50202971.15	11304-5	USC Old Campus	Thornwell College
50202971.16	11304-5	USC Old Campus	Old Observatory
50202971.17	11304-5	USC Old Campus	Naval Armory
50202971.18	11304-5	USC Old Campus	Hamilton College
50202971.19	11304-5	USC Old Campus	Barnwell College
50202971.20	11304-5	USC Old Campus	Sloan College
50202971.21	11304-5	USC Old Campus	Davis College
50202971.22	11304-5	USC Old Campus	Currell College
50202971.23	11304-5	USC Old Campus	Steam Plant
50202971.24	11304-5	USC Old Campus	Melton Observatory
50202971.25	11304-5	USC Old Campus	Woodrow College
50202971.26	11304-5	USC Old Campus	Preston College
50202971.27	11303-4-2	USC Old Campus	Longstreet Theater
50202971.28	11304-6-1	USC Old Campus	Wardlaw College
50202971.29	11304	USC Old Campus	Sims
50202971.30	11303-6-1	University Terrace Apartments	1-18
50202971.31	11303-6-1	University Terrace Apartments	19-30
50202971.32	11303-6-1	University Terrace Apartments	31-48
50202971.33	11303-6-1	University Terrace Apartments	49-68
50202971.34	11303-6-1	University Terrace Apartments	69-88
50202971.35	11303-6-1	University Terrace Apartments	89-98
50202971.36	11303-6-1	University Terrace Apartments	99-110
50202971.37	11303-6-1	University Terrace Apartments	111-122
50202972	08915-12-1	730 Green	C.M. Lide Associates
50202973.00	08915-12-1	737 Gadsden	Southern Cotton Oil Co. - Seed House
50202973.01	08915-12-1	737 Gadsden	Southern Cotton Oil Co. - Linter Room
50202973.02	08915-12-1	737 Gadsden	Southern Cotton Oil Co. - Press Room
50202973.03	08915-12-1	737 Gadsden	Southern Cotton Oil Co. - Meal House
50202973.04	08915-12-1	737 Gadsden	Southern Cotton Oil Co. - Cotton Storage
50202973.05	08915-12-1	737 Gadsden	Southern Cotton Oil Co. - Linan House
50202974.00	08914-5-1	820 Blossom	Shuman Owens Building Supply
50202974.01	08914-5-1	820 Blossom	Shuman Owens/Union Seed and Fertilizer Co.
50202974.02	08914-5-1	800 Block Wheat Street	Union Seed and Fertilizer Co. - Abandoned
Warehouse			
10602975	09013-11-1	1201 Lincoln	Southern Airline R.R. Depot
10602976	08916-1-9	1225 and 1229 1/2 Lincoln	Palmetto Candy and Tobacco
50202977.00	11302-1-1	1029 Wheat	Gibbes Machinery Co.- Main Bld.
50202977.01	11302-1-1	1029 Wheat	Gibbes Machinery Co.-Machine Shop
50202977.02	11302-1-1	1029 Wheat	Gibbes Machinery Co.-Truck Repair Shop
50202977.03	11302-1-1	1029 Wheat	Gibbes Machinery Co.-Truck Body Shop
50202977.04	11302-1-1	1029 Wheat	Gibbes Machinery Co.-Office

50202977.05	11302-1-1	1029 Wheat	Gibbes Machinery Co.-Foundry
10602978	09009-13-9	S.W. Corner Huger and Hampton	Columbia Electric Street Railway, Light and Power
10602979	09013-13-12	1310 Gadaden	R.L. Bryan Book Repository
10602980	09013-1-11	801 Washington	Zion Baptist Church
10602981	09013-12-16	1314 Lincoln	Luther M. Lee Bld./Murray Drug Co.
10602982	09013-1-7	1415 Lincoln	Columbia Police and City Jail
10602983	09013-1-5	1431 Lincoln	Richland County Jail
17002984	13904-4-2	3004 Forest Drive	
17002985	13903-10-3	1133 Glenwood	Dial House
17002986	13903-2-7	3015 Gervais	
17002986	13903-10-2	2920 Gervais	Elizabeth Hinklin House
50202988	11314-17-6	2530 Heyward	
17102989	13806-4-7	408 Kalmia	
17102990	13807-3-30	530 Kilbourne	
17002991	13907-1-1	Carolina Childrens Home	Malone Memorial Chapel
17002991.01	13907-1-1	Carolina Childrens Home	Columbia Home
17002991.02	13907-1-1	Carolina Childrens Home	Gymnasium
17002991.03	13907-1-1	Carolina Childrens Home	Recreation Building
17002991.04	13907-1-1	Carolina Childrens Home	Murray Cottage
17002991.05	13907-1-1	Carolina Childrens Home	Brown Memorial Home
17002991.06	13907-1-1	Carolina Childrens Home	Dining Hall
17002992	13905-5-19	11 Cedarwood Lane	
10602993.00	09213-4-4	Elmore, Marsteller, and Miller	Union 76 Columbia Bulk Terminal
10602993.01	09213-4-4	Elmore, Marsteller, and Miller	Union 76 Columbia Bulk Terminal
50202994	11311-5-16	2309-2311 Wilmot	
50202995	11311-5-15	2313-2315 Wilmot	
50202996	11311-5-13	2312 Wilmot	
50202997	11311-5-11	2325 Wilmot	
50202998	11311-5-10	2327-2329 Wilmot	
50202999	13311-5-9	2331 Wilmot	
50203000	11310-3-14	136 Edisto Avenue	
50203001	11312-8-6	530 Queen Street	
50203002	11310-3-1	142 Edisto Avenue	
50203003	11312-8-2	2516 Blossom Street	
50203004	11310-2-16	147 Edisto Avenue	
50203005	11312-8-3	2520 Blossom Street	
50203006	11310-2-4	141 Edisto Avenue	
50203007	11312-9-9	2428 Blossom Street	
50203008	11310-2-6	137 Edisto Avenue	
50203009	11312-9-6	2410 Blossom Street	
50203010	11310-3-5	120 Edisto Avenue	
50203011	11312-9-3	2330 Blossom Street	
50203012	11312-12-2	526-528 Harden Street	
50203013	11312-5-15	2321 Blossom Street	
50203014	11312-12-8	510 Harden Street	
50203015	11312-5-16	2307 Blossom Street	
50203016	11312-12-7	500 Harden Street	
50203017	11312-16-9	2225 Blossom Street	
50203018	11312-12-6	2115 Wheat Street	
50203019	11311-5-19	2226 Wheat	
50203020	11312-10-15	2201-2205 Wheat	
50203021	11311-5-3	2228 Wheat	
50203022	11312-10-14	2209 Wheat	
50203023	13311-5-4	2230 Wheat	
50203024	11312-10-12	2227-2229 Wheat	
50203025	11311-5-17	2400 Wheat	
50203026	11312-10-11	2231 Wheat	
50203027	11311-5-5	2424 Wheat	
50203028	11312-10-10	2233 Wheat	
50203029	11311-5-6	2428 Wheat	
50203030	11312-10-9	2303 Wheat	
50203031	11311-9-4	2520 Wheat	
50203032	11312-12-5	2215 Terrace Way	
50203033	11311-9-6	2534 Wheat Street	
50203034	11312-10-2	2218 Terrace Way	
50203035	11311-9-11	2523-2525 Wilmot Street	
50203036	11312-11-8	2219-2221 Terrace Way	

50203037	11311-9-16	2501 Wilmot Street
50203038	11312-16-16	2201 Blossom Street
50203039	11315-1-8	519 Woodrow Street
50203040	11313-16-19	2205 Blossom Street
50203041	11315-1-2	515 Woodrow Street
50203042	11312-10-2	2222 Terrace Way
50203043	11315-1-4	503 Woodrow Street
50203044	11312-10-8	2330 Terrace Way
50203045	11315-2-15	506 Woodrow Street
50203046	11312-10-5	2320 Terrace Way
50203047	11315-2-13	2713 Wheat Street
50203048	11312-12-4	2206 Terrace Way
50203049	11315-2-10	2721 Wheat Street
50203050	11312-11-6	2303 Lowndes Road
50203051	11315-2-9	2725 Wheat Street
50203052	11311-6-16	2401 Wilmot
50203053	11315-2-7	2731 Wheat Street
50203054	11312-9-2	2326 Lowndes Road
50203055	11315-11-13	2738 Wheat Street
50203056	11312-9-20	2327 Terrace Way
50203057	11315-11-10	2732-2732 1/2 Wheat Street
50203058	11312-9-19	2329 Terrace Way
50203059	11315-11-8	2722-24-26 Wheat Street
50203060	11312-9-16	2337 Terrace Way
50203061	11315-11-4	2712-2712 A Wheat Street
50203062	11312-9-13	2427 Terrace Way
50203063	11315-11-2	2704 Wheat Street
50203064	11312-9-12	2429 Terrace Way
50203065	11315-10-6	2818-2820 Wheat Street
50203066	11312-9-11	2431 Terrace Way
50203067	11315-10-9	2826 Wheat Street
50203068	11312-8-5	528 Queen Street
50203069	11315-5-14	430 Holly Street
50203070	11312-7-5	2501 Blossom Street
50203071	11315-10-11	428 Holly Street
50203072	11312-7-3	2511 Blossom Street
50203073	11315-5-1	2902 Wheat Street
50203074	11312-9-8	2424 Blossom Street
50203075	11315-5-3	2906 Wheat Street
50203076	11312-9-5	2406 Blossom Street
50203077	11315-5-8	2930 Wheat Street
50203078	11312-9-4	2400 Blossom Street
50203079	11315-4-22	2907 Wheat Street
50203080	11312-5-13	2325 Blossom Street
50203081	11315-4-21	2913 Wheat Street
50203082	11312-5-17	2309 Blossom Street
50203083	11315-4-26	2925 Wheat Street
50203084	11312-5-18	2303 Blossom Street
17103085	11315-4-16	2931 Wheat Street
50203086	11312-16-10	2221 Blossom Street
17103087	11315-4-14	525 Sims Street
50203088	11312-16-12	2217 Blossom Street
17103089	11315-4-12	529 Sims Street
50203090	11311-5-1	2100 Wheat Street
17103091	11315-4-11	531 Sims Street
50203092	11311-5-7	2304 Wheat Street
50203093	11315-4-9	2920 Blossom Street
50203094	11311-5-8	2330 Wheat Street
50203095	11315-4-7	2916 Blossom Street
50203096	11311-5-3	2408-2410 Wheat Street
50203097	11315-4-4	2910 Blossom Street
50203098	11311-7-3	2407 Wheat Street
50203099	11315-4-3	2908 Blossom Street
50203100	11311-8-7	2436 Wheat Street
50203101	11315-4-25	520 Holly Street
50203102	11311-8-3	2512 Wheat Street
50203103	11315-3-11	2830 Blossom Street
50203104	11311-9-7	2536 Wheat Street
50203105	11315-3-9	2826 Blossom Street

Lillian Apts

50203106	11311-9-9	411 King Street
50203107	11315-3-7	2822 Blossom Street
50203108	11311-9-15	2507 Wilmot Avenue
50203109	11315-3-5	2818 Blossom Street
50203110	11315-1-7	2601 Wheat Street
50203111	11315-3-3	2810 Blossom Street
50203112	11315-1-3	507 Woodrow Street
50203113	11315-3-18	518 Maple Street
50203114	11315-2-14	500 Woodrow Street
50203115	11315-2-4	515 Maple Street
50203116	11315-2-1	518 Woodrow Street
50203117	11315-11-24	406 Woodrow Street
50203118	11315-2-12	2715 Wheat Street
50203119	11315-11-23	400 Woodrow Street
50203120	11315-2-11	2717 Wheat Street
50203121	11315-12-1	2700 Wilmot St/312 Woodrow Street
50203122	11315-2-8	2728 Wheat Street
50203123	11315-11-20	2717 Wilmot Street
50203124	11315-2-6	2733 Wheat Street
50203125	11315-11-19	2721 Wilmot Street
50203126	11315-2-5	2738-2717 Wheat Street
50203127	11315-11-18	2725 Wilmot Street
50203128	11315-11-12	2736 Wheat Street
50203129	11315-11-17	2727 Wilmot Street
50203130	11315-11-11	2734 Wheat Street
50203131	11315-11-16	2731 Wilmot St/403 Maple Street
50203132	11315-11-9	2728 Wheat Street
50203133	11315-10-19	2805 Wilmot Street
50203134	11315-11-6	2716-2718 Wheat Street
50203135	11315-10-18	2817 Wilmot Street
50203136	11315-11-5	2714 Wheat Street
50203137	11315-9-4	2810 Wilmot Street
50203138	11315-11-3	2708 Wheat Street
50203139	11315-9-5	2812 Wilmot Street
50203140	11315-11-1	2700 Wheat Street
50203141	11315-9-8	2820 Wilmot Street
50203142	11315-3-17	2809 Wheat Street
50203143	11315-9-7	2822 Wilmot Street
50203144	11315-3-14	2821 Wheat Street
50203145	11315-9-8	2824 Wilmot Street
50203146	11315-10-3	2810 Wheat Street
50203147	11315-9-9	2826 Wilmot Street
50203148	11315-10-4	2812 Wheat Street
50203149	11315-9-10	2828 Wilmot Street
50203150	11315-10-5	2814 Wheat Street
50203151	11315-9-11	2830 Wilmot Street
50203152	11315-10-8	2824-2828 Wheat Street
50203153	11315-6-2	2924 Wilmot Street
50203154	11315-10-10	2930 Wheat Street
50203155	11315-6-3	2926 Wilmot Street
50203156	11315-5-13	426 Holly Street
50203157	11315-6-5	2930 Wilmot Street
50203158	11315-5-2	2904 Wheat Street
50203159	11315-12-11	2731 Duncan Street
50203160	11315-5-5	2924 Wheat Street
50203161	11315-12-14	2721 Duncan Street
50203162	11315-4-23	2901-2901 1/2 Wheat Street
50203163	11315-12-17	2715-2715 A Duncan Street
50203164	11315-4-20	2917 Wheat Street
50203165	11315-12-19	2705 Duncan Street
17103166	11315-4-17	2929 Wheat Street
50203167	11316-6-13	2825 Blossom Street
17103168	11315-4-15	521 Sims Avenue
50203169	11316-6-12	2827 Blossom Street
17103170	11315-4-13	527 Sims Avenue
50203171	11316-6-10	2831 Blossom Street
17103172	11315-4-10	2926 Blossom
50203173	11316-5-11	2909 Blossom
50203174	11315-4-8	2918 Blossom

17103175	11316-5-8	2927-2929 Blossom	
50203176	11315-4-6	2914 Blossom	
17103177	13808-10-13	714 Kilbourne Road	
50203178	11315-4-3	2908-2908 1/2 Blossom Street	
17103179	13808-10-14	720 Kilbourne Road	
50203180	11315-4-1	2902-2902 1/2 Blossom Street	
17103181	13808-5-4	805 Kilbourne Road	
50203182	11315-4-24	518 Holly Street	
17103183	13808-6-12	842 Kilbourne Road	
50203184	11315-3-10	2828 Blossom Street	
17003185	13905-12-6	29 Heathwood Circle	
50203186	11315-3-8	2824 Blossom Street	
17103187	13808-4-2	21 Heathwood Circle	
50203188	11315-3-6	2820 Blossom Street	
17103189	13808-2-3	11 Heathwood Circle	
50203190	11315-3-4	2814 Blossom Street	
17103191	13808-14-8	3429 Devine Street	
50203192	11315-3-2	2808 Blossom Street	
50203193	11308-15-2	1610 Green Street	
50203194	11315-3-1	2804 Blossom Street	
50203195	11308-15-3,4,5,6,7	1612-14-16-18-20-22 Green Street	
50203196	11315-11-25	408 Woodrow Street	
50203197	11308-14-1	1630 Green Street	
50203198	11315-11-22	2711 Wilmot Street	
50203199	11308-14-2	1634 Green Street	
50203200	11315-12-2	2712 Wilmot Street	
50203201	11308-14-3	1638-1640 Green Street	
50203202	11315-12-5	2720 Wilmot Street	
50203203	11308-14-7	1708 Green Street	Boyd House
50203204	11315-12-7	2724 Wilmot Street	
50203205	11308-14-8	1710 Green Street	
50203206	11315-12-8	2726 Wilmot Street	
50203207	11308-14-9	1716 Green Street	
50203208	11315-12-9	2728 Wilmot Street	
50203209	11308-12-1	1720-22-24-26 Green Street	Fulmer Apartments
50203210	11315-12-10	313 Maple Street	
50203211	11308-12-2	1730 Green Street	Hillcrest Apts.
50203212	11315-10-21	412 Maple Street	
50203213	11308-12-3	1800 Green Street	
50203214	11315-9-1	2800 Wilmot Street	
50203215	11308-12-4	1804 Green Street	
50203216	11315-9-2	2804 Wilmot Street	
50203217	11308-12-7,8	1810-1812 Green Street	
50203218	11315-9-3	2808 Wilmot Street	
50203219	11308-12-9	1814-1816 Green Street	
50203220	11315-10-17	2819-2821 Wilmot Street	
50203221	11308-12-10	1824 Green Street	
50203222	11311-6-13	2423 Wilmot	
50203223	11308-12-11	1826 Green Street	
50203224	11315-10-15	2825 Wilmot Street	
50203225	11308-12-12	1828 Green Street	Richardson/Manning House
50303226	11315-10-14	2827 Wilmot Street	
50203227	11308-12-13	1830 Green Street	
50203228	11315-10-13	2829 Wilmot Street	
50203229	11308-12-14	1832 Green Street	
50203230	11315-10-12	2831 Wilmot Street	
50203231	11308-12-15	1900 Green Street	Carolyn-Willys Apts.
50203232	11315-5-12	2901-2903 Wilmot Street	
50203233	11308-3-10	1833-1835 Green Street	
50203234	11315-5-7	407 Shandon Street	
50203235	11308-3-10	1829-1831 Green Street	
50203236	11315-6-4	2928 Wilmot Street	
50203237	11308-3-12	1819-21-23-25 Green Street	
50203238	11315-12-13	2725 Duncan Street	
50203239	11308-2-1	1719 Green Street	
50203240	11315-12-16	2717 Duncan Street	
50203241	11308-2-13	1715 Green Street	
50203242	11315-12-18	2713 Duncan Street	
50203243	11308-2-1	820 Henderson/1700 College St.	NADA Apartments

50203244	11315-12-20	2701 Duncan Street	
50203245	11308-2-1	1710 College Street	
50203246	11315-12-21	2701 Duncan Street	
50203247	11308-2-1	1714 College Street	Clark House
50203248	11316-8-1	2502 Blossom Street	
10603249	11401-15-1	1629 Pendleton Street	
50203250	11316-8-2	2505 Blossom Street	
50203251	11308-2-1	1715 College Street	Lafaye House
50203252	11316-8-3	2510 Blossom Street	
50203253	11308-2-1	1718 College Street	Callcott House
50203254	11316-8-4	2515 Blossom Street	
50203255	11308-2-1	1728 College Street	
50203256	11316-8-5	431 Woodrow Street	
50203257	11308-2-6	1730 College Street	Coker House
50203258	11316-8-10,6	527-529 Woodrow Street	
10603259	11308-3-1	2 Gibbs Court	Charles Edward Apts.
50203260	11316-8-7	525 Woodrow Street	
10603261	11308-3-2	4 Gibbs Court	
50203262	11316-7-2	520 Woodrow Street	
10603263	11308-3-3	6 Gibbs Court	
52003264	11316-7-1	526-528 Woodrow Street/2700-2704 Blossom	Clark House
10603265	11308-3-4	10-12 Gibbs Court	Maltiwanger House
50203266	11316-7-3	2714 Blossom Street	
10603267	11308-3-5	20 Gibbs Court	
50203268	11316-7-4	2716 Blossom Street	
10603269	11308-3-7	30 Gibbs Court	Graham/McGreary Houses
50203270	11316-7-5	2720 Blossom Street	
10603271	11308-3-8	32 Gibbs Ct./821-823 Gregg St.	Cowan House
50203272	11316-7-6	2725 Blossom Street	
10603273	11308-4-31	1900-1902 College Street	
10603274	11316-7-9	529-531 Woodrow St./2736 Blossom St.	
10603275	11308-4-2	1908 College Street	
50203276	11316-12-21	3727 Blossom Street	
10603277	11308-4-4	1928-1930 College Street	Payne House
50203278	11316-9-1	2522 Blossom Street	
10603279	11401-15-1	1611 Pendleton Street	Kirkland Apts.
50203280	11316-12-22	2719 Blossom Street	
10603281	11405-18-13	1701 Pendleton Street	
50203282	11316-12-23	2715 Blossom Street	
10603283	11405-18-7	1727 Pendleton Street	
50203284	11316-12-24	2711 Blossom Street	
10603285	11405-15-14	1006 Barnwell Street	
50203286	11316-8-16	2819 Blossom Street	
10603287	11405-15-12	1807 Pendleton Street	
50203288	11316-6-15	2821 Blossom Street	
10603289	11405-15-11	1815 Pendleton Street	
50203290	11316-6-14	2823 Blossom Street	
10603291	11405-15-9	1831 Pendleton Street	
50203292	11316-6-11	2829 Blossom Street	
10603293	11405-15-5	1830 Senate Street	
50203294	11316-5-14	2901-2903 Blossom Street	
10603295	11405-15-3	1816 Senate Street	
50203296	11316-5-10	2911 Blossom Street	
10603297	11405-18-16	1820 Henderson Street	
50203298	11316-5-7	2931 Blossom Street	
10603299	11405-13-16	916 Gregg Street	
17103300	13808-10-12	700 Kilbourne Road	
10603301	11405-16-4	835 Gregg Street	
17103302	13808-6-9	804 Kilbourne Road	
10603303	11405-16-1	11-13 Gibbs Court	
17103304	13808-6-10	828 Kilbourne Road	
10603305	11405-13-13	1915 College Street	
17103306	13808-5-3	831 Kilbourne Road	
10603307	11405-12-2	828 Laurens Street	
17103308	13808-5-1	27 Heathwood Circle	
10603309	11405-12-3	826 Laurens Street	
17103310	13808-5-5	25 Heathwood Circle	
10603311	11405-13-10	907 Laurens Street	
17103312	13808-4-3	23 Heathwood Circle	

10603313	11405-13-9	911 Laurens Street	
17103314	13808-13-3	737 Sweetbriar Road	
10603315	11405-13-8	915 Laurens Street	
17103316	13808-13-5	701 Sweetbriar Road	
10603317	11405-13-7	921 Laurens Street	
17003318	13905-13-7	4 Heathwood Circle	
10603319	11405-11-24	926 Laurens Street	
17003320	13905-13-8	2 Heathwood Circle	
10603321	11405-13-6	1932 Pendleton Street	
17003322	13905-14-2	1 Heathwood Circle	
10603323	11405-13-5	1930 Pendleton Street	
17103324	13808-13-7	3505 Devine Street	
10603325	11405-13-4	1928 Pendleton Street	
17103326	13808-13-6	3509 Devine Street	
10603327	11405-13-3	1906 Pendleton Street	
50103328	11316-8-9	520 King Street	
10603329	11405-13-2	1904 Pendleton Street	
50203330	11316-6-9	611 Holly Street	
10603331	11405-11-19	1008 Laurens Street	
50203332	11316-5-15	610 Holly Street	
10603333	11405-11-17	1014 Laurens Street	
50203334	11308-15-9	719-719 1/2 Henderson Street	
10603335	11405-11-16	1016-1018 Laurens Street	
10603336	11405-15-15,2	1808 Senate Street	Weston-Edmunds-Verner
10603337	11405-14-8	1015 A&B Laurens Street	
50203338	11308-15-14	625 Henderson Street	
10603339	11405-14-6	1019 Laurens Street	
50203340	11308-15-17	630-32-34 Pickens Street	
10603341	11405-14-4	1031 Laurens Street	
50203342	11308-15-16	628 Pickens Street	
10603343	11405-11-12	1917 Senate Street	
50203344	11308-14-16	716 Henderson Street	
10603345	11405-11-8	1104 Gregg Street	
50203346	11307-1-4	601-603 Henderson Street	
10603347	11405-11-6	1108 Gregg Street	
10603348	11405-18-9	1729-31 Pendleton Street	Bateman House
10603349	11405-11-4	1120-1122 Gregg Street	
10603350	11405-18-7	1015 Barnwell Street	Columbia Grammar School
10603351	11405-11-1	1126-1128 Gregg Street	
10603352	11405-15-13	1801 Pendleton Street	Smith House
10603353	11405-14-17	1026 Gregg Street	
10603354	11405-15-10	1819 Pendleton Street	Elliott House
10603355	11405-14-15	1012-14 Gregg Street	
10603356	11405-15-8	1013 Gregg	Havis House
10603357	11405-3-4	1102 Barnwell Street	
10603358	11405-15-7	1015 Gregg Street	
10603359	11405-2-6	1723 Senate Street	
10603360	11405-15-6	1017-1019 Gregg Street	
50203361	11311-6-12	2425-2427 Wilmot	
10603362	11405-15-4	1824 Senate Street	Lowry House
50203363	11308-2-1	819 Barnwell Street	
10603364	11405-18-5	1720 Senate Street	
50203365	11308-14-11	1727 Devine Street	
10603366	11405-18-4	1714 Senate Street	
50203367	11308-14-13	1717 Devine Street	
10603368	11405-18-3	1710 Senate Street	
50203369	11308-14-14	1715 Devine Street	
10603370	11405-18-1	1700 Senate Street	Mayrant House
50203371	11308-12-26	1819-1819 1/2 Blossom Street	
10603372	11405-18-17	1022 Henderson Street	Mayrant Cottage
50203373	11308-12-25	1821 Blossom Street	
10603374	11405-18-15	1010 Henderson Street	Elliott House
50203375	11308-12-24	1823-1825 Blossom Street	
10603376	11405-18-14	1006 Henderson Street	Elliott House
50203377	11308-12-23	1827-1829 Blossom Street	
10603378	11405-18-11	1711 Pendleton Street	Douglas House
50203379	11308-12-22	1843 Blossom Street	
10603380	11401-15-1	1619 Pendleton Street	Black House
50203381	11308-12-21	1847 Blossom Street	

10603182	11405-16-2	1022-24 Pendleton Street	
50203183	11308-12-20	1051 Blossom Street	Wil Lou Gray House
10603184	11405-16-3	921-23 Gregg Street	
50203185	11308-4-6	1917 Groom Street	
10603186	11405-16-3	925 Gregg/1030 Pendleton Street	
50203187	11308-3-10	805-807 Gregg Street	
10603188	11405-13-1	1900 Pendleton Street	
10603189	11308-3-9	817 Gregg Street	
10603190	11405-13-17	920 Gregg Street	
10603191	11405-13-12	1917 College Street	Salley Library
10603192	11405-13-15	914 Gregg Street	
50203193	11308-14-12	1723 Devise Street	
10603194	11405-16-5	17 Gibbs Court	Bouknight House
10603195	11305-16-1	915 Gregg Street	Spigner House
10603196	11405-16-6	15 Gibbs Court	Tate House
50203197	11316-11-9	603-615 Woodrow Street	Shandon Presbyterian Church
10603198	11405-13-14	1913 College Street	Smart House
50203199	11315-3-12	2831 Wheat Street	St John's Episcopal Church
10603400	11405-13-11	901 Laurens Street	Salley House
50203401	11315-15-1	415 Woodrow Street	Hand Middle School
10603402	11405-12-4	822-24 Laurens Street	Harris House/McCrory Groc
17103403	13604-5-3	1407 Devise Street	Shandon Methodist Church
10603404	11405-11-29	900 Laurens Street	
50203405	11311-6-10	2433-2435 Wilcot	
10603406	11405-11-28	906 Laurens Street	
50203407	11311-6-9	2437-2439 Wilcot	
10603408	11405-11-27	910 Laurens Street	
10603410	11405-11-28	920 Laurens Street	Balsar House
50203411	11311-3-33	400-402 Waccamaw	
10603412	11405-11-25	924-924 1/2 Laurens Street	
10603413	11401-9-8	1114 Pickens	First Church of Christ Science
10603414	11405-11-23	930 Laurens Street	Soling Apts.
10603415	11401-9-7	1406 Pickens	McMaster School
10603416	11405-14-10	1927 Pendleton Street	Norwood House
50203417	11311-3-34	104-406-408 Waccamaw	
10603418	11405-14-111	1915 Pendleton Street	Crosswell House
50203419	11304-3-5	1419 Pendleton	
10603420	11405-14-12	1907 Pendleton	De Pass/Smith House
10603421	11304-3-4	1427 Pendleton	
10603422	11405-14-13	1901 Pendleton Street	Otis House
10603423	11304-3-9	1006 Marion	
10603424	11405-11-21	1000-1002 Laurens Street	
10603425	11304-3-10	1012 Marion	
10603426	11405-11-20	1004-1006 Laurens Street	
10603427	11401-13-1	1018-1020 Marion	Wit Mary Apartments
10603428	11405-11-19	1012 Laurens Street	Wynan House
50203429	11311-3-35	410 Waccamaw	
10603430	11405-14-9	1011 Laurens Street	Smith House
50203431	11311-3-36	414 Waccamaw	
10603432	11405-14-7	1017 Laurens Street	Lafaye House
50203433	11311-3-37	416-418 Waccamaw	
10603434	11405-14-6	1027 Laurens Street	McDonald House
50103435	11311-2-5	431 Waccamaw	
10603436	11405-14-3	1914 Senate Street	Clarkson-Magin House
50203437	11311-2-4	433 Waccamaw	
10603438	11405-11-10	1911 Senate Street	
50203439	11312-13-6	525 Garden	
10603440	11405-11-9	1100 Gregg Street	Carlisle-Nelson House
17103441	13716-1	1 Woodhill Circle	Lucy Hampton Postick House
10603442	11405-11-7	1106 Gregg Street	Edwards House
17103443	13714-1-5	409 Old Woodlands Rd.	Woodlands
10603444	11405-11-5	1110 Gregg Street	
10603445	29014-9-16	N.E. Corner Main and Washington	Sylvan Clock
10603446	11405-14-1	1030 Gregg Street	Edwards House
10603448	11405-14-16	1020 Gregg Street	Murray-Haines House
10603450	11405-14-14	1006 Gregg Street	Irby-Smith House

10603452	11405-1-3	1615 Senate Street	
10603454	11405-2-5	1731 Senate Street	
50203456	11308-2-1	814 Henderson Street	
50203458	11308-2-1	816 Henderson Street	Cain House
10603460	11308-3-17	806 Barnwell Street	Bon Air School/Apts.
10603462	11308-3-18	812 Barnwell Street	
10603464	11308-4-3	928 Gregg Street	Court Apartments

APPENDIX D

LARGE MAPS

(on file at City & SCDHA offices)

- 1. BOUNDARIES OF SURVEY AREAS**
- 2. EXISTING NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICTS**
- 3. EXISTING LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS**



EXISTING NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICTS

MAP NO.:

SCALE:



1 ROBERT MILLS/
HAMPTON PRESTON

3 ELMWOOD PARK

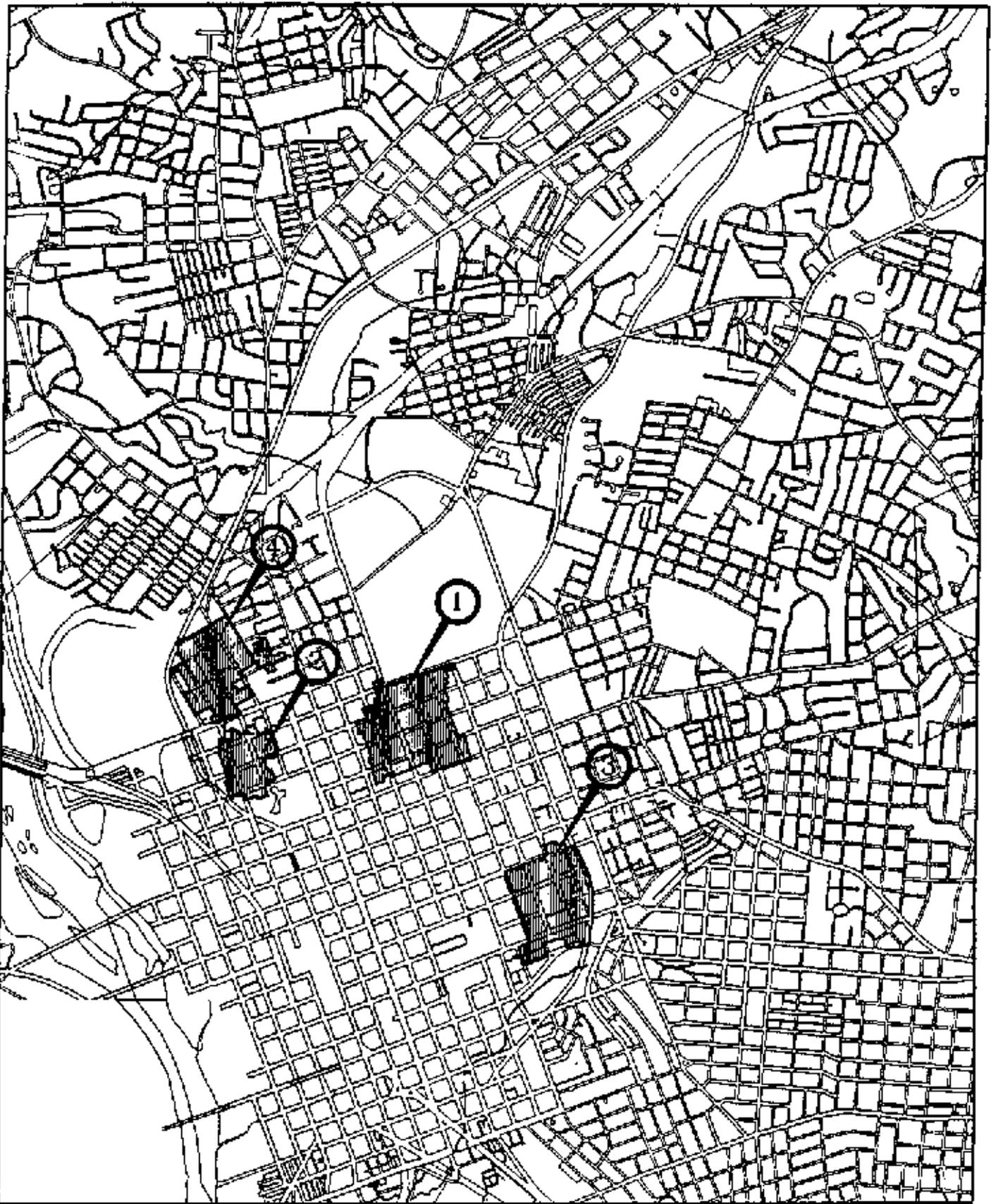
5 USC HORSESHOE

7 WEST GERVAIS ST.

2 ARSENAL HILL

4 WAVERLY DISTRICT

6 BENEDICT COLLEGE



**EXISTING CITY DESIGN
PRESERVATION DISTRICTS**

MAP NO.:

SCALE:



1 ROBERT MILLS/
HAMPTON PRESTON

3 USC RESIDENTIAL

2 ARSENAL HILL

4 ELMWOOD PARK AREA

APPENDIX E

SUMMARY OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN

NATIONAL REGISTER

AND

LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

DESIGNATION

**SOUTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE**



Preservation Hotline

National Register Listing/Local Designation

Communities across South Carolina are using National Register listing and local designation to help preserve their historic resources. Both designations recognize and encourage the protection of historic resources, but they are quite different. They are complementary programs that can work effectively either independently or together to meet the historic preservation needs of a community.

National Register Listing

The National Register is the nation's official list of historic, architectural, and archaeological resources worthy of preservation. About one thousand properties in South Carolina, both individual properties and historic districts, have been listed in the National Register.

Authority and Administration: In 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act created the National Register and established federal listing criteria. Each state and territory has a State Historic Preservation Officer who identifies eligible properties and, in conjunction with a State Board of Review, submits nominations to the Keeper of the National Register at the United States Department of the Interior. In South Carolina, the State Historic Preservation Officer is Dr. George L. Vogt, Director of the Department of Archives and History.

Protection: Properties listed in the National Register are eligible for preservation tax credits and preservation grants, and they receive some protection from the adverse effects that federal projects or projects requiring a South Carolina Coastal Council certification or permit could have on them.

Local Designation

Local governments can adopt a historic preservation zoning ordinance, which enables them to designate properties of historical or architectural significance. Usually, the local governing body, guided by the recommendations of its planning, zoning, and historic preservation commissions, chooses the properties. Over twenty cities, towns, and counties in South Carolina have designated local historic districts and individual landmarks by adopting this kind of ordinance. These include Aiken, Anderson, Beaufort, Beaufort County, Charleston, Cheraw, Chester, Columbia, Conway, Darlington, Fort Mill, Georgetown, Greenville, Horry County, McClellanville, Mount Pleasant, North Augusta, Rock Hill, Summerville, Sumter, and York.

Authority and Administration: South Carolina cities, towns, and counties can enact zoning laws that provide for "the preservation and protection of historic and architecturally valuable districts and neighborhoods" under South Carolina law S5-23-310. Historic preservation zoning stresses building appearance rather than use.

Protection: A historic preservation zoning ordinance can establish a board of citizens—often called a historic preservation commission, design review commission, town appearance committee, board of architectural review, or historic district commission—to review proposed changes to locally designated historic properties. The ordinance protects historic properties by requiring board approval before property owners can build, demolish, or make alterations within designated areas.

National Register Listing

- Designates historic properties based on uniform national criteria and procedures
- Sets boundaries for historic district based on the actual distribution pattern of intact historic resources in the area
- Provides recognition by the federal government that an area has historical or archaeological significance
- Provides limited degree of protection from the effects of federally-assisted projects and projects certified or permitted by the South Carolina Coastal Council
- Makes available federal tax incentives for preservation projects
- Qualifies property owners for federal survey and planning grants for preservation planning and education projects
- Does not* prevent the demolition of historic properties
- Does not* require conformance to design guidelines when property is rehabilitated unless the project involves federal funds or a federal license, a South Carolina Coastal Council permit or certification, a historic preservation federal tax credit, or a state-funded historic preservation grant

For further information, write or call:

**S C Department of Archives and History
State Historic Preservation Office
P O Box 11669
Columbia, SC 29211-1669**

803/734-8609

Local Designation

- Designates historic properties on the basis of local criteria and local procedures
- Sets district boundaries based on the distribution pattern of historic resources plus other community considerations
- Protects a community's significant properties and areas through local recognition, a design review process, or community planning
- Provides no additional protection from the effects of federally-assisted projects certified or permitted by the South Carolina Coastal Council
- Provides no tax incentives for preservation purposes unless such are provided by local tax law
- Does not* qualify property owners for federal survey and planning grants for preservation planning and education projects
- Can provide for review of proposed demolitions within the district; usually delays and may prevent demolitions to allow for preservation alternatives
- Can require local commission review and approval for new construction and changes in exterior appearance of historic properties

July 1992

The activity that is the subject of this fact sheet has been financed, in part, with federal funds from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior. Under Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Department of the Interior prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or handicap in its federally assisted programs. If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility as described above, or if you desire further information, please write to: Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240.

APPENDIX F
CRITERIA FOR
NATIONAL REGISTER
EVALUATION

I. THE NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION³

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties *will qualify* if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

- A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life; or
- A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

³The Criteria for Evaluation are found in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60, and are reprinted here in full.



Title VI and Age Discrimination

"The consultant agrees that he/she will comply with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352) and all requirements imposed by or pursuant to the Department of the Interior Regulations (43 CFR 17) issued pursuant to that title, to the end that, in accordance with Title VI of the Act and the Regulation, no person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be otherwise subjected to discrimination under any program or activity for which financial assistance has been granted from the Department of the Interior, National Park Service, and that he will immediately take any measures to effectuate this agreement."

"In addition to the above, the consultant agrees to comply with the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, 42 U.S.C. 6101 Et. Seq. which prohibits discrimination in hiring on the basis of age."