

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received MAY 26 1982

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*  
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Columbia Historic District II

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Along sections of Blanding, Laurel, Richland, Calhoun,  
Marion, Bull, Pickens, Henderson, and Barnwell Streets N/A not for publication

city, town Columbia N/A vicinity of congressional district

state South Carolina code 045 county Richland code 079

3. Classification

<b>Category</b>	<b>Ownership</b>	<b>Status</b>	<b>Present Use</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	N/A being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ vicinity of \_\_\_\_\_ state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Richland County Judicial Center

street & number 1701 Main Street

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29201

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Inventory of Historic Places in South Carolina has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date 1981 (update)  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records South Carolina Department of Archives and History

city, town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

## 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date <u>See individual descriptions</u>

### **Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

The Columbia Historic District II is a primarily residential neighborhood located in the northeast quadrant of the original city of Columbia. The 113 properties in the district include a small number of landmark buildings dating from the antebellum nineteenth century and a large number of residential and religious buildings dating from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Most of this district took shape in the early twentieth century; approximately 50 percent of the existing buildings in the district were built between 1900 and 1918. The district includes a wide diversity of house types, ranging from the upper-income palatial residences of the 1300, 1400, and 1500 blocks of Blanding, Laurel, and Richland Streets to the middle-income houses that were built along the 1700 and 1800 blocks of Pickens and Marion Streets to the lower-income houses that were built on the 1600 and 1700 blocks of Calhoun Street and along the 1900 blocks of Henderson, Pickens, and Barnwell Streets. The district's identity is defined by the landmark antebellum buildings, such as the DeBruhl-Marshall House (#106), the Robert Mills House (#7), and the Mann-Simons House (#120) and by the religious buildings, such as the Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd (#4) and Ebenezer Lutheran Church (#'s 112 and 114). The district's boundaries were defined, from the nineteenth century, by the adjacent commercial development along Main and Sumter Streets to the south and west, by the adjacent South Carolina State Hospital to the north, and by the farmlands to the north and east. The boundaries are further defined now by later residential development to the north, by extensive commercial building along Bull Street to the north and south, and by commercial and institutional development to the south and east.

The Columbia Historic District II was identified and listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1971. Since that time, the district has undergone extensive development with many new buildings being built within the district and many contributing historical buildings being destroyed. These factors -- especially the commercial development along Bull Street, in the center of the district -- necessitated a redefinition of the historic district's boundaries and a re-evaluation of its significance. These factors have resulted in the present definition of the district as three discontinuous fragments, which exclude the contemporary Bull Street development.

### Key properties that define the historic character of the district:

3. 1502 Blanding Street. The Crawford-Clarkson House. A two-story, frame house on a raised brick foundation, built ca. 1835. The house has a rectangular plan and is sheathed in weatherboard. The entrance, on the right side of the facade, has a small porch with supporting piers which feature glass-paneled alcoves, and a double leaf door with transom and sidelights. The windows are six-over-six on the facade, twelve-over-eight on the first story of the west elevation, eight-over-eight on the second story of the west elevation, and six-over-six on the remaining elevations. All windows have louvered shutters. The house has three interior stuccoed chimneys.

4. 1512 Blanding Street. The Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd. A brick basilican-plan church in the Gothic Revival style, designed by the Columbia firm of Sams & Carter and built in 1900-1901. A central narthex/tower in three stages, with diagonal buttresses, rises to an octagonal spire. The nave of the church has brick double-shouldered buttresses along its four-bay length, and double lancet windows. A raking brick parapet terminates the nave walls. The transepts project a single bay, with double lancet windows on the transept ends. The rectangular chancel is surrounded by a one-story brick educational/office building. The roof of the church is patterned sheet metal. There is an adjacent one-story, nonhistoric educational building.

Continued

# 8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify) local history
<input type="checkbox"/> invention				

Specific dates N/A

Builder/Architect N/A

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

The Columbia Historic District II is a collection of 113 properties located in the northeast quadrant of the original city of Columbia. The majority of the buildings in the district were constructed as residences; however, many of them are now used for commercial purposes. The district also contains several religious properties. Most of the buildings in the district were constructed between the early nineteenth century and 1930 and represent a range of nineteenth and early twentieth century architectural designs. In addition, the Columbia Historic District II contains houses associated with numerous prominent citizens of Columbia, and residences and churches reflecting various aspects of the history of the city.

Additional Information: Columbia was created for its role as capital of South Carolina by an act of the state legislature ratified on 22 March 1786. Two significant reasons for choosing this location were its central geographical location and its potential use as a connecting point for upper and lower South Carolina.

Wide streets were planned by John Gabriel Guignard, State Surveyor. Some blocks were specified for public buildings; other lots were sold for private use. The city became the official seat of government with the convening of the General Assembly on 4 January 1790.

Columbia grew steadily into a major center for transportation and trade in South Carolina. The section of the city contained in the Columbia Historic District II developed as a residential area for merchants, bankers, businessmen, and legislators in the new capital. For example, between 1818 and 1823 wealthy Columbia merchant Ainsley Hall had two mansions, the Hampton-Preston House (#8) and the Robert Mills House (#7), constructed on lots which each encompassed an entire city block. Other prominent antebellum residents of the area included Maxcy Gregg (#36), who later became a respected Confederate general in the Civil War; Dr. George Howe (#9), professor at the Columbia Theological Seminary; and Wade Hampton I, planter, businessman, and developer of the American West, who purchased the Hampton-Preston House from Ainsley Hall. Another segment of Columbia's pre-Civil War population is represented by the Mann-Simons House, ca. 1850 (#120), which was owned by Celia Mann, a free black woman.

Development in the area was retarded by the Civil War and its aftermath. During the Reconstruction Era the Hampton-Preston House served as the governor's mansion for Franklin J. Moses. The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries saw the return of prosperity and the construction of the majority of the buildings included in the Columbia Historic District II. During this period numerous wealthy merchants, businessmen, professionals, and officials constructed residences in the area. For example, the Queen Anne house at 1315 Blanding Street (#95) was built ca. 1895 for Edward Ehrlich, a Columbia merchant; and the imposing house at 1511 Laurel Street (#23) was built ca. 1906 for Thomas Stackhouse, Columbia banker and businessman. In addition, houses for the less affluent workers were constructed on the northern and eastern boundaries of the neighborhood

Continued

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property approximately 50

Quadrangle name Columbia north

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UMT References

A 1 7 | 4 9 7 | 3 5 6 | 3 7 6 3 | 6 0 0  
Zone Easting Northing

B 1 7 | 4 9 7 | 4 0 5 | 3 7 6 2 | 9 6 3  
Zone Easting Northing

C 1 7 | 4 9 6 | 8 5 3 | 3 7 6 2 | 2 3 3

D 1 7 | 4 9 6 | 5 4 3 | 3 7 6 3 | 4 0 7

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification The boundary of the Columbia Historic District II nomination is shown as the red line on the accompanying map entitled, "Columbia Historic District II," which is drawn at a scale of 200 feet to the inch. The nominated property includes the greatest concentration of historic properties with the smallest number of nonhistoric properties in this section of Columbia.

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title John Wells Mary Watson, Suzanne Pickens Wylie, Elizabeth Mallin, Jill Kemmerlin, Martha Walker Fullington, S.C. Dept. of Archives & History  
organization South Carolina Department of Archives and History date 12-31-81  
street & number 1430 Senate Street P.O. Box 11,669 telephone (803) 758-5816  
city or town Columbia state South Carolina 29211

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

\_\_\_ national  state \_\_\_ local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Charles E. Lee date May 5, 1982  
title State Historic Preservation Officer

### For NPS use only

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

William H. Brabham date 6.28.82  
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: [Signature] date 6/28/82  
Chief of Registration

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7. 1616 Blanding Street. The Robert Mills House. This two-story, brick house, designed by Robert Mills, is individually listed in the National Register. The house was built in 1823. The facade has a two-story Ionic portico, based on a brick arcaded basement. A one-story, seven-bay porch is on the south elevation. The principal windows on the facade are set in recessed brick arches, while the south elevation features Venetian windows. Three outbuildings, two flankers and a carriage house, have been reconstructed on the property.

8. 1615 Blanding Street. The Hampton-Preston House. This two-story, stuccoed brick house, built in 1818, is individually listed in the National Register. Robert Yates was the contractor, and Zachariah Philips was the architect. A one-story, octastyle Doric porch spans the facade. The central three bays of the five-bay facade are brought forward as a pedimented pavilion. The windows of the pavilion feature round and elliptical arched heads, while other windows have flat arched lintels. Sash is nine-over-six. The stuccoed walls are scored to simulate stone, while contrasting quoins highlight the corners.

21. 1512 Laurel Street. This two-story, frame residence was built ca. 1885. The house is sheathed in weatherboard. A one-story, hip roofed porch with turned posts and Chippendale-type balustrade spans the facade and wraps around the side elevations; a projecting pediment marks the entrance. The facade is three bays wide, with one-over-one sash. The house has a hip roof. The right elevation features a one-and-one-half-story gabled bay with imbricated shingles in the gable end.

22. 1508 Laurel Street. A two-and-one-half-story, frame, weatherboarded residence, built ca. 1900. The house has a rectangular plan, perpendicular to the street. A one-story porch with turned posts and sawn brackets spans the facade; a second story porch spans one bay, above the first story entrance. A small pediment with an applied sunburst is in front of the skirting of the second floor porch. The facade is three bays, with one-over-one windows. The gable end of the main block is shingled and features a tripartite attic light.

23. 1511 Laurel Street. This imposing two-story, frame residence was built ca. 1906. The facade is characterized by a colossal tetrastyle Corinthian portico featuring fluted columns, a full entablature, and a broad pediment with an oculus centered in the tympanum. The three-bay facade has a central door on both stories and a cantilevered balcony on the second story. The sash is one-over-one. The left and right elevations feature pedimented gable ends, with the denticulated cornice raked into the pediments. The left elevation also features a porte-cochere; a one-story, polygonal bay is on the right elevation.

25. 1521 Laurel Street. This two and one-half-story, frame residence was built ca. 1912. A colossal Ionic portico featuring two sets of tripled Ionic columns with Scamozzi capitals centers the facade. A one-story porch, with smaller-scaled Ionic columns, runs across the breadth of the facade behind the colossal portico. The entablature of the major Ionic order features a festooned frieze and a modillion-block cornice. The facade is three bays wide, with double doors centered and on the right side of the first story. Three dormer windows with Venetian windows pierce the roofline. A belvedere is centered on the roof.

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26. 1529 Laurel Street. A two-and-one-half-story, frame residence, built ca. 1912, with a tetrastyle Corinthian pedimented portico on the facade. The columns support a full entablature. A projecting one-story pavilion beneath the portico contains one-over-one sash. Two brick chimneys pierce the gable roof of the house. Fenestration of the side elevations is irregular. An oval oculus with wooden keystones is centered on the tympanum of the portico pediment.

35. 1522 Richland Street. This one-story, asymmetrical, frame residence was built ca. 1880. The house has a gabled roof, with the gable end towards the street, and a small hip roofed porch beneath the gable. A small gabled projection on the left side of the porch marks the entrance. The porch features turned posts, a stickwork balustrade, and a lattice frieze resting on sawn brackets. The entrance, at the left of the three-bay facade, has a transom and sidelights. The gable end of the porch gable has alternating vertical beaded and unbeaded boards. The house has one-over-one sash and two interior chimneys.

36. 1518 Richland Street. The Maxcy Gregg House. This one and one-half-story, frame house was built ca. 1840 and enlarged in 1906. The house is five bays wide and has a raised basement and a one-story porch across the facade. The porch, which originally spanned only one bay, was enlarged in 1906. The house is sheathed in weatherboard. The central doorway, on the first floor, has an elliptical fanlight within a tabernacle frame. The windows are six-over-six, with fluted surrounds and corner blocks. Three dormers pierce the front slope of the roof; the central dormer has two double eighteen-light casements and a pediment. The flanking dormers have double eight-over-eight, double-hung windows and smaller pediments. An original belvedere has been removed from the roof. The house was restored in 1974.

37. 1516 Richland Street. A two-story, frame residence, built ca. 1912, with a colossal Corinthian portico defining the facade. The four Corinthian columns are fluted and support a full entablature with a swag-and-festoon motif in the frieze. Pilaster responds reflect the columns. The portico has a crowning pediment with an oval oculus centered in its tympanum. The modillion-block cornice is raked into the pediment. The facade is three bays wide, with a central doorway on each floor. The second floor door opens to a cantilevered balcony with an iron balustrade. A one-story enclosed porch is on the left elevation.

40. 1430 Richland Street. A two-story, frame residence, sheathed in weatherboard, built ca. 1880. The house has a hip roof and a two-tier porch with four octagonal piers supporting each level across the facade. A balustrade with cast iron balusters highlights each level of the porch. Sawn brackets grace the piers and the cornices of the porch and main block of the house. The house is five bays wide, with six-over-six sash. Two stuccoed interior chimneys pierce the roof. The house has a one-story addition at its rear.

95. 1315 Blanding Street. This asymmetrical, two-story, weatherboarded house was built ca. 1895. The house has a complex roof line with several cross-gables intersecting its steep-pitched hip roof. A two-tier, flat roofed porch spans the facade, curling around the

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right elevation; the first story of the porch continues around the left elevation as well. The porch features chamfered posts with decorative caps. The porch has scroll-sawn brackets beneath the eaves on both levels. The entrance, on the center of the facade, has a carved surround with console brackets and a stained glass transom inscribed with the street number. The windows of the facade's second story are one-over-one, with louvered shutters. The cross-gable on the left side of the facade has a peaked attic vent and wooden shingle sheathing. A flight of marble steps approaches the porch.

98. 1327 Blanding Street. A two-story, weatherboarded residence, built ca. 1880. The house has an L-shaped plan with a projecting polygonal bay at the left side of the facade. A one-story porch on the right side of the facade shelters three bays; the left bay contains double doors. The window sash is two-over-two in the polygonal bay and in the main body of the house. The porch has turned balusters, chamfered posts, and sawn console brackets. The roof eaves have bracket modillions with pendants. The left elevation of the house has a one-story porch, also with chamfered posts and sawn brackets. The roofing is pressed metal shingles.

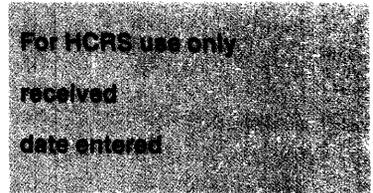
105. 1422 Laurel Street. A two-and-one-half-story, brick residence, built ca. 1885-1890. The brickwork is stretcher bond, with patterning of soldier courses. The house has a shallow L-shaped plan and a cross-gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal. A one-story porch spans the facade, wrapping around the right side into the angle of the L. The porch has turned posts and stickwork balustrade and frieze. The three windows of the second story of the facade have upper sash of fourteen small square lights surrounding a single large square light and lower sash of a single pane. These windows have basket-weave brickwork between them. The gable end facing the street is stuccoed and features a central Venetian-type window. The house has three interior chimneys.

106. 1401 Laurel Street. The DeBruhl-Marshall House. A two-story, brick building, erected ca. 1820. The house has a colossal pedimented Tuscan portico with four stuccoed columns supporting the entablature on its facade. The five-bay facade has a central doorway with a semicircular fanlight. Window sash is six-over-six. The DeBruhl-Marshall House is listed, individually, in the National Register. It is attributed (vaguely) to Robert Mills. The house was remodelled in 1930; the original stair was removed and replaced with a staircase from the old Columbia Court House, the rear porch was enclosed, and a square bay window was added to the east (right) elevation.

107. 1331 Laurel Street. A two-story, frame residence, weatherboarded, built ca. 1895. The house has an asymmetrical plan with a two-story projecting polygonal bay on the right side of the facade. A one-story porch shelters the facade to the left of this bay. The polygonal bay has recessed panels of diagonal flushboard siding, sawn brackets in its eaves, and a bellcast roof. The roofline of the main block is punctuated by three gables, each supported by sawn brackets. The three gables are arranged in order of increasing size, from left to right. Fenestration of the facade is one-over-one in the polygonal bay and two-over-two elsewhere. The right elevation of the house features a one-story, hip roofed porch, supported by turned posts with turned balusters and sawn brackets. The house has two interior chimneys. The original kitchen outbuilding is located to the rear of the property and is now connected, by a gabled addition, to the main house. The building is used for law offices.

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112. 1301 Richland Street. The Ebenezer Lutheran Church. A large brick, stone, and concrete Gothic Revival Church, designed by James B. Urquhart of Columbia, working with the firm of Thomas, Martin, and Kirkpatrick of Philadelphia and built 1929-1931. The church has a Latin-cross basilican plan with a narthex, nave, aisles, transepts, and chancel. The asymmetrical facade has a large tower centered, which rises to a square parapet with a corner turret, ogee-domed, on the southeast corner. The central portal at the base of the tower has a segmental stone pointed arch with flanking brick buttresses. A single lancet window with tracery and stained glass infill rises above the portal. Brickwork on the church is common bond, with every sixth course bonding. The side elevations feature brick buttresses and triple lancet windows along the nave above the aisle roofs. The transepts, which have lower gabled roofs than the nave, have triple lancet windows at their ends. The interior of the church has a gallery above the narthex, overlooking the nave and aisles. The nave is separated from the aisles by concrete arcades, composed of piers supporting low segmental pointed arches. A clerestory helps light the nave. The nave roof is timber framing. The rectangular chancel is distinguished by a large, multi-lancet window, filled with stained glass. A baptismal font is to the left of the chancel. An associated, nonhistoric office and educational building is also on the property.

114. 1307 Richland Street. The Old Ebenezer Lutheran Church. A brick church building, originally built as a simple brick hall church in 1870 by Gustavus T. Berg and significantly enlarged in 1899-1901 by William Augustus Edwards. The Berg Church was a simple rectangle with four-bay nave, a polygonal apse, and a small gabled narthex. Edwards added a bay to the nave and built a new facade with a large Palladian window and two brick towers, rising to twin cupolas. (The cupolas have been removed.) The brickwork of the new facade is Flemish bond. Edwards also reworked the interior, adding a wooden chancel arch, a pressed-metal ceiling, and stained glass windows. The church is now used as a senior citizens center. The building is listed, individually, in the National Register.

120. 1403 Richland Street. The Mann-Simons House. A one and one-half-story, frame house, built ca. 1850, with a gable roof and a porch spanning the facade. The porch roof is supported by four Tuscan columns. The central doorway is flanked by large two-over-two French windows. Two smaller two-over-two windows are on the far ends of the facade. Three irregular dormers pierce the front slope of the roof. The house is listed, individually, in the National Register.

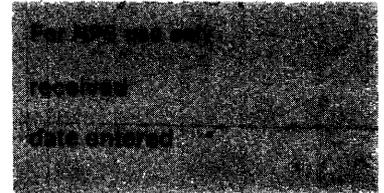
Other properties contributing to the historic character of the district:

1. 1426 Blanding Street. A two-story, weatherboarded residence built ca. 1900. The building has a hip roof, a one-story porch across the facade, and a one-story polygonal bay on the left side of the facade. The facade is five bays wide, with two-over-two sash; the central window on the second story has diamond-shaped panes.

2. 1430 Blanding Street. A two-story, frame residence, weatherboarded, built ca. 1880. The asymmetrical house has a truncated hip roof with four interior chimneys. The facade has a one-story, hip roofed porch with paired Tuscan colonnettes. The porch wraps around the left elevation. A polygonal bay on the left side of the facade has a crowning gable, which, along with the main block of the house, features a pierced fascia. A large rear ell includes a one-story porch.

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5. 1528 Blanding Street. This two-story frame house, built ca. 1875, was moved to this property in 1980. The house has a two-tier porch, two bays wide, on the facade, with plain post supports and sawn brackets. The two-bay facade has an entrance on the left, with transom and sidelights, and a four-over-six window to the right. The sash of the second floor is four-over-four. The hip roof is sheathed in metal.
6. 1534 Blanding Street. This house was moved to this property from 1416 Hampton Street. The building is a two-story weatherboarded residence with a gable roof and a two-tiered porch with chamfered posts and turned balusters on the facade. The five-bay facade has windows with two-over-two sash and louvered shutters, and a central door with round-headed sidelights and a transom. The second story windows are six-over-six. The house was built ca. 1885.
9. 1531 Blanding Street. This three-story frame residence was built for George Howe ca. 1830, and enlarged in the early years of the twentieth century. The house has a one-story Tuscan portico across the facade and a central entrance with a tabernacle frame, encompassing an elliptical fanlight and sidelights. Window sash is eight-over-eight, except for small casement windows on the third story. A two-story frame addition is at the rear. The house had suffered from fire damage ca. 1970; it is currently being restored.
10. 1527 Blanding Street. A two-story weatherboarded house, built ca. 1907. The house has a hip roof and a hip-roofed porch wrapping across the facade and the left elevation. The porch roof is supported by paired posts set on weatherboarded piers, with similar weatherboarded piers terminating the porch. Window sash is one-over-one. Two brick chimneys pierce the roof.
11. 1517 Blanding Street. A two-story frame residence, built in 1904. The house has a one-story porch with turned columns on the facade, and a small single-bay porch with a gable roof on the left side of the second story facade. A larger gable crowns the right side of the facade. Both gable ends feature imbricated shingles. Window sash is two-over-two. The house was burned in 1977, and subsequently restored.
14. 1425 Blanding Street. St. Paul's Lutheran Church. A large Latin-cross church, of late Gothic Revival design, built in 1913. The stone building has a four-centered arch at its entrance, with a larger four-centered arch above, centered on the facade, which encompasses five traceried lancet windows. Two large stone turrets flank the facade, and two smaller shouldered buttresses rise beside the entrance. The transepts have large triple-lancet windows. The rectangular chancel features a rose window.
15. 1711 Pickens Street. A two-story frame residence, built ca. 1905, with a one-story porch across the facade. The house has a hip roof, and gabled extensions to the left side of the facade and to the rear. The house was enclosed with brick veneer sheathing ca. 1950; this brick was removed in 1982, with the original weatherboarding restored.
16. 1715 Pickens Street. A two-story house of molded concrete block, built ca. 1905. The house has a two-tiered porch with slender wooden columns and a plain balustrade. The three-bay facade has a centered double door and flanking one-over-one windows. A French window at the left of the second story opens onto the porch. The house has three interior chimneys. Quoining is simulated in rusticated concrete block.

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24. 1517 Laurel Street. A two-story, frame residence, built ca. 1925. The house is weatherboarded and has a hip roof. Window sash is one-over-one. The central doorway has a pedimented architrave, which may be a contemporary addition.
27. 1531 Laurel Street. A two-and-one-half-story, frame residence, weatherboarded, built ca. 1925. The house has a jerkinhead roof and a half-timbered attic story. A small Ionic porch with a bellcast roof shelters the door on the left of the facade. Fenestration is six-over-one with louvered shutters. The roof is standing seam metal.
28. 1811 Pickens Street. A two-story, weatherboarded residence with a low-pitched hip roof, built ca. 1915. The facade has a hip roofed porch with square wooden posts. The house has a single door entrance with classical surround on the left of its facade and a projecting polygonal bay on the right. Window sash is one-over-one.
29. 1813 Pickens Street. A two-story frame residence, built ca. 1915. The house has a rectangular plan; a projecting bay on the right side of the facade contains the entrance, which has a dentil cornice. A one-story porch spans the facade; this porch has an added frame ell on its second level. The house is weatherboarded with a combination hip and gable roof. Window sash is one-over-one. The roofing is pressed metal shingles.
31. 1817 Pickens Street. A one-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded house, built ca. 1885. A hip roofed dormer pierces the hip roof. A porch across the facade and left elevation has Tuscan columns and a plain balustrade. Window sash is one-over-one. A two-story, hip roofed bay on the left elevation has a single doorway. The house also has a one-story rear wing.
32. 1819 Pickens Street. A one-story, frame residence with a gabled roof, built ca. 1920. The house has a recessed porch under the gable end with tapered wooden posts set on brick piers supporting the center of the porch and solid brick piers at the ends of the porch. Window sash is three-over-one. The gable end features flush paneling with a small three-light window.
33. 1530 Richland Street. A one-and-one-half-story, frame house, built ca. 1890. The house has a gable roof; two hip-roofed dormers pierce the front slope of the roof. A one-story porch with four Tuscan columns spans the facade. The five-bay facade has a central door with transom and sidelights and four windows, which have upper sash composed of eighteen small lights surrounding one larger light. A polygonal bay with the same windows is on the left elevation.
34. 1526 Richland Street. A two-story, weatherboarded residence, built ca. 1894. The house has a square central block with a hip roof and two two-story ells on the front and left side. A one-story porch with turned posts, sawn brackets, and turned balusters wraps the corner between the two ells. A one-bay porch on the second story has shingled skirting, turned posts and balusters, and a gabled roof. An applied sunburst pattern is situated between the windows of the first and second stories on the facade. The house has two interior brick chimneys.

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39. 1814 Bull Street. A two-and-one-half-story, frame building with a shingled first story and a stuccoed second story, built ca. 1915. The house has a single-story porch with three shingled piers on the facade. A hipped dormer pierces the front slope of the hip roof. Window sash is twelve-over-one, with louvered shutters. The house has three brick exterior chimneys.

41. 1501 Richland Street. A two-and-one-half story, weatherboarded building on a raised basement. A one-story porch on the first story has paired colonnettes and turned balusters. The porch rests on an arcaded brick basement. The central doorway has a tabernacle surround. The outermost windows on the five-bay facade's first story have corbelled architraves. A pedimented dormer pierces the front slope of the gabled roof. The house was built ca. 1910.

42. 1507 Richland Street. A one-story, frame house on a brick pier foundation, built ca. 1905. The five-bay facade has a three-bay porch with a Chinese-Chippendale lattice-work balustrade. The windows are two-over-two, with louvered shutters. The central door has a transom and sidelights. The gable roof is sheathed in standing seam metal. The left side of the house has a polygonal bay. The house is sheathed in weatherboard.

43. 1511 Richland Street. A two-story, weatherboarded residence with a hip roof and a projecting cross-gable on the left of the facade. A one-story porch on the facade has turned posts, a spindle frieze, and a pedimented entrance bay. The house has two-over-two sash, with louvered shutters. The facade is three bays wide. The house was built ca. 1890.

45. 1519 Richland Street. Vacant property.

46. 1523 Richland Street. A one-story, frame house, built ca. 1900. The house has a three-bay facade with a hip roofed porch sheltering the central doorway and two windows. A cross-gable over the entrance has a diamond-shaped attic vent. Two interior chimneys pierce the roof ridge.

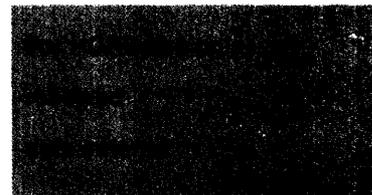
47. 1527 Richland Street. A one-story, brick veneer bungalow, built ca. 1927. The house has a broad hip roof with a porch recessed beneath the roof. The broad porch has a gabled brick arch marking the entrance. All windows are four small panes and four long narrow panes over a single lower pane.

48. 1529 Richland Street. A one-story, frame house, built ca. 1925, with a gable roof and a hip roofed porch sheltering the three-bay facade. The house is weatherboarded and has six-over-six windows and a central brick chimney. The balustrade on the porch is a replacement.

49. 1531 Richland Street. A two-story, brick commercial building, with a hip roof and a two-tier porch on the left side of the facade. The storefront has a central door flanked by plate glass windows. An entrance to the left of the storefront provides access to the porch and the second floor apartment. The building was built ca. 1915.

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50. 1601 Richland Street. The Picriccorn House. A two-and-one-half-story, frame and brick house with a rectangular plan and a one-story porch across the facade and left elevation. The first story is brick, beneath the porch; the second story is weatherboarded. Three dormer windows pierce the gabled roof. Sash is six-over-six. The house is suggested to date from the late eighteenth century, although an accurate date has not been established. The house has been significantly altered. The house is listed individually in the National Register.

51. Richland Street. Undeveloped property.

52. Richland Street. Undeveloped property.

53. 1623 Richland Street. A one-and-one-half-story, frame residence, built ca. 1900. The house has a gable roof, with two interior chimneys piercing the ridge, and a hip roofed, centered dormer. A hip roofed porch with square posts and a plain balustrade shelters the three-bay facade. The central doorway is flanked by single windows on each side.

54. 1625-1627 Richland Street. A two-story, weatherboarded building, built ca. 1918. The house has a one-story, hip roofed porch with square porch posts set on brick piers on the facade and right elevation. The first floor of the facade has a single six-over-one window and two single doors, while the second story has two six-over-one windows. The roof is hipped, with exposed rafter ends. One brick chimney pierces the roof.

55. 1631 Richland Street. A two-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence, built ca. 1918. The house has a hip roof with a hip-roofed dormer and a brick chimney piercing the roof. A one-story, hip roofed porch spans the facade, sheltering a doorway with transom and sidelights and a single one-over-one window. Two weatherboarded piers support the porch roof. The second story has two one-over-one windows. A one-story polygonal bay projects from the right side elevation.

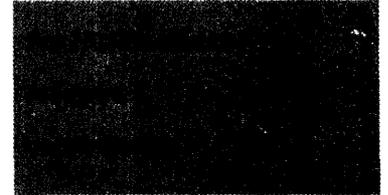
56. 1701 Richland Street. A two-story residence, weatherboarded, built ca. 1905. The house has a hip roof, with a central pavilion having a raised hip roof and an attic light. The roof eaves, and the eaves of the one-story porch, feature egg-and-dart molding and brackets. The left side of the porch has been enclosed to make a single-bay, two-story pavilion similar in workmanship and design to the original house. Window sash is one-over-one.

57. 1703 Richland Street. A two-and-one-half-story, frame residence, sheathed in weatherboard, built ca. 1905. The house has a gable roof, with the gable end facing the street. A one-story, hip roofed porch with three brick piers supporting Tuscan colonnettes spans the facade. The first story facade has two single doors on the left and a single two-over-two window on the right. The second story has two two-over-two windows. A Venetian-window attic vent and light is centered in the gable end.

58. 1705 Richland Street. A two-and-one-half-story, weatherboarded residence, built ca. 1890. The house has a one-story porch across the two-bay facade; plain wooden posts support the hip roof. Window sash is two-over-two. The gable roof has a rectangular window flanked by louvered vents in its gable end, which faces the street.

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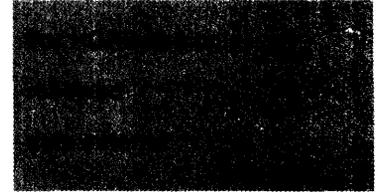
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59. 1826 Henderson Street. A two-story, weatherboarded residence with a gable roof, built ca. 1890. The house has a one-story, hip roofed porch with carved posts, frieze, and balustrade composed of sawn and chamfered sticks across the facade. The gable end on the porch roof has a molded pendant. The gable end of the roof has a combination of scalloped and shake shingles and an arched louvered vent. The windows are six-over-six with louvered shutters. The house has a one-story gabled ell on the rear, which is sheathed in aluminum siding. The roof of the house is standing seam metal.
60. 1830 Henderson Street. A one-story house on a raised basement, weatherboarded, built ca. 1890. The house has a gable roof and two interior stuccoed chimneys. A gabled one-story porch, resting on stuccoed brick piers, shelters the facade entrance; four square wooden posts support the porch roof. The five-bay facade has a central doorway with a four-light transom and sidelights and four six-over-six windows. A large gabled addition at the rear has aluminum siding.
61. 1921 Barnwell Street. A two-story, weatherboarded residence, built ca. 1906. The house has a gable roof, with a gable end facing the street, and a three-bay facade. A small porch with wooden, turned posts shelters the entrance on the right side. The windows are two-over-two. A diamond-shaped louvered attic vent is in the gable end.
62. 1923 Barnwell Street. A two-story weatherboarded residence with a rectangular plan and a hip roof, built ca. 1906. The house has a porch with turned posts and a hip roof on its left elevation. The three-bay facade also includes two two-over-two sash windows. An original front porch appears to have been removed. A modern concrete stoop has an iron balustrade.
63. 1925 Barnwell Street. A two-story, weatherboarded, frame building, built ca. 1907. The house has a two-tier porch with turned posts and balusters across its facade. The three-bay facade has a slightly recessed left bay. Windows are two-over-two. The hip roof has a cross-gable on the right side, facing Calhoun Street. A single bay, two-story addition is on the rear of the house.
64. 1718 Calhoun Street. A one-story, frame building, built ca. 1907 with a gable roof facing the street. The house is weatherboarded and has a porch sheltering the facade. The three-bay facade has a door on the right side and two two-over-two windows on the left.
65. 1716 Calhoun Street. A one-story, weatherboarded residence with a gable roof, built ca. 1907. A louvered attic vent is above the hip roofed porch sheltering the facade. The porch features square wooden posts with decorative capitals, set on brick piers. A gabled ell at the rear has a small side porch. The house has two interior chimneys. The doors and windows appear to have been replaced.
66. 1714 Calhoun Street. A one-story bungalow of frame construction, built ca. 1925. The house has a porch across the facade; tapered wooden pillars on brick piers support the porch roof, which has exposed rafter ends. The house is weatherboarded. Windows are six-over-one. The roof eaves have triangular wooden brackets.

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67. 1710 Calhoun. A one-story, weatherboarded residence with a gabled roof, built ca. 1900. A hip roofed porch with four Tuscan columns and a slat balustrade shelters the facade's three bays. The central doorway, which has a transom and sidelights, is flanked by single two-over-two windows. The house has two large interior chimneys.

69. 1704 Calhoun Street. A two-story, frame residence, built ca. 1900, with a gable roof oriented towards the street. The gable end has imbricated shingles and a louvered vent. A one-story porch on the facade shelters the two bays of the first story, a two-over-two window and a single door.

71. 1930 Henderson Street. A one-story, frame building, built ca. 1900, with a gable roof and a small porch with turned posts sheltering the three central bays of the five-bay facade. A small cross-gable rises above the porch on the center of the facade. The facade has a small central window, which is not original, and two single doors beneath the porch, which is flanked by single six-over-six windows. The south elevation has a projecting bay.

72. 1920 Henderson Street. A one-story, weatherboarded bungalow, built ca. 1900, with a hip roof sheltering both house and recessed porch. Coupled wooden posts on brick piers support the porch roof. The rafter ends are exposed. The windows are four-over-one; the door surrounds are fluted and feature denticulated architraves.

74. 1914 Henderson Street. A one-story, frame shotgun house, built ca. 1900. The house is weatherboarded and has a gable roof and a hip roofed porch on the facade. The eaves feature triangular brackets. Roofing is tar paper. The facade is two bays wide, with a door and a single four-over-one window.

75. 1912 Henderson Street. A two-story, weatherboarded house, dating from ca. 1900, with a gable roof facing the street. A two-tiered porch with turned wooden posts on the second story and brick piers with wooden posts on the first story shelters the facade. The three-bay facade has single doors on the left and two six-over-six windows on the right on both stories. Two tall chimneys rise at the right side of the house. A two-story addition is at the rear of the house.

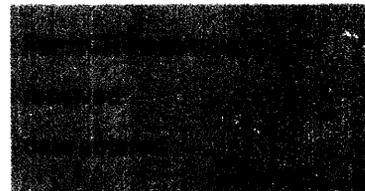
76. 1908 Henderson Street. A one-story, frame building with a gable end towards the street, built ca. 1900. The house has a polygonal bay on the left side of the facade and a small porch to the right of this bay, sheltering the rest of the facade. The house is weatherboarded. Cast iron piers support the porch roof. Window sash is two-over-two. A small frame outbuilding is to the rear of the house.

77. 1904 Henderson Street. A one-story, weatherboarded residence with a hip roof, built ca. 1900 and enlarged in 1925. The house has a porch across the facade, sheltering the central doorway, a second doorway and single two-over-two window to the right, and another two-over-two window to the left. The porch roof is supported by four turned posts; a balustrade with turned balusters links the posts.

78. 1907 Henderson Street. A one-story, rectangular, frame building, built ca. 1910, with a hip roof and a small porch sheltering the two-bay facade. The porch has turned posts and balusters. The house is weatherboarded. Fenestration is two-over-two. The house has one interior chimney and another interior flue. The south elevation has a small addition.

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81. 1917 Henderson Street. A one-story, hip roofed residence, built ca. 1915. The house has four interior flues and a hipped dormer with exposed rafter ends and a six-light window. The roof extends over the porch which has brick pier supports. The roof also extends beyond the facade on the left to form a carport.
82. 1919 Henderson Street. Undeveloped property.
83. 1921 Henderson Street. A one-story, frame residence, built ca. 1915, with a gable roof and a hip roofed porch supported by four chamfered posts. The three-bay facade has two six-over-six windows to the left and a single entrance with transom and side-lights to the right. A two-story building to the rear of this house is of similar construction and appearance; it has a gable roof and a two-tier veranda on the right side elevation.
84. 1927 Henderson. A one-story, frame bungalow, built ca. 1915, with a gabled porch on its gabled facade. The house has shiplap siding. Three wooden pillars on brick piers support the porch gable. The house has six-over-one sash and two brick chimneys.
85. 1931 Henderson Street. Built ca. 1906, this two-story, weatherboarded residence has a hip roof with two large stuccoed chimneys on the front roofline and one stuccoed chimney at the rear. A one-story, hip roofed porch with supporting, grouped Tuscan colonnettes placed on weatherboarded piers spans the facade and wraps around the left elevation. The facade has a central entrance, flanked by a one-over-one window to the left and a polygonal bay with three one-over-one windows to the right. Fenestration is two-over-two elsewhere on the house.
87. 1624 Calhoun Street. A one-story, weatherboarded house, with a porch supported by four turned posts on brick piers and an open work brick balustrade across the facade. The house has two two-over-two windows and a central door on the facade. The roof is hipped with a cross-gable extension to the front. The house was built ca. 1910.
88. 1622 Calhoun Street. A one-story, asymmetrical, weatherboarded house, built ca. 1910. The house has a combination hip and gable roof and a porch with turned posts and sawn brackets sheltering the three-bay facade. Windows are two-over-two and have peaked surrounds.
89. 1926 Pickens Street. A one-story bungalow, built ca. 1910, with rough-tooled stucco over a wooden frame. The porch across the facade has stuccoed piers. A hipped dormer pierces the front slope of the hip roof. The rafter ends are exposed. Fenestration is six-over-six.
90. 1924 Pickens Street. A one-story shotgun house with a gable roof, one interior chimney, and weatherboard sheathing. The porch on the facade has wooden pillars on brick piers and a plain balustrade. The windows are six-over-six. Roofing is metal. The house was built ca. 1910.

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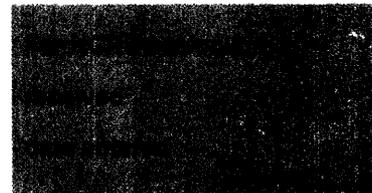
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91. 1922 Pickens Street. Undeveloped property.
92. 1920 Pickens Street. Undeveloped property.
93. 1918 Pickens Street. A one-story, square, frame house, weatherboarded with a pyramidal roof pierced at its center with a brick chimney. The roofing is slate. Two doors on the facade are sheltered by a small hip roofed porch. The porch is flanked by six-over-six windows. The building appears to be an outbuilding for 1601 Richland Street. The building is in poor condition and has been condemned.
94. 1316 Blanding Street. A one-story, weatherboarded residence, built ca. 1880. The house has a raised basement and a cross-gable roof. A flat roofed porch on the facade is supported by three square chamfered wooden piers. The porch has a sawn balustrade. The facade is three bays wide with a single door on the left and French windows with full-length shutters to the right. Fenestration on the side elevations is six-over-six. Two tall, central, interior stuccoed chimneys pierce the pressed metal shingle roof. A flat roofed addition with a single bay has been added at the front of the left elevation. There is a rear porch with a simple balustrade.
96. 1321 Blanding Street. A two-story, brick apartment building, built ca. 1925, with a hip roof and semicircular dormer. A flat roofed porch has a brick parapet; the porch is two-tiered and has brick piers. Entrance is via a central, two-story pavilion which pierces the porch, rising to the same brick parapet. The name "Lucille" is engraved in a concrete panel above the entrance. Fenestration is six-over-six.
100. 1330 Laurel Street. A two-story, weatherboarded house with a gable-on-hip roof, built ca. 1885 and enlarged ca. 1910. The hip roofed porch across the facade is supported by square posts, with a turned balustrade linking the posts. The seven-bay facade has one-over-one double-hung windows, a central double door with a leaded glass transom, and a single small rectangular window to the right of the door. A projecting pavilion with paneled pilasters is centered on the second story. A projecting polygonal bay, added between 1904 and 1910, is on the right elevation. The roof eaves have carved bracket modillions.
101. 1400 Laurel Street. A two-story, brick building, built ca. 1930, with a hip roof and a one-story brick porch with a brick arcade. The roof of the porch has a concrete-edged parapet, which is sheltered by an awning to form the second story porch. The building is six bays wide, with six-over-six sash.
102. 1404 Laurel Street. A two-story, frame building, weatherboarded, with a combination hip and gable roof, built ca. 1900. The building has a two-story projecting gabled bay with imbricated shingles in its gable end on the left end of the facade; the main entrance with double doors and a transom under a semi-elliptical arch is in the bay. The fenestration in the rest of the facade is two-over-two. The eaves are modillioned. The right and left elevations have polygonal oriel windows. Roofing is standing seam metal.

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103. 1410 Laurel Street. A two-story, weatherboarded residence with a gable roof, built ca. 1900. The two-tiered porch of the facade, with its turned columns and balusters, rises to a shingled gable with a recessed attic vent. The facade has two entrances on the first story and a single entrance and two windows on the second story.

108. 1810-1812 Marion Street. A two-story, brick residence, built ca. 1925, with a hip roof and a two-tier porch with paired wooden pillars set on brick piers on the facade. The rafter ends of the main roof and of the porch roof are exposed. Fenestration is irregular, with one-over-one sash.

109. 1813 Marion Street. A one-story, frame building, brick-veneered, with a hip roof, built ca. 1925. The house has a gable roofed wing to either side and a large gabled porch across the facade. The front gable end is stuccoed and features a palladian window with vents. The house has exposed rafter ends and a boxed cornice. Porch supports are large tapered wooden posts on brick piers. The three-bay facade has paired four-over-one sash and a single centered entrance.

111. 1819 Marion Street. A two-story, weatherboarded residence with a gable roof, built ca. 1890. The house has a one-story, hip roofed porch on the facade, which was added ca. 1925. The five-bay facade has two single doors, two two-over-two windows on the left, and a single one-over-one window on the right. The second story facade is three bays, consisting of two-over-two windows. A two-story rectangular bay on the left elevation is gabled, with flush paneling and brackets.

113. 1304-1306 Richland Street. A one-story, frame, weatherboarded residence, built ca. 1890 and enlarged ca. 1925. The building has a complex roofline with gables on the front and sides and a projecting polygonal bay with two-over-two sash on the side. A porch across the facade has a hip roof and a central gable with diagonal flushboarding. The porch roof is supported by turned posts and balusters; a spindle frieze highlights the porch. The facade is three-bays, with a single two-over-two window to the left of two transomed doors. The house has two interior chimneys. Roofing is patterned sheet metal.

115. 1314 Richland Street. Undeveloped property.

116. 1316 Richland Street. A two-story, weatherboarded building with a hip roof, built ca. 1915. The house has a central gable with a Palladian panel flanked by louvers. Two six-over-six windows are on the second story; the first story has double doors with a frosted glass transom and fluted door surrounds, and a large one-over-one window to the right. The one-story, flat roofed porch with large tapered columns shelters the facade. A projecting rectangular bay with a hip roof is on the left elevation.

118. 1327 Richland Street. A one-and-one-half-story building with a gable roof and weatherboard sheathing, built ca. 1890. The house has a balustraded dormer window with two multi-paned lights and a hip roofed porch with supporting paneled posts across the facade. The central entrance has a transom and sidelights. A porte-cochere on the right shelters a projecting polygonal bay with two-over-two sash. Sash elsewhere is one-over-one.

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119. 1331 Richland Street. A two-story, brick building with a hip roof, built ca. 1930. The residence has a one-story porch on the facade and a porte-cochere with supporting columns to the left. A central second story porch is two bays wide. The four-bay facade has six-over-one sash. The house has one interior chimney.

122. 1415 Richland Street. A two-story, frame building with a gable roof, built ca. 1845 and restored in 1981. The house has weatherboard sheathing and a two-tier portico sheltering the three central bays of the five-bay facade. The portico has Doric columns and a plain balustrade. The central entrance on each level has a transom and sidelights. Window sash is six-over-six. The windows and doors on the first story have fluted surrounds.

123. 1419 Richland Street. A two-story, frame building with an L-shaped plan and a combined hip and gable roof, built ca. 1900. The house is weatherboarded and has a projecting bay on the left side of the facade. A two-tiered porch with chamfered posts is in the angle of the L. The central entrance on the first story has double leaf doors and a transom and sidelights. Windows are two-over-two on the original house and six-over-six on a rear addition.

124. 1905 Marion Street. A one-story, L-shaped, frame house, built ca. 1902. The weatherboarded house has a porch with turned posts and balusters in the angle of the L. Window sash is six-over-six. The gable end of the projecting wing of the L has a louvered attic vent. The house has one interior brick chimney and a brick pier foundation.

128. 1917 Marion Street. A one-and-one-half-story, frame dwelling, sheathed in weatherboard, built ca. 1925. The house has a broad gable roof with a shed roofed dormer with four square windows piercing the front slope of the roof. The roof extends over a recessed porch, which has paired wooden posts and a wooden porch rail. The facade has two doors and irregular fenestration: eight-over-one, six-over-one, and six-over-six. The house has one interior and one exterior chimney.

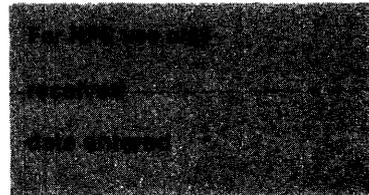
129. 1925 Marion Street. A one-story, brick veneer bungalow with a gable roof and a hip roofed porch with brick pillars and a central brick arch on the facade. The house was built ca. 1930. The central door has sidelights and is flanked by paired four-over-one sash windows. A nonhistoric brick veneer garage apartment is also on the property.

130. 1929 Marion Street. A one-story, brick veneer bungalow with a gable roof; a gable roofed porch with brick pillar supports shelters the two central bays of the four-bay facade. The gable end has a small round headed window. The house, built ca. 1930, has two doors beneath the porch, which are flanked by paired four-over-one windows.

131. 1319 Calhoun Street. A two-story, hip roofed residence, built ca. 1900, with a hip roofed, one-story porch with tapered wooden posts on brick piers across the facade. The house is weatherboarded and has a two-bay facade with two-over-two sash on the second story and a single door and multi-paned window beneath the porch. A gabled bay is on the right of the facade.

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132. 1321 Calhoun Street. A one-story frame residence with a high-pitched gable roof, with shingles in its gable end. The house, which is sheathed in weatherboard, was built ca. 1900. A hip-roofed porch with turned posts and balusters and a spindle frieze spans the facade, sheltering a single door and two French windows. The house has one interior chimney. Roofing is standing seam metal.

133. 1323 Calhoun Street. Undeveloped property.

134. 1329 Calhoun Street. A two-story weatherboarded residence, built ca. 1890, with a two-tier porch across the facade, and a hip roof. The porch retains its turned posts and balusters on the second story, although they have been replaced with cast iron supports on the first story. The three-bay facade has two-over-two sash and doors on the left side on both stories. The building is vacant and deteriorated.

135. 1331 Calhoun Street. A two-story commercial building, weatherboarded, with a gable roof which is shingled in its gable end. The three-bay facade has a central doorway flanked by two large store windows on the first story, and three two-over-two windows on the second story. The building, which is in poor condition, predates 1872.

136. 1401 Calhoun Street. A two-story brick building, built ca. 1935, with a two-tier pedimented porch on the facade. The building has a hip roof, six-over-six sash, and a porch composed of brick piers supporting brick arches. There are brick quoins accented with light yellow paint on the building's corners. The building is used for offices.

140. 1417 Calhoun Street. A two-story weatherboarded residence, built ca. 1878. The building has a rectangular plan with a gable roof and a two-tiered porch with chamfered porch posts, plain balustrades, and scrollwork brackets across the three-bay facade. The sash is six-over-six. The gable end has scalloped shingles. The house was restored in 1980-1981.

141. 1421 Calhoun Street. A one-story weatherboarded residence, built ca. 1850, with a gable roof and a three-bay facade with a central pedimented porch marking the entrance. The porch roof is supported by two square pillars. Sash is nine-over-six, with paneled shutters. A rebuilt chimney is on the left elevation. The building has a one-story frame addition on the rear elevation.

Noncontributing properties:

12. 1513 Blanding Street. Paved parking lot.

13. 1305 Blanding Street. A large, contemporary, two-story brick building.

17. Pickens Street. Parking lot.

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18. Pickens Street. Parking lot.
19. 1524 Laurel Street. A one-story, brick veneer commercial building of contemporary construction.
20. Laurel Street. Parking lot.
30. 1815 Pickens Street. A two-story, frame building, built ca. 1914, with a gable roof. The house has been substantially altered with the addition of aluminum siding. The house has potential to contribute to the historic character of the district should the original siding be restored.
38. 1818-1820-1822 Bull Street. A two-story, brick veneer, multi-family dwelling, built ca. 1940. The building has a two-tier porch on the facade and a hip roof.
44. 1515 Richland Street. A one-story, brick office building, built ca. 1970.
68. 1708 Calhoun Street. A two-story, frame residence, built ca. 1900, and substantially altered with vinyl siding, cast iron porch supports, a new door, and a cinder-block and brick porch.
70. 1700 Calhoun Street. A two-story, frame residence composed of a central block with ells on the facade and right elevation. The house was built ca. 1900. It has potential to contribute to the historic character of the district should the asbestos siding that now sheathes the house be removed and the house restored. (see photo #59)
73. 1916 Henderson Street. A two-story, hip roofed building, constructed ca. 1906, with a projecting bay on the left side of the facade. A two-tiered porch spans the facade to the right of the projecting bay. The house has been altered with the application of masonry-patterned composition paper, but retains potential to contribute to the historic character of the district should the original siding be restored.
79. 1909 Henderson Street. A one-story, frame residence with a gabled porch and a brick chimney on the facade, built ca. 1950. (see photo #66)
80. 1915 Henderson Street. A one-story, frame building, built ca. 1915, with a gable roof and a hip roofed porch on the facade. The building has been substantially altered by the application of masonry-pattern composition paper, but retains potential to contribute to the historic character of the district should the original siding be restored.
86. 1628 Calhoun Street. A two-story residence, built ca. 1910, with a hip roof, two-tier porch across the facade, and asbestos siding. The house has potential to contribute to the character of the district should the original siding be restored.
97. 1323-25 Blanding Street. A two-story, gable roofed dwelling of brick veneer construction, built ca. 1955.

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99. Marion Street. Paved parking lot.

104. 1416 Laurel Street. A two-story modern brick office building with a mansard roof.

110. 1817 Marion Street. A two-story, asymmetrical residence, built ca. 1930, with a hip roof and a one-story porch on the right side of the facade. The building has been radically altered by the application of aluminum siding, but retains potential to contribute to the historic character of the district should the original siding be restored.  
 (see photo #84)

117. 1320 Richland Street. A two-story, hip roofed building, built ca. 1915. The house is sheathed in asbestos siding. A hipped dormer pierces the roof. The first story has a door with a central oval light, sidelights, and a transom, with fluted pilasters and a dentil cornice to the right beneath a one story porch with paneled pillars. The second story has two one-over-one windows. The building has potential to contribute to the historic character of the district should the original siding be restored.

121. Richland Street. Paved parking lot.

125. Marion Street. Paved parking lot.

126. 1913 Marion Street. A two-story, brick office building, built ca. 1975.

127. Marion Street. Paved parking lot.

137. 1405 Calhoun Street. A two-story, brick veneer building, possibly an older house that has been drastically altered ca. 1965. The building has a gable-on-hip roof, a porch on the center and left side of the facade under the main roof and irregular fenestration.

138. 1407 Calhoun Street. A one-and-one-half story brick veneer office building. The building has a gabled roof, dormer windows, brick quoins, and six-over-nine windows; it was erected ca. 1970.

139. 1413 Calhoun Street. A two-story brick and metal office building with a flat roof, built ca. 1973.

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Several fine churches were also built in the area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Architecture: The historical development of the northeast quadrant of the City of Columbia is expressed in the architecture of the Columbia Historic District II. The surviving buildings demonstrate the architectural modes, types, and fashions from the early nineteenth century through the Victorian era and into the first decades of the twentieth century.

Important surviving antebellum buildings in the district include the Robert Mills House (#7), designed by Robert Mills and built in 1823; and the DeBruhl-Marshall House (#106), built ca. 1820 and attributed (loosely) to Mills. These are substantial two-story brick houses with colossal porticos defining their facades in the Greek and Roman Revival manner. The Robert Mills House is representative of the larger city dwellings of the era in this part of Columbia; the house and its outbuildings still occupy a full city block. A surviving vernacular antebellum house is the Mann-Simons House (#120), a story-and-a-half, frame, central-hall residence, built ca. 1850.

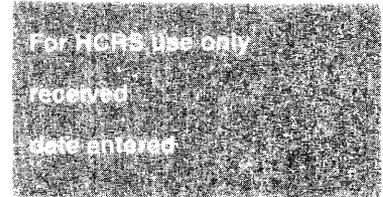
The destruction of large areas of Columbia in 1865 and the accompanying economic straits restricted the development of the district for several years. The surviving buildings of the later nineteenth century demonstrate the architectural modes of the era with heavy dependence on sawn ornament, picturesque eclecticism, and asymmetry. The house at 1430 Richland Street (#40), with its sawn eaves-brackets, low-pitched hip roof, and two-tier portico, shows the influence of the Italianate style; the house at 1534 Blanding Street (#6) is another example. Much more common in Columbia was the Queen Anne style (decried by Charles Coker Wilson as "Queen Anne front and Mary Anne back")\*. The house at 1315 Blanding Street (#95) demonstrates the asymmetrical composition, the reliance on polygonal bays and turrets, the irregular roofline, and the exuberant carpenter's ornamentation of the Queen Anne style. Another representative Queen Anne house is 1422 Laurel Street (#105). The cottage at 1522 Richland Street (#35) utilizes the asymmetry of the style along with lathe turned wooden ornament and multiple material textures.

Most of the existing buildings in the district were built in the early twentieth century. A dominant pattern of large city dwellings on narrow streetfront lots that stretched back through half a block developed along Richland, Laurel, and Blanding Streets. Many houses of the period were built with large, two-story porticos which characterized the houses. Examples of such Neoclassical residences are 1511 Laurel Street (#23), 1521 Laurel Street (#25), 1529 Laurel Street (#26), and 1516 Richland Street (#37). These houses were built for the wealthier citizens.

\*Charles Coker Wilson, in Architectural Practice in South Carolina 1913-1963, p. 7.

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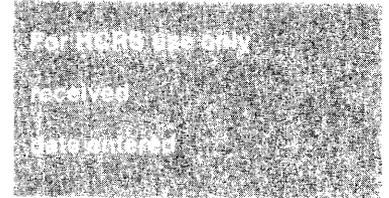
Three churches built in the early twentieth century exemplify the Gothic Revival style. The Episcopal Church of the Good Shepherd (#4), St. Paul's Lutheran Church (#14), and the new Ebenezer Lutheran Church (#112) all date from the first decades of the twentieth century. The only church in the district not to adopt the Gothic Revival style is the old Ebenezer Lutheran Church (#114), which was built in 1870 and extensively remodeled in 1899-1901 by William Augustus Edwards in a spirited Georgian Revival mode with Flemish bond brickwork, a central Palladian window, and twin square towers with cupolas.

Several vernacular modes of the early twentieth century are well represented in the Columbia Historic District II. The central-hall mode, common in the state for hundreds of years, was repeatedly used in Columbia; examples are the houses at 1523 Richland Street (#46) and 1915 Henderson Street (#80). Another common mode was the square-plan, two-story frame house with a one-story facade porch described by some as a "four-square;" examples in Columbia are 1625 Richland Street (#54), 1701 Richland Street (#56), 1703 Richland Street (#57), and 1705 Richland Street (#58). The bungalow mode was also well adapted to Columbia. Representative bungalows are 1926 Pickens Street (#89) and 1527 Richland Street (#47). A house type common to the lower income neighborhoods was the longitudinal-file shotgun house; 1914 Henderson Street (#74) is a typical shotgun house.

The neighborhoods of the Columbia Historic District II have developed around the pivotal buildings, the antebellum landmarks and the churches, in an ordered, consistent pattern. The consistency of scale, building setbacks, and landscaping create a sense of cohesiveness and unity in the district. Diverse materials (stone, brick, molded concrete block, wood) have been used with continued mutual co-existence establishing the district's integrity. The modern intrusions within the district have generally been controlled by city zoning laws reducing their impact on the historic character of the district.

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The following properties were included within the original boundaries of the Columbia Historic District II in 1971. Since that time, the district has undergone considerable physical change, with new buildings being built, old buildings being destroyed, and other old buildings being altered in various ways. It has been determined that certain areas of the district no longer retain their historic integrity, owing to the above-mentioned changes; and that these areas should no longer be included within the boundaries of the Columbia Historic District II. These properties are to be excluded:

Blanding at Sumter Street. A reinforced-concrete parking garage, built ca. 1975.

1328 Blanding Street. A two-story, frame building that has been dramatically altered by the application of aluminum siding, the closing of the ground-floor windows, and the addition of a large masonry wing on the side.

1410 Blanding Street. A contemporary masonry doctors' office building, part of the expanding Baptist Hospital complex.

1415 Blanding Street. A modern two-story, brick office building.

1716 Bull Street. A two-story, brick veneer building, ca. 1950.

1727 Bull Street. A two-story, pseudo-Williamsburg-style office building, ca. 1975.

1804 Bull Street. A massive brick office building, ca. 1972.

1809 Bull Street. A two-story, brick office building, ca. 1960.

1811 Bull Street. A masonry office building, ca. 1975.

1812 Bull Street. A one-story, steel and masonry office building, ca. 1975.

1825 Bull Street. An older, one-story residence dramatically altered by frame additions on its facade.

1910 Bull Street. A one-story, brick office building, ca. 1960.

1916 Bull Street. A two-story building, possibly an older residence, with brick veneering and other alterations.

1920 Bull Street. A one-story, brick office building, ca. 1970.

1319 Laurel Street. A two-story, brick office building, ca. 1940.

1320, 1320-B Laurel Street. Two small outbuildings, one frame, one brick, ca. 1940, on the edges of a paved parking lot.

1325-1327 Laurel Street. A two-story, frame residence dramatically altered with brick veneering and other changes.

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Centennial ARP Church. Laurel Street. A ca. 1956 church edifice.

1701, 1709, 1717 Laurel Street. Gas station, parking lot, and a car dealership.

Baptist Church Building, Marion Street. A three-story, brick and concrete building associated with the expanding First Baptist Church, built ca. 1975.

1722 Marion Street. An older, frame residence dramatically altered by brick veneering and an enclosure of the original facade.

1814-1816 Marion Street. A two-story, brick veneer residence, ca. 1940.

1821 Marion Street. A one-story, brick veneer residence, ca. 1940.

1830 Marion Street. An older, two-story, frame residence altered by brick veneering.

1615-1617 Pickens Street. A one-story office building, ca. 1970.

1619 Pickens Street. A two-story, brick office building, ca. 1950.

1911 Pickens Street. A one-story, frame residence altered by aluminum siding and an enclosure of the porch on the facade, as well as new windows and other changes.

1915 Pickens Street. A one-story, frame residence altered by aluminum siding.

1917 Pickens Street. A one-story, frame residence altered by new wrought-iron porch supports and asbestos siding.

1328 Richland Street. An older, two-story, frame residence altered with asbestos siding, new porch supports, and metal porch awnings.

1330 Richland Street. A two-story, pseudo-colonial office building.

1406 Richland Street. A one-story residence with aluminum siding and wrought-iron porch supports.

Korean Community Presbyterian Church, Richland Street. A brick veneer church given its present form ca. 1950.

1424 Richland Street. A three-story, brick office building, built ca. 1975.

Richland County School District One Office Building, Richland Street. A massive, two-story administrative building, built ca. 1978.

1706 Richland Street. A two-story, asbestos shingle clad residence with new porch supports and other alterations.

1708 Richland Street. A drastically altered two-story residence.

Taylor Evangelical Methodist Church, Richland Street. A ca. 1960 brick veneer church.