

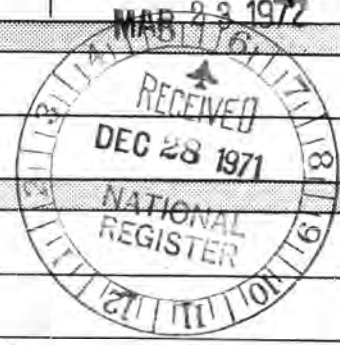
Form 10-300
(July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE:	South Carolina
COUNTY:	Richland
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	MAR 23 1972



1. NAME

COMMON:
DeBruhl-Marshall House

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
1401 Laurel Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Columbia

STATE: South Carolina CODE: 45 COUNTY: Richland CODE: 079

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:
Mrs. George Milton Rhodes

STREET AND NUMBER:
1401 Laurel Street

CITY OR TOWN: Columbia STATE: South Carolina CODE: 45

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Richland County Court House

STREET AND NUMBER:
1508 Washington Street

CITY OR TOWN: Columbia STATE: South Carolina CODE: 45

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:
South Carolina Survey of Historic Places (Preliminary)

DATE OF SURVEY: 1969 Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:
South Carolina Department of Archives and History

STREET AND NUMBER:
1430 Senate Street, P.O. Box 11,188 Capitol Station

CITY OR TOWN: Columbia STATE: South Carolina CODE: 45

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER: MAR 23 1972

DATE

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Built in 1820, the DeBruhl-Marshall House is a fine example of Greek Revival Architecture. The two story house with gabled slate roof and full basement has three-foot-thick brick exterior walls which taper as they rise to the main floor. Interior walls are solid brick covered with plaster. Steps rise from arched basement to marble portico floor which extends three bays of the five bay width. Iron railings on steps also enclose portico. Four massive Doric columns support an unornamented pediment. Windows are large and shuttered. Main entrance of wide single door with appearance of narrow double doors, each section having three panels, is arched with intricate fanlight above as well as sidelights. Door's lock exposed on inside. Rear door sidelights, fanlight and arch are identical to front door although in later years solid door replaced with paneled French doors. Two side slope chimneys rise from basement providing four fireplaces for each floor. Fanshaped windows under gables at sides of house.

Second and third story verandas on back of house originally had stairway leading up from ground floor. Now these are enclosed to form small rooms and modern facilities.

Spacious entrance hall flanked by large square high-ceilinged rooms on main floor. Original: recessed windows, carved and molded woodwork, heart-of-pine floors, plaster on walls, several mantels. Interior remains the same with the exception of a flying staircase from Columbia's old court house (torn down before 1896) which replaces original staircase which was enclosed in staircase chamber.

About 1930, basement and third floor made into apartments, leaving original doorways, windows, etc.

Attic has one rectangular plaster-finished room.

The lot was L shaped with carriage house and gardens. Remaining is a small garden to front and east of house in initial form with brick walks lined with low hedge of boxwood. Many original trees and plants.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1820**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | _____ |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Important in the area of Landscape Architecture for the gardens to front and east of house which are in their original form and still contain first brick walkways and many plants and trees planted when the house was built in 1820.

Significant architecturally, it is one of Columbia's most outstanding examples of Greek Revival architecture with solid brick exterior and interior walls, massive columns, impressive arched front and rear doorways, original materials and manual craftsmanship.

Dr. Harold Coolegge, Professor of Architecture at Clemson University, in his "City of Columbia Historical Buildings and Sites List" of 1967 lists the DeBruhl Marshall House in Group I. Houses in this group, he states, should be "conserved and/or restored on their original sites" by any means possible.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Gallagher, H.M. Pierce. Robert Mills, Architect of the Washington Monument 1781-1855. New York: Columbia University Press, 1935.
 Graydon, Neil S. Tales of Columbia. Columbia, South Carolina: R.L. Bryan Company, 1964.
 Leiding, Harriet Kershaw. Historic Houses of South Carolina. Philadelphia: J.B. Lippincott Company, 1921.
 Marsh, Blanche. Robert Mills, Architect in South Carolina. Columbia, South Carolina: R.L. Bryan Company, 1970.
 WPA. South Carolina, A Guide to the Palmetto State. New York: Oxford University Press, 1941.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

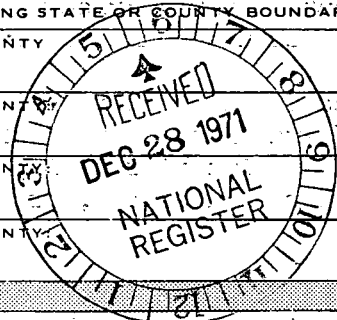
LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	
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NE	° ' "	° ' "	81	02	02	
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

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17/496800
3763120

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Dollie McGrath, Historic Resources Coordinator I

ORGANIZATION: South Carolina Department of Archives and History DATE: July 2, 1971

STREET AND NUMBER: 1430 Senate Street, P.O. Box 11,188 Capitol Station

CITY OR TOWN: Columbia STATE: South Carolina CODE: 45

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION **NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION**

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National State Local

Name Charles E. Lee

Title Director, South Carolina Department Archives & History

Date December 16, 1971

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Ernest A. Connally
Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date MAR 23 1972

ATTEST:

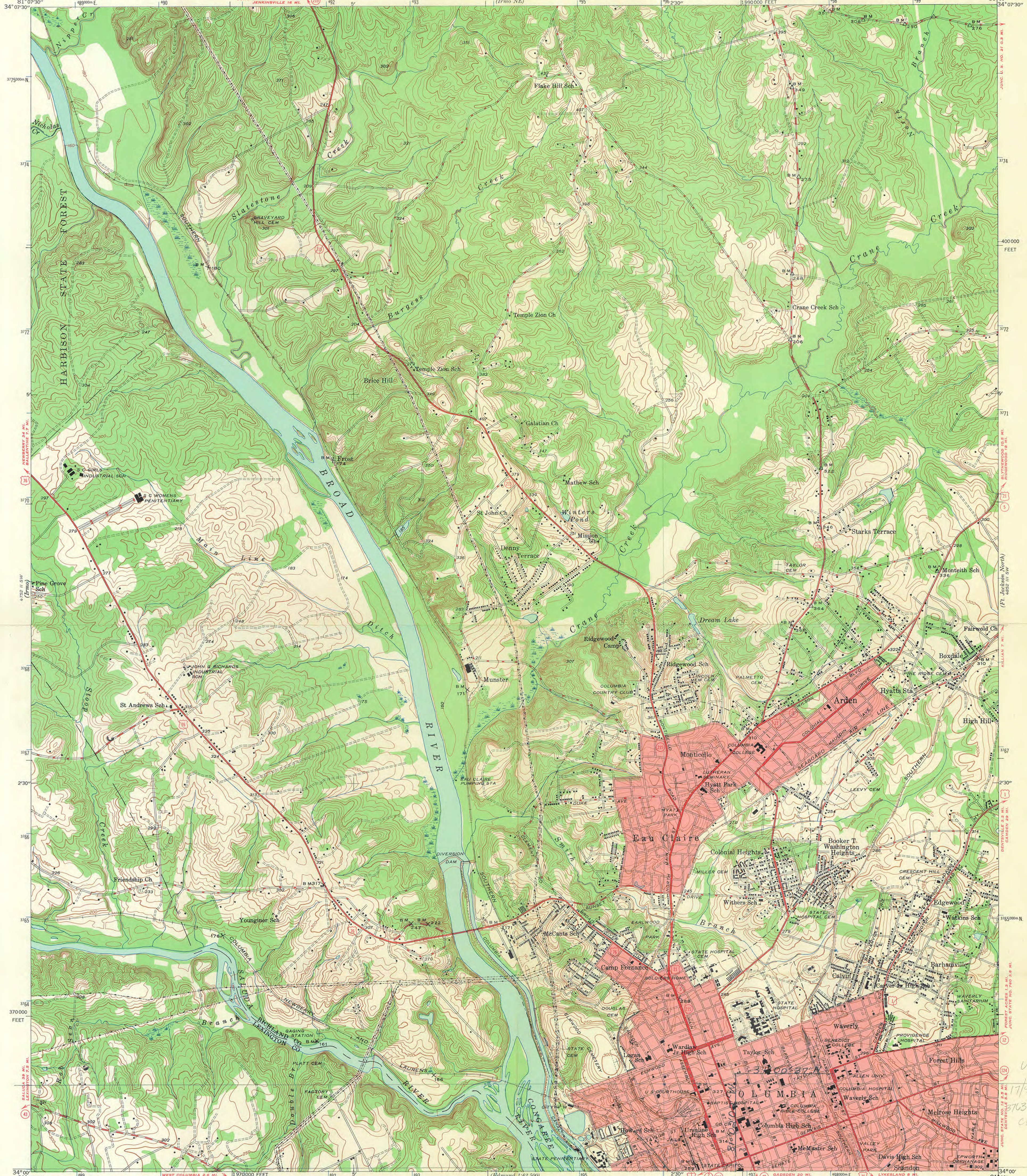
William H. Mumford
Keeper of The National Register

Date MAR 7 1972





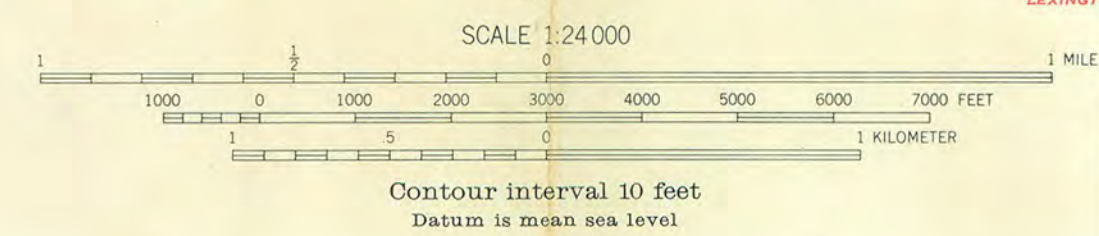
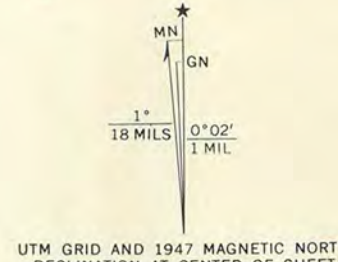




Mapped by the Geological Survey 1946-1947

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

ROAD CLASSIFICATION 1947 Dry weather roads U. S. Route (R) Heavy-duty road Lane-surface graded State Road (S) Secondary road-surface of weather road Dike road State Road (S) More than two lanes indicated along road with tick at point of change



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FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

COLUMBIA NORTH, S. C.

N 3400-W8100/7.5 1947 AMS 4752 II SE-SERIES V846

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE SOUTH CAROLINA

Date Entered MAR 23 1972

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Town of Edgefield Historic District	Edgefield Edgefield County
The Borough House Plantation	Stateburg Sumter County
McBee Methodist Church	Conestee Greenville County
Ashtabula	Pendleton Anderson County
The White Church (The Brick Church)	Cainhoy vicinity Berkeley County
DeBruhl-Marshall House	Columbia Richland County
Sylvan Building	Columbia Richland County
McCollum Mound or Turkey Creek Mound and Village (38CS2)	Chester County

Also Notified

Hon. Strom Thurmond
Hon. Ernest F. Hollings
Hon. Wm. Jennings Bryan Dorn
Hon. Thomas S. Gettys
Hon. James R. Mann
Hon. Mendell J. Davis
Hon. Floyd D. Spence

Director, Southeast Region

State Liaison Officer
Mr. Charles Lee
Director
State Archives Department
1430 Senate Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29211

HR

NRowland:mm 3/10/72

National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2015

OCT 30 2015

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: DeBruhl-Marshall House

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 1401 Laurel Street

City or town: Columbia State: SC County: Richland

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B X C ___ D

Elizabeth M. Johnson

10/28/2015

Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic

Preservation Officer:

Date:

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

DeBruhl-Marshall House
Name of Property

Richland County, SC
County and State

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official:

Date

Title :

State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

other (explain: Additional Documentation Approved)

 12-15-15
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

DeBruhl-Marshall House
 Name of Property

Richland County, SC
 County and State

District

Site

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	<u>1</u>	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/ single dwelling

DOMESTIC/ multiple dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EARLY REPUBLIC/ Early Classical Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Sandstone, Stucco, Marble, Slate, Iron

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The DeBruhl-Marshall House is located at 1401 Laurel Street on the corner of Laurel and Marion Streets in Columbia, South Carolina. The house was previously individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on March 23, 1972 and is also a contributing property to the Columbia Historic District II, listed in the National Register on May 6, 1971. The current nomination provides additional documentation for those listings. The house was built in the first quarter of the nineteenth century and is an excellent example of Early Classical Revival architecture. The two-and-a-half-story brick building sits on a raised basement and is five-bays-wide and three-bays-deep. A full-height portico with a triangular pediment supported by four Doric columns dominates the south façade. The ground, first, and second floors have a large central passage flanked by two rooms on either side. Although the location of the staircase has changed over time, it is now located in the northwest corner of the building, which was likely its original location. The double porch and semicircular rear stairs on the north elevation have also undergone changes over time and lead into a modern garden landscape in the north and east yards. A non-contributing seven-foot-high brick wall encompasses the sides and rear of the property, while a low wall topped with iron fencing traces the front property line. Historic maps indicate that secondary structures were once present on the site; however, these buildings are no longer extant (See figures 3, 5, and 7). While some architectural features of the DeBruhl-Marshall House have changed over time, the exterior design and original floorplan of the house

DeBruhl-Marshall House

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have remained relatively unchanged, and for this reason the house retains significant architectural integrity.

Narrative Description

Current Exterior Description

The DeBruhl-Marshall House sits on a lot approximately 113 feet by 118 feet, bounded to the south by Laurel Street and to the west by Marion Street. Enclosing the property is a non-contributing brick wall, which is seven feet high around the rear of the lot, but lowered around the front of the property to accommodate a wrought iron fence. The front and rear grounds contain late-twentieth-century landscaping.

The DeBruhl-Marshall House is an excellent example of Early Classical Revival architecture constructed of red brick laid in Flemish bond. The five-bay-wide and three-bay-deep, two-and-a-half story building rests atop a raised basement. The stuccoed ground level and stuccoed sandstone belt course between the first and second levels create visual distinction between the floors. Additionally, the pedimented gable ends further define the second floor from the attic.

The south façade is dominated by a full height, three-bay-wide, classical style portico with a triangular pediment supported by four stuccoed brick Doric columns and two pilasters over an arcade. Wrought iron balusters enclose the portico, and the centrally located concrete stairs lead up to the main level. With the exception of two stained-glass sash windows and one eight-over-eight double-hung sash window on the ground level, the façade consists of six-over-six, double-hung sash windows that rest on sandstone sills and flanked by shutters. Over the ground-level windows are stuccoed lintels with keystones, while the first- and second-level windows are topped by jack arches. At the main level is a three-panel double door flanked by three-paned sidelights and topped with a semi-circular fanlight and segmental arch. Both the cornice and the triangular pediment have simple, Doric order molding profiles.

The west and east elevations are three-bays deep with a lunette, or fanlight, inside the pedimented gables. Each level typically contains three six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. However, the ground level of the west elevation contains two stained-glass sash windows and the ground level of the east elevation contains a door in place of one window. Additionally, the north bay of the east elevation contains a Colonial Revival style bay window, a later addition, with single-pane sash windows on the first level.

The north, or rear, elevation is five-bays-wide with a double porch. Between the square columns that support the porch are low, turned balusters. Under the first floor porch is a large six-panel door leading to the ground level. Two symmetrical semi-circular concrete stairs with wrought iron railing lead from the ground to the first level. The first floor door mirrors the south entry with three-panel, double doors flanked by three-paned sidelights and topped by a semi-circular fanlight. On the second level, the large, six-panel door is topped by a double-pane transom light. Both the first and second levels contain two six-over-six, double-hung sash windows. Additionally, shutters enclose the elevator addition on the west and fire escape on the east. A

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single-gable dormer with a single-pane sash window projects from the roof. Finally, the two interior chimneys project from the gable ridge.

Current Interior Description

The DeBruhl-Marshall House has a central passage, double-pile, symmetrical plan comprised of four levels. The interior details are Early Classical Revival style with modern additions and alterations throughout the house.

Ground Floor

The ground floor has five rooms, two on either side of the central passage and one at the southern end of the passage, which functions as a modern kitchenette. At the north end of the central passage is a large six-panel door that leads to the rear exterior gardens. The central passage, northwest corridor, and kitchenette have slate floors, the southeast and southwest rooms have wood floors, the northeast and northwest service rooms have concrete floors, and the bathroom is tiled.

The southeast room contains four windows, two in each of the exterior walls, and a six-panel door in the west wall. In the center of the north wall is a fireplace with a Colonial Revival mantle that has two fluted, Doric pilasters and a slate surround and hearth. On either side of the fireplace are relieving arches, or barrel vaults, that have been enclosed with drywall.

The northeast room functions as a utility area with secondary walls enclosing mechanical equipment. Exposed brick on the exterior walls is laid in English bond. On the north wall is a window, while the east wall contains a door. Lastly, evidence of a small fireplace exists on the south wall.

The northwest corner of the building serves as a circulation space with a modern elevator addition. In the southeast corner is a modern half-turn staircase with thin, square balusters, a small, square newel post, and a rounded handrail. Additionally, the northwest room contains a modern bathroom and mechanical equipment space.

The southwest room is similar in size and shape to the southeast room. On both the south and west walls are two stained-glass sash windows. The fireplace on the south wall contains a Colonial Revival mantel with two Doric fluted pilasters, slate surround and hearth, and brick firebox. To the east of the fireplace is an enclosed relieving arch similar to those in the southeast room.

First Floor

The first floor is comprised of four rooms and a central passage, with doors at the north and south ends of the central passage. Dividing the central passage is an arch embellished with rectangular Doric molding and a central keystone. Throughout the first level are wood floors that run in a north-south direction. The typical window on the first floor is a six-over-six, double-hung sash window recessed into the wall and surrounded by classical revival casings.

DeBruhl-Marshall House

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Additionally, the original sash pulleys remain in the jambs. The first floor also contains modern recessed lighting, electrical outlets in the baseboards and floors, and modern heating and air conditioning vents.

The southeast and southwest rooms are square and equal in size. Both rooms contain four windows, two on each of the exterior walls. Along the perimeter of the ceilings in both rooms is triple-beaded molding with rosettes in the corners. Below the ceiling molding is a relatively flat, yet large crown molding. Additionally, each room contains a fireplace in the middle of the north wall. Both fireplaces have wooden mantels, marble surrounds and hearths, and brick fireboxes. In the southeast room is a classical revival mantel that is likely original to the house, as its molding profiles are similar to those of contemporary buildings and are much more pronounced than other mantels throughout the house. For example, it has fluted, Doric engaged-column legs, whereas other mantels in the house have thin fluted pilasters. Additionally, the mantel header contains horizontal beaded details, while the right and left plinths contain circular molding details. On both sides of the southeast fireplace are six-panel doors that lead into the northeast room. A third door is in the center of the west wall, connecting the room to the central passage.

The northeast room is smaller and more rectangular than the southeast and southwest rooms. The fireplace, located in the center of the south wall, has a brick firebox, marble surround, and a simple Colonial Revival wooden mantle with two fluted pilasters. On the east wall, a rectangular bay window contains four single-pane sash windows surrounded by a beaded architrave. Additionally, along the perimeter of the room is a simple beaded baseboard and picture molding. The floor in the northeast room contains scars that are evidence of patches and/or changes over time. In addition to the two six-panel doors on either side of the fireplace, there is also a six-panel door on the west wall of the room leading into the central passage.

The northwest corner of the first floor contains the stair, elevator addition, and modern bathroom. At the far west end of the space is a hall that leads to the southwest room. Unlike the rest of the first level, the wood floors in the northwest corner run in an east-west direction, and the bathroom has a tile floor.

As mentioned, the plan and arrangement of the southwest room is much like that of the southeast room with slight variations. There is one six-panel door on the eastern wall that opens into the central passage. Additionally, there is a second six-panel door to the west of the fireplace. The fireplace contains a Colonial Revival mantel with a large box header that has been built around the original mantel.¹ The Doric engaged columns are likely original as well.

Second Floor

The second floor of the house mimics the central passage, double-pile plan of the ground and first floors with slight variations. All rooms contain wooden six-panel doors with double locks, six-over-six double-hung sash windows, composite baseboards containing electrical outlets,

¹The mantel shelf in the southwest room can be lifted or removed to expose the original mantel header behind the modern box header.

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recessed lighting, central air vents, wood floors running east-west, and electrical outlets throughout the wood floors.

Unlike the rest of the second level, the central passage contains floors running in a north-south direction. Scarring across the southern portion of the passage floor indicates the location of a former fifth room.² Additionally, the southern wall of the central passage has two six-over-six double-hung sash windows. Finally, the northern wall features a wooden six-panel door with a transom light that exits to a porch spanning the northern elevation.

The southeast room has two six-over-six double-hung sash windows on the exterior walls. Each window is recessed into the wall and is surrounded by simple, beaded casings. The fireplace is located in the center of the north wall and is adorned with a Colonial Revival mantel with dentil molding and a marble surround. The ceiling and crown molding are identical to the first floor, a classical revival style, triple-beaded molding with rosettes in the corners. The room features two six-panel wooden doors, one in the west and north walls.

The northeast room is a rectangular space connected to the southeast room by a door in the southeast corner. It has only two windows, one on the north wall and one on the east wall. In the center of the south wall is a fireplace with a Colonial Revival style mantel, marble surround and hearth, and a brick firebox. Simple crown molding indicates the secondary use of this space.

The northwest corner of the second floor is comprised of a modern elevator, small closet, modern bathroom, and the stair. The hall closet has been fitted with black faux marble from floor to ceiling. Finally, a four-panel Italianate door leads to the attic stair.

The southwest room mirrors the overall plan and window, door, and crown molding designs of the southeast room; however, there are several differences. At the center of the north wall is a fireplace with a Gothic Revival mantel, which was an early alteration to the house to accommodate a coal-burning fireplace. Like the other fireplaces throughout the house, it has a marble hearth and brick firebox, yet the mantel opening suggests that this fireplace was once coal burning.

Attic

The attic level of the DeBruhl-Marshall House is an open space composed of composite knee walls that accommodate the gable roof. In the center of the north wall is a dormer with a single-pane sash window that looks onto the rear yard. The room is divided into two spaces by a double doorframe along the north-south axis. Interior chimneys rise through the center of each space. Both chimneys are composed of a mixture of original and machine-made bricks and stucco. The eastern chimney also has a second flue that connects to the chimney on the north side. Each gable end contains a semi-circular fanlight. Additionally, the brick at the east gable-end is exposed, revealing the English brick bond pattern, the windowsill, and segmental arch. Modern

² The location of the fifth room on the second floor is confirmed in the drawings from the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), DeBruhl-Marshall House, 1401 Laurel Street, Columbia, Richland County, SC, HABS SC-13-3, 1934.

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four-panel doors in the east room open into the attic space where charred posts and beams are visible. Much of the framing appears to be original and contains hand-made, square-head nails.

Changes Over Time

At the time of its construction, the DeBruhl-Marshall House was located on a parcel of land that encompassed a full city block (See Figure 1).³ By 1861, the block had been subdivided, with the DeBruhl-Marshall House situated on the western lot bounded by Laurel Street to the south, Marion Street to the west, and Richland Street to the north, and the McFie property to the east, measuring approximately 120 feet by 120 feet.⁴ While the dimensions suggest that the lot was square in shape, it is clear that by 1869 the lot was rectangular in shape (See Figure 5).⁵ In 1872 the DeBruhl-Marshall House occupied the northeast corner of Laurel and Marion Streets, along with four other gable-roof buildings (See Figure 7). By 1920 the lot was again subdivided along the northern edge of the property, making the lot approximately 118 feet by 112 feet (See Figure 3).⁶ While the lot was again divided between 1920 and 1956 to accommodate the construction of two duplexes to the north of the house, the property returned to its 1920 size in the early 1990s when the duplexes were moved (See Figure 5).⁷

Early-Century Changes

During the first quarter of the twentieth century, the DeBruhl-Marshall House underwent several changes. By 1934 several additions had been made to the north elevation enclosing several areas of the rear porch (See Figure 4).⁸ Additionally, the interior stair, which was originally located in the northwest corner of the house, was demolished and a half-turn stair was constructed in the central passage of the ground, first, and second floors.⁹ This central stair, probably constructed at the turn of the twentieth century, had a large, ornate, square newel post characteristic of the late

³John B Jackson, *Map of the City of Columbia, 1850*, Traced by Tomlinson Engineering Company, 1931, South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, South Carolina.

⁴Deed of Sale from Jesse DeBruhl by executor to Mary C. DeBruhl, 14 February 1861 (filed 16 December 1880), Deed Book N, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, South Carolina; Alex Y. Lee, *Map of the City of Columbia, 1869*, traced by Tomlinson Engineering Company, 1930, City Preservation Planning Office, Columbia, South Carolina.

⁵Alex Y. Lee, *Map of the City of Columbia, 1869*.

⁶Deed of Sale from Janie M. Hammond, Elizabeth D. Marshall, Foster Marshall, J.Q. Marshall to J.H. Sams, 14 July 1920 (filed 29 July 1920), Deed Book B-Y, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, South Carolina.

⁷Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Columbia, South Carolina, 1919 and 1956, South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, SC; Boykin and Munnerlyn Architects and Assoc., Letter to William Gregg, 7 Sept. 1992; Boykin and Munnerlyn Architects and Assoc. Project Description.

⁸Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), DeBruhl-Marshall House, 1401 Laurel Street, Columbia, Richland County, SC, HABS SC-13-3, 1934.

⁹Several sources suggest that the original stair was demolished and the central stair constructed in the 1890s, but the date has not been definitively determined. See "A Portrait of Robert Mills' Genius," *The Columbia Record*, 12 March 1949; Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), DeBruhl-Marshall House, 1401 Laurel Street, Columbia, Richland County, SC, HABS SC-13-3, 1934; Interview with Virginia McMaster Foard by Mabel Payne, August 1963, Planning and Historic Preservation Division, City of Columbia, Columbia, South Carolina.

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Victorian era.¹⁰ It is likely that this major alteration resulted in the loss of the original crown molding in the central passage on each floor. It is probable that the same remodeling resulted in the addition of a square bay with single-pane, double-hung sash windows topped by a balustrade to east wall of the northeast room. The bay window not only created additional space, but also provided extra light to compensate for the loss of light from the window that was bricked in on the north wall to accommodate a rear bedroom addition.¹¹ Furthermore, by 1934 the house had two interior kitchens, one on the ground and first floors, as well as a bathroom on the ground, first, and second floors. While the kitchen on the ground floor was located in the northeast room, this space would not have functioned as the original kitchen due to its relatively small fireplace.¹² Rather, it is likely that the main kitchen was located in a nearby outbuilding and that one of the south rooms on the ground level served as a warming kitchen.

Mid-Century Changes

During the mid-twentieth century several decorative changes were made. Between 1934 and the 1960s the Victorian-era newel post was replaced with a simple turned newel post.¹³ Additionally, decorative tiles in the first floor mantel surrounds were changed several times throughout the twentieth century. For example, between 1934 and 1949 the southeast room's mantel surround changed from a white tile to a black tile.¹⁴ After 1949 the mantel in the southwest room was boxed in, enclosing the original mantel.¹⁵ In 1972 the house was rehabilitated for commercial use; however, the project did not result in any major architectural changes. The lot, on the other hand, was much altered. The existing north and east gardens were removed to accommodate parking areas.¹⁶

1990s Rehabilitation

In the early 1990s several major changes were made to the DeBruhl-Marshall House and its grounds. The early-century rear porch additions were demolished, with the exception of the northwest addition on the ground level, which was converted into a modern elevator. At the east end of the north elevation a fire escape was added to comply with modern building codes. Additionally, the semi-circular stairs at the rear of the building were constructed and a seven-foot

¹⁰Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), DeBruhl-Marshall House, 1401 Laurel Street, Columbia, Richland County, SC, HABS SC-13-3, 1934.

¹¹Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), DeBruhl-Marshall House, 1401 Laurel Street, Columbia, Richland County, SC, HABS SC-13-3, 1934. In addition to the HABS documentation, it is clear that a second window on the eastern side of the north elevation once existed, and it is evident in the brick lines on the exterior wall.

¹²Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), DeBruhl-Marshall House, 1401 Laurel Street, Columbia, Richland County, SC, HABS SC-13-3, 1934.

¹³Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), DeBruhl-Marshall House, 1401 Laurel Street, Columbia, Richland County, SC, HABS SC-13-3, 1934; "A Portrait of Robert Mills' Genius," *The Columbia Record*.

¹⁴Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), DeBruhl-Marshall House, 1401 Laurel Street, Columbia, Richland County, SC, HABS SC-13-3, 1934; "A Portrait of Robert Mills' Genius," *The Columbia Record*.

¹⁵"A Portrait of Robert Mills' Genius," *The Columbia Record*. The mantel shelf can be removed, exposing the original mantel design and the modern boards that were built around it.

¹⁶Building Permits, Historical & Cultural Buildings Commission, 13 June 1972. City of Columbia, Columbia, South Carolina.

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high brick wall was added to the existing wall at the front yard.¹⁷ The two duplexes built along Marion Street between 1919 and 1956 were moved to another location and a serpentine brick wall that enclosed the rear of the lot was demolished, expanding the lot and allowing for the construction of an elaborately planned garden landscape.¹⁸

Because evidence of the original stair was discovered in the northwest corner of the house during the 1990s project, the Victorian-era central stair was removed, and a new stair was constructed in the original location.¹⁹ Therefore, the northwest corner of the house again became the major circulation and utility space, including the stair, bathrooms, and storage space. Additionally, modern electrical wiring was integrated into the building under the baseboards and several windows and mantels have been replaced.

Ultimately, the alterations that have been made to the DeBruhl-Marshall House have not compromised its historic integrity. In each of the rehabilitation projects, the architects and/or builders worked within the original floor plan of the house, leaving the structure relatively unchanged. Additionally, the south façade has maintained its historic appearance. While the north (rear) elevation has seen several changes, the porch has been returned to an early appearance. Similarly, the current stair is likely in its original location. Several interior decorative features remain including ceiling moldings and three early mantels.²⁰ Although some decorative architectural features and windows have been replaced, these changes do not diminish the house's overall architectural integrity. The changes to the DeBruhl-Marshall House are evident of the passing of time, the changing of hands, and the evolving history of this early Columbia building.²¹

¹⁷Boykin and Munnerlyn Architects and Assoc., Letter to William Gregg, 9-7-1992, private collection of Dr. Wanda Breedlove; Contact Sheet, Historic Columbia Archives, Columbia, South Carolina.

¹⁸C. C. Burgess, Letter to City of Columbia Planning Office, 9 March 1994; William B. Kelly, Letter to C. C. Burgess, 1 April 1994; Boykin and Munnerlyn Architects and Assoc., Letter to William Gregg, 7 Sept. 1992; Boykin and Munnerlyn Architects and Assoc, Project Description, private collection of Dr. Wanda Breedlove.

¹⁹Boykin and Munnerlyn Architects and Assoc., Letter to William Gregg, 7 Sept. 1992; Boykin and Munnerlyn Architects and Assoc, Project Description. Through close study of the building the authors were able to corroborate the position that the original stair was most likely located in the northwest corner of the building, evident in the fact that the space was never heated.

²⁰ The mantels thought to be original and/or early include the first floor southeast room, first floor southwest room (enclosed behind modern mantel addition), and the second floor southwest room.

²¹ The authors of this nomination thank Dr. Lydia M. Brandt for sharing her observations about the house on a site visit on 20 October 2014. Responsibility for the final text in this section remains with the authors.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

CONSERVATION

Period of Significance

1820

1920-1965

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Significant Dates

1820
1934

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The DeBruhl-Marshall House was previously individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places on March 23, 1972 under Criterion C in the areas of architecture and landscape architecture. It is also a contributing property to the Columbia Historic District II, listed in the National Register on May 6, 1971, with a boundary increase approved on June 28, 1982. The current nomination offers additional documentation and revises the areas of significance to include Criterion A at the local level in the area of Conservation for its significance for historic preservation in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, 1920-1965. The property is also significant under Criterion C at the local level of significance for architecture, though the removal of the landscaped gardens described in the 1972 nomination means that it is no longer significant in the area of landscape architecture. Located at the corner of Laurel and Marion Streets in Columbia, South Carolina, the house is an architecturally impressive residence purchased and maintained throughout the antebellum period by the slave-based wealth of white planter Jesse DeBruhl. Constructed about 1820, the house remained in the same family for a full century. In the twentieth century, the house became the focus of early historic preservation efforts in Columbia after it passed out of family ownership. James Hagood Sams, a locally prominent architect, purchased the house in 1920 and made initial attempts to preserve the property, a process that was continued when May Bond Screven Rhodes, a local preservation activist, acquired the home in 1947. Since 1972, the DeBruhl-Marshall House has been the target of multiple non-residential adaptive-use projects. The house is eligible under Criterion A in the area of Conservation, as an example of a preserved antebellum residence that catalyzed historic preservation efforts in South Carolina's capital city in the twentieth century. It is eligible under Criterion C as an excellent example of Early Classical Revival architecture in Columbia.

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

Criterion A

CONSERVATION

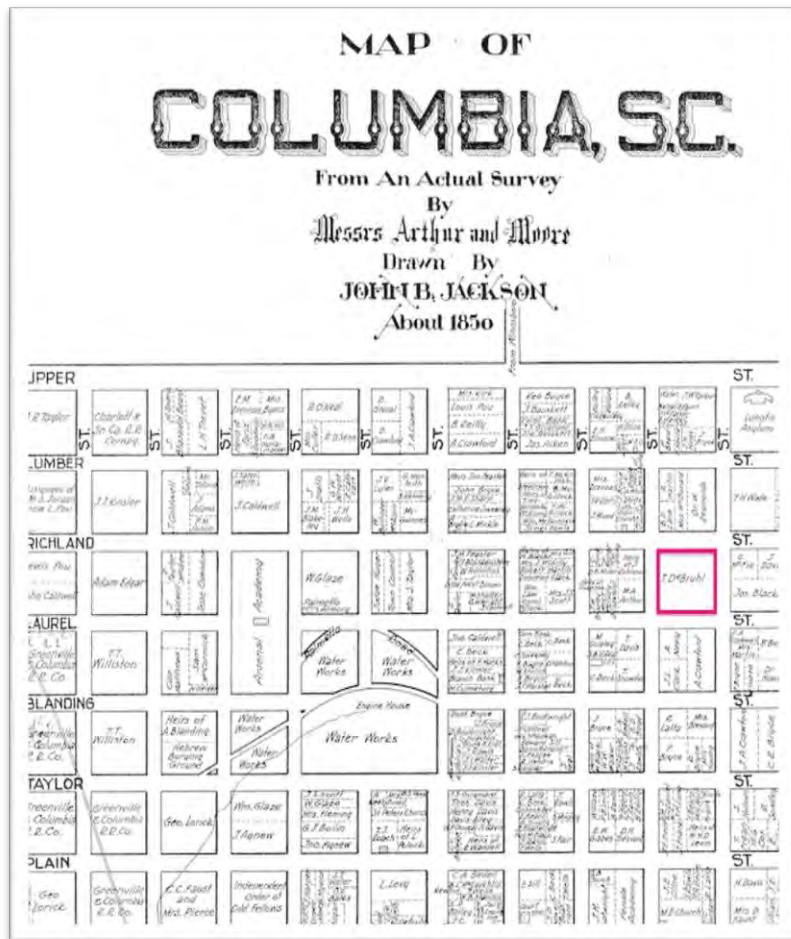


Figure 1: Arthur and Moore, Map of Columbia, S.C. 1850, Drawn by John B. Jackson, City Preservation Planning Office, Columbia, S.C.

Originally, the DeBruhl-Marshall House was located on a parcel of land that encompassed the city block bounded by Laurel, Marion, Richland, and Bull Streets. Jesse DeBruhl, purchased the property from Algernon Sidney Johnston ca. 1820 while the house was still under construction.²² DeBruhl and his first wife, Eliza Donovan, lived at the large home with their two children.²³ Their daughter, Elizabeth married Jehu Foster Marshall in 1843.²⁴ After Eliza's death, DeBruhl married a young woman named Mary, who gave birth in 1856 to their son William Jesse, a future owner of the home.²⁵

After Jesse DeBruhl died in May 1860, Mary C. DeBruhl, Jesse's widow, purchased the home – or “brick mansion”– for \$9,000 in 1861.²⁶ Additionally, both Mary

²² 1858 *Columbia City Directory*, (Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Co, 1858), 9; “A Portrait of Robert Mills’ Genius,” *The Columbia Record*.
²³ 1820 United States Census, s.v. “Jessee DeBruhl,” Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina, accessed through Ancestry.com.
²⁴ Christie Zimmerman Fant, Margaret Belser Hollis, and Virginia Gurley Meynard, eds. *South Carolina Portraits: A Collection of South Carolinians and Portraits in South*, Compiled by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of South Carolina (Columbia: The State Printing Company, 1996), 233.
²⁵ 1860 United States Census, s.v. “Jesse DeBruhl,” Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina, accessed through Ancestry.com.
²⁶ Deed of Sale from Jesse DeBruhl by executor to Mary C. DeBruhl, 14 February 1861 (filed 16 December 1880), Deed Book N, page 137, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, South Carolina.

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C. DeBruhl (later Mary C. Wiley) and J. Foster Marshall purchased the vast majority of the home's furnishings and enslaved African Americans that were for sale.²⁷ The current name of the home, DeBruhl-Marshall House, would describe the ownership of the property after 1861, although when the term was first used is unknown. When Mary DeBruhl purchased the home in 1861, the DeBruhl property that had once encompassed the entire city block between Laurel, Marion, Richland, and Bull Streets was reduced to a single acre of land, approximately one-quarter of the size of the original block.²⁸ This reduction was due to the earlier sale of a quarter of the block to Fitz William McMaster, a prominent leader in the Columbia education movement, in 1856, and the sale of two-thirds of an acre of land to the east of the DeBruhl-Marshall House on Laurel Street to Catherine McFie in 1861.²⁹ The smaller property was no doubt less expensive to maintain and left Jesse DeBruhl's family with the financial profits from these parcels' sale.

By 1904, Mary C. Wiley had accrued significant debts on the DeBruhl-Marshall House and two other properties she owned on Richland Street and Main Street. She sold them to the Palmetto Bank and Trust in order to repay mortgage and tax debts owed on these properties. In this sale it was stipulated that, unlike the other two properties, the DeBruhl-Marshall House was not to be sold without her express approval.³⁰ With this stipulation, the bank sold the house to her son, William Jesse DeBruhl, on August 30, 1905.³¹ On September 1, 1905, William Jesse DeBruhl sold the house to Janie B. Marshall, the daughter-in-law of his half-sister, Elizabeth A. Marshall (Jesse DeBruhl's daughter with his first wife, Eliza Donovan.) Janie B. Marshall moved into the home with her husband and children that year.³² Mary C. Wiley's sale of the DeBruhl-Marshall House and two other properties made it possible for her to repay outstanding debts incurred following the war and the destruction of the institution of slavery while keeping the house in the family. Janie B. Marshall's children, Janie M. Hammond, Elizabeth D. Marshall, Foster Marshall, and John Quitman Marshall Jr., were the last in the family to own the DeBruhl-Marshall House before its sale in 1920.³³

²⁷ Richland County South Carolina Probate Judge, *Inventories, Appraisements, and Sales Book B*, 1852-1862, 351-352.

²⁸ Alex Y. Lee, *Map of the City of Columbia*, 1869. Although the original property only sat on one acre of connected land, Mary C. Wiley still owned another parcel of land on the block that was not connected to the DeBruhl-Marshall property. In 1905 the property, 47 ft, and 8 in. along Richland Street and running back 210 ft. was bordered by Brown's lot to the East, Calvary Baptist Church to the West and by Thomas's property to the South.

²⁹ Deed of Sale from Jesse DeBruhl by executor to Catherine McFie, 7 November 1860 (filed 7 January 1869), Deed Book, page 418, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, South Carolina.

³⁰ Deed of Sale from Mary C. Wiley to Palmetto Bank and Trust, 31 December 1904 (filed 31 January 1905, Deed Book A-G, page 539. Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, South Carolina.

³¹ Deed of Sale from Palmetto Bank and Trust to William Jesse DeBruhl, 30 August 1905 (filed 12 September 1905), Deed Book A-G, page 595. Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, South Carolina.

³² Deed of Sale from William Jesse DeBruhl to Janie B. Marshall, 1 September 1905 (filed 1 September 1905), Deed Book A-K, page 536. Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, South Carolina. John Quitman Marshall, *Memories of a Columbia Boyhood*, 1971, South Caroliniana Library, University of South Carolina. Janie B. Marshall was the widow of J.Q. Marshall Sr., son of John Foster Marshall and Jesse DeBruhl's daughter Elizabeth A. Marshall by his first wife.

³³ Deed of Sale from Janie M. Hammond, Elizabeth D. Marshall, Foster Marshall, J.Q. Marshall to J.H. Sams, 14 July 1920 (filed 29 July 1920), Deed Book B-Y, page 426. Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, South Carolina.

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Historic Preservation in Columbia, South Carolina, 1920-1994

Mary C. Wiley's financial struggles inadvertently contributed to the preservation of the DeBruhl-Marshall House. Her financial situation made significant alterations to the home itself unfeasible, especially when funds could be used to construct new buildings on the property that could be rented out as an additional source of income. Her efforts to keep the house in the family, including her initial purchase of the brick mansion from her late husband's estate and her stipulation on Palmetto Bank and Trust's sale of the house, successfully helped the home remain in the DeBruhl-Marshall family for a century after its construction from 1820 to 1920. Despite the Wileys' efforts to sell the house shortly after their marriage in 1868, their inability or unwillingness to sell the property reduced the risk of new owners making significant alterations to the home. While it is unlikely that the Wileys made a conscious effort to preserve the DeBruhl-Marshall House, the residential character of the antebellum home remained largely



unchanged until its sale in 1920 (See Figure 2). This “preservation through poverty” allowed the home to be passed on to preservation-minded owners in the twentieth-century with a high degree of architectural integrity.

Figure 2: 1907 Postcard of DeBruhl-Marshall House, South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, S.C.

The historic, architectural, and aesthetic value of the DeBruhl-Marshall House were contributing factors that attracted the twentieth-century owners. In 1920, the Marshall family sold the home to James Hagood Sams, a prominent architect who worked in Columbia from 1899 to 1932.³⁴ Born in Beaufort, South Carolina, Sams moved to Columbia in 1895 to serve as a draftsman in the Columbia office of Charles Coker Wilson, the leading architect in South Carolina in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries. He left Wilson's practice in 1898 to partner with architects Paul H. Youmans and Avery Carter. He then opened an independent practice in 1905. Sams was secretary and treasurer of the state board of architectural examiners for a number of years and by the time of his death in 1935 had practiced architecture in South Carolina for almost forty years.³⁵ He designed mostly commercial, educational, and religious properties throughout

³⁴ Deed of Sale from Janie M. Hammond, Elizabeth D. Marshall, Foster Marshall, J.Q. Marshall to J.H. Sams, 14 July 1920; National Register of Historic Places, Lower Richland County Multiple Resource Area, Richland County, South Carolina.

³⁵ “Sams Funeral This Morning,” *The State*, 13 Feb. 1935.

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the state including the Zion Protestant Episcopal Church in Eastover, the Zion Presbyterian Church in Winnsboro, and the Waverley Methodist Church in Columbia. Additionally, he designed the school on Blossom Street (1916) and the Industrial Building of the Booker T. Washington School (1925) in Columbia. Other noteworthy buildings of Sams' design include the Farmers' Bank & Trust Company Bank Building in Lancaster (1916), the Carnegie-funded Beaufort Public Library in Beaufort (1917), and the DeSoto Hotel in Columbia (ca. 1922).³⁶

Sams purchased the DeBruhl-Marshall House as the primary residence for his family, which included his wife Caroline, two sons, and a daughter. When Sams arrived in Columbia in 1895 and throughout the first decade of the twentieth century, he worked in offices located on the 1400 block of Main Street, just three blocks south and two blocks west of the DeBruhl-Marshall House. Therefore, it is likely that Sams was familiar with the property before he bought it from the Marshall family.³⁷ It is also probable that the DeBruhl-Marshall House's proximity to the city center, coupled with its architectural significance as one of a very few large Early Classical Revival style homes in Columbia, attracted Sams to the house and influenced his decision to purchase the property.

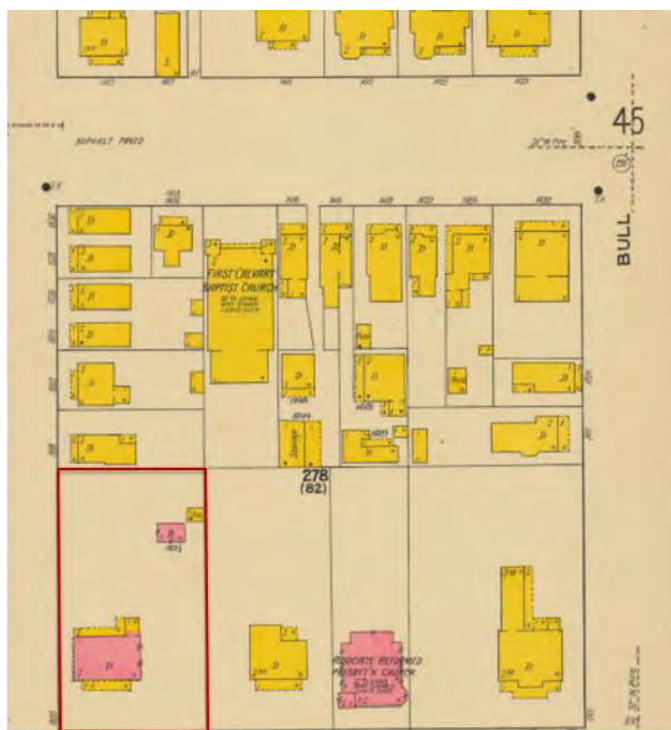


Figure 3: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Columbia, South Carolina, 1919, South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, S.C.

James H. Sams was not the only member of the Sams family mindful of Columbia's local and architectural history. His wife Caroline regularly participated in organizations and clubs interested in commemorating and preserving the city's past. Caroline hosted many women's club meetings in the DeBruhl-Marshall House. These meetings included the William Capers chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Andrew Jackson chapter of the Daughters of 1812 (of which Caroline was the state president), and the Wade Hampton Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy. As the meeting space for

³⁶ National Register of Historic Places, Grays Consolidated High School, Jasper County, South Carolina #S10817727008.

³⁷ The 1898 city directory lists Wilson & Edwards office at 1416 Main St. Beginning in 1899, Sams' office is listed in the city directories at 1423 Main St., first with Youmans, then Carter, and then independently. Sams' practice stayed at that address until 1910 when he moved to 18 Carolina National Bank Building. Columbia City Directories; 1898-1910, *Columbia South Carolina City Directories*, Digital Collections, Richland County Public Library.

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these prominent women's groups, the DeBruhl-Marshall House symbolized the historic legacy that they sought to preserve.³⁸

By the mid-1920s, Columbia was a center of trade manufacturing, education, hydroelectric power production, and transportation. The state highway system was centered in the state capital, more railroads crossed Columbia than anywhere else in the state, and downtown thoroughfares saw an increase in businesses and commercial spaces, particularly on Main Street. Additionally, Columbia's population reached over 40,000 by 1925.³⁹

In the late 1920s, the Sams family began placing advertisements in *The State* newspaper announcing rooms for rent at 1401 Laurel Street to respond to increasing urbanization in Columbia.⁴⁰ The frequency with which these advertisements appeared in *The State* suggests that most residents did not stay long-term at the DeBruhl-Marshall House, as some advertisements specifically requested "business girls," young couples, and military families as occupants.⁴¹ The DeBruhl-Marshall House's proximity to downtown thoroughfares, the University of South Carolina, and Fort Jackson would have been an attractive feature to renters from military families and people seeking jobs or education in the capital city.

From the 1920s through the 1940s, renters occupied individual rooms, multi-roomed apartments with baths, as well as entire floors of the DeBruhl-Marshall House. A duplex behind the main house numbered 1401½ Laurel Street (constructed between 1898 and 1904) was most likely also rented out.⁴² According to advertisements in *The State* the house was "completely renovated" with hot water, a furnace, garage, kitchenettes, and gas connection by the late 1920s.⁴³ Some apartments had a private entrance, and it is possible that the second floor bedrooms were reserved for female residents in the 1930s.⁴⁴ By 1946, the house was "readily divided into four apartments, not including the basement floor, with separate entrance and a good space in attic with cross ventilation."⁴⁵ The two apartments not readily divisible were the two basement apartments, which did not have gas hot water heaters, gas stoves, and electric refrigerators like the four apartments on the upper floors.⁴⁶ By at least 1956, there were three duplexes at the back of the property facing Marion Street (See Figure 5). The duplex at 1401½ Laurel Street built at the turn of the century was no longer extant by 1956.⁴⁷ It is most likely that the Sams family

³⁸ *The State*, 12 May 1921, 6 Oct. 1936, 4 Dec. 1940, 21 Sept. 1941.

³⁹ National Register of Historic Places, Columbia Multiple Resource Area, Richland County, South Carolina, National Register # PH0688193.

⁴⁰ The first advertisement announcing rooms for rent at 1401 Laurel appeared in *The State* on 11 July 1926. Names of persons living at 1401 Laurel Street began to appear in *The State* in 1928.

⁴¹ *The State*, 3 Feb. 1929.

⁴² Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Columbia, South Carolina, 1898, 1904, 1910, and 1919, South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, SC.

⁴³ *The State* (Columbia, SC), 7 Nov. 1926, 23 Sept. 1928, 13 Jan. 1929.

⁴⁴ "Furnished bedroom for ladies. Also furnished bedroom and kitchenet [sic] on ground floor." *The State*, 9 Oct. 1930.

⁴⁵ "For Sale 1401 Laurel St., Width 120 Ft," *The State*, 7 April 1946.

⁴⁶ *The State*, 21 June 1947.

⁴⁷ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Columbia, South Carolina, 1919 and 1956, South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, SC.

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owned and operated these three duplexes as boarding houses to receive additional income. Through their activity as landlords, the Samses successfully implemented an adaptive use strategy to preserve the house's historic architectural character.

While urban growth helped fuel a rental housing market and tenants for the DeBruhl-Marshall House, growth also came to represent a threat to the architectural fabric and landscape of Columbia. New development increasingly endangered historic residential neighborhoods, including the area where the DeBruhl-Marshall House is located.

Notable historic residential buildings like the DeBruhl-Marshall House, the Robert Mills House, and the Hampton-Preston Mansion – all in the same residential area and all threatened by urbanization – spurred a nascent historic preservation movement in the city. In 1924, the city of Columbia “established a general zone plan to promote home ownership and protect residential sections, as well as direct future building of the city.”⁴⁸ Under this plan, the DeBruhl-Marshall House was given an H-2 designation, which prohibited buildings within this zone from surpassing a height of 100 feet. The intent of these zoning laws was to mitigate the effects of commercialization upon Columbia's historic residential areas. The 1924 legislation represented the first assertion of municipal authority on behalf of preservation in the capital city.

The city of Columbia was not the only government entity during the first half of the twentieth century to engage in preservation activities that identified the DeBruhl-Marshall House's historic and architectural significance. The federal government selected the DeBruhl-Marshall House as one of the few private residences to be documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS). The federal program was established in 1933 as an effort to



Figure 4: Historic American Buildings Survey, M.B. Paine, Photographer April, 1934 North And East Elevations, Rear, Camera Facing Southwest, 1401 Laurel Street, Columbia, Richland County, S.C.

⁴⁸ “Zoning Ordinance City of Columbia,” *The State*, 5 March 1924.

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employ out-of-work architects and draftsmen, as well as to record a “complete resume of the builder’s arts.”⁴⁹ HABS documentation included measured drawings of plans, elevations, and architectural details, as well as photographs and historical reports. While HABS teams documented buildings all around the country, the administrator of the South Carolina District of HABS selected the DeBruhl-Marshall House as the first residence in Columbia to be documented in detail (See Figures 6 and 8).⁵⁰ Between January and April of 1934, HABS teams in Charleston, Sumter, Greenville, and Columbia recorded sixteen buildings with drawings and photographs. Because the federal HABS administration was initially focused on public and endangered buildings, most of the early buildings selected in South Carolina were public and civic buildings, including six designed by Robert Mills.⁵¹ Since at least the early 1920s, many in Columbia had believed that Mills designed the DeBruhl-Marshall House, an association that possibly explains why it was chosen for documentation.⁵² The DeBruhl-Marshall House’s inclusion in the initial phase of HABS documentation in the state demonstrated the home’s significance to the community and was a form of preservation through documentation.

In addition to the recognition its architectural significance gained from the HABS documentation, the DeBruhl-Marshall House was also recognized locally through the erection of a state historical marker in the 1930s. In 1936, as part of the sesquicentennial celebration of the founding of Columbia, the South Carolina Historical Commission commemorated sites of historical significance in Richland County. The DeBruhl-Marshall House was one of twenty-five properties designated to receive a marker during the celebration, indicating that it was considered significant to the community and representing another early attempt to preserve its history.⁵³

Although local and federal initiatives recognized the home’s significance, the DeBruhl-Marshall House had fallen into a state of disrepair by the end of the Sams family’s tenure with the death of Caroline Sams in 1946.⁵⁴ In April 1946, an advertisement described the house as a “well known home, known for its architectural beauty, permanent construction, lovely environment.”⁵⁵

Rescue, however, came in May 1947 when May Bond Screven Rhodes purchased the home.⁵⁶ Rhodes had been the chair of the Columbia Committee of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America (NSCDA), which had “voted to investigate the possibility of interesting other

⁴⁹ Lisa Pfueller Davidson and Martin J Perschler, “The Historic American Buildings Survey During the New Deal Era: Documenting “a Complete Resume of the Builder’s Art,” *CRM Journal*, Fall 2003.

⁵⁰ *The State*, 4 February 1934; HABS SC-13-3, 1934.

⁵¹ Ashley R. Wilson and MarkSchara, “Our State So Rich in Architectural Heritage: Documentation Efforts in South Carolina, 1933-1944,” *Preservation Education & Research*, Vol. Four, 2011, 71.

⁵² Wilson and Schara, “Our State So Rich in Architectural Heritage,” 80.

⁵³ “Historic Spots in City and Richland County Selected for Marking,” *The State*, 20 June 1936; “To Write Our History on Bronze and Stone,” *The State*, 28 Jan. 1936.

⁵⁴ According to an addendum to the HABS documentation in 1961, “The house was operated as a rooming house until 1947 and had gotten in a very poor state of repair” (See Figure 6). Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS), *Addendum to the DeBruhl-Marshall House Historic Report*, HABS SC-13-3, July 1961.

⁵⁵ “For Sale 1401 Laurel St., Width 120 Ft,” *The State*, 7 April 1946.

⁵⁶ Deed of Sale from J. H. Sams, Jr. (James Hagood Sams), Caroline Sams Morrison and Sumter B. Sams to May Bond S. Rhodes, 13 August 1947 (filed 15 August 1947), Deed Book 6, page 30, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, South Carolina.

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organizations in the preservation of the handsome old DeBruhl-Marshall House at 1401 Laurel Street.”⁵⁷ According to a 1960 article in *The State Magazine*:

Had it not been for a Columbian woman, Mrs. M. Rhodes, one of the city’s finest old homes might have gone the way of many other structures to make room for growing commercial demands....When in 1947 the handsome DeBruhl-Marshall house on Laurel Street was up for sale and facing destruction, Mrs. Rhodes attempted to interest historic organizations in preserving the old mansion. Failing, she herself purchased it and set about to restore the badly run-down house to its former grandeur.⁵⁸

Rhodes most likely became familiar with the DeBruhl-Marshall House at meetings of the NSCDA held there during Caroline Sams’ ownership, and appreciated the aesthetic value of the historic house.

Rhodes was a “noted preserver of historic sites,” but she also owned and operated an exclusive dress shop in Columbia, May Bond Simpson, until 1950.⁵⁹ She was an active member of various groups and organizations in Columbia, serving as president of both the League of Women Voters and the Columbia Garden Club, in addition to chairman of the Columbia Committee of the NSCDA. Rhodes hosted meetings of the League of Women Voters, “business women’s group meetings,” and Columbia Garden Club meetings at her home.⁶⁰ She paid special attention to the DeBruhl-Marshall House’s historic gardens, and believed that some plants existed from the antebellum period, including original boxwoods, Italian cypress trees, magnolia trees, and roses.⁶¹

Rhodes was an initial patron of the Historic Columbia Foundation, which described her as “among Columbia’s earliest historic preservationists” whose “work of historic preservation and the knowledge which she gained in the restoration of the Marshall-DeBruhl House was helpful and inspiring to the Historic Columbia Foundation members.”⁶² In 1973, Rhodes received an award from the foundation “commending her contribution to the restoration process of Columbia” because of her commitment to maintaining DeBruhl-Marshall’s historic integrity.⁶³ Rhodes’ preservation interests extended beyond Columbia; she also served as the South Carolina Regent for Kenmore, the colonial home of Betty Washington Lewis in Fredericksburg, Virginia,

⁵⁷ “Colonial Dames End Year’s Work,” *The State*, 20 May 1946.

⁵⁸ Margaret Milling Risher, “Columbia Woman Restores Historic DeBruhl Mansion,” *The State Magazine*, 24 April 1960.

⁵⁹ “Mrs. May Rhodes, noted preserver of historic site,” *The State*, 2 Nov. 1989.

⁶⁰ “League of Women Voters,” *The State*, 6 Oct. 1948.

⁶¹ What was thought to be the original garden landscape, was later destroyed in 1972 as part of the alterations the subsequent owners made to the house. W.O. Freeland, “City Vintage Gardens Few And Far Between,” *The State*, 6 August 1972; Building Permits, Historical & Cultural Buildings Commission, 13 June 1972. City of Columbia, Columbia, South Carolina.

⁶² “Be It Remembered: Dedicated to the Founders and Patrons of The Robert Mills Historic House and Park,” Historic Columbia Archives, Columbia, South Carolina.

⁶³ “League of Women Voters,” *The State*, 6 Oct. 1948.; *Times-News* (Hendersonville, N.C.), 2 Nov. 1989.

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and supported art institutions and cultural organizations, including the Columbia Museum of Art and Historic Flat Rock in North Carolina, her native state.

The DeBruhl-Marshall House was Rhodes' home for twenty-five years from 1947 to 1972. Like the Sams family, Rhodes rented out apartments in her home to help make ends meet, and listings of available rooms appeared in *The State* throughout the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s. During Rhodes' tenure, the DeBruhl-Marshall House was regularly featured on the Colonial Dames Garden Tour, whose proceeds went to "the historical activities and patriotic service committees of the Columbia Committee of Colonial Dames."⁶⁴ In 1955, Rhodes received a request for inclusion of the DeBruhl-Marshall House in the *Guide to Early American Homes and House Tours*, which was prepared by Richard Pratt, architectural editor of the *Ladies' Home Journal*. Rhodes and the DeBruhl-Marshall House gained further attention as regular hosts of special events in Columbia. On March 28, 1955, Walter Taplin, a well-known British economist, was honored with a party the day following a talk at Drayton Hall, and on October 8, 1956 the Columbia Drama Club met at Rhodes' home and did a reading of one of the forthcoming Town Theater productions.⁶⁵

The home's interior was carefully decorated to reflect Rhodes' personal taste, wealth, and desire for her home to be a center of social activity and impressive historic residence in central Columbia. Indeed, the DeBruhl-Marshall House was known locally as the "House of Brides" because of the many weddings that took place at the property, including that of Rhodes' daughter, Julie. Events such as these tied the house to the community and increased the home's prominence in Columbia.

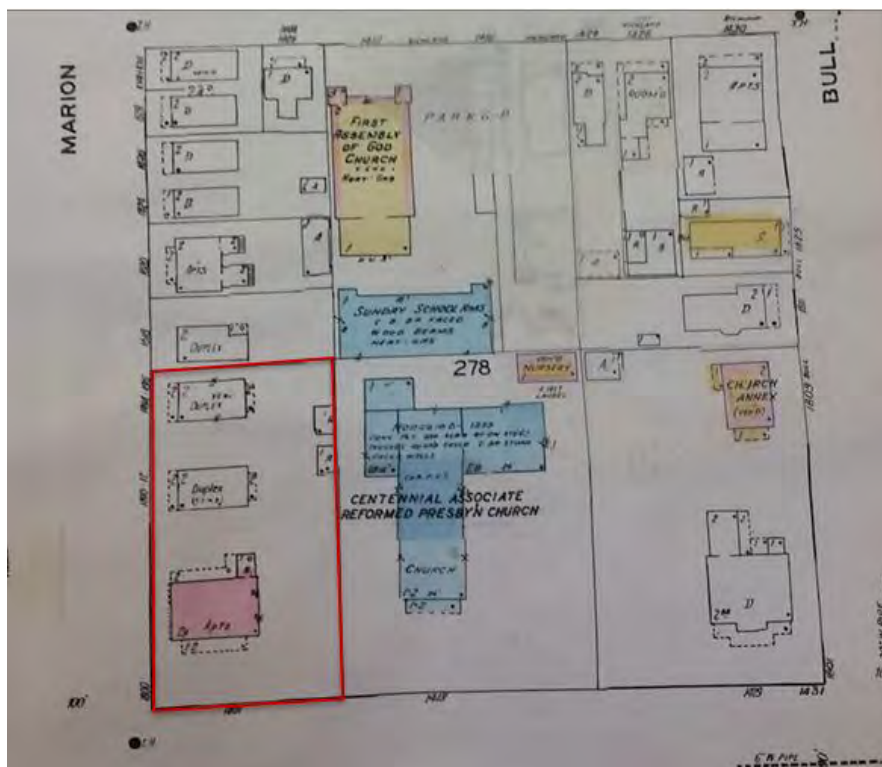


Figure 5: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Columbia, South Carolina, 1956, South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, S.C.

⁶⁴ "A Portrait of Roberts Mills' Genius," *The Columbia Record; The State*, 19 March 1949; "Pilgrimage To Be Tuesday, April 14," *The State*, 5 April 1970.

⁶⁵ "Taplin to Be Honored at Tea Today," *The State*, 28 March 1955; "Columbia Drama Club," *The State*, 7 Oct. 1967.

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The “growing commercial demands” from which Rhodes saved the DeBruhl-Marshall House in 1947 posed a serious threat to historic homes surrounding Columbia’s center. The danger to Rhodes’ home and its neighboring historic residences was an issue with which Rhodes had to contend throughout the duration of her ownership of the house.⁶⁶ New offices and additional commercial spaces established nearby on Main Street threatened to encroach on the once mostly residential area. A magazine article in the 1970s referred to the increasingly business character of the neighborhood in the 1940s: “The DeBruhl-Marshall House was almost destroyed again in 1947—this time by the growing Columbia business district.”⁶⁷ The proximity of the DeBruhl-Marshall House to the city center made its land a prime location for business offices.

In 1948, the city of Columbia, influenced by Columbia’s preservation-minded residents like Rhodes, took action to preserve the remaining historic structures in the downtown area and revised the seminal 1924 zoning law. The city council established a Board of Adjustments to oversee alterations to properties within zones, but also expanded the area where businesses and apartments could be located.⁶⁸ By 1951, the house’s surrounding neighborhood remained residential, as did blocks mostly to the east and to the north, but blocks to the south and west of the house were largely commercial and some were industrial, which presented a real threat to the residential character of the DeBruhl-Marshall House’s neighborhood.⁶⁹

Amid rapid changes to the urban landscape, the city of Columbia made efforts to recognize its historic architecture. The DeBruhl-Marshall House was identified as the defining historic property in its neighborhood as is reflected in the naming of a historic district the “DeBruhl Marshall Area” in 1960. The area encompassed the 1300, 1400, and 1500 blocks of Blanding Streets.⁷⁰ Other areas are also named after significant buildings located within them, such as the Governor’s Mansion. While this might not have been an official designation made by the city, it implies that the DeBruhl-Marshall House was recognized as a significant building in Columbia’s built environment. Official designation came four years later, in 1964, when the DeBruhl-Marshall House was included in the city’s Landmark District.⁷¹ This district included other antebellum residences that reflected Columbia’s prosperity before the Civil War.⁷² In 1966, Dr. Harold N. Coledge, an architecture professor at Clemson University in South Carolina, established a hierarchy of significance for ranking the historic structures within the Landmark District during an architectural survey and feasibility study of the city of Columbia.⁷³ Coledge placed the DeBruhl-Marshall House under the Group-I status, which was reserved for:

⁶⁶Milling, “Columbia Woman Restores Historic DeBruhl Mansion,” *The State Magazine*, 24 April 1960.

⁶⁷Lynn Whitehouse, “The House of Brides is Now The House of Doctors.” *Sandlapper*, September 1974.

⁶⁸“Present Zoning Laws Found Restrictive; Report Studied,” *The State*, 12 September 1948.

⁶⁹Generalized Land Use Map of Columbia & Vicinity, Prepared from a Comprehensive Survey, G.R. Graham, Adj. Prof. Dept. of Geology, Minerology and Geography, University of South Carolina, 1951, South Caroliniana Library.

⁷⁰“DeBruhl Marshall Area,” Nov. 1960, Planning Division, City of Columbia.

⁷¹“Landmark District,” City of Columbia, Planning and Development, accessed December 4, 2014, <http://www.columbiasc.net/planning-preservation/historic-districts/landmark/>.

⁷²“Landmark District,” accessed December 4, 2014, <http://www.columbiasc.net/planning-preservation/historic-districts/landmark/>.

⁷³National Register of Historic Places, DeBruhl-Marshall House, Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina, National Register #S10817740023.

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Buildings which should be conserved and restored on their original sites by any means possible...These constitute, in the opinion of the writer a primary delineation of Columbia's material, visual history. To lose them would leave an un-rewritable blank page in that history. They are prime examples.⁷⁴

Dr. Cooledge wrote that the significance and necessity for preservation of the house, as well as the historical significance of the property was "obvious and needs no comment."⁷⁵

In addition to receiving Landmark status, the DeBruhl-Marshall House was listed in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Columbia Historic District II in 1971. This nomination included over one hundred properties in the northeast quadrant of Columbia's downtown, with the DeBruhl-Marshall House residing on the westernmost boundary of the district.⁷⁶ This district nomination intentionally targeted the remaining historic structures within the original layout of the city of Columbia because "old Columbia was being divided and destroyed by encroaching concerns who gave little thought to restoration or suitable replacement" of the historic buildings.⁷⁷ The intent of this nomination was to earn recognition of the historic and architectural significance of the area in hopes of precluding the loss of Columbia's heritage that was threatened by future development. The following year, in 1972, the DeBruhl-Marshall House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places for its architectural significance and its landscape architecture. The nomination noted that the DeBruhl-Marshall House was one of Columbia's "most outstanding examples of Greek Revival Architecture" and that its gardens contained "many original trees and plants."⁷⁸ Although the house is Early Classical Revival and the remnants of these historic gardens would later be destroyed, most likely in rehabilitation efforts in 1972, the DeBruhl-Marshall House's early listing in the National Register of Historic Places demonstrates the relationship between the house, and the surrounding neighborhood, and the historic preservation movement as it developed in Columbia, South Carolina. Preservationists recognized that the DeBruhl-Marshall House was an important piece of the city's history and deployed the newly created National Register of Historic Places program, established as part of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, to further their goals of protecting the property against myriad threats, principally the expansion of the city's urban core.

In the same year, 1972, Drs. Robert Nicholson Milling and Phillip Kenneth Huggins formed a partnership known as the DeBruhl-Marshall Company, and purchased the home from Rhodes

⁷⁴Dr. Harold N. Cooledge, "The Classification, Preservation and Restoration of Historic Structures within the limits of the area whose cultural nucleus in the City of Columbia: A First Survey and Feasibility Study," January 1966, Historic Preservation Division, City of Columbia Planning Department, Columbia, SC.

⁷⁵Dr. Harold N. Cooledge, "The Classification, Preservation and Restoration of Historic Structures within the limits of the area whose cultural nucleus in the City of Columbia: A First Survey and Feasibility Study."

⁷⁶National Register of Historic Places, Columbia Historic District II, Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina, National Register #S10817740019.

⁷⁷National Register of Historic Places, Columbia Historic District II.

⁷⁸National Register of Historic Places, DeBruhl-Marshall House.

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with the intent of converting the property into a doctor's office.⁷⁹ The two doctors had an interest in South Carolina history and decided to move their practice, Columbia Psychiatric Associates, into the historic house. Milling and Huggins rented out the rooms not used as their doctors' offices to other companies for use as office spaces. The doctors' rehabilitation project lasted almost a year, from May 1972 to February 1973. Milling and Huggins initially wanted to restore the house to its original architectural plan, but realized the numerous alterations, such as the removal and relocation of the staircase, which had been moved sometime in the Victorian era, would increase costs beyond their budget.⁸⁰

Before Milling and Huggins could begin any alteration to the property, they first presented their intended changes to Columbia's Board of Adjustments, as stipulated by the 1948 zoning laws as well as Columbia's Historical and Cultural Buildings Commission. Milling and Huggins' first proposal sought to change the established occupancy from residential to commercial, and to "vary the total lot area or open land requirements from 12,000 sq. ft. for four apartment units to 9,700 sq. ft. so that 3,700 sq. ft. of the lot may be used for required off-street parking."⁸¹ The increase in parking spaces would support both the doctors' offices, as well as the apartment units, although it is unclear if there were occupants in the apartments during these years. After receiving approval from the Buildings Commission, Milling and Huggins sought authorization from the Columbia Zoning Board of Adjustments to convert the house into four apartment units, which the board sanctioned a week later.⁸² These changes, however, did not detract from the historic integrity of the property, as Rhodes, Milling, and Huggins received commendations for their rehabilitation of the property in 1973 from the Historic Columbia Foundation.⁸³ The DeBruhl-Marshall Company continued to own the property and use it commercially for the next seventeen years.

In 1989, Milling and Huggins gave up their private practice and decided to sell the DeBruhl-Marshall House to South Carolina Tees, Incorporated, an apparel company.⁸⁴ William Maxcy Gregg, owner of the company, later transferred the deed into his own name and planned to continue the commercial use of the property.⁸⁵ Gregg was attracted to the DeBruhl-Marshall House's historical significance and potential as a heritage tourism magnet. Gregg hoped that stories linking the DeBruhl-Marshall House to the history of the Civil War in Columbia would attract renters to his new property.⁸⁶

⁷⁹ Deed of Sale from May Bond S. Rhodes to DeBruhl-Marshall Company, 1 May 1972 (filed 1 May 1972), Deed Book 241, page 538, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, South Carolina.

⁸⁰ Whitehouse, "The House of Brides is Now The House of Doctors."

⁸¹ Jesse Reese to E. Pearce Fleming Jr., 6 June 1972, private collection of Dr. Wanda Breedlove.

⁸² Karen Metcalfe, "Senate Street Parking Hit," *The State*, 7 June 1972, and "Zoning Board Oks Hospital Construction," *The State*, 14 June 1972.

⁸³ "Mrs. Singleton Gets Award," *The State*, 3 May 1973.

⁸⁴ Dr. Milling went to the William S. Hall Psychiatric Institute and the USC School of Medicine, and Dr. Huggins went to Palmetto Health Baptist Hospital. Robert Milling, e-mail message to John Sherrer, 31 Jan. 2012. Deed of Sale from DeBruhl-Marshall Company to South Carolina Tees Incorporated, 29 September 1989 (filed 9 October 1989), Deed Book 953, page 125, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, South Carolina.

⁸⁵ Deed of Sale from South Carolina Tees Incorporated to William Maxwell Gregg, 17 July 1997. Deed Book D1395. Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, South Carolina.

⁸⁶ Fred Monk, "Columbia Fails To Capitalize – On Its Potential For Tourism," *The State*, 4 May 1994.

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By the time Gregg became owner the DeBruhl-Marshall House had been marked as a Design Preservation Area by the city of Columbia and a city Landmark.⁸⁷ The Design Preservation Area recognized the DeBruhl-Marshall House as significant historic property in Columbia, and required that alterations be approved by Columbia's Design/Development Review Commission and comply with the city zoning ordinance.⁸⁸ In the early 1990s, Gregg hired the architect Henry D. Boykin of Boykin and Munnerlyn Architects and Associates of Camden, South Carolina to equip the house with modern equipment and technology – including making the house handicap accessible – in order to rent out the house as separate offices.⁸⁹ Boykin had experience in restoration architecture and made several suggestions for the preservation of the DeBruhl-Marshall House based on the value of the alterations made during the Victorian-era at the end of the nineteenth century.⁹⁰ Gregg, however, made the decision to restore the home to its original antebellum grandeur, which necessitated the removal of several twentieth-century additions. Boykin used the HABS drawings and photographs from 1934 as a guide to match what he believed was Robert Mills' original design (See Figures 6 and 8).⁹¹ Gregg and Boykin's designs for restoring and modernizing the DeBruhl-Marshall House earned a preservation award in 1995 from Historic Columbia Foundation under its preservation and restoration category, recognizing that the rehabilitation had maintained the home's legacy as an icon of historic and aesthetic value that has been properly preserved throughout its history.⁹²

In addition to rehabilitating the DeBruhl-Marshall House, Gregg sought approval from the Buildings Commission to remove the two duplexes at the back of the property in order to restore the gardens in 1992.⁹³ His request was granted and the duplexes were moved to Calhoun Street. Gregg hired landscape architect George Betsill to design a boxwood garden at the back of the lot where the two duplexes once stood.⁹⁴ Betsill's landscape design remains in place and is now cared for and preserved by Dr. Wanda Gale Breedlove, the current owner.

⁸⁷ Jean Patterson to John Fennell, 8 Jan. 1992.

⁸⁸ Michael Lizewski to Harry R. Easterling, 23 Feb. 2007, private collection of Dr. Wanda Breedlove.

⁸⁹ Boykin and Munnerlyn Architects and Assoc., Letter to William Gregg, 7 Sept. 1992, private collection of Dr. Wanda Breedlove.

⁹⁰ Boykin and Munnerlyn Architects and Assoc., Letter to William Gregg, September 7, 1992, private collection of Dr. Wanda Breedlove.

⁹¹ Danny C. Flanders, "Reviving a Classic Designer Showhouse Raises Curtain on Newly Restored Downtown Landmark," *The State*, 15 May 1994. It should be noted that the 1934 HABS plans and photographs are not likely an accurate representation of the original plan of the building, as multiple additions and alterations had been made by the early twentieth century. Additionally, Boykin's restoration did not specifically adhere to the HABS plans.

⁹² Historic Columbia Foundation News, Summer 1996, Historic Columbia Archives, Columbia, South Carolina.

⁹³ Letter to Mr. C.C. Burgess from William B. Kelly Preservation Coordinator, 1 April 1994. This decision was made on 1 Sept. 1992.

⁹⁴ Danny C. Flanders, "Reviving a Classic Designer Showhouse Raises Curtain on Newly Restored Downtown Landmark," *The State*, 15 May 1994.

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The rehabilitation of the DeBruhl-Marshall House in the 1990s incited public interest in the property's future.⁹⁵ In fact, several individuals contacted Gregg with questions about renting out the DeBruhl-Marshall House for business opportunities or engagement parties.⁹⁶ One of these business ventures was a fundraiser for the South Carolina Philharmonic Orchestra, which turned the DeBruhl-Marshall House into a designer showcase exhibit in 1994. For almost a month, twenty-four designers decorated the rooms of the house to feature their products and design ideas.⁹⁷ Unfortunately, Gregg did not receive enough income from the DeBruhl-Marshall House and the property remained vacant for twenty years after 1994. In May 2014, in a Master-in-Equity foreclosure sale, the property was sold to the current owner, Dr. Wanda Gale Breedlove, who is committed to preserving the house.⁹⁸

Throughout its almost two hundred-year history, the DeBruhl-Marshall House has retained much of its historic and architectural integrity. The fact that the DeBruhl-Marshall family owned the house for one hundred years, and especially that, following the Civil War, they lacked the resources to develop or alter the property, helped ensure the preservation of its historic character and many original architectural features. While the house has undergone some architectural and functional changes in the twentieth century, much of the historic fabric remains intact. The owners' appreciation for the house's history and architectural style, city zoning laws, city landmark status, the National Register of Historic Places, and the Historic American Buildings Survey have all recognized the importance of the DeBruhl-Marshall House to Columbia's historic architectural fabric. As a result of the combined actions of local residents, city employees, and federal programs, the DeBruhl-Marshall House is significant for its contribution to the development of historic preservation in Columbia, South Carolina and as a catalyst for the preservation of the city's historic character.

Criterion C

The DeBruhl-Marshall House is significant under Criterion C as a rare example of Early Classical Revival architecture in the city of Columbia. Early Classical Revival architecture was a relatively rare style that was predominantly constructed in the South from 1770 to 1830. Influenced by the new nation's value for the Roman Republican political system, architects and their clients sought an architectural model that reflected monumental Roman design. While the concurrent neoclassical movement in Europe, and particularly France, was gaining momentum across the Atlantic, American architects, including William Jay, Benjamin Henry Latrobe, Robert Mills, William Thornton, and Thomas Jefferson, were leaders in the classical movement completing the first monumental public building in the Early Classical Revival style in Philadelphia in 1800. Typical stylistic elements and identifying features of Early Classical Revival architecture include: full-height portico on the façade with a pedimented gable supported

⁹⁵ "Landmarks Commission Evaluation Sheet for 1401 Laurel Street," January 1992, Planning Division, City of Columbia.

⁹⁶ Lou Green to William Maxcy Gregg, 4 April 1996.

⁹⁷ Danny C. Flanders, "Reviving a Classic Designer Showhouse Raises Curtain on Newly Restored Downtown Landmark," *The State*, 15 May 1994.

⁹⁸ Master's Deed-Foreclosure from Master in Equity of Richland County to Wanda G. Breedlove, 12 May 2014 (filed 19 May 2014), Deed Book 1946, page 2603, Richland County Register of Deeds, Columbia, South Carolina.

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by four Roman-style columns, a thin cornice with dentils or modillions, a semi-circular or elliptical fanlight over the central door, and symmetrically disposed windows. Although Early Classical Revival architecture is often closely associated with its much more widespread successor, the Greek Revival Style, it is these distinguishing features that set them apart.⁹⁹ The Early Classical Revival features of the DeBruhl-Marshall House include its full-height, three-bay-wide portico and pedimented gable supported by four Doric columns, a semi-circular fanlight over the central door, symmetrically disposed windows on a five-bay-wide façade, and a thin cornice with simple moldings. Additionally, the interior demonstrates Early Classical Revival details in its classical profiles, mantels, window casings, doors, and symmetrical plan.



Figure 6: Historic American Buildings Survey, April, 1960 Front (South) Elevation, 1401 Laurel Street, Columbia, Richland County, S.C.

By the early 1920s, some residents of Columbia began to associate the DeBruhl-Marshall House with the influential early American architect Robert Mills.¹⁰⁰ Mills had developed a reputation as a high-style architect and his designs were characteristic of the Early Classical Revival style. For this reason,

many classical revival buildings throughout South Carolina have been associated with the famous architect, even in cases where the connections are tenuous or speculative.¹⁰¹ The claim that Robert Mills designed the DeBruhl-Marshall House was perpetuated throughout the twentieth-century in books on Mills' work, newspaper articles, magazines, and the state

⁹⁹ Virginia Savage McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses*, (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2013), 235-242.

¹⁰⁰ Harriet Kershaw Leiding, *Historic Houses of South Carolina*, (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincot Company, 1921), 260.

¹⁰¹ The Frederick Nance House in Newberry, SC, for example, is attributed to Robert Mills. See: National Register of Historic Places, Frederick Nance House, Newberry County, South Carolina.

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historical marker located outside the house.¹⁰² Scholars have, however, debated the veracity of this association. While Rhodri Windsor Liscombe, biographer of Robert Mills, is certain that Mills had no hand in the design of the DeBruhl-Marshall House, John M. Bryan, architectural historian and expert on Mills' work, presents an unclear position on the association.¹⁰³ Although the original builder and/or architect of the DeBruhl-Marshall House remains unknown, there are several reasons it has been historically associated with Robert Mills.¹⁰⁴

By the 1820s Robert Mills was actively working and designing buildings in Columbia. At first glance, the façade of the DeBruhl-Marshall House resembles other buildings Mills designed including the Ainsley Hall House and the South Carolina Insane Asylum in Columbia, as well the Fireproof Building in Charleston. Each of these buildings demonstrates Early Classical Revival style elements including a classical style portico with a triangular pediment supported by stuccoed-brick columns over a raised arcade, semi-circular fanlights over the door, and a symmetrical façade. Additionally, the exterior elevations reflect the symmetry and visual division of space for which Mills was known. For example, the presence of a belt course between the first and second floors of the DeBruhl-Marshall House is characteristic of other residential and public Mills buildings. Mills was also an innovative engineer, deploying building methods such as groin and barrel vaults to distribute the weight of buildings constructed completely out of stone and masonry. While the DeBruhl-Marshall House does not display the level of vaulting that Mills used in the Asylum and Fireproof Building, evidence of barrel vaulting remains on the ground level of the house, which would have helped distribute the weight of the exterior and interior brick walls. Another major characteristic that has contributed to the house's association with Mills is the original location of the stair, which was in the northwest corner of the house rather than the central passage, much like the stair in the Ainsley Hall House.¹⁰⁵

While the DeBruhl-Marshall House demonstrates several Mills-like architectural features, it lacks several characteristics of a Mills-designed building. Mills was an innovative designer who

¹⁰² Sources attributing the DeBruhl-Marshall House to Robert Mills include: "A Portrait of Robert Mills' Genius," *The Columbia Record*; Milling, "Columbia Woman Restores Historic DeBruhl Mansion," *The State Magazine*, 4-24-1960; Lynn Whitehouse, "A House of Brides is Now a House of Doctors," *The Sandlapper*, Sept. 1974

¹⁰³ Rhodri Windsor Liscombe, *Altogether American: Robert Mills, Architect and Engineer, 1781-1855*, (New York, Oxford University Press, 1994); John M. Bryan, *Robert Mills*, (Washington, DC: American Institute of Architects Press, 1989); Bryan, *Robert Mills: America's First Architect*, (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2001). In Bryan's 1989 work he lists the DeBruhl-Marshall House in the appendix of buildings designed by Mills. In 2001, however, there is no mention of the house. Other works that credit Mills with the design include: Blanche Marsh, *Robert Mills: Architect in South Carolina*, (Columbia: R. L. Bryan Company, 1970). Works that discredit the association: Historic American Buildings Survey, *Addendum to DeBruhl-Marshall House Historical Report*, July 1961; Dr. Harold N. Coledge, Jr., *The Classification, Preservation and Restoration of Historic Structures within the limits of the area whose cultural nucleus is the City of Columbia: A First Survey and Feasibility Study*, Jan. 1966.

¹⁰⁴ No original plans or family papers exist that indicate the original architect or builder.

¹⁰⁵ For more information on the Mills Buildings mentioned see: National Register of Historic Places, Ainsley Hall House (Robert Mills House), Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina, National Register #7074100017; National Register of Historic Places, Fireproof Building, Charleston, Charleston County, South Carolina, National Register #6907410002; National Register of Historic Places, South Carolina State Hospital Mills Building, Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina.

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learned under European-trained architects and minds like Thomas Jefferson, who was known for creating curvilinear spaces and dome structures. Mills designed several buildings with rounded masonry walls, including the Ainsley Hall House, the Benjamin Chew House in Philadelphia (though never built), and the Fireproof Building.¹⁰⁶ Additionally, Mills' buildings are known for taking advantage of light using large, Palladian windows, or the careful placement of windows in rooms. The South Carolina Lunatic Asylum, for example, takes advantage of light from every vantage point, as light and air quality were considered essential for a healthy and curative space.¹⁰⁷ Furthermore, the Ainsley Hall House uses large Palladian, or Venetian, windows to bring light into the double parlors. While changes have been made to the DeBruhl-Marshall House that have altered the original window and lighting scheme, the overall plan of the house, with the exception of the first floor central passage, does not take full advantage of the lighting opportunities, with only three windows on each floor of the east and west elevations. Although the exterior of the DeBruhl-Marshall House is strikingly similar to the Ainsley Hall House, it more closely favors the plan, scale, and interior design of the Hampton-Preston Mansion in Columbia, which also has been incorrectly associated with Robert Mills. It is possible that the DeBruhl-Marshall House's similarities to these two buildings were the reasons for its initial association with Robert Mills. Even though any direct association with Mills remains speculative, it is at least clear that the influence of his architectural style remains evident in the design of the DeBruhl-Marshall House. Having a house that exhibited the characteristics of Mills' design would have been both fashionable and a marker of status at the time this house was constructed. That was especially so in Mills' home state of South Carolina and especially for a house in such close proximity to the Mills designed Ainsley Hall House.

While the architect and/or builder of the house remain unknown, the DeBruhl-Marshall House stands out as a rare example of Early Classical Revival architecture in Columbia, making it locally significant and eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C.

¹⁰⁶ Liscombe, *Altogether American*, 18-21; 40.

¹⁰⁷ Carla Yanni, *The Architecture of Madness: Insane Asylums in the United States* (Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Press, 2007).

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Jesse DeBruhl, the original owner of the DeBruhl-Marshall House, was a notable political figure in Richland County, serving as county sheriff from 1829 to 1832 and again from 1837-1840, and was leader of the Democratic campaign against the Whigs in 1840.¹⁰⁸ He was a prominent plantation owner whose wealth stemmed from slave-based plantation agriculture. Although the total number of slaves

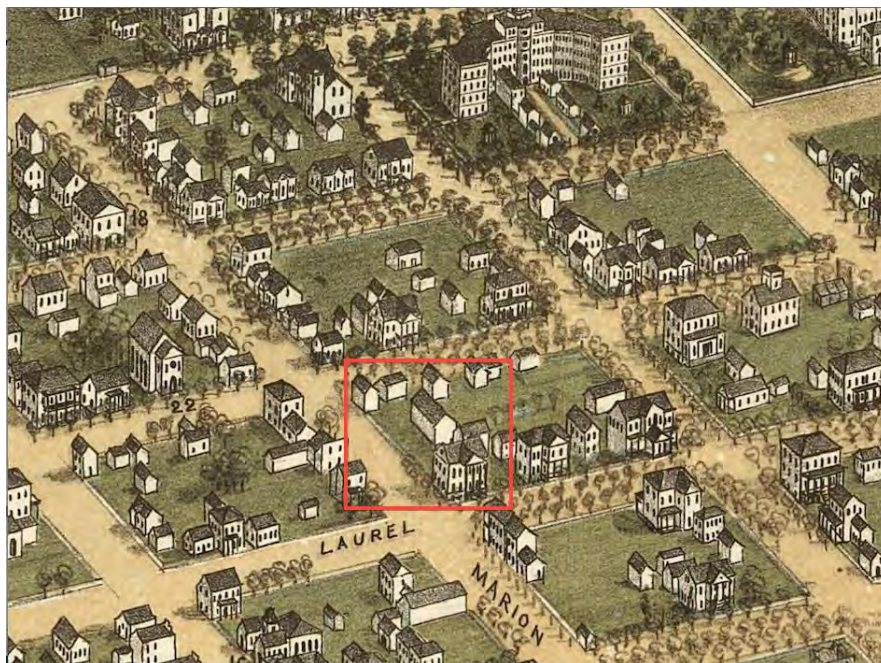


Figure 7: C. Drie, Bird's Eye View of Columbia, South Carolina, 1872

DeBruhl owned before 1850 is unclear, by 1850

he owned 105 slaves in Richland District.¹⁰⁹ The majority of these slaves most likely worked at his large plantation near the Congaree River.¹¹⁰

The number of slaves living and working at 1401 Laurel Street varied from year to year. In 1830, there were seventeen slaves at the DeBruhl-Marshall House.¹¹¹ Ten years later, the number of slaves increased to twenty-one.¹¹² In 1860, eleven slaves – seven women and four men – worked and lived at the DeBruhl-Marshall House. Six of the eleven slaves were children, three girls and

¹⁰⁸ Helen Kohn Hennig, *Columbia: Capital City of Carolina 1786-1936* (Columbia: R.L. Bryan Company, 1936), 142.

¹⁰⁹ 1850 United States Slave Schedule s.v. "Jesse DeBruhl," Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina, Ancestry.com.

¹¹⁰ Jesse DeBruhl, *Plat for 265 Acres on Congaree River, Richland District, South Carolina*, 1824, Plat, from South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Series S213192, Vol. 47, pg. 335; *The Daily Phoenix* (Columbia, SC) 25 Feb. 1872; Given the references to Jesse DeBruhl's plantations and land holdings inside and outside of the state of South Carolina, (the 265 acres of land surveyed in this 1824 plat, and the 1250 acres of land in Richland County from Jesse's estate that fell into delinquency by 1872) it is reasonable to assume that his plantation was located on part of this land holding in central Richland County.

¹¹¹ 1830 United States Census s.v. "Jessee DeBruhl," Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina, accessed through Ancestry.com.

¹¹² 1840 United States Census s.v. "Jesse DeBruhl," Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina, accessed through Ancestry.com.

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three boys.¹¹³ They lived in two slave dwellings located behind the main house nearby a detached kitchen.¹¹⁴

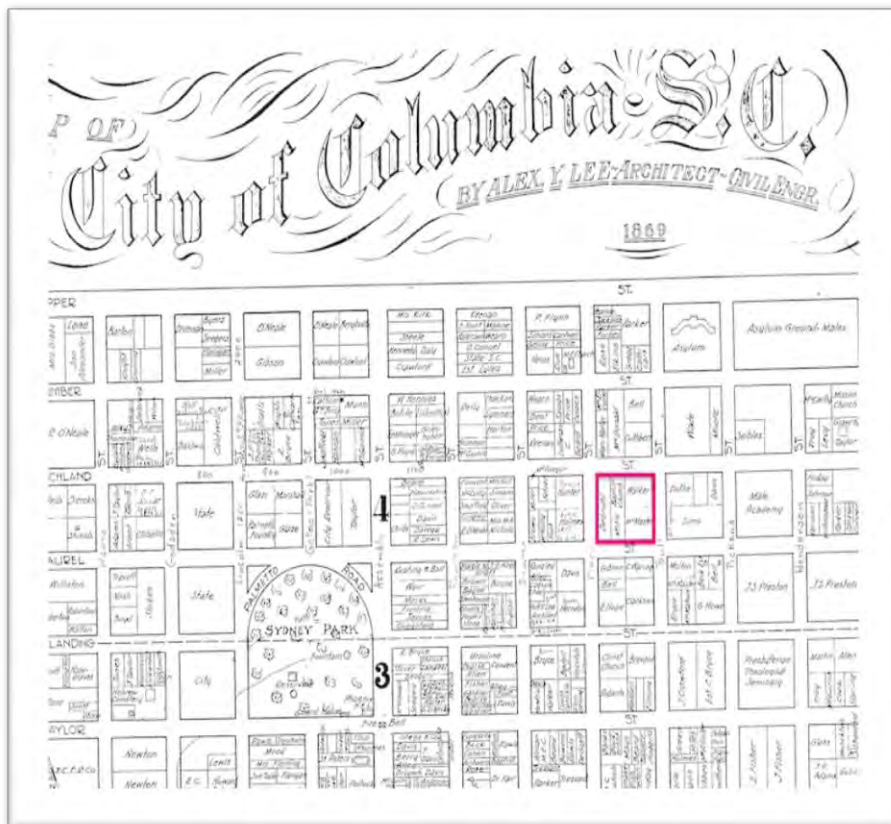


Figure 8: Alex Y. Lee, Map of the City of Columbia, 1869, traced by Tomlinson Engineering Company, 1930, City Preservation Planning Office, Columbia, S.C.

At DeBruhl's death in May 1860, his real estate was valued at \$40,000 and his entire personal estate was valued at \$110,000, the great bulk of which was comprised by the value of his slave property.¹¹⁵ He owned eight lots of land in addition to the DeBruhl-Marshall House, which sold at auction for over \$13,000. DeBruhl also owned several stocks, including 191 shares of the South Carolina Railroad and 255 shares of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company. The bonds owned by DeBruhl were worth more than \$6,000 and his bank accounts worth the same.¹¹⁶ In DeBruhl's will (signed and finalized in

1857), he left explicit instructions about how his estate was to be handled by

his executor and son-in-law, Jehu Foster Marshall, husband of his daughter Elizabeth.¹¹⁷ After paying off all his debts, his remaining assets were to be sold. These included the DeBruhl-Marshall House, all of the furnishings within the home, and the enslaved persons he owned, with the exception of one female slave named Mary Blanding. DeBruhl's furnishings were worth approximately \$500 and his enslaved persons who lived and worked at the family home in

¹¹³ 1860 United States Slave Schedule s.v. "Jesse DeBruhl," Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina, accessed through Ancestry.com.

¹¹⁴ 1860 United States Census, s.v. "Jesse DeBruhl," Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina, Ancestry.com.

¹¹⁵ "Death of Mr. Jessie DeBruhl." *Independent Monitor* (Abbeville, SC), 1 June 1860; 1860 United States Census, s.v. "Jesse DeBruhl," Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina, Ancestry.com.

¹¹⁶ Richland County South Carolina Probate Judge, *Inventories, Appraisements, and Sales Book B*, 1852-1862, 351-352.

¹¹⁷ Jesse DeBruhl, Will dated May 1857, proved May 1860, Will Book L, no. 405, Box 41, Richland County Registry of Probate, Columbia, SC, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

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Columbia were valued at \$4,500.¹¹⁸ Despite what DeBruhl's will stipulated, the DeBruhl-Marshall House and many of its furnishings stayed within the family.

Two months after DeBruhl's estate was sold, the first Confederate shots were fired upon Fort Sumter in April 1861. The Thirteenth Amendment, passed in January 1865, abolished the institution of slavery, thus removing the DeBruhl's primary source of wealth. Like many former slaveholding families in the South the family struggled to recover from the economic shock of losing its slave labor, as well as the abstract economic value that those enslaved persons represented. The house at 1401 Laurel Street remained in the DeBruhl and Marshall families for over a half century after the war, though not necessarily by choice. After Mary C. DeBruhl's marriage to John S. Wiley in 1867, the Wileys attempted to sell the house and placed advertisements in the newspaper for its sale or rental as early as September 1868.¹¹⁹ While the property was not sold, by the end of 1868 the Wileys had found a tenant, Reverend W. E. Boggs.¹²⁰ It is unclear how long Reverend Boggs rented the house or if other tenants lived in the house during or following his tenancy. Having secured a tenant, the Wileys, along with Mary's son William Jesse DeBruhl, appeared to return to John's native Spartanburg.¹²¹ In 1871, the Wileys returned to Columbia when John S. Wiley opened a clothing business with L.D. Childs on Main Street.¹²² It is probable that they took up residence in the DeBruhl-Marshall House upon their return, but no indication of where the Wileys resided at this time has been found. By 1875, however, John S. and Mary C. Wiley were living in the DeBruhl-Marshall House, where they resided until Mary was forced to sell the property in 1904.¹²³

In an attempt to alleviate economic hardship following the war, the Wileys implemented a series of changes to the property. The removal of old outbuildings and construction of new ones in their place throughout Mary's ownership between 1861 and 1904 suggests these buildings were being constructed as boarding houses to acquire income. In 1872, there were five outbuildings standing behind the DeBruhl-Marshall House on the Wileys' remaining acre, three of them built on the northern border of the property along Richland Street (See Figure 7).¹²⁴ By 1883, four of those buildings were gone—the two larger buildings closest to the house and two of the buildings bordering Richland Street. In addition to the one remaining building on the southeastern corner of Marion and Richland, two new buildings appear in the third of the property closest to

¹¹⁸ Richland County South Carolina Probate Judge, *Inventories, Appraisements, and Sales Book B*, 1852-1862, 351-352, South Carolina Department of Archives and History. The value of the slave property suggests a relatively small number of enslaved people, likely between five and eight depending upon their ages and genders.

¹¹⁹ *The Daily Phoenix* (Columbia, SC), 8 Sept. 1868.

¹²⁰ *1868 Columbia City Directory*. (Richmond, VA: Hill Directory Co, 1868), 6.

¹²¹ Newspaper records from 1868-1870 identify John S. Wiley and Mrs. Wiley of Spartanburg as repeat visitors of the Columbia Hotel in this period. *The Daily Phoenix* (Columbia, SC), 6 Oct. 1869. *The Daily Phoenix* (Columbia, SC) 10 Jan 1870.

¹²² *The Daily Phoenix* (Columbia, SC), 12 April 1871.

¹²³ *Columbia Directory for 1875-76*. (Beasley & Emerson Publishers, 1875), 99. The Wileys are listed as living in the house on the northeast corner of Marion and Laurel in Columbia city directories until the house was sold to Mary's son, William J. DeBruhl, in 1905.

¹²⁴ C. Drie, *Bird's Eye View of the City of Columbia, South Carolina*, 1872, Library of Congress, <http://www.loc.gov/item/75696568>.

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Richland Street.¹²⁵ In 1895, the three buildings on the 1883 map were joined by a fourth building, situated about halfway between Laurel and Richland Streets.¹²⁶ Given the financial difficulties that forced Mary to sell the house in 1904, it is thus likely that the three new buildings that appear in 1883 and 1895 served as boarding houses to supplement the Wileys' income. The choice to demolish old buildings and rebuild new, smaller outbuildings, coupled with their construction far from the main house, suggests that they were not built for the Wileys' personal use. Their new construction and distance from the DeBruhl-Marshall House would make these outbuildings an ideal space for tenants. If these spaces were indeed used as boarding houses, however, the supplemental income they provided proved insufficient to alleviate the cost of maintaining the property.

Timeline of Owners

1820—1860	Jesse DeBruhl
1861—1905	Mary C. Wiley (DeBruhl's widow) and John S. Wiley
1905	Sold to Palmetto Bank; immediately sold to William Jesse DeBruhl (Mary and Jesse's son) and then sold to Janie B. Marshall
1905—1919	Janie B. Marshall (the widow of J.Q. Marshall Sr., son of John Foster Marshall and Jesse DeBruhl's daughter, Elizabeth A. Marshall, by his first wife, Eliza Donovan)
1919—1947	James Hagood Sams and Caroline E. Sams
1947—1972	May Bond S. Rhodes
1972—1989	DeBruhl-Marshall Company (Phillip Kenneth Huggins, Robert Nicholson Milling, Roger K. Rutledge, A. Sale Estefano, Bob C. Schnackenberg, Frank A. Cheano, and Cynthia S. Hamilton)
1989—2014	South Carolina Tees Incorporated (William Maxwell Gregg, to whose name the deed was transferred in 1997)
2014—present	Wanda Gale Breedlove

¹²⁵ *Gray's New Map of Columbia*, South Carolina, Richland County, 1883.

¹²⁶ Niernsee and Lamotte, *Map of Columbia, S.C. and Suburbs*. (Baltimore, MD: WM. A. Flamm & Co, 1895).





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Figure 9: Evolution of the DeBruhl-Marshall House Parcel, 1820-present

Legend: Lines Indicate Boundary

1820-1856	
1856-1861	
1861-1920	
1920-Present	

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Archeological Potential

It is possible that the DeBruhl-Marshall House site might produce archaeological evidence associated with urban slavery and the nineteenth-century gardens. Although the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology (SCIAA) has given the lot a site number (38RD0035), no excavations have been recorded.¹²⁷ Due to the lack of prior investigation and the fact that the history of the property suggests the high probability that the site is heavily disturbed, it is not possible to say that it is eligible under Criterion D absent further investigation.

Still, archaeological excavation of the DeBruhl-Marshall House lot has the potential to uncover artifacts and possible extant foundations of buildings associated with urban slavery. A comparable property to the DeBruhl-Marshall House is the Aiken-Rhett House in Charleston, South Carolina where archaeological investigations have uncovered information about urban slave quarters and slave life at the house.¹²⁸ The historical record reveals that the DeBruhl-Marshall lot was once occupied by secondary structures and outbuildings. For example, the 1860 census reveals that there were two slave quarters on Jesse DeBruhl's lot.¹²⁹ Therefore, it is possible that at least two of the five outbuildings shown on the 1872 *Bird's Eye* map of Columbia were slave quarters (See Figure 7).¹³⁰ It is also likely that foundations and artifacts remain on the lot, as much of it was paved for parking in the twentieth century, sealing the archaeological evidence.¹³¹ Thus, the historical fabric underneath the ground would have remained largely untouched and intact as "the buried environment is a stable one."¹³² Therefore, future archeological investigation at the DeBruhl-Marshall House has the potential to not only reveal slave artifacts and material culture, but also to contribute to historical understanding of the quotidian operation of urban slavery in the antebellum American South.

In addition to the possibility of discovering evidence associated with slavery at the DeBruhl-Marshall House, archaeology may also reveal information about the early gardens. It is not uncommon for original layouts, pathways, structures, and features to be uncovered in garden excavations. In fact, when using geophysical surveys, such as electrical resistance measurements and magnetic measurements, it is possible to find former areas of organically fertilized sections

¹²⁷ A visit to the SCIAA offices revealed that the site form associated with the site number stated simply that the lot contained a Greek Revival building. SCIAA staff stated that the form, filed in 1972, was likely done to accompany the National Register Nomination filed the same year.

¹²⁸ John Michael Vlach, "Without Recourse to Owners: The Architecture of Urban Slavery in the Antebellum South," *Perspectives in Vernacular Architecture* 6 (1997).

¹²⁹ 1860 United States Census, s.v. "Jesse DeBruhl," Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina, Ancestry.com.

¹³⁰ C. Drie, *Bird's Eye View of the City of Columbia, South Carolina, 1872*. Map. Published by C. Drie, Library of Congress Division of Maps.

¹³¹ Interview with Dr. Karen Smith, Applied Archaeologist, SCIAA. 16 October 2014.

¹³² Neville Agnew, "Preservation of Archaeological Sites: A Holistic Perspective," The J. Paul Getty Trust, http://www.getty.edu/conservation/publications_resources/newsletters/12_2/feature1.html, (accessed December 7, 2014). See also: Maria Franklin and Larry McKee, "Introduction African Diaspora Archaeologies: Present Insights and Expanding Discourses," *Historical Archaeology* 38 (2004): 3; Laurie A. Wilkie, "Considering the Future of African American Archaeology," *Historical Archaeology* 38 (2004): 110.

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of the garden and moisture retaining features.¹³³ Garden archaeologists can often identify different types of plants that existed through pollen, phytolith, and macrofloral analysis, and can determine whether a garden was used to grow food or kitchen herbs, or for aesthetic purposes.¹³⁴ Therefore, because few, if any, sources exist in the written record that describe the nineteenth-century gardens of the DeBruhl-Marshall House, archaeological study of the site would contribute to existing literature on nineteenth-century gardens.

Archaeological excavations at the house may answer the following questions:

1. Did the DeBruhl slaves supplement their basic provisions with small gardens as plantation slaves often did?
2. Did the DeBruhl slaves have possessions different from those found on plantation sites? This information could help researchers understand the differences between urban slaves, who were often hired out, and plantation slaves.
3. Can building foundations be uncovered, and do they corroborate historic maps?
4. What were the functions of the outbuildings and structures on the DeBruhl-Marshall property? What can this tell us about the changing function of the site over its two hundred year history?
5. Which buildings housed slaves?
6. Was the original garden at the DeBruhl-Marshall House ornamental or did it function as a kitchen garden?
7. What was the size of the original garden and how was it originally designed?

Archaeological investigations at the DeBruhl-Marshall House may reveal significant information about urban slavery and nineteenth-century gardens and thereby contribute to the understanding and interpretation of the historic property.

¹³³ Jane Wheeler, Arnold Aspinall, and Roger A. Walker, "Geophysics in the Garden: A Survey of the Gardens at Duncombe Park, North Yorkshire," *Garden History* 35 (2007): 85-91.

¹³⁴ National Park Service, "Landscape Lines: Pollen, Phytolith, and Macrofloral Analyses," National Park Service, http://www.nps.gov/cultural_landscapes/Documents/Landscape_Lines_07.pdf, (accessed November 15, 2014).

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # SC-13-3

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository: South Caroliniana Library, Richland County Public Library, South Carolina Department of Archives and History, Richland County Register of Deeds,

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

DeBruhl-Marshall House
Name of Property

Richland County, SC
County and State

10. **Geographical Data**

Acreage of Property 1 acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 34.010630 | Longitude: -81.033754 |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The boundaries of the DeBruhl-Marshall House property begin at the northeastern corner of the intersection of Laurel Street and Marion Street thence from said point of beginning run along the eastern boundary of the right-of-way for Marion Street N09° 57'W for 113.25 feet to an iron; thence turning and running along property n/f Butler N79° 29'E for 118.31 feet to a point; thence turning and running along property n/f Centennial Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church S10° 106'E for 112.75 feet to an iron; thence turning and running along the northern boundary of the right-of-way for Laurel Street N09° 57'W for 118.62 feet to a point along with an iron on the northwestern corner of Lot 3, which iron is located on the eastern right-of-way for Marion Street approximately 29.99 feet south of the intersection of Richland and Marion Streets; thence from

DeBruhl-Marshall House
Name of Property

Richland County, SC
County and State

said point of beginning running along Lot 2 N79° 41'E for 79.93 feet to an iron; thence turning and running along Lot 1 S09° 41'E for 41.55 feet to an iron; thence turning and continuing along Lot 1 N79° 56'E for 40.97 feet to an iron; thence turning and running along property Now or Formerly Trustees, First Assembly of God Church S10° 25'E for 130.77 feet to an iron; thence turning and running along Now or Formerly Butler S70° 29'W for 119.71 feet to an iron; thence turning and running along the eastern side of the right-of-way for Marion Street N10° 38'W for 172.92 feet to an iron, thus completing the property boundaries.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary is reflective of the current property ownership while containing areas of the property where former buildings once stood. Additionally, the boundary described has remained consistent since 1920.

11. **Form Prepared By**

name/title: Jane Campbell, Alexandra Gonzalez, Stephanie Gray, Kayla Boyer Halberg, Casey Lee, Constance Mandeville, Robert Olguin, Alexandria Russell
organization: University of South Carolina Public History Program
street & number: University of South Carolina
city or town: Columbia state: SC zip code: 29208
e-mail segray@email.sc.edu
telephone: 440-488-8359
date: 3/12/15

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

DeBruhl-Marshall House
Name of Property

Richland County, SC
County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: The DeBruhl-Marshall House

City or Vicinity: Columbia

County: Richland County State: SC

Photographer: Kayla Boyer Halberg

Date Photographed: September and November 2014

Location of Original Files: 751 Jacobs Mill Pond Rd., Elgin, SC 29045

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

1 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0001

South facade, camera facing north.

2 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0002

West elevation (left) and south facade (right), camera facing northeast.

3 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0003

North elevation, camera facing south.

4 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0004

East elevation (left) and north elevation (right), camera facing southwest.

5 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0005

East boundary wall, camera facing north.

6 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0006

North garden, camera facing north.

DeBruhl-Marshall House
Name of Property

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7 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0007
Southeast garden, camera facing southeast.

8 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0008
East garden, camera facing northeast.

9 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0009
Entrance to north yard, camera facing north.

10 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0010
North yard, camera facing north.

11 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0011
North yard, camera facing south.

12 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0012
Driveway, camera facing south.

13 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0013
Attic, camera facing west.

14 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0014
Charred attic timbers, camera facing east.

15 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0015
Service elevator on ground floor northwest corner, camera facing north.

16 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0016
Central first floor hallway, camera facing south.

17 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0017
Original fireplace in southeast corner on first floor, camera facing north.

18 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0018
Replacement fireplace in northeast corner on first floor, camera facing south.

19 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0019
Original fireplace in southwest corner on first floor, camera facing north.

DeBruhl-Marshall House
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20 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0020

Interior of original fireplace in southwest corner on first floor, camera facing east.

21 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0021

Interior of original fireplace in southwest corner on first floor, camera facing west.

22 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0022

Replacement fireplace in southeast corner on second floor, camera facing north.

23 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0023

Replacement fireplace in northeast corner on second floor, camera facing south.

24 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0024

Gothic fireplace in southwest corner on second floor, camera facing north.

25 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0025

Replacement fireplace in southeast corner on ground floor, camera facing north.

26 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0026

Replacement fireplace in southwest corner on ground floor, camera facing north.

27 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0027

Stained glass in southwest corner on ground floor, camera facing west.

28 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0028

Stairwell, camera facing west.

29 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0029

Central hallway staircase scarring on second floor central hallway, camera facing southwest.

30 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0030

Southeast corner of first floor, camera facing northwest

31 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0031

Southeast corner of first floor, camera facing southwest

32 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0032

Southeast corner of first floor, camera facing north

DeBruhl-Marshall House
Name of Property

Richland County, SC
County and State

33 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0033
Northeast corner of first floor, camera facing southeast

34 of 34: SC_Richland County_DeBruhl Marshall House_0034
Detail of exterior masonry wall

Index of figures

Figure 1: Arthur and Moore, Map of Columbia, S.C. 1850, Drawn by John B. Jackson, City Preservation Planning Office, Columbia, South Carolina. (p. 15)

Figure 2: 1907 Postcard of DeBruhl-Marshall House, South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, S.C. (p. 17)

Figure 3: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Columbia, South Carolina, 1919, South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, S.C. (p. 18)

Figure 4: Historic American Buildings Survey, M.B. Paine, Photographer April, 1934 North And East Elevations, Rear, Camera Facing Southwest, 1401 Laurel Street, Columbia, Richland County, SC, HABS SC,40-COLUM,1--2, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. (p. 20)

Figure 5: Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Columbia, South Carolina, 1956, South Caroliniana Library, Columbia, S.C. (p. 23)

Figure 6: Historic American Buildings Survey, April, 1960 Front (South) Elevation, 1401 Laurel Street, Columbia, Richland County, SC, HABS SC,40-COLUM,1--6, Library of Congress Prints and Photographs Division Washington, D.C. (p. 29)

Figure 7: C. Drie, Bird's Eye View of Columbia, South Carolina, 1872, Library of Congress, <http://www.loc.gov/item/75696568> (p. 32)

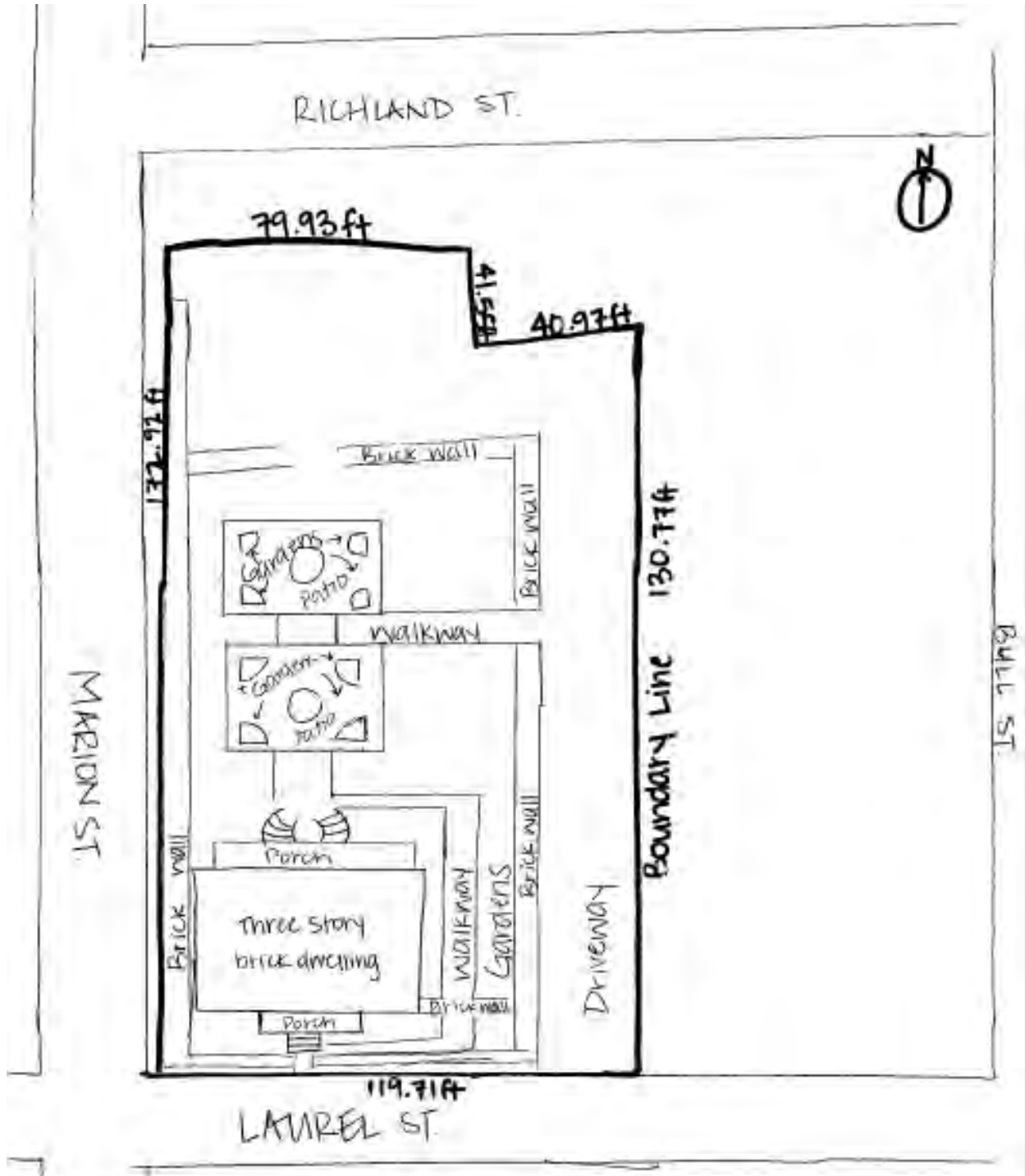
Figure 8: Alex Y. Lee, Map of the City of Columbia, 1869, traced by Tomlinson Engineering Company, 1930, City Preservation Planning Office, Columbia, S.C. (p. 33)

Figure 9: Map showing parcel development for the DeBruhl-Marshall House (p. 36)

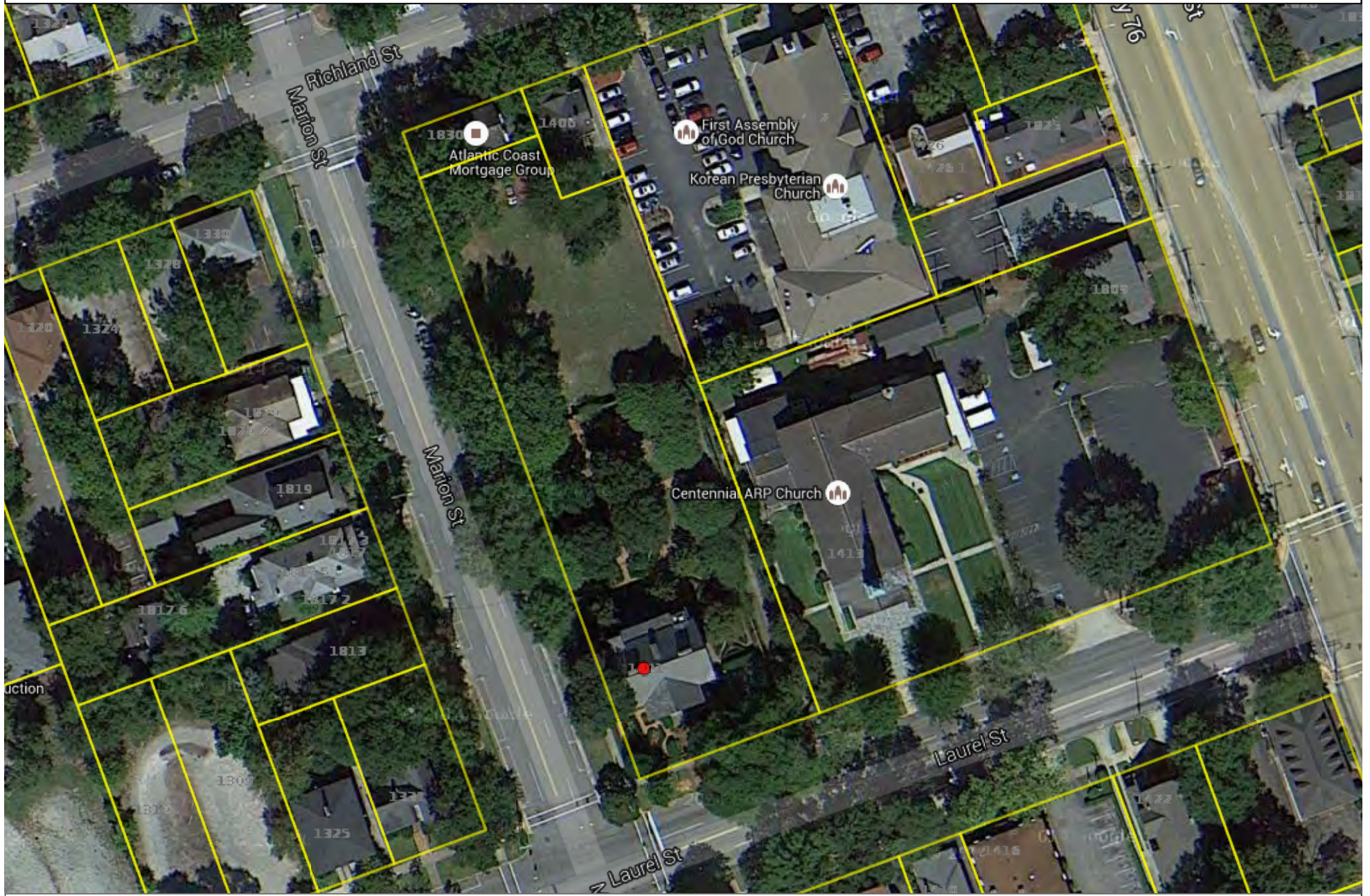
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Sketch Map of the DeBruhl-Marshall House and Property (Not to Scale)



Richland County, SC | Internet Mapping



DISCLAIMER : This is a product of the Richland County GIS Department. The data depicted here have been developed with extensive cooperation from other county departments, as well as other federal, state and local governments agencies. Richland County expressly disclaims responsibility for damages or liability that may arise from the use of this map.



DeBruhl-Marshall House

Columbia, Richland Co., S.C.

$34^{\circ} 0' 638''\text{N}$, $81^{\circ} 2' 025''\text{W}$

Marion St

Richland St

Bull St
76

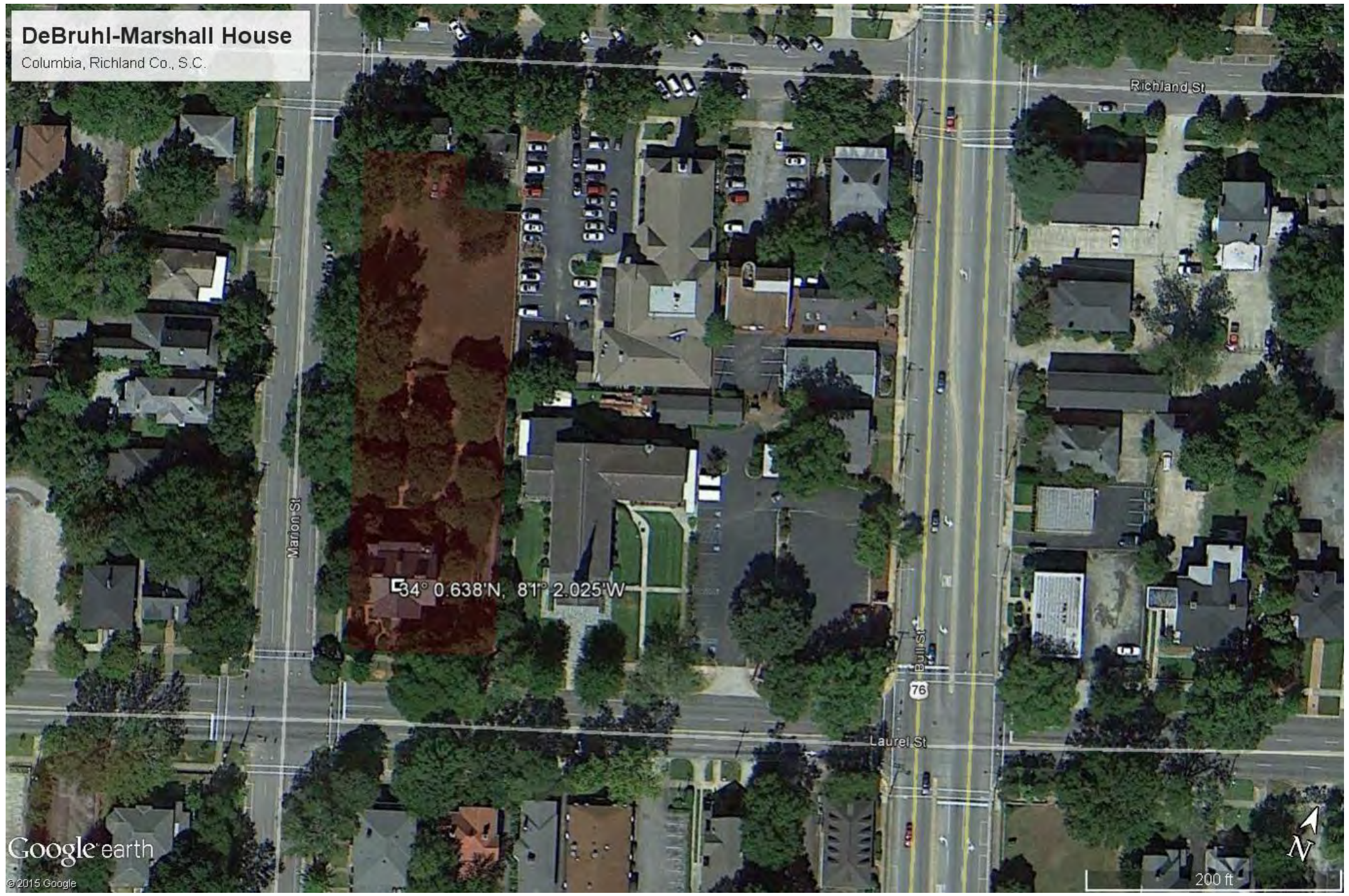
Laurel St

Google earth

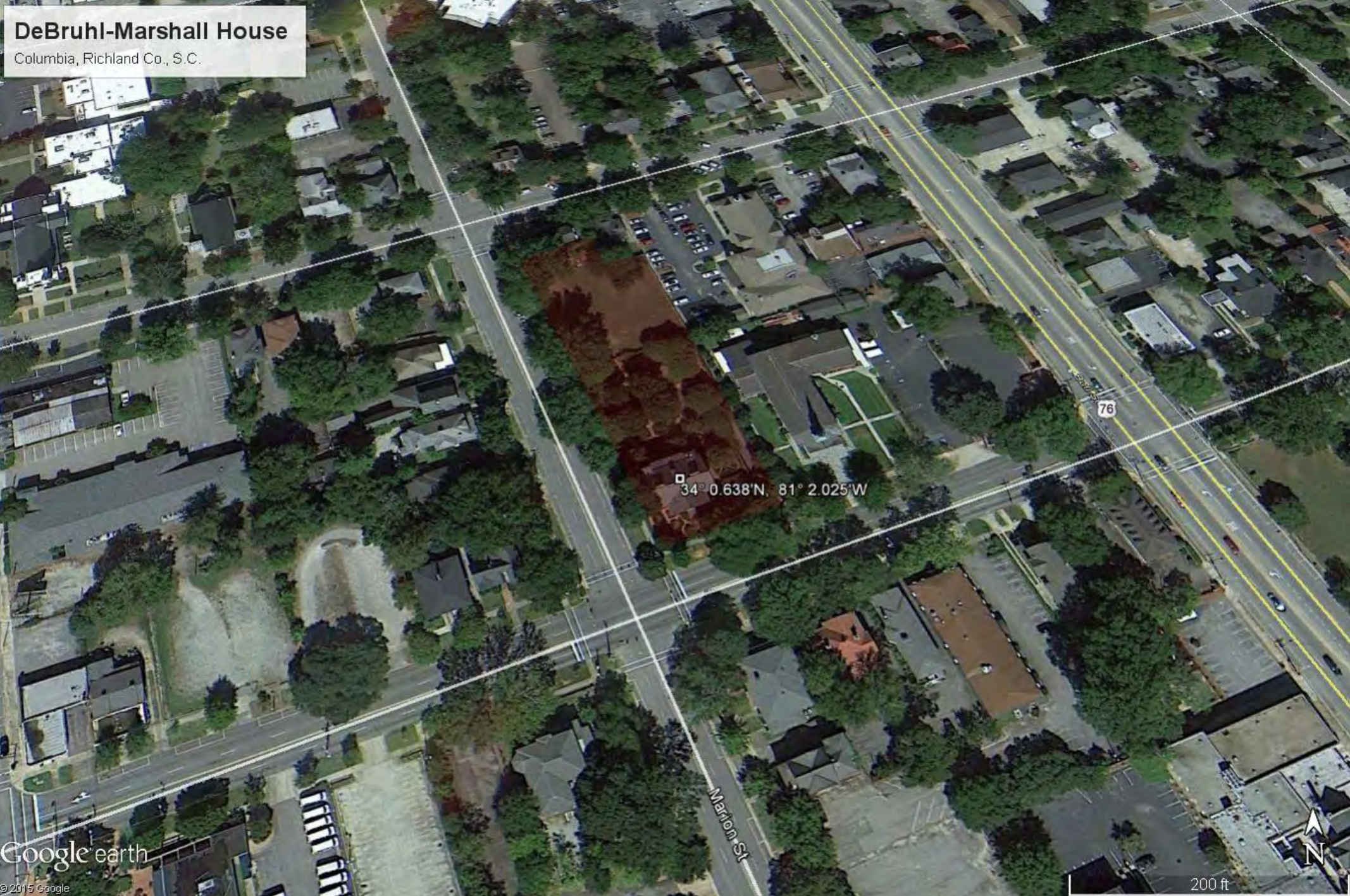
© 2015 Google



200 ft



DeBruhl-Marshall House
Columbia, Richland Co., S.C.



Google earth

© 2015 Google

Marion St

76

34° 0.638'N, 81° 2.025'W

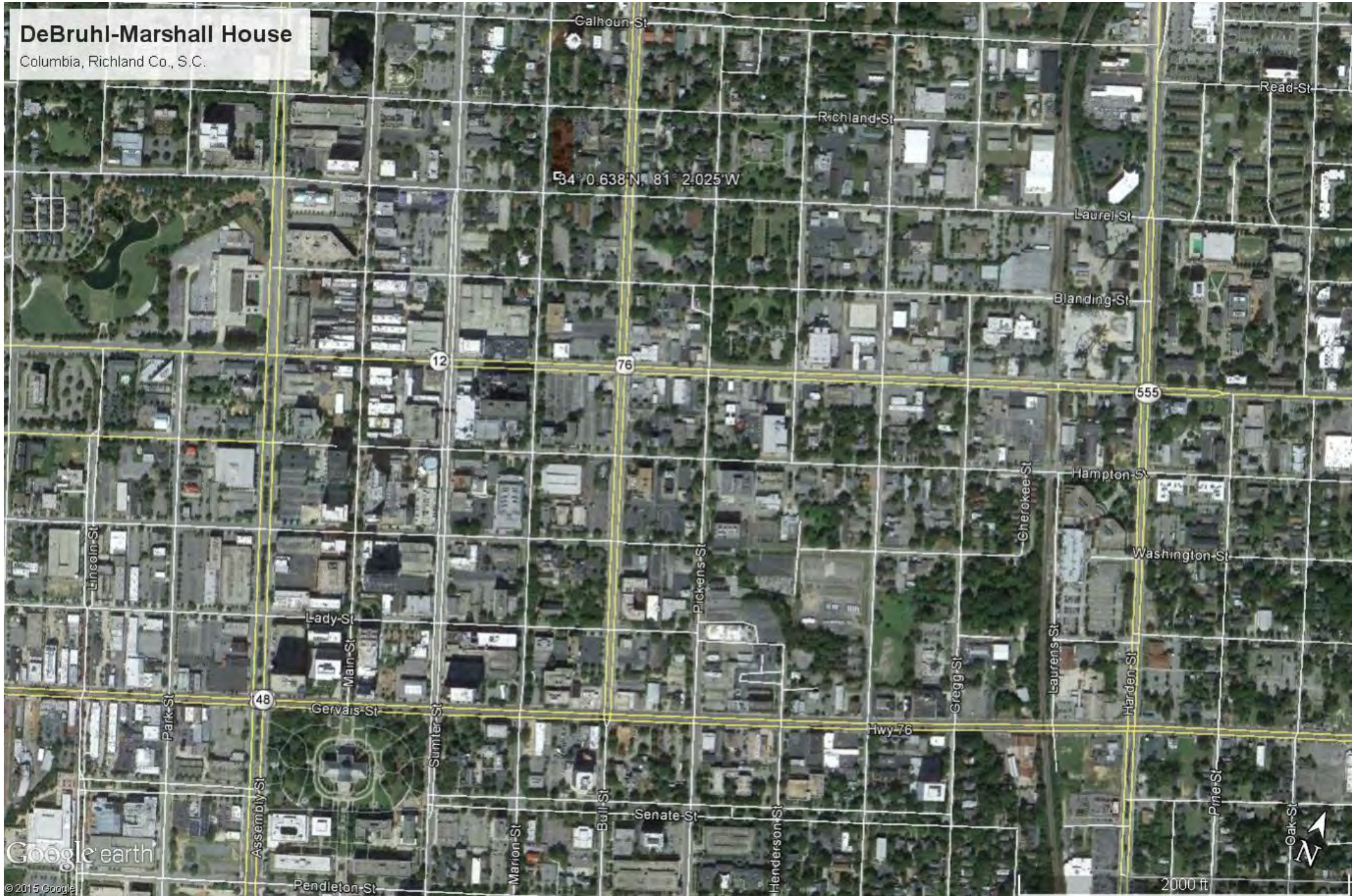


200 ft

DeBruhl-Marshall House

Columbia, Richland Co., S.C.

34° 0.638' N, 81° 2.025' W



Google earth

© 2015 Google

2000 ft





2 HR
PARKING
8:00 AM
TO 6:00 PM

2 HR
PARKING
8:00 AM
TO 6:00 PM

























G









































National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

*De Bruhl - Marshall House
Richland STATE SC*

RECEIPT

PROPERTY

DATE OF RECEIPT	YES	NO	NUMBER	REGISTER:
<u>12/28/71</u>				MAR 23 1972 Ref # 72001218
DATA PAGE				
PHOTO (S)			<u>3</u>	
PHOTO DESCRIPTION (S)				
MAP (S)			<u>1</u>	
MAP DESCRIPTION (S)				
LOGGED				
ACKNOWLEDGE				
RESUBMIT				



12/28/71
Tech OK 2/3/72

REVIEW	
HISTORIAN	<i>Okay</i> <i>Jules</i> <i>2/11/72</i>
ARCHEOLOGIST	
ARCHITECT	<i>OK</i> <i>Chambers</i> <i>2-11-72</i>
ASST. KEEPER	
KEEPER	<i>OK</i> <i>Wh</i> <i>3/7/72</i>
WRITER/EDITOR	<i>OK</i> <i>Mann</i> <i>2/15/72</i>
CHIEF, OAHF	<i>EMC</i> <i>3-23</i>
EDITORIAL PROCESSING, EDITOR	<i>Looks like Sculett O'Hara to me on the staircase</i> <i>OK</i> <i>CDA</i> <i>3/7/72</i>

Federal Registry Entry 5-2-72 Annual Edition Entry _____

Logged MAR 23 1972 Card MAR 23 1972

COMMENTS: _____ WORKING NUMBER 12.28.71.12

Flayd Spence



South Carolina Department of Archives and History
1430 Senate Street
Columbia, S.C.

P. O. Box 11,188
Capitol Station 29211
October 12, 1973

Brown

Mr. Ron Greenberg
Publication Supervisor
National Register of Historic Places
Department of the Interior
National Park Service
18th and C. Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Greenberg:

As a follow-up of our telephone conversation, I am sending you a list of changes in South Carolina properties on the National Register.

REMOVE FROM THE REGISTER

(Greenville County)
Greenville City Hall-----It has been demolished.

CHANGE OF NAME

(Orangeburg County)
Now listed as:
Common: Southern Railway
Passenger Depot
Historic: Railroad Junction

Please change to:
Common: Branchville Railroad
Historic: Southern Railway
Passenger Depot

(Laurens County)
Now listed as:
Sullivan House (38LU2)

Please change to:
Sullivan House, Tumbling
Shoals (38LU2)

(Richland County)
Now listed as:
Common: Ainsley Hall House
Historic: Robert Mills Historic
House and Park

Please change to:
Common: Robert Mills Historic
House and Park
Historic: Ainsley Hall House

(Richland County)
Now listed as:
Lorick-Baker House

Please change to:
The Lorick House

South Carolina

(6)

Mr. Ron Greenberg

-2-

October 12, 1973

CHANGE OF LOCATION

(Beaufort County)
William Barnwell House-----Has been moved to corner of King
and East Streets

CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP

(Anderson County)
Marshall-Orr House
Change Ownership to:
Estate of Helen Hammett Orr
Lula Orr Farmer, Exec.
1208 Briarwood
Anderson, South Carolina 29621

(Charleston County)
Hanckel Mound
Change ownership to:
R. W. Hanckel, M.D.
807 Ocean Boulevard
Isle of Palms, South Carolina
29646

(Edgefield County)
Cedar Grove
Change ownership to:
W. H. Nicholson
Box 882
Greenwood, South Carolina 29646

(Kershaw County)
McDowell Site
Change ownership to:
Joseph H. Williams
825 National Bank Tulsa Building
Tulsa, Oklahoma

(Marlboro County)
Pegues Place
Change ownership to:
William Kinney, Jr.
Marlboro Herald Advocate
Drawer 632
Bennettsville, South Carolina
29512

(Richland County)
DeBruhl-Marshall House
Change ownership to:
P. Kenneth Huggins, M.D.
Robert N. Milling, M.D.
1401 Laurel Street
Columbia, S.C. 29202

(1) S.C.

Mr. Ron Greenberg

-3-

October 12, 1973

CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP

(Laurens County)
Sullivan House, Tumbling
Shoals

Change ownership to:
David H. & Katherine C. Sullivan

(Dorchester County)
Indian Fields Methodist Camp
Ground

Change ownership to:
Dr. Calvin Appleby, Chairman
Trustees of Indian Fields Methodist
Camp Ground
200 Gavin Street
St. George, South Carolina 29477

If there are any questions, please contact me. (803/758-3438)

Sincerely,

Mary Ann Eaddy, SA
Miss Mary Ann Eaddy
Historic Preservation Division

MAE:sa

OCT 16 1973

Rochland City, SC.

*AMK
10/15/73
Cole
10/15/73
Cald
10/16/73*

H34-PHR

P. Kenneth Huggins, M.D.
Columbia Psychiatric Associates
1401 Laurel Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

Dear Dr. Huggins:

Thank you for your recent letter concerning the (DeBruhl-Marshall House) which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on March 23, 1972.

We are sorry that the National Register is unable to provide you with a plaque to recognize the cultural values inherent in your historic property. We have no program to provide plaques; however, we do recommend that you contact the South Carolina State Historic Preservation Officer, Mr. Charles Lee, Director, State Archives Department, 1430 Senate Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29211, concerning this matter. He may know of a program which makes plaques available or might know of a commercial source should you be interested.

We appreciate your interest in historic preservation.

Sincerely yours,

Charles A. Herrington
Chief, Review Unit
National Register

cc:

Mr. Charles Lee, Director, State Archives Department, 1430 Senate Street, Columbia, South Carolina 29211 w/cy inc

Director, Southeast Region w/cy inc

LI

PHR-w/cy inc

AMLove:lmw 10-15-73

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN PHR

COLUMBIA PSYCHIATRIC ASSOCIATES
1401 LAUREL STREET
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29201
TELEPHONE (803) 779-7500

P. KENNETH HUGGINS, M. D.
ROBERT N. MILLING, M. D.
J. RICHARD LASHLEY, M. D.
A. SALE ESTEFANO, M. D.

October 8, 1973

KENNETH P. TROGDON, PH.D.
BRUCE J. SCHELL, PH.D.
ROGER K. RUTLEDGE, A.C.S.W.

National Register of Historic Places
U. S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I would appreciate information as to how one goes about obtaining a National Historic Place plaque. We (my associate, Dr. Robert N. Milling, and I) have recently purchased and restored the historic DeBruhl-Marshall House here in Columbia. This house is a Robert Mills design and was built in 1820.

We would appreciate hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,



P. Kenneth Huggins, M. D.

PKH:CTA

October 28, 2015

Dr. Stephanie Toothman
Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
1201 Eye (I) Street, NW (2280)
Washington, DC 20005

RECEIVED 2280
OCT 30 2015
Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service



Dear Dr. Toothman:

Enclosed is the National Register nomination for the DeBruhl-Marshall House in Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina. This nomination represents updated documentation for a previously listed property. We are now submitting this updated documentation for formal review by the National Register staff. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the updated documentation for the DeBruhl-Marshall House to the National Register of Historic Places.

If I may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me at the address below, call me at (803) 896-6182, fax me at (803) 896-6167, or e-mail me at efoley@scdah.state.sc.us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Ehren Foley', is positioned below the word 'Sincerely,'.

Ehren Foley, Ph.D.
Historian and National Register Co-Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office
8301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, S.C. 29223

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION

PROPERTY Debruhl-Marshall House
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: SOUTH CAROLINA, Richland

DATE RECEIVED: 10/30/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST:
DATE OF 16TH DAY: DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/15/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 72001218

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 12.15.15 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Additional Documentation Approved

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.