

56-1334



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Champion and Pearson Funeral Home
Other names/site number: Pearson Funeral Home
Name of related multiple property listing:
Resources Associated with Segregation in Columbia, South Carolina: 1880-1960
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 1325 Park Street
City or town: Columbia State: South Carolina County: Richland
Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets
the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria.
I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following
level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local
Applicable National Register Criteria:
 X A B C D

<u>Elizabeth M. Johnson</u>	<u>5/16/17</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
Elizabeth M. Johnson, Deputy SHPO, South Carolina Dept. of Archives and History	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register
 removed from the National Register
 other (explain:)

John Edson H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

7.17.17
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
Public – Local
Public – State
Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
District
Site
Structure
Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: mortuary

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Mixed

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Granite

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Champion and Pearson Funeral Home, located at 1325 Park Street, in downtown Columbia, South Carolina, is an early twentieth century brick and stone building, constructed in 1929 with various architectural elements that result in an eclectic and unique landmark property within what once was a thriving African American commercial district in the city. It is a commercial/institutional building that historically was present along this section of Park Street with numerous other commercial, institutional, and residential buildings and structures that made up a core of African American businesses. Currently, it is, along with several others on Park and some cross streets, an isolated remnant or reminder of what existed during the Jim Crow era as a segregated business district for black Columbians. Nestled between Columbia's Main Street retail commercial center and the city's historic wholesale business district, an area known largely today as the Vista, the building fits within the historic narrative of neither area, but is uniquely its own, as it manifests an era when segregation of the races with respect to all aspects of society was not only the norm, but also the law. The former funeral home is, therefore, being proposed for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in association with the multiple property

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submission of "Resources Associated with Segregation in Columbia, South Carolina: 1880-1960," approved on September 28, 2005.

Narrative Description

The Champion and Pearson Funeral Home is a masonry building featuring three stories in approximately one-half of its depth (running from east to west, or front to rear) and two stories in its remaining depth, all set atop a partially below-grade basement. Overall, the building features a largely rectangular footprint running east to west, with the exception of its north elevation, where an approximately three-foot inset or offset begins and runs westward along the remainder of the elevation's depth to the rear northwest corner of the building. The building features a slightly slanted, commercial built-up type roof obscured by a brick parapet along the façade and graduated parapet walls along either side elevation.

The building's façade, or east elevation, is the most visually dynamic of the building's four elevations. Overall, the façade's main components initially read as symmetrical, with the first story consisting of a three-bay layout and the second and third stories featuring a four-bay layout. Closer inspection reveals asymmetry in the first story, where a central, arched opening leads to a recessed porch spanning bays two and three. This main entrance is flanked by more protracted elliptical arches, with the arch in bay one filled with a Colonial Revival style, elliptical fanlight surmounting a grouping of three six-over-six windows.



Figure 1: Historic postcard image with vines, facade

The elliptical arch in bay three frames the building's first-story entrance porch that stretches from the central bay northward. Visually interrupting bay three's arch is a tubular metal railing consisting of six horizontal members (this railing is a modern replacement for the building's original railing that consisted of two horizontal members supported by a central post). Historically, the recessed porch featured a double front

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door surmounted by a horizontal, five-lite transom window within the central bay. The third bay consisted of a centrally-oriented, six-over-six lite window flanked by two single, secondary entrance doors. Subsequent changes to this aspect of the façade include infill of the single entrance doorway formerly situated to the left of the window and the replacement of the window's original sashes with one-over-one lite modern windows.

Visual dynamism in the façade is achieved through the use of building materials contrasting in type, shape, size, and color. Heavy, rough-cut or rock-faced granite blocks of various sizes and shapes, set with wetted mortar joints, are used to affect a rusticated appearance in the structure's first story. This treatment serves as a visual anchor for the remainder of the façade, which is predominately smooth, red brick laid in five-to-one American or common bond pattern. The integration of smooth, yellow brick within each arch in the first story adds further visual interest that is amplified through the continued use of yellow brick, albeit in a random pattern, in the recessed porch's facade. The use of exclusively yellow brick in window and door lintels and heavily-tooled granite window sills in the façade is repeated on the building's north and south elevations, but not its rear, or west, aspect.

Notwithstanding the original six-over-six lite, double-hung sash, grouped windows found in the southeast portion of the façade, all remaining windows throughout the building's facade and other elevations are modern one-over-one lite replacements that contrast with the original six-over-six lite arrangement employed in 1929. Four sidewalk level basement windows are partially obscured by plantings; historically, these featured a multi-lite arrangement as well. The building's second story features four paired windows that are evenly spaced across the façade. Historically, the window located within the third bay (reading the facade left to right) had a very interesting arrangement that may have been conceived to meet the needs of the funeral home in a very functional way. The design maintained the basic look of the adjoining window bays; however, in place of the windows, there appears to have been a slightly arched opening that encroached into the granite portion of the first floor and accommodated two steel doors and potentially a metal grate ramp that could be lowered, possibly for the loading and unloading of heavy, large items, such as caskets, from the vantage point of the front sidewalk. This arrangement was later obscured by sympathetic infill to match the other windows on the second story. A cornice consisting of three courses of horizontally-oriented red brick periodically punctuated by sections of four yellow bricks laid in soldier course fashion, projects slightly from the façade's parapet.

The building's south elevation consists of four bays of unevenly distributed paired and single one-over-one lite replacement windows. Reading west to east, or left to right, the first story reads: paired, paired, paired, single (small), paired, and paired windows. The second story reads: paired, single, single, triple, single, single, single windows. The third story features two single windows. All feature yellow lintels and granite sills. Two single windows, located in the second story, feature extended lintels, suggesting that they may have been paired originally, although no evidence suggests later in-fill. The slightly exposed raised basement is covered in smooth stucco and features two windows and a pedestrian door.

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The rear, or west elevation, of the building is largely obscured by vegetation. However, this portion of the building reads as three stories, as the basement level's height is fully exposed, due to the structure's location on a slight incline running to the east. The most notable addition to the west elevation is a three-story steel staircase. The basement level features three two paired windows, followed by a single window. The first set of paired windows featured fixed single panes. The other paired windows consist of single panes surmounted by single-pane transoms. The final window is a one-over-one lite arrangement. The first story consists of a single, fire exit door followed by three paired windows with a two-over-two lite arrangement each set atop a single-paned horizontally oriented hopper window. These window/door bays were likely historically garage bays for funeral coaches and cars, as suggested in the Sanborn maps for the building. The second story features a fire exit doorway where a window originally stood. This is flanked to the right by five one-over-one lite single windows. No windows or doorways feature yellow brick lintels.

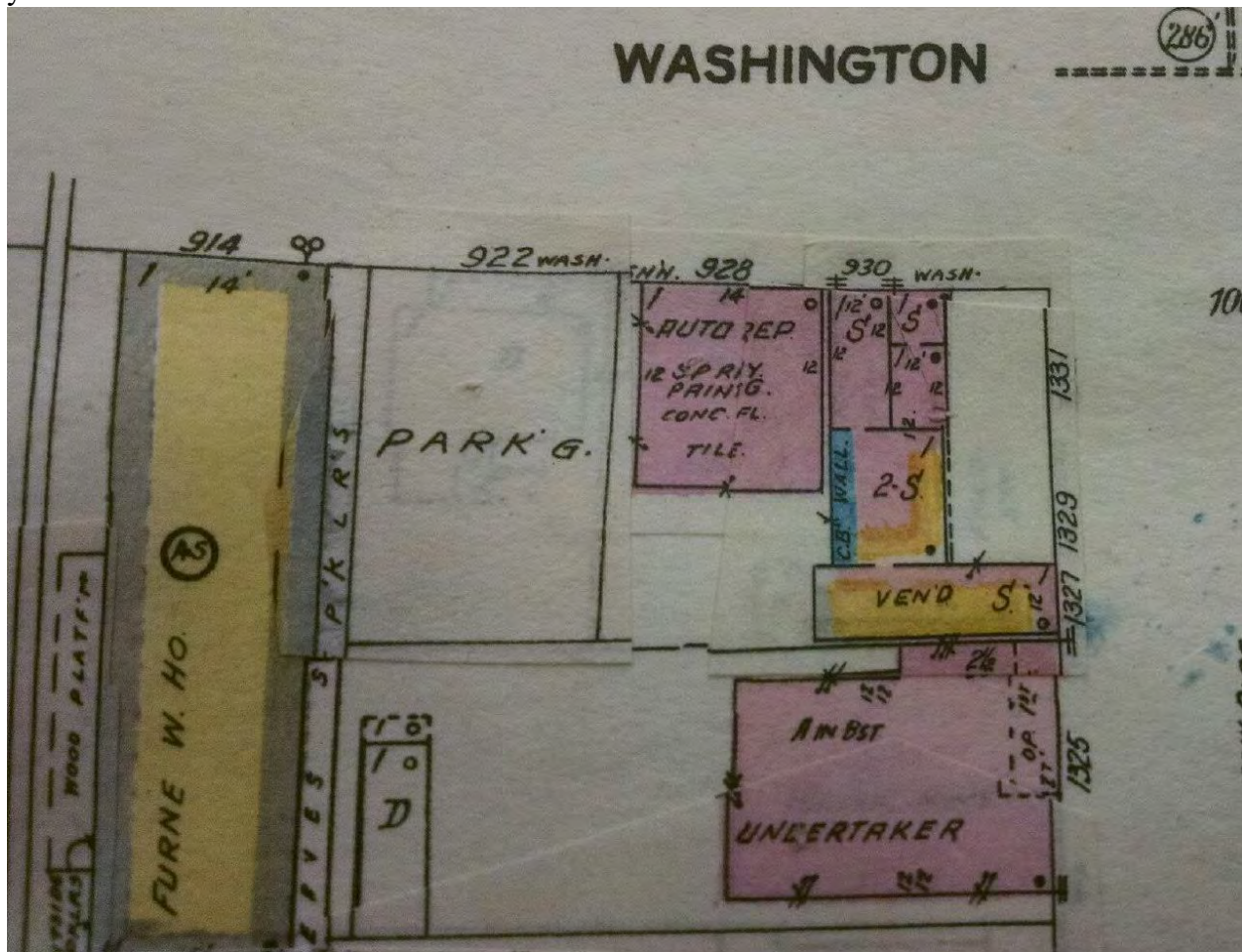


Figure 2: Sanborn Map, Columbia, SC, 1956

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The north elevation is distinct from all others. Midway through its wall there is a noticeable offset that marks a shift from a three-story height in its eastern portion to a two-story orientation in its western portion. The eastern half of the elevation has no windows in its first story and only two diminutive, fixed single-pane windows in its second story. These are without lintels, but do feature simple brick sills. The third story in this section of the elevation has two one-over-one lite replacement windows set into sockets featuring yellow brick lintels and granite sills. The offset, located in the center of the elevation, features one west-facing, fixed single-lite window with granite sills, minus the yellow brick lintels, on both of its first and second stories. On the first story of the western section of this elevation the window arrangement reads as: single, single, paired and paired one-over-one lite replacement windows. The second story reads, single, single (small), paired, and single (medium) one-over-one lite replacement windows. There is a noticeable infilled section between the paired and medium single window that retains its yellow brick lintel but is missing its granite sill.

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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 grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Ethnic Heritage: African American

Period of Significance

1929 - 1966

Significant Dates

1929

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

unknown

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

The Champion and Pearson Funeral Home, at 1325 Park Street, in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, constructed in 1929, is significant at the local level as Columbia’s oldest extant historic African American, purpose-built funeral home. As a segregated African American funeral home in the city of Columbia built during the height of Jim Crow era racial segregation, it is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of significance of Ethnic Heritage: African American, and as an intact historic building in Columbia, representative of the era of institutionalized segregation of the races. It is a building that housed an “alternative space/business” established to serve the African American community of Columbia, South Carolina, as defined in Section E, sub-section d, and Section F, Associated Property Types in “Resources Associated with Segregation in Columbia, South Carolina: 1880-1960,” a multiple property National Register nomination approved by the National Park Service on September 28, 2005. The property’s period of significance, 1929-1966, encompasses the 1929 date of construction for the building, and 1966, when the building was no longer used exclusively for funerals and as the residence for the Pearson family. In 1966, the family began renting out apartments on the second and third floors. While the building remained in use as a funeral home, it was no longer the primary residence of the Pearson family by or before 1968. Furthermore, urban renewal efforts beginning in the 1950s and continuing through the 1960s, as well as the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibited *de facto* racial segregation of facilities engaged in interstate commerce, brought about a decline in businesses within the African American community, especially in the personal services industry of Columbia’s economy.

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

Ethnic Heritage: African American

The building, known as the Champion and Pearson Funeral Home, is significant in the area of Ethnic Heritage: African American, for the pivotal role it played in the social and economic life of Columbia’s African American community for fifty-four years. Although the building ceased to be used by Pearson Funeral Home in 1983, it is known locally for that association and stands today as the oldest extant building in the city that was constructed as a purpose-built funeral home owned by African Americans in the city of Columbia. It is an important reminder of the architectural and historic character of a significant and once-extensive African American business district in downtown Columbia. Located in what came to be known as the “Washington Street business district,” an area of downtown that was adjacent to, but at once set apart from, the white-dominated and white-owned central business district of Main Street and the West

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Gervais/Lady Street wholesale business corridor known today as the Vista, the building is a testament to the struggles and successes of Columbia's African American business community. During the era of Jim Crow in the South, from the 1890s to the mid-twentieth century, properties such as the Champion and Pearson Funeral Home illustrated in a physical sense the institutionalized separation and segregation of the races, as well as the costly duplication of services that this social system required. White funeral homes, in the American South especially, did not serve African American customers and families during that time. The majority of this racial segregation, which extended even to death, was often more the result of custom, rather than being mandated by local or state law.

African American business districts developed in many cities throughout the South as a direct result of Jim Crow laws, but more importantly as a form of resistance to the imposed segregationist architecture of white supremacy. These business districts were "a cornerstone of African-American life during Jim Crow, and the key to its success was the ability of merchants to provide goods and services denied blacks in white establishments."¹ While many white-owned businesses courted the patronage of African American customers in spite of Jim Crow laws, two dominant areas of the economy that were more strictly segregated and where African Americans were successful were personal services and the retail food industry. "In these areas of the business world, African-American businessmen could have a captive customer base. Thus, the Washington Street business district would have numerous barber shops, beauty shops, tailors, dressmakers, funeral homes, restaurants, and grocery stores."² The building at 1325 Park Street, erected in 1929, remains as a vestige of the architecture of racial segregation and the necessity during the first half of the twentieth century for "alternative spaces/businesses" to provide personal services for the African American community of Columbia, South Carolina.

Even though funeral services were a personal services industry that catered to what was considered a captive customer base, public image played an especially important role in African American funeral homes' ability to attract that customer base. Despite the segregation of many aspects of social life, funeral homes were not among the businesses that were usually subject to state or local ordinances that mandated segregation. African American undertakers, therefore, often found themselves in competition with white funeral directors for African American clients and it became crucial for African American funeral directors to build or establish funeral homes in professional and architecturally respectable-looking buildings that were designed specifically for that purpose. Most undertakers/funeral directors around the turn of the twentieth century, both white and African American, "tended to work out of small offices and travel to the home of the deceased to embalm the body," a practice reflective of "the general preference by most Victorian-era families to keep the deceased at home with visitation in the parlor before the funeral ceremony and burial. By the 1910s and 1920s, however, the funeral home began to take

¹ Robert R. Weyeneth, "The Architecture of Racial Segregation: The Challenges of Preserving the Problematical Past," *The Public Historian*, vol. 27, No. 4, (Fall 2005), pp. 34-35.

² *Ibid.*; Steven Andrew Davis, "Historic Preservation and the Social History of the New South," (M.A. thesis, University of South Carolina, 1995), 78-79.

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over as the location for all the funeral arrangements,” a shift reflective of “a number of larger cultural forces including urbanization and the rise of the modern hospital, which transformed death into a clinical rather than a familial experience.”³ The purpose-built or established funeral home was “a masterly stroke of efficiency because it transformed what had been a largely decentralized and multistage funeral process into one uniform experience held under a single roof. More significantly, however, the funeral home became one of the key tools in the funeral directors’ public relations campaign to gain the trust and respect of a wary public. The funeral home, in other words, was the positive face of funeral directing...”⁴ Even the language used to describe domestic spaces shifted to accommodate these broader social changes. Whereas the front drawing room of a house had usually been referred to as the “parlor,” by the last decade of the nineteenth century decorating literature began increasingly to identify this space as the “living room.” The linguistic shift noted a shift in how the front room was increasingly becoming a private space reflective of the personality of the owner, but also served as a reminder that death vigils, which had traditionally happened in the home, were increasingly taking place elsewhere.⁵

The need to portray a positive image was no less true in Columbia, South Carolina than elsewhere in the South and the nation, when William C. Champion (1903?-1972?)⁶ and Henry D. Pearson (1892-1954) built the three-story brick and stone Champion and Pearson Funeral Home at 1325 Park Street in 1929. In the three to four decades prior to the 1920s, the number of funeral directors in the United States

“expanded approximately as fast as the living population. In 1900, the NFDA [National Funeral Directors Association] had a membership of 3,920 members; by 1910, this membership had grown to 9,281. By 1927, the NFDA reported at its annual convention that the overall number of funeral directors had grown from 9,891 in 1890 to 24,469 in 1920. In 1915, the National Negro Funeral Directors Association estimated that the number of African American funeral directors more than doubled in number from less than 500 in 1900 to more than 1,100 in 1915. By the end of the 1920s, the estimated number of African American funeral directors jumped again to 3,000.”⁷

³ Suzanne E. Smith, *To Serve the Living: Funeral Directors and the African American Way of Death* (Cambridge, MA: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2010), 67.

⁴ Smith, 89.

⁵ Karen Halttunen, “From Parlor to Living Room: Domestic Space, Interior Decoration, and the Culture of Personality,” in Simon Bronner, ed., *Consumingvisions: Accumulation and Display of Goods in America, 1880-1920* (New York: Norton, 1989), 157-190.

⁶ Ancestry.com, *U.S. WWII Draft Cards Young Men, 1940-1947* (St. Louis, Missouri: The National Archives in St. Louis, Missouri, *WWII Draft Registration Cards for Virginia, 10/16/1940-03/31/1947*; Record Group: 147, *Records of the Selective Service System*; Box: 132); Ancestry.com, *U.S. Social Security Death Index, 1935-2014* (Number: 577-10-8973, District of Columbia, before 1951; Ancestry.com, *1910, 1920, 1930, and 1940 United States Federal Censuses*.

⁷ Smith, 67.

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At the same time, between 1890 and 1920, the NFDA reported the overall death rate in America dropped from 19.6 per 1,000 to 12.1 per 1,000, a trend that, coupled with the increase in practicing funeral directors, heightened competition for customers throughout the funeral industry.⁸

Erected as the Champion and Pearson Funeral Home and operated by William Champion and Henry D. Pearson, the permit for the “brick and stone funeral parlor at 1325 Park Street to cost \$16,500” was issued to Pearson’s wife, Beverlina Thompson Pearson (1893-1981), on February 7, 1929.⁹ The building is significant historically for its association with one of Columbia’s earliest established and owned African American funeral homes. It is also one of only a few remaining buildings that once comprised the city’s principal African American business district, a six-block area roughly bounded by Lady Street on the south, Lincoln Street on the west,



Figure 3: ca. 1930 photograph by Richard Samuel Roberts (1880-1936)

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ “Funeral Parlor to be Erected,” *The State*, February 8, 1929.

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Hampton Street on the north, and Main Street on the east, and known within the local African American community as the Washington Street business district.¹⁰

A mixture of businesses and homes characterized the Washington Street business district throughout much of its heyday. Properties within the district ranged along portions of the 800-1100 blocks of Washington Street, the 900 and 1000 blocks of Hampton Street, and the 1300 and 1400 blocks of Park Street. About the time of the construction of the Champion and Pearson Funeral Home building at 1325 Park Street, some of the neighboring African American businesses included the Simkins Filling Station at 1327-1331 Park Street, immediately to the north of 1325 Park Street; the Johnson-Bradley Funeral Home at 1401 Park Street, just across Washington Street from Champion and Pearson Funeral Home, opposite the North Carolina Mutual Building; the African American YWCA at 1429 Park Street; Simons Body Shop at 928 Washington Street, adjacent to the Champion and Pearson Funeral Home; the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company at 1001 Washington Street [listed in the National Register on January 20, 1995], located diagonally across the intersection of Washington and Park Streets from the Champion and Pearson Funeral Home; the Mattie Heller Barber Shop at 1004 Washington Street; Thomas H. Pinckney Funeral Home at 1006 Washington Street; Taylor's Hotel at 1016 Washington Street; Victory Savings Bank at 1107 Washington Street [by 1955 at 919 Washington]; and Henry D. Harper, Dentist, at 1109 ½ Washington Street.¹¹ All of these businesses were located in close proximity to each other.

Following the passage of the new state constitution in 1895, during the gubernatorial tenure of "Pitchfork Ben" Tillman, and subsequent Jim Crow legislation, the increasingly segregated African American community created its own economy, fueled by African American-owned shops, cafes, theaters, financial institutions, and service industry businesses. Like much of downtown Columbia, this district fell into decline due to suburbanization and urban renewal efforts that began in the 1950s. Desegregation in the late 1960s and early 1970s exacerbated this decline so that by the end of the third quarter of the twentieth century this once vibrant district had lost its former vitality. Only a handful of buildings with ties to the Washington Street business district remain, most notably the North Carolina Mutual Building, the 1955 former Victory Savings Bank building, Zion Baptist Church, constructed in 1916 at 801 Washington Street, the Big Apple Night Club [formerly the House of Peace synagogue, at 1000 Hampton Street, listed in the National Register in 1979 and moved 1 ½ blocks in the 1980s from 1318 Park Street], the Nathaniel J. Frederick House at 1416 Park Street, the Gregory-Lilliewood House at 1418 Park Street, and the Champion and Pearson Funeral Home at 1325 Park Street, which stands as the only remaining example of the district's former handful of African American funeral homes.¹²

¹⁰ Davis, 73, 76-77.

¹¹ Columbia, SC, city directory, 1930.

¹² Other extant structures include 801, 919, 928 and 1001/1003 Washington Street; 1318 and 1416 Park Street (the structure at 1318 Park Street has been moved to 1000 Hampton Street); Johnson's Funeral Home at 1401 Park Street was the other well-established African American undertaking business in the district that has since been demolished.

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African American Undertakers and Funeral Homes in Columbia

The city's earliest African American-owned undertaking business, C.C. McMahan & Co., appears in the 1895 Columbia city directory and was located at 1110 Plain (Hampton) Street.¹³ This enterprise, like earlier, white-owned funeral parlors, operated from an existing building adapted for undertaking purposes.¹⁴ Although several African American funeral homes would be established and built between 1895 and 1929, including the Thomas H. Pinckney Funeral Home at 1006 Washington Street, the Manigault-Williams (later Manigault-Hurley Funeral Home) at 714 Main Street, and the Johnson-Bradley Funeral Home at 1401 Park Street, none remains today. The building at 1325 Park Street, therefore, holds the distinction of being the oldest known extant structure in Columbia built for the express purpose of serving as an African American funeral home.

The only other significant and still-operating funeral homes in downtown Columbia that were contemporaries of Champion and Pearson Funeral Home were Leevy's Funeral Home at 1831 Taylor Street (corner of Gregg Street), and the A.P. Williams Funeral Home at 1808 Washington Street. The Leevy Funeral Home, founded in 1932 by Isaac Samuel Leevy in his Esso Filling Station at the northwest corner of Taylor and Gregg Streets, the state's first African American owned gas station, has continued operations at this location for eighty five years, first in the filling station, then in an extensively remodeled filling station, and currently in a more modern

¹³ Columbia's first independent black undertaker, Henry Barber, is listed in the 1891 city directory. At the time Barber was employed by white-owned firm Fagan Brothers, who had previously employed him as a driver for their undertaking business in 1879 and 1880. By the time Barber is listed as an undertaker, however, Fagan Brothers was no longer involved with the undertaking business and was instead the proprietor of Hotel Jerome in downtown Columbia. It is possible that Barber learned the trade while employed in labor positions for the company, and he subsequently began serving the black community during the emergence of the Jim Crow period.

¹⁴ Columbia, SC, City Directories, 1895 - 1929. Michael Trinkley, Debi Hacker, and Chicora Foundation. "McCormick Funeral Records for the SC State Hospital: African American Patients between March 1915 and 1935 and White Patients between March 1915 and 1959," Chicora Research Contribution 395(2004): 2-6. Demolished Columbia structures, pre-dating Champion & Pearson Funeral Home, which once housed African American funeral homes and undertakers include: Colored Undertakers at 1502 Assembly Street and 1110 Plain Street; McMahan & Lopez at 1102 and 1104 Plain Street; J. F. Lopez at 1316 Assembly Street; David Cooper at 1506 Assembly Street; C. A. Ferguson at 1131 Washington and 1017 Lady streets; Robert Jones at 1110 Washington Street; various partnerships with Thomas H. Pinckney at 1006 Washington Street; various partnerships with the Johnson family at 1115 Washington and 1401 Park streets ; William M. Nash and Company at 916 Washington Street; and various partnerships with the Manigault family at 712-714 Main Street. The oldest remaining African American funeral home in operation at its original location is Leevy's Funeral Home at 1831 Taylor Street, founded in 1932, three years after Champion & Pearson.

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facility.¹⁵ The A.P. Williams Funeral Home, founded in 1936 by Archie Preston Williams II in his family's home at 1808 Washington Street, was listed in the National Register on September 28, 2005.¹⁶

Champion and Pearson, Incorporated

On March 30, 1929, the South Carolina Secretary of State granted a charter to Champion and Pearson, Inc. "to carry on a general undertaking business," with capital stock of \$5,000. Henry D. Pearson was listed as president and secretary of the new company, and William C. Champion was listed as vice president and treasurer.¹⁷ In June of 1929, *The State* newspaper announced the opening of a new funeral home at the 1325 Park Street site. Advertised as "new, modern and up-to-date," its amenities included "experienced embalmers" and an "ambulance service."¹⁸

Champion and Pearson, whose motto was, "Service at the time you need it most," soon began advertising in the white-owned newspaper *The State* as "the very best funeral home for colored."¹⁹ The partnership between Champion and Pearson lasted only three years, however, and the funeral home reopened on October 26, 1932, as Pearson's Funeral Home under the directorship of Henry D. Pearson. The advertisement in *The State* referred to the facility at the time as "a most up-to-date Negro funeral home."²⁰ The cause of the dissolution of Champion and Pearson is unknown. That Henry Pearson was able to reopen the business during the height of the Great Depression is likely attributable to the wealth of his wife, Beverlina's family that could have provided readily available capital to the couple.

Beverlina Thompson Pearson (1893–1981), born Beverlina Nannetta Thompson, was the daughter of Charles A. Thompson and his wife Dorcas Nash, and the granddaughter of South Carolina State Senator William Beverly (W. B.) Nash (1822–1888) and Dorcas Mitchell Nash (1833–1903). Both of Beverlina's grandparents were born enslaved. W. B. Nash was born in Virginia and later brought to South Carolina by William Campbell Preston, where he held many jobs, including several positions at Huntt's Hotel in downtown Columbia before the Civil War. In 1847, he married Dorcas Mitchell, who was at one point owned by Frances Guignard Mayrant, daughter of the wealthy planter James S. Guignard.²¹

¹⁵ Christopher Leevy Johnson, "Undertakings: The Politics of African-American Funeral Directing" (Doctoral dissertation, University of South Carolina, 2004), 168.

¹⁶ National Register Files, State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

¹⁷ "Columbia Concerns Take Out Charters," *The State*, March 31, 1929.

¹⁸ [Advertisement], *The State*, June 16, 1929.

¹⁹ [Advertisement], *The State*, March 20, 1932.

²⁰ "Pearson opens funeral home," *The State*, October 27, 1932.

²¹ "Beverly Nash's Widow," *The State*, June 8, 1903.

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Name of Property

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William Nash and Company, Undertakers

Beverlina Thompson Pearson and her husband Henry D. Pearson were not the first members of her family to enter the undertaking business. Beverlina's maternal uncle, William Nash (1848 - 1921) was listed as an independent undertaker from 1915 until 1916 at 916 Washington Street, located on the same block where 1325 Park Street was later built. William's brother, James S.B. Nash (1866? - 1934), was listed as his assistant. In 1917, William and James operated their undertaking business out of William's home at 1310 Assembly Street. By 1920, William was listed as living with his sister, Dorcas Thompson, his niece, Beverlina, and her husband, Henry, at 120 Pickens Street and working as an assistant at the African American funeral home of Johnson, Bradley and Morris. Following William's death in 1921, James remained close with his sister and Beverlina's mother, Dorcas Thompson, and the Pearson family. He was listed as part of the household at 120 Pickens Street in the 1930 US Federal Census, and his death certificate notes that he was working as the manager of the family's funeral home at 1325 Park Street up until the day before he died in 1934.²²

1325 Park Street as Residence and Business

On January 7, 1931, less than two years after Champion and Pearson's Funeral Home opened, all ten members of the Pearson family, including Henry, Beverlina, their six children, Beverlina's mother, Dorcas Nash Thompson, and her uncle, James S. B. Nash, narrowly escaped a devastating fire at their home at 120 Pickens Street. *The State* newspaper reported that the "large stucco structure which was built many years ago" contained many valuables only partially covered by insurance. The original estimated damage was \$21,000, although this was revised to \$11,432 a month later.²³ According to the city directory, the family began listing 1325 Park Street as their residence in 1931, and on March 22 of that year a \$300 permit was issued to Beverlina T. Pearson "to build [a] two-room frame house in the rear of 1325 Park street."²⁴ This house was never listed as a separate address. It appears in the 1956 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, but it is unknown when it was demolished, as it is no longer extant. In the same map, 1325 Park Street is noted as featuring a basement area allocated for automobile use, suggesting this may have been a space dedicated for hearse storage and/or servicing.

Like many other black funeral directors in Columbia, including I.S. Leevy and A.P. Williams, who both were active in political affairs, the former being a national Republican Party operative until the 1964 presidential election and both leaders in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Henry Pearson was civic-minded and actively

²² James S. B. Nash Certificate of Death, filed November 27, 1934, accessed via Ancestry.com on August 13, 2016.

²³ "Flames Destroy Large Residence," *The State*, January 8, 1931; "January Fire Loss Slightly Increases," *The State*, February 8, 1931.

²⁴ "Inspector Issues Sixteen Permits," *The State*, March 22, 1931.

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involved in community affairs.²⁵ In addition to working for the U.S. Post Office and managing Pearson's Funeral Home, he served as the president of the Postal Alliance, a member of the organizing committee for the annual South Carolina Colored Fair from 1941 until 1945, a captain for the Red Cross War Fund campaign, and was a member of the New Century Club. Despite his involvement in the African American community and his business's location in the heart of the Washington Street business district, he was the only major black funeral home director to not advertise in *The Palmetto Leader*, an African American newspaper edited by Nathaniel J. Frederick, who lived less than a block away at 1416 Park Street. Instead, he advertised in *The State*, Columbia's white-owned newspaper, and on postcards.²⁶ Henry D. Pearson retired from the Post Office in 1949 with thirty five years of service, almost all of it carrying a route in the downtown area. An article in *The State* noted that he would spend his retirement at 1325 Park Street.²⁷

Beverlina continued to live at 1325 Park Street following the death of Dorcas Nash Thompson in 1932, James S. B. Nash in 1934, and Henry D. Pearson in 1954. Following her husband's death, Beverlina assumed ownership of the property. Beverlina's son, William Pearson (1928-1982), and his wife, Audrey Wheeler, joined her at 1325 Park Street by 1956. The couple and their children remained there through 1967. Beverlina continued to reside on the property through 1968. From 1966 until 1968, Beverlina was listed as living on either the second or third floor of the main building, prior to this it is unknown whether family members resided on the upper floors of the main building or in the dwelling that was constructed at the back of the property in 1931. Beginning in 1966, the Pearson family also began renting out second and third floor apartments to tenants.²⁸

Beverlina died in 1981 and was celebrated posthumously as one of the founders of Pearson's Funeral Home.²⁹ William and Audrey Pearson continued to manage the business until William's death the following year. On January 2, 1983, Pearson's Funeral Home announced a change of directorship to Audrey and her son, Robert Charles Pearson.³⁰ Later that year, Pearson's Funeral

²⁵ Christopher Leevy Johnson, "Undertakings...", 173-181; "A.P. Williams Funeral Home National Register Nomination," National Register Files, State Historic Preservation Office, South Carolina Department of Archives and History.

²⁶ This may be due to his ancestry as a light-skinned mulatto, or mixed race man. During Jim Crow, mulatto men and women in Columbia found themselves straddling both black and white communities while belonging fully to neither. It is probable that Pearson's Funeral Home attracted mulatto clients, who like Henry Pearson read *The State* newspaper and operated on the margins of white society, but were still obligated to use services designated for the African American population. See image "Pearson postcard" for an example of the funeral home's advertisement.

²⁷ "Three Veteran Mail Carriers Retire Here," *The State*, January 9, 1949.

²⁸ Columbia, SC, city directories

²⁹ "Mrs. Beverlina T. Pearson, Funeral Home Founder, Dies," *The State*, October 6, 1981.

³⁰ [Advertisement], *The State*, January 2, 1983.

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Home sold 1325 Park Street and relocated to 4508 Main Street, where Audrey remains the owner today.³¹

Since the relocation of the funeral home business, the building has housed multiple tenants under the ownership of 1325 Partnership. In 2016, Belser Five, LLC purchased the property for redevelopment into offices.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The father of William and Beverlina Nash, William Beverly Nash, rose to prominence during the Reconstruction period, eventually serving as a state senator representing Richland County from 1868 until 1877. Among the ninety bills he introduced to benefit Columbia were the creation of Vigilant Fire Engine Company, the purchase of land for a new post office and courthouse, a street railway system, and a bridge over the Broad River.³² During Nash's tenure thirty of his proposals would pass. His success and influence in the State Senate was such that James S. Pike referred to him as "the leading man of the Republican Party in that body," who, although "wholly black...It is admitted by his white opposition colleagues that he has more native ability than half of the white men in the Senate."³³ Nash also served as a founding member of Randolph Cemetery in Columbia, which was established in 1872 as the city's first African American cemetery, and operated the W. B. Nash Company, a brickyard at Laurel and Assembly streets. His business deals with whites and African Americans were extensive, and he invested heavily in the real estate market. Between 1868 and 1884, he owned at least fifty acres of property in downtown Columbia. When Nash died in 1888, he left his entire estate to his wife, Dorcas. At the time he "still owned five town lots and 26 acres on Wheeler Hill where he raised cotton and garden produce."³⁴

His widow Dorcas Mitchell Nash lived in Columbia until her death in 1903, first at 23 W. Laurel Street and later at 1523 Taylor Street, a property fronted by a substantial one-and-one-half story brick dwelling with multiple wood frame dwellings to the rear.³⁵ On August 20, 1900, Dorcas signed her final will, which made provisions for the considerable amount of property inherited from her late husband, William Beverly Nash. According to the 1900 US Federal Census, Dorcas's daughter, Dorcas Nash Thompson (1869-1932), and two grandchildren, Beverlina

³¹ "Announcing the Open House of the New Location," *The State*, September 7, 1983.

³² John Hammond Moore. *Columbia and Richland County* (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1993), 252-255.

³³ Lawrence C. Bryant. *Negro Senators and Representatives in the South Carolina Legislature 1868-1902* (Orangeburg, S.C.: School of Graduate Studies South Carolina State College, 1968), 105-6.

³⁴ John Hammond Moore. *Columbia and Richland County* (Columbia, S.C.: University of South Carolina Press, 1993), 255; Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Columbia, SC, 1888, 1898.

³⁵ Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Columbia, SC, 1898, 1904.

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(1893-1981) and Charles M. Thompson (1895-1957), were living at the home as well. Dorcas Thompson, the youngest child of W. B. and Dorcas Nash, received a substantial amount of the estate left by her parents. She was the sole recipient of the Taylor Street residence, while the rest of her mother's real estate portfolio, including the farm on Wheeler Hill, were to be sold with the proceeds to be divided among her children and grandchildren. Dorcas Nash further requested that her portrait be given to her daughter, Dorcas Thompson, and her bedroom suite to her granddaughter, Beverlina. Of her personal possessions she only gifted these two items, along with a portrait of her late husband, William Beverly Nash, to another daughter, Sallie Nash. The rest of her personal estate was to be sold and divided amongst her heirs. She further appointed Dorcas's husband, Charles A. Thompson, as her co-executor, although Charles is not listed as living at the house during this year.³⁶

Dorcas Thompson and her children continued to live at her late mother's home at 1523 Taylor Street until 1910, when they moved to the Wales Garden neighborhood of Columbia. While living at 120 Pickens Street, an "eight-room stucco home" with "a magnificent view from every side," Beverlina met and married Henry D. Pearson, Jr. (1892-1954) sometime between 1917 and 1918.³⁷

Pearson, the son of Henry D. Pearson (b. 1858) and Lilla Pearson (b. 1870), was an extremely light-skinned biracial man. Prior to his marriage Henry resided with his parents at 1316 Gregg Street, a property they owned. Henry and Lilla are first listed as Columbia residents in 1879.³⁸

His father spent his life working as a fireman and engineer for several railroads. The family is not identified as "colored" in the 1899 Columbia city directory, and they are identified as white by the 1900 census taker.³⁹ Henry, Jr. began working at the age of fourteen, first as an apprentice to African American barber C. Haynesworth, then later as a "special delivery

³⁶ Will of Dorcas Nash, August 20, 1900, Richland County Wills, Volume O-P, 1898-1913, p. 252-4, accessed via Ancestry.com, August 17, 2016.

³⁷ "Corners," *The State*, July 13, 1919. Henry is listed as married to Beverlina and living at 120 Pickens Street in the 1918 Columbia city directory.

³⁸ Interestingly enough, in 1891 the elder Pearson was appointed to a committee to determine ownership of Potter's field at a meeting held at Sydney Park Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. The meeting's purpose was "the arranging for the cleaning up and putting in order of the Potter's field, or colored cemetery in this city," as well as potentially purchasing a new colored cemetery. By this time, all of the plots at Randolph Cemetery, the African American cemetery, were all sold. Despite this, his son Henry, Jr., would be buried at Randolph due to his immediate connection to W. B. Nash, one of its co-founders. "The Negroes will Purchase One—Enthusiastic Mass Meeting," *The State*, August 20, 1891.

³⁹ A photograph of the younger Henry D. Pearson, taken by Richard Samuel Roberts around 1934 when he was the owner of Pearson's Funeral Home, adds credence to the family's ability previous ability to "pass" as white citizens; Thomas L. Johnson and Phillip C. Dunn, eds. *A True Likeness: The Black South of Richard Samuel Roberts 1920-1935* (Columbia, S.C.: Brucoli Clark, 1986).

Champion and Pearson Funeral Home
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messenger,” a clerk at several grocery stores, and as an assistant at I. S. Leevy’s tailor shop.⁴⁰
By 1914 he began working as a letter carrier, an occupation he continued in addition to opening the funeral home with Champion in 1929.

⁴⁰ I. S. Leevy opened an African American undertaking business at 1831 Taylor Street in 1932, where it remains today.

Champion and Pearson Funeral Home
Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Weyeneth, Robert R. "The Architecture of Racial Segregation: The Challenges of Preserving the Problematical Past." *The Public Historian*, vol.27, No. 4, (Fall 2005).

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Champion and Pearson Funeral Home
Name of Property

Richland, South Carolina
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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 34.002390° | Longitude: -81.038187° |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

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

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

The nominated acreage conforms to the boundaries as specified in Richland County, South Carolina, tax parcel R09013-12-09.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary contains the historic building located at 1325 Park Street, in the city of Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina.

Champion and Pearson Funeral Home
Name of Property

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Andrew W. Chandler w/ assistance by Katherine Allen, Historic Columbia
organization: CWA Preservation Services, LLC
street & number: 2331 Wilmot Avenue
city or town: Columbia state: South Carolina zip code: 29205
e-mail chandleraw213@att.net
telephone: (803) 413-2869
date: March 10, 2017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Champion and Pearson Funeral Home
Name of Property

Richland, South Carolina
County and State

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Champion and Pearson Funeral Home

City or Vicinity: Columbia

County: Richland

State: South Carolina

Photographer: Andrew W. Chandler, CWA Preservation Services, LLC, and
Ari Robbins, Cyberwoven, Columbia, SC

Date Photographed: July 28, 2016 (interior views by Ari Robbins)
August 30, 2016 (exterior views by Ari Robbins)
November 3, 2016 (exterior view by Andrew W. Chandler)

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

- 1 of 46 Façade (east) elevation.
- 2 of 46 Façade (east) elevation.
- 3 of 46 SE oblique of façade.
- 4 of 46 NE oblique of façade.
- 5 of 46 Detailed SE oblique of façade.
- 6 of 46 SE corner, façade and south elevation.
- 7 of 46 Arched triple window at left of central entrance.
- 8 of 46 Detail of triple window with traceried transom.
- 9 of 46 Detail of central entrance portal.
- 10 of 46 Entrance and porch archway at right.
- 11 of 46 Detail of SE corner with cornerstone space infilled.
- 12 of 46 South elevation.
- 13 of 46 NE oblique view of north elevation.
- 14 of 46 North elevation.
- 15 of 46 NW oblique of north elevation.
- 16 of 46 Detailed view of west (rear) elevation.
- 17 of 46 Detailed view of small window and coal shute.

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Richland, South Carolina
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- 18 of 46 Detail of entry porch.
- 19 of 46 Double-leaf main entrance.
- 20 of 46 Entry porch detail.
- 21 of 46 Porch entry to upper floors' stair
- 22 of 46 Porch railing detail.
- 23 of 46 Porch arches within porch, view from main entrance.
- 24 of 46 Porch arches within porch, view from upper floors' stair entrance.
- 25 of 46 Entry hall.
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- 27 of 46 Southern hallway from entry room.
- 28 of 46 Southern hallway looking east.
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- 30 of 46 SE corner office window, first floor.
- 31 of 46 Southern wall office, first floor.
- 32 of 46 SW office, first floor.
- 33 of 46 SW office window on west wall, first floor.
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- 35 of 46 NE stairwell, from secondary entrance on front porch.
- 36 of 46 NE stairwell entrance to offices.
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- 38 of 46 Central space, second floor.
- 39 of 46 Southern office south window, second floor.
- 40 of 46 SW corner office east and south walls, second floor.
- 41 of 46 SW corner office south and west walls, second floor.
- 42 of 46 SW corner office ceiling beams, second floor.
- 43 of 46 SW corner office west windows, second floor.
- 44 of 46 NE stairwell to third floor.
- 45 of 46 NE corner office, third floor.
- 46 of 46 West entrance to exterior stair, brick infill of historic auto bay, basement level.

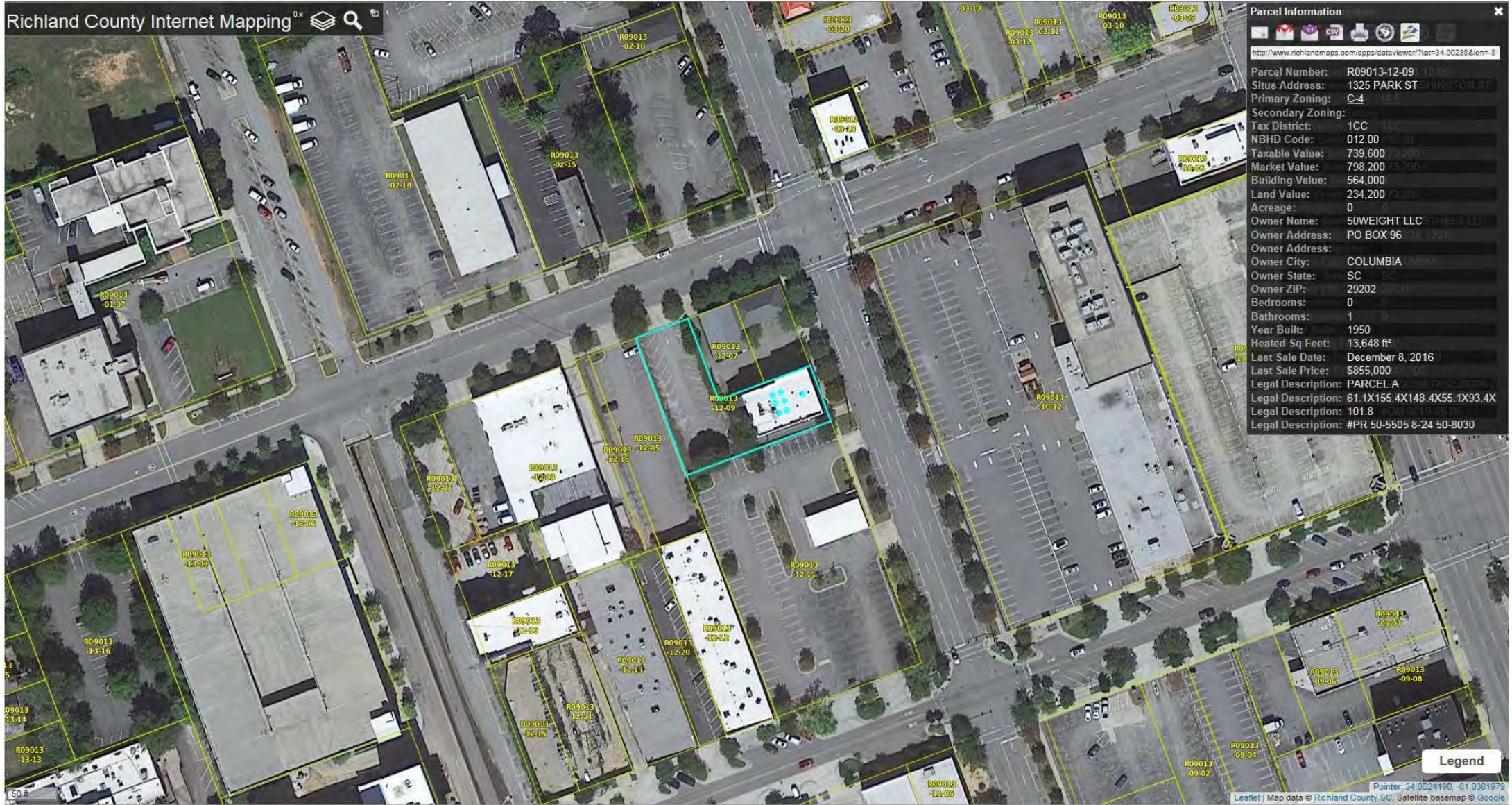
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- Figure 2 Sanborn map, Columbia, SC, 1956, p. 7
- Figure 3 ca. 1930 photograph by Richard Samuel Roberts (1880-1936), p. 14

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response

to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

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



Parcel Information:

Parcel Number: R09013-12-09
Site Address: 1325 PARK ST
Primary Zoning: C-4
Secondary Zoning:
Tax District: 1CC
NBHD Code: 012.00
Taxable Value: 739,600
Market Value: 798,200
Building Value: 564,000
Land Value: 234,200
Acreage: 0
Owner Name: 50WEIGHT LLC
Owner Address: PO BOX 96
Owner City: COLUMBIA
Owner State: SC
Owner ZIP: 29202
Bedrooms: 0
Bathrooms: 1
Year Built: 1950
Heated Sq Feet: 13,648 ft²
Last Sale Date: December 8, 2016
Last Sale Price: \$855,000
Legal Description: PARCEL A
Legal Description: 61.1X155.4X148.4X55.1X93.4X
Legal Description: 101.8
Legal Description: #R 50-5505 8-24 50-8030

Champion and Pearson Funeral Home

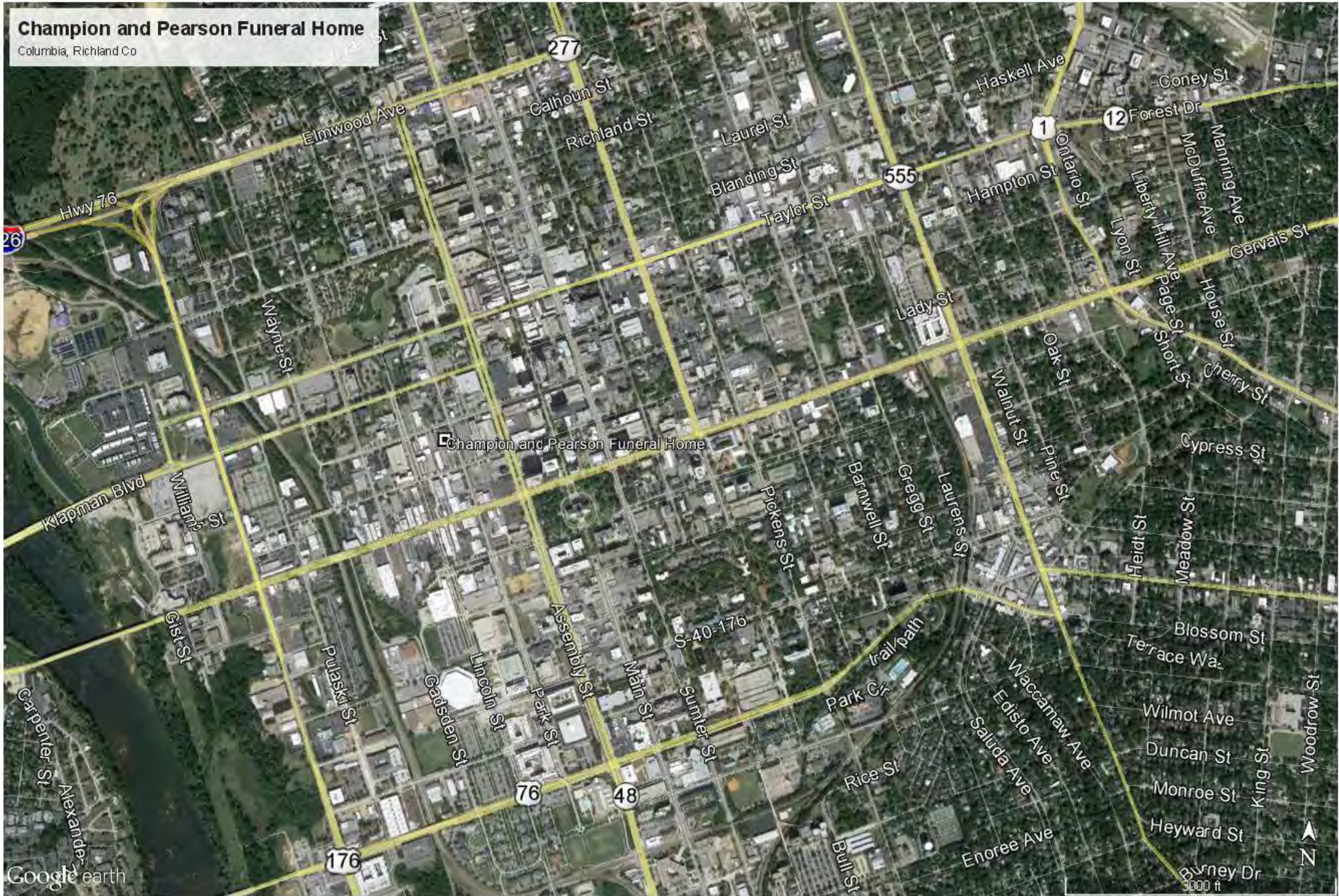
Columbia, Richland Co

Champion and Pearson Funeral Home



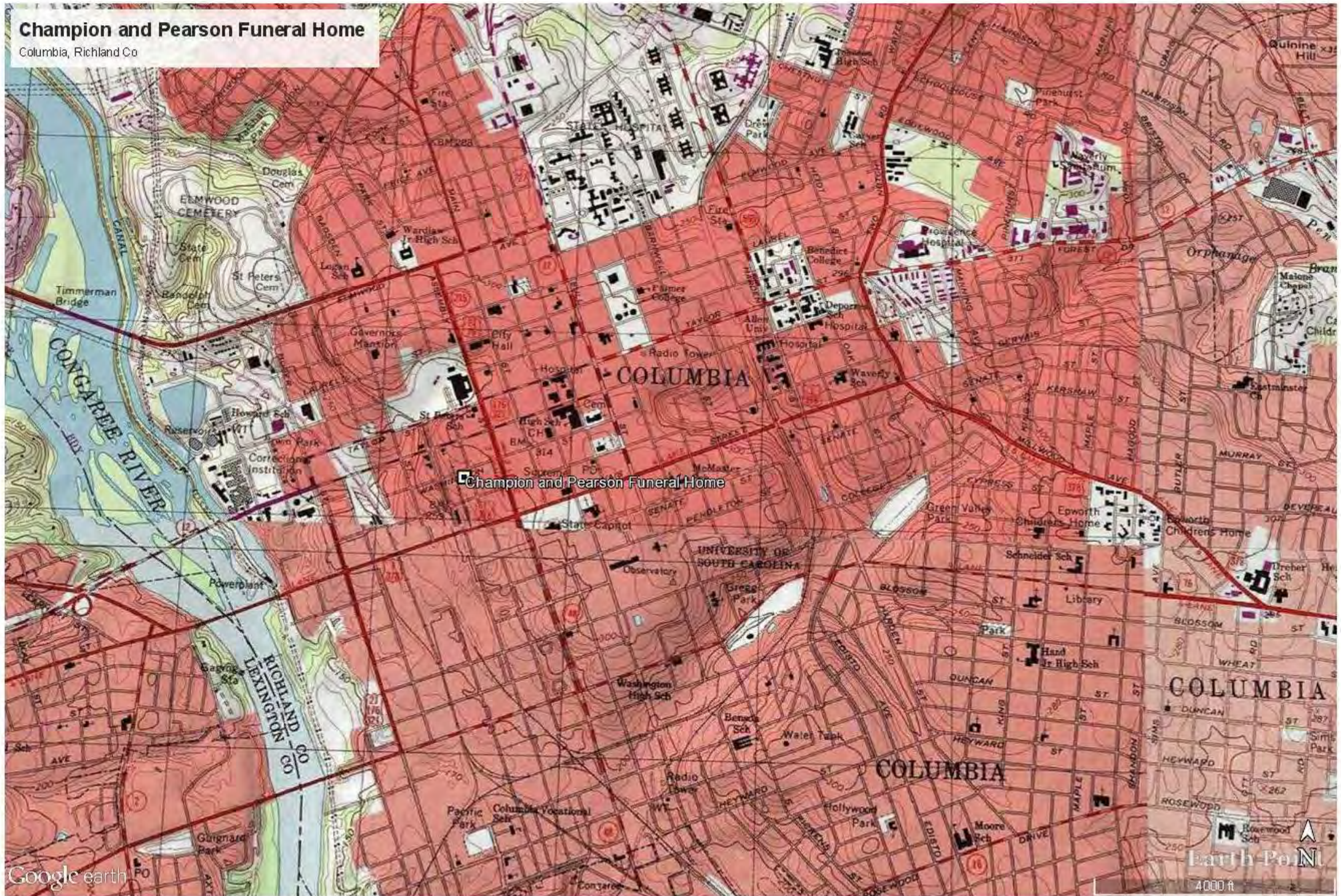
Champion and Pearson Funeral Home

Columbia, Richland Co



Champion and Pearson Funeral Home

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Champion and Pearson Funeral Home

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UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA

COLUMBIA

COLUMBIA



1325



1325



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FOR SALE
NAI Avant
AVAIL





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FOR SALE
NAI Avalon QS27
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AVAIL
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FOR SALE
NAI Avant QS27
AVAILABLE
80



FOR SALE
11,356 SF OFF. BLDG.

N/Avant



BLDG

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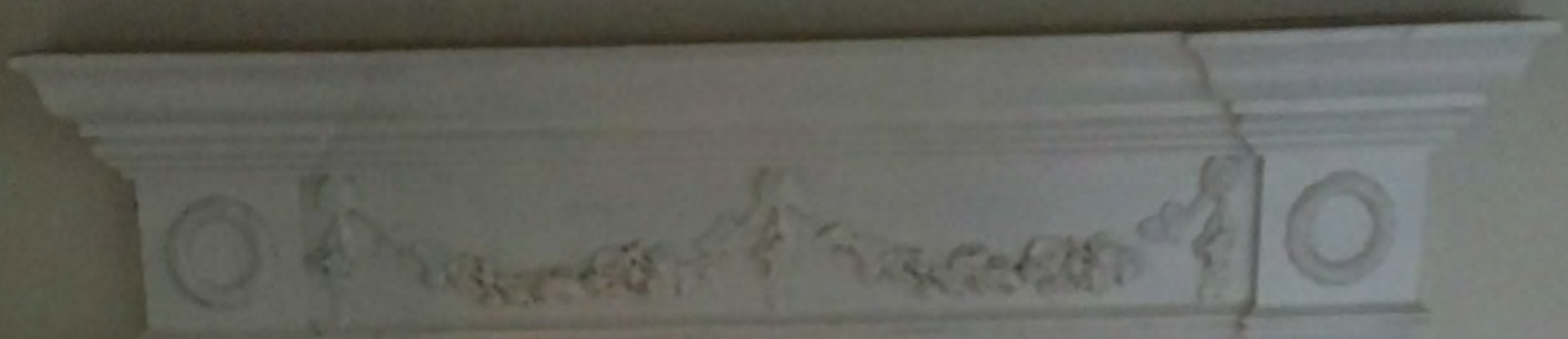














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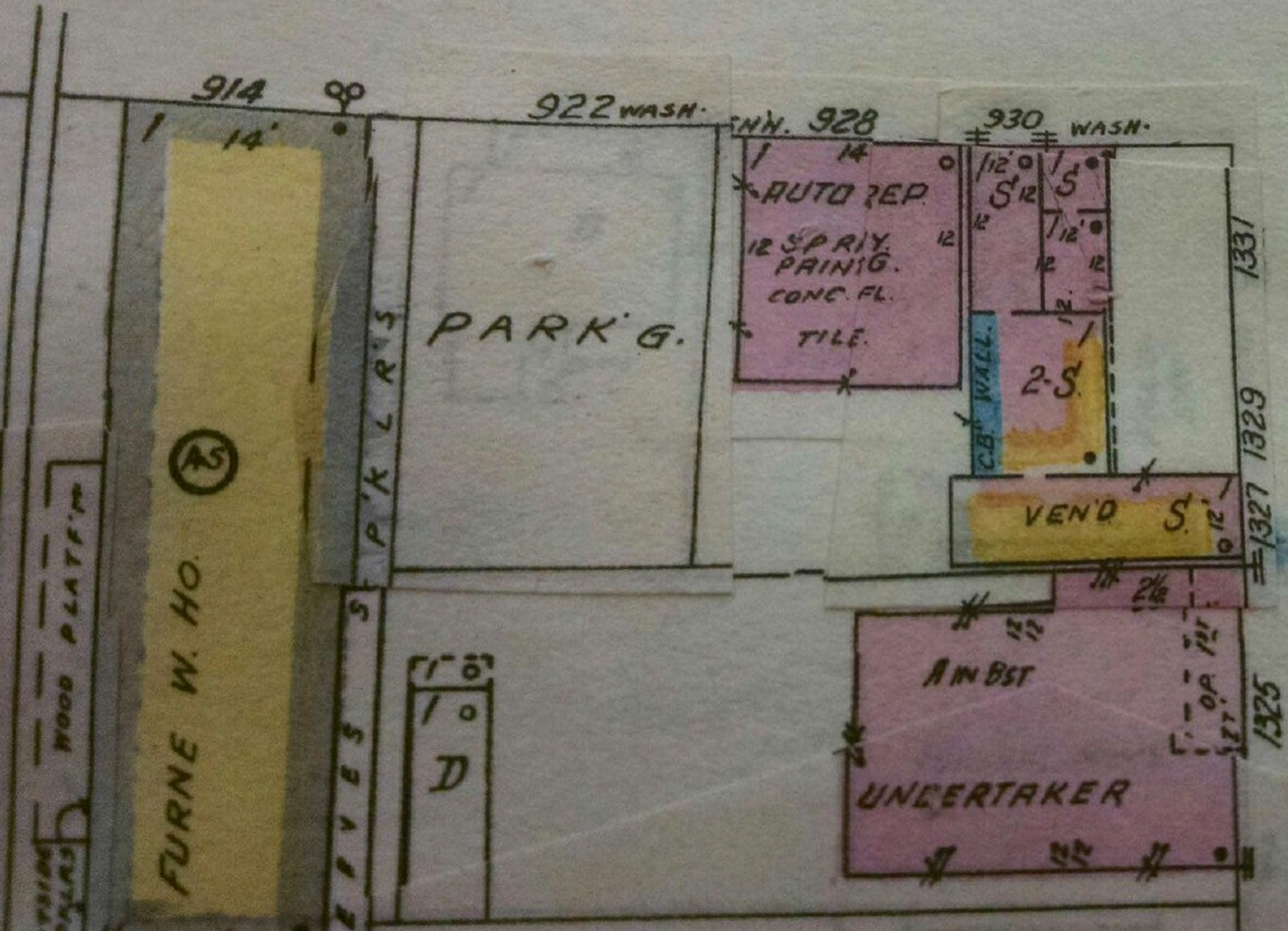


Pearsons Funeral Home
Phone 3622 Columbia, S. C.

30783

WASHINGTON

286





PLANTER'S
FUNERAL HOME
PHONE 1212



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 6/2/2017 Date of Pending List: 6/28/2017 Date of 16th Day: 7/13/2017 Date of 45th Day: 7/17/2017 Date of Weekly List: 7/20/2017

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 7/17/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary Comments:

Recommendation/ Criteria

Reviewer Edson Beall Discipline Historian

Telephone _____ Date _____

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

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



May 16, 2017

Edson Beall
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Mr. Beall:

Enclosed is the National Register nomination for the Champion and Pearson Funeral Home in Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina. The nomination was approved by the South Carolina State Board of Review as eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local level of significance. We are now submitting this nomination for formal review by the National Register staff. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Champion and Pearson Funeral Home to the National Register of Historic Places.

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

Sincerely,

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