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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 How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Forest Hills Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Bounded by Gervais St., Manning St., Forest Dr., and Glenwood Rd. not for publication ___
city or town Columbia vicinity _____
state South Carolina code SC county Richland code 079 zip code 29204

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

Date August 14, 2007

Rodger E. Stroup
Rodger E. Stroup, State Historic Preservation Officer, S.C. Dept. of Archives and History, Columbia, S.C.
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

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

___ other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Edson H. Beall 9.28.07

Forest Hills Historic District
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>215</u>	<u>30</u>	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>9</u>		sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u>		structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object			objects
		<u>225</u>	<u>30</u>	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed
in the National Register
0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: Domestic
Landscape

Subcategory: Single Dwelling
Multiple Dwelling
Park

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Category: Domestic
Landscape

Subcategory: Single Dwelling
Multiple Dwelling
Park

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Early 20th Century Revivals:
Colonial Revival; Classical Revival;
Tudor Revival; Mission/Spanish
Colonial Revival: French Renaissance
Early 20th Century American Movements:
Bungalow/Craftsman
Modern Movement: Moderne; Art Deco

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Wood/Weatherboard
Stucco
Stone
Wood/Shingle
Brick
roof Asphalt
other Slate
Tile

Narrative Description

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

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Forest Hills Historic District
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The Forest Hills Historic District is a collection of residential properties and designed landscape features located in a seventeen block area in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, bounded by Forest Drive to the north, Glenwood Road to the east, Gervais Street to the south, and Manning Avenue to the west. The district includes the original ca. 1903 dwelling of Benjamin L. Abney; Joseph Walker's 1925 Forest Hills development designed by noted landscape architect and planner Harlan P. Kelsey of Salem, Massachusetts; Joseph Walker's 1935 second development area known as Forest Hills No. 2; and the associated contiguous area east of Forest Hills No. 2 and west of Glenwood Road developed primarily by builder and speculator Mallard Bagnal in the 1940s.

The district contains 215 residences, a designed landscape with 9 "little parks," and a historic monument dedicated to Wade Hampton, III that contribute to the historic character of the district. Thirty residences are non-contributing.

The historic resources of the district date from 1903 to 1957. One residence, the Benjamin L. Abney House, predates the development of Forest Hills. All other properties were constructed after 1927. Twelve percent of the residences were constructed between 1927 and 1933; fifty-one percent of residences were constructed from 1934 and 1945, a particularly active period of development for this neighborhood; and thirty percent of residences were constructed between 1946 and 1956. Six percent of the residences post-date the period of significance.

The original layout of curving streets and little parks designed by Harlan Kelsey and constructed by Tomlinson Engineering Company of Columbia are extant. Over the years, efforts have been made to preserve the old growth trees, including "numbers of 'Live Oaks', magnolia, hickory, cedar, dogwood and many other trees familiar in our forests and gardens" dating in some instances to the Hampton and Abney era.¹ While some live oaks in Westminster Drive's original planned streetscape have been lost or replaced, the sense of an intentional plan for that "uniquely beautiful serpentine avenue" is evident as well.² The grid-patterned and less densely wooded eastern portion of Forest Hills No. 2 and the Mallard Bagnal development reflect the shift from Walker's earlier vision of a more naturalistic suburban landscape to a development that, due to economic necessity, reflects a slightly more spartan architectural and landscape aesthetic.

Development in the Forest Hills Historic District occurred in three distinct phases between 1925 and 1956. The properties in the district boundaries represent a significant and varied collection of architectural styles reflecting trends and tastes in building over a roughly thirty-year period. The most prevalent architectural styles in Forest Hills are early twentieth century Revivals, but examples of American and Modern Movements are included as well. The district features excellent examples of Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical Revival, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, French Renaissance, Craftsman/Bungalow, Western Stick, International, Monterey, minimal traditional houses, and homes with an Art Deco influence.

The work of many Columbia architects and builders and two architects from other South Carolina cities are represented in Forest Hills. At least twenty-nine residences were designed by the Columbia firm of Lafaye & Lafaye. Other architects and firms known to have designed buildings for the development include J. Carroll Johnson, the James B. Urquhart firm, Wyatt Hibbs, Karre S. Espedahl, George Thomas Harmon III, William G. Lyles, Howard G. Love, Henry A. Ripplemeyer, and Heyward S. Singley. Henry R. Trott of Greenville and C. Hardy Oliver of Florence designed residences as well. In addition, the work of Columbia builder Luther Black and in some cases, builders turned speculators Claude Creason, John Jameson and on a larger scale Bagnal-Nettles Building Supply Co. are also extant.

¹The State, "Develop 'Forest Hills' Upon Estate Near City," December 16, 1925.

²The Columbia Record "Forest Hills: First planned subdivision has roots deep in Columbia history" May 16 1980

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Prospective residents proposing to construct a residence or garage within the first two Forest Hills developments were required to have architectural plans approved by Joseph Walker & Co. before building.³ Whereas changes have naturally occurred to these buildings over time, there is a consistent quality of design and materials that is apparent today. A more modest form of housing is scattered throughout the eastern portion of Forest Hills No. 2 and is characteristic of the Mallard Bagnal's development after World War II. This last phase of development introduced smaller and often speculative forms of housing to the neighborhood, reflecting the national trend to provide affordable housing for those returning from the war. When seen as a whole, the neighborhood tells the story of how Joseph Walker's original vision of a fairly exclusive suburban development was modified over a thirty-year period in response to local and national economic, social, and political conditions.

The majority of properties in the district are single-family residences; a few are duplexes. None of the properties within the district boundaries were built for nor have been put to commercial use. Properties on Gervais Street and Forest Drive have lost their more wooded, suburban context as these roads have been widened over time. However, in spite of development pressure along these busy corridors, the residential character and wooded seclusion of the neighborhood have been retained.

The following sources were used to confirm approximate property dates as necessary:

Columbia City Directories (CD)
Sanborn Insurance Company Map, 1956 (Sanborn)

The following properties contribute to the historic character of the Forest Hills Historic District:

PARKS

According to an article in The State, December 16, 1925, Harlan P. Kelsey of Boston...designed "eight little parks" reserved for the "planting of the shrubs and flowers" by the Fruitland Nurseries of Augusta. Nine parks appear on the plat prepared for Forest Hills, Inc. by Tomlinson Engineering dated July-December 1925.⁴ The following is a current list of old growth trees and bushes in the parks:

Park I: Stratford Road and Westminster Drive, large park, one Live Oak, one Magnolia, one Short Leaf Pine, three Dogwoods, two Crepe Myrtle, and twelve Formosa azaleas.

Park II: Stratford Road and Westminster Drive, small park, one live oak, and containing the 1957 monument honoring General Wade Hampton III.

Park III: Stratford Road and Devonshire Drive, largest park, four short leaf pine, three willow oaks, one magnolia Grande Flora, one dogwood, and approximately thirty-six Formosa azaleas.

Park IV: Wellington Drive and Canterbury Road, large park, four short leaf pines; six red oaks; two dogwoods, rhododendron, and azaleas.

Park V: Devonshire Drive and Canterbury Road, large park, eight short leaf pine, one red bud tree/Judas tree, one crepe myrtle.

³ J. Cantey Heath, Jr., "Smiling Peace May Bring Prosperity: A History of The Forest Hills Neighborhood of Columbia, South Carolina," 1985, p. 31-32.

⁴ The State, December 16, 1925; Tomlinson Engineering Company, "Forest Hills, Inc.," July - December 1925, Book B, p. 70. Richland County Register of Meane Conveyance

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Park VI: Devonshire Drive and Canterbury Road, small park, one willow oak, one red bud tree/Judas tree, approximately six rhododendron, and six azaleas.

Park VII: Canterbury Road and Cambridge Lane, small park, one live oak, two long leaf pines, one dogwood, two large crepe myrtles, and approximately twelve Formosa azaleas.

Park VIII: Cambridge Lane and Windsor Road, small park, one small crepe myrtle, annuals and perennials.

Park IX: Cambridge Lane and Stratford Road, smallest park, one magnolia.

RESIDENCES

Cambridge Lane

1. 1311 Cambridge Lane, ca. 1940. Symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled brick veneer and German wood sided Colonial Revival style house has a central entrance with sidelights; a portico with pilasters and Doric columns; and a one-story side-gabled porch on the north elevation. The house has a large shed-roof dormer with decorative center gable; interior and exterior chimneys; and asphalt shingle on the roof. Windows have been replaced and porch enclosed with matching windows and wood siding.

2. 1316 Cambridge Lane, ca. 1935 (CD). Symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled brick veneer Colonial Revival style house with a one-story, hipped-roof porch on the north elevation and a one-story hipped-roof wing on the south NPS elevation. The façade has a central entrance bay with a paneled door, sidelights, and a fanlight, a front-gabled portico with columns and open tympanum, and six-over-six double-hung windows with operable louvered shutters. The house has a gable-end chimney and an asphalt shingle roof. The porch has been enclosed with glass.

3. 1321 Cambridge Lane, ca. 1940. Asymmetrical, L-shaped, two-story, brick veneer Colonial Revival style house has a two-story front-gabled wing and a one-and-one-half-story side-gabled extension with a Georgian-influenced entrance surround with pilasters and cornice and a single front-gabled dormer window in the roof. The house has eight-over-eight and six-over-six, double-hung windows with operable paneled shutters, exterior chimney, and asphalt shingle roof. A detached brick veneer garage is built in a style similar to the main dwelling. A small gable-front entrance portico with columns was added, ca. 2004.

4. 1324 Cambridge Lane, ca. 1929 (CD). Originally numbered 1428 Cambridge Lane and home of J. Frank Eddleman, this asymmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Colonial Revival-influenced house has a one-story, hipped-roof screened porch on the north elevation and a one-story hipped-roof wing on the south elevation. The two-bay façade has an arched door surround with decorative molding and Ionic columns; single, double, and triple nine-over-one windows; quoins; and a decorative brick header course between the first and second stories. The house has an exterior chimney and an asphalt shingle roof. Some decorative features of entrance surround enhanced in the 1990s.⁵

5. 1400 Cambridge Lane, ca. 1938 (CD). Shown as 1326 Cambridge Lane on the 1956 Sanborn Maps, this asymmetrical, T-shaped two-story, Spanish Colonial Revival style house designed for Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Edward Wheeler is stucco over frame construction. According to current owner Mrs. Frances LaBorde, Mrs. Wheeler reported that she chose the style because she loved Florida. The house was originally L-shaped with a one-story front-gabled wing projecting toward the street and an integrated, slightly cantilevered balcony with wooden, exposed beams and a decorative wooden balustrade, replaced with decorative wrought-iron in the 1960s. The entrance is situated diagonally in the T-intersection in a turreted alcove with a pointed-arch entrance and door. All windows are six-over-six double-hung windows

⁵ Phelps Rultman architect and past resident

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with the exception of one multi-light, fixed window on the first story, south of the entryway. The house has one-story screened porch on the south elevation and a stucco exterior chimney. In 1967, a smaller two-story wing was added on the north side of the L to create the current plan. Scale, materials, roof-shape, windows, balcony, and metal balustrade were replicated. Asphalt shingle replaced the original Spanish barrel tile roof in the 1970s. A garage of the same period, style, and materials retains the original roof tiles.

6. 1401 Cambridge Lane, ca. 1929 (CD). Home of John W. Rucker and originally numbered 1525 Cambridge Lane, this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story gambrel roof, brick veneer Dutch Colonial Revival style house has a one-story, hipped-roof porch on the south elevation, a central front-gabled entrance portico with curved tympanum, Doric columns, transom and sidelights, and a continuous shed-roof dormer with exposed rafter-tails. The house has tripartite, double, and single six-over-one and four-over-one double-hung windows. There are three exterior chimneys and asphalt shingle on the roof. A historic brick veneer garage of similar style is behind the house. Alterations include porch-enclosure and the addition of a port-cochere and French doors to the garage.

7. 1404 Cambridge Lane, ca. 1942 (CD). Home of Mrs. Fannie Lillard and Meade T. Baker, this asymmetrical, L-shaped, weatherboard Colonial Revival influenced house has a two-story front-gabled wing, a one-and-one-half-story side-gabled extension with a front-gabled dormer window, and a one-story front-gabled wing on the north elevation. An enclosed entrance bay extends from the intersection of the wings with a front-gabled portico and Doric columns; there is a secondary entrance in the wing. The house has six-over-six double-hung windows with operable vertical-board shutters, one chimney, and an asphalt shingle roof.

8. 1407 Cambridge Lane, ca. 1928 (CD). Home of Charles J. Kimball, among the first eleven residents of Forest Hills, this symmetrical, two-story, rectangular, brick veneer Colonial Revival style house has a small one-story, hipped-roof wing is on the north elevation and a one-story, hipped-roof wing with secondary entrance, transom, and sidelights on the south elevation. There is a central portico supported by square brick columns sheltering an entrance with transom and sidelights and the portico roof has a balcony, pedestals supporting stone finials, and a decorative wrought iron balustrade. The façade had tripartite, double, and single nine-over-nine and six-over-nine windows. A roofless terrace extends north and south of the portico. The house has exterior and interior chimneys and asphalt shingle on the roof.

9. 1410 Cambridge Lane, ca. 1940. An excellent example of Garrison Colonial Revival style designed for Mr. and Mrs. Van D. Lott by Lafaye, Lafaye & Fair (commissioned February 4, 1940), this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, stone-veneer and weatherboard house has a second-story overhang with drop pendants. The main facade is flanked by a one-story porch on the south elevation and a one-story wing on the north elevation. The three-bay façade has a central entrance recessed into a paneled surround and eight-over-eight double-hung windows, slightly arched on the first story, with operable paneled shutters. There is an exterior, stone veneer chimney and asphalt shingle on the roof.

10. 1414 Cambridge Lane, ca. 1939. Originally designed for Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Clarke by the James B. Urquhart firm (Urquhart was Mrs. Clarke's father.)⁶, this asymmetrical, L-shaped, two-story, cross-gambrel roof, brick and weatherboard Colonial Revival style house has an engaged porch with one heavy column support; arched sidelights and lights in the door; a roofless terrace, two shed-roof dormers; four-over-four and six-over-six single or tripartite double-hung windows, and a shed-roof one-story wing on the south elevation. The house has an exterior chimney and an asphalt shingle roof. Synthetic siding covers the weatherboard exterior.

11. 1415 Cambridge Lane, ca. 1928 (CD). Home of John W. Pratt, one of the first eleven residents of Forest Hills listed in the city directory, this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Colonial Revival style house has a shed-roof porch on the south elevation and a hipped-roof, one-story wing on the north. Grouped columns and pilasters

⁶Bryan, South Carolina Statewide Survey of Historic Places, Site Form 1993

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support the gable-front portico with open tympanum, and a roofless terrace extends across the façade. The house has eight-over-one and six-over-one double-hung windows; an exterior chimney and interior chimney; and an asphalt shingle roof. The porch is enclosed with louvered shutters and a second story wall, arched window, and chimney of a two-story rear addition is visible beyond the porch, but is not obtrusive.

Canterbury Road

12. 2504 Canterbury Road, ca. 1954. This asymmetrical, rectangular, two-story, gable-on-hip roof, brick veneer split-level type house has a one-story hipped-roof wing projecting from the facade. A one-story porch supported by pillars extends across two-thirds of the two-story portion of the house and covers the front entrance. The house has three-over-one, double-hung windows, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

13. 2507 Canterbury Road, ca. 1949. This symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Georgian Revival-influenced house is flanked by side-gabled wings of slightly different sizes and set-backs. The three-bay façade and wings have six-over-six double-hung windows, and the slightly recessed central entrance has a paneled door with four lights, pilasters, and a flat broken pediment. The roof material is asphalt shingle.

14. 2508 Canterbury Road, ca. 1950. Home of Aubrey Stroman, this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Georgian Revival-influenced house is flanked by a flat-roof carport extension on the west elevation and a flat-roof wing on the east, both topped with metal railings. The central entrance has a gable-front portico supported by slim columns and flanked by tripartite windows. Window pane configurations are ten-over-fifteen, four-over six, eight-over-eight, and eight-over-twelve, and the roof material is asphalt shingle.

15. 2512 Canterbury Road, ca. 1949 (CD). This symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Classical Revival-influenced house has a slightly projecting central entrance bay with a paneled door and pedimented surround and a pedimented portico supported by columns. Brick quoins define the corners of the façade and the central entrance bay. The house has eight-over-eight double-hung windows with applied, louvered shutters, and an asphalt shingle roof.

16. 2515 Canterbury Road, ca. 1934 (CD). Home of Boucher Sims (and originally numbered 2513 Canterbury Road), this asymmetrical, rectangular, false gambrel-roof, brick veneer Dutch Colonial Revival style house has a continuous shed-roof brick veneer dormer. A standing-seam metal roof extension projects from below the dormer across the front of the house and across both elevations. There are two entrances in the façade; the primary entrance is slightly recessed with a fixed-light door and transom and a pedimented portico has square pilasters and columns. The secondary entrance has a fixed-light door and transom, a roofless terrace, and an apron wall. The house has single, double, and triple six-over-six sash windows, and the roof is asphalt shingle.

17. 2518 Canterbury Road, ca. 1931 (CD). Built by Bagnal-Nettles Builders Supply Company for Thomas F. Ball, a professor and later secretary of the South Carolina Executive Committee of The American Demonstration Home Building Program that selected the design for 2626 Stratford Road,⁷ this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Colonial Revival style house has a recessed central entrance, transom and sidelights, and a portico with semicircular pediment and Doric columns. The façade has modillions at the cornice and a roofless terrace. There are single and double six-over-six sash windows with applied louvered shutters, a gable-end chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

⁷"The 'New American' Home, 2626 Stratford Rd. – in Forest Hills, Open for Inspection," The Columbia Record, March 6, 1926

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18. 2524 Canterbury Road, ca. 1930 (CD). Home of Henry A. Moore, this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick-veneer Colonial Revival style house has a one-story, low hipped-roof porch on the east elevation; a central entrance with flat-roof portico topped by a decorative iron balustrade supported by pilasters and slender columns; a molded door surround with arched fanlight; a roofless terrace; and a wide cornice board. The house has six-over-one and double six-over-six double-hung windows, an exterior gable-end chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof. A historic garage of similar style and materials is south of the house.

19. 2530 Canterbury Road, ca. 1934 (CD). Home of William H. Dye, this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, false gambrel-roof, brick veneer Dutch Colonial Revival style house has a one-story shed-roof porch on the east elevation and a one-story shed-roof wing on the west elevation. There is a central entrance with sidelights and transom covered by a pedimented hood with an open tympanum and decorative bracket supports, and a continuous brick veneer dormer. The house has single one-over-one and six-over-six double-hung, an exterior chimney, and an asphalt shingle roof.

20. 2531 Canterbury Road, ca. 1936 (CD). Architects Lafaye & Lafaye designed this Tudor Revival style home for John A. Wells and Evelyn Haltiwanger Wells, commissioned December 10, 1936. John was a salesman for Richland Shale Products Co. at the time. He later became the president of the Columbia Clay Company for Richland Shale Products Co., and assumed the presidency of Richland Shale in 1962. Evelyn's brother, Deems Haltiwanger, former president of Richland Shale Products Co. lived around the corner at 1411 Westminster Dr.⁸ This asymmetrical, L-shaped two-story cross-gabled, brick veneer house has two progressively smaller side-gabled wings extending to the east. The entrance has a wooden surround with a broken pediment and fluted pilasters. The house has single and double eight-over-one and six-over-one windows as well as eight-over-eight and six-over-six double-hung windows, a wall-dormer, a circular window, and an arched vent beneath the front gable. A historic garage of the same style and materials is on the northeast corner of the lot. An arcaded brick covered walkway addition extends from the eastern-most wing leading to the garage.

21. 2536 Canterbury Road, ca. 1942 (CD). Home of Deane Fowble, this rectangular, symmetrical, two-story, side-gabled brick veneer Georgian Revival style house has a slightly set-back two-story, hipped-roof wing on the west elevation attached by an enclosed passage and a one-story screened porch on the east elevation. The central entrance portico has a flat roof supported by Doric columns and pilasters; a door surround with false fanlight; and dentils accenting the cornice. The three bay facade has eight-over-eight double-hung windows; operable louvered shutters; and soldiered-brick lintels on the first-story windows. The wing has eight-over-eight windows as well. The house has an exterior brick chimney and asphalt shingle on the roof.

22. 2605 Canterbury Road, ca. 1932 (CD). An excellent example of Colonial Revival style designed by Lafaye & Lafaye for Paul A. Cooper, Esq. and Marge Cooper (commissioned September 28, 1931), this symmetrical, rectangular two-story frame house with side-gabled roof is flanked by a one-story side-gabled porch with arched openings on the west elevation and a recessed two-story side-gabled wing on the eastern elevation. The main body of the house is five bays with six-over-six double hung windows and louvered shutters. The central entrance has sidelights and a transom surrounded by a broken pediment and pilasters. A historic garage is attached by an original covered passage. Alterations include the enclosure of an open porch and the addition of a recessed one-story, weatherboard, shed-roof addition attached behind the porch on the west elevation.

23. 2610 Canterbury Road, ca. 1949 (CD). Home of John Linton, this symmetrical, rectangular two-story side-gabled weatherboard Classical Revival style house has a two-story, full-façade portico supported by pilasters and pillars, a one-story porch on the west elevation, and a garage set back on the west elevation. The central entrance has fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. Dentils accent the cornices of the porch, the door pediment, and the porch. There are six-over-

⁸ Newspaper clipping provided by Pat Kohn, granddaughter of Deems Haltiwanger, n.d.

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six and eight-over-eight double-hung windows with applied louvered shutters, a central chimney, louvered vents on the gable ends, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The porch has been enclosed with glass and the garage doors are inoperable.

24. 2613 Canterbury Road, ca. 1930 (CD). Home of Mrs. St. Julian Fuller, this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story brick veneer Colonial Revival style house has a one-story hipped-roof wing on the eastern elevation, a central entrance with sidelights, and a pedimented portico with pilasters and Doric columns. There are eight-over-eight and six-over-six double-hung windows with louvered shutters, an exterior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

25. 2620 Canterbury Road, ca. 1930 (CD). Home of James L. Tapp, Jr., this symmetrical, two-story brick veneer Craftsmen-influenced four-square has a hipped-roof with louvered eyebrow vent, wide eaves with exposed rafters, and is flanked by a one-story hipped-roof wing on the east elevation and a one-story hipped-roof porte-cochere on the west. The central entrance has a transom and sidelights and is sheltered by a gable-roof portico with an arched entry and a decorative diamond in the pediment. Its three-bay façade has paired eight-over-one double-hung windows, single six-over-one double-hung windows, and a central double-casement windows, all with cast-stone sills. The house has an exterior brick chimney and an asphalt shingle roof.

26. 2700 Canterbury Road, ca. 1954, 1962 addition. Originally owned by Charlotte and Hal Kohn, Columbia architect Howard Love designed a 1962 addition for this brick veneer, rectangular, side-gabled Ranch style house. The house is built into a hill so that a portion of the basement is exposed. With the exception of the eastern side of the house, it is a one-story house with progressively smaller segments. Wide eaves shelter a paneled door with sidelights. The windows are single-pane casement or awning windows set as a single window or in groups of three or four with louvered shutters. There is a central brick chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The addition is small, and is consistent in scale, materials, and fenestration to the original.

27. 2704 Canterbury Road, ca. 1954-55. This split-level brick veneer house has a two-story, pyramidal-roof portion housing a single car garage below and living space above and a one-story, side-gabled portion with a slightly recessed entrance with a shed roof extension of the wide eave and metal supports. The house has grouped awning windows, single and double one-over-one sash windows. An exterior chimney is located on the western gabled end, and asphalt shingle cover the roof.

28. 2710 Canterbury Road, ca. 1944. Owned and constructed by Elliot Crum, a local engineer and builder,⁹ this asymmetrical, rectangular, side-gabled two-story Colonial Revival style house has brick veneer on the first-story and weatherboard on the second. The main body of the house has an entrance surrounded by fluted pilasters and single and double six-over-six windows. A one-story wing on the eastern elevation also contains an entrance surrounded by fluted pilasters and covered by an overhanging eave and a multi-light bay window on the east elevation. The house has an interior chimney, an asphalt shingled roof, and an historic garage.

29. 2717 Canterbury Road, ca. 1951. Florence, SC, architect Hardy Oliver designed this symmetrical, rectangular two-story, hipped-roof, brick veneer Georgian Revival style house for his brother, Columbia automobile dealer Kimble Oliver.¹⁰ The three-bay façade has a central entrance with wood paneled door; decorative molding and arched pediment surround; double entrance stair with wrought iron railing; brick quoins; brick belt course and dentils in the eaves; six-over-six windows with panels below on the first-story; and operable louvered shutters.

⁹ Current owner Wallis Crum Bond, Elliott Crum's daughter, 2003.

¹⁰ Architect and past-resident Phelms Rultman 1906

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30. 2718 Canterbury Road, ca. 1932 (CD). An exceptional example of Tudor Revival style, this asymmetrical, irregular, two-story brick veneer, stucco, and half-timbered home of Norman L. George has a steeply pitched gable-on-hip roof; a central hipped-roof entrance supported by rough-sawn wood pillars and brick infill laid in a herringbone pattern; an engaged, screened-porch on the west elevation. Windows are single, double, and triple four-over-four. The entrance is covered by a hipped roof portico supported by wood pillars, brick infill and sawn decorative pillars. It has a board and batten door with a six light fixed-pane window. There is an exterior chimney, asphalt shingle on the roof, and an historic garage.

31. 2731 Canterbury Road, ca. 1929 (CD). James S. Tucker originally resided in this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, hipped-roof, brick veneer Colonial Revival style house with a one-story hipped-roof open porch supported by paired Doric columns on the east elevation and a central slightly recessed entrance with false fanlight, and a double pediment supported by paired Doric columns. There are single six-over-one double-hung windows with operable paneled and louvered shutters. Dentils accent the cornice beneath the roof and the entrance pediment. There is an exterior chimney and an asphalt shingle roof.

32. 2734 Canterbury Road, ca. 1929 (CD). Home of James E. Hunter, Jr. and his wife Daisy, this asymmetrical, irregular, two-story cross-gabled brick veneer Tudor Revival style house has a two-story front-gabled entrance bay with a slightly projecting one-story front-gabled arched entrance, a two-story side-gabled porch/sleeping porch wing on the western elevation, and a two-story stairhall wing with a gable-roof entrance portico on the eastern elevation. There are tripartite windows with six-over-six flanked by three-over-three windows, an arched multi-light fixed window. The entryway is engaged and composed of brick with a pedimented gable and arched entrance. There are exterior and interior chimneys and asphalt shingle on the roof. The porch has been enclosed.

33. 2740 Canterbury Road, ca. 1950. Home of Mr. and Mrs. Bruce O. Hunt, this Monterey-style house was designed by Craig Register.¹¹ The asymmetrical, irregular, cross-gabled brick veneer house built on a slight hill has a two-story section with garage, entrance with fluted pilasters flanked by vertical fixed-pane windows, and an engaged porch with door, decorative iron supports, railings, and brackets covered by the wide eave of the roof. The one-story section has six-over-six double-hung windows and tripartite eight-over-eight and four-over-four windows. There is an interior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

34. 2803 Canterbury Road, ca. 1951 (CD). The home of architect James B. Urquhart, whose firm is known to have designed 1411 Westminster Dr. for Deems Haltiwanger (1939) and 1414 Cambridge Lane (1939) for his daughter, Mrs. Rufus Clarke as well.¹² This symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled brick veneer Colonial Revival style house has a projecting weatherboard entrance bay with a paneled door and transom, pedimented gable, dentil molding, pilasters, and oval windows. There is an open shed-roof porch supported by grouped Corinthian columns, and metal railings on the west elevation. There are six-over-six double-hung windows with louvered shutters, an asphalt shingle roof, and a pyramidal-roof garage of the same period.

35. 2815 Canterbury Road, ca. 1941 (CD). Built by Karre S. Espedahl for Henry Trull, this asymmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer house has one-story wings on the east and west elevations and a smaller one-story wing off the eastern wing. A central engaged porch has pillar supports and an entrance with fluted pilasters flanked by circular windows. The house has four-over-four and eight-over-eight double-hung windows, with louvered shutters on the main block and paneled shutters on the wings. There is a central and an exterior chimney, asphalt shingle on the roof, and an historic detached brick garage with carport behind the house.

¹¹Current owners Greg and Laura Moise, house plans.

¹² Date of architectural blueprints in possession of current owners William and Barbara Jackson is August 1949

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36. 2818 Canterbury Road, 1933. As an exceptional example of Colonial Revival style architecture designed by J. Carroll Johnson for Dr. Robert E. Seibels and his second wife, Beatrice Chisholm Seibels, formerly of Charleston. This was the second of J. Carroll Johnson's designs for Dr. Seibels, who along with his first wife, Alice Crosby Doughty Seibels, formerly of Williamstown, Massachusetts, built and owned the large 1927 Italian Renaissance Revival design by Johnson at 21 Heathwood Circle.¹³ Always painted white, this symmetrical, rectangular, side-gabled, brick veneer house is five bays wide and two bays deep. The house has a one-story front-gabled wing attached by a hyphen on the east elevation and a gabled one-story wing at the rear. It features a Palladian styled central entrance with sidelights between Doric pilasters and a fanlight with keystone contained within a classical open pediment. An uncovered central porch with flaring steps to the west is surrounded by a highly decorative iron balustrade with curving turnouts. The house has six-over-six double-hung windows with operable louvered shutters, a stringcourse between the first and second stories, and dentils at the cornice. There is a shouldered chimney on each gabled end, a single interior chimney, and a slate roof. An historic serpentine pierced brick wall runs along the front of the yard. In 1986, Camden architect Henry Boykin added the one-story front-gabled wing to the east that was based largely upon that originally designed for the house by J. Carroll Johnson. Boykin also redesigned aspects of the original garage, which is only partially visible from the street, converting it to a pool house with the addition of a semi-circular porch and enclosed car entrance bays.

37. 2820 Canterbury Road, ca. 1939 (CD). Originally owned by Beulah Moore Boone, this symmetrical, square-plan two-story, low hipped-roof brick veneer English Regency style house has a two-story wing on the west elevation with a single circular window, a three-bay façade with central flat-roof entrance portico with pilasters and Doric columns, and a paneled door with sidelights and transom. The house has four-over-four, four-over-six, and eight-over-eight double-hung windows. Concrete steps with metal railings lead up to the door. Decorative features are a central roof gablet, brick corner pilasters, brick dentils beneath the cornice, brick banding above the second story windows, and first-story windows placed in slightly-raised brick panels. The house has an exterior chimney and asphalt shingle on the roof. The roof pitch was altered slightly in 1994.

38. 2822 Canterbury Road, ca. 1939 (CD). Designed by Lafaye, Lafaye & Fair and commissioned November 6, 1939 by Dr. J. Graham Shaw, this asymmetrical, square, pyramidal roof, stucco Spanish Eclectic style house has a one-story, flat-roof wing on the west elevation, a pedimented gable entrance with fluted pilasters, double staircase with metal balustrade, and casement windows. The house has a central chimney and red, clay pantiles on the roof.

39. 2823 Canterbury Road, ca. 1956 (Sanborn). Originally owned by John Turnbull, this asymmetrical, rectangular, two-story side-gabled, brick veneer Monterey influenced house has a two-story engaged porch with a second-story cantilevered balcony with metal railings, and a central entrance with paneled door and sidelights and balcony entrance aligned. The house has single eight-over-eight, double-hung window. There is a single exterior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

40. 2827 Canterbury Road, ca. 1956 (Sanborn). This symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, low hipped roof, brick veneer Colonial Revival influenced house has a three-bay façade with a central entrance, and single and double six-over-six sash windows. There is an exterior chimney and asphalt shingle on the roof. The pedimented portico with fluted pilasters and wooden pillars is a non-historic addition that is not shown on 1956 Sanborn map.

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Delano Drive

41. 2900 Delano Drive, ca. 1942 (CD). Built by Bagnal-Nettles Building Supply Co. and home of Robert Robinson, this asymmetrical, irregular, one-story hip roof, brick veneer minimal traditional style house has a gable-on-hip roof wing on the east elevation, a central gable-on-hip roof projection on the front façade, an engaged entrance with decorative brick tiers and a paneled door, and brick dentils under the cornice. There are six-over-one double hung windows, double eight-over-one sash windows, a twenty-one-light, fixed window all with board-and-batten shutters. There are two shouldered exterior and one interior chimney and asphalt shingle on the roof. Synthetic siding covers the historic garage.

42. 2917 Delano Drive, ca. 1941 (CD). Constructed by Columbia builder Luther E. Black, this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Georgian Revival style house has a one-story, side-gabled porch wing, a central entrance surrounded by pilasters and a broken ogee pediment with dentil molding at the cornice, and eight-over-eight double hung windows with operable louvered shutters. There are flanking gable-end chimneys, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

43. 2918 Delano Drive, ca. 1941 (CD). Built by Bagnal-Nettles Building Supply Co., this asymmetrical, rectangular, one-story, brick veneer minimal traditional house has a front-gabled projection with a circular, louvered vent at its apex, a double window with an arched lintel and an entrance bay in the front façade that is a shed extension of the projection roof with decorative metal supports. There are six-over-six double-hung windows with louvered shutters, two interior chimneys, and asphalt shingle on the roof. A detached non-historic garage is located at the rear of the lot.

44. 2928 Delano Drive, ca. 1942 (CD). Built by the Bagnal-Nettles Builders Supply Co. for Katherine Gooding Bunker, this asymmetrical, irregular, hipped-roof one-story brick veneer and weatherboard minimal traditional style house has a low, hipped extension to the east and west, a front-gabled projection near the center of the façade with a stuccoed pediment and circular louvered vent. The shed-roof entrance has Art Deco influenced walls that curve toward a paneled door with a circular light above and decorative horizontal bands of brick. The house has two-over-two double hung windows, a four-over-four double-hung window, and a circular four-light window on the façade. There is an interior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The east wing is covered in synthetic siding and the one-over-one windows are likely to have replaced the originals.

Devonshire Drive

45. 1210 Devonshire Drive, ca. 1955. Designed by architect Henry A. Ripplemeyer and constructed by a contractor whose last name was Sharpe for Douglas W. and Martha F. Lott, this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story side-gabled brick veneer and weatherboard Garrison Colonial Revival house has a second-story overhang with drop pendants, a one-story, flat-roof porch, a five-bay façade, and a central louvered door with sidelights with panels beneath surrounded by pilasters and a false fanlight. There are six-over-six double-hung windows with operable louvered shutters on the second story, and sixteen-light fixed-pane windows flanking the entrance. There is an exterior and an interior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The porch has been enclosed.

46. 1211 Devonshire Drive, ca. 1939 (CD). Designed by Lafaye & Lafaye for Eugene H. Salmon (commissioned August 15, 1938), this rectangular, two-story, side-gabled brick veneer and half-timbered Tudor Revival style house, has a second-story, half-timbered, gable-front box dormer with four, eight-light casement windows and exposed brackets, a one-story, side-gabled wing with triple window opening, and an entrance with a round-headed board-and-batten door with a fixed-light window and a rectangular, fixed diamond-pane leaded window to the right sheltered by a shed roof with rough

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hewn timber supports. The house has eight-over-eight double-hung windows, a tripartite window of eight-over-eight and four-over-four sash, and double six-over-six windows. There is an exterior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof. Window openings in the wing are original, however, the windows have been replaced with single panes.

47. 1215 Devonshire Drive, ca. 1932 (CD). Home of William A. Jaquins, this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story hipped-roof, brick veneer Georgian Revival style house has a one-story shed-roof sun porch wing with an multi-light door on the south elevation, a slightly recessed entrance with paneled door, sidelight, and fanlights surrounded by pilasters and a pedimented gable, and a soldiered brick stringcourse between the first and second stories. The house has single and double six-over-one sash windows with operable louvered shutters. The house has an exterior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

48. 1216 Devonshire Drive, ca. 1954. Designed by Columbia architect Heyward Singley for Van D. Lott, Jr., whose father lived on Cambridge Lane, this asymmetrical, L-shaped, one-story low cross-hipped-roof brick veneer and weatherboard Ranch style house has an engaged porch with a louvered door hung over a paneled door in the L- wing on the south elevation and an attached flat-roof carport projecting past the façade of the house toward the street on the north elevation. There is an exterior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

49. 1307 Devonshire Drive, ca. 1932 (CD). This house was designed for Cosmo L. Walker, cotton broker, brother and partner of Joseph Walker, and original investor in Forest Hills, by architect Henry R. Trott of the Greenville architectural firm of Jones & Trott.¹⁴ This asymmetrical, irregular, two-story, cross-gabled, tile-roof, pink-grey stone Tudor Revival style house has a projecting front-gabled wing with a gabled wall-dormer on the northern half of the façade; a roofless terrace with a stone wall and iron railings extending across the front of the house; an entrance off the terrace with round-headed French doors; and a side-gabled porch with arched screened openings on the south elevation. There are single, double, and triple six-over-six sash windows throughout, and an exterior and interior chimney. Visible from Canterbury Road are two gabled wings and a one-story semicircular entrance bay with a pointed-arched opening, a tall-narrow, round-headed window, and a vertical paneled door with decorative wrought iron strapwork. There is also an historic stone-veneer over cement block garage on the northwest corner of the lot. It is likely that stone for the house and garage was acquired from Weston and Brooker Quarry, Cayce, South Carolina. Henry R. Trott is also known to have designed a house for Greer cotton broker Louis James in 1923.

50. 1319 Devonshire Drive, ca. 1928 (CD). Robert B. Walker, cotton broker, brother and partner of Joseph Walker, and original investor in Forest Hills, Inc., was one of the first eleven residents of Forest Hills.¹⁵ Walker commissioned his house from architects Lafaye & Lafaye between October 3, 1925 and April 12, 1926. The symmetrical, L-shaped, two-story, gambrel-roof, brick veneer and weatherboard Dutch Colonial Revival style house has a three-bay façade with a slightly-projecting, dramatically-pitched front-gable central entrance bay with a paneled door surrounded by pilasters and a molded cornice, and a decorative window with shutters above. On the second story, the entrance bay is flanked by matching shed-roof dormers with double six-over-one windows and operable decorative pierced and louvered shutters. An engaged porch with multi-light doors and windows is on the south facade. Chimneys are not visible from the street, and the roof is slate.

¹⁴Papers of Joseph Walker & Co., Memorandum of Agreement and Declaration of Trust between Joseph Walker et al., July 1925; Louie James House, National Register of Historic Places, nomination form, 1996.

¹⁵Papers of Joseph Walker & Co., Memorandum of Agreement and Declaration of Trust between Joseph Walker et al., July 1925

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51. 1331 Devonshire Drive, ca. 1951. This rectangular, L-shaped, two-story side- and front-gabled brick veneer Colonial Revival style house has an entrance with louvered door surrounded by fluted pilasters and a pedimented gable, six-over-six sash windows up and down, and a semi-circular louvered vent in the front gabled projection, six-over-six double-hung windows in the side gabled extension, and a one-story flat-roof screened porch on the south elevation. All windows have applied louvered shutters. Brick stairs with iron railings descend the front entrance. There are asphalt shingles on the roof. The flat-roof open porch wing on the north elevation, which closely mirrors the porch on the south, is an addition.

52. 1419 Devonshire Drive, ca. 1937. Columbia architects Lafaye & Lafaye designed this house for Ernest Graham (June 20, 1936 commission), the president of Production Credit Corporation of Columbia. This asymmetrical, irregular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer and weatherboard second story Georgian Revival style house has a projecting front-gabled bay on the southern half of the front façade, a one-story shed roof porch wing on the southern elevation, and a slightly recessed entrance with fluted pilasters with circular "stops" and a wide cornice surrounding a wood and glass paneled door. The house has six-over-six windows with applied louvered shutters. There is a second chimney on the exterior of the north gabled end. The gabled ends also have decorative windows to the attic. There is an interior chimney in the front-gabled projection, an exterior chimney on the north gabled end, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

53. 1420 Devonshire Drive, ca. 1937. Builder John Jameson, the original owner of the lot, constructed this house for Mr. J. McTyeire Daniel, Esq. and his wife Frances from a plan designed by Lafaye & Lafaye (commissioned March 2, 1937).¹⁶ This symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled brick veneer Colonial Revival style house has a three-bay façade with a central entrance with a pent-roof cornice over pilasters surrounding a paneled door with transom, three gabled dormers evenly spaced with six-over-six sash windows, and double six-over-six sash on the first story with operable paneled shutters. A one-story, side-gabled bay wing with eight-over-eight double-hung windows with shutters is on the south elevation. There is an exterior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

54. 1523 Devonshire Drive, ca. 1952. This symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story brick veneer side-gabled Colonial Revival style house has two gabled dormers with six-over-six double-hung windows, a central entrance with a paneled door, molded surround, and transom covered by a shed-roof portico with Doric columns, flanked by two eight-over-eight double-hung windows, and a one-story, flat roof porch with Doric columns and a decorative wooden balustrade. The house has operable louvered shutters, a central chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

55. 1527 Devonshire Drive, ca. 1939 (CD). Designed by Lafaye & Lafaye (commissioned May 21, 1938) and built by Cotter Construction Co. for physician Dr. O. Benedict Mayer, this symmetrical three-bay, rectangular two-story brick veneer Neo-classical Revival style house, has a two-story pedimented portico with modillions under the gable and cornice and a shaped fixed-pane window supported by pilasters and slender square pillars, a one-story side-gabled porch wing on the south elevation, a side gabled wing on the north elevation, and a central entrance with paneled door and fanlight surrounded by arched, fluted molding capped with a keystone. The house has eight-over-eight double-hung windows with panels beneath on the first story and a six-over-six window over the entrance, all with operable louvered shutters. There is one original exterior chimney an asphalt shingle roof. The porch wing has been enclosed with windows and a chimney added to its gable end.

56. 1528 Devonshire Drive, ca. 1954 (CD). Originally owned by George Ruff, this asymmetrical, irregular, split-level brick veneer Ranch type house has a slightly projecting two-story hipped-roof wing on the north, a center one-story hipped-roof block with a recessed entrance with paneled door and a canvas shed awning, and a slightly recessed one-story hipped-roof wing on the south elevation, double and triple eight-over-eight double-hung windows with applied paneled shutters, a central chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

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57. 2640 Forest Drive, ca. 1941 (CD). Originally owned by Dr. Theodore J. Hopkins, this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick-veneer Georgian Revival style house has a five-bay façade with slightly recessed central paneled entrance and paneled door surrounded by pilasters and a decorative crown. The house has nine-over-nine and six-over-six double-hung windows, a three-brick stringcourse under the cornice and over windows, and dentils beneath the roof cornice. There is an exterior chimney and asphalt shingle on the roof.

58. 2706 Forest Drive, ca. 1956 (Sanborn). This symmetrical, rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, asbestos shingle Colonial Revival influenced house has an engaged sun porch on the east elevation, a central entrance with a wood and glass paneled door sheltered by a front-gabled portico supported by decorative wood brackets, a concrete porch with iron railing, a secondary entrance with identical portico on the west elevation, and single six-over-six, double-hung windows. The house has a single interior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The sun porch openings have been enclosed with glass panels.

59. 2714 Forest Drive, ca. 1935. This asymmetrical, rectangular, one-story, hipped-roof, brick veneer minimal traditional style house has a one-story side-gabled porch on the west elevation, a central engaged entrance with an overhanging eave and projecting brick surround on the west, a paneled door with a semi-circular light, six-over-six double-hung windows, and a tripartite window of a six-over-six, double-hung window flanked by one-over-one windows with applied louvered shutters. The house has a concrete porch with iron railings, an interior chimney, and asphalt shingles on the roof. The porch has been enclosed with weatherboard and nine-over-nine double-hung windows.

60. 2716 Forest Drive, ca. 1949. This asymmetrical, irregular, one-story side-gabled, brick veneer minimal traditional style house has a slightly lower side-gabled wing on the east elevation; a slightly lower side-gabled wing on the west elevation, and a center block with exterior chimney, slightly recessed entrance with paneled door with glass lights under the roof eaves, tile porch, iron railing, an six-over-six double-hung windows, and a set of wrap-around six-over-six windows all with applied paneled shutters. There are asphalt shingles on the roof.

61. 2730 Forest Drive, ca. 1941. This asymmetrical, irregular, one-story side-gabled brick veneer minimal tradition style house has a three-bay façade with a gable-front bay with a broad-based exterior chimney with two vertical fixed pane windows, eight-over-one window, and rectangular gable-end vent, a center bay with tripartite window of four-over-four flanking eight-over-eight double-hung sash, and an eastern bay with engaged porch under which there is a wood and glass paneled entrance door and an eight-over-eight double-hung window. The house has a concrete porch has wrought iron railings, operable louvered shutters, another exterior chimney on the west elevation, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

62. 2808 Forest Drive, ca. 1937 (CD). William O. Callahan, a carrier for the US Post Office, commissioned this Tudor Revival style house on August 25, 1936 from Columbia architects Lafaye & Lafaye. Called "Allways," this asymmetrical, T-shaped, one-story, side-gabled, home clad with rough, projecting brick veneer has a one-story, hipped-roof wing on the east elevation with a secondary entrance door with transom, a circular entrance bay with conical standing seam metal roof with a ball finial at the intersection of the façade and the front-gabled projecting wing to the west of the facade. There is an arched board-and-batten door with iron strap-work and a square multi-light window in the entrance bay flanked by small projecting bays with four-over-four windows. Other windows are six-over-six. The front-gabled wing has a faux-thatch, steeply-pitched front-gable roof which flairs on the west and extends into an apron wall on the east. This wing also contains a segmental-arched picture window with brick lintel and a chimney on the west elevation. The house has an interior chimney as well. 4111 McGregor Drive in Columbia's Heathwood neighborhood is identical in design and materials.

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63. 2810 Forest Drive, ca. 1936. This symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, brick veneer Colonial Revival influenced house has a one-story, shed-roof porch with Doric columns on the east elevation, a three-bay façade with a central arched door, sidelights with panels below, and false fanlight sheltered by a gabled portico with arched tympanum and columns, and two gabled dormers with six-light windows. The house has eight-over-eight, double-hung windows with applied louvered and paneled shutters, an exterior chimney and an interior flue, and asphalt shingle on the roof. Synthetic siding has been added to the dormers and porch supports were replaced with turned posts.

64. 2816 Forest Drive, ca. 1943 (CD). Residence of Oliver Wolfe, this asymmetrical, rectangular, one-story, brick veneer Tudor-influenced house has two front-gabled projections, one containing an arched entrance opening with a vertical paneled, three-light door. The house has double three-over-one double-hung windows, a roofless terrace extending east of the entryway, an interior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

65. 2838 Forest Drive, ca. 1942. This symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half story, side-gabled, brick veneer and weatherboard house has a porch wing on the east elevation and a small secondary entrance wing on the west elevation, a three-bay façade with central pedimented-gable portico and pillars sheltering a wood paneled door with fixed panes and sidelights with panels below, and a continuous shed-roof dormer with a center gablet. The house has double six-over-one windows. There is an interior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The porch has been enclosed with multi-light windows and a single glass door, synthetic siding has been applied to the weatherboard entrance wing, roof dormer, gables, and bays, and Chippendale-style porch railings have been added under the portico.

66. 2912-2912 1/2 Forest Drive, ca. 1941. This symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half story, side-gabled, brick veneer and weatherboard house has an engaged porch with brick supports on the west elevation, a three-bay façade with a central flat-roof portico with decorative metal supports sheltering a paneled door with semi-circular light, and sidelights with panels below, and a continuous shed-roof dormer with single and double six-over-one windows and a center gablet. The first story has double six-over-one sash windows. The house has an interior chimney and an asphalt shingle roof. The wing has been enclosed with glass windows, synthetic siding has been applied to the weatherboard roof dormer and gable ends, and an exterior wooden staircase has been added to the east elevation. A historic two-story brick veneer and weatherboard dwelling is on the southwest corner of the property. Synthetic siding has been applied to the second story.

67. 2916 Forest Drive, ca. 1941 (CD). Home of Frank Milburn, this symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, brick veneer, house has flat-roof rectangular wing projecting toward the street topped with a metal balustrade, a flat-roof porch with a brick floor, Doric columns, topped with a metal balustrade covering a center bay with two six-over-one double-hung windows flanking a door with pilasters, and three gable-front dormers with weatherboard exteriors and six-over-one double-hung windows. Other windows are also have six-over-one pane configurations. The west side of the house has a flat roof wing projecting toward the street. The house has an interior chimney and an asphalt shingle roof. The front door has been replaced, and a garage with synthetic siding at the western rear of the house is non-historic.

68. 2920 Forest Drive, ca. 1944. Home of Lewis Griffin, this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, Winnsboro blue-and-grey granite-veneer Georgian Revival style house has a one-story brick veneer wing on the west elevation, a central entrance with a paneled door with center light surrounded by fluted pilasters and a molded cornice, and a roofless terrace with iron railing across the façade. The house has single eight-over-eight, one six-over-six, double-hung window over the entrance, and six-over-six double-hung windows in the wing. There is an exterior chimney, asphalt shingles on the roof, and a stone retaining wall facing Forest Drive.

69. 2924 Forest Drive, ca. 1941. Isabel and Thomas Webb purchased this house from local builder Claude Creason. This symmetrical, rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Tudor-influenced house has an engaged screen porch with brick supports on the east elevation, a central brick-veneer front-gabled entrance bay with arched opening and granite keystone leading to a paneled door with lights flanked by double six-over-one sash windows and matching gabled vents in

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the roof. A roofless terrace with wrought iron rails extends on the east side of the entrance bay. The house has an interior chimney and an asphalt shingle roof.

70. 2928 Forest Drive, ca. 1937. This asymmetrical, irregular plan, one-and-one-half-story side-gabled weatherboard Colonial Revival influenced house has two sections. The slightly recessed eastern section has an engaged porch with square wood pillars and wooden balustrade sheltering a wood paneled door with four lights at the top and a six-over-six double-hung window. The western portion of the house has two, one-over-one double-hung windows on the first floor and gabled dormers with six-over-six, double-hung windows on the upper story. There is a one-story, side-gabled wing with six-over-six, double-hung windows on the west elevation. The house has an exterior chimney, and an asphalt shingle roof. The one-over-one windows probably replace the original six-over-six windows.

71. 2930 Forest Drive, ca. 1941 (CD), 2006. The "vacant" listing in the 1941 city directory suggests that this was a speculative house for a builder, most likely Bagnal-Nettles Building Supply Company. Martin Buckley was the recorded resident in 1942. This asymmetrical, irregular plan, one-story hipped-roof, brick veneer minimal traditional type house has a projecting hipped-roof wing on the western half of the façade with single and double six-over-six sash windows. The eastern half of the façade has an entrance with a flared hipped metal roof with iron supports surrounding a wood paneled door with fixed-pane lights at the top flanked by four-over-four double-hung windows. There are brick dentils under the cornice, an arched vent in the roof, an exterior chimney, and asphalt shingles on the roof. A one-story, lower gable-on-hip wing replaced the original shed-roof wing on the west elevation. The addition is consistent in materials, massing, roof shape, window placement, pane configuration, and brick dentil decoration.

Gervais Street

72. 2555 Gervais Street, ca. 1950. Designed by architect Heyward Singley for himself,¹⁷ this asymmetrical, irregular, one-story entrance portico with a pedimented gable containing a semi-circular light and dentil molding supported by fluted pilasters and fluted Roman Doric columns, and a projecting lower hipped-roof wing on the north-east elevation containing a secondary entrance, and a hipped-roof carport extension with a square cupola, wooden piers, and a double carport opening. The façade wall beneath the entrance portico is plastered and contains a central paneled door with a classically influenced surround and pediment flanked by small, rectangular windows with cast iron grills. There is dentil molding beneath the eaves, an exterior chimney, and slate on the roof.

73. 2709 Gervais Street, ca. 1956 (Sanborn). This asymmetrical, V-shaped, low hipped-roof, brick veneer Ranch style house has a central slightly recessed shed-roof entrance with brick floor and iron railing; a west wing with five grouped fixed vertical windows and double, one-over-one sash windows; an east wing with double, one-over-one sash windows; and a lower hipped-roof wing on the east elevation containing a garage and double, single pane fixed windows separating the garage from the house. The house has one interior chimney within the east wing, asphalt shingles on the roof, and a decorative brick wall between the yard and sidewalk. Alterations include a replacement front door and the addition of synthetic siding to the interior of the recessed entrance surround.

74. 2723 Gervais Street, ca. 1950. This asymmetrical, irregular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, cast-stone over concrete block house has a porch off a terrace on the east elevation, a lower side-gabled wing flush with the façade on the west elevation, and an engaged porch supported by metal poles and decorative iron supports across the façade covering columns of awning windows, an off-center entrance, and surrounded by a low brick wall. The house has an exterior chimney and an asphalt shingle roof. Two skylights were added to the roof.

¹⁷ Heyward S. Singley, Resume and Commission List, ca. 1954-55, Vertical Files, SC Department of Archives and History

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75. 2727 Gervais Street, ca. 1952. Home of Coyt Ham, this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer house has a one-story shed-roof porch on the west elevation, a secondary entrance with a gable-roof portico supported by pillars on the east elevation, and a five-bay façade with a central entrance with recessed paneled walls and a paneled door surrounded by fluted pilasters and a pediment with dentil molding and six-over-six double-hung windows. There is dentil molding under the eaves, an exterior gable-end chimney, and asphalt shingles on the roof. The porch has been enclosed with glass panels.

76. 2731 Gervais Street, ca. 1953. This asymmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer and weatherboard Garrison Colonial Revival-influenced house has a partial shed-roof porch with slender pillar supports sheltering one window and a paneled two-light door with fluted pilasters and dentil molding, the eastern section of which was originally enclosed with brick, and a one-story, shed-roof bay on the east elevation. There are eight-over-eight and six-over-six, double-hung windows, applied louvered shutters, and an interior chimney. Synthetic siding has been applied to the second story weatherboard and vertically to the wall under the porch.

77. 2803 Gervais Street, ca. 1937. Lafaye & Lafaye designed this house for William J. Barbour, a salesman for Gibbes Machinery Company, on September 24, 1937. This symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story side-gabled brick veneer Colonial Revival style house has a shed-roof screened porch on the west elevation, a side-gabled wing with a secondary entrance surrounded by transom and four-over-four windows on the east elevation, three gabled roof dormers with six-over-six, double-hung windows, and a slightly recessed paneled central entrance with a paneled door, pilasters, and a pent roof supported by decorative iron supports. The house has six-over-six double-hung windows with operable louvered shutters, a central interior chimney, and an asphalt shingle roof. Alterations include the addition of a small portico, the application of synthetic siding to the dormers, and the addition of screening to the side porch. A garage was also designed for the house.

78. 2807 Gervais Street, ca. 1956 (1956 Sanborn). This asymmetrical, one-story, hipped-roof, brick veneer and weatherboard, split-level type house has a one-story, brick veneer section on the west and a two-story section on the east with brick veneer on the first story and weatherboard on the second story. The one-story western portion has a slight projection engaged under the main roof with a strip of three two-over-two, double-hung windows. West of this projection are two, two-over-two double hung windows. The two-story section has a strip of three, two-over-two double-hung windows on the first story and two, two-over-two double hung windows on the second story. All windows have applied louvered shutters. The entryway is engaged west of the two-story portion. Its portico is created by the overhanging eave of the roof. The doorway is recessed with a semicircular window at the top of the paneled door. There is a single interior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

79. 2851 Gervais Street, ca. 1942, 2006. This symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, brick-veneered Colonial Revival style house has a gable-roof screened porch supported by square wooden supports on the west elevation, a three-bay façade with central paneled door with four lights, a molded door surround, and a flat-roof entrance portico supported by semi-circular pilasters and double Doric columns, and a continuous shed dormer with center gablet and three six-over-six double-hung windows. Double six-over-six sash windows with applied panel shutters flank the entrance. There is an exterior chimney behind the porch wing, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The original entrance portico was replaced with a slightly larger, more formal portico.

80. 2859 Gervais Street, ca. 1942 (CD). David M. Graham, a salesman, commissioned the firm of Lafaye & Lafaye to design this house on February 7, 1941. This asymmetrical, irregular, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer house has a front-gabled wing projecting from the west side of the façade containing double six-over-six sash windows within an arched lintel, a decorative projecting brick design under the gable, and a six-over-six window facing east; an entrance bay under a

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small shed extension with stucco walls curving into a simple molded door surround with paneled door; and a double six-over-six sash window on the eastern façade bay. Most windows have applied paneled shutters. There is an exterior chimney on the east gable, an interior chimney at the rear of the house, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

81. 2917 Gervais Street, ca. 1940. This symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Colonial Revival style house has a one-story hipped-roof wing on the east elevation and a three-bay façade with a central shed-roof entrance portico with a wide cornice and dentil molding supported by slender Doric columns covering a paneled wood and glass door. There are single and double six-over-one sash windows with applied paneled shutters, a central interior chimney, and an asphalt shingle roof.

Glenwood Road

82. 1201 Glenwood Road, ca. 1941 (CD). Constructed by Bagnal-Nettles Builders Supply Co., this asymmetrical, rectangular, one-story, cross-gable, brick veneer minimal traditional type house has a projecting front-gabled bay with an arched louvered vent at its apex and a double six-over-one window; a smaller projecting front-gabled entrance bay beneath the larger bay with pilasters, a molded cornice, and a paneled door with semi-circular light; and a one-story gabled bay flush with the façade on the south elevation. There are single and double six-over-one sash windows with applied louvered shutters, a concrete stoop with decorative metal railings, an interior chimney, and an asphalt shingle roof.

83. 1205 Glenwood Road, ca. 1942 (CD). Constructed by Bagnal-Nettles Builders Supply Co., this symmetrical, rectangular, one-story hipped-roof, brick veneer minimal traditional type house has a lower hipped roof porch wing on the north elevation; a central shed-roof entrance portico with brick pilasters, unusual triple headed brick pillars, and a paneled door; and double six-over-one sash windows with applied louvered shutters flanking the entrance. The entryway is engaged near the center of the house under a shed roof extension of the pyramidal roof. The house has an arched louvered vent in the hipped roof slope, two interior chimneys, and an asphalt shingle roof. The porch openings have been enclosed with glass.

84. 1209 Glenwood Road, ca. 1942 (CD). Constructed by Bagnal-Nettles Builders Supply Co. and first owned by Richard Ballschimer, this asymmetrical, rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer minimal traditional type house has a slightly projecting lower side-gabled weatherboard wing on the north elevation, a lower front-gabled bay with louvered vent at its apex and double six-over-one windows on the south facade; and an entrance bay with louvered door and concrete stoop sheltered by a shed-roof extension supported by pilasters and pillars. There are double six-over-one sash windows with applied louvered shutters, two interior chimneys, and asphalt shingle on the roof. Synthetic siding has been applied to the wing on the north elevation.

85. 1213 Glenwood Road, ca. 1942 (CD). Constructed by Bagnal-Nettles Builders Supply Co. and first owned by Florence Baker, this symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Colonial Revival style house has a lower gable-roof porch wing; three weatherboard gabled roof dormers; and a central entrance with flat- NPS roof portico topped by an iron balustrade, decorative metal porch supports, and a paneled door with an arched lights and paneled sidelights. There are single and double six-over-one, sash windows with applied louvered shutters, a concrete stoop, and an interior chimney. The porch has been enclosed with large glass panes, and synthetic siding applied to the weatherboard dormers.

86. 1217 Glenwood Road, ca. 1942 (CD). Constructed by Bagnal-Nettles Builders Supply Co. and first owned by Miller Montgomery, this symmetrical, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer, Neo-classical Revival influenced house has a lower side-gabled wing on the south elevation; a central pedimented portico with a stuccoed gable, a semi-circular light, and square wooden supports; and a central paneled door with semicircular light. The windows are single six-over-six, double-hung sash with applied louvered shutters, and there is an exterior chimney on the north elevation.

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Sheffield Road

87. 2804 Sheffield Road, ca. 1941 (CD). Designed by Lafaye, Lafaye & Fair for Mr. and Mrs. Nebraska E. Brown (commissioned April 4, 1940), this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Neo-classical Revival style house has a one-story, side-gabled wing on the west elevation; a two-story, flat-roof, full-facade portico supported by large brick pillars; and a five-bay façade with a central paneled-door entrance, sidelights, fanlight, and molded cornice with dentil molding. There are six-over-six double-hung windows with panels beneath on the first story, all with applied louvered shutters; flanking gable-end exterior chimneys, and an asphalt shingle roof.

88. 2815 Sheffield Road, ca. 1939 (CD). Constructed by Luther Black for Fred D. Rawls, this asymmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, steeply-pitched hipped-roof, brick veneer French eclectic style house has lower hipped-roof wings. The entrance has a paneled door, transom, and large stuccoed quoin surround. There are three segmental dormers across the façade with six-over-six double-hung windows, eight-over-eight double-hung windows with panels, six-over-six double-hung windows in the wings, and applied louvered shutters. There are dentils and a brick stringcourse beneath the cornice, an interior and exterior chimney, and an asphalt shingle roof.

89. 2821 Sheffield Road, ca. 1946. This asymmetrical, irregular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Colonial Revival style house has two gabled dormers with weatherboard exteriors and six-over-six double hung windows; a front-gabled portico with brick supports and an arched entrance sheltering a paneled door entrance and concrete porch; a hip roof bay window with six-over-six sash windows on the western façade; a lower, gabled-roof wing on the east elevation; and eight-over-eight double-hung windows in the façade and wing with operable louvered shutters. There is an exterior chimney on the gable end of the east wing, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

90. 2822 Sheffield Road, ca. 1942. A symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, brick veneer Georgian Revival style house has a one-story side-gabled wing on the west elevation; a three-bay façade with six-over-six double-hung windows on the second story and eight-over-eight double-hung windows on the first story, all with operable louvered shutters and brick sills; and a central portico with a slight pent roof supported by brick projecting attached columns. The entrance is slightly recessed with a paneled door flanked by sidelights with panels below. The concrete porch and brick stairs have iron railings. There is an exterior chimney on the east gable end, asphalt shingle on the roof, and an historic garage of similar style at the rear of the house.

91. 2826 Sheffield Road, ca. 1941 (CD). Built for Mr. and Mrs. James Kelly Nelson, this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled brick veneer Georgian Revival style house has a one-story, side-gabled, screened porch on the east elevation; a three-bay façade; a central entrance with wooden pilasters applied to a projecting brick surround supporting a flared cornice with decorative wrought iron railing above and dentil molding below the cornice; and a paneled door and sidelights with panels below them. The eight-over-eight windows have operable louvered shutters and first story windows have panels beneath them. There is dentil molding beneath the eaves, flanking gable-end exterior chimneys, and an asphalt shingle roof.

92. 2829 Sheffield Road, ca. 1939 (CD). This asymmetrical, T-shaped, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer house has a front-gabled projection with double eight-over-eight sash window, operable louvered shutters, and an arched vent under the gable on the eastern half of the façade; a double eight-over-eight window with operable louvered shutters; an engaged porch bay with a paneled door surrounded by fixed-lights, six-over-six double-hung window, and brick floor in the center; and a boxed tripartite bay multi-light window on the west of the façade.

93. 2832 Sheffield Road, ca. 1939 (CD). Dr. Travis Chappell, a dentist, commissioned the firm of Lafaye & Lafaye to design this house April 12, 1938. This asymmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled brick veneer house has lower side-gabled wings extending from the eastern and western elevations, the latter containing a shed-roof NPS

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secondary entrance, and an additional side-gabled screened porch with square wood supports attached to the east elevation. The main façade has three gabled dormers with weatherboard exterior and six-over-six sash windows and a front-gabled portico with pilasters and pillars and a wood door surround. The first story has single eight-over-eight sash windows, three of which are situated on the west side of the entrance and one is on the east side. There is an interior chimney on the east elevation side, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

94. 2833 Sheffield Road, ca. 1941 (CD). Built by Bagnal-Nettles Builders Supply Co. for Mrs. George S. King, Sr., this asymmetrical, irregular, one-story, side-gabled brick veneer Georgian Revival style house has a gable-front projection with double six-over-six sash windows and a rectangular louvered vent on the west facade; a slightly projecting shed-roof entrance bay with wood and glass paneled door surrounded by fluted pilasters and a cornice with dentil molding; a double six-over-six sash window; and a slightly projecting lower side-gabled porch on the east facade. Windows have applied louvered shutters. The house has an interior chimney, and an asphalt shingle roof. The porch has been enclosed with single glass panes and sliding glass doors.

95. 2834 Sheffield Road, ca. 1956 (Sanborn). Built by contractor Harry Collins for Muldrow B. and Helen Mills, this rectangular, and side-gable and hipped-roof, brick-veneer split-level type house has a one-story side gabled wing containing an entrance with paneled front door and brick steps with iron railing and a two-story wing containing the garage with living space above. The house has double and triple six-over-six, double-hung windows with operable louvered shutters. There is an exterior chimney, and an asphalt shingle roof.

96. 2836 Sheffield Road, ca. 1952. Originally owned by Sarah and Sandy Brunk, this asymmetrical, L-shaped, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer house has an off-center recessed paneled entrance with paneled door, fluted pilasters, and cornice molding, two eight-over-eight double-hung windows with panels below and applied louvered shutters, and dentil molding beneath the eaves; and a lower, side-gabled wing with a six-over-six, double-hung window with louvered shutters. There is an interior chimney near the center of the house, and asphalt shingles on the roof.

97. 2838 Sheffield Road, ca. 1952. This symmetrical, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer, Colonial Revival style house has a lower, side-gabled wing on the east elevation with six-over-six, double-hung windows; a front-gabled portico with a semicircular window in a weatherboard clad pediment, Doric columns, a brick porch, and a paneled door with fanlight and sidelights flanked by six-over-six double-hung windows with panels beneath. There are operable louvered shutters on the windows, an interior chimney, and asphalt shingles on the roof.

98. 2839 Sheffield Road, ca. 1937 (CD). Home of Robert Merchant, this one-story, pyramidal-roof, brick veneer Tudor influenced house has a side-gabled wing with triple, six-over-six double-hung window; a steeply pitched, projecting front-gabled entrance bay on the west façade with semicircular window in the gable, triple six-over-six sash windows and an engaged arched entrance opening, and board-and-batten multi-light door. There is an exterior chimney on the east gable end and asphalt shingle on the roof.

99. 2840 Sheffield Road, ca. 1954. Built by architect Howard Love for Columbia attorney Julian J. Nexsen, this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Georgian Revival style house has a recessed, lower, side-gabled single-entrance carport wing on the west elevation; a three-bay façade with central entrance, paneled door with leaded fanlight and sidelights with panels below; brick porch and stair with iron rails; and eight-over-eight double-hung windows on the second story and a single twelve over twelve, double-hung window flanking the entrance. There is an exterior chimney on the east gable end, and asphalt shingle on the roof, and a brick apron wall extends from the east corner of the house.

100. 2841 Sheffield Road, ca. 1949. This symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Georgian Revival style house has two weatherboard, gabled dormers with eight-over-eight, double-hung windows; a NPS

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central gabled portico with arched tympanum, dentil molding, and Doric columns sheltering a paneled door with transom; and eight-over-eight, double-hung windows flanking the entrance. The house has a double staircase with iron railings, dentil molding in the cornice, an exterior chimney on the west gable end, asphalt shingle on the roof, and a brick apron wall with metal gate.

101. 2842 Sheffield Road, ca. 1950. This asymmetrical, T-shaped, one-story, cross-gabled, brick veneer house has an engaged entrance oriented to the west, facing the driveway. The side elevation facing the street has two arched roof vents, single and double six-over-six double-hung windows unevenly spaced with operable louvered shutters and a front-gabled projecting bay with weatherboard exterior, louvered vent, and a tripartite six-over-six flanked by four-over-four double-hung window. There is a central chimney and asphalt shingle on the roof.

102. 2843 Sheffield Road, ca. 1940 (CD). This symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Colonial Revival style house has a three-bay façade with central paneled door with two lights surrounded by pilasters and crown molding; single eight-over-eight, double-hung windows with operable louvered shutters; and a lower, one-story wing with six-over-six double hung windows on the west elevation. There are flanking gable-end chimneys, modillions in the cornice, and asphalt shingles on the roof. The concrete terrace, gabled portico supported by columns on small brick piers, and trellis have been added, but the building form and character is clearly visible.

103. 2845 Sheffield Road, ca. 1942. This symmetrical, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Georgian Revival style house has a wing on the east elevation. The second story has three gabled wall-dormers with weatherboard exteriors and eight-over-eight double-hung windows. The first story has a central entrance with gabled portico, arched open tympanum, paired slender square supports, and a paneled door with simple wood surround and sidelights with panels below and eight-over-eight double-hung windows with operable louvered shutters. There is a gable-end chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof. A second story was added to the wing, but does not adversely affect the character of the house.

104. 2847 Sheffield Road, ca. 1952 (CD). Home of Frank Huggins, this symmetrical, rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Colonial Revival style house has a recessed, engaged entrance with louvered door and transom flanked by eight-over-eight double-hung windows with panels below and eight-over-eight double-hung windows beyond those, all with applied louvered shutters. The house has an interior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

105. 2849 Sheffield Road, ca. 1946. This symmetrical, rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Colonial Revival style house a central recessed entrance with a flat-roof portico, iron supports, and a paneled door. Two twelve-over-twelve double-hung windows with applied louvered shutters flank the entrance. The house has an exterior chimney on the west gable end, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

Sherwood Road

106. 1206 Sherwood Road, ca. 1941 (CD). This asymmetrical, rectangular, one-story, pyramidal-roof, brick veneer minimal traditional type house has a one-story hipped-roof wing on the north elevation flush with the façade and a hipped-roof entrance portico with square pillar supports and brick pilasters sheltering a board-and-batten, four-light door. The house has double six-over-one, sash windows with applied louvered shutters and brick sills. There is an interior chimney on the north elevation, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

107. 1210 Sherwood Road, ca. 1942 (CD). This asymmetrical, rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer minimal traditional type house has a small shed-roof bay on the north elevation; a lower, front-gabled bay on the north half of the façade with double six-over-one windows; an entrance bay with a shed-roof portico supported by decorative metal supports sheltering a glass and wood paneled door and a concrete porch. South of the entrance bay are double six-over-

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one sash windows, and on the south elevation is a lower, side-gabled, weatherboard wing and double six-over-one windows. The house has operable louvered shutters are on the windows flanking the entrance, asphalt shingles on the roof, and there is one interior chimney.

108. 1214 Sherwood Road, ca. 1942 (CD). This symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Colonial Revival style house has a low, side-gabled porch flush with the facade; a flat-roof portico with decorative iron supports and railings, a paneled door with sidelights and panels below; and three gabled dormers with six-over-one, double-hung windows. There are double six-over-one sash windows flanking the central entrance with applied louvered shutters, a gable-end chimney, and asphalt shingles on the roof. The porch has been enclosed with synthetic siding and a matching six-over-one double-hung window; siding has also been applied to the dormers.

109. 1218 Sherwood Road, ca. 1942 (CD). This symmetrical, rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer minimal traditional type house has a lower, side-gabled wing on the south elevation; a stuccoed, pedimented-gable portico with a multi-light circular window with key-stone surround and metal supports covering a central entrance and one set of six-over-six, double-hung windows with applied louvered shutters. Another set of windows and shutters flank the portico. There is an gable-end chimney on the north elevation, and asphalt shingles on the roof.

110. 1225 Sherwood Road, ca. 1942 (CD). This asymmetrical, irregular, one-story, hipped roof, brick veneer house has a lower gable-front projection on the south facade with double six-over-one sash windows and a rectangular louvered vent at its apex; a slightly projecting entrance bay under a shed roof extension with decorative rafter tails and surrounded by curved, stucco Art Deco-influenced walls; a double six-over-one window; and an engaged sun porch with arched openings and the north facade. A cross-gabled, waney-sided secondary structure with double six-over-six windows and square louvered vent at its apex is attached by a side-gabled hyphen with an engaged porch with wood pillars and a wood-paneled door. The house has two interior chimneys, applied paneled shutters, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The front door has been replaced, and arched sun porch openings are filled with single glass panes.

111. 1309 Sherwood Road, ca. 1940 (CD). This nearly symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Colonial Revival style house has two gabled weatherboard dormers with horizontal, two-over-two, double-hung windows; a central entrance with wide brick pilasters and a paneled door with a fixed light; and horizontal two-over-two, double-hung windows with applied louvered shutters flanking the entrance. A partially engaged porch is on the north elevation flush with the facade. The house has a single interior off-center chimney, and asphalt shingles on the roof. The porch has been enclosed, possibly before 1956, with a low brick wall and brick sills that match the house. The openings have non-historic double glass panels on the facade and non-historic glass panels and a secondary entrance on the north elevation.

112. 1317 Sherwood Road, ca. 1939 (CD). This symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Colonial Revival style house has a canvas shed awning over a central entrance with paneled door, screen door, fluted pilasters and molded cornice surround; single six-over-six double-hung windows with applied shutters flanking the entrance; and two gabled weatherboard dormers with six-over-six, double-hung windows. There is a one-story screen porch on the north elevation. The house has two interior chimneys, and an asphalt shingle roof.

113. 1319 Sherwood Road, ca. 1939 (CD). This asymmetrical, irregular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, weatherboard Colonial Revival style house has a one-story, side-gabled wing with six-over-six double-hung window on the south elevation; a lower front-gabled bay with a six-over-six window and a louvered vent on the north facade; and an engaged screened porch between the wing and bay supported by square wooden pillars under which is a double six-over-six sash window and a paneled door. There are two gabled roof dormers with six-over-six windows; applied paneled shutters on the first story; an exterior gable-end chimney and an interior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

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114. 1401 Sherwood Road, ca. 1942 (CD). This asymmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Colonial Revival style house has a flat-roof porch on the south elevation; two gabled weatherboard roof dormers with six-over-six double-hung windows; a front-gabled projecting bay with a circular multi-light window near its apex and a pent roof bay window with six-over-six and eight-over-eight windows on the south façade; a recessed doorway with paneled sidewalls, simple molded surround, and paneled door and sidelights with panels below; and two, eight-over-eight double-hung windows with panels below and applied paneled shutters north of the entrance bay. There is dentil molding beneath the eaves, an exterior chimney gable end chimney on the south elevation, and asphalt shingles on the roof. The porch has been enclosed with casement windows.

115. 1403 Sherwood Road, ca. 1942 (CD). This symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, brick veneer, Georgian Revival style house has a one-story, side-gabled wing flush with the façade with double nine-over-nine windows on the south elevation; a central roof gablet above a canvas awning and paneled door, wide brick pilasters, concrete porch and iron railing; and two gabled weatherboard dormers with six-over-six, double-hung windows and wood surrounds with fluted pilasters, cornices with wooden keystones and dentil molding, and sills with dentil molding. There are symmetrical window openings flanking the entrance: one with a multi-light picture window and the other with double six-over-six sash windows. The house has paneled shutters on the first floor; one gable end chimney and one interior chimney, and asphalt shingles on the roof, and historic garage. Synthetic siding has been applied to the dormers.

Stratford Road

116. 2500 Stratford Road, ca. 1956 (Sanborn). This asymmetrical, rectangular, split-level type house has a one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer wing on the east and a two-story, front-gabled, brick veneer and weatherboard wing on the west. The two-story wing has a gable-end vent, two six-over-six double-hung windows; and a shed roof over a one-car garage entrance and an engaged portico with decorative metal support and double paneled entrance door; the one-story wing has a tripartite window with six-over-six windows flanking a twenty-pane fixed window. There are asphalt shingles on the roof. Synthetic siding has been applied to the second-story weatherboard and the roof eaves.

117. 2501 Stratford Road, ca. 1955 (CD). This asymmetrical, rectangular, two-story side-gabled brick veneer house has an entrance with simple molded surround and a paneled door with arched light; single, double, and triple three-over-one Craftsman style sash windows; a twenty-light fixed window; paneled shutters; a soldiered brick course over the first-story window; flanking gable-end chimneys; and asphalt shingles on the roof. Additions include a gabled portico with circular louvered vent and slender round columns, and synthetic siding in the eaves.

118. 2507 Stratford Road, ca. 1950 (CD). This symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Colonial Revival style house has a side-gabled porch wing on the east elevation; a three-bay façade with a central gabled portico with a flat arch and Doric columns; single six-over-six sash windows on the second story and double six-over-six sash windows on the first story, flanking the entryway, all with louvered shutters. The house has an exterior gable-end chimney on the east elevation, and asphalt shingle on the roof. False sidelights and fanlight have been added to the door surround.

119. 2510 Stratford Road, ca. 1940 (CD). This symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, weatherboard, Colonial Revival style house has a two-story wing on the east elevation and a central entrance with a gabled portico, pilasters, fluted columns and a paneled door surrounded by fluted pilasters and a molded cornice. The house has single eight-over-eight double-hung windows with louvered shutters. The second story of the wing has three, eight-light windows, while the first story has three, glass-paned floor-to-ceiling windows. The portico may be an addition, and the second story of the east wing was added in 2002.

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120. 2519 Stratford Road, ca. 1950. This symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Colonial Revival style house has a flat-roof porch with balustrade on the west elevation; a hipped-roof portico with pilasters and slender columns shelter a pedimented entrance. It has three bays of one-over-one double hung windows with panels below on the first floor and louvered shutters, a brick gable-end chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The porch has been enclosed with glass, and the front door has been changed. The portico may be an addition.

121. 2522 Stratford Road, ca. 1953 (CD). The home of Elvin Smith, Jr., this asymmetrical, rectangular, two-story, cross-gabled house has brick veneer on the first story and weatherboard on the second; a side-gabled east wing with a porch with arched openings, paired wooden supports, and large brick pillars wrapping part of the east elevation with screening and the façade without screening; a central, front-gabled projecting bay; a side-gabled west wing with a porch with arched openings and paired wooden supports; and a side-gabled two-car garage attached to the west elevation. The main entrance under the east wing porch has a simple surround; a secondary entrance is under the west wing porch. The house has vertical-pane awning windows, fixed windows, one-over-one double-hung windows, and operable louvered shutters on the second story. There is a gable-end exterior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

122. 2525 Stratford Road, ca. 1940 (CD). Constructed by Columbia builder Luther E. Black for O. Stanley Smith, this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story brick veneer and weatherboard Garrison Colonial Revival style residence is flanked by a one-story wing on the west elevation and a screened porch on the east. The main house has a symmetrical 5-bay facade with a central, recessed, paneled entrance with fluted pilasters and six-over-six double-hung windows with operable louvered shutters. The second-story overhang has a drop pendant on each corner and there are dentils beneath the cornice. Wooden doors, windows, and decorations came from the Curtis woodwork catalog.¹⁸ The house has two exterior gable-end chimneys, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

123. 2600 Stratford Road, ca. 1932 (CD). Designed for Rollie A. Hufstetler, Esq., president of the Lexington Lumber Company, by Lafaye & Lafaye (commissioned September 25, 1930), this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, weatherboard Colonial Revival style house has a two-story wing with an enclosed porch and arched openings; a short hyphen leading to a front-gable, two-car garage on the west elevation; and a side-gable and flat-roof, screened porch with arched windows, fluted pilasters, and dentils on the east elevation. The main house is five bays with a recessed central entrance with sidelights and swag decoration above and six-over-six double-hung windows with operable louvered shutters. There is one exterior and one interior-end chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The original open porch has been screened.

124. 2609 Stratford Road, ca. 1936 (CD). This symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, Tudor Revival style house is brick veneer on the first story and half-timbered on the second. The three bay façade has two lower roof gables under which are double six-over-one windows on the second story and triple six-over-one windows on the first flanking a one-story, gable-front entrance bay with three decorative faux-stone panels in the gable, an arched board-and-batten door

with square, four-light, fixed-pane window, and an arched surround of faux-stone quoins. There is a small side-gabled extension on the west elevation; a side-gabled sun porch wing on the east elevation with a glass-paneled door, sidelights and transom, and a roofless terrace extending from the entrance to the sun porch. The house has a gable-end chimney on the east elevation, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

125. 2615 Stratford Road, ca. 1930 (CD). Architects Lafaye & Lafaye designed this house for their friends Arthur St. Julian Simons, Esq. and his wife Jane Simons. Jane Simons was involved in historic preservation and was actively involved in the restoration of Columbia's Robert Mills House. This asymmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer and half-timbered Tudor Revival style house has a lower half-timbered steeply-pitched roof gable below which is a

¹⁸ Phelps Bultman, homeowner

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triple six-over-one window on the second story and two canted bay windows with copper roofs on the first story; an engaged sun porch under the roof slope on the west façade and elevation; a gabled and half-timbered roof dormer on the western slope of the roof; and a paneled entrance door and rectangular window surrounded by half-timbering above which is a shed-roof wall dormer with a fixed decorative window. There is asphalt shingle on the roof. Lafaye, Lafaye & Fair designed a post-1957 addition on the east elevation. The addition has a recessed triple casement window with diamond glazing, and a large shed dormer containing double one-over-one windows. The diamond-shaped leaded windows replace double doors with sidelights and an arched transom; the canted bay windows replace two sets of double, six-over-one windows; and the rough-hewn, gabled portico over the entrance were added. All alterations are largely in keeping with the building's stylistic features.

126. 2626 Stratford Road, ca. 1936 (CD). Architects Lafaye & Lafaye designed this house as a General Electric (GE) Demonstration Home. The Lafaye firm's design was selected in the "New American Home Contest" to be built "complete with modern features and conveniences," according to The Columbia Record, and publicity for and visitors to the home brought acclaim to the new Forest Hills development.¹⁹ The first resident of the home was John A. Manning. This asymmetrical, T-shaped, two-story, cross-gabled, brick veneer, stucco and half-timbered Tudor Revival style house has a slightly arched engaged entrance under the steeply-pitched roof of the front-gable, and one-story wings on the east and west elevations. The house has gabled dormers with double-casement windows, slightly-arched and flat-headed casement windows with wooden lintels, and large multi-light, fixed pane windows, and a small leaded-glass windows. Alterations include replacement of original slate with faux slate, replacement of the front door with a decorative leaded glass design, and enclosure of some original window openings with plaster.

127. 2630 Stratford Road, ca. 1928 (CD). An excellent example of Mission style architecture, this house was designed by Robert S. Lafaye, a principal in the firm of Lafaye & Lafaye, for himself between May 4 and June 22, 1927. Lafaye was among the first eleven residents of the Forest Hills development. This T-shaped, two-story cross-gabled house with one-story parapeted-wing on the east elevation is built of cement blocks with a stucco exterior. The entrance is situated at the juncture of the T-, and has a flat roof with balcony and metal balustrade supported by arched stuccoed piers. The wing has French doors and a semicircular window flanked by thin, arched windows. The house has single, double, and tripartite six-over-one and four-over-one double-hung windows. Clay tiles cover the roof. Original wrought-iron gate detail is extant as well.

128. 2631 Stratford Road, ca. 1937 (CD). Designed by architects Lafaye & Lafaye (commissioned June 10, 1936) for O. Lee Gordon, Esq., manager of City Ice Company, this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, brick veneer Colonial Revival style house is brick veneer on the first story and weatherboard on the second. There is a one-story, shed-roof porch on the west elevation and the façade has six-over-six windows, original louvered shutters, and two gabled wall dormers flanking a smaller six-over-six window on the second floor. The central entrance is surrounded by a molded wood pilasters and cornice surrounded by large brick quoins. There is a chimney on the west elevation, and asphalt shingles cover the roof. The gable-front portico with slender columns was added over an original stoop, and the porch was enclosed with nine-over-nine sash windows.

129. 2633 Stratford Road, ca. 1932 (CD). Designed for Preston Manning, Esq. by Lafaye & Lafaye (commissioned June 29, 1927), this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, steeply pitched side-gabled brick veneer Tudor-influenced house has a one-story hipped-roof wing on the east elevation; a three-bay façade with a central entrance with simple molded surround flanked by tripartite two-over-one and six-over-one double-hung windows on the first story with applied paneled shutters; and three steeply pitched gabled-wall dormers with six-over-one double-hung windows on the second story. There are

¹⁹ "The New American Home, 2626 Stratford in Forest Hills Open for Inspection" The Columbia Record, March 6, 1936

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triple six-over-one windows with applied paneled shutters in the wing, a gable-end chimney on the east elevation, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The front door has been replaced, and some differences exist between the architectural plan and the house that was later constructed, including the replacement of the porch with an enclosed wing.

130. 2701 Stratford Road, ca. 1937 (CD). This rectangular, two-story, side-gable, weatherboard and brick veneer Colonial Revival style house has flanking hipped-roof one-story wings with one-over-one windows on the northwest and southeast elevations; a two-story pedimented portico with an semi-circular wooden window with keystone in the gable supported by flat pilasters and slender columns; a central entrance with a paneled door, pilasters and broken pediment with urn motif flanked by oval windows with keystones, and one-over-one windows with panels beneath on the first floor flanking the entrance. The main house has flanking gable-end chimneys, and asphalt shingle on the roof. Synthetic siding has been applied to the weatherboard, but has not obscured any decorative elements.

131. 2704 Stratford Road, ca. 1935 (CD). This asymmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, steeply pitched side-gabled, brick veneer Tudor Revival style house has a steeply pitched front-gabled projection on the east façade with an arched window and a double six-over-six sash window with louvered shutters below, a one-story shed-roof projection with a small rectangular four-over-four window, and a front-gabled entrance bay with arched opening and paneled door with simple molded surround; a double-shouldered chimney; two front-gabled roof dormers with six-over-six windows; and a one-story, side-gabled porch wing with arched openings on the west elevation. There are louvered shutters on the first story double windows, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

132. 2707 Stratford Road, ca. 1938 (CD). This symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled brick veneer Colonial Revival style house has a hipped-roof wing on the east elevation with triple six-over-six double-hung windows; a slightly recessed central entrance with paneled walls, paneled door with fixed lights, fluted pilasters, and a cornice that continues the pilaster design flanked by double six-over-six sash windows with operable board-and-batten shutters; a gabled dormer with six-light double casement windows. There is a concrete stoop with metal railing; flanking gable-end chimneys, and the roof is asphalt shingle.

133. 2708 Stratford Road, ca. 1936 (CD). Constructed by Columbia builder Luther E. Black for Tatum Gressette, this asymmetrical, rectangular, one and one-half-story, steeply pitched side-gabled, cedar shake Tudor Revival influenced house has a one-story, shed-roof wing flush with the east façade with a double six-over-six sash window; a one-story, a slightly visible, side-gabled wing on the east elevation behind the shed-roof wing; a steeply pitched roof-gable with a circular window and a lower front-gabled entrance bay with simple molded surround and a slightly recessed Tudor arched paneled door with fixed leaded window and original screen door of the same shape; a pink and grey granite (likely to come from Weston & Brooker Quarries, Cayce, South Carolina) shouldered exterior chimney on the façade. There are single six-over-six double-hung windows east of the entrance, a double six-over-six sash window west of the entrance, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

134. 2711 Stratford Road, ca. 1955 (CD). This symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled brick veneer Cape Cod type house has a three-bay façade with a slightly recessed entrance with paneled walls and door flanked by sidelights with panels below; two gabled dormers clad in asbestos shingle with six-over-six double-hung windows; and eight-over-eight double-hung windows flanking the entrance. There is a gable-end chimney on the eastern elevation, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

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135. 2714 Stratford Road, ca. 1941 (CD). This one-and-one-half-story saltbox house has a weatherboard and brick veneer exterior. Asphalt shingle covers the side-gabled roofs of the main house and eastern extensions. It has two gabled dormers protruding from the roof with six-over-six sash windows. On the first floor are eight-over-eight windows with operable louvered shutters. The gabled portico has a weatherboard exterior and is supported by fluted pillars. The louvered front door has a wooden surround with fluted pilasters. Along the eaves of the roof and portico are dentil moldings. The eastern wing extension is one-story with a fixed multi-light window. There is one central chimney.

136. 2715 Stratford Road, ca. 1939 (CD). This symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled brick veneer house has a porch on the west elevation set back from the façade; a three-bay façade with a central entrance bay, paneled door with two lights, and a molded surround with false fanlight; three gabled weatherboard roof dormers with six-over-six double-hung windows; and two six-over-six windows flanking the entrance; There is an interior chimney and asphalt shingle on the roof. Alterations include the addition of a semi-circular portico with pilasters and slender wooden columns over an existing porch floor, and the enclosure of the porch with brick and the addition of a chimney. The porch enclosure is barely visible from the street and the footprint and brick banding of the chimney is similar to the existing chimney. The portico is stylistically consistent with the historic character of the house.

137. 2719 Stratford Road, ca. 1939 (CD). This symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled brick veneer house has a flat-roof wing topped with a wooden balustrade with an eight-over-eight window on the west elevation; a full-façade porch covered by the extended curved slope of the roof containing three gabled roof dormers with six-over-six windows and a Palladian-style window in the center; and a slightly projecting central entrance bay with a paneled door, pilasters, molded cornice and transom flanked by eight-over-eight windows with operable louvered shutters. This house burned in the 1990s. All interior finishes have been replaced.

138. 2720 Stratford Road, ca. 1952 (CD). This asymmetrical, rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Ranch style house has an engaged entrance under which is an off-center wood and glass paneled door; double and single six-over-six sash windows; an interior chimney; and asphalt shingle on the roof.

139. 2723 Stratford Road, ca. 1940 (CD). This asymmetrical, L-shaped, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled brick veneer Tudor-influenced house has a projecting front-gabled bay with an eight-over-eight double-hung window on the east façade; a shed-roof entrance bay in the intersection of the façade and bay supported by a single post; a wood paneled door with fixed pane windows at the top, pilasters, and molded cornice; a shouldered chimney on the façade flanked by eight-over-eight windows; and two gabled roof dormers with six-over-six windows. Asphalt shingle covers the roof.

140. 2810 Stratford Road, ca. 1941 (CD). This rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, weatherboard Colonial Revival influenced house has a one-story wing flush with the façade on the east elevation; a wood paneled front door with a semi-circular window at the top, pilasters and molded cornice, sheltered by a canvas awning with metal poles; two gabled roof dormers with six-over-six sash windows; one above the entrance, and the other on the far western side; and double six-over-six sash windows flanking the entrance. The house has two chimneys, one at the rear of the house and the other at the gable end of the east elevation, and asphalt shingle on the roof. Synthetic siding has been applied to the weatherboard exterior.

141. 2815 Stratford Road, ca. 1937. This symmetrical, two-story side-gabled, weatherboard Colonial Revival style house has a two-story recessed wing on the west elevation with a second story six-over-six double-hung window and a first story bay window; a two-story wing on the east elevation with a six-over-six window on the second story and a secondary entrance porch with arched openings and pillars on the first story; and a three-bay façade with eight-over-eight sash

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windows flanking a central paneled entrance door with pilasters and false fanlight. The house has dentil molding at the eaves, applied louvered shutters, and asphalt shingle on the roof. A gabled portico supported by thin Doric columns has been added, but is consistent with the style of the house.

142. 2816 Stratford Road, ca. 1951 (CD). This rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer minimal traditional type house has a front-gabled bay on the east façade with double six-over-six sash windows and a small rectangular fixed window in the gable; an engaged porch with slender wooden post supports and a concrete floor sheltering a paneled door, simple molded surround, and triple six-over-six double-hung window. On the east elevation, the porch roof extends over a porte-cochere with a front gablet and post-on-pillar supports, the footprint of which matches that on the 1956 Sanborn map. There is an asphalt shingle roof.

143. 2821 Stratford Road, ca. 1956 (Sanborn). Home of Esther Graydon, this asymmetrical, rectangular one-story, side-gabled brick veneer Ranch type house has two smaller flanking side-gabled wings; a porte-cochere supported by brick pillars on the west elevation, and a slightly recessed entrance with pilasters and a paneled door with sidelights and panels below. There are six-over-six double-hung windows with panels below, applied louvered shutters, an interior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

144. 2826 Stratford Road, ca. 1948 (CD). Home of John Wharton, this asymmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, brick veneer, minimal traditional type, Tudor-influenced house has a side-gabled porch wing flush with the façade on the east elevation; a low shed-roof wing on the west elevation with a secondary entrance door matching the primary entrance door; a projecting front-gabled bay on the west façade with a circular vent under which is a smaller front-gabled bay with an arched entrance and a panel-and-eight-light door; double six-over-six sash windows flanking the entrance bay; and a gabled weatherboard roof dormer with six-over-six double-hung window. There is an interior chimney on the east gabled end, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The porch has been enclosed with double awning windows and a brick wall below.

145. 2829 Stratford Road, ca. 1956 (Sanborn). Home of Darrell Richardson, this asymmetrical, L-shaped, split-level type house has a one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer block and a projecting, two-story, pyramidal-roof block with brick veneer on the first story and weatherboard on the second. The one-story block has a hipped-roof entrance portico with metal supports and a paneled door, and a multi-light fixed window flanked by six-over-six windows; the two-story block has eight-over-eight double-hung windows on the first and second story. The house has an exterior chimney on the west elevation, and asphalt shingle on the roof. Synthetic siding has been applied to the weatherboard.

146. 2832 Stratford Road, ca. 1949 (CD). Constructed by builder Luther E. Black for Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Kropp, this one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer minimal traditional type house has a front-gabled projecting wing on the east façade; an engaged porch with iron supports, a tripartite window with eight-over-eight sash flanking a multi-light fixed pane window and a paneled entrance door; and two eight-over-eight sash windows on the west façade. There are applied louvered shutters, an interior chimney, and asphalt shingles on the roof. The projecting wing has been converted from a one-car garage to living space by enclosing the garage opening with double six-over-six sash windows.

147. 2836 Stratford Road, ca. 1948 (CD). Home of Thomas Hewitt, this symmetrical, rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Colonial Revival-influenced house has a shed-roof wing on the east elevation extending to the rear with awning windows and a central entrance with a paneled door with pilasters and decorative cornice flanked by two six-over-six double-hung windows with applied paneled shutters. There is a gable-end chimney on the west elevation, and asphalt shingle on the roof. A classical gabled portico with slender fluted columns was added over the original porch floor, and is consistent with the style of the house.

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148. 2837 Stratford Road, ca. 1949 (CD). Home of William Coleman, this asymmetrical, rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, weatherboard, Colonial Revival-influenced house has a gabled-portico with wood supports sheltering a paneled front door and transom; double six-over-six sash windows flanking the entrance; and a tripartite window with four-over-four and eight-over-eight windows on the east facade. There is a stoop with a tile floor and iron railings, an interior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

149. 2841 Stratford Road, ca. 1954 (CD). This one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer minimal traditional type house has a small porch wing set back from the façade on the east elevation; an engaged porch with paneled door and tripartite window with multi-light fixed panes flanked by four-over-four double-hung windows; and two eight-over-eight double-hung windows with applied louvered shutters on the west façade. There is a gable-end chimney on the east elevation, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The porch wing has been enclosed.

150. 2842 Stratford Road, ca. 1945 (CD). This symmetrical, rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer house has a side-gabled wing flush with the façade on the east elevation with double-six-over-six sash windows; a central entrance with gabled-portico and iron supports sheltering a paneled door with six lights; and double six-over-six sash windows flanking the entrance. All windows have applied louvered shutters, and there is a gable-end chimney on the east elevation, an interior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

151. 2845 Stratford Road, ca. 1950 (CD). Home of Donald Hoke, this asymmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, hipped-roof, brick veneer house has a three evenly-spaced gabled weatherboard dormers with four-over-four double-hung windows; a simple entrance with a paneled door and concrete stoop covered by a canvas awning; eight-over-eight windows with panels beneath and applied louvered shutters; and brick quoins. There is an exterior chimney on the west elevation, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

152. 2848 Stratford Road, ca. 1948 (CD). This asymmetrical, rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Tudor-influenced house has a side-gabled porch wing flush with the façade on the east elevation; a front-gabled roof dormer with a louvered vent and double six-over-six sash windows within a stuccoed, arched opening on the west façade; a shed-roof entrance bay with decorative metal supports sheltering a paneled door; and a double six-over-six sash window on the east façade. Windows have applied louvered shutters, and there is a gable-end chimney on the east elevation, an interior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

153. 2849 Stratford Road, ca. 1949 (CD). This asymmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Colonial Revival-influenced house has a lower side-gabled wing flush with the façade; two gabled weatherboard dormers with six-over-six double-hung windows; a slightly-projecting flattened-gable entrance bay with pilasters and molder cornice, angled paneled walls, and a paneled door with four fixed-pane windows. There are eight-over-eight double-hung windows, a chimney between the main house and wing, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

154. 2855 Stratford Road, ca. 1950 (CD). Home of George Bunch, this asymmetrical, rectangular, one-story, brick veneer International style house has a low hipped-roof with wide over-hanging eaves; a hipped-roof screened porch on the east elevation; corner window openings; and a wood glass-and-panel door. There is an interior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof. Alterations include the replacement of wrap-around corner casement windows with twenty-light fixed windows and the addition of a flat-roof portico over the entrance.

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155. 2858 Stratford Road, ca. 1948 (CD). This asymmetrical, irregular, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Tudor-influenced minimal traditional house has a projecting lower front-gabled wing nearly centered on the façade with decorative masonry in the gable over a large, picture window; a paneled door sheltered by a shed-roof arched entrance portico extending from the wing roofline on the east; a shed-roof projection extending from the wing roofline on the west; and a hipped-roof hood over a one-over-one sash window. The house has two interior chimneys, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

156. 2859 Stratford Road, ca. 1950 (CD). Home of Hamilton Osborne, this is the best example of two International style residences in Forest Hills. This asymmetrical, rectangular, one-story, low hipped-roof house has horizontal, brick belt-courses; wide over-hanging eaves; wrap-around corner casement windows; a flat-roof screened porch; and a projecting hipped-roof bay centered on the façade with triple transom-over-awning windows; and a flat-roof portico supported by a wooden corner pillar sheltering a paneled door. There is an interior chimney, and asphalt shingles on the roof.

157. 2867 Stratford Road, ca. 1949 (CD). This asymmetrical, rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Tudor-influenced minimal traditional house has a lower side-gabled wing on the east elevation with double six-over-six sash windows; a lower side-gabled wing flush with the façade on the west elevation; a double-shouldered chimney on the façade; an paneled entrance door under a shed-roof extension of the main roof; a front-gabled projection with a semicircular window in the gable and a tripartite window with six-over-six double-hung windows flanking a fixed multi-pane window. Other windows are six-over-six double-hung windows, and all windows have applied louvered shutters. There is asphalt shingle on the roof. There is a historic front-gabled, brick single-car garage set back from the east elevation.

158. 2868 Stratford Road, ca. 1938 (CD). This symmetrical, rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Cape Cod type house has two lower side-gabled wings with six-over-six double-hung windows on the east and west elevations; a central stuccoed, pedimented hood with decorative knee brackets over a paneled door surrounded by pilasters and a molded cornice; and eight-over-eight double-hung windows flanking the entrance. There is a one-story weatherboard wing to the rear of the west wing with a fixed, six light window. The house has a concrete stoop, iron railings, a central chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

159. 2871 Stratford Road, ca. 1949 (CD). Home of Charles Owens, this symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half story, side-gabled, brick veneer Colonial Revival-influenced house has a one-story, lower side-gabled, weatherboard wing on the west elevation with double six-over-six sash windows; a short weatherboard hyphen with a secondary entrance on the east elevation attaching the house and historic front-gabled, weatherboard one-car garage; a central gabled entrance portico with scalloped vertical boards in the gable supported by slender columns; and two weatherboard dormers with scalloped vertical boards in the gables. Windows are single and double six-over-six sash and tripartite with a fixed multi-pane window flanked by four-over-four windows, most with applied louvered shutters. There is an interior chimney, a gable-end chimney between the house and west wing, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

160. 2872 Stratford Road, ca. 1948 (CD). This asymmetrical, T-shaped, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer minimal traditional house has a one-story, lower side-gabled porch wing on the east elevation; a slightly projecting front-gabled bay on the west façade with a vertical rectangular, louvered vent near its apex and double six-over-six sash windows with applied louvered shutters; a shed-roof entrance portico supported by grouped wood posts sheltering a paneled door and decorative wooden railings; and double eight-over-eight sash windows with applied louvered shutters. There is an exterior chimney between the house and the east wing, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The porch wing is enclosed with weatherboard siding and two nine-over-nine double-hung windows.

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161. 2900-2902 Stratford Road, ca. 1952 (CD). This asymmetrical, rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer minimal traditional type house was originally a single-family dwelling according to the 1956 Sanborn map. The house has lower side-gabled wings on the east and west elevations with eight-over-eight double-hung windows with applied louvered shutters; a front-gabled portico with scalloped vertical boards and an arched louvered vent in the gable and wood post supports sheltering two eight-over-eight double-hung windows and a paneled door with four fixed lights; an identical secondary entrance door; and a flat-roof, boxed wall dormer with fixed light window. There is an interior chimney and asphalt shingle on the roof.

162. 2904 Stratford Road, ca. 1941 (CD). Home of Mattie B. Jennings, this symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival-influenced house has a hipped-roof wing; two gabled dormers; a central entrance portico supported by posts, a door surround with fluted pilasters and a molded cornice; a paneled door with two lights; and six-over-six double-hung windows throughout. There is a chimney between the west elevation and wing, and asphalt shingle on the roof. Synthetic siding has been applied to the weatherboard exterior.

163. 2905-2905 1/2 Stratford Road, ca. 1940 (CD). This asymmetrical, irregular, one-story, side-gabled, stone veneer Tudor-influenced house has a lower side-gabled wing on the west elevation; a lower side-gabled wing on the east elevation; a projecting front-gabled entrance bay with an arched opening and slightly recessed arched board-and-batten door with four lights and an arched screen door; a chimney on the façade; a canted bay window with decorative sawn brackets; and a secondary entrance with shed-roof hood supported by decorative sawn brackets. There are single and double six-over-six windows and asphalt shingle on the roof. A historic two-story, one-car stone garage is situated on the northeast corner of the lot.

164. 2906-2908 Stratford Road, ca. 1940 (CD). Identical to 2914-1916 Stratford Road, this symmetrical, rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Craftsman-influenced duplex has a central stuccoed, pedimented entrance portico with a vertical louvered vent supported by brick pillars; two identical paneled doors with three vertical fixed panes; flanking double three-over-one sash windows with applied louvered shutters. There is a concrete porch and two sets of stairs with iron railings; flanking exterior chimneys; two interior chimneys; and asphalt shingle on the roof.

165. 2907 Stratford Road, ca. 1942. This symmetrical, rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Tudor-influenced house has a lower gable-roof porch wing flush with the façade on the east elevation; a lower, side-gabled wing on the west elevation; a slightly projecting front-gabled central entrance bay with a louvered vent, arched, board-and-batten four-light door, and a vertical, four-over-four double-hung window; and flanking tripartite four-over-four and six-over-six windows. There is a tile stoop with metal railings, an exterior chimney between the main house and east wing; a chimney on the rear of the house, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The east wing has been enclosed with weatherboard and double eight-over-eight sash windows.

166. 2911 Stratford Road, ca. 1941 (CD). This asymmetrical, rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer house has a lower gable-roof wing with a six-over-six double-hung window on the east elevation; a lower side-gabled porch wing on the west elevation; and a front-gabled central entrance portico with iron supports, a concrete stoop, and iron railing and paneled door; and double six-over-six double-hung windows flanking the entrance portico. There are applied louvered shutters, an interior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The porch has been enclosed with synthetic siding and double six-over-six sash windows.

167. 2914-2916 Stratford Road, ca. 1940 (CD). Identical to 2906-2908 Stratford Road, this symmetrical, rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Craftsman-influenced duplex has a central stuccoed, pedimented entrance portico

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with a vertical louvered vent supported by brick pillars; two identical paneled doors with three vertical fixed panes; flanking double three-over-one sash windows with applied louvered shutters. There is a concrete porch and two sets of stairs with decorative iron railings; flanking exterior chimneys; two interior chimneys; and asphalt shingle on the roof.

168. 2915 Stratford Road, ca. 1948 (CD). This asymmetrical, irregular, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer minimal traditional type house has a lower side-gabled wing flush with the façade on the west elevation; a slightly projecting bay on the east façade beneath the main roof slope; an entrance with fluted pilaster surround, a slightly recessed louvered door, and single-pane sidelights; and small one-over-one double-hung windows flanking the entrance. Other windows are two-over-two double-hung windows with applied louvered shutters. There is a concrete stoop, a shed-roof canvas awning, an interior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

169. 2936 Stratford Road, ca. 1942 (CD). Home of Hobin Graham, this asymmetrical, rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Tudor Revival style house has a lower side-gabled screened porch wing on the east elevation; a central slightly projecting, steeply-pitched, asymmetrically-pitched, front-gabled entrance bay with a vertical, rectangular louvered vent, a recessed pointed-arch vertical-board door with three angled lights, and a small casement window with diamond glazing; a one-shouldered exterior chimney east of the entrance bay; and single eight-over-eight double-hung windows with operable board and batten shutters flanking the entrance and chimney. There is asphalt shingle on the roof.

Wellington Drive

170. 1205 Wellington Drive, ca. 1943 (CD). Home of Frank Barnett, this asymmetrical, rectangular, two-and-one-half story, side-gabled, stone veneer Colonial Revival-influenced house is constructed in three blocks down the side of a hill with pink and grey stone likely to have been quarried locally at the Weston & Brooker Quarry. The one-story south block contains a slightly recessed entrance surrounded by fluted pilasters and molded cornice with paneled walls leading to a paneled door, tripartite window with a center eight-over-eight double-hung window flanked by four-over-four double-hung windows, and hipped-roof dormers with six-over-six sash; the two-story center block is a projecting front-gabled wing containing a single, small four-over-four sash window with vertical vents on each side in the gable, three eight-over-eight windows across the first story, and two eight-over-eight basement level windows with wrought iron bars; and the two-story north block contains a lower side-gabled porch wing and a roofless terrace with metal balustrade above a two-car garage. There is an interior gable-end chimney on the front-gabled wing and another at the juncture of the wing gable and the side-gabled roof. A staircase with iron railing ascends the hill to the entrance, and asphalt shingles cover the roof. The porch wing has been enclosed with windows.

171. 1208 Wellington Drive, ca. 1942 (CD). Home of Dresden Cragum, this asymmetrical, rectangular, two-story, front-gabled, brick veneer classical revival influenced house has a one-story brick veneer garage on the south elevation with a second story addition. The house has a triangular louvered vent beneath the gable; a circular window below it; three, eight-over-eight double-hung windows in the second story; and on the first story, a canted bay with a flaired roof slope and a multi-light fixed pane window flanked by smaller windows, and a front-gabled portico supported by slender columns sheltering a paneled door with fluted pilasters and molded cornice surround. A shed-roof, weatherboard, second-story with awning windows was added over the garage, ca. 1946. A single square pillar supports the second-story overhang. There is an exterior, brick chimney on the north elevation, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

172. 1218 Wellington Drive, ca. 1930 (CD). Designed by architects Lafaye & Lafaye for Joseph L. Nettles, Esq. (commissioned November 10, 1927), this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, gable-on-hip Craftsman style house has a brick veneer first story and a stucco second story; a shed-roof wing with arched window opening and triple six-over-one windows on the north elevation; a shed-roof wing with two-four-light fixed windows on the south elevation; wide roof eaves

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with exposed rafters; a projecting flat-roof central entrance bay topped by a brick balustrade with arched opening sheltering a multi-light front door, sidelights, and transom; double flanking smaller single six-over-one sash windows on the second story façade; and tripartite windows with four-over-one and six-over-one pane configurations on the first story. There are two gable-end exterior chimneys, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The porch has been enclosed.

173. 1223 Wellington Drive, ca. 1942 (CD). Home of Homer Derrick, this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Georgian Revival style house has a two-story, flat-roof porch supported by slender Doric columns; a three bays façade with eight-over-eight and central six-over-six sash windows on the second story, eight-over-eight sash and round windows flanking a central paneled door surrounded by fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. There are decorative quoins, an exterior gable-end chimney on the south elevation, and asphalt shingles on the roof.

174. 1306 Wellington Drive, ca. 1939 (CD). Home of Jesse Rutledge, this symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, weatherboard Colonial Revival-influenced house has a lower side-gabled porch wing on the north elevation; a lower side-gabled wing set back from the façade on the south elevation with two, single six-over-six windows with louvered shutters; a central slightly recessed entrance surrounded with pilasters and molded cornice beyond which is a paneled door with transom and sidelights; two, six-over-six sash windows with vents above and operable, louvered shutters flanking the entrance; and two gabled dormers with six-over-six sash windows. There is a chimney between the porch wing and the north elevation, and asphalt shingle on the roof. Awning windows enclose the porch wing.

175. 1310 Wellington Drive, ca. 1936 (CD). Home of Edwin Cooper, this one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, wood shingle Cape Cod type house has a one-story, side-gabled wing with triple six-over-six windows without shutters; a lower front-gable bay on the north façade with a vertical arched window at its apex over a six-over-six double-hung window on the first story; a smaller projecting entrance bay with a board-and-batten door with multiple lights topped by a broken pediment; and two hipped-roof dormers with six-over-six sash windows. First story windows have operable board-and-batten shutters. The house has an interior stone chimney, asphalt shingles on the roof, and a detached historic garage.

176. 1311 Wellington Drive, ca. 1937 (CD). First owned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Barron, this asymmetrical, irregular, one-story side-gabled, weatherboard Tudor-influenced house has a one-story, lower side-gabled sun porch wing with a wood and glass paneled door with transom and flanked by six-over-six sash windows on the south elevation; a one-story, lower side-gabled wing with a six-over-one double-hung window and triple one-over-one windows on the north elevation; a slightly projecting front-gabled bay with a canted-bay window with six-over-one sash and a louvered vent at the top; and a front-gabled entrance portico supported by two slender columns sheltering a glass and wood paneled door with simple molded surround. There is a double-shouldered brick chimney on the façade flanked by six-over-one sash windows, and asphalt shingle on the roof. A historic one-car, weatherboard garage with dormer windows is situated on the northwest corner of the lot.

177. 1314 Wellington Drive, ca. 1940 (CD). Designed by Lafaye, Lafaye & Fair (commissioned September 11, 1939) for John S. Linton, manager of Binswanger & Company, and his wife Elsie, this symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, stone and weatherboard Cape Cod type house is faced with the pink and grey stone quarried locally by Weston & Brooker in Cayce, South Carolina. The house has a lower side-gabled, weatherboard wing on the south elevation; a three-bay façade with three gabled weatherboard dormers with six-over-six double-hung windows; a central slightly-recessed entrance with fluted pilasters and wide molded cornice, paneled walls, and a paneled door flanked by oval windows and slightly arched, eight-over-eight sash windows with original operable board-and-batten shutters. There is dentil molding in the cornice, an exterior gable-end chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

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178. 1331 Wellington Drive, ca. 1941 (CD). Home of Samuel Jones, this asymmetrical, square, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Tudor-influenced house has a lower side-gabled porch wing on the south elevation; two gabled weatherboard dormers with six-over-six double-hung windows; single and double eight-over-eight sash windows flanking a double-shouldered brick chimney; and a shed-roof entrance portico over a paneled door surrounded by fluted pilasters and a molded cornice. There are applied paneled shutters on the windows, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The porch wing has been enclosed with windows.

179. 1400 Wellington Drive, ca. 1952. This asymmetrical, rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Tudor-influenced house has a lower side-gabled wing on the south elevation; a projecting front-gabled bay with an arched louvered vent at its apex; an asymmetrical double shouldered chimney; a paneled door entrance with fluted pilasters and molded cornice; and single and double six-over-six sash windows with operable paneled shutters. A historic hyphen with secondary entrance and wing at the rear of the house are visible from Sheffield Road.

180. 1403 Wellington Drive, ca. 1941(CD). Home of Rhea McCary, this symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled house has a lower side-gabled screen porch wing flush with the façade; two gabled weatherboard dormers and six-over-six sash windows flanked by applied louvered shutters; a central front-gabled entrance portico with an arched opening, tile floor, and paneled door; a multi-light picture window on the south side of the central entrance and double six-over-six sash windows on the north side with applied louvered shutters. The front-gabled portico has an arched entrance to a tile porch and paneled door. The house has an interior chimney between the south elevation and wing, a chimney at the rear, and asphalt shingles on the roof.

181. 1407 Wellington Drive, ca. 1946 (CD). This asymmetrical, irregular, one-story, side-gabled, weatherboard house has a front-gabled bay with a semi-circular window near its apex, a tripartite window with two-over-two flanking eight-over-eight double-hung windows with panels beneath, and an entrance with pilaster and molded cornice surround and a slightly recessed paneled door; and a single eight-over-eight double-hung window with panel beneath. The house has a concrete stoop and steps with metal railings, asphalt shingle on the roof, and the chimney is not visible from the street.

182. 1420 Wellington Drive, ca. 1946 (CD). This symmetrical, T-shaped, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Federal-influenced house has four louvered eyebrow roof vents aligned over first story eight-over-eight sash windows with decorative brick lintels with keystones; a central pedimented weatherboard entrance portico with a semi-circular louvered vent supported by slender Doric columns; a paneled entrance door with sidelights and fanlight; and an attached brick veneer over clay tile garage with an eyebrow vent in the roof. There is a chimney at the rear, and asphalt shingle on the roof. A non-historic symmetrical, rectangular, side-gabled, weatherboard wing with a central exterior chimney and six-over-six double-hung windows is set back from the main façade on the south elevation, and uses materials and design elements consistent with the main house.

183. 1426 Wellington Drive, ca. 1941(CD). Home of Samuel Suggs, this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, hipped-roof, brick veneer Georgian Revival style house has a one-story, flat-roof, porch wing on the north elevation topped by an iron balustrade; a central entrance with a paneled door, fluted pilasters, a heavy molded cornice, and dentil molding; and three bays of six-over-six sash windows with operable louvered shutters. There are flanking exterior chimneys and asphalt shingles on the roof. The porch has been enclosed with multi-light windows and an arched portico, pilasters, and Doric columns were added over the entrance.

184. 1427 Wellington Drive, ca. 1940 (CD). Home of William F. Curren, Jr., this symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Colonial Revival-influenced house that has a lower side-gabled wing on the south elevation with a horizontal two-over-two window facing the street and a canted bay window with horizontal two-over-two

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windows facing south; a central gabled weatherboard dormer with double six-over-one sash windows; and double six-over-one sash windows with applied louvered shutters flanking the entrance. There is a chimney between the south elevation and wing, and asphalt shingle on the roof. Synthetic siding has been applied to the dormer.

185. 1430 Wellington Drive, ca. 1935 (CD). This asymmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Tudor Revival style house has a lower hipped-roof porch wing on the north elevation and a kick in the roof slope over the south elevation; a slightly projecting, steeply pitched, front-gabled bay with weatherboard cladding in the gable and grouped vertical six-over-six, sash windows, giving the appearance of casement windows; a vertical board door with iron strapwork and a single light within a slightly recessed entrance opening; a hipped-roof dormer with double six-over-six sash windows; a strip of triple vertical six-over-six windows; and an angled apron wall on the south façade corners, giving the appearance of buttressing. There is an interior chimney and asphalt shingle on the roof. The porch has been enclosed with a multi-light picture window; and because this is a corner lot, a rear wing addition that is appropriately scaled and utilizes characteristic materials is visible from Stratford Road.

186. 1431 Wellington Drive, ca. 1939 (CD). Designed by architects Lafaye & Lafaye (March 30, 1938 commission) for Marguerite Lafaye Bruton, a daughter of Robert Lafaye, and her husband Calvin, a traveling salesman, this symmetrical, irregular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, brick veneer and weatherboard Colonial Revival style house has a side-gabled porch wing on the south elevation; a side-gabled, weatherboard wing with a six-over-six double-hung window and a projecting lower front-gabled bay with a multi-light picture window; a three-bay façade with three gabled weatherboard dormers and six-over-six double-hung windows; a central entrance with pilasters and molded cornice surrounding a paneled door with transom flanked by six-over-six windows with applied louvered shutters. There is an interior chimney and a gable-end chimney on the north elevation of the north wing. The three dormers and picture window replacing the garage door opening were not original to the plan, but may be historic alterations. The porch has been enclosed with glass panels.

187. 1500 Wellington Drive, ca. 1938 (CD). Home of Job Little, this symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, brick veneer and weatherboard Colonial Revival style house has a lower side-gabled, weatherboard wing on the north elevation; a lower side-gabled, weatherboard wing on the south elevation with a secondary entrance door of wood and glass panels opening onto a roofless concrete terrace with metal railing; two gabled weatherboard dormers with six-over-six windows; a central entrance with paneled door surrounded by fluted pilasters and molded cornice; and eight-over-eight double-hung windows with applied paneled shutters. There is an exterior gable-end chimney on the north elevation, and asphalt shingle on the roof. Two small skylights were added to the south wing.

188. 1501 Wellington Drive, ca. 1938 (CD). Designed by architects Lafaye & Lafaye (commissioned February 10, 1937), for accountant George W. Goolsby, Sr., and his wife Sarah, this asymmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, weatherboard Colonial Revival-influenced house has a lower side-gabled porch wing supported by grouped wood posts on the south elevation; a slightly projecting front-gabled bay with a vent and a bay with four-over-four and eight-over-eight windows on the north facade; an entrance south of the bay, a shed-roof portico with metal supports sheltering a paneled door surrounded by pilasters and a molded cornice; and six-over-six sash windows with original board and batten shutters. The house has an interior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof. Three gabled dormers with six-over-six windows were added in 1978; and the porch has been enclosed with awning windows.

189. 1502 Wellington Drive, ca. 1940 (CD). Home of Walter Ruff, this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Colonial Revival style house has a one-story, side-gabled wing with a single six-over-six sash window on the north elevation; a three-bay, three-bay façade with a central pedimented entrance portico with wood posts and a decorative wood railing sheltering a paneled door with pilasters and molded cornice; and eight-over-eight double-hung windows with operable louvered shutters and panels below on the first story. There are flanking exterior gable-end chimneys, and asphalt shingles on the roof.

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190. 1504 Wellington Drive, ca. 1936 (CD). Home of Cyril A. Moyer, this asymmetrical, irregular, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Tudor Revival style house has a screened porch wing with arched openings and a centered door on the north elevation; a projecting front-gabled bay with a rectangular vent and four grouped six-over-six windows; a projecting front-gabled entrance bay with vertical board door with iron strap work and a small, off-center diamond glazed window; triple six-over-six windows; and a projecting front-gabled bay with a rectangular vent and double six-over-six windows. There is an exterior chimney between the north elevation and porch, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

191. 1507 Wellington Drive, ca. 1936 (CD). Home of Thomas Mulcahy, this symmetrical, H-shaped, one-story, cross-gabled, brick veneer Tudor Revival style house has a central entrance block with a vertical board door containing a small, off-center diamond-glazed window flanked by narrow four-over-four double-hung windows; front-gabled wings on the north and south with vertical, rectangular louvered vents at their apexes and narrow, triple six-over-six sash windows giving the appearance of casement windows and flanked by applied louvered shutters. There is a central chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof. Brick stairs to the entrance are set in a raised, earthen mound, an English Tudor landscape feature.

192. 1509 Wellington Drive, ca. 1938 (CD). Designed by architects Lafaye & Lafaye (commissioned November 10, 1936) for Captain Andrew P. Sullivan, a US Army instructor, this asymmetrical, irregular, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer house has a lower, side-gabled wing with double six-over-six sash windows on the south elevation; a projecting front-gabled bay with two six-over-six windows on the north facade; a shed-roof entrance portico supported by grouped posts sheltering a slightly recessed paneled door with a simple surround; and a tripartite four-over-four and six-over-six window on the south facade. The house has applied paneled shutters on the windows, an interior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The shed-roof entrance portico was added.

193. 1511 Wellington Drive, ca. 1936. Designed by architects Lafaye & Lafaye (commissioned April 2, 1935) for W. Dixon Foster, owner of W. Dixon Foster General Insurance, and his wife Katherine, this asymmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, brick veneer house has a lower side-gabled porch wing with triple three-over-one double-hung windows; a lower, front-gabled projecting bay on the north facade with double six-over-six windows and a small, one-over-one sash window at the bay's apex; two weatherboard hipped-roof dormers with six-over-six double-hung windows; a shed-roof extension of the main roof sheltering an entrance surround of brick quoins and a paneled door with simple surround; and a tripartite window with four-over-four and six-over-six double-hung windows. The first floor windows have operable board and batten shutters as specified by the architectural plan. There is an exterior chimney between the south elevation and porch, asphalt shingle on the roof, and a brick curtain wall on the north elevation. The Lafaye-designed garage situated on the northwest side of the lot is extant. The porch has been enclosed.

Westminster Drive

194. 1207 Westminster Drive, ca. 1941 (CD). Designed by architect Thomas Harmon and constructed by builder Luther E. Black, Joseph Walker presented this house as a wedding gift to his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Clarke. This asymmetrical, L-shaped, two-story, brick veneer Classical Revival style house with Monterey style balcony has a one-story, side-gabled wing with six-over-six double-hung windows with louvered shutters on the south elevation; one-story, brick veneer, one-car garage wing with a 1955 second story, side-gabled, weatherboard addition on the north elevation; a projecting two-story, front-gabled wing with hexagonal vent in the gable, a six-over-six window on the second story, and a canted bay window with metal roof and fixed multi-light windows added in 1955; an engaged two-story porch with a second story balcony, two six-over-six double-hung windows, a paneled door with applied louvered shutters, double

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post supports, and a decorative wooden balustrade; and a first story with a multi-light picture window and a paneled entrance door with applied louvered shutters. There is a gable-end chimney on the south elevation, and asphalt shingle on the roof. Matching pillars were added to the first floor porch. The brick for the house came from the old Richland County Courthouse; and the brick for the bay addition came from the old Lexington County Courthouse.²⁰

195. 1208 Westminster Drive, ca. 1949. This symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Colonial Revival style house has a three-bay façade with a central flat-roof portico topped with an iron railing supported by decorative metal supports, a glass and wood paneled door with broken pediment, and tile stoop; and double six-over-six sash windows with applied louvered shutters. There is a gable-end chimney on the north elevation, and asphalt shingle on the roof. A side-gabled, one-story, brick veneer wing with double six-over-six windows was added after 1956, but is consistent with the building's architecture.

196. 1214 Westminster Drive, ca. 1949. Built for the owners of the Columbia's Dunbar Funeral Home, this symmetrical, two-story, side-gabled, Colonial Revival style house has a five-bay façade with central double louvered doors covering double paneled doors, a surround with fluted pilasters and a pediment with dentil molding and a fan motif; cast stone stairs with iron railings; and eight-over-eight double-hung windows with operable louvered shutters. There is decorative cornice molding with modillions, an interior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The current door surround and window cornices were the work of interior designer Andrew Kearns in the late 1960s.²¹

197. 1305 Westminster Drive, ca. 1942 (CD). This asymmetrical, L-shaped, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Greek Revival style house is has a one-story, side-gabled porch wing on the south elevation; a projecting, two-story, pedimented, front-gabled wing with six-over-six double-hung windows with operable louvered shutters on the first and second stories; and a main block with two pedimented, front-gabled six-over-six double-hung windows through the cornice; an eight-over-eight double-hung window on the first story and a square flat-roof corner portico shelters a paneled door and traceried transom. There is an exterior gable-end chimney on the south elevation, and asphalt shingle on the roof. According to architect Phelps Bultman, the flat-roof portico with pilasters and grouped pillar supports, the fluted pilasters on the front of the gable-front wing, the multi-light porch enclosure, and the brick and stucco wall and garage on the rear of the house were the work of interior designer Andrew Kearns in the late 1960s. None of the changes alter the fundamental architectural characteristics of the house.

198. 1318 Westminster Drive, ca. 1928 (CD). John W. Lillard, among the first eleven residents of Forest Hills, originally owned this asymmetrical, rectangular, two-story, brick veneer Georgian Revival style house. It has a two-story wing on the north elevation; a slightly-recessed, paneled entrance with paneled door and transom surrounded by fluted half-round pilasters and molded cornice; a bay window with seamed metal mansard roof south of the entrance; and a one-story sunporch on the south elevation. The house has six-over-six, double-hung windows with operable louvered shutters throughout and the two-story wing has a front-gabled six-over-six double-hung window through the cornice. There are decorative brick quoins, a chimney on the south elevation, and asphalt shingles on the roof.

199. 1325 Westminster Drive, ca. 1927. George Sharpe, one of the original eleven residents of Forest Hills built this house, and some years later, noted Columbia interior designer Dora Gray, who designed the interior of Robert Lafaye's house on 2630 Stratford Road, and her husband Tom Crouch made it their residence. This asymmetrical, irregular, two-story, gambrel-roof, brick veneer and stucco, Dutch Colonial Revival style house has a hipped-roof sunporch with secondary entrance on the south elevation; a side-gabled wing on the south elevation containing a continuous shed dormer on the second story and an entrance and triple window on the first story; a porte-cochere supported by Doric columns attached to the north elevation; a front-gabled entrance portico with pilasters and Doric columns; a paneled door

²⁰ "Forest Hills: First planned subdivision has roots deep in Columbia History," The Columbia Record, May 16, 1980.

²¹ Phelps Bultman, past resident and architect

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with transom and sidelights with panels below; a continuous shed dormer on south gambrel-roof slope; single, double, and triple six-over-one windows with decorative paneled shutters on the second story windows. There is an interior chimney and asphalt shingles on the roof.

200. 1331 Westminster Drive, ca. 1928 (CD). Designed by architects Lafaye & Lafaye (commissioned March 29, 1926) for J. Earle Davis Esq. of Joseph Walker and Company, one of the first eleven residents of Forest Hills, this asymmetrical, rectangular, two-story, hipped-roof, brick veneer Craftsman style house with Stick-influenced details has a one-story, hipped-roof porch on the south elevation and a two-story hipped-roof projection on the north elevation. The façade has a slightly projecting pedimented entrance portico with an arched opening and a multi-paned door with sidelights; a square bay window; wide eaves with visible rafters; a painted brick veneer and stucco exterior, half-timbered detailing; and a brick stringcourse between first and second stories. The house has tripartite, double, and single six-over-one windows as well as a central double casement window on the second story with an original Italian Renaissance window box. There is an interior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The porch has been enclosed.

201. 1400 Westminster Drive, ca. 1903. The oldest property in Forest Hills, this house was built for Benjamin L. Abney (1859-1921), a prominent Columbia lawyer and councilman for the South Carolina division of Southern Railway, who purchased approximately 100 acres of land in 1903 from the Wade Hampton III estate and established Abney Park. At the time Abney purchased the property, the ruins of Hampton's "Diamond Hill" were across the road.²² When Forest Hills first appears in the Columbia city directory in 1928, Mrs. Ethel F. Williams was residing in the house. This symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, hipped-roof, brick veneer Georgian Revival style home has a one-story, hipped-roof porch on the south elevation, a hipped-roof entrance portico with grouped column supports and double glass-and-panel front doors surrounded by large transom and sidelights. The house has a brick beltcourse of contrasting color between the first and second story; two-over-two, double-hung windows; and triple two-over-two windows in the central bay above the entrance portico. There are two symmetrically-placed internal chimneys, and asphalt shingle on the roof. To the north and rear of the house is a historic brick, two-car garage. The porch has been enclosed with casement and fixed-pane windows.

202. 1402 Westminster Drive, ca. 1948 (CD). Designed by architect Heyward Singley for Charles Vogell in 1946²³, this T-shaped, two-and-one-half-story, cross-gabled, brick veneer house. It is cross-gabled with a side-gabled end on the south and a front-gabled projection on the northern half of the façade. There is a semicircular louvered vent on the one-story roof. This front-gabled portion is two stories with two, one-over-one windows on the second story. The first story of the projection has the entryway and awning windows north of the doorway. The one-story portion sits to the south of the front-gabled projection and has awning windows. On the far north side of the house is another one-story section with a single one-over-one window. All windows have operable louvered shutters. The entrance is recessed with a heavy door surround accented with a wide cornice. The actual door is paneled with four lights and a transom. Sidelights with panels below flank the entrance. There is an interior chimney.

203. 1403 Westminster Drive, ca. 1929 (CD). Owned by Ames Haltiwanger, whose brother Deems later built his house next door, this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick-veneer-over-clay-tile Georgian/Federal Revival style house has flanking one-story, flat-roof sun-porch wings with paneled doors and transoms, awning windows, and topped by a decorative metal railing; a flat-roof portico supported by pilasters and double Doric columns topped by a decorative metal railing and sheltering a paneled door with transom and sidelights with panels below; five bays of six-over-one, double-hung windows with an eight-over-one double-hung window over the entrance, all with cast-stone lintels; decorative brick arches with cast-stone corner-blocks over the first story windows; a roofless terrace with cast stone elements and metal railing across the façade; and modillions and dentil molding in the roof cornice and dentil molding in the portico cornice. There

²² Heath, "Smiling Peace May Bring Prosperity," pg. 27.

²³ Heyward Singley, "Resume and Commission List," ca. 1954-55. Vertical files, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

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are flanking interior chimneys on the north and south elevation, slate on the roof; and a historic, brick two-story garage with second-story access and double six-over-six sash windows.

204. 1411 Westminster Drive, ca. 1939. Designed by Wyatt Hibbs, senior architect for the Urquhart Firm from 1935-41, for Deems Haltiwanger, who named it "Diamond Hill" after Wade Hampton III's plantation at the same location. It is one of three houses said to be located on the site of Hampton's Greek Revival mansion.²⁴ Haltiwanger was the president of Richland Shale Products Co. (later known as Richtex), retiring in 1962.²⁵ This asymmetrical, irregular, two-story, gable-on-hip, brick-veneer-over-hollow-clay-tile Tudor Revival style house has a one-story, side-gabled porch wing supported by rough-hewn pillars on the south elevation; a projecting, two-story, front-gabled bay with a vertical, louvered vent near the apex and tripartite four-over-four and ten-over-ten double-hung windows on the first and second story; a lower, projecting front-gabled bay with a ten-over-ten window and a shed-roof portico with arched opening, decorative woodwork, rough-hewn and shaped wood supports, herringbone-patterned brick infill sheltering a Tudor multi-paneled door with small, operable four-light window, and diamond-glazed sidelights with carved open-book panels below; and a tripartite window and canted, hipped-roof bay on the south façade. The brick mason Heber Fellers, a Haltiwanger cousin,²⁶ laid the brick in a Flemish bond with decorative patterns in the cornice, on the porch walls, and in the half-timbered porch gable. There is a gable-end chimney on the south elevation, slate on the roof, and a historic two-car garage of identical style on the north-west corner of the lot. Shed dormers and a 1/2-story entrance were added to the garage, ca. 1999; porch was enclosed in 2005.

205. 1412 Westminster Drive, ca. 1928 (CD). Home of Robert E. L. Parman, one of the eleven original residents of Forest Hills, this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Colonial Revival style house is flanked by a flat-roof, one-story brick veneer wing with wooden balustrade and triple four-over-four windows on the north elevation; a flat-roof, one-story weatherboard-enclosed porch wing with wooden balustrade and triple four-over-four windows on the south elevation; a flat-roof portico supported by pilasters and pillars sheltering a paneled door with sidelights and transom. The house has eight-over-eight double-hung windows on the first floor and six-over-six double-hung windows on the second floor, all with operable louvered shutters. There is an interior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The porch wing has been enclosed.

206. 1425 Westminster Drive, ca. 1930 (CD). Designed by architects Lafaye & Lafaye (commissioned January 3, 1929) for J. Lomax Bryan, Esq., department manager for The R. L. Bryan Company, this asymmetrical, irregular, two-story, hipped-roof, brick veneer Tudor Revival style cottage has a one-story, hipped-roof wing on the south elevation with a triple four-over-four double-hung window set into an arched opening; a projecting, lower, front-gable bay on the south façade with a lower eave line height facing north under which is a gabled vent near the apex, a six-over-one double-hung window, and an arched stairhall window on the second story, and a double six-over-one sash window and an arched four-light vertical board door with iron strapwork on the first story; and north of the projecting bay are single and double six-over-one sash windows. There are original decorative shutters, an exterior chimney with a flared cap on the south elevation, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

207. 1511 Westminster Drive, ca. 1942 (CD). Designed by William G. Lyles of Stork and Lyles for Mrs. Doanie Smith, this asymmetrical, irregular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer house has a recessed one-story-with-basement, side-gabled wing on the north elevation with six-over-six double-hung windows; an engaged one-story screened porch on the south elevation surrounded by a metal pent roof; a slightly-projecting front-gabled bay with a Palladian window over a vertical window with metal grate and an entrance covered by a seamed-metal mansard hood with decorative metal

²⁴ John E. Wells and Robert E. Dalton, The South Carolina Architects, 1885-1935: A Biographical Directory. Richmond, VA: New South Architectural Press, 1992, p. 189; Heath, "Smiling Peace May Bring Prosperity," pg. 12.

²⁵ Newspaper clipping provided by Pat Kohn, granddaughter of Deems Haltiwanger, n.d.

²⁶ Pat Kohn interview, December 5, 2005; "Heber H. Fellers" obituary, The State, October 16, 1987

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brackets, an entrance opening with pilasters and molded cornice surround, recessed, paneled walls, and a wood-and-glass paneled door; a two-story-with-basement, lower side-gabled wing with six-over-six double-hung windows and a front-gabled window through the cornice; and dentil molding in the cornice. There are operable louvered shutters, two exterior, gable-end chimneys, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

208. 1512 Westminster Drive, ca. 1956 (Sanborn). This asymmetrical, rectangular, two-story, low-pitched side-gabled, brick veneer Monterey-influenced house has a lower, front-gabled wing with a louvered vent at its apex and eight-over-eight double-hung windows on the first and second story; a two-story, flat-roof porch with second-story balcony, French doors, and a six-over-six double-hung window on the second story and an entrance with sidelights with panels below and a broken pediment and an eight-over-eight sash window on the first story. There are applied louvered shutters on the windows and French doors; an interior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof. Metal porch supports and railings were replaced with wood piers and a Chippendale-style balustrade on the balcony in ca. 2003.

209. 1520 Westminster Drive, ca. 1956 (Sanborn). This symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Monterey style house has a cantilevered balcony with decorative iron railings and supports and two multi-light doors; and a first story with a double paneled door and boxed tripartite four-over-four and six-over-six windows. There is an exterior chimney and asphalt shingles on the roof.

210. 1525 Westminster Drive, ca. 1930 (CD). Owned by a former president of Columbia Bible College, this asymmetrical, rectangular, two-story, gambrel-roof, brick veneer Dutch Colonial Revival style house has a stuccoed continuous shed-roof dormer with two six-over-one double-hung windows; a one-story, gambrel-roof sun porch wing with vertical multi-light windows on the south elevation; a one-story, flat-roof open porch with pillars topped with a metal balustrade on the north elevation; a slightly projecting two-story, gambrel-roof entrance bay on the north façade with a four-over-four double-hung window with louvered shutters above a flat-roof entrance portico topped with an iron balustrade and supported by pilasters and pillars over a paneled door and transom; and grouped six-over-one windows. There is an interior chimney, asphalt shingle on the roof, and a historic two-story garage of the same style on the northwest corner of the property.

Windsor Road

211. 2500 Windsor Road, ca. 1956 (Sanborn). This symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Classical Revival-influenced house has a two-story, full-facade porch supported by pillars; a central entrance with a leaded glass and panel door (likely a replacement) surrounded by fluted pilasters and cornice with corner block medallions and a broken pediment with urn motif; and six-over-six double-hung windows with applied louvered shutters. There is a chimney on the west elevation, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

212. 2501 Windsor Road, ca. 1956 (CD). Home of William D. Shealy, this asymmetrical, L-shaped, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Ranch type house is constructed of three side-gabled blocks that diminish in size and height from west to east. The west facade has a double, six-over-six sash window, a tripartite window with multi-light picture window and nine-over-nine double-hung windows; a central block with a recessed entrance with sidelights and double awning windows; and an east block with a double, six-over-six sash window. There are applied paneled shutters, an interior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

213. 2508 Windsor Road, ca. 1953 (CD). Home of Robert Fennell, this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Georgian Revival style house has a three-bay façade with a central, slightly projecting, two-story, gable-front bay with an arched, louvered vent near the apex, and two small octagonal fixed-pane windows flanking a flat-roof entrance portico topped by a metal balustrade and supported by matching decorative metal supports that shelters a paneled door

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with four lights; eight-over-eight double-hung windows with applied louvered shutters over the entrance portico and flanking the central bay; and a roofless terrace encompassing the central bay and east façade with a metal balustrade. There are brick quoins accenting the corners of the façade and bay, an exterior gable-end chimney on the west elevation, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

214. 2510 Windsor Road, ca. 1941 (CD). Home of Theodore DuBose, this rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Georgian/Federal Revival style home has a one-story, flat-roof wing on the west elevation topped with a metal balustrade; a three-bay façade with a central entrance with paneled door, pilasters, and semicircular cornice molding; and eight-over-eight double-hung windows with operable louvered shutters throughout. There is dentil molding in the roof cornice, flanking gable-end chimneys, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

215. 2515 Windsor Road, ca. 1949 (CD). This symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Georgian/Federal Revival style house has a three-bay façade with a central entrance with paneled door, semicircular cornice molding, and eight-over-eight double-hung windows with applied louvered shutters; a double entrance staircase with metal railings. There is a gable-end chimney on the east elevation, and asphalt shingle on the roof.

STRUCTURE

216. Wade Hampton, III monument, 1957. Located within Park II, Stratford Road and Westminster Drive. Historical marker constructed of foundation stones from Diamond Hill erected by Wade Hampton Camp No. 273, Sons of Confederate Veterans. Reads as follows: "DIAMOND HILL"/THE HOME OF/LT. GENERAL WADE HAMPTON, C.S.A./KNOWN AS/"DIAMOND HILL"/WHICH WAS BURNED BY UNION/TROOPS DURING THEIR INVASION/OF COLUMBIA, FEBRUARY 17, 1865/WAS LOCATED 125 FEET DUE SOUTH OF THIS SPOT./THE STONES OF THIS MONUMENT/FORMED A PART OF THE FOUNDATION OF THAT HOME./-----/ERECTED BY WADE HAMPTON CAMP NO. 273/SONS OF CONFEDERATE VETERANS/1957 A.D.

The following properties do not contribute to the historic character of the district:

A. 1317 Cambridge Lane, ca. 1942, 1995. This Tudor-influenced, asymmetrical, weatherboard, one-and-one-half-story house has an irregular roofline with multiple gables. There are two steeply-pitched, intersecting gables, one slightly larger than the other on the façade containing an oval louvered vent at the pitch of the roof and a non-historic front-gabled portico. The smaller gable contains a non-historic multi-paned canted-bay window with a raised-seam metal roof. A lateral-gabled wing extends to the south containing a triple window of six-over-six panes and a shed-roof dormer above. A non-historic portico and canted bay window have been added to the façade.

B. 2519 Canterbury Road, ca. 1934; 2003 addition. Originally owned by Frank A. Baker, this rectangular, two-story brick veneer and half-timbered Colonial Revival and Tudor-influenced house has a one-story flat-roof porch wing on the south elevation and a central recessed pedimented doorway flanked by square pilasters. The house has single and triple six-over-six double-hung windows. There is a central chimney and asphalt shingle on the roof. A recent addition converting the originally one-and-one-half story into two stories changes the symmetry of the house however mirrors the materials and window configuration are consistent with the historic house features. A severely clipped roof line necessitated by set-back requirements on the rear of the house facing north is visible from the street. The porch has been enclosed.

C. 2604 Canterbury Road, ca. 1960. Designed for sisters Erin and Nell Kohn by architects Jackson and Miller in 1960, this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story side-gabled brick veneer and weatherboard Colonial Revival style house has a recessed entrance with sidelights and fanlight and a pedimented portico supported by pilasters and four Doric columns. There are single and triple six-over-six windows with louvered shutters. The house has an exterior chimney and asphalt shingle on the roof. The date of construction is outside the period of significance.

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D. 2706 Canterbury Road, ca. 1952, 2004 alterations. This symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, brick veneer Colonial Revival-influenced house has an entirely new façade. It has a central paneled door with sidelights, a hipped-roof portico with pilasters and Doric columns, and six-over-six double-hung windows. A non-historic garage extends from the eastern corner of the house.

E. 2724 Canterbury Road, ca. 1966. This symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled brick veneer Neo-classical-influenced house has a small side-gabled east wing and a two story pedimented portico with a circular window supported by Doric columns. The three-bay façade has double six-over-six windows, and central entrance with fluted pilasters and a broken pediment. The east wing has a twelve-light fixed-pane window, and the roof is composition shingle. The date of construction is outside the period of significance.

F. 2831 Canterbury Road, ca. 1996. This one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, brick veneer, Colonial Revival style house is flanked by one-story wings and has a central semicircular flat-roof portico with pilasters, Doric columns, and a metal balustrade; and a paneled door with sidelights and a fanlight. The first-story has nine-over-nine double-hung windows with louvered shutters, and the roof has three dormers with six-over-six double-hung windows and a central dormer with a Palladian window. A detached garage of similar style is behind the east wing, and there is asphalt shingle on the roof. The date of construction is outside the period of significance.

G. 2916 Deiano Drive, ca. 1940 (CD). Bagnal-Nettles Building Supply built this asymmetrical, L-shaped one-story side-gable, brick veneer minimal traditional type house with a lower front-gabled wing and a pent roof entrance portico without supports on the east elevation. The house has double and triple six-over-one double-hung windows, eight-over-eight windows, multi-light fixed windows, and a rectangular, louvered vent. There is a single interior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The porch has been enclosed with windows, altering the position of the original entrance. The original one-story, one-bay garage facing the street has been enclosed and the building has been considerably enlarged to a two-story building that is attached to the main house. Portions of the house are covered in synthetic siding. Alterations are visible from the street.

H. 1308 Devonshire Drive, ca. 1986 (CD). This asymmetrical, rectangular two-story side-gabled brick veneer house has a front-gabled projection, a central engaged portico with a paneled door, sidelights and transom, a standing-seam metal roof, and a hewn pillar support. There are double and triple-one-over-one windows, an octagonal fixed-pane window, a semi-circular louvered vent in the front-gabled projection, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The construction date is outside the period of significance.

I. 1314 Devonshire Drive, ca. 1928 (CD). Briefly the home of Joseph J. Marshall, one of the first eleven residents of Forest Hills, this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled brick veneer house has a two-story recessed side-gabled wing on the south elevation, a central entrance with arched wooden door and a front-gabled portico with an open tympanum supported by Doric columns. The house has six-over-six windows with operable paneled shutters, an asphalt shingle roof, and the chimney is not visible from the street. Significant alterations include changing the roof from a gambrel to a side-gable and the addition of the portico.

J. 1330 Devonshire Drive, ca. 2003. This symmetrical, two-story, hipped-roof, brick veneer house was constructed on a vacant lot for Ford and George Bailey. The façade had a central entrance bay flanked by slightly projecting hipped-roof projections. There is an engaged arcaded entrance porch sheltering a double wood-paneled door. The house has wide eaves and brackets, double-casement windows, French doors, wrought iron balconies, two exterior chimneys, and asphalt architectural shingles on the roof. The construction date is outside the period of significance.

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K. 1400 Devonshire Drive, ca. 1968 (CD). Built for Nancy and James Meriwether, this asymmetrical, square-plan, two-story, pyramidal-roof, brick veneer, house has wide eaves and a recessed entrance with sidelights and transom, and single, double, and triple one-over-one windows with operable paneled shutters. The roof is asphalt shingle. The construction date is outside the period of significance.

L. 1401 Devonshire Drive, ca. 1959 (CD). Residence of Porter F. Caughman, this symmetrical, brick veneer side-gabled split-level house has a flat-roof portico supported by fluted Doric columns, a wooden door, pediment, and a double stair with wrought iron railing. The house has nine-over-nine double-hung windows and applied louvered shutters. The house has some synthetic siding and was constructed outside the period of significance.

M. 1409 Devonshire Drive, ca. 1976. This asymmetrical, two and one-half story, mansard-roof, weatherboard Colonial Revival and Second Empire influenced house has flat-roof screened porch wing topped by decorative railing and balustrade on the north elevation, a paneled, recessed entrance with a multi-light door, fanlight, and sidelights with panels, and a decorative entrance surround with pilasters. The house has a single hipped roof dormer with six-over-six window and six-over-six double-hung windows with operable shutters throughout. The terraced front yard has brick steps with wrought iron rails leading from the street. The date of construction is outside the period of significance.

N. 1410 Devonshire Drive, ca. 1927, altered 2005. Robert L. Meriwether, well-known professor of history at the University of South Carolina, commissioned this house from Lafaye & Lafaye on May 19, 1926. Professor Meriwether appears in the 1928 city directory as one of eleven original residents of Forest Hills. The symmetrical, square-plan, two-story, brick veneer, Craftsmen-influenced house was extensively remodeled in 2005. Whereas the main block of the original house with its central two-story projecting entrance bay with Palladian window, wide eaves, and exposed rafter ends are clearly visible, the addition of a two-story L-shaped wing on the north elevation has altered the historic appearance of the original structure.

O. 1213 Sherwood Road, ca. 1942, alteration, n.d. This asymmetrical, rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Tudor-influenced minimal traditional type house has a projecting front-gabled bay with an arched entry, board-and-batten door, and a rectangular, louvered vent, and a smaller one-story wing on the north elevation. The house has six-over-six and eight-over-eight double-hung windows with applied louvered shutters, a rectangular louvered vent, and interior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The original engaged porch on the south elevation was enclosed with brick and a chimney added to the façade.

P. 1219 Sherwood Road, ca. 1942, alterations and additions, n.d. Bagnal-Nettles Building Supply constructed this asymmetrical, rectangular, one-story side-gabled, brick veneer Tudor-influenced house with two lower front-gabled bays, the smaller of which contains a door surround with fluted pilasters and dentil molding. The house has double windows with applied panel shutters, and the roof is covered with asphalt shingle. The porch on the north elevation is enclosed; original windows are replaced; cross-gabled roofline has been altered to expand and connect the house with a new two-story garage covered in synthetic siding, which is larger in scale than the original house.

Q. 1400 Sherwood Road, ca. 1939 (CD). Designed by architects Lafaye & Lafaye for attorney Jake D. Hill (commissioned February 1938), this asymmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, weatherboard Colonial Revival style house has a main block with three gabled dormers containing six-over-six double-hung windows; an off-center segmental-arched, seamed-metal roof entrance portico supported by pilasters and slender Doric columns; and a paneled door with sidelights and panels below, and two nine-over-nine double-hung windows. There is a side-gabled wing with a gabled roof dormer and six-over-six double-hung windows on the north elevation; a lower side-gabled wing

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with a brick garage below and two twelve-over-twelve double-hung windows on the second story north of the north wing; and a side-gabled double-pitched-roof wing with nine-over-nine double-hung windows on the south elevation. Alterations include the application of synthetic siding over the weatherboard exterior and the chimney on the north wing; the addition of a portico; enclosure of the porch on the south elevation; and the addition of the hyphen and garage wing in the west elevation.

R. 1416 Sherwood Road, ca. 1970. M.C. Smith built this symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half-story, side-gabled, weatherboard Colonial Revival-influenced house has a paneled door mounted flush with the façade without surround, brick stairs, and iron railing. The house has two gabled dormers with six-over-six double-hung windows and nine-over-nine double-hung windows with applied louvered shutters. There is an exterior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The date of construction is outside the period of significance.

S. 2511 Stratford Road, post-1956. This symmetrical, rectangular, one and one-half story, gambrel-roof, brick veneer Colonial Revival-influenced house has a side-gabled wing on the west elevation; a central projecting entrance bay with a simple door surround and sidelights; two gabled dormers with six-over-six double-hung windows; and six-over-six sash windows with louvered shutters flanking the entrance. The west wing is enclosed with glass. Date of construction is outside the period of significance.

T. 2514 Stratford Road, ca. 1961. This symmetrical, rectangular two-story, side-gabled, brick veneer Classical Revival-influenced house has a two-story shed-roof portico and large Doric columns, a central entrance with a molded door surround with pilasters, and double doors. A projecting front-gabled, two-car garage is attached to the house. It has an exterior chimney, asphalt shingle on the roof, and synthetic siding. The date of construction is outside the period of significance.

U. 2608 Stratford Road, ca. 1960 (CD). Built by Lucius and Thelma Denny and "under construction" in the 1960 city directory, this asymmetrical, square-plan, two-story, pyramidal-roof, brick veneer and synthetic-sided house has two one-story wings, a mansard-roof portico with iron supports, a molded panel door surround and paneled door, and brick stairs with metal railings. The house has single six-over-six double-hung windows with panels beneath, wide eaves, and asphalt shingle on the roof. The date of construction is outside the period of significance.

V. 2728 Stratford Road, ca. 1949 (CD), 2005. This asymmetrical, rectangular, one-story side-gabled brick veneer Ranch type house has a pedimented entrance portico with square pillars, a recessed entrance, and six-over-six double-hung windows with applied louvered shutters, and an interior chimney. Alterations include the addition of the entrance portico and bay window to the façade and the enclosure of a carport.

W. 2822 Stratford Road, ca. 1950 (CD), 2005 addition. This T-shaped, one-story, crossed-gabled brick veneer and weatherboard house has wide eaves, a multi-light fixed pane window, six-over-six windows with applied louvered shutters, an interior chimney, a circular vent in the roof gable, a roofless terrace, and an asphalt shingle roof. The addition of the front-gabled portico with pilasters and Doric columns, the relocation/replacement of the front door and its original features, and the addition of the trellis and Chippendale-style wooden railings have altered the façade of this house considerably.

X. 2854 Stratford Road, ca. 1948 (CD). This symmetrical, rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, weatherboard Colonial Revival-influenced house has a historic porch wing; two gabled roof dormers with six-over-six windows; a central entrance with pilasters, molded cornice, and paneled door. There are six-over-six windows with applied louvered shutters, an interior chimney, and asphalt shingle on the roof. Alterations include a lower side-gabled wing on the west elevation, a gabled portico, and the application of synthetic siding which obscures original porch details.

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Y. 2862 Stratford Road, ca. 1974. This one-story, side-gabled, brick veneer house has slightly smaller wings and an engaged porch extending the width of the façade supported by four pillars. There is a tripartite window with a twenty-one lights flanked by four-over-four double-hung windows, and double six-over-six windows in the wings. The house has an interior chimney and asphalt shingle on the roof. The date of construction is outside the period of significance.

Z. 2901 Stratford Road, ca. 1950 (CD). Home of Sam A. Dean, this asymmetrical, rectangular, one-story, side-gabled, weatherboard Tudor-influenced house has a lower side-gabled wing flush with the façade with a multi-light picture window; a projecting front-gabled bay on the façade with three, six-over-six double-hung windows and a rectangular, fixed window at its apex; a brick single-shouldered chimney with granite detailing on the façade; an arched granite entrance surrounding a board-and-batten door with glazing; and a brick roofless terrace with iron railing. There is asphalt shingle on the roof. Alterations include a non-historic hyphen with awning windows attaching a non-historic garage with different stylistic characteristics to the main house.

AA. 2912 Stratford Road, ca. 1940. This symmetrical, rectangular, one-and-one-half story, brick veneer Colonial Revival-influenced house has a central steeply pitched gabled portico with arched entrance and keystone, a paneled door with six lights, and two gabled dormers on the roof. The three-bay façade has double six-over-six windows flanking the entrance portico and applied louvered shutters. There is an exterior chimney and asphalt shingle cover the roof. A non-historic hyphen with an arched window connects the house and brick veneer one-car garage. Synthetic siding covers the dormers and hyphen.

BB. 1309 Wellington Drive, ca. 1990. This symmetrical, one-and-one-half-story, steeply-pitched, side-gabled, synthetic-sided Colonial Revival-influenced house has a central entrance with steeply-pitched gabled-portico supported by grouped pillars and a paneled front door with simple molded surround, fanlight, and transom. There are two gabled dormers with one-over-one windows and one-over-one windows with transoms and operable paneled shutters. The house has an exterior chimney and asphalt shingle on the roof. The date of construction is outside the period of significance.

CC. 1315 Westminster Drive, ca. 1985. John G. Richards IV, grandson of a former state governor and architect of many branch banks of The National Bank of South Carolina, designed this French Provincial style house for Jean and Dan Dinwiddie. Interior designer Andrew Kearn collaborated with Richards on the interior details. This symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, cross-gabled, stucco house has a parapeted cross-gable second-story, arched louvered vents beneath the parapet, single and grouped windows, a string course between the first and second floor, an arched niche facing the street, roofless terraces, French doors, and knee walls. The house has interior chimneys with decorative chimney pots and an asphalt shingle roof. The date of construction is outside the period of significance.

DD. 1417 Westminster Drive, ca. 1985. Built for Frances and Kelly Nelson on land subdivided from 1411 Westminster Drive, this symmetrical, rectangular, two-story, side-gabled brick veneer Georgian Revival style house has a five-bay façade with a central slightly-recessed, paneled entrance with an arched pediment, fluted pilasters and dentil molding. A brick roofless terrace and stairs extend across the façade. There are six-over-six double-hung windows and French doors on the first story. The house has exterior chimney and asphalt shingle on the roof. The date of construction is outside the period of significance.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

- a owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- b removed from its original location.
- c a birthplace or a grave.
- d a cemetery.
- e a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- f a commemorative property.
- g less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Landscape Architecture
Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance 1903-1957

Significant Dates 1925

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Walker, Joseph

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder

Kelsey, Harlan P.
Lafaye & Lafaye
Tomlinson Engineering
Bagnal-Nettles Building Supply Company

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

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The Forest Hills Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A as an excellent example of early twentieth-century planned suburban residential development in Columbia, South Carolina. Forest Hills reflects suburban development trends dating back to “the era’s most notable experiment in planned suburban development,” Forest Hills Gardens on Long Island designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. in 1909.²⁷ The interstices of the City Beautiful Movement and the new vision of the Arts and Crafts Movement inspired efforts across the country to provide beautiful housing in a natural, park-like setting free from the ugliness, congestion, and unsanitary conditions of urban living. This was the vision pursued by developer Joseph Walker (1884-1983) and landscape architect Harlan Kelsey (1872-1958) in the first phase of Forest Hills’ development. Later phases of development followed the more traditional urban grid pattern that had well-established precedents in other early Columbia suburbs.

Forest Hills is also eligible under Criterion B for its association with a person of local importance. Joseph Walker, a Columbia cotton merchant and developer, acquired and developed the approximately 100 acres formerly known as Abney Park into Forest Hills. His vision for the land he acquired in 1925 is still evident today. Areas now associated with Forest Hills were developed by builders and speculators, such as Mallard Bagnal. They succeeded because Walker’s plan for Forest Hills succeeded.

And finally, Forest Hills Historic District is eligible for listing under Criterion C as an excellent example of trends in residential planning and architecture for the first half of the twentieth century as well as representing the work of masters in planning and architecture. The first phase of Forest Hills was designed by nationally known Salem, Massachusetts landscape architect and planner Harlan Kelsey (1872-1958). Kelsey, a contemporary, competitor, and sometimes collaborator of Frederick Law Olmsted’s, planned the first phase of Forest Hills for Joseph Walker. He incorporated the distinctive characteristics that reflected his mature knowledge of horticulture, landscape design and current aesthetic trends in residential planning. In conjunction with Kelsey, Tomlinson Engineering, the firm responsible for platting and engineering both phases of Joseph Walker’s development had a long history of land surveying in the City of Columbia and were frequent subcontractors on projects with the notable Columbia architectural firm of Lafaye & Lafaye, later Lafaye, Lafaye & Fair. The Lafaye firm had a singular relationship with Joseph Walker’s Forest Hills, having designed twenty-nine or more dwellings in the neighborhood. The designs of other architects and architectural firms, including J. Carroll Johnson, the James B. Urquhart firm, Thomas Harmon, and Heyward Singley, are also represented. And finally, Forest Hills contains numerous examples of the work of local builders, most notably Luther Black, who was a resident of Forest Hills and Mallard Bagnal, who lived in a house contiguous to the popular development (1133 Glenwood Road).

Old Forest Hills, with its curvilinear design, avenues of live and water oaks, nine “little parks,” and dominant revival architectural aesthetic and newer Forest Hills with its more regular network of streets and eclectic mix of revival and modern styles are representative of trends in architectural and landscape history for the period 1925 to 1957.

Two chapters of Forest Hills Historic District history predate Joseph Walker’s development, but shaped some significant aspects of the property he developed. The first chapter involves a well-known figure in South Carolina history, Wade Hampton, III. The second chapter of the Forest Hills story concerns the more private figure, Benjamin L. Abney, who played an influential role behind the scenes as legal counsel for numerous Columbia-area municipal and industrial enterprises. Like Joseph Walker, both individuals had a vision for the land, and remnants of that vision still exist.

²⁷ Susan L. Klaus, A Modern Arcadia: Frederick Law Olmsted Jr., and the Plan for Forest Hills Gardens. Amherst & Boston: University of Massachusetts Press, 2002, p. 4

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Wade Hampton III and Diamond Hill, 1859-1903

Wade Hampton III, State Representative, Confederate General, post-Reconstruction governor and Senator, originally owned much of what is now Forest Hills and built his "stately residence" on the west side of what is now Westminster Drive Hampton, born in 1818 and raised at Millwood, his father's plantation east of Columbia, began construction of a home for his second wife Mary Singleton McDuffie in 1859. Diamond Hill was completed in December 1860. Historian Walter Cisco records that it was a "Greek Revival structure, with a large two-room library."²⁸

On February 17, 1865, large areas of Columbia were burned when Gen. William T. Sherman's Federal troops arrived in the city. Diamond Hill was also destroyed. Alfred Hampton, Wade Hampton III's son remembers the "scattering of corner brick pillars and a mass of crushed bricks" that remained of his family's home. Hampton did not rebuild Diamond Hill, but instead used the bricks to construct a modest cottage outside of present day Forest Hills that he called "Southern Cross."²⁹ The property was about a mile northwest of the site near the southeastern corner of what is now Forest Drive and McDuffie Avenue. Southern Cross also burned in 1899.³⁰

Archaeological remnants of Hampton's Diamond Hill residence and its dependencies have been significantly disturbed over time, and therefore are unlikely to yield information of value about the property. The bricks were removed to build Southern Cross, and three houses 1403, 1411, and 1417 Westminster Drive were constructed over what remained after the fire. However, evidence of Hampton's presence still exists. Foundation and chimney stones from the house were used to mark property boundaries for these three Westminster Drive properties, and to construct a small rock garden in the 1930s between 1403 and 1411 Westminster Drive, some of which still exists.³¹ In 1957 a marker, also made of Diamond Hill stones, memorializes the site in Park II at the corners of Westminster Drive and Stratford Road.

Benjamin Abney and Abney Park, 1902

Wade Hampton III died on April 11, 1902 after a long and distinguished political career. Benjamin Livingston Lindsay Abney (1858-1921), a prominent Columbia attorney, purchased 80 acres of the original Diamond Hill tract from the heirs of Wade Hampton III and another 10 acres adjacent to the tract.³² Abney named his 90 acres Abney Park, and built a handsome two-story brick residence (ca.1903) on the east side of Westminster Drive within view of the ruined foundation of Hampton's Diamond Hill.

Benjamin Abney was an attorney of extraordinary power and influence in his time. He was born on February 25, 1859 in Edgefield District. He attended Newberry College and graduated from the University of Virginia in 1879. He was admitted to the South Carolina Bar on December 13, 1880; practiced law in Edgefield for a year; and then moved to Columbia in 1882 to join his brother, Col. John R. Abney. Abney and his brother became "preeminent railroad lawyers." Benjamin Abney held his post as South Carolina division counsel for the Southern Railway for over 25 years, giving lawyer and contemporary David W. Robinson a reason to dub him the "most outstanding lawyer in Columbia at the turn of the

²⁸ Walker Brian Cisco, Wade Hampton: Confederate Warrior, Conservative Statesman, Washington, D.C.: Brassey's Inc., 2004, p. 45.

²⁹ Alfred Hampton, "Lieutenant-General Wade Hampton," c. 1900, private papers of Samuel Clarke, Columbia, SC.

³⁰ Virginia G. Maynard, The Venturers: The Hampton, Harrison, and Earle Families of Virginia, South Carolina, and Texas, Easley, SC: Southern Historical Press, 1981, pp. 983-984.

³¹ Heath, p. 56.

³² Heath p. 22-27

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century.”³³ His extensive private law library, numbering “over ten thousand volumes,” resided at his Abney Park residence until his death, when it was bequeathed to and became the basis for the University of South Carolina Law School Library.³⁴

A 1925 plat drawn at the time the property was purchased from the Abney Estate confirms that the house was the sole dwelling in Abney Park.³⁵ The Benjamin Abney House at 1400 Westminster Drive is the oldest dwelling in Forest Hills.

Joseph Walker and Forest Hills, 1925

Joseph Walker (October 30, 1884 – October 10, 1983) was born in Yorkville (York), South Carolina. He moved to Columbia at the age of seventeen, and worked for the W. E. Smith Company where he learned the cotton merchandizing business. He then joined M. C. Heath and Company, and became a member of the firm in 1907. He formed his first company with R. L. Hollowell ten years later, and in 1923, he founded Joseph Walker and Company. In 1949 it was reported that Joseph Walker and Company “has grown into one of the largest cotton-buying firms” in the southeast.³⁶ The firm is still in existence.

In 1925, Walker embarked on a real estate venture that would change Abney Park into “one of the most beautiful and fashionable residential sections of the capital city.”³⁷ Walker and his brothers Cosmo L. Walker and Robert B. Walker as well as J. Earl Davis and former governor Richard I. Manning were the original investors in Forest Hills, Inc.³⁸

Walker acquired the “large body of wooded land” known as Abney Park in 1925,³⁹ and Forest Hills, Inc. was incorporated December 15, 1926.⁴⁰ The property within the development was bounded by Manning Avenue, Forest Drive, Gervais Street, and the depth of one lot west of present day Sherwood Drive. Property east of that point was owned by R. B. Jennings⁴¹, and according to early Forest Hills resident Joseph Nettles, was mostly woods as far as the Glenwood Golf Course east of Glenwood Avenue.⁴²

Investors in Joseph Walker’s Forest Hills were likely to have recognized the name attached to the development. An earlier Forest Hills Gardens, a 1909 suburb of New York City designed by landscape architect and planner Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. and architect and housing reform activist Grosvenor Atterbury is said to have inspired the Columbia development. According to historian Susan L. Klaus, at its inception the original Forest Hills was well known for providing a national vision of suburban living, and was “widely publicized in newspaper stories, professional journals, and popular

³³George C. Rogers, Jr., Generations of Lawyers: A History of the South Carolina Bar, The South Carolina Bar Foundation: Columbia, SC, 1992, pp. 97-99.

³⁴Ibid., p. 160; The State, 12 November 1921.

³⁵Richland County Register of Mesne Conveyance, Columbia, SC, Plat Book E, p. 33, Tomlinson Engineering Co., Columbia, SC, “Abney Park, Residence of Benjamin Lindsey Abney, deceased, about ½ mile East of City Limits of Columbia, S.C., Containing 93.6 acres, April 12, 1923.”

³⁶Margaret Gall, “Joseph Walker and Company,” South Carolina Magazine, December 1949, p. 13.

³⁷Ibid., p. 25.

³⁸Joseph Walker and Company Papers, “Joseph Walker and Richard I Manning & Jos. Walker & Co., Memorandum of Agreement and Declaration of Trust,” July 1925. Joseph Walker’s partners, Cosmo Walker (1307 Devonshire Dr.), Robert Walker (1319 Devonshire Dr.), and J. Earl Davis (1331 Westminster Dr.) built houses and lived in Forest Hills.

³⁹The State, Dec. 16, 1925.

⁴⁰Richland County Register of Mesne Conveyance, Columbia, SC, Book AB, p. 305, John R. Abney and others to Joseph Walker, 30 June 1925.

⁴¹Tomlinson Engineering Company, Map of Columbia, S.C., and Vicinity, 1928, South Caroliniana Library.

⁴²Mr. Joseph Lawrence Nettles (Columbia, SC) interview, July 25, 2006.

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women's magazines as America's first garden city."⁴³ Particularly at a time when cities were viewed as congested, overcrowded, and unsanitary, both Forest Hills developments ultimately promised a healthful suburban atmosphere within easy reach of the city. As a member of the New York Cotton Exchange, Joseph Walker would have traveled to and enjoyed New York City connections.⁴⁴ It is likely that he saw this revolutionary development for himself.

In addition, the worldly Walker would have known about Charlotte, North Carolina's Myers Park developed by George Stephens and designed by urban planner John Nolen. This 1911 development carried the innovations of New York's Forest Hills to the southeast. Characterized by "curving avenues following the contours of the land, considerable amounts of green space, and abundant trees and shrubs," Myers Park was touted as "one of the largest and most influential planned suburbs in the southern United States."⁴⁵

Joseph Walker hired Harlan Page Kelsey (1872-1958) to design the first phase of his Forest Hills development.⁴⁶ Kelsey was a prominent figure among the city planners of his day, as evidenced by his inclusion in a 1908 article about city planning along-side the names of Daniel H. Burnham, Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. and Sr., George E. Kessler, Charles Mulford Robinson, and John Nolen.⁴⁷ Kelsey had been involved in comprehensive planning and civic improvement efforts for many American cities as a member of the Boston, Massachusetts firm Kelsey & Guild.

Kelsey was no stranger to South Carolina, having created designs for the Public Square in Marion (1904), probably his first South Carolina commission. By 1905, he had responded to an invitation to produce a civic improvement plan for the City of Columbia. Greenville invited him to do a similar project in 1907. Kelsey had both public and private commissions in Columbia, including plans for the S.C. State Hospital and Maxcy Gregg Park, and two designs for developer M.C. Heath for Darlington Place (1913) and Heathwood (1914-1919).⁴⁸ Joseph Walker's introduction to Kelsey may have been through M.C. Heath, the owner of the cotton merchandizing company that helped to launch his career.

Whereas Forest Hills is not the first Columbia neighborhood designed by Harlan Kelsey, it is the last and most mature of his Columbia designs before he devoted himself almost solely to horticultural pursuits as president of the American Association of Nurserymen and member of the Southern Appalachian National Park Commission. According to Kelsey biographer Loren Wood, "Kelsey was in the forefront of using wooded reserves, naturalistic effects, and streets constantly curving to retain interest." The curving streets also slowed down traffic.⁴⁹ As such, Forest Hills bears the distinctive marks of a Kelsey plan. Kelsey's June 1925 plan called for a development that fit the contours of the land. The plan also included nine "parks," triangular pieces of wooded land set aside for public use. The majority of these park locations are identical between the June 1925 pencil sketch for "Abney Place" and the December 1925 plat drafted by Tomlinson Engineering.⁵⁰ Compared with Kelsey's earlier Columbia subdivision plans, both present day Darlington Place and Heathwood contain wooded reserves, but neither contain as many or as strategically placed "little parks" as Forest Hills. In

⁴³ Susan L. Klaus, A Modern Arcadia: Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr. and the Plan for Forest Hills Gardens, Amherst & Boston: University of Massachusetts Press, 2002, p. 3.

⁴⁴ Gall, p. 25.

⁴⁵ I am indebted to Loren Wood for the following reference: Anne Mitchell Whisnant, Super-Scenic Motorway: A Blue Ridge Parkway History, Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, p. 57.

⁴⁶ The State, Columbia, SC, December 16, 1925; Gall, pp. 13, 25.

⁴⁷ Loren M. Wood, "Beautiful Land of the Sky: Harlan P. Kelsey's Gift to America, A Biography," draft, p. 5.

⁴⁸ Boxford Document Center, Boxford, MA.

⁴⁹ Wood, interview, November 28, 2006.

⁵⁰ Harlan P. Kelsey, "Sketch for subdivision and Roads, Abney Place, Property of Joseph Walker, Columbia, SC., June 12, 1925." Boxford Public Record Office, Boxford, MA; Tomlinson Engineering Co., Columbia, SC, Abney Park, Residence of Benjamin Lindsey Abney, deceased, about ½ mile East of City Limits of Columbia, S.C., Containing 93.6 acres, April 12, 1923. Plat Book F, p. 33.

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addition, neither development reflect such masterful and yet naturalistic manipulation of terrain as the Forest Hills plan. As a result, Kelsey's plan for Forest Hills represents the mature work of a master planner.

In the beginning, Joseph Walker & Co. partners intended Forest Hills to be "a modern suburban environment of "the better sort".⁵¹ They employed a mechanism for maintaining control over the quality of his development that was advocated by Olmsted, Kelsey, and the developers of Myers Park.⁵² Olmsted believed that developers should exercise "a very firm and just yet flexible control over the land which it sells, by means of restrictions in the deed."⁵³ Individuals purchasing property in Joseph Walker's Forest Hills had deed conditions that were consistent with other subdivision restrictions of this period. Among them were denying purchase or rental to "persons of African descent;" requiring properties to be used as private residences; requiring review of architectural plans; as well as restrictions on lot subdivision, fences, billboards and signs, roof materials, and appearance of outbuildings. And finally, to ensure a certain minimum standard of quality, a lower amount was set for the cost of a house constructed in Forest Hills. These conditions and restrictions were applied as late as 1947, and perhaps later.⁵⁴

By 1928, the Columbia City Directory contained a list of eleven residents for Forest Hills. Their addresses followed in later directories. The first houses in the neighborhood were owned by original investors Robert B. Walker (1319 Devonshire Drive) and J. Earl Davis (1331 Westminster Drive). Robert S. Lafaye, principal in the architectural firm of Lafaye & Lafaye and designer of twenty-nine or more Forest Hills homes designed himself a home at 2630 Stratford Road. The Benjamin Abney House that predated the Forest Hills development was occupied by Mrs. Ethel F. Williams. Other original residents included: C. J. Kimball (1407 Cambridge Lane), John W. Lillard (1318 Westminster Drive), Robert E. L. Parman (1412 Westminster Drive), J. W. Pratt (1415 Cambridge Lane), George W. Sharpe (1325 Westminster Drive), Joseph J. Marshall (1314 Devonshire Drive), and Professor Robert L. Meriwether (1410 Devonshire Drive).

Approximately thirty houses (12%) were constructed between 1927 and 1933, the earliest phase of Forest Hills' development. The impact of the Great Depression on Columbia was evidenced by the dramatic drop in construction between 1931 and 1933 in Forest Hills and throughout the City of Columbia. By 1934, the economy had improved to the extent that Joseph Walker could confidently launch the second phase of Forest Hills. Tomlinson Engineering Company platted Forest Hills No. 2 in 1935.⁵⁵

Walker adopted by necessity a slightly different vision for this second phase of development. First, Forest Hills No. 2 did not include the aesthetic direction of Harlan Kelsey. By the 1930s, Kelsey's interests had turned toward the promotion of "Hardy American Plants" through his Boxford, Massachusetts Kelsey-Highlands Nursery.⁵⁶ In addition, he was consulting with the National Park Service on the creation of an eastern system of national parks that later became the Great Smoky Mountain and the Shenandoah National Parks.⁵⁷ So Kelsey was not available to continue the work he had begun. Secondly, the economic chill of the Great Depression had not completely subsided. Thus, Walker focused on attracting those wanting more modest-sized dwellings. Forest Hills No. 2 was platted for one and one-and-one-half story dwellings that cost less to construct than those in Forest Hills No. 1. Nonetheless, the same conditions and restrictions applied to those purchasing in Forest Hills No. 2.

⁵¹The State, December 16, 1925.

⁵²Whisnant, p. 57.

⁵³Klaus, p. 165.

⁵⁴Heath, p. 31-32.

⁵⁵Tomlinson Engineering Co., Columbia, SC, Map No. 2, Forest Hills, Inc., February 21, 1935, Plat Book H, p. 13, Richland County Register of Mesne Conveyance.

⁵⁶"The Horticultural Society of Boxford: Preserving and Maintaining the Harlan P. Kelsey Arboretum," Brochure, revised ed., June 2005.

⁵⁷Obituary, "Harlan Kelsey," *Planning and Civic Comment*, Sept. 1958, v. 24, p. 69-70.

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The majority of houses (52 percent) in Forest Hills were constructed between 1934 and 1945. Building slowed in 1939 when the United States joined the Allies in World War II, and picked up again dramatically as the soldiers began to return home from the war. The success of Joseph Walker's Forest Hills No. 2 gained the attention of others developers and speculators. Some such as John Jameson or Claude Creason simply purchased a lot within the development to build and resell. Mallard R. Bagnal, a principal in Bagnal-Nettles Builders Supply Co., was more ambitious. In 1940, he acquired the block of land now bounded by Delano, Glenwood, Gervais, and Sherwood, once owned by the Glenwood Golf Course,⁵⁸ and his company constructed fifteen buildings in that block. The block is distinctive for its smaller lot sizes and mostly minimal traditional type, single-story, brick veneer buildings, some with interesting brick and stucco details. Mallard Bagnal was no stranger to Forest Hills. His company is known to have built at least one dwelling in Forest Hills No. 1 (2518 Canterbury Road) before the Glenwood Golf Course property was available. The sale of the Glenwood property contiguous to Forest Hills made it possible for builders and speculators familiar with Forest Hills success to acquire instant consideration by geographic association with the development.

Bagnal and other builders continued to construct modest minimal traditional type dwellings on the Glenwood Golf Course land and in vacant lots throughout Forest Hills No. 2 until slowly the architectural distinctions between the eastern half of Walker's later development and the converted Glenwood Golf Course lands became blurred. In addition, the third period of intense development between 1946 and 1957 introduced modern house styles such as International, ranch, split-level, and other contemporary forms throughout Forest Hills. Thirty percent of dwellings in the Forest Hills Historic District date to this latter period of development.

Forest Hills' Architectural Heritage

Many well-known Columbia architects as well as architects from other South Carolina cities designed houses for the Forest Hills development. Forest Hills also has its share of designs by local builders and speculators. The architect-designed houses reflect the quality to which Forest Hills aspired, and most other dwellings in the district followed suit.

The architectural firm of Lafaye & Lafaye had a distinctive presence in Forest Hills. Twenty-nine residences are known have been designed by this Columbia firm ranging in dates from 1927 to 1942, suggesting that this firm was primarily involved in the development as planned by Joseph Walker. In the first phase of Forest Hills' development, Lafaye & Lafaye designed nine residences including: 1331 Westminster Drive (ca. 1929) for J. Earl Davis; 1319 Devonshire Drive (ca. 1928) for Robert B. Walker; 1410 Devonshire Drive (ca. 1927) for Prof. Robert L. Meriwether; 1218 Wellington Drive (ca. 1928) for Joseph L. Nettles; 2633 Stratford Road (ca. 1928) for Preston Manning; 1425 Westminster Drive (ca. 1930) for J. Lomax Bryan; 2615 Stratford Road (ca. 1931) for Arthur St. Julian Simons; 2600 Stratford Road (ca. 1931) for Rollie A. Huffstetler; and 2605 Canterbury Road (ca. 1932) for Paul A. Cooper. These early investors in Forest Hills represented a fairly tightly knit group. As noted J. Earl Davis and Robert B. Walker were investors in Joseph Walker and Company. Robert Lafaye was one of two chief architects in the firm of Lafaye & Lafaye. And J. Lomax Bryan and Arthur St. Julian Simons were principles in the R. L. Bryan Company. The residences Lafaye & Lafaye designed during this period are two-story stucco, brick veneer, and weatherboard dwellings reflecting mature interpretations of prevailing residential styles, including Craftsman, Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival, Colonial Revival, and Tudor Revival.

⁵⁸Tomlinson Engineering Co., "Property of Bagnal-Nettles Builders Supply Co.," Oct. 31, 1940. Richland Co. Register of Mesne Conveyance, Plat Book I, p. 101; "Forest Hills: First planned subdivision has roots deep in Columbia History," The Columbia Record, May 16, 1980

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In the second phase of the Lafaye firm's work, Herndon M. Fair was associated with the firm, and by 1940, he was a partner in Lafaye, Lafaye & Fair. The firm designed nineteen residences including: 2626 Stratford Road (ca. 1936) as an award winning General Electric Demonstration Home for John A. Manning; 1511 Wellington Drive (ca. 1936) for W. Dixon Foster; 2631 Stratford Road (ca. 1937) for O. Lee Gordon; 1419 Devonshire Drive (ca. 1937) for Ernest Graham; 2808 Forest Drive (ca. 1937) for William O. Callahan; 1420 Devonshire Drive (ca. 1938) for J. McTyeire Daniel; 1509 Wellington Drive (ca. 1938) for Capt. Andrew P. Sullivan; 1501 Wellington Drive (ca. 1938) for George W. Goolsby; 2531 Canterbury Road (ca. 1938) for John A. Wells; 2803 Gervais Street (ca. 1938) for Mr. and Mrs. William J. Barbour; 1400 Sherwood Road (ca. 1939) for Mr. and Mrs. Jake D. Hill; 1431 Wellington Drive (ca. 1939) for Marguerite Lafaye Bruton, Robert Lafaye's daughter; 2832 Sheffield Road (ca. 1939) for Dr. Travis Chappell; 1527 Devonshire Drive (ca. 1939) for Dr. O. Benedict Mayer; 1211 Devonshire Drive (ca. 1939) for Eugene H. Salmon; 1314 Wellington Drive (ca. 1940) for John S. Linton; 1410 Cambridge Lane (ca. 1941) for Mr. and Mrs. Van D. Lott; 2804 Sheffield Road (ca. 1941) for Mr. and Mrs. Nebraska E. Brown; and 2822 Canterbury Road (ca. 1942) for Dr. J. Graham Shaw. Half of the residences designed by the Lafaye firm in this second phase of development were two-story dwellings, some following architectural trends of the previous phase and others with more flatter, more subdued references to earlier revival styles. The other half of dwellings designed in this second phase included a number of smaller one or one-and-one-half story dwellings of brick veneer and weatherboard with more or less architectural flair depending on the taste of the owner. Joseph Walker's intent to make the "low hills" of Forest Hills No. 2 available to people of more modest means was clearly reflected in the dwellings designed by Lafaye & Lafaye for this newest section under development.

The number of houses designed by this firm alone seems to suggest the existence of a contractual relationship with Forest Hills developer Joseph Walker, but no documentation of this business arrangement has surfaced other than a copy of the earliest Forest Hills development plan in the Lafaye & Lafaye Papers at the South Caroliniana Library. The firm may have reviewed and approved plans for the development as required by the original deed. Future research may confirm the nature and extent of that relationship.

Other architects and architectural firms designed buildings for Forest Hills in the earliest phase of development between 1927 and 1933. J. Carroll Johnson (2818 Canterbury Road, Dr. and Mrs. Robert E. Seibels House, 1932-34) and Henry R. Trott, Jones and Trott (1307 Devonshire Drive, Cosmo L. Walker House, ca. 1929) of Greenville are attributed with buildings from this period.

In the second period of development dating approximately 1934 to 1945, architects and firms Karre S. Espedahl (2815 Canterbury Road, Trull House, ca. 1940), George Thomas Harmon III (1207 Westminster Drive, Clark House, ca. 1941), William G. Lyles, Lyles and Stork (1511 Westminster Drive, Smith House, 1942), the James B. Urquhart firm (2518 Canterbury Road, ca. 1930; 1414 Cambridge Lane, 1939; 2803 Canterbury Road, ca. 1939); and Wyatt Hibbs for the Urquhart Firm (1411 Westminster Drive, Deems Haltiwanger House, ca. 1939) are represented. Builders include John Jameson, Claude Creason, Luther Black and Mallard Bagnol. Luther Black is attributed with the construction of five buildings in this period, and Mallard Bagnol with eighteen.

The third phase of Forest Hills development dating between 1946 and 1956 includes houses by Heyward S. Singley (1402 Westminster Drive, Charles Vogell House, 1948; 2555 Gervais Street, Heyward Singley House, 1950; 1216 Devonshire Drive, Van D. Lott, Jr. House, 1954), C. Hardy Oliver of Florence (2717 Canterbury Road, Kimball Oliver House, 1951), Howard G. Love (2840 Sheffield Road, Julian J. Nexson House, 1954; 2700 Canterbury Road, Charlotte and Hal Kohn House, 1954), and Henry A. Ripplemeyer (1210 Devonshire Drive, 1955). The architectural vocabulary of this third phase of development as reflected in architect designed houses continued to hearken back to earlier revival styles, but also introduced new modern and contemporary house types and influences to the neighborhood.

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Joseph Walker's original dream for Columbia's Forest Hills was undoubtedly somewhat different from the reality necessitated by the effect of national and international events on the Columbia economy. Harlan Kelsey's designed landscape and Joseph Walker's application of architectural design guidelines and review assured a residential development of high quality and beauty over most of what is now considered Forest Hills. The addition of less expensive housing constructed by builders such as Bagnal-Nettles Building Supply Co. broadened the appeal of the neighborhood to persons with more modest incomes. The scattering of modern and contemporary house styles and types such as International style, ranch, split level, and other contemporary forms of builder and architect-designed houses has had the effect of unifying the district in its diversity. The result of the Forest Hills Historic District's extended period of development is a pleasantly eclectic collection of historic residences in the midst of a verdant landscape.

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Interviews

Mr. Tom Bagnal (Columbia, SC) by Phelps Bultman, November 2, 29, 2006.

Mrs. Anna King (Columbia, SC) by Jennifer Lott, August 30, 2006.

Mrs. Frances LaBorde (Columbia, SC) by Mary McCants, November 5, 2006.

Mr. Joseph Lawrence Nettles (Columbia, SC), by Jennifer Lott, Jr., July 25, 2006.

Mr. Cosmo Walker (Columbia, SC) by Mary McCants, November 26, 2006.

Mr. Loren Wood (Boxford, MA) by Mary McCants, December 29, 2006.

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Other Sources

Monument, Benjamin Lindsey Abney, Elmwood Cemetery, Columbia, SC.

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10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 112 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing	Zone Easting Northing
1 <u>17 500117 3763644</u>	3 <u>17 498987 3763423</u>
2 <u>17 500202 3763200</u>	4 <u>17 499124 3762925</u>

___ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mary P. McCants
organization Forest Hills Neighborhood Association date 15 August 2007
Street & number 1411 Westminster Drive telephone (803) 779-5205
city or town Columbia state SC zip code 29204

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items

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

Property Owner

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

Name Multiple Property Owners (database in SHPO possession)
Street & number _____ telephone _____
City or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended(16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). **Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is shown as the black line marked "Forest Hills Historic District" on the accompanying sketch map, adapted from Richland County Tax Map #s 13903, 13904, 11411, 11412, 11415, and 11416, originally drawn at a scale of 1" = 100'. The district map is at a scale of 1" = 230'.

Boundary Justification

The eastern, western, and northern perimeters for the district were determined by Tomlinson Engineering Company subdivision maps produced for Joseph Walker and Company of the first (Figure 1) and second phases (Figure 2) of the Forest Hills development. Glenwood Road was determined to be the western perimeter of the Forest Hills Historic District for four reasons. First, Glenwood Golf Course, located on the east side of Glenwood Road, naturally halted and confined residential development to the area west of Glenwood. Secondly, when the area between Glenwood Road and the eastern boundary of Joseph Walker's Forest Hills No. 2 was made available for development around 1940, Bagnal-Nettles Building Supply Company, developers who were building homes within Forest Hills already, began purchasing and building on the land contiguous to Forest Hills. Consequently houses on both sides of the line were built by Bagnal-Nettles during the busiest period of physical growth in Forest Hills. Thirdly, the westernmost part of Forest Hills No. 2 and the area west of Glenwood share a number of similarities. Based on building size, materials, and architectural styles, the difference between many buildings in the eastern portion of Forest Hills No. 2 and the area west of Glenwood is indiscernible. Also consistent between the areas is the more level topography, the shift away from using land contours to a more grid-like plan, and the less abundant old growth trees and vegetation. And finally, as early as the 1940s, the telephone directory referred to properties on the west side of Glenwood as "FH" or Forest Hills. Over time, that area between Glenwood and the eastern boundary of Forest Hills No. 2 gained popular recognition as being a part of the Forest Hills neighborhood.

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The following information is the same for each of the photographs:

Name of Property: Forest Hills Historic District
Location of Property: Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina
Name of Photographers: Brandon Clarke, Mary McCants
Location of CD-R: SC Department of Archives and History

(The orientation or compass reading refers to the direction the camera is facing.)

1. Monument to Wade Hampton III, 2600 block of Stratford Road, November 21, 2006, east
2. Wade Hampton III monument and Park II, 2600 block Stratford Road, November 21, 2006, southeast
3. 1400 Westminster Drive, Benjamin Abney House, façade, May 24, 2006, northeast
4. 1319 Devonshire Drive, Robert Walker House, façade, May 24, 2006.
5. 1307 Devonshire Drive, Cosmo Walker House, façade, May 24, 2006, east
6. 1307 Devonshire Drive, Cosmo Walker House, rear and south elevation, May 24, 2006, northwest
7. 1331 Westminster Drive, J. Earl Davis House, façade, May 24, 2006, west
8. 2630 Stratford Road, Robert S. Lafaye House, façade, May 24, 2006, south
9. 1401 Cambridge Lane, John W. Rucker House, façade, May 24, 2006, northwest
10. 1218 Wellington Drive, Joseph Nettles House, façade, May 24, 2006, east
11. 2600 Stratford Road, Rollie Huffstettler House, façade, May 24, 2006, southwest
12. 2718 Canterbury Road, Norman L. George House, façade, May 24, 2006, south
13. 2818 Canterbury Road, Dr. Robert E. Seibels House, façade, May 24, 2006, east
14. 2804 Sheffield Road, Nebraska Brown House, façade, May 24, 2006, south
15. 2626 Stratford Road, GE Demonstration House, façade, May 24, 2006, south
16. 1314 Wellington Drive, John S. Linton House, façade, May 24, 2006, east
17. 2704 Stratford Road, façade, May 24, 2006, south
18. 2808 Forest Drive, William O. Callahan House, "Allways," façade, May 24, 2006, southwest

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19. 1419 Devonshire Drive, Ernest Graham House, façade, May 24, 2006, southwest
 20. 1411 Westminster Drive, Deems Haltiwanger House, façade, May 24, 2006, southwest
 21. 2525 Stratford Road, O. Stanley Smith House, façade, May 24, 2006, northeast
 22. 1410 Cambridge Lane, Van D. Lott House, façade, May 24, 2006, northeast
 23. 1207 Westminster Drive, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel L. Clarke House, façade, May 24, 2006, west
 24. 2900 Delano Drive, façade, May 24, 2006, southeast
 25. 2905 Stratford Road, façade, May 24, 2006, north
 26. 2920 Forest Drive, façade, May 24, 2006, southwest
 27. 2917 Delano Drive, façade, May 24, 2006, north
 28. 1205 Glenwood Drive, façade, May 24, 2006, southwest
 29. 2858 Stratford Road, façade, May 24, 2006, south
 30. 1225 Sherwood Road, façade, May 24, 2006, west
 31. 2803 Canterbury Road, James B. Urquhart House, façade, May 24, 2006, north
 32. 2508 Windsor Road, façade, May 24, 2006, south
 33. 2555 Gervais Street, Heyward Singley House, façade, May 24, 2006, northwest
 34. 2555 Gervais Street, Heyward Singley House, garage wing, May 24, 2006, west
 35. 2717 Canterbury Road, façade, May 24, 2006, north
 36. 2823 Canterbury Road, façade, May 24, 2006, north
 37. 2834 Sheffield Road, façade, May 24, 2006, south
 38. 2859 Stratford Road. facade, May 24, 2006, north
 39. Intersection of Westminster Drive and Canterbury Road, March 5, 2007, south
 40. 1400 block Westminster Drive, March 5, 2007, south
 41. 2500 block Canterbury Road, March 5, 2007, east
 42. 2700 block Canterbury Road, March 5, 2007, east

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43. 1500 block Devonshire Drive and Park III, March 5, 2007, south
44. 1300 block Wellington Drive and Park IV, November 21, 2006, south
45. 2700 block Stratford Road, March 5, 2007, west
46. 1400 block Wellington Drive, March 5, 2007, south
47. 2800 block Sheffield Road, March 5, 2007, west
48. 2900 block Delano Drive, November 20, 2006, east
49. 2800 block Stratford Road, March 5, 2007, west
50. 1200 block Glenwood Road, March 5, 2007, north
51. 2700 block Forest Drive, March 14, 2007, east
52. 2700 block Gervais Street, March 14, 2007, west
53. 1213 Sherwood Road (NC), March 17, 2006, west
54. 1400 Devonshire Drive (NC), façade, March 17, 2006, northeast
55. 1315 Westminster Drive (NC), façade, March 17, 2006, southwest
56. 2728 Stratford Road (NC), façade, March 17, 2006, south
57. 2916 Delano Drive (NC), façade, March 17, 2006, south
58. 1219 Sherwood Road (NC), façade, March 17, 2006, southwest
59. 2724 Canterbury Road (NC), façade, March 17, 2006, south