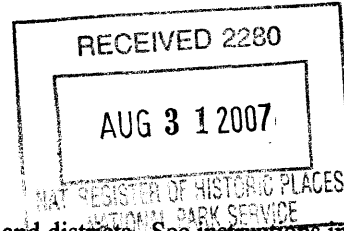


United States Department of Interior
National Park Service



1043

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900A). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Cornwell, Harriet M., Tourist Home
other names/site number

2. Location

street & number 1713 Wayne Street not for publication
city or town Columbia Vicinity
state South Carolina code SC county Richland code 079 zip code 29201

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

Elizabeth M. Johnson 8/27/2007
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Department of Archives and History
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register.
- See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
- See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- See continuation sheet.

Lucas McClelland 10-5-07

__ removed from the National Register.

__ other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as
as apply)

Private
____ public-local
____ public-State
____ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

building(s)
____ district
____ structure
____ site
____ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources
in the count)

contributing	noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	total

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

**Number of contributing resources
previously listed in the National Register**
0

Resources Associated with Segregation in Columbia, South Carolina, 1880-1960

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic

Sub: Hotel/Tourist Home

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Domestic

Sub: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and early 20th century American Movements/
American Four-Square

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Brick; granite; concrete; stucco

Roof Asphalt

Walls Asbestos shingle

Other _____

Narrative Description

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

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Continuation Sheet

Cornwell, Harriet M., Tourist Home
Name of Property
Richland County, South Carolina
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The Harriett M. Cornwell Tourist Home is located in the 1700 block of Wayne Street in the Arsenal Hill neighborhood of Columbia, South Carolina. Arsenal Hill is part of the original two-mile square grid of the city as set up in 1786, and it is one of the earliest residential neighborhoods in the city.¹ This street is lined with modest houses once primarily owned by middle-class African Americans. The street evolved over the years not only in regards to its residents, but also with the paving of the once red clay road in the 1950s.²

It is uncertain just when the house was actually constructed. One theory is that John R. Cornwell bought the house in 1910 from Frank Butler, who later lived across the street at 1716 Wayne Street. Reginald Scott believes the house was a one-story house at the time of its purchase, with a second story added later.³ Based upon research in Columbia city directories and in Richland County deeds, however, the story appears to be more complex. The address 1713 Wayne St. first appears in the Columbia City Directory in 1895, and Frank Butler is never once listed as living at the address.⁴ A series of names appear in the directory between 1895 and 1909, proving there was a house on the property prior to 1910. A deed reveals that John's wife, Harriet, purchased the property from Henderson H. Mobley in 1905.⁵ The deed makes no mention of a house, but only the sale of 1/4 acre of land. Like Frank Butler, Henderson Mobley is never listed as living there. Before and after the property's sale to the Cornwell family a string of people lived at 1713 Wayne Street, which possibly means that the house was rented out until 1910, when John R. and Harriet Cornwell appear in the city directory at that address.

Even if Harriet Cornwell purchased the property and a house from Henderson H. Mobley in 1905, it is highly unlikely that John Cornwell would have simply added a second floor. The design of the house does not appear to be one that could easily be converted from a one-story to a two-story house. The architectural style is also contradictory to this theory. The house is an American four-square style house with a modified rectangular plan, which became popular between 1908 and the mid-1920s.⁶

The foundation of the asymmetrical house is composed of multiple materials that differ from elevation to elevation. The foundation of the eastern elevation is made of granite masonry that is only visible from the southeastern corner of the home because it is built into the slope of the hill. Moving west along the southern elevation of the house, the foundation changes to a combination of brick piers filled in between with cinder blocks. The western elevation is

¹ Historic Columbia Foundation, *Arsenal Hill Overview Historic Columbia's 2005 Tour of Homes and Gardens* (Columbia, SC: Historic Columbia Foundation), 4.

² Reginald Scott, letter to author, October 19, 2005.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Walsh's City Directory of the City of Columbia for 1899-1909*, (Charleston: W.M.H. Walsh, 1899-1909).

⁵ City of Columbia, Deed of Sale from Henderson H. Mobley to Harriet Cornwell, 1905, Richland County Register of Deeds Book A-K, p. 449.

⁶ Leland M Roth, *American Architecture: A History* (Boulder, Co.: Westview Press, 2001), p. 331.

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Cornwell, Harriet M., Tourist Home
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much like the southern elevation's foundation except the brick piers are covered with stucco. The area between the piers is also filled in with cinder blocks. The foundation on the northern elevation matches that of the western elevation.

Like most American four-square houses this one is constructed on a wood frame. The exterior walls were originally covered with clapboard siding until 1952 when the Cornwell family had white asbestos shingles placed on the house as part of a major undertaking to beautify it.⁸ The white asbestos shingles are still present on the home today, though several of them are missing (primarily on the western elevation).

The eastern elevation of the house is fronted by a concrete porch that was originally constructed completely of wood until termites and decay caused it to be torn out in the 1940s.⁹ The porch wraps around to the southeastern portion of the elevation, and both elevations have granite masonry pillars supporting wooden, Doric columns that support the porch roof. These stone columns replaced the original wood ones. On the northeastern corner there is a pilaster. The southeastern porch elevation has the original railings still in place, but the railings on the eastern elevation were removed around the same time the asbestos shingles were installed on the exterior. Approximately four feet in front of the porch is a low brick wall. This wall is five rows of stretchers high and capped with one row of headers. The wall to the south of the front door has a column on each end, while the longer wall north of the front door has a column at each end as well as one in the middle. The columns are six rows of bricks high, and they are capped with a beltcourse and finally a smaller section of bricks on top.

The house has twenty-six windows, most of which are seventy inches long and twenty six inches wide. All but three of the windows are one-over-one sash windows. The first floor eastern elevation has one large one-over-one sash window north of the front door and a fixed stained glass window south of the front door. There are three one-over-one sash windows on the second floor of this elevation. The southern most of these windows is set farther back from the street because it is located above the porch that wraps around the house. The southern elevation has three one-over-one sash windows on both the first and second floors. The eastern most of these windows on the first and second floors are set back from the other two as they are located on and above the southeastern part of the porch. On the western elevation there is a single one-over-one sash window on the first floor and three on the second floor. Because of the irregularity of the western elevation the windows are not located on the same plane like they are on the southern and eastern elevations. There are two windows on the same plane of the northern most portion of the elevation (one on the first floor and one on the second floor). The center window on the second floor is on a plane that is moved east approximately twelve to fifteen feet. The southern most window on the second floor is located on a third plane even farther east. Finally, the northern elevation has the most windows including three that are set in a bay window. This bay window is situated on the first floor halfway between the western and eastern elevations. To the west of this bay

⁸ Reginald Scott to author, Sept. 23, 2005 and Rosemary Scott, interview with author, October 28, 2005.

⁹ Reginald Scott to author, Oct. 19, 2005

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Cornwell, Harriet M., Tourist Home
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window are two one-over-one sash windows on each floor. To the east of the bay window there is a one-over-one sash window on the first and second floors. The bay window is composed of two one-over-one sash windows (one on each of the slanted elevations of the bay window), while the window on the flat elevation is a fixed stained glass window that matches the one on the eastern elevation of the house. On the second floor above the bay window are two more one-over-one sash windows.

There are five entrances to the house. Two are located on the eastern elevation, both off the front porch. There are two doors on the southern elevation. One of these doors leads to the kitchen and the other to the den. Next to these two doors is an entrance that faces west. This entrance leads to a stairwell that ascends to the second floor hallway near the bathroom, which was convenient for guest who were coming home late at night and could let themselves in.¹⁰ This entrance has since been blocked off due to rotting and is considered unsafe.¹¹ All of the doors are paneled, one-over-one with the top panel being a pane of glass.

The final exterior aspect of the house is its roof. According to the 1919 Sanborn map for the city of Columbia asphalt shingles originally covered the pyramid shaped roof of the house.¹² Asphalt shingles are present on the roof today. Originally three chimneys protruded from the roofline of the house. However, today only two remain. The largest one of the two sits almost in the center of the house, but is closest to the northern elevation. The second chimney is located halfway between the western and eastern elevations on the southern end of the house. The chimneys are made of brick and are fairly simplistic in design. The third chimney was located on the western elevation of the home and to the north of the windows. It sustained damage during Hurricane Hugo in 1989, and was later torn down.¹³

The interior of the house has changed very little since its days as a tourist home.¹⁴ There are four rooms, one main hallway and a bathroom on the first floor. The first floor rooms consist of a sitting room, dining room, den and kitchen. The second floor has four bedrooms and one bathroom. All floors are wood.

The interior walls of the house are composed of plaster over lath. Most ornamentation is seen on the ceilings around hanging light fixtures. Other notable ornamental features are seen on the underside of the staircase that is tucked into the southeastern corner, just inside the front door on the eastern elevation. The underside of the stairs is covered in wainscoting and then one corner is ornamented with two drop pendants. The walls ascending the staircase are also covered with wainscoting that starts at the stairs and rises about three feet. The rest of the wall is composed of plaster. One other interior element of interest is the French door located directly west of the front door. It leads from the entryway into the den. Each door is five panes tall by two panes wide and a fanlight is located above.

¹⁰ Reginald Scott to author, Oct. 19, 2005.

¹¹ Rosemary Scott, interview with author, September 13, 2005.

¹² Sanborn Map & Publishing Co., Columbia June 1919 Sanborn Map sheet 41 (New York: Sanborn Map & Publishing Co. Ltd.).

¹³ Rosemary Scott interview, October 28, 2005.

¹⁴ Rosemary Scott interview, September 13, 2005.

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The fireplace located in the sitting room in the northeastern corner is also of interest. It is one of four fireplaces in the house. There are two downstairs and two upstairs; however these second floor fireplaces were bricked in, most likely at the same time the western most chimney was demolished. The sitting room fireplace is small in size but its mantle and surrounding fixtures are somewhat ornate. There are two mantles above this fireplace. One is set higher than the other, and each portion of it is supported by small ionic columns. The area immediately around the fireplace is tiled with green, marble-like tiles.

Since the home's use as a tourist home there have been few changes to both the exterior and interior. In the 1940s the front porch was changed from a wooden porch to a concrete porch, and the wooden pillars were changed from wood to stone masonry. The house underwent a beautification project in 1952 that included covering the clapboard siding with white asbestos shingles and removing the railings on the eastern elevation. The interior changes include the bricking up of the two second floor fireplaces when the chimney was demolished and the closing off of the staircase that extended from the second floor hallway down to the outside of the western elevation. The rest of the interior has been void of any changes except for those caused by time. Much of the wallpaper and paint is peeling, and some wood planks peak out from beneath the plaster of walls and ceilings.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
 (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for the National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive Characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Significant Person
 (Complete if Criterion B is marked)

N/A

Period of Significance
 1940-1960

Significant Dates

Areas of Significance
 (Enter categories from instructions)

Social History
Ethnic Heritage/Black

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Criteria Considerations
 (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)
 Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.

Architect/Builder

N/A

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

9. Major Bibliographic References

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

- Previous Documentation on File (National Park Service):**
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
 - previously listed in the National Register
 - previously determined eligible by the National Register
 - designated a National Historic landmark
 - recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 - recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

- Primary location of additional data:**
- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State Agency
 - Federal Agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: S.C. Dept. of Archives & History

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The Harriet M. Cornwell Tourist Home is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A based upon its role in the practice of segregation in Columbia, South Carolina from ca. 1940 to ca. 1960. During the era of segregation, blacks carefully planned their travel to coordinate overnight accommodations, or they arranged their travel so that they reached their destination during the daytime.¹⁵ While most large cities were known to have at least one hotel opened to blacks, other accommodations were frequently used. Travelers could find alternative accommodations with extended family members or friends who lived in the city. They could also find accommodations with local families who operated their homes as a "tourist home." Such places, termed alternative spaces, offered multiple options for African Americans looking to minimize the indignities of racism; alternative spaces are considered "the most elaborate architectural response" to segregation.¹⁶ The Harriet M. Cornwell Tourist Home served as an alternative space where African Americans could find a room to sleep in and one meal a day. It has remained in the family over the years, and is currently (2007) owned by Cornwall's nephew, Reginald Scott.

This house is representative of an alternative space created by a black family that provided black travelers with a place to stay and eat. Mrs. Cornwell began operating her house as a tourist home during the 1940s. Her motivation for opening her home to guests stemmed from her active involvement within the community. In the 1950s she went throughout the neighborhood seeking donations that she hoped would persuade the city to pave five blocks of the neighborhood. She also loved entertaining and meeting new people.¹⁷

Each month several guests arrived at the house, and they were only required to pay what they were able. Besides having a bed to sleep in, guests received one meal a day, which was usually breakfast. Harriet's nephew, Reginald Scott, lived at the house quite often during its time as a tourist home, and he recalls a wide variety of people staying in the home. Frequent guests included musicians who did not stay at the John Evans College Inn at 1609 Harden Street. Teachers, attracted by better wages in Columbia, also frequently stayed at the house. Reginald Scott remembers the house feeling like a college dorm in the fall with everyone hurrying around getting ready for school.¹⁸

During segregation the Cornwell home looked like every other house on the block. No sign hung out front advertising the house as a tourist home for blacks. The house and its address were advertised nationally in publications from New York titled, *The Negro Travelers' Green Book* and the *International Travelers' Green Book*. However, many of the guests who stayed in the home heard about it through word of mouth.¹⁹ This is most likely why so few longtime

¹⁵ Tookes Hotel,, Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida, Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, 2000)

¹⁶ Robert R. Weyeneth, "The Architecture of Racial Segregation: The Challenges of Preserving the Problematical Past," *The Public Historian* 27 (Fall 2005): 19-21.

¹⁷ Rosemary Scott, interview with author, October 28, 2005.

¹⁸ Reginald Scott, letter to author, October 19, 2005.

¹⁹ Reginald Scott, letter to author, September 26, 2005.

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Cornwell, Harriet M., Tourist Home
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residents of the Arsenal Hill neighborhood recall the house operating as a tourist home. Perhaps the Cornwell family kept it quiet so as to avoid being forced to follow any regulations set up for motels or boarding houses.

Columbia had more accommodations for blacks than any other South Carolina city during the era of segregation. In the Spring 1956 edition of *The Negro Travelers' Green Book* there were six tourist homes and two hotels/motels listed for the city of Columbia. Nearly ten years later all of these remained, thus demonstrating the need for such accommodations in a segregated city.²⁰ In 1956, the Harriet M. Cornwell Tourist Home was the only one in the western part of the city. The other five were located in the eastern part of the city in what is known today as the Waverly Historic District. Four of these are extant. They include the Mrs. J.P. Wakefield Tourist Home at 816 Oak Street; the Mrs. W.D. Chappelle Tourist Home at 1301 Pine Street; the Mrs. S.H. Smith Tourist Home at 929 Pine Street; and the Irene B. Evans Tourist Home at 1106 Pine Street. The Beachum Tourist Home at 2212 Gervais Street has been demolished. The hotels/motels included the Nylon Hotel at 918 Senate Street and John Evans College Inn at 1609 Harden Street. Both of these have also been demolished.²¹

Aside from the obvious historical contribution associated with the home's operation as a tourist home, the Harriet M. Cornwell house is the only one known to still remain within the family to this day. Each of the tourist homes listed in 1956 that are extant today are listed under different names of ownership than the ones that appeared in either *Green Book*. It is possible that the other tourist homes have remained within the same family through marriage or death, but this is unknown.²² The Harriet M. Cornwell Tourist Home remained in Mrs. Cornwell's ownership until her death in 1989, and Reginald Scott inherited the house.

Tourist homes and black hotels/motels existed throughout the United States during segregation. Several Southern states have already placed these on their State Registers of Historic Places or have begun evaluating their eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places. In Florida, there is the Bing Rooming House in Plant City, Hillsborough County and the Tookes House in Tallahassee, Leon County. North Carolina is currently pursuing a study on the Kibly Hotel in Guilford County and the Edgewater Hotel in Carteret County. There is also Hotel Metropolitan in Kentucky, the A.G. Gaston Motel and the Ben Moore Hotel in Alabama, the Rev. Lee James House in Arkansas, and "Rock Rest" in Kittery Point, Maine. Wink's Lodge in Gilpin County, Colorado was an African American guesthouse in the Lincoln Hills community. It was listed in the National Register in 1980. Clearly, tourist homes and black owned hotels/motels were extremely important during the era of segregation. Based upon the important role these accommodations played, the Harriet M. Cornwell Tourist Home is eligible under Criterion A.

²⁰ *International Travelers' Green Book* (New York: Victor H. Green Company, 1965-66), p. 65.

²¹ *The Negro Travelers' Green Book* (New York: Victor H. Green & Company, 1956), p. 58.

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Cornwell, Harriet M., Tourist Home
Name of Property
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Sources Cited

Primary Sources

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Cornwell, Harriet M., Tourist Home
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Roth, Leland M. *American Architecture: a History*. Boulder, Co.: Westview Press, 2001

Weyeneth, Robert R.. "The Architecture of Racial Segregation: The Challenges of Preserving the Problematical Past."
The Public Historian 27 (Fall 2005), 11-41.

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property Less than one acre

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

1	Zone	Easting	Northing
	17	495813.93	3762799.46

3	Zone	Easting	Northing

2	Zone	Easting	Northing

4	Zone	Easting	Northing

 See Continuation Sheet

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

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

11. Form Prepared By

<u>name/title</u>	<u>Lindsay Crawford</u>	<u>date</u>	<u>10 July 2007</u>
<u>organization</u>	<u>Public History Program</u>	<u>telephone</u>	<u>(513) 257-4892</u>
<u>street & number</u>	<u>University of South Carolina</u>	<u>zip code</u>	<u>29208</u>
<u>city or town</u>	<u>Columbia</u>	<u>state</u>	<u>SC</u>

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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

Photographs Representative black and white photographs of the property.

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

Property Owner

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

<u>name/title</u>	<u>Reginald Scott</u>	<u>date</u>	
<u>organization</u>		<u>telephone</u>	<u>(803)779-5154</u>
<u>street&number</u>	<u>1713 Wayne St.</u>	<u>zip code</u>	<u>29201</u>
<u>city or town</u>	<u>Columbia</u>	<u>state</u>	<u>SC</u>

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects, (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is shown on the accompanying Richland County Tax Map, #09010, Parcel 11, Lot 11. The map is drawn at a scale of 1"=100'.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property is restricted to the historical boundaries associated with this property

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National Park Service

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Cornwell, Harriet M., Tourist Home
Name of Property
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Section PHOTOGRAPHS Page 14

The following information is the same for each photograph:

Name of Property: Harriet M. Cornwell Tourist Home
Location of Property: 1713 Wayne St., Columbia
Richland County, South Carolina

Name of Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler, S.C. Department of Archives & History
Date of Photographs: July 2007
Location of Original Negatives: S.C. Department of Archives & History, Columbia

1. Facade, Wayne Street
2. Southeast Oblique View from Wayne Street
3. Oblique View of Northeast Corner
4. Wraparound Front Porch to Two-Story Bay Projection
5. Front Porch and Brick/Granite Retaining Wall
6. Front Porch Granite Pier with Half Column
7. Entrance with Decorative Staircase Landing Window at Left
8. Decorative Stained Glass Window with Leaded Diamond Tracery [Next to Front Door]
9. Detail of Large Window to Right of Entrance
10. One-Story Polygonal Bay with Decorative Window at Center, North Elevation
11. Detail at Southeast Corner of Porch and Main Roof Eave
12. Detail at Northeast Corner of Front Porch