

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: Evans, Dr. Matilda A., House

Other names/site number: N/A

Name of related multiple property listing:

Resources Associated with Segregation in Columbia, SC 1880-1960

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

2. Location

Street & number: 2027 Taylor 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Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 x statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A x B C D

	<u>12/3/2018</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer	
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

Matilda Evans House
Name of Property

Richland Co., SC
County and State

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

Signature of commenting official: _____ Date _____

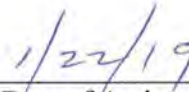
Title : _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

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:) _____


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)
- District

Matilda Evans House
Name of Property

Richland Co., SC
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Revivals: Colonial Revival

OTHER: American Foursquare

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: foundation: brick; walls: wood/weatherboard;
roof: asphalt

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 Dr. Matilda A. Evans House is a two-and-one-half story, wood frame American Foursquare built circa 1915. The house has a rectangular floor plan, hipped roof, and near-full-width front porch. The foundation and chimneys are built of solid brick and the house is clad in weatherboard siding. The roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The house exhibits simplified characteristics of the Colonial Revival style. The house is located in a commercial district in a historic African American community with two historically black colleges/universities (HBCUs) — Benedict College and Allen University — in the immediate vicinity. The house sits on a less-than-one-acre lot (forty feet wide and one hundred sixty-five feet deep) that fronts Taylor Street. A non-contributing stone wall lines the front of the lot. The property was owned by Dr. Evan's family members from 1928 to 2005 and has seen some deterioration over the years.¹

¹ Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular Design: 1870-1940* (Iowa State Press, 1988); Deed Book FJ, p. 263, Registry of Deeds, Richland County, South Carolina; Deed Book RB1084, p. 3246, Registry of Deeds, Richland County, South Carolina; Darlene Clark Hine, "The Corporeal and Ocular Veil: Dr. Matilda A. Evans (1872-1935) and the Complexity of Southern History," *The Journal of Southern History*, (Vol. LXX, No. 1, Feb. 2004) 23; Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Map of Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina, 1910*; Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Map of Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina, 1919*.

Matilda Evans House
Name of Property

Richland Co., SC
County and State

Narrative Description

EXTERIOR

The house is a two-and-one half story wood-frame building. The building is almost perfectly rectangular in plan, save for the slightly narrower front porch and the stepped-back rear section on the north end of the house. The change in width at the north end suggests this rear section may be an early addition. The house features front and back porches and a hipped roof, complete with vented dormer. The foundation is solid clay brick with a crawl space and appears to be in fairly good condition. The building features boxed cornice detailing along the eaves. The wood weatherboard siding (clapboard in style) is original and covers the entire building. Wood corner boards are also featured on the home. The roof is covered in asphalt roof shingles. The house features two large corbelled chimney stacks made of deteriorating clay brick. Both are found on the east elevation, one near the middle of the roof and the second near the north end of the home.

South Elevation

The front facade exhibits the characteristics of an American Foursquare home. The facade of the south-facing home features a stone wall, front porch, three windows, front door, and central hipped dormer with three vents. The first floor has a four-panel solid wood door located to the far west of the elevation with a decorative transom window located directly above it. The first and second floor windows are asymmetrically placed, double-hung, two-over-two sash windows with shutters. The front door and windows are vertically aligned. The front porch features a brick foundation. The porch extends from the west to east ends of the facade, though it does not quite cover the entirety of the elevation. The front steps are concrete as is the porch floor. The porch has front and side balustrades with open spindles and is supported by colonnettes that sit atop clay brick piers. The columns are simplified Doric and are located on each side of the steps and to the far east of the porch, totaling three columns. The roof of the porch is asphalt shingle and is the same material used on the roof for the rest of the building. Detailing of the porch includes crown molding under the porch roof on all elevations.

East Elevation

There are ten double-hung two-over-two windows with wood sashes and trim on the east elevation; five windows are on the first floor and five are on the second, with the windows aligned both horizontally and vertically. To the rear of the building, the northern section steps back from the main section of the house. This recessed northern section at the rear of the house has two two-over-two double-hung windows with wood sashes, with one window on the first floor and one window on the second. These windows are also symmetrically aligned.

West Elevation

The west elevation features seven double-hung windows with sashes and trim. There are six windows on the front portion of the stepped-back rear section. The first floor windows on the main part of the structure to the south are two-over-two double hung windows. The second floor windows on the second floor are one-over-one double hung windows. The rear section features a two-over-two double hung window on the second floor with sash and trim. The window is placed above the rear porch that is partially visible on the west elevation.

Matilda Evans House
Name of Property

Richland Co., SC
County and State

North Elevation

The north elevation features a small engaged rear porch covering the exit and two one-over-one double-hung windows, asymmetrically aligned. The porch is located on the first floor and is placed on the west side of the elevation. A square-column supports the northwest corner of the porch and decorative boxed molding runs along the top of the porch. Between the column and the house is a spindle balustrade on the west elevation. The steps and porch are made of wood and are not original to the home. The steps and pathway leading to the rear porch are made of cement and also postdate the period of significance. The back entrance on the porch features a solid wood door, and the first floor has a one-over-one double-hung window with sash located immediately to the east of the porch. The second floor one-over-one double-hung window with sash is vertically aligned between the first floor window and porch. The rear chimney is prominently visible on the north elevation.

INTERIOR

The interior plan of the house is a double rectangular pile center hall plan. The first floor features two rooms on the east elevation that may have been used as the front room and living room. The back of the house features a kitchen with a bathroom between the kitchen and one of the main rooms. The first floor has two fireplaces that are original to the home. The second floor has four rooms, one to the south elevation, one on the north elevation, and two on the east elevation. The rooms on the second floor also have fireplaces. The room on the north elevation had a large sink in it when the new owner purchased the property; this may have served as Dr. Evans' clinic. The wood floors were refinished c. 2005 and are original to the home, as is much of the architectural detailing of the interiors. The upper-half story is attic storage.

LANDSCAPE and NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

Other features of the property include landscaping in the form of a large stone wall abutting the sidewalk. Though the wall is not original to the site, it is similar in style to a stone wall featured on the front elevation of an historic photograph taken of the residence.² The stones in the wall are fashioned into large blocks and are bonded with cement, and newer plantings and other vegetation currently occupy the space immediately behind it. There is no paved driveway, but there is parking available on the eastern portion of the property.

INTEGRITY

The Dr. Matilda A. Evans house is a simple, vernacular building that reflects the style of late nineteenth and early twentieth century American Foursquare homes. The historic integrity of the home has been kept largely intact. Extant original features include the wood weatherboard siding, brick foundation, and fireplaces. The placement and style of the southern, eastern, and western windows are part of the original design. The front porch is still intact, though the roof does not feature the decorative molding and balustrade of the original. Some of the clay brick of the porch and foundation do not date to the period of significance but have been designed and added to be in keeping with the original design and material of the porch and foundation. Despite

² Richard Samuel Roberts, *A True Likeness: The Black South of Richard Samuel Roberts, 1920-1936* (Chapel Hill: Algonquin Books of Chapel Hill), 19.

Matilda Evans House
Name of Property

Richland Co., SC
County and State

the neglect the home suffered over the years, it has retained its overall historic integrity and largely remains unchanged from the period during which it was occupied by Dr. Evans.

Matilda Evans House

Name of Property

Richland Co., SC

County and State

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

Matilda Evans House
Name of Property

Richland Co., SC
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Ethnic Heritage: Black

Health/Medicine

Period of Significance

1928-1935

Significant Dates

1928-1935

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Dr. Matilda Arabelle Evans (1872-1935)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Matilda Evans House

Name of Property

Richland Co., SC

County and State

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 residence at 2027 Taylor Street is significant for its association with the life and work of Dr. Matilda Arabelle Evans, a physician and philanthropist who worked tirelessly for the African American community and bridged racial and gender divides with her work. Dr. Evans was a major reformer and public health advocate in Columbia, South Carolina and was the first black woman to practice medicine in South Carolina. Though her work was centered in Columbia, the effects of her work permeated the entire state. Her life and work from 1897 to 1935 is a tribute to the agency displayed by black women who fought to combat the oppressive system of Jim Crow segregation. Contextually, the areas of significance for this property are Ethnic Heritage: Black and Health/Medicine. The property is significant as it is the only extant structure in Columbia associated with Dr. Evans and was used in a productive period of her life that reflects her contributions to Columbia's African American community. The 2027 Taylor Street property was her residence and workplace from 1928 to 1935, a period important in understanding her work and community oriented contributions.

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

Criterion B – Ethnic Heritage: Black and Health/Medicine

Life and Work of Dr. Matilda A. Evans

Dr. Matilda Arabelle Evans was born in Aiken, South Carolina, to Anderson and Harriet Evans. Evans was a product of industrial education and attended Schofield Industrial School in Aiken where she met her life-long mentor, founder of the school, Martha Schofield. With the encouragement of Schofield, a white woman, Evans went on to attend Oberlin College and graduated in 1891. She then furthered her education and went on to medical school. Evans received her M.D. from the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1897 with specialties in obstetrics, gynecology, and surgery. During her time in school, the Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v Ferguson* (1896) effectively legalized Jim Crow segregation in the South under the guise of "separate but equal." After receiving her degree, Dr. Evans chose to return to her native South Carolina where she established her medical practice within the context of segregation, following a broad pattern of adaptation referred to as "parallelism" by historian Darlene Clark Hine; she, among many other African Americans, had to establish her own institution to ensure that her patients received the care and access to resources necessary to improve personal, household, and public health in the area. She became the first African American woman to practice medicine in the state of South Carolina. Despite the legal, social, and cultural encumbrances of segregation, Evans became an important figure in the medical field for both white and black Columbians, and her advocacy efforts were felt statewide.³

³ Hine, "The Corporeal and Ocular Veil," 6, 27-28.

Matilda Evans House

Name of Property

Richland Co., SC

County and State

Dr. Evans practiced medicine in Columbia for both white and black patients and she was instrumental in creating many of the medical facilities and programs in the city. An active member of the African American community, she was a prominent and important figure in a period of oppressive Jim Crow segregation. Evans practiced medicine in her home until she established the Taylor Lane Hospital in 1901 at Taylor and Heidt Streets. She was also the founder of another hospital, St. Luke's on 1019 Lady Street. She established a swimming and recreational center known as Linenwood Park for African American children. This was significant as it the only recreational park and swimming pool for African Americans in Columbia during this period. The park is no longer in existence and was closed shortly after her sudden death in 1935. The park and swimming pool stood at what is now the intersection of Beltline Road and Two Notch Road. Evans also established the St. Luke's School for Nurses located at 502 Sumter Street. In addition to these accomplishments, Dr. Evans served as the President of the Congaree Medical Association and the Palmetto State Medical Association. Her term with the Palmetto State Medical Association distinguished her as the only black woman in the nation to lead a state medical association. She also founded the Negro Health Association of South Carolina, a group who focused on the promotion of good health and sanitation practices among the state's black population.⁴

Dr. Evans closed St. Luke's Hospital to serve in the Medical Service Corps of the United States of America in 1918, yet she continued to practice medicine in Columbia. She relocated to a residence and office at 2027 Taylor Street in Columbia in 1928. Dr. Evans not only serviced the African American community in this period, but continued to service the needs of white women in a clinic that may have been located in the rear second floor of her home. Evans was particularly interested in the health care of black children and established a free clinic at 1200 Harden Street — across the street from her own residence — for black children to receive vaccinations.⁵ Her last residence at 2027 Taylor Street is the only remaining physical link to her legacy.

The 2027 Taylor Street home served as the main residence of Dr. Evans during an important phase of her philanthropic work and medical career. The home itself was a medical clinic that served both black and white women, a highly unusual arrangement during Jim Crow segregation. The white women seeking medical care at Dr. Evans clinic may have wished to keep medical problems to themselves and outside of their social circles, and a visit to an African American clinic would have guaranteed discretion. The space allowed white women to feel safe and was a place they felt they could receive better care than from a white male physician, pushing the boundaries of segregation while still enforcing white privilege. With the fees she received from the white women, Evans built clinics and gave free care to African Americans, especially children.⁶ Additionally, the 1930s heard the voice of Evans in the black community. She arranged meetings to discuss problems associated with Jim Crow segregation with black

⁴ Hine, "The Corporeal and Ocular Veil: Dr. Matilda A. Evans (1872-1935) and the Complexity of Southern History," 18.

⁵ *Palmetto Leader*, Columbia, SC, March 22, 1930.

⁶ Hine, "The Corporeal and Ocular Veil: Dr. Matilda A. Evans (1872-1935) and the Complexity of Southern History," 15-19.

Matilda Evans House

Name of Property

Richland Co., SC

County and State

community, religious, and business leaders across the state, where issues such as public works, education, and health care were foremost on her agenda. Dr. Evans began sponsoring meetings in her home in the 1930s, where she slowly built the foundation for the Columbia Clinic Association. She further formed organizations for men, women, and girls that supported the health care issues of the African American community. Her work put pressure on the state to invest in the health of its black citizens.⁷

Dr. Evans never married or had her own children, but she assumed care for her nieces and nephews of a brother and a sister who both passed away, with the result of raising eleven children in all. Her niece Jessie Trottie, the daughter of Evans' sister, wrote a brief oral history now recorded at the South Caroliniana Library and is included in the Matilda Arabelle Evans Collection. Dr. Evans passed away on November 17, 1935, from a heart attack and is buried in the Palmetto Cemetery.⁸ Dr. Matilda A. Evans' life and work is a reflection of the social changes and struggles of South Carolina's African American community. Committed to uplift and the care of her community, she worked tirelessly for the health and well-being of her community, serving as an advocate and an inter-racial bridge to the white community.

Dr. Evans and Segregation

Jim Crow segregation was created to inhibit opportunities for the betterment of the black community. Instituted throughout the South, Jim Crow segregation was situated in the context of real tensions of race and gender. South Carolina progressive reformers began entering the South in the 1890s looking to institute measures for the betterment of white children, such as education, health care, and stricter child-labor legislation while ignoring the plight of African American men, women, and children. White women had access to medical services, but men dominated the profession and discretion was not always guaranteed. African American women had been the care-givers and health care providers of women and children - black and white - from slavery to freedom, often serving as midwives and sages of gynecological issues. Evans was in keeping with these traditions as a doctor specializing in gynecology and obstetrics while serving an interracial clientele.⁹

The system of Jim Crow was created to push African Americans out of any benefits of American citizenship. Denied the vote and suffering violent oppression, African Americans suffered a precarious existence. Those such as Evans who managed to succeed in a world not meant to benefit them in any way were expected by both themselves and by their communities to "uplift" their race through philanthropic work. Evans, like many professional African Americans, created parallel institutions such as schools, businesses, and health care facilities to combat the ills of Jim Crow. Matilda Evans' work is significant to the social history of the black community as it parallels the efforts of African Americans to create separate health care facilities without government financial support in order to serve their community. For example, in 1895 black physicians founded the National Medical Association for African American doctors who because of their race were denied membership to the American Medical Association. In 1908, the

⁷ Ibid., 27-29.

⁸ Jessie L. Hill, "Notes," *Matilda Arabelle Evans Collection*, (Columbia: South Caroliniana Library, 1992).

⁹ Hine, "The Corporeal and Ocular Veil," 4-10.

Matilda Evans House

Name of Property

Richland Co., SC

County and State

Colored Graduate Nurses were founded for the same reason. As Darlene Clark Hine had found, "public hospitals across the South denied black physicians staff appointments or privileges. Many African American doctors, therefore, opened proprietary institutions in order to have places in which to attend their own patients with dignity, and of course, to generate income."¹⁰

Where parallelism could not be achieved by white establishments, less than stellar accommodations were made – a black wing in a hospital, restrooms on the bottom floor of a building, separate waiting rooms, and specific times or entire days when African Americans were begrudgingly allowed to patronize a place or space. Dr. Matilda Evans was able to navigate the establishment of “separate but equal” in an entirely different way by transcending the realms of parallelism where she could. Whether or not this was ever intentional cannot be determined, but it worked greatly in her favor and to the favor of African Americans in Columbia, South Carolina, where she opened her practice. Dr. Evans operated in a constant mode of what W.E.B DuBois called double consciousness; as a medical professional, she navigated both worlds by serving black and white patients, cultivating relationships with the latter to build her clientele and profit from her work. But as a professional black woman in Columbia, her goal was to provide medical care and education of public health to African Americans in a way that would not jeopardize the financial stability for some and further hinder financial aspirations for others.

Creating a profitable practice meant Dr. Evans worked with white women who desired discretion in their medical care. A white women might have any number of reasons for wanting to avoid bringing attention to a medical appointment, as many conditions would have brought social shame to themselves and their families. After all, many of the injustices and crimes committed against African Americans during and after Reconstruction were under the guise of protecting virtuous white womanhood while promoting stereotypes of promiscuous black women and brute-like black men. Those identifying as white had to conform to these ideologies regardless of intersections of class and gender in order to keep an entire other race suppressed. Anything that would threaten the idea of virtuous white womanhood and the merits of femininity – barrenness, venereal diseases, mental illnesses – warranted discretion in order to remain a dignified member of the white race.

In her endeavor to help African Americans, she had to promote their public health in a way that made white people believe they were the priority. She explained that the health and safety of black communities and their citizens would ensure the same for white communities, who believed that African Americans carried different diseases and were inherently delinquent (but simultaneously docile, servant minded creatures). In that regard, keeping African Americans healthy would ensure a continued, though oppressed, work population for white Columbians, as a large portion of African Americans operated as laborers or domestic servants. Opening a practice allowed Dr. Evans to very carefully invoke agency for herself in an era that allowed her none. Working as a surgeon in a male dominated field required others in the profession and those who received her services to reframe their idea of black womanhood, if only in her presence, and the capabilities and benefits of educated African Americans. The Matilda Evans Home is a

¹⁰Hine, "The Corporeal and Ocular Veil," 9-10.

Matilda Evans House

Name of Property

Richland Co., SC

County and State

product of *Plessy v Ferguson*, of parallelism and double consciousness, and is an essential space in understanding the ability to transcend the architecture of segregation.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Property History

Dr. Matilda Evans lived in the 2027 Taylor Street home from 1928 to her death in 1935. Dr. Evans' niece, Jessie L. Hill, purchased the 2027 Taylor Street property in 1928. The year of construction and the builder are unknown, but according to Sanborn fire insurance maps, the property had been built between the years of 1910 and 1919. According to the 1927 and 1928 Columbia, South Carolina, street directories, the Evans family moved from their home on Two Notch Road to this property in 1928. Hill and Evans are listed in the street directories from 1928 to 1935 as having their primary residence at the 2027 Taylor Street property. The Evans family continued to own the property over the next several decades with Hill owning the property until 1997. It was then deeded to Etta Trottie, a niece of Hill and Evans.

The property was sold by a number of nieces and nephews in 2005 to the next owner, Robert B. Lewis of Rogers Lewis Jackson Mann and Quinn, LLC. The property had fallen into disrepair from neglect, but was in fair condition when the new owner purchased it. At the time it had vinyl siding which covered the original clapboard siding, thus protecting much of the details and wood. The siding was removed and the property has since been preserved with original features and materials that reflect the period and style.¹¹ After the housing crisis in 2008, ownership fell into a local company called Professional Buyers Advantage. The home subsequently fell into major disrepair and was foreclosed on via First Reliance Bank based out of Florence, South Carolina. The building was recently purchased by a new owner.

¹¹ "Dr. Matilda Evans Passes," *Columbia Palmetto Leader*, November 23, 1935; Jessie T. Hill, "Notes," *Matilda Arabelle Evans Collection*, (Columbia: South Caroliniana Library, 1992); Deed Book FJ, p. 263, Registry of Deeds, Richland County, South Carolina; Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Map of Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina, 1910*; Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Map of Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina, 1919*; *Directory of Householders, Occupants of Office Buildings and Other Places, City Directory*, (Columbia, Richland County South Carolina) Vol. 1928, p. 552; *Directory of Householders, Occupants of Office Buildings and Other Places, City Directory*, (Columbia, Richland County South Carolina) Vol. 1935, p. 952; Deed Book 1101, p. 2276, Registry of Deeds, Richland County, South Carolina.

Matilda Evans House
Name of Property

Richland Co., SC
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

A Brief History of the Evans Clinic: 1235 Harden Street, Columbia, SC. 1984

Columbia Palmetto Leader, March 22, 1930.

"Dr. Matilda Evans Passes," *Columbia Palmetto Leader*, November 23, 1935. Deed Book FJ, p. 263, Registry of Deeds, Richland County, South Carolina.

Deed Book 110I, p. 2276, *Registry of Deeds*, Richland County, South Carolina.

Directory of Householders, Occupants of Office Buildings and Other Places, City Directory (Columbia, Richland County South Carolina) Vol. 1928.

Directory of Householders, Occupants of Office Buildings and Other Places, City Directory (Columbia, Richland County South Carolina) Vol. 1935.

Evans, Matilda. *Martha Schofield, a Pioneer Negro Educator; Historical and Philosophical Review of Reconstruction Period of South Carolina.* (Columbia: DuPre Print Co. 1916).

Gottfried, Herbert and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular Design: 1870-1940* (Ames: Iowa State Press, 1988).

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Hine, Darlene Clark. "The Corporeal and Ocular Veil: Dr. Matilda A. Evans (1872- 1935) and the Complexity of Southern History," *The Journal of Southern History* (Vol. LXX, No. 1, Feb. 2004) 3-34.

Johnson, Thomas L. ed., *A True Likeness: The Black South of Richard Samuel Roberts, 1920-1936* (Columbia: Broccoli Clark, 1986).

Negro Health Association of South Carolina. 1916. *Negro Health Journal, Volume 1, no. 4.* Columbia, SC: Negro Health Association of South Carolina.

Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Map of Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina, 1910.*

Sanborn Map Company, *Insurance Map of Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina, 1919.*

Matilda Evans House
Name of Property

Richland Co., SC
County and State

Schofield Normal and Industrial School (Aiken, SC), Marth Schofield, Strom Thurmond, and
Matilda A. Evans. 1857. *Schofield Normal and Industrial School Collection*.

White, Deborah Gray. *Ar'n 't I a Woman?: Female Slaves in the Plantation South* (New York:
W.W. Norton & Company, 1999).

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Matilda Evans House
Name of Property

Richland Co., SC
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property less than one 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: 34.011114 | Longitude: -81.022177 |
| 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: |

Matilda Evans House
Name of Property

Richland Co., SC
County and State

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

The boundary of the listed property corresponds to tax parcel 11407-04-06, Map Block Lot 114-07, Block 4, Lot 5. The boundary is indicated by the turquoise line on the accompanying Richland County tax map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the entire lot at 2027 Taylor Street measuring on its northern and southern sides forty (40) feet and its eastern and western sides one hundred and sixty-five (165) feet. Tax map reference number 11407-4-06, Book 1101, p. 2276. This is the same lot on which the house was situated during the ownership of Jessie Hill and the residence of Dr. Matilda Arabelle Evans.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Patrice R. Green and Dr. Kathryn M. Silva
organization: Center for Civil Rights History and Research, University of South Carolina
street & number: 1322 Greene Street
city or town: Columbia state: SC zip
code: 29208
e-mail patriceg@email.sc.edu
telephone: (256)-525-7221
date: 08/16/2018

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.)

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

Matilda Evans House

Richland Co., SC

Name of Property

County and State

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: Dr. Matilda A. Evans House

City or Vicinity: Columbia

County: Richland

State: SC

Photographer: Patrice Green

Date Photographed: November 11, 2018

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

- 1 of 8 - South (front) elevation and wall
- 2 of 8 - Oblique, south and east elevations, view northwest
- 3 of 8 - North (rear) elevation
- 4 of 8 - West elevation
- 5 of 8 - South (front) elevation, close view
- 6 of 8 - Window detail, east elevation
- 7 of 8 - Front door detail
- 8 of 8 - Front window detail

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.

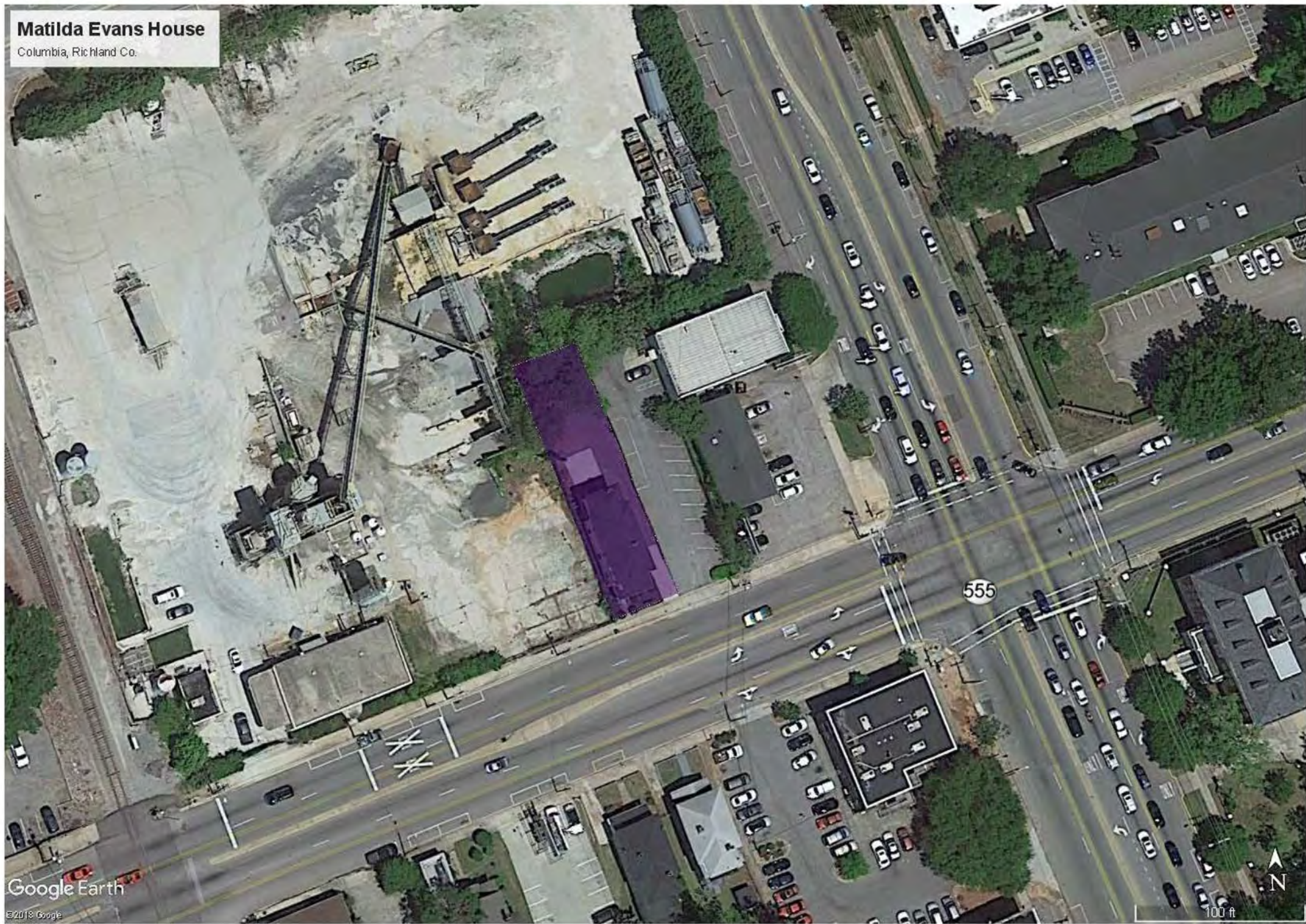
Richland County Internet Mapping



30 ft

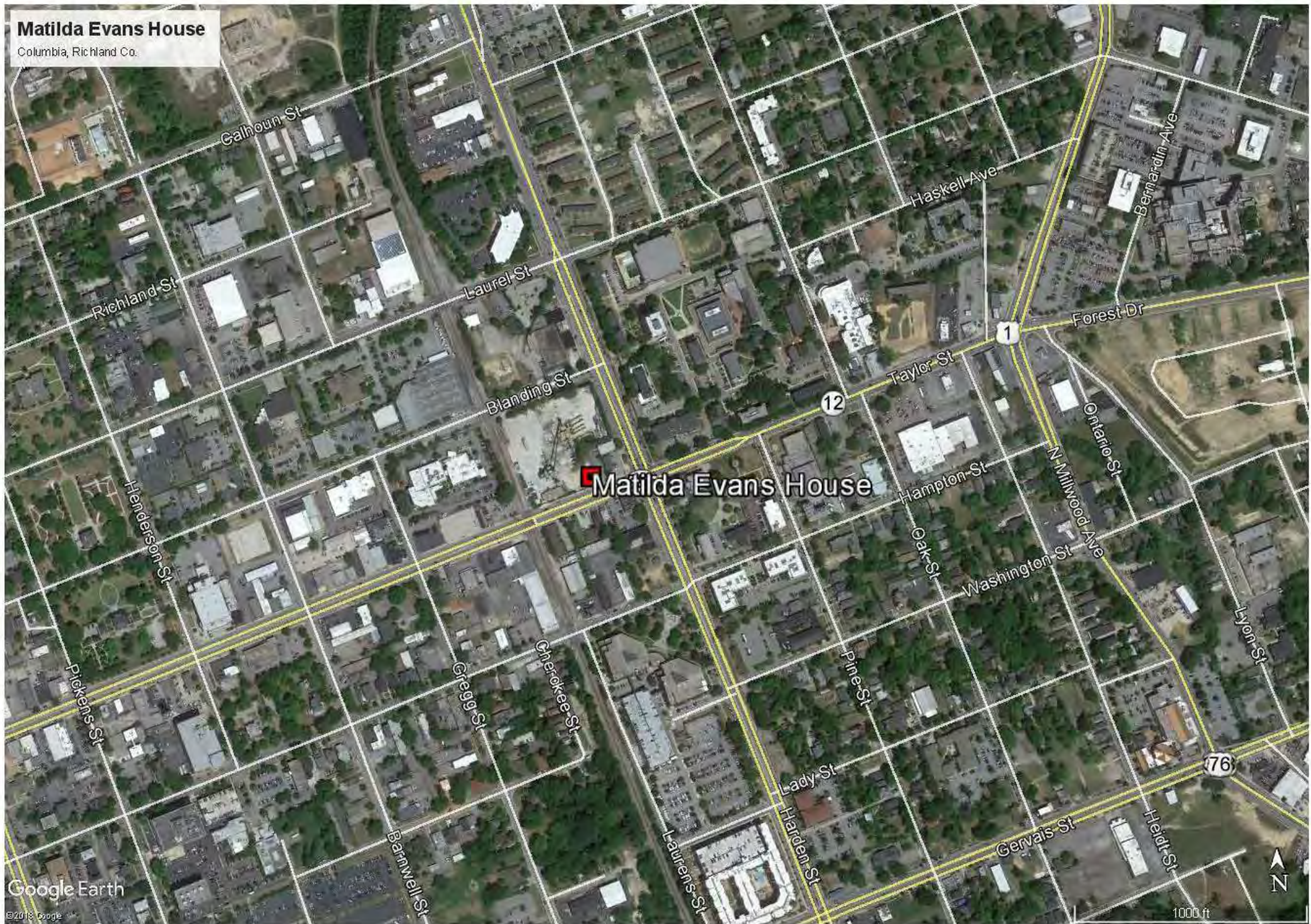
Matilda Evans House

Columbia, Richland Co.



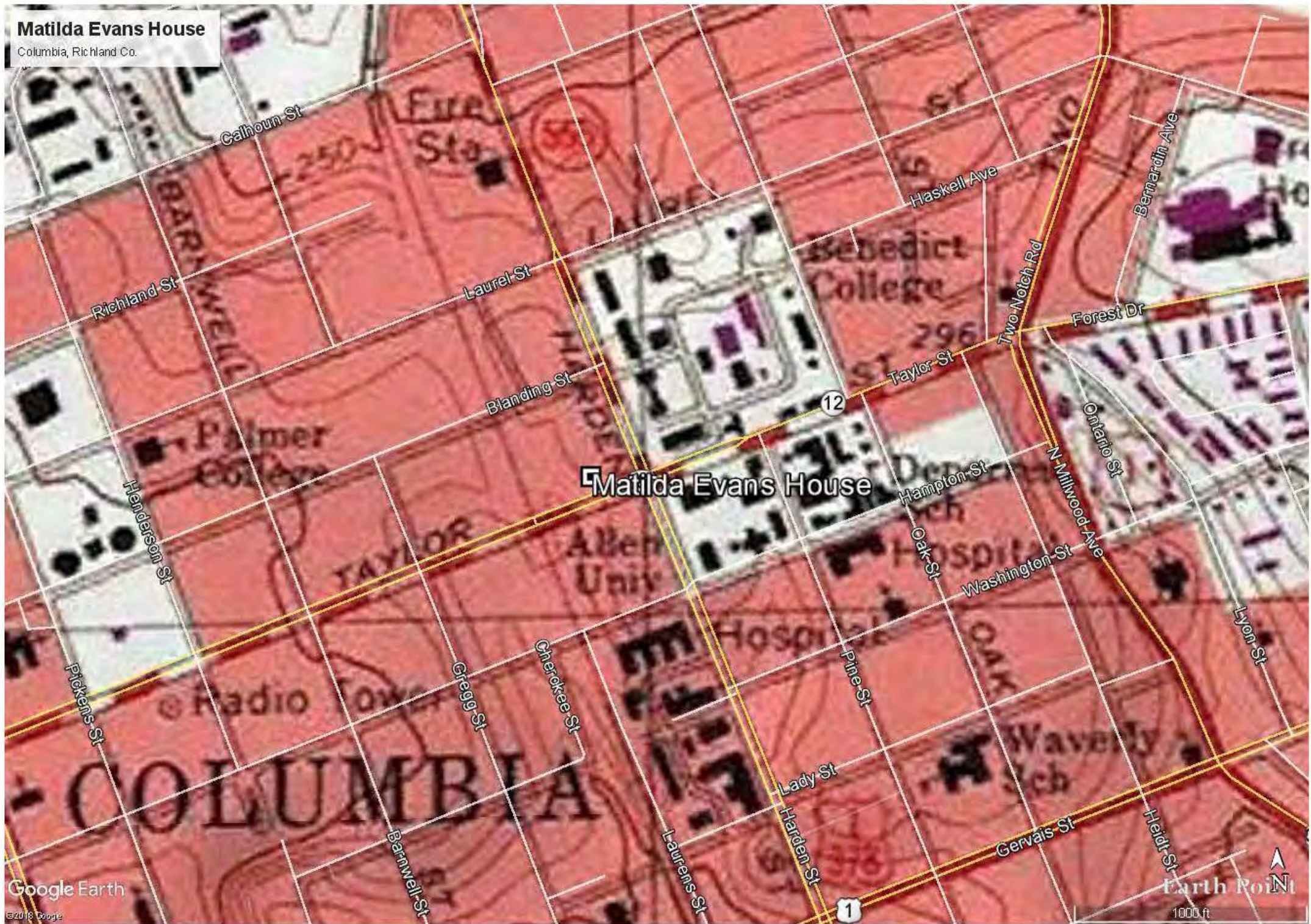
Matilda Evans House

Columbia, Richland Co.



Matilda Evans House

Columbia, Richland Co.





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JOHN GREGORY















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination
Property Name: Evans, Dr. Matilda A., House
Multiple Name: Segregation in Columbia, South Carolina MPS
State & County: SOUTH CAROLINA, Richland

Date Received: 12/6/2018 Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List: 1/22/2019

Reference number: MP100003317

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 1/22/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary: Automatic listing due to lapse in appropriations.
Comments: AOS: Ethnic Heritage: AA and Medicine

Recommendation/ Criteria: Criterion B.

Reviewer Lisa Deline Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239 Date 1/22/19

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



December 3, 2018

Dr. Julie Ernstein
Deputy Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Dr. Ernstein:

Enclosed is the National Register nomination for the Evans, Dr. Matilda A., House in Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina. The nomination was approved by the South Carolina State Board of Review as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B at the statewide level of significance. We are now submitting this nomination for formal review by the National Register staff. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Evans, Dr. Matilda A., 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) 896-6179, or e-mail me at vharness@scdah.sc.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Virginia E. Harness". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, flowing "V" and "H".

Virginia E. Harness
Architectural Historian and National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office
8301 Parklane Rd.
Columbia, S.C. 29223